



AFGHANISTAN

# Assessment of Hard-to-Reach Districts

District-level Factsheet Booklet  
Round 4

January 2021



# ASSESSMENT CONDUCTED IN THE FRAMEWORK OF:

HTR - R4 | 2021  
AFGHANISTAN

Afghanistan Inter-Cluster Coordination Team



OCHA



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



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### About REACH:

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

### About REACH COVID-19 response:

As an initiative deployed in many vulnerable and crisis affected countries, REACH is deeply concerned by the devastating impact the COVID-19 pandemic may have on the millions of affected people we seek to serve. REACH is currently working with sectors and partners to scale up its programming in response to this pandemic, with the goal of identifying practical ways to inform humanitarian responses in the countries where we operate. Updates regarding REACH's response to COVID-19 can be found in a devoted thread on the REACH website.

Contact [geneva@impactinitiatives.org](mailto:geneva@impactinitiatives.org) for further information.



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### CONTEXT

Afghanistan has endured conflict and war for decades. Yet, while peace talks have been initiated early 2020, violence has thus far remained a defining feature in the lives of many afghans, with the last three months of 2020 bearing witness to an increase in the number of civilians casualties.<sup>1</sup> Apart from this direct impact on the lives of average civilians, conflict also often obstructs the humanitarian response, as organisations face a range of challenges when moving staff and assets throughout the country. Outside of key transit routes, a challenging geographic environment - cumulating in the Hindu Kush - has resulted in a limited infrastructure network and physical obstacles to reaching many rural parts of Afghanistan. Inaccessibility has only been further exacerbated by the spread of the COVID-19 pandemic beginning in March 2020.<sup>2</sup> Initially, movement was restricted because of government lockdowns; since then humanitarian organisations have self-restricted their own movements due to 'do no harm' concerns around mitigating the spread of the virus to remote, vulnerable communities.

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

From a humanitarian perspective, an organisation's aim or decision to provide assistance should be based on an impartial and neutral assessment of the corresponding needs of the people, rather than on a district's hard-to-reach status. This not always possible, however, as security concerns often influence the ability of humanitarian actors to deliver aid. Unfortunately, conventional data collection techniques (face-to-face / telephone interviews), which facilitate an evidence-based humanitarian response, are equally limited and undermined by the access restrictions that implementing partners face. As a result, the humanitarian community in Afghanistan lacks

reliable data and monitoring tools to assess and track needs and vulnerabilities of people in HTR areas.

### ASSESSMENT FRAMEWORK

To address the limited insight into the needs of the population living in HTR areas, and in order to ensure an evidence-based humanitarian response in all areas of Afghanistan irrespective of access, REACH, in collaboration with the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA), the Inter-Cluster Coordination Team (ICCT), and the HAG, conducted the fourth round of the HTR needs assessment in January 2021, covering 120 districts classified as hard-to-reach.<sup>3</sup>

### OBJECTIVES

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

While most humanitarian organisations in Afghanistan have their own access profiles which often differ, the value of defining and assessing the proposed list of HTR districts included in this assessment is threefold. First, while individual organisations may have full or partial access in some of the included districts, the districts' general inaccessibility means they are among the least well understood areas of Afghanistan and require more thorough assessment. Second, as the districts are defined according to the three dimensions of inaccessibility outlined above, the research can outline whether and how vectors of inaccessibility may relate to humanitarian needs. A better understanding of the impact of particular inaccessibility factors will strengthen the humanitarian response strategy across the entire country, not just in the included districts. Third, this project aims to monitor the humanitarian needs in HTR districts every four months. This means there is some continuity in data collection over time, which makes it easier to spot trends, analyse the impact of shocks, and respond with humanitarian assistance accordingly.

<sup>1</sup> Annual Report on the Protection of Civilians in Armed Conflict in Afghanistan 2020, UNAMA (2020)

<sup>2</sup> C-19 Access Impediment Report, OCHA (August 2020)

<sup>3</sup> This assessment is the fourth round of the Hard-to-Reach monitoring. Findings from the first round conducted in July / August 2019 can be found [here](#), findings from the second round conducted in January / February 2020 can be found [here](#) and findings from the third round conducted in July 2020 can be found [here](#).



### SCOPE AND COVERAGE

Since July 2019, the HAG has been measuring and ranking all Afghan districts on a biannual basis according to the inaccessibility dimensions mentioned above. Based on these discussions, a new list of the 100 districts with the highest inaccessibility/HTR scores is released every six months.

In August 2019 and in February 2020, REACH updated and extended its existing portfolio of HTR districts,<sup>1</sup> including 30 and 20 new districts, respectively, from the HAG HTR list released in July 2019. Due to the ongoing COVID-19 pandemic in Afghanistan, REACH has since been unable to conduct new mapping exercises which would further extend this portfolio. As a result, those 120 HTR districts have been the basis for the second, third and fourth rounds of the HTR assessment. This means that the REACH HTR coverage does not exactly match the most up-to-date revised HAG HTR list.

Overall, the current REACH portfolio of HTR districts includes 59 districts that were also included among the 100 districts of the September 2020 HAG HTR list. The 61 REACH portfolio districts that were not part of the HAG list were still included in the current assessment to allow for more comprehensive monitoring and trend analysis.

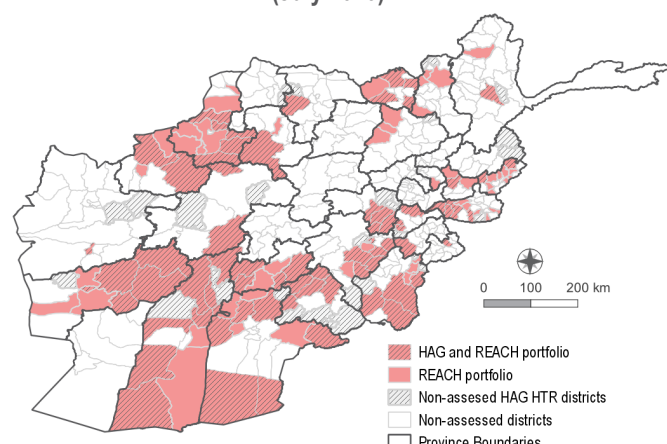
Table 1 below shows the percentage of HAG HTR districts assessed by REACH, per round of REACH HTR assessment.

**Table 1: coverage of HAG HTR districts by REACH portfolio:**

REACH HTR assessment rounds	# of districts assessed	% of HAG HTR districts assessed
August 2019	100	69 %
February 2020	120	88 %
July 2020	120	71 %
January 2021	120	59 %

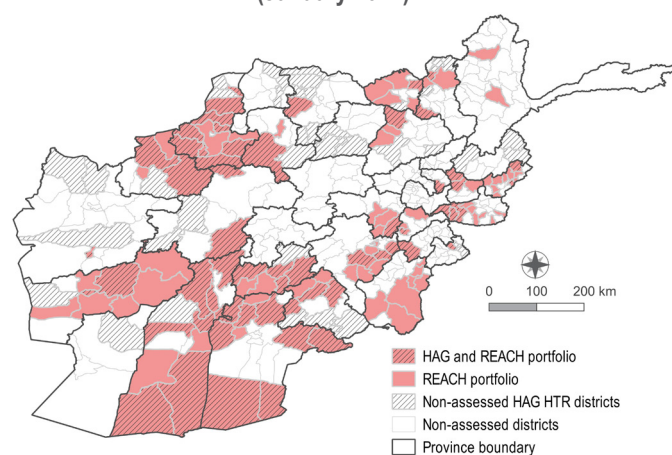
**Coverage of REACH portfolio and HAG HTR districts**

(July 2020)



**Coverage of REACH portfolio and HAG HTR districts**

(January 2021)



<sup>1</sup> REACH conducted a first assessment of hard-to-reach areas in Afghanistan in 2018 including 70 districts. The HTR assessment report can be found [here](#).



### SAMPLING

The sampling frame was designed to strengthen the insights users can draw from the HTR data. First, in order to ensure all areas and populations of a HTR district were adequately taken into account, a mapping exercise was conducted with community representatives to identify Basic Service Units (BSUs). BSUs were identified and mapped as geographic areas that have common demographic/socio-economic features and in which communities rely on the same basic services and facilities, such as health facilities, markets, and schools. BSU mapping was done to ensure that settlements assessed are representative of the diverse social and economic situation of communities across each district. Following the mapping, key informants were identified through snowballing from existing networks and purposefully sampled, based on their knowledge of the community. Key informants (KIs) commonly included community elders, teachers, nurses, or maliks (village chiefs).<sup>1</sup> Once BSUs were identified, KI interviews (KIIs) were conducted in all areas that relied on the same set of basic services - allowing for an efficient, yet comprehensive, data collection coverage. Each KII was conducted in a separate settlement and at least 18% of each district's settlements were covered.

As part of a COVID-19 mitigation strategy, phone interviews were conducted in areas where a reliable network was accessible. In all but 17 districts, the assessment was conducted within the district by local enumerators. In 17 districts, data collection was not possible via the phone or in person due to the lack of a reliable phone network and to security restrictions. For those districts, the assessment relied on an Area of Knowledge (AoK) approach which involves interviewing Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) that had recently left from their district of origin and were currently residing in neighbouring accessible areas.<sup>2</sup> The assumption in the AoK approach is that these IDPs have the most up-to-date, accessible knowledge of the inaccessible district.

### DATA COLLECTION

Using Open Data Kit (Kobo Toolbox), 125 REACH enumerators conducted 3,763 KIIs across 3,533 settlements between 2<sup>nd</sup> January and 14<sup>th</sup> January 2021. Of these, 1,878 were conducted face-to-face, while 1,885 were conducted over the phone.

Senior Field Officers (SFOs) monitored the collection of data and followed up with enumerators on issues, challenges and delays on a regular basis. Additionally, settlement data was cleaned on a daily basis, with recommendations for improvements regularly feed

back to enumerators and data changes logged for transparency purposes.

In order to ensure the safety of enumerators doing face-to-face data collection during the COVID-19 pandemic, a number of measures were taken:

- Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) was provided for all enumerators;
- Transport to assessed settlement was allowed only in personal vehicles;
- Guidelines on COVID-19 preventive measures were provided to all enumerators and all enumerators were provided with daily follow-up, reminders, and tracking of face-to-face data collection.

### ANALYSIS

The unit of analysis that each key informant was asked to report upon was their settlement of residence. Findings and data hence reflect the needs of settlements as a whole, and cannot be used to infer information about specific population groups or at the household level. Findings can be aggregated to the district or national level and can be compared across districts with different inaccessibility scores for the three dimensions of hard to reach: (1) Physical Constraints, (2) Conflict Intensity and Spread, (3) Complexity of Actors.

Analysis of the HTR data was conducted using R's statistical packages. As there was no reliable information on the exact population within individual settlements, the analysis weighted the data by the number of settlements within a district, rather than the population within a district.

### LIMITATIONS

- Findings rely on the knowledge of key informants with respect to their settlements. The findings are therefore indicative and may not always reflect fully the situation on the ground.
- Weighting of data by the number of settlements within a district, rather than by population, may result in an under- or over-representation of any particular settlement population.
- While the settlement functions well as a 'unit of analysis' for issues related to access to services, it is difficult to adequately assess aspects such as nutrition and food consumption for a settlement as a whole. Therefore, for certain indicators, high proportions of settlements with needs may not automatically translate to high proportions of the population with needs and vice versa.

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

<sup>2</sup> The AoK approach was used in Farah (Gulistan, Pur Chaman), Ghor (Charsadra), Hilmand (Garmser, Nahr-e Saraj), Kandahar (Arghestan, Khakrez, Maiwand, Shah Wali Kot, Shorabak, Zheray), Nangarhar (Hesarak, Sherzad), Paktika (Wazakhwah, Wormamay), Uruzgan (Dehraoud), Zabul (Mizan).



# NATION-WIDE OVERVIEW

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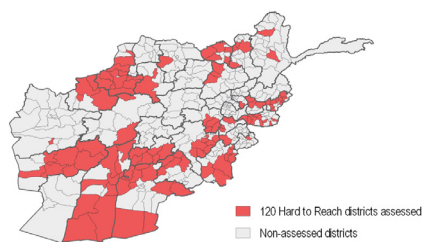




# Nation-wide Overview

## 120 Hard-to-Reach districts

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# of assessed settlements:  
**3,533 out of 18,302**

### ★ PRIORITY NEEDS

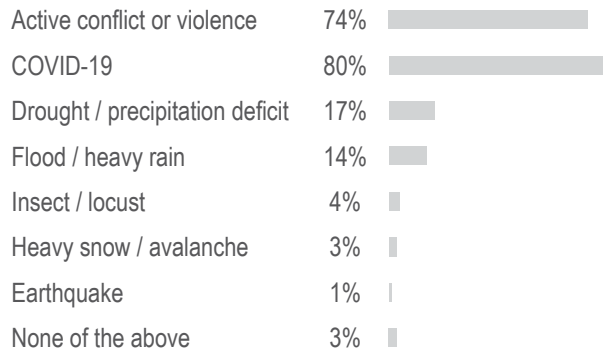
Top 3 reported priority needs in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>1</sup>



### ➔ EVENT / SHOCK & DISPLACEMENT

#### Event / Shock

% of assessed settlements reportedly impacted by event or shock, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>2</sup>



#### Displacement

In **50%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **at least one household** had reportedly been displaced due to an event or shock in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>3</sup>

% of assessed settlements by estimated prevalence of IDP and return-ee households that had reportedly arrived in the 3 months prior to data collection:

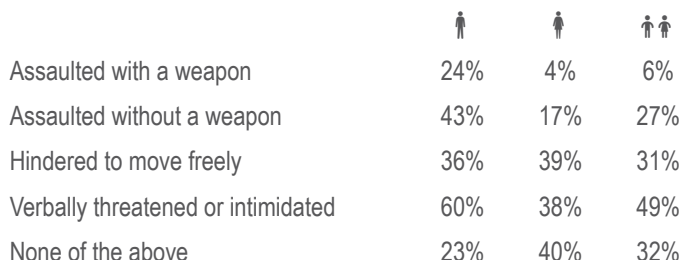


1) Three options maximum could be selected.  
2) Multiple options could be selected.  
3) In those settlements reportedly impacted by an event or a shock in the 3 months prior to data collection.  
4) In those settlements where the presence of areas that women and children avoid due to security reasons was reported.

### 🛡️ PROTECTION

#### Protection incidents

% of assessed settlements by reported protection incidents that have affected men, women, and children, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>2</sup>



In **35%** of assessed settlements, **at least one health care worker** had reportedly been affected by a protection incident in the 3 months prior to data collection.

#### Child work and marriage

% of assessed settlements in which **at least one child under the age of 16** had reportedly been working in the 3 months prior to data collection.

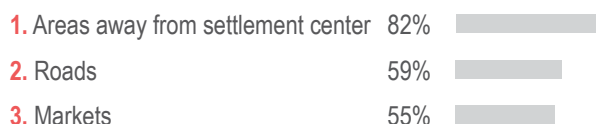


In **57%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **at least one girl under the age of 16** had been married in the 3 months prior to data collection.

#### Gender-Based Violence

In **63%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported the presence of areas in and around the settlement that women and children avoid due to security reasons in the 3 months prior to data collection.

Top 3 reported areas that women and children avoid due to security reasons in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>2,4</sup>



#### Explosive hazards

In **43%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported the presence of explosive hazards in or within 5km of the settlement in the 3 months prior to data collection.

# Nation-wide Overview

## 120 Hard-to-Reach districts

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### LIVELIHOODS AND IMPACT

#### Livelihoods

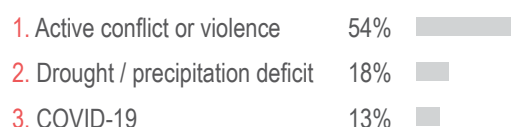
Top 3 reported main sources of income in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>1</sup>



#### Impact on farming

In 37% of assessed settlements, KIs reported more than a quarter of households experienced a large decrease in the volume of their production in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>2,3</sup>

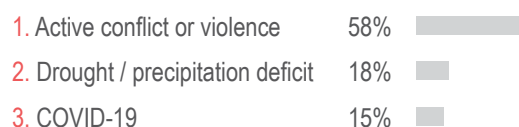
Top 3 reported reasons that households experienced a large decrease in the volume of their production in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>4</sup>



#### Impact on livestock

In 23% of assessed settlements, KIs reported more than a quarter of households experienced a large decrease in the number of livestock owned, in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>2</sup>

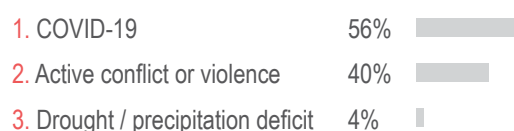
Top 3 reported reasons that households experienced a large decrease in the number of livestock owned in assessed settlements in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>4</sup>



#### Impact on employment

In 36% of assessed settlements, KIs reported more than a quarter of households experienced a large decrease in availability of work in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>2</sup>

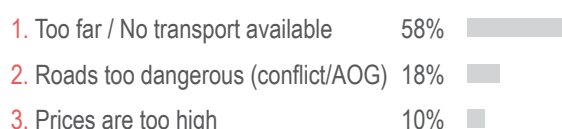
Top 3 reported reasons that households experienced a large decrease in availability of work in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>4</sup>



### ACCESS TO MARKET

In 42% of assessed settlements, KIs reported most residents did not have access to a market with NFI and winterization materials accessible within a one hour walking distance in the 3 months prior to data collection.

In those settlements, the most commonly reported reasons for no market access were:<sup>1</sup>



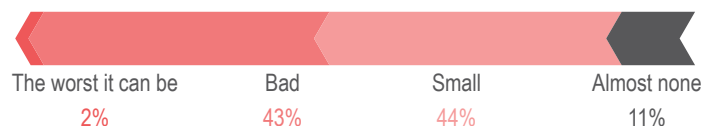
In 96% of assessed settlements, KIs reported an increase in the price of staple food in the settlement in the 3 months prior to data collection.

### FOOD SECURITY AND COPING STRATEGIES

#### Food security

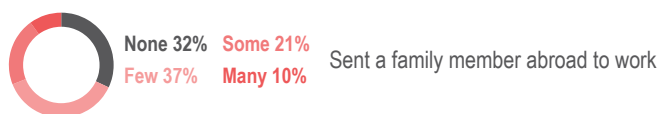
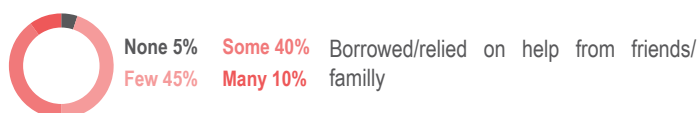
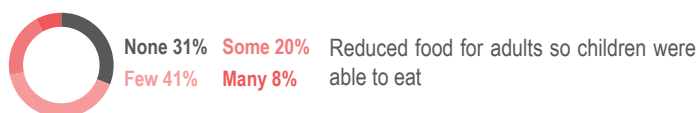
In 60% of assessed settlements, KIs reported that most residents were not able to access enough food to meet daily needs in the 3 months prior to data collection.

% of assessed settlements by reported level of hunger for most residents, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>5</sup>



#### Coping strategies

% of assessed settlements in which KIs reported no, few, some, or many households were engaging in the following coping strategies when food or money to buy food was not available in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>6</sup>



- 1) Only one option could be selected.
- 2) In those settlements reporting farming, livestock or employment as one of the 3 main income sources in the settlement.
- 3) A large decrease means a decrease of 50% or more of the volume of the production.
- 4) In settlements where at least one household reportedly experienced a decrease in the volume of production, number of livestock owned or availability of work.
- 5) Almost none: almost no hunger; small: hunger is small, strategies are available to cope with the reduced access to food; bad: hunger is bad, limited options to cope with the reduced access to food; worst: hunger is the worst it can be, it caused many deaths
- 6) Few (1-25%); Some (26-50%); Many (more than 50%)



# Nation-wide Overview

## 120 Hard-to-Reach districts

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### ACCESS TO BASIC SERVICES

#### Health

In **27%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **most people did not have access to a comprehensive health facility in or next to the settlement** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

**Top 2 reported types of comprehensive health facilities** accessible from assessed settlements:

1. Public clinic (BHC, CHC) 50%
2. Public hospital 13%

**Top 3 reported barriers to health services access**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>1,2</sup>

1. Cost of services / medicine too high 69%
2. Insufficient female medical staff 52%
3. Unable to reach (transport issues) 42%

% of assessed settlements in which KIs reported **most residents did not have access to medicine**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:



#### Nutrition

In **63%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **they were not aware of the presence of a nutrition facility in the area**. In areas where a nutrition facility was reported, **24%** of KIs reported **most residents were not able to access the facility** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

**Top 3 reported barriers to nutrition treatment services access**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>1,2</sup>

1. Services are not working 35%
2. Too far or difficult to access 34%
3. Treatments are too expensive 20%

#### Education

In **49%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **the absence of government schools accessible to most children in the settlement** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

In **30%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **the absence of religious schools accessible to most children in the settlement** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

1) In those settlements where the presence of a facility was reported.  
2) Multiple options could be selected.  
3) Only one option could be selected.  
4) Emergency shelters built by NGOs (tents, huts, kodai, kapa) ; Open space or makeshift shelter (tents, huts, kodai, kapa) ; Collective center (building not intended for living) ; Transitional shelter build by NGOs (pakhsa, bricks) ; Permanent shelter with poor materials (pakhsa, sun-dried bricks) ; Permanent shelter with robust materials (fired-bricks, concrete, stone).  
5) Overcrowding (more than 4 persons in a single room) ; Substandard accommodation (no proper roof, doors, walls or windows).  
6) A large number means more than 25% of the shelters in the settlement.  
7) In those settlements which reportedly had received assistance in the 3 months prior to data collection.

### SHELTER

**Top 3 reported shelter types used by most residents** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3,4</sup>

1. Transitional shelter 49%
2. Permanent shelter (poor materials) 17%
3. Permanent shelter (robust materials) 16%

**Top 3 reported shelter-related concerns among residents** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>2,5</sup>

1. Leaks during light or heavy rain 70%
2. No insulation / heating 47%
3. Overcrowding 44%

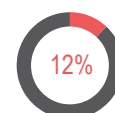
In **15%** of assessed settlements, **a large number of shelters had been reportedly destroyed or severely damaged** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>6</sup> In **65%** of assessed settlements, **none of the destroyed shelters have reportedly been repaired**.

### WATER, HYGIENE & SANITATION

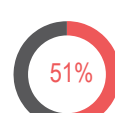
**Top 3 reported water sources used by most residents** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3</sup>

1. Surface water (river/irrigation) 23%
2. Well pump / hand pump (private) 21%
3. Well pump / hand pump (public) 20%

% of assessed settlements in which KIs reported **most people were not able to access soap in the market** in the 3 months prior to data collection:



% of assessed settlements in which KIs reported **most people did not have access to a functional latrine facility**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:



### ACCOUNTABILITY TO AFFECTED POPULATION

In **24%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported that **at least one resident had received assistance** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

**Top 3 reported types of assistance received** in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>2,7</sup>

1. Food (In-kind) 85%
2. Health (In-kind) 28%
3. Shelter or NFI (In-kind) 23%

In **33%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **radio** as the **most preferred means of obtaining information** in the 3 months prior to data collection.



# DISTRICT LEVEL

HTR - R4 | 2021  
AFGHANISTAN







# of assessed settlements:  
**24 out of 91**

### ★ PRIORITY NEEDS

**Top 3 reported priority needs** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>1</sup>

1. Food	100%	<div></div>
2. Livelihood support / employment	88%	<div></div>
3. Seed or other agricultural input	33%	<div></div>

### ➔ EVENT / SHOCK & DISPLACEMENT

#### Event / Shock

% of assessed settlements **reportedly impacted by event or shock**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>2</sup>

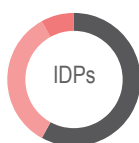
Active conflict or violence	63%	<div></div>
COVID-19	96%	<div></div>
Flood / heavy rain	4%	<div></div>
Drought / precipitation deficit	0%	<div></div>
Heavy snow / avalanche	0%	<div></div>
Earthquake	0%	<div></div>
Insect / locust	0%	<div></div>
None of the above	4%	<div></div>

#### Displacement

In **61%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **at least one household had reportedly been displaced due to an event or shock** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>3</sup>

% of assessed settlements **by estimated prevalence of IDP and return-ee households that had reportedly arrived** in the 3 months prior to data collection:

None 58%  
Few 34%  
Some 8%  
Many 0%



None 71%  
Few 29%  
Some 0%  
Many 0%



1) Three options maximum could be selected.

2) Multiple options could be selected.

3) In those settlements reportedly impacted by an event or a shock in the 3 months prior to data collection.

4) In those settlements where the presence of areas that women and children avoid due to security reasons was reported.

### 🛡️ PROTECTION

#### Protection incidents

% of assessed settlements by **reported protection incidents that have affected men, women, and children**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>2</sup>

	Men	Women	Children
Assaulted with a weapon	29%	0%	0%
Assaulted without a weapon	67%	0%	25%
Hindered to move freely	46%	58%	21%
Verbally threatened or intimidated	83%	67%	71%
None of the above	17%	29%	29%

In **57%** of assessed settlements, **at least one health care worker had reportedly been affected by a protection incident** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

#### Child work and marriage

% of assessed settlements in which **at least one child under the age of 16 had reportedly been working** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

Boys

100%

Girls

100%

In **38%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **at least one girl under the age of 16 had been married** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

#### Gender-Based Violence

In **100%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported the **presence of areas in and around the settlement that women and children avoid due to security reasons** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

**Top 3 reported areas that women and children avoid due to security reasons** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>2,4</sup>

1. Areas away from settlement center	100%	<div></div>
2. Roads	33%	<div></div>
3. Markets	4%	<div></div>

#### Explosive hazards

In **96%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported the **presence of explosive hazards in or within 5km of the settlement** in the 3 months prior to data collection.



### LIVELIHOODS AND IMPACT

#### Livelihoods

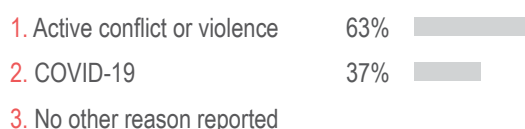
**Top 3 reported main sources of income** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>1</sup>



#### Impact on farming

In **50%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **more than a quarter of households experienced a large decrease in the volume of their production** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>2,3</sup>

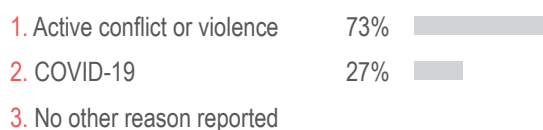
**Top 3 reported reasons that households experienced a large decrease in the volume of their production** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>4</sup>



#### Impact on livestock

In **63%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **more than a quarter of households experienced a large decrease in the number of livestock owned**, in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>2</sup>

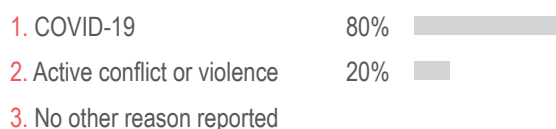
**Top 3 reported reasons that households experienced a large decrease in the number of livestock owned** in assessed settlements in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>4</sup>



#### Impact on employment

In **64%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **more than a quarter of households experienced a large decrease in availability of work** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>2</sup>

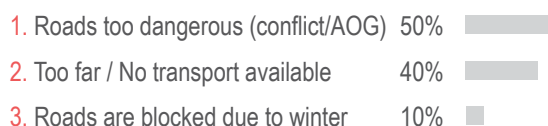
**Top 3 reported reasons that households experienced a large decrease in availability of work** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>4</sup>



### ACCESS TO MARKET

In **42%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **most residents did not have access to a market with NFI and winterization materials accessible within a one hour walking distance** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

In those settlements, **the most commonly reported reasons for no market access** were:<sup>1</sup>



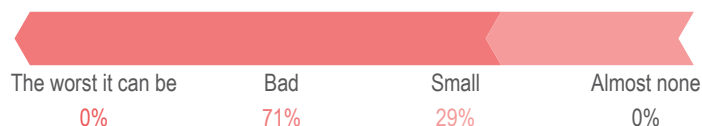
In **96%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **an increase in the price of staple food** in the settlement in the 3 months prior to data collection.

### FOOD SECURITY AND COPING STRATEGIES

#### Food security

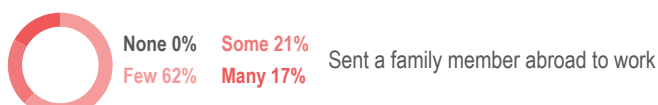
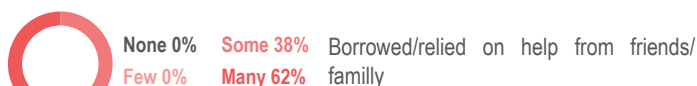
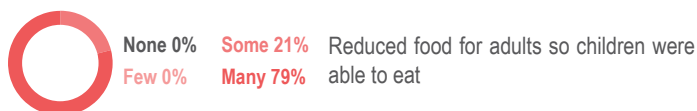
In **38%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported that **most residents were not able to access enough food to meet daily needs** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

% of assessed settlements by reported **level of hunger for most residents**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>5</sup>



#### Coping strategies

% of assessed settlements in which KIs reported no, few, some, or many households **were engaging in the following coping strategies when food or money to buy food was not available** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>6</sup>



1) Only one option could be selected.  
2) In those settlements reporting farming, livestock or employment as one of the 3 main income sources in the settlement.  
3) A large decrease means a decrease of 50% or more of the volume of the production.  
4) In settlements where at least one household reportedly experienced a decrease in the volume of production, number of livestock owned or availability of work.  
5) Almost none: almost no hunger; small: hunger is small, strategies are available to cope with the reduced access to food; bad: hunger is bad, limited options to cope with the reduced access to food; worst: hunger is the worst it can be, it caused many deaths  
6) Few (1-25%); Some (26-50%); Many (more than 50%)

### ACCESS TO BASIC SERVICES

#### Health

In **13%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **most people did not have access to a comprehensive health facility in or next to the settlement** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

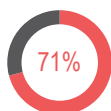
**Top 2 reported types of comprehensive health facilities** accessible from assessed settlements:

1. Public clinic (BHC, CHC) 88%
2. No other facility reported

**Top 3 reported barriers to health services access**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>1,2</sup>

1. Cost of services / medicine too high 76%
2. Fear of COVID in facilities/of stigma 29%
3. Unable to reach (transport issues) 29%

% of assessed settlements in which KIs reported **most residents did not have access to medicine**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:



#### Nutrition

In **29%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **they were not aware of the presence of a nutrition facility in the area**. In areas where a nutrition facility was reported, **12%** of KIs reported **most residents were not able to access the facility** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

**Top 3 reported barriers to nutrition treatment services access**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>1,2</sup>

1. Services are not working 50%
2. Too far or difficult to access 50%
3. No other barrier reported

#### Education

In **8%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **the absence of government schools accessible to most children in the settlement** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

In **0%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **the absence of religious schools accessible to most children in the settlement** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

1) In those settlements where the presence of a facility was reported.  
2) Multiple options could be selected.  
3) Only one option could be selected.  
4) Emergency shelters built by NGOs (tents, huts, kodai, kapa) ; Open space or makeshift shelter (tents, huts, kodai, kapa) ; Collective center (building not intended for living) ; Transitional shelter build by NGOs (pakhsa, bricks) ; Permanent shelter with poor materials (pakhsa, sun-dried bricks) ; Permanent shelter with robust materials (fired-bricks, concrete, stone).  
5) Overcrowding (more than 4 persons in a single room) ; Substandard accommodation (no proper roof, doors, walls or windows).  
6) A large number means more than 25% of the shelters in the settlement.  
7) In those settlements which reportedly had received assistance in the 3 months prior to data collection.

### SHELTER

**Top 3 reported shelter types used by most residents** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3,4</sup>

1. Permanent shelter (robust materials) 100%
2. No other shelter type reported
3. No other shelter type reported

**Top 3 reported shelter-related concerns among residents** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>2,5</sup>

1. Overcrowding 100%
2. Leaks during light or heavy rain 88%
3. No private space for women / girls 79%

In **0%** of assessed settlements, a large number of shelters had been **reportedly destroyed or severely damaged** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>6</sup> In **60%** of assessed settlements, **none of the destroyed shelters have reportedly been repaired**.

### WATER, HYGIENE & SANITATION

**Top 3 reported water sources used by most residents** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3</sup>

1. Piped water - public 67%
2. Spring, well or kariz (protected) 17%
3. Spring, well or kariz (unprotected) 8%

% of assessed settlements in which KIs reported **most people were not able to access soap in the market** in the 3 months prior to data collection:



% of assessed settlements in which KIs reported **most people did not have access to a functional latrine facility**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:



### ACCOUNTABILITY TO AFFECTED POPULATION

In **63%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported that **at least one resident had received assistance** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

**Top 3 reported types of assistance received** in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>2,7</sup>

1. Cash / Vouchers 87%
2. Food (In-kind) 47%
3. No other assistance reported

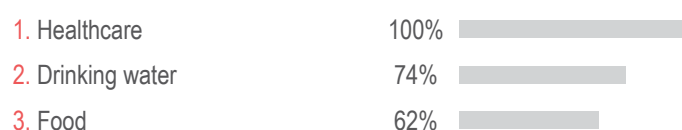
In **46%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **television as the most preferred means of obtaining information** in the 3 months prior to data collection.



# of assessed settlements:  
**34 out of 154**

### ★ PRIORITY NEEDS

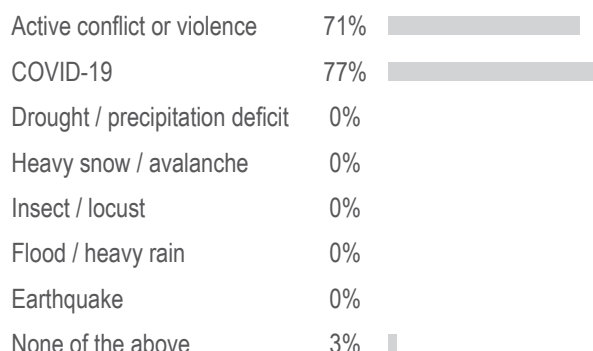
Top 3 reported priority needs in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>1</sup>



### ➔ EVENT / SHOCK & DISPLACEMENT

#### Event / Shock

% of assessed settlements reportedly impacted by event or shock, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>2</sup>



#### Displacement

In **49%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **at least one household** had reportedly been displaced due to an event or shock in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>3</sup>

% of assessed settlements by estimated prevalence of IDP and return-ee households that had reportedly arrived in the 3 months prior to data collection:



1) Three options maximum could be selected.  
2) Multiple options could be selected.  
3) In those settlements reportedly impacted by an event or a shock in the 3 months prior to data collection.  
4) In those settlements where the presence of areas that women and children avoid due to security reasons was reported.

### 🛡️ PROTECTION

#### Protection incidents

% of assessed settlements by reported protection incidents that have affected men, women, and children, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>2</sup>

	Men	Women	Children
Assaulted with a weapon	9%	0%	0%
Assaulted without a weapon	68%	0%	74%
Hindered to move freely	0%	0%	3%
Verbally threatened or intimidated	94%	74%	94%
None of the above	6%	15%	6%

In **50%** of assessed settlements, **at least one health care worker** had reportedly been affected by a protection incident in the 3 months prior to data collection.

#### Child work and marriage

% of assessed settlements in which **at least one child under the age of 16** had reportedly been working in the 3 months prior to data collection.

Boys

100%

Girls

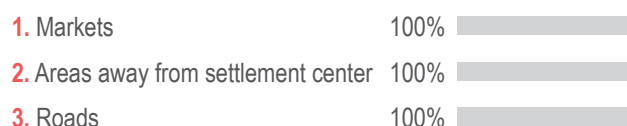
100%

In **94%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **at least one girl under the age of 16** had been married in the 3 months prior to data collection.

#### Gender-Based Violence

In **100%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported the presence of areas in and around the settlement that women and children avoid due to security reasons in the 3 months prior to data collection.

Top 3 reported areas that women and children avoid due to security reasons in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>4</sup>



#### Explosive hazards

In **74%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported the presence of explosive hazards in or within 5km of the settlement in the 3 months prior to data collection.



### LIVELIHOODS AND IMPACT

#### Livelihoods

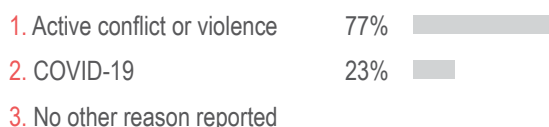
**Top 3 reported main sources of income** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>1</sup>



#### Impact on farming

In **84%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **more than a quarter of households experienced a large decrease in the volume of their production** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>2,3</sup>

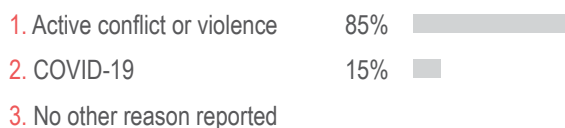
**Top 3 reported reasons that households experienced a large decrease in the volume of their production** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>4</sup>



#### Impact on livestock

In **79%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **more than a quarter of households experienced a large decrease in the number of livestock owned**, in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>2</sup>

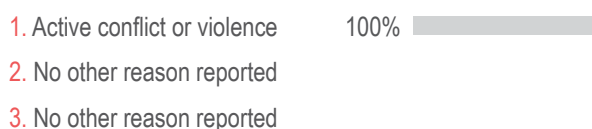
**Top 3 reported reasons that households experienced a large decrease in the number of livestock owned** in assessed settlements in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>4</sup>



#### Impact on employment

In **50%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **more than a quarter of households experienced a large decrease in availability of work** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>2</sup>

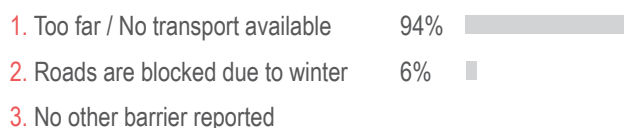
**Top 3 reported reasons that households experienced a large decrease in availability of work** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>4</sup>



### ACCESS TO MARKET

In **53%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **most residents did not have access to a market with NFI and winterization materials accessible within a one hour walking distance** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

In those settlements, **the most commonly reported reasons for no market access** were:<sup>1</sup>



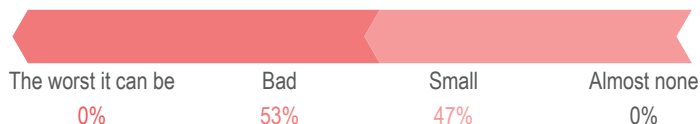
In **100%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **an increase in the price of staple food** in the settlement in the 3 months prior to data collection.

### FOOD SECURITY AND COPING STRATEGIES

#### Food security

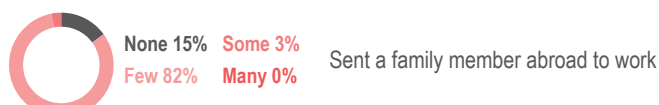
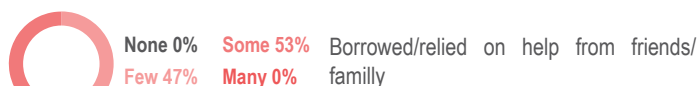
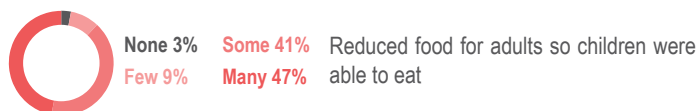
In **56%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported that **most residents were not able to access enough food to meet daily needs** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

% of assessed settlements by reported **level of hunger for most residents**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>5</sup>



#### Coping strategies

% of assessed settlements in which KIs reported no, few, some, or many households **were engaging in the following coping strategies when food or money to buy food was not available** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>6</sup>



1) Only one option could be selected.  
2) In those settlements reporting farming, livestock or employment as one of the 3 main income sources in the settlement.  
3) A large decrease means a decrease of 50% or more of the volume of the production.  
4) In settlements where at least one household reportedly experienced a decrease in the volume of production, number of livestock owned or availability of work.  
5) Almost none: almost no hunger; small: hunger is small, strategies are available to cope with the reduced access to food; bad: hunger is bad, limited options to cope with the reduced access to food; worst: hunger is the worst it can be, it caused many deaths  
6) Few (1-25%); Some (26-50%); Many (more than 50%)

### ACCESS TO BASIC SERVICES

#### Health

In **88%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **most people did not have access to a comprehensive health facility in or next to the settlement** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

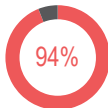
**Top 2 reported types of comprehensive health facilities** accessible from assessed settlements:

1. Public clinic (BHC, CHC) 12%
2. No other facility reported

**Top 3 reported barriers to health services access**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>1,2</sup>

1. Roads / presence at facilities unsafe 100%
2. Cost of services / medicine too high 75%
3. Insufficient female medical staff 50%

% of assessed settlements in which KIs reported **most residents did not have access to medicine**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:



#### Nutrition

In **6%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **they were not aware of the presence of a nutrition facility in the area**. In areas where a nutrition facility was reported, **84%** of KIs reported **most residents were not able to access the facility** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

**Top 3 reported barriers to nutrition treatment services access**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>1,2</sup>

1. Services are not working 85%
2. Transportation is too expensive 11%
3. Too far or difficult to access 4%

#### Education

In **88%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **the absence of government schools accessible to most children in the settlement** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

In **6%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **the absence of religious schools accessible to most children in the settlement** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

1) In those settlements where the presence of a facility was reported.  
2) Multiple options could be selected.  
3) Only one option could be selected.  
4) Emergency shelters built by NGOs (tents, huts, kodai, kapa) ; Open space or makeshift shelter (tents, huts, kodai, kapa) ; Collective center (building not intended for living) ; Transitional shelter build by NGOs (pakhsa, bricks) ; Permanent shelter with poor materials (pakhsa, sun-dried bricks) ; Permanent shelter with robust materials (fired-bricks, concrete, stone).  
5) Overcrowding (more than 4 persons in a single room) ; Substandard accommodation (no proper roof, doors, walls or windows).  
6) A large number means more than 25% of the shelters in the settlement.  
7) In those settlements which reportedly had received assistance in the 3 months prior to data collection.

### SHELTER

**Top 3 reported shelter types used by most residents** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3,4</sup>

1. Permanent shelter (robust materials) 97%
2. Permanent shelter (poor materials) 3%
3. No other shelter type reported

**Top 3 reported shelter-related concerns among residents** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>2,5</sup>

1. No private space for women / girls 100%
2. Overcrowding 100%
3. Leaks during light or heavy rain 100%

In **0%** of assessed settlements, a **large number of shelters had been reportedly destroyed or severely damaged** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>6</sup> In **100%** of assessed settlements, **none of the destroyed shelters have reportedly been repaired**.

### WATER, HYGIENE & SANITATION

**Top 3 reported water sources used by most residents** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3</sup>

1. Spring, well or kariz (protected) 97%
2. Spring, well or kariz (unprotected) 3%
3. No other water source reported

% of assessed settlements in which KIs reported **most people were not able to access soap in the market** in the 3 months prior to data collection:



% of assessed settlements in which KIs reported **most people did not have access to a functional latrine facility**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:



### ACCOUNTABILITY TO AFFECTED POPULATION

In **56%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported that **at least one resident had received assistance** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

**Top 3 reported types of assistance received** in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>2,7</sup>

1. Food (In-kind) 100%
2. No other assistance reported
3. No other assistance reported

In **76%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **face-to-face communication as the most preferred means of obtaining information** in the 3 months prior to data collection.



# of assessed settlements:  
**42 out of 212**

### PRIORITY NEEDS

**Top 3 reported priority needs** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>1</sup>

1. Education for children under 18	55%	<div></div>
2. Seed or other agricultural input	52%	<div></div>
3. Protection	40%	<div></div>

### EVENT / SHOCK & DISPLACEMENT

#### Event / Shock

% of assessed settlements **reportedly impacted by event or shock**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>2</sup>

Active conflict or violence	24%	<div></div>
COVID-19	100%	<div></div>
Insect / locust	98%	<div></div>
Flood / heavy rain	50%	<div></div>
Heavy snow / avalanche	38%	<div></div>
Drought / precipitation deficit	31%	<div></div>
Earthquake	0%	<div></div>
None of the above	0%	<div></div>

#### Displacement

In **17%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **at least one household had reportedly been displaced due to an event or shock** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>3</sup>

% of assessed settlements **by estimated prevalence of IDP and return-ee households that had reportedly arrived** in the 3 months prior to data collection:



1) Three options maximum could be selected.  
2) Multiple options could be selected.  
3) In those settlements reportedly impacted by an event or a shock in the 3 months prior to data collection.  
4) In those settlements where the presence of areas that women and children avoid due to security reasons was reported.

### PROTECTION

#### Protection incidents

% of assessed settlements by **reported protection incidents that have affected men, women, and children**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>2</sup>

Assaulted with a weapon	33%	5%	0%
Assaulted without a weapon	74%	7%	14%
Hindered to move freely	60%	12%	0%
Verbally threatened or intimidated	95%	19%	43%
None of the above	0%	74%	41%

In **96%** of assessed settlements, **at least one health care worker had reportedly been affected by a protection incident** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

#### Child work and marriage

% of assessed settlements in which **at least one child under the age of 16 had reportedly been working** in the 3 months prior to data collection.



In **100%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **at least one girl under the age of 16 had been married** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

#### Gender-Based Violence

In **45%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported the **presence of areas in and around the settlement that women and children avoid due to security reasons** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

**Top 3 reported areas that women and children avoid due to security reasons** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>2,4</sup>

1. Roads	100%	<div></div>
2. Areas away from settlement center	90%	<div></div>
3. Health facilities	37%	<div></div>

#### Explosive hazards

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



### LIVELIHOODS AND IMPACT

#### Livelihoods

**Top 3 reported main sources of income** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>1</sup>



#### Impact on farming

In **45%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **more than a quarter of households experienced a large decrease in the volume of their production** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>2,3</sup>

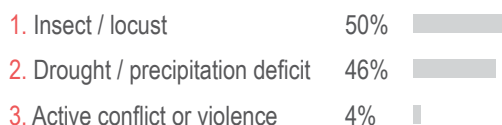
**Top 3 reported reasons that households experienced a large decrease in the volume of their production** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>4</sup>



#### Impact on livestock

In **13%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **more than a quarter of households experienced a large decrease in the number of livestock owned**, in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>2</sup>

**Top 3 reported reasons that households experienced a large decrease in the number of livestock owned** in assessed settlements in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>4</sup>



#### Impact on employment

In **0%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **more than a quarter of households experienced a large decrease in availability of work** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>2</sup>

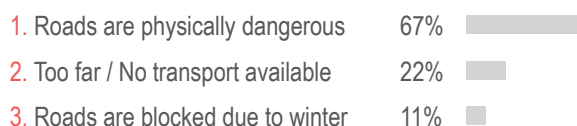
**Top 3 reported reasons that households experienced a large decrease in availability of work** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>4</sup>

1. No large decrease reported
2. No large decrease reported
3. No large decrease reported

### ACCESS TO MARKET

In **21%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **most residents did not have access to a market with NFI and winterization materials accessible within a one hour walking distance** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

In those settlements, **the most commonly reported reasons for no market access** were:<sup>1</sup>



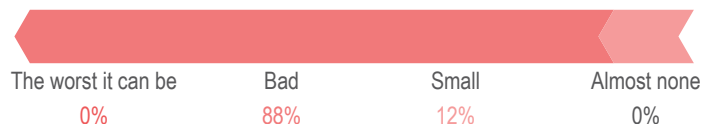
In **98%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **an increase in the price of staple food** in the settlement in the 3 months prior to data collection.

### FOOD SECURITY AND COPING STRATEGIES

#### Food security

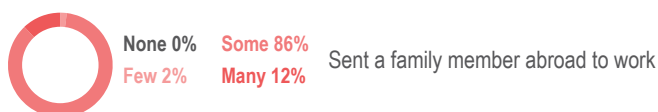
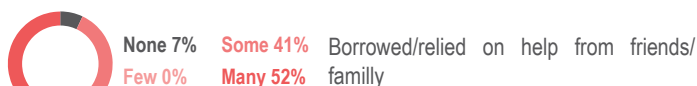
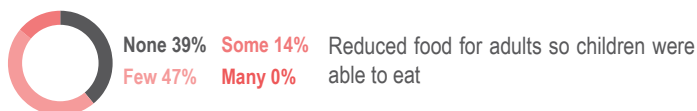
In **95%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported that **most residents were not able to access enough food to meet daily needs** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

% of assessed settlements by reported **level of hunger for most residents**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>5</sup>



#### Coping strategies

% of assessed settlements in which KIs reported no, few, some, or many households **were engaging in the following coping strategies when food or money to buy food was not available** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>6</sup>



- 1) Only one option could be selected.
- 2) In those settlements reporting farming, livestock or employment as one of the 3 main income sources in the settlement.
- 3) A large decrease means a decrease of 50% or more of the volume of the production.
- 4) In settlements where at least one household reportedly experienced a decrease in the volume of production, number of livestock owned or availability of work.
- 5) Almost none: almost no hunger; small: hunger is small, strategies are available to cope with the reduced access to food; bad: hunger is bad, limited options to cope with the reduced access to food; worst: hunger is the worst it can be, it caused many deaths
- 6) Few (1-25%); Some (26-50%); Many (more than 50%)

### ACCESS TO BASIC SERVICES

#### Health

In **41%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **most people did not have access to a comprehensive health facility in or next to the settlement** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

**Top 2 reported types of comprehensive health facilities** accessible from assessed settlements:

1. Public clinic (BHC, CHC) 45%
2. Private clinic 12%

**Top 3 reported barriers to health services access**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>1,2</sup>

1. Cost of services / medicine too high 100%
2. Insufficient female medical staff 84%
3. Unable to reach (transport issues) 52%

% of assessed settlements in which KIs reported **most residents did not have access to medicine**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:



#### Nutrition

In **95%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **they were not aware of the presence of a nutrition facility in the area**. In areas where a nutrition facility was reported, **100%** of KIs reported **most residents were not able to access the facility** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

**Top 3 reported barriers to nutrition treatment services access**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>1,2</sup>

1. Services are not working 100%
2. No other barrier reported
3. No other barrier reported

#### Education

In **100%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **the absence of government schools accessible to most children in the settlement** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

In **17%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **the absence of religious schools accessible to most children in the settlement** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

1) In those settlements where the presence of a facility was reported.  
2) Multiple options could be selected.  
3) Only one option could be selected.  
4) Emergency shelters built by NGOs (tents, huts, kodai, kapa) ; Open space or makeshift shelter (tents, huts, kodai, kapa) ; Collective center (building not intended for living) ; Transitional shelter build by NGOs (pakhsa, bricks) ; Permanent shelter with poor materials (pakhsa, sun-dried bricks) ; Permanent shelter with robust materials (fired-bricks, concrete, stone).  
5) Overcrowding (more than 4 persons in a single room) ; Substandard accommodation (no proper roof, doors, walls or windows).  
6) A large number means more than 25% of the shelters in the settlement.  
7) In those settlements which reportedly had received assistance in the 3 months prior to data collection.

### SHELTER

**Top 3 reported shelter types used by most residents** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3,4</sup>

1. Transitional shelter 71%
2. Open space or makeshift shelter 29%
3. No other shelter type reported

**Top 3 reported shelter-related concerns among residents** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>2,5</sup>

1. Substandard accommodation 90%
2. Leaks during light or heavy rain 74%
3. No insulation / heating 60%

In **0%** of assessed settlements, a large number of shelters had been **reportedly destroyed or severely damaged** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>6</sup> In **90%** of assessed settlements, **none of the destroyed shelters have reportedly been repaired**.

### WATER, HYGIENE & SANITATION

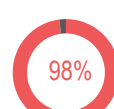
**Top 3 reported water sources used by most residents** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3</sup>

1. Spring, well or kariz (unprotected) 50%
2. Surface water (river/irrigation) 45%
3. Do not know / want to answer 5%

% of assessed settlements in which KIs reported **most people were not able to access soap in the market** in the 3 months prior to data collection:



% of assessed settlements in which KIs reported **most people did not have access to a functional latrine facility**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:



### ACCOUNTABILITY TO AFFECTED POPULATION

In **0%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported that **at least one resident had received assistance** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

**Top 3 reported types of assistance received** in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>2,7</sup>

1. No assistance reported
2. No assistance reported
3. No assistance reported

In **60%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **face-to-face communication as the most preferred means of obtaining information** in the 3 months prior to data collection.





# of assessed settlements:  
**30 out of 133**

### ★ PRIORITY NEEDS

**Top 3 reported priority needs** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>1</sup>

1. Drinking water	90%	<div></div>
2. Healthcare	87%	<div></div>
3. Shelter / Housing	67%	<div></div>

### ➔ EVENT / SHOCK & DISPLACEMENT

#### Event / Shock

% of assessed settlements **reportedly impacted by event or shock**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>2</sup>

Active conflict or violence	67%	<div></div>
COVID-19	100%	<div></div>
Heavy snow / avalanche	100%	<div></div>
Flood / heavy rain	90%	<div></div>
Drought / precipitation deficit	3%	<div></div>
Insect / locust	0%	<div></div>
Earthquake	0%	<div></div>
None of the above	0%	<div></div>

#### Displacement

In **80%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **at least one household had reportedly been displaced due to an event or shock** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>3</sup>

% of assessed settlements **by estimated prevalence of IDP and return-ee households that had reportedly arrived** in the 3 months prior to data collection:



1) Three options maximum could be selected.  
2) Multiple options could be selected.  
3) In those settlements reportedly impacted by an event or a shock in the 3 months prior to data collection.  
4) In those settlements where the presence of areas that women and children avoid due to security reasons was reported.

### 🛡️ PROTECTION

#### Protection incidents

% of assessed settlements by **reported protection incidents that have affected men, women, and children**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>2</sup>

	Men	Women	Children
Assaulted with a weapon	30%	0%	0%
Assaulted without a weapon	93%	97%	87%
Hindered to move freely	0%	3%	0%
Verbally threatened or intimidated	100%	40%	57%
None of the above	0%	3%	3%

In **86%** of assessed settlements, **at least one health care worker had reportedly been affected by a protection incident** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

#### Child work and marriage

% of assessed settlements in which **at least one child under the age of 16 had reportedly been working** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

Boys

100%

Girls

83%

In **100%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **at least one girl under the age of 16 had been married** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

#### Gender-Based Violence

In **53%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported the **presence of areas in and around the settlement that women and children avoid due to security reasons** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

**Top 3 reported areas that women and children avoid due to security reasons** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>2,4</sup>

1. Roads	100%	<div></div>
2. Markets	100%	<div></div>
3. Areas away from settlement center	94%	<div></div>

#### Explosive hazards

In **10%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported the **presence of explosive hazards in or within 5km of the settlement** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

### LIVELIHOODS AND IMPACT

#### Livelihoods

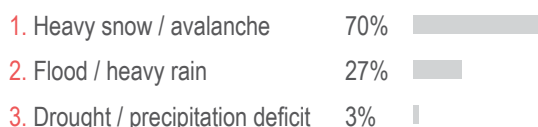
**Top 3 reported main sources of income** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>1</sup>



#### Impact on farming

In **33%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **more than a quarter of households experienced a large decrease in the volume of their production** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>2,3</sup>

**Top 3 reported reasons that households experienced a large decrease in the volume of their production** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>4</sup>



#### Impact on livestock

In **33%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **more than a quarter of households experienced a large decrease in the number of livestock owned**, in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>2</sup>

**Top 3 reported reasons that households experienced a large decrease in the number of livestock owned** in assessed settlements in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>4</sup>



#### Impact on employment

In **0%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **more than a quarter of households experienced a large decrease in availability of work** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>2</sup>

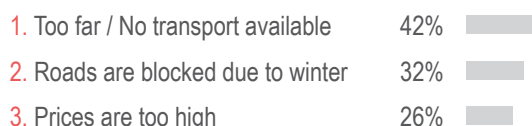
**Top 3 reported reasons that households experienced a large decrease in availability of work** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>4</sup>

1. No large decrease reported
2. No large decrease reported
3. No large decrease reported

### ACCESS TO MARKET

In **63%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **most residents did not have access to a market with NFI and winterization materials accessible within a one hour walking distance** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

In those settlements, **the most commonly reported reasons for no market access** were:<sup>1</sup>



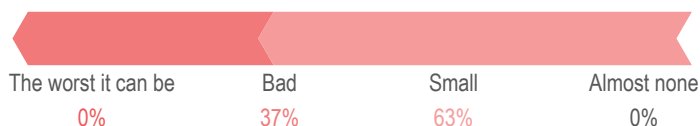
In **97%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **an increase in the price of staple food** in the settlement in the 3 months prior to data collection.

### FOOD SECURITY AND COPING STRATEGIES

#### Food security

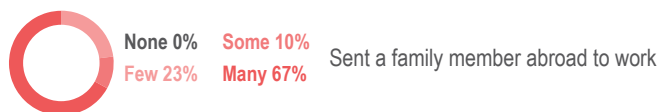
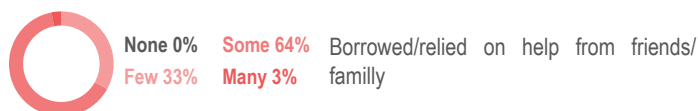
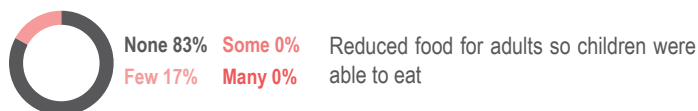
In **37%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported that **most residents were not able to access enough food to meet daily needs** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

% of assessed settlements by reported **level of hunger for most residents**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>5</sup>



#### Coping strategies

% of assessed settlements in which KIs reported no, few, some, or many households **were engaging in the following coping strategies when food or money to buy food was not available** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>6</sup>



- 1) Only one option could be selected.
- 2) In those settlements reporting farming, livestock or employment as one of the 3 main income sources in the settlement.
- 3) A large decrease means a decrease of 50% or more of the volume of the production.
- 4) In settlements where at least one household reportedly experienced a decrease in the volume of production, number of livestock owned or availability of work.
- 5) Almost none: almost no hunger; small: hunger is small, strategies are available to cope with the reduced access to food; bad: hunger is bad, limited options to cope with the reduced access to food; worst: hunger is the worst it can be, it caused many deaths
- 6) Few (1-25%); Some (26-50%); Many (more than 50%)

### ACCESS TO BASIC SERVICES

#### Health

In **77%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **most people did not have access to a comprehensive health facility in or next to the settlement** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

**Top 2 reported types of comprehensive health facilities** accessible from assessed settlements:

1. Public clinic (BHC, CHC) 17%
2. Private clinic 7%

**Top 3 reported barriers to health services access**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>1,2</sup>

1. Cost of services / medicine too high 100%
2. Insufficient female medical staff 71%
3. Medical staff refuse treatment 43%

% of assessed settlements in which KIs reported **most residents did not have access to medicine**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:



#### Nutrition

In **93%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **they were not aware of the presence of a nutrition facility in the area**. In areas where a nutrition facility was reported, **50%** of KIs reported **most residents were not able to access the facility** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

**Top 3 reported barriers to nutrition treatment services access**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>1,2</sup>

1. Services are not working 100%
2. No other barrier reported
3. No other barrier reported

#### Education

In **93%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **the absence of government schools accessible to most children in the settlement** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

In **53%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **the absence of religious schools accessible to most children in the settlement** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

1) In those settlements where the presence of a facility was reported.  
2) Multiple options could be selected.  
3) Only one option could be selected.  
4) Emergency shelters built by NGOs (tents, huts, kodai, kapa) ; Open space or makeshift shelter (tents, huts, kodai, kapa) ; Collective center (building not intended for living) ; Transitional shelter build by NGOs (pakhsa, bricks) ; Permanent shelter with poor materials (pakhsa, sun-dried bricks) ; Permanent shelter with robust materials (fired-bricks, concrete, stone).  
5) Overcrowding (more than 4 persons in a single room) ; Substandard accommodation (no proper roof, doors, walls or windows).  
6) A large number means more than 25% of the shelters in the settlement.  
7) In those settlements which reportedly had received assistance in the 3 months prior to data collection.

### SHELTER

**Top 3 reported shelter types used by most residents** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3,4</sup>

1. Open space or makeshift shelter 93%
2. Transitional shelter 7%
3. No other shelter type reported

**Top 3 reported shelter-related concerns among residents** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>2,5</sup>

1. No insulation / heating 93%
2. Substandard accommodation 93%
3. Leaks during light or heavy rain 90%

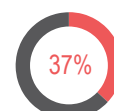
In **33%** of assessed settlements, **a large number of shelters had been reportedly destroyed or severely damaged** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>6</sup> In **0%** of assessed settlements, **none of the destroyed shelters have reportedly been repaired**.

### WATER, HYGIENE & SANITATION

**Top 3 reported water sources used by most residents** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3</sup>

1. Surface water (river/irrigation) 70%
2. Well pump / hand pump (private) 10%
3. Well pump / hand pump (public) 10%

% of assessed settlements in which KIs reported **most people were not able to access soap in the market** in the 3 months prior to data collection:



% of assessed settlements in which KIs reported **most people did not have access to a functional latrine facility**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:



### ACCOUNTABILITY TO AFFECTED POPULATION

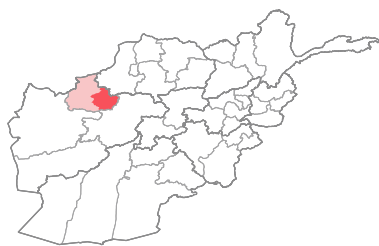
In **0%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported that **at least one resident had received assistance** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

**Top 3 reported types of assistance received** in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>2,7</sup>

1. No assistance reported
2. No assistance reported
3. No assistance reported

In **67%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **face-to-face communication as the most preferred means of obtaining information** in the 3 months prior to data collection.





# of assessed settlements:  
**95 out of 477**

### ★ PRIORITY NEEDS

Top 3 reported priority needs in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>1</sup>

1. Healthcare	97%	<div></div>
2. Education for children under 18	78%	<div></div>
3. Drinking water	50%	<div></div>

### → EVENT / SHOCK & DISPLACEMENT

#### Event / Shock

% of assessed settlements reportedly impacted by event or shock, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>2</sup>

Active conflict or violence	92%	<div></div>
COVID-19	100%	<div></div>
Insect / locust	6%	<div></div>
Heavy snow / avalanche	1%	<div></div>
Drought / precipitation deficit	0%	<div></div>
Flood / heavy rain	0%	<div></div>
Earthquake	0%	<div></div>
None of the above	0%	<div></div>

#### Displacement

In **59%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **at least one household had reportedly been displaced due to an event or shock** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>3</sup>

% of assessed settlements by estimated prevalence of IDP and return-ee households that had reportedly arrived in the 3 months prior to data collection:



1) Three options maximum could be selected.  
2) Multiple options could be selected.  
3) In those settlements reportedly impacted by an event or a shock in the 3 months prior to data collection.  
4) In those settlements where the presence of areas that women and children avoid due to security reasons was reported.

### 🛡️ PROTECTION

#### Protection incidents

% of assessed settlements by **reported protection incidents that have affected men, women, and children**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>2</sup>

	Men	Women	Children
Assaulted with a weapon	75%	15%	8%
Assaulted without a weapon	87%	23%	41%
Hindered to move freely	85%	40%	38%
Verbally threatened or intimidated	98%	46%	86%
None of the above	1%	33%	1%

In **33%** of assessed settlements, **at least one health care worker had reportedly been affected by a protection incident** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

#### Child work and marriage

% of assessed settlements in which **at least one child under the age of 16 had reportedly been working** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

Boys

100%

Girls

100%

In **99%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **at least one girl under the age of 16 had been married** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

#### Gender-Based Violence

In **78%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported the **presence of areas in and around the settlement that women and children avoid due to security reasons** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

Top 3 reported areas that women and children avoid due to security reasons in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>2,4</sup>

1. Areas away from settlement center	100%	<div></div>
2. Roads	11%	<div></div>
3. Health facilities	4%	<div></div>

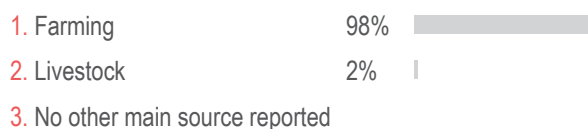
#### Explosive hazards

In **20%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported the **presence of explosive hazards in or within 5km of the settlement** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

### LIVELIHOODS AND IMPACT

#### Livelihoods

**Top 3 reported main sources of income** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>1</sup>



#### Impact on farming

In **0%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **more than a quarter of households experienced a large decrease in the volume of their production** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>2,3</sup>

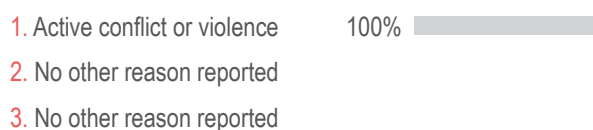
**Top 3 reported reasons that households experienced a large decrease in the volume of their production** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>4</sup>



#### Impact on livestock

In **0%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **more than a quarter of households experienced a large decrease in the number of livestock owned**, in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>2</sup>

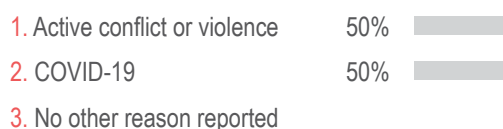
**Top 3 reported reasons that households experienced a large decrease in the number of livestock owned** in assessed settlements in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>4</sup>



#### Impact on employment

In **0%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **more than a quarter of households experienced a large decrease in availability of work** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>2</sup>

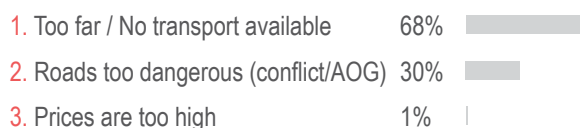
**Top 3 reported reasons that households experienced a large decrease in availability of work** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>4</sup>



### ACCESS TO MARKET

In **93%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **most residents did not have access to a market with NFI and winterization materials accessible within a one hour walking distance** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

In those settlements, **the most commonly reported reasons for no market access** were:<sup>1</sup>



In **81%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **an increase in the price of staple food** in the settlement in the 3 months prior to data collection.

### FOOD SECURITY AND COPING STRATEGIES

#### Food security

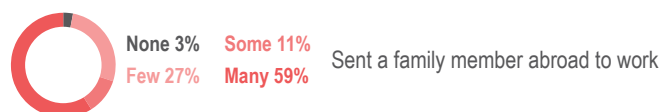
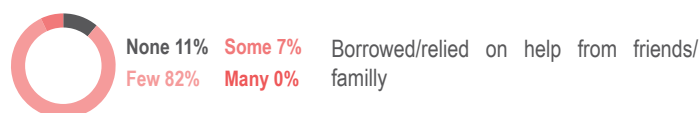
In **60%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported that **most residents were not able to access enough food to meet daily needs** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

% of assessed settlements by reported **level of hunger for most residents**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>5</sup>



#### Coping strategies

% of assessed settlements in which KIs reported no, few, some, or many households **were engaging in the following coping strategies when food or money to buy food was not available** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>6</sup>



1) Only one option could be selected.  
2) In those settlements reporting farming, livestock or employment as one of the 3 main income sources in the settlement.  
3) A large decrease means a decrease of 50% or more of the volume of the production.  
4) In settlements where at least one household reportedly experienced a decrease in the volume of production, number of livestock owned or availability of work.  
5) Almost none: almost no hunger; small: hunger is small, strategies are available to cope with the reduced access to food; bad: hunger is bad, limited options to cope with the reduced access to food; worst: hunger is the worst it can be, it caused many deaths  
6) Few (1-25%); Some (26-50%); Many (more than 50%)

### ACCESS TO BASIC SERVICES




#### Health

In **97%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **most people did not have access to a comprehensive health facility in or next to the settlement** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

**Top 2 reported types of comprehensive health facilities** accessible from assessed settlements:

1. Private clinic 2% |
2. Public clinic (BHC, CHC) 1% |

**Top 3 reported barriers to health services access**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>1,2</sup>

1. Cost of services / medicine too high 100% 
2. Unable to reach (transport issues) 33% 
3. Roads / presence at facilities unsafe 33% 


% of assessed settlements in which KIs reported **most residents did not have access to medicine**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:

100%

#### Nutrition

In **99%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **they were not aware of the presence of a nutrition facility in the area**. In areas where a nutrition facility was reported, **100%** of KIs reported **most residents were not able to access the facility** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

**Top 3 reported barriers to nutrition treatment services access**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>1,2</sup>

1. Too far or difficult to access 100% 
2. No other barrier reported
3. No other barrier reported

#### Education

In **99%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **the absence of government schools accessible to most children in the settlement** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

In **76%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **the absence of religious schools accessible to most children in the settlement** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

1) In those settlements where the presence of a facility was reported.

2) Multiple options could be selected.

3) Only one option could be selected.

4) Emergency shelters built by NGOs (tents, huts, kodai, kapa) ; Open space or makeshift shelter (tents, huts, kodai, kapa) ; Collective center (building not intended for living) ; Transitional shelter built by NGOs (pakhsa, bricks) ; Permanent shelter with poor materials (pakhsa, sun-dried bricks) ; Permanent shelter with robust materials (fired-bricks, concrete, stone).

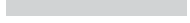
5) Overcrowding (more than 4 persons in a single room) ; Substandard accommodation (no proper roof, doors, walls or windows).

6) A large number means more than 25% of the shelters in the settlement.

7) In those settlements which reportedly had received assistance in the 3 months prior to data collection.

### SHELTER

**Top 3 reported shelter types used by most residents** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3,4</sup>

1. Open space or makeshift shelter 100% 
2. No other shelter type reported
3. No other shelter type reported



**Top 3 reported shelter-related concerns among residents** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>2,5</sup>

1. No insulation / heating 87% 
2. No private space for women / girls 56% 
3. Overcrowding 56% 

In **0%** of assessed settlements, a large number of shelters had been **reportedly destroyed or severely damaged** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>6</sup> In **90%** of assessed settlements, **none of the destroyed shelters have reportedly been repaired**.

### WATER, HYGIENE & SANITATION

**Top 3 reported water sources used by most residents** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3</sup>

1. Spring, well or kariz (unprotected) 61% 
2. Surface water (river/irrigation) 37% 
3. Well pump / hand pump (private) 1% |

% of assessed settlements in which KIs reported **most people were not able to access soap in the market** in the 3 months prior to data collection:

7%

% of assessed settlements in which KIs reported **most people did not have access to a functional latrine facility**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:

83%

### ACCOUNTABILITY TO AFFECTED POPULATION

In **0%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported that **at least one resident had received assistance** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

**Top 3 reported types of assistance received** in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>2,7</sup>

1. No assistance reported
2. No assistance reported
3. No assistance reported

In **63%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **radio** as the **most preferred means of obtaining information** in the 3 months prior to data collection.





# of assessed settlements:  
**16 out of 73**

### PRIORITY NEEDS

**Top 3 reported priority needs** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>1</sup>

1. Drinking water	88%	<div></div>
2. Food	69%	<div></div>
3. Livelihood support / employment	56%	<div></div>

### EVENT / SHOCK & DISPLACEMENT

#### Event / Shock

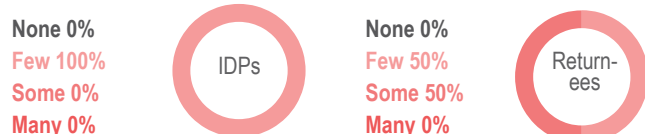
% of assessed settlements **reportedly impacted by event or shock**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>2</sup>

Active conflict or violence	100%	<div></div>
COVID-19	100%	<div></div>
Heavy snow / avalanche	100%	<div></div>
Flood / heavy rain	44%	<div></div>
Drought / precipitation deficit	0%	<div></div>
Insect / locust	0%	<div></div>
Earthquake	0%	<div></div>
None of the above	0%	<div></div>

#### Displacement

In **75%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **at least one household had reportedly been displaced due to an event or shock** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>3</sup>

% of assessed settlements **by estimated prevalence of IDP and return-ee households that had reportedly arrived** in the 3 months prior to data collection:



1) Three options maximum could be selected.  
2) Multiple options could be selected.  
3) In those settlements reportedly impacted by an event or a shock in the 3 months prior to data collection.  
4) In those settlements where the presence of areas that women and children avoid due to security reasons was reported.

### PROTECTION

#### Protection incidents

% of assessed settlements by **reported protection incidents that have affected men, women, and children**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>2</sup>

Assaulted with a weapon	31%	0%	0%
Assaulted without a weapon	75%	6%	0%
Hindered to move freely	75%	25%	0%
Verbally threatened or intimidated	75%	25%	0%
None of the above	25%	75%	100%

In **25%** of assessed settlements, **at least one health care worker had reportedly been affected by a protection incident** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

#### Child work and marriage

% of assessed settlements in which **at least one child under the age of 16 had reportedly been working** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

Boys

100%

Girls

100%

In **44%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **at least one girl under the age of 16 had been married** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

#### Gender-Based Violence

In **56%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported the **presence of areas in and around the settlement that women and children avoid due to security reasons** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

**Top 3 reported areas that women and children avoid due to security reasons** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>2,4</sup>

1. Areas away from settlement center	100%	<div></div>
2. Roads	100%	<div></div>
3. Markets	78%	<div></div>


#### Explosive hazards

In **75%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported the **presence of explosive hazards in or within 5km of the settlement** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

### LIVELIHOODS AND IMPACT

#### Livelihoods

**Top 3 reported main sources of income** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>1</sup>

1. Farming 69% 
2. Livestock 31% 
3. No other main source reported

#### Impact on farming

In **0%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **more than a quarter of households experienced a large decrease in the volume of their production** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>2,3</sup>


**Top 3 reported reasons that households experienced a large decrease in the volume of their production** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>4</sup>

1. No large decrease reported
2. No large decrease reported
3. No large decrease reported

#### Impact on livestock

In **44%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **more than a quarter of households experienced a large decrease in the number of livestock owned**, in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>2</sup>

**Top 3 reported reasons that households experienced a large decrease in the number of livestock owned** in assessed settlements in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>4</sup>

1. Heavy snow / avalanche 100% 
2. No other reason reported
3. No other reason reported

#### Impact on employment

In **0%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **more than a quarter of households experienced a large decrease in availability of work** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>2</sup>

**Top 3 reported reasons that households experienced a large decrease in availability of work** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>4</sup>

1. No large decrease reported
2. No large decrease reported
3. No large decrease reported

### ACCESS TO MARKET

In **100%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **most residents did not have access to a market with NFI and winterization materials accessible within a one hour walking distance** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

In those settlements, **the most commonly reported reasons for no market access** were:<sup>1</sup>

1. Too far / No transport available 50% 
2. Prices are too high 50% 
3. No other barrier reported

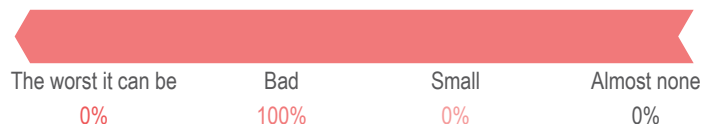
In **100%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **an increase in the price of staple food** in the settlement in the 3 months prior to data collection.

### FOOD SECURITY AND COPING STRATEGIES

#### Food security

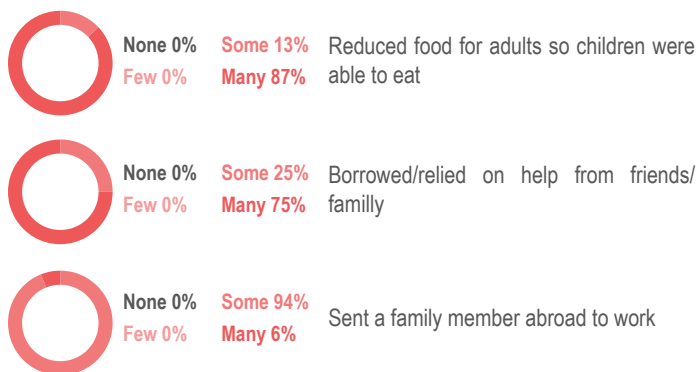
In **100%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported that **most residents were not able to access enough food to meet daily needs** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

**% of assessed settlements by reported level of hunger for most residents**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>5</sup>



#### Coping strategies

**% of assessed settlements in which KIs reported no, few, some, or many households were engaging in the following coping strategies when food or money to buy food was not available** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>6</sup>



- 1) Only one option could be selected.
- 2) In those settlements reporting farming, livestock or employment as one of the 3 main income sources in the settlement.
- 3) A large decrease means a decrease of 50% or more of the volume of the production.
- 4) In settlements where at least one household reportedly experienced a decrease in the volume of production, number of livestock owned or availability of work.
- 5) Almost none: almost no hunger; small: hunger is small, strategies are available to cope with the reduced access to food; bad: hunger is bad, limited options to cope with the reduced access to food; worst: hunger is the worst it can be, it caused many deaths
- 6) Few (1-25%); Some (26-50%); Many (more than 50%)

### ACCESS TO BASIC SERVICES

#### Health

In **0%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **most people did not have access to a comprehensive health facility in or next to the settlement** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

**Top 2 reported types of comprehensive health facilities** accessible from assessed settlements:

1. Public hospital 56%
2. Public clinic (BHC, CHC) 44%

**Top 3 reported barriers to health services access**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>1,2</sup>

1. Unable to reach (transport issues) 88%
2. Insufficient female medical staff 69%
3. Cost of services / medicine too high 56%

% of assessed settlements in which KIs reported **most residents did not have access to medicine**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:

100%

#### Nutrition

In **100%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **they were not aware of the presence of a nutrition facility in the area**. In areas where a nutrition facility was reported, **0%** of KIs reported **most residents were not able to access the facility** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

**Top 3 reported barriers to nutrition treatment services access**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>1,2</sup>

1. No facility reported
2. No facility reported
3. No facility reported

#### Education

In **25%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **the absence of government schools accessible to most children in the settlement** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

In **6%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **the absence of religious schools accessible to most children in the settlement** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

1) In those settlements where the presence of a facility was reported.

2) Multiple options could be selected.

3) Only one option could be selected.

4) Emergency shelters built by NGOs (tents, huts, kodai, kapa) ; Open space or makeshift shelter (tents, huts, kodai, kapa) ; Collective center (building not intended for living) ; Transitional shelter build by NGOs (pakhsa, bricks) ; Permanent shelter with poor materials (pakhsa, sun-dried bricks) ; Permanent shelter with robust materials (fired-bricks, concrete, stone).

5) Overcrowding (more than 4 persons in a single room) ; Substandard accommodation (no proper roof, doors, walls or windows).

6) A large number means more than 25% of the shelters in the settlement.

7) In those settlements which reportedly had received assistance in the 3 months prior to data collection.

### SHELTER

**Top 3 reported shelter types used by most residents** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3,4</sup>

1. Open space or makeshift shelter 62%
2. Permanent shelter (poor materials) 38%
3. No other shelter type reported

**Top 3 reported shelter-related concerns among residents** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>2,5</sup>

1. Substandard accommodation 100%
2. Unable to afford construction / labour 88%
3. No insulation / heating 56%

In **0%** of assessed settlements, a large number of shelters had been **reportedly destroyed or severely damaged** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>6</sup> In **100%** of assessed settlements, **none of the destroyed shelters have reportedly been repaired**.

### WATER, HYGIENE & SANITATION

**Top 3 reported water sources used by most residents** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3</sup>

1. Surface water (river/irrigation) 75%
2. Spring, well or kariz (unprotected) 25%
3. No other water source reported

% of assessed settlements in which KIs reported **most people were not able to access soap in the market** in the 3 months prior to data collection:

6%

% of assessed settlements in which KIs reported **most people did not have access to a functional latrine facility**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:

0%

### ACCOUNTABILITY TO AFFECTED POPULATION

In **50%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported that **at least one resident had received assistance** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

**Top 3 reported types of assistance received** in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>2,7</sup>

1. Health (In-kind) 100%
2. Shelter or NFI (In-kind) 100%
3. Protection (In-kind) 88%

In **50%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **community group discussions / meeting** as the most preferred means of obtaining information in the 3 months prior to data collection.





# of assessed settlements:  
**66 out of 284**

### PRIORITY NEEDS

Top 3 reported priority needs in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>1</sup>

1. Food	79%	<div></div>
2. Education for children under 18	41%	<div></div>
3. Shelter / Housing	41%	<div></div>

### EVENT / SHOCK & DISPLACEMENT

#### Event / Shock

% of assessed settlements reportedly impacted by event or shock, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>2</sup>

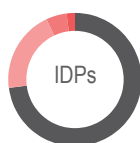
Active conflict or violence	80%	<div></div>
COVID-19	52%	<div></div>
Flood / heavy rain	2%	<div></div>
Heavy snow / avalanche	0%	<div></div>
Insect / locust	0%	<div></div>
Drought / precipitation deficit	0%	<div></div>
Earthquake	0%	<div></div>
None of the above	15%	<div></div>

#### Displacement

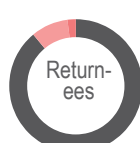
In **84%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **at least one household had reportedly been displaced due to an event or shock** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>3</sup>

% of assessed settlements by estimated prevalence of IDP and return-ee households that had reportedly arrived in the 3 months prior to data collection:

None 73%  
Few 20%  
Some 5%  
Many 2%



None 89%  
Few 9%  
Some 2%  
Many 0%



1) Three options maximum could be selected.  
2) Multiple options could be selected.  
3) In those settlements reportedly impacted by an event or a shock in the 3 months prior to data collection.  
4) In those settlements where the presence of areas that women and children avoid due to security reasons was reported.

### PROTECTION

#### Protection incidents

% of assessed settlements by reported protection incidents that have affected men, women, and children, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>2</sup>

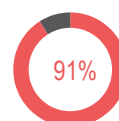
Assaulted with a weapon	3%	0%	0%
Assaulted without a weapon	6%	2%	3%
Hindered to move freely	23%	17%	14%
Verbally threatened or intimidated	23%	17%	14%
None of the above	77%	83%	86%

In **11%** of assessed settlements, **at least one health care worker had reportedly been affected by a protection incident** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

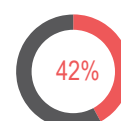
#### Child work and marriage

% of assessed settlements in which **at least one child under the age of 16 had reportedly been working** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

Boys



Girls



In **47%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **at least one girl under the age of 16 had been married** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

#### Gender-Based Violence

In **79%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported the **presence of areas in and around the settlement that women and children avoid due to security reasons** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

Top 3 reported areas that women and children avoid due to security reasons in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>2,4</sup>

1. Roads	100%	<div></div>
2. Markets	98%	<div></div>
3. Areas away from settlement center	98%	<div></div>

#### Explosive hazards

In **3%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported the **presence of explosive hazards in or within 5km of the settlement** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

### LIVELIHOODS AND IMPACT

#### Livelihoods


**Top 3 reported main sources of income** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>1</sup>

1. Farming 85% 
2. Livestock 15% 
3. No other main source reported

#### Impact on farming

In **13%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **more than a quarter of households experienced a large decrease in the volume of their production** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>2,3</sup>

**Top 3 reported reasons that households experienced a large decrease in the volume of their production** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>4</sup>

1. Active conflict or violence 100% 
2. No other reason reported
3. No other reason reported

#### Impact on livestock

In **3%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **more than a quarter of households experienced a large decrease in the number of livestock owned**, in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>2</sup>



**Top 3 reported reasons that households experienced a large decrease in the number of livestock owned** in assessed settlements in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>4</sup>

1. Active conflict or violence 95% 
2. Flood / heavy rain 5% 
3. No other reason reported

#### Impact on employment

In **82%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **more than a quarter of households experienced a large decrease in availability of work** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>2</sup>


**Top 3 reported reasons that households experienced a large decrease in availability of work** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>4</sup>

1. Active conflict or violence 93% 
2. COVID-19 7% 
3. No other reason reported

### ACCESS TO MARKET

In **91%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **most residents did not have access to a market with NFI and winterization materials accessible within a one hour walking distance** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

In those settlements, **the most commonly reported reasons for no market access were:**<sup>1</sup>

1. Too far / No transport available 100% 
2. No other barrier reported
3. No other barrier reported

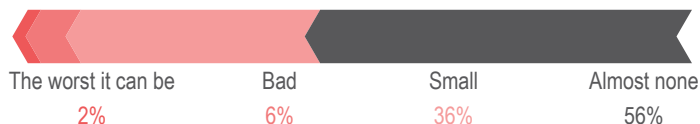
In **100%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **an increase in the price of staple food** in the settlement in the 3 months prior to data collection.

### FOOD SECURITY AND COPING STRATEGIES

#### Food security

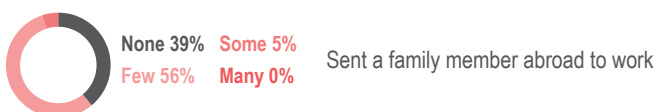
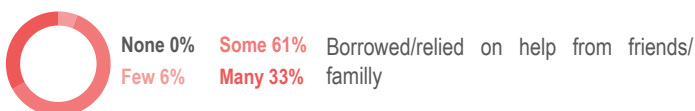
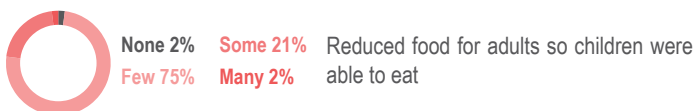
In **92%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported that **most residents were not able to access enough food to meet daily needs** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

**% of assessed settlements by reported level of hunger for most residents, in the 3 months prior to data collection:**<sup>5</sup>



#### Coping strategies

**% of assessed settlements in which KIs reported no, few, some, or many households were engaging in the following coping strategies when food or money to buy food was not available** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>6</sup>



- 1) Only one option could be selected.
- 2) In those settlements reporting farming, livestock or employment as one of the 3 main income sources in the settlement.
- 3) A large decrease means a decrease of 50% or more of the volume of the production.
- 4) In settlements where at least one household reportedly experienced a decrease in the volume of production, number of livestock owned or availability of work.
- 5) Almost none: almost no hunger; small: hunger is small, strategies are available to cope with the reduced access to food; bad: hunger is bad, limited options to cope with the reduced access to food; worst: hunger is the worst it can be, it caused many deaths
- 6) Few (1-25%); Some (26-50%); Many (more than 50%)

### ACCESS TO BASIC SERVICES




#### Health

In **0%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **most people did not have access to a comprehensive health facility in or next to the settlement** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

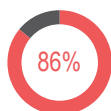
**Top 2 reported types of comprehensive health facilities** accessible from assessed settlements:

1. Public clinic (BHC, CHC) 88% 
2. Public hospital 12% 

**Top 3 reported barriers to health services access**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>1,2</sup>

1. Cost of services / medicine too high 70% 
2. Unable to reach (transport issues) 59% 
3. No health barrier 26% 

% of assessed settlements in which KIs reported **most residents did not have access to medicine**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:



#### Nutrition

In **100%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported they were not aware of the presence of a nutrition facility in the area. In areas where a nutrition facility was reported, **0%** of KIs reported **most residents were not able to access the facility** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

**Top 3 reported barriers to nutrition treatment services access**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>1,2</sup>

1. No facility reported
2. No facility reported
3. No facility reported

#### Education

In **9%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported the **absence of government schools accessible to most children in the settlement** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

In **0%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported the **absence of religious schools accessible to most children in the settlement** in the 3 months prior to data collection.




1) In those settlements where the presence of a facility was reported.  
2) Multiple options could be selected.  
3) Only one option could be selected.  
4) Emergency shelters built by NGOs (tents, huts, kodai, kapa) ; Open space or makeshift shelter (tents, huts, kodai, kapa) ; Collective center (building not intended for living) ; Transitional shelter build by NGOs (pakhsa, bricks) ; Permanent shelter with poor materials (pakhsa, sun-dried bricks) ; Permanent shelter with robust materials (fired-bricks, concrete, stone).  
5) Overcrowding (more than 4 persons in a single room) ; Substandard accommodation (no proper roof, doors, walls or windows).  
6) A large number means more than 25% of the shelters in the settlement.  
7) In those settlements which reportedly had received assistance in the 3 months prior to data collection.

### SHELTER

**Top 3 reported shelter types used by most residents** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection: <sup>3,4</sup>

1. Permanent shelter (robust materials) 100% 
2. No other shelter type reported
3. No other shelter type reported




**Top 3 reported shelter-related concerns among residents** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>2,5</sup>

1. Substandard accommodation 85% 
2. Leaks during light or heavy rain 74% 
3. Unable to afford construction / labour 73% 

In **26%** of assessed settlements, a large number of shelters had been reportedly destroyed or severely damaged in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>6</sup> In **44%** of assessed settlements, **none of the destroyed shelters have reportedly been repaired**.

### WATER, HYGIENE & SANITATION

**Top 3 reported water sources used by most residents** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3</sup>

1. Well pump / hand pump (public) 53% 
2. Surface water (river/irrigation) 32% 
3. Spring, well or kariz (unprotected) 12% 

% of assessed settlements in which KIs reported **most people were not able to access soap in the market** in the 3 months prior to data collection:




% of assessed settlements in which KIs reported **most people did not have access to a functional latrine facility**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:



### ACCOUNTABILITY TO AFFECTED POPULATION

In **3%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported that **at least one resident had received assistance** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

**Top 3 reported types of assistance received** in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>2,7</sup>

1. Food (In-kind) 100% 
2. No other assistance reported
3. No other assistance reported

In **91%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **community group discussions / meeting** as the most preferred means of obtaining information in the 3 months prior to data collection.





# of assessed settlements:  
**37 out of 153**

### ★ PRIORITY NEEDS

Top 3 reported priority needs in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>1</sup>

1. Healthcare	86%	<div></div>
2. Education for children under 18	57%	<div></div>
3. Drinking water	46%	<div></div>

### → EVENT / SHOCK & DISPLACEMENT

#### Event / Shock

% of assessed settlements reportedly impacted by event or shock, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>2</sup>

Active conflict or violence	24%	<div></div>
COVID-19	22%	<div></div>
Heavy snow / avalanche	0%	
Insect / locust	0%	
Drought / precipitation deficit	0%	
Flood / heavy rain	0%	
Earthquake	0%	
None of the above	76%	<div></div>

#### Displacement

In **33%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **at least one household had reportedly been displaced due to an event or shock** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>3</sup>

% of assessed settlements by estimated prevalence of IDP and return-ee households that had reportedly arrived in the 3 months prior to data collection:



1) Three options maximum could be selected.  
2) Multiple options could be selected.  
3) In those settlements reportedly impacted by an event or a shock in the 3 months prior to data collection.  
4) In those settlements where the presence of areas that women and children avoid due to security reasons was reported.

### 🛡️ PROTECTION

#### Protection incidents

% of assessed settlements by **reported protection incidents that have affected men, women, and children**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>2</sup>

	Men	Women	Children
Assaulted with a weapon	0%	0%	0%
Assaulted without a weapon	35%	0%	0%
Hindered to move freely	0%	87%	3%
Verbally threatened or intimidated	78%	3%	0%
None of the above	14%	11%	97%

In **0%** of assessed settlements, **at least one health care worker had reportedly been affected by a protection incident** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

#### Child work and marriage

% of assessed settlements in which **at least one child under the age of 16 had reportedly been working** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

Boys



Girls



In **0%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **at least one girl under the age of 16 had been married** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

#### Gender-Based Violence

In **95%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported the **presence of areas in and around the settlement that women and children avoid due to security reasons** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

Top 3 reported areas that women and children avoid due to security reasons in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>2,4</sup>

1. Roads	100%	<div></div>
2. Health facilities	91%	<div></div>
3. Markets	89%	<div></div>

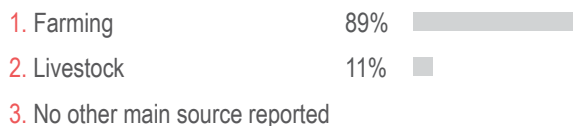
#### Explosive hazards

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

### LIVELIHOODS AND IMPACT

#### Livelihoods

**Top 3 reported main sources of income** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>1</sup>



#### Impact on farming

In **0%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **more than a quarter of households experienced a large decrease in the volume of their production** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>2,3</sup>

**Top 3 reported reasons that households experienced a large decrease in the volume of their production** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>4</sup>

1. No large decrease reported
2. No large decrease reported
3. No large decrease reported

#### Impact on livestock

In **0%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **more than a quarter of households experienced a large decrease in the number of livestock owned**, in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>2</sup>

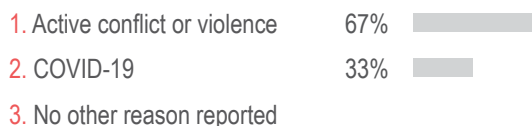
**Top 3 reported reasons that households experienced a large decrease in the number of livestock owned** in assessed settlements in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>4</sup>

1. No large decrease reported
2. No large decrease reported
3. No large decrease reported

#### Impact on employment

In **4%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **more than a quarter of households experienced a large decrease in availability of work** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>2</sup>

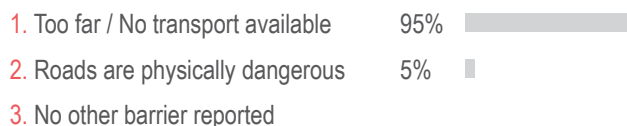
**Top 3 reported reasons that households experienced a large decrease in availability of work** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>4</sup>



### ACCESS TO MARKET

In **51%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **most residents did not have access to a market with NFI and winterization materials accessible within a one hour walking distance** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

In those settlements, **the most commonly reported reasons for no market access** were:<sup>1</sup>



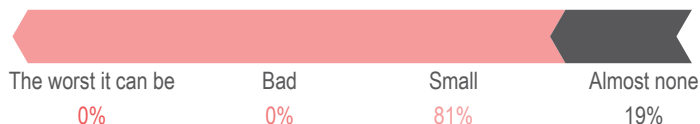
In **100%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **an increase in the price of staple food** in the settlement in the 3 months prior to data collection.

### FOOD SECURITY AND COPING STRATEGIES

#### Food security

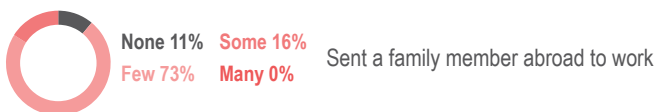
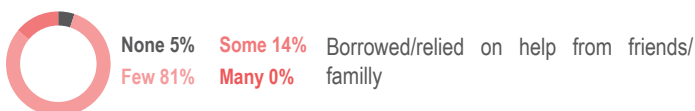
In **3%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported that **most residents were not able to access enough food to meet daily needs** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

% of assessed settlements by reported **level of hunger for most residents**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>5</sup>



#### Coping strategies

% of assessed settlements in which KIs reported no, few, some, or many households **were engaging in the following coping strategies when food or money to buy food was not available** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>6</sup>



- 1) Only one option could be selected.
- 2) In those settlements reporting farming, livestock or employment as one of the 3 main income sources in the settlement.
- 3) A large decrease means a decrease of 50% or more of the volume of the production.
- 4) In settlements where at least one household reportedly experienced a decrease in the volume of production, number of livestock owned or availability of work.
- 5) Almost none: almost no hunger; small: hunger is small, strategies are available to cope with the reduced access to food; bad: hunger is bad, limited options to cope with the reduced access to food; worst: hunger is the worst it can be, it caused many deaths
- 6) Few (1-25%); Some (26-50%); Many (more than 50%)

### ACCESS TO BASIC SERVICES

#### Health

In **3%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **most people did not have access to a comprehensive health facility in or next to the settlement** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

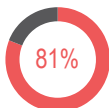
**Top 2 reported types of comprehensive health facilities** accessible from assessed settlements:

1. Public clinic (BHC, CHC) 97%
2. No other facility reported

**Top 3 reported barriers to health services access**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>1,2</sup>

1. Unable to reach (transport issues) 78%
2. Roads / presence at facilities unsafe 78%
3. Cost of services / medicine too high 33%

% of assessed settlements in which KIs reported **most residents did not have access to medicine**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:



#### Nutrition

In **95%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **they were not aware of the presence of a nutrition facility in the area**. In areas where a nutrition facility was reported, **0%** of KIs reported **most residents were not able to access the facility** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

**Top 3 reported barriers to nutrition treatment services access**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>1,2</sup>

1. No barrier reported
2. No barrier reported
3. No barrier reported

#### Education

In **14%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **the absence of government schools accessible to most children in the settlement** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

In **16%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **the absence of religious schools accessible to most children in the settlement** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

1) In those settlements where the presence of a facility was reported.  
2) Multiple options could be selected.  
3) Only one option could be selected.  
4) Emergency shelters built by NGOs (tents, huts, kodai, kapa) ; Open space or makeshift shelter (tents, huts, kodai, kapa) ; Collective center (building not intended for living) ; Transitional shelter built by NGOs (pakhsa, bricks) ; Permanent shelter with poor materials (pakhsa, sun-dried bricks) ; Permanent shelter with robust materials (fired-bricks, concrete, stone).  
5) Overcrowding (more than 4 persons in a single room) ; Substandard accommodation (no proper roof, doors, walls or windows).  
6) A large number means more than 25% of the shelters in the settlement.  
7) In those settlements which reportedly had received assistance in the 3 months prior to data collection.

### SHELTER

**Top 3 reported shelter types used by most residents** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3,4</sup>

1. Permanent shelter (robust materials) 89%
2. Permanent shelter (poor materials) 8%
3. Emergency shelter built by NGOs 3%

**Top 3 reported shelter-related concerns among residents** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>2,5</sup>

1. Leaks during light or heavy rain 97%
2. Unable to afford construction / labour 73%
3. No insulation / heating 65%

In **0%** of assessed settlements, a large number of shelters had been **reportedly destroyed or severely damaged** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>6</sup> In **88%** of assessed settlements, **none of the destroyed shelters have reportedly been repaired**.

### WATER, HYGIENE & SANITATION

**Top 3 reported water sources used by most residents** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3</sup>

1. Surface water (river/irrigation) 40%
2. Spring, well or kariz (unprotected) 22%
3. Piped water - public 16%

% of assessed settlements in which KIs reported **most people were not able to access soap in the market** in the 3 months prior to data collection:



% of assessed settlements in which KIs reported **most people did not have access to a functional latrine facility**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:



### ACCOUNTABILITY TO AFFECTED POPULATION

In **11%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported that **at least one resident had received assistance** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

**Top 3 reported types of assistance received** in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>2,7</sup>

1. Shelter or NFI (In-kind) 100%
2. No other assistance reported
3. No other assistance reported

In **97%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **radio** as the **most preferred means of obtaining information** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

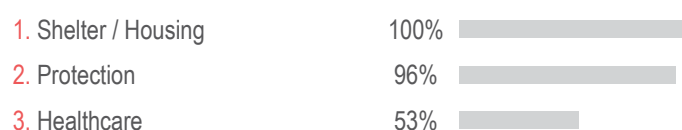




# of assessed settlements:  
**73 out of 325**

### ★ PRIORITY NEEDS

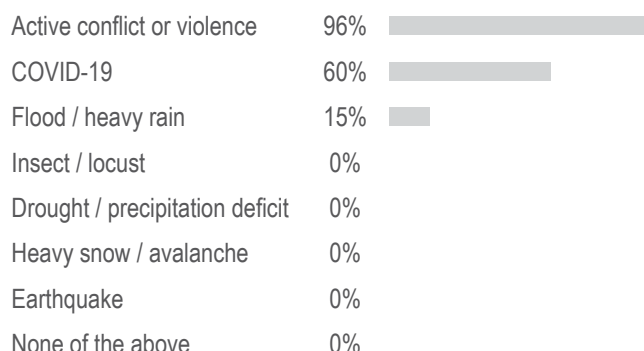
**Top 3 reported priority needs** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>1</sup>



### ➔ EVENT / SHOCK & DISPLACEMENT

#### Event / Shock

% of assessed settlements **reportedly impacted by event or shock**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>2</sup>



#### Displacement

In **89%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **at least one household had reportedly been displaced due to an event or shock** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>3</sup>

% of assessed settlements **by estimated prevalence of IDP and return-ee households that had reportedly arrived** in the 3 months prior to data collection:

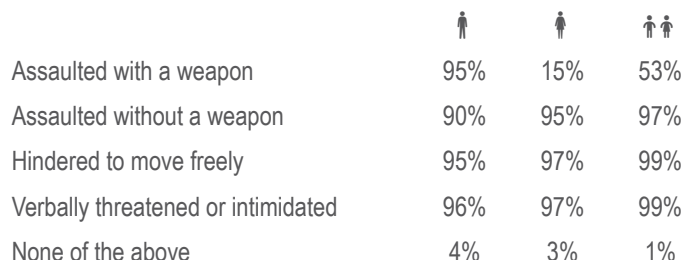


1) Three options maximum could be selected.  
2) Multiple options could be selected.  
3) In those settlements reportedly impacted by an event or a shock in the 3 months prior to data collection.  
4) In those settlements where the presence of areas that women and children avoid due to security reasons was reported.

### 🛡️ PROTECTION

#### Protection incidents

% of assessed settlements by **reported protection incidents that have affected men, women, and children**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>2</sup>



In **91%** of assessed settlements, **at least one health care worker had reportedly been affected by a protection incident** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

#### Child work and marriage

% of assessed settlements in which **at least one child under the age of 16 had reportedly been working** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

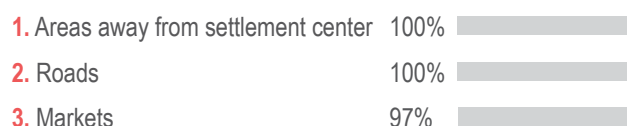


In **84%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **at least one girl under the age of 16 had been married** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

#### Gender-Based Violence

In **96%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported the **presence of areas in and around the settlement that women and children avoid due to security reasons** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

**Top 3 reported areas that women and children avoid due to security reasons** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>2,4</sup>



#### Explosive hazards

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

### LIVELIHOODS AND IMPACT

#### Livelihoods

**Top 3 reported main sources of income** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>1</sup>

1. Farming	85%	<div></div>
2. Formal / Informal employment	8%	<div></div>
3. Livestock	6%	<div></div>

#### Impact on farming

In **4%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **more than a quarter of households experienced a large decrease in the volume of their production** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>2,3</sup>

**Top 3 reported reasons that households experienced a large decrease in the volume of their production** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>4</sup>

1. Active conflict or violence	100%	<div></div>
2. No other reason reported		
3. No other reason reported		

#### Impact on livestock

In **3%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **more than a quarter of households experienced a large decrease in the number of livestock owned**, in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>2</sup>

**Top 3 reported reasons that households experienced a large decrease in the number of livestock owned** in assessed settlements in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>4</sup>

1. Active conflict or violence	100%	<div></div>
2. No other reason reported		
3. No other reason reported		

#### Impact on employment

In **14%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **more than a quarter of households experienced a large decrease in availability of work** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>2</sup>

**Top 3 reported reasons that households experienced a large decrease in availability of work** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>4</sup>

1. Active conflict or violence	79%	<div></div>
2. COVID-19	21%	<div></div>
3. No other reason reported		

### ACCESS TO MARKET

In **0%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **most residents did not have access to a market with NFI and winterization materials accessible within a one hour walking distance** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

In those settlements, **the most commonly reported reasons for no market access** were:<sup>1</sup>

1. No barrier reported
2. No barrier reported
3. No barrier reported

In **99%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **an increase in the price of staple food** in the settlement in the 3 months prior to data collection.

### FOOD SECURITY AND COPING STRATEGIES

#### Food security

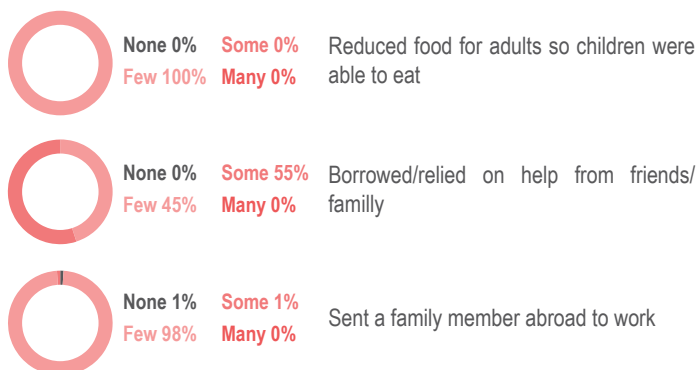
In **0%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported that **most residents were not able to access enough food to meet daily needs** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

% of assessed settlements by reported **level of hunger for most residents**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>5</sup>



#### Coping strategies

% of assessed settlements in which KIs reported no, few, some, or many households **were engaging in the following coping strategies when food or money to buy food was not available** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>6</sup>



- 1) Only one option could be selected.
- 2) In those settlements reporting farming, livestock or employment as one of the 3 main income sources in the settlement.
- 3) A large decrease means a decrease of 50% or more of the volume of the production.
- 4) In settlements where at least one household reportedly experienced a decrease in the volume of production, number of livestock owned or availability of work.
- 5) Almost none: almost no hunger; small: hunger is small, strategies are available to cope with the reduced access to food; bad: hunger is bad, limited options to cope with the reduced access to food; worst: hunger is the worst it can be, it caused many deaths
- 6) Few (1-25%); Some (26-50%); Many (more than 50%)

### ACCESS TO BASIC SERVICES

#### Health

In **41%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **most people did not have access to a comprehensive health facility in or next to the settlement** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

**Top 2 reported types of comprehensive health facilities** accessible from assessed settlements:

1. Public clinic (BHC, CHC) 45%
2. Public hospital 14%

**Top 3 reported barriers to health services access**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>1,2</sup>

1. Cost of services / medicine too high 98%
2. Roads / presence at facilities unsafe 86%
3. Unable to reach (transport issues) 56%

% of assessed settlements in which KIs reported **most residents did not have access to medicine**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:



#### Nutrition

In **100%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported they were not aware of the presence of a nutrition facility in the area. In areas where a nutrition facility was reported, **0%** of KIs reported **most residents were not able to access the facility** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

**Top 3 reported barriers to nutrition treatment services access**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>1,2</sup>

1. No facility reported
2. No facility reported
3. No facility reported

#### Education

In **25%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **the absence of government schools accessible to most children in the settlement** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

In **11%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **the absence of religious schools accessible to most children in the settlement** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

1) In those settlements where the presence of a facility was reported.  
2) Multiple options could be selected.  
3) Only one option could be selected.  
4) Emergency shelters built by NGOs (tents, huts, kodai, kapa) ; Open space or makeshift shelter (tents, huts, kodai, kapa) ; Collective center (building not intended for living) ; Transitional shelter build by NGOs (pakhsa, bricks) ; Permanent shelter with poor materials (pakhsa, sun-dried bricks) ; Permanent shelter with robust materials (fired-bricks, concrete, stone).  
5) Overcrowding (more than 4 persons in a single room) ; Substandard accommodation (no proper roof, doors, walls or windows).  
6) A large number means more than 25% of the shelters in the settlement.  
7) In those settlements which reportedly had received assistance in the 3 months prior to data collection.

### SHELTER

**Top 3 reported shelter types used by most residents** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3,4</sup>

1. Open space or makeshift shelter 66%
2. Unfinished shelter (house) 29%
3. Permanent shelter (poor materials) 6%

**Top 3 reported shelter-related concerns among residents** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>2,5</sup>

1. Leaks during light or heavy rain 94%
2. No insulation / heating 90%
3. Substandard accommodation 89%

In **55%** of assessed settlements, a large number of shelters had been reportedly destroyed or severely damaged in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>6</sup> In **56%** of assessed settlements, **none of the destroyed shelters have reportedly been repaired**.

### WATER, HYGIENE & SANITATION

**Top 3 reported water sources used by most residents** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3</sup>

1. Surface water (river/irrigation) 52%
2. Piped water - public 27%
3. Well pump / hand pump (public) 20%

% of assessed settlements in which KIs reported **most people were not able to access soap in the market** in the 3 months prior to data collection:



% of assessed settlements in which KIs reported **most people did not have access to a functional latrine facility**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:



### ACCOUNTABILITY TO AFFECTED POPULATION

In **0%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported that **at least one resident had received assistance** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

**Top 3 reported types of assistance received** in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>2,7</sup>

1. No assistance reported
2. No assistance reported
3. No assistance reported

In **40%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **television as the most preferred means of obtaining information** in the 3 months prior to data collection.





# of assessed settlements:  
**38 out of 174**

### ★ PRIORITY NEEDS

Top 3 reported priority needs in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>1</sup>

1. Healthcare	87%	
2. Education for children under 18	76%	
3. Protection	60%	

### ➔ EVENT / SHOCK & DISPLACEMENT

#### Event / Shock

% of assessed settlements reportedly impacted by event or shock, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>2</sup>

Active conflict or violence	100%	
COVID-19	100%	
Drought / precipitation deficit	3%	
Heavy snow / avalanche	0%	
Insect / locust	0%	
Flood / heavy rain	0%	
Earthquake	0%	
None of the above	0%	

#### Displacement

In **37%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **at least one household had reportedly been displaced due to an event or shock** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>3</sup>

% of assessed settlements by estimated prevalence of IDP and return-ee households that had reportedly arrived in the 3 months prior to data collection:



1) Three options maximum could be selected.  
2) Multiple options could be selected.  
3) In those settlements reportedly impacted by an event or a shock in the 3 months prior to data collection.  
4) In those settlements where the presence of areas that women and children avoid due to security reasons was reported.

### 🛡️ PROTECTION

#### Protection incidents

% of assessed settlements by **reported protection incidents that have affected men, women, and children**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>2</sup>

	Men	Women	Children
Assaulted with a weapon	0%	3%	3%
Assaulted without a weapon	0%	0%	0%
Hindered to move freely	100%	100%	100%
Verbally threatened or intimidated	5%	3%	3%
None of the above	0%	0%	0%

In **0%** of assessed settlements, **at least one health care worker had reportedly been affected by a protection incident** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

#### Child work and marriage

% of assessed settlements in which **at least one child under the age of 16 had reportedly been working** in the 3 months prior to data collection.



In **92%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **at least one girl under the age of 16 had been married** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

#### Gender-Based Violence

In **100%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported the **presence of areas in and around the settlement that women and children avoid due to security reasons** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

Top 3 reported areas that women and children avoid due to security reasons in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>2,4</sup>

1. Roads	100%	
2. Markets	97%	
3. Areas away from settlement center	97%	

#### Explosive hazards

In **92%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported the **presence of explosive hazards in or within 5km of the settlement** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

### LIVELIHOODS AND IMPACT

#### Livelihoods

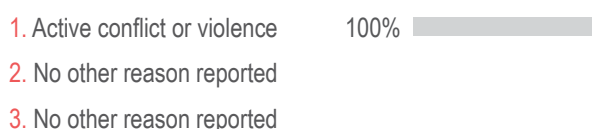
**Top 3 reported main sources of income** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>1</sup>



#### Impact on farming

In **82%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **more than a quarter of households experienced a large decrease in the volume of their production** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>2,3</sup>

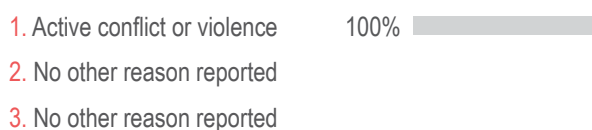
**Top 3 reported reasons that households experienced a large decrease in the volume of their production** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>4</sup>



#### Impact on livestock

In **84%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **more than a quarter of households experienced a large decrease in the number of livestock owned**, in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>2</sup>

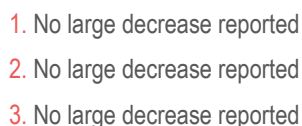
**Top 3 reported reasons that households experienced a large decrease in the number of livestock owned** in assessed settlements in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>4</sup>



#### Impact on employment

In **0%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **more than a quarter of households experienced a large decrease in availability of work** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>2</sup>

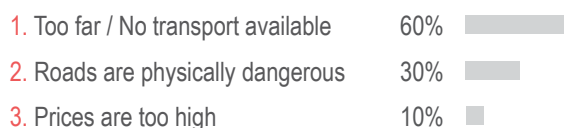
**Top 3 reported reasons that households experienced a large decrease in availability of work** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>4</sup>



### ACCESS TO MARKET

In **53%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **most residents did not have access to a market with NFI and winterization materials accessible within a one hour walking distance** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

In those settlements, **the most commonly reported reasons for no market access** were:<sup>1</sup>



In **100%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **an increase in the price of staple food** in the settlement in the 3 months prior to data collection.

### FOOD SECURITY AND COPING STRATEGIES

#### Food security

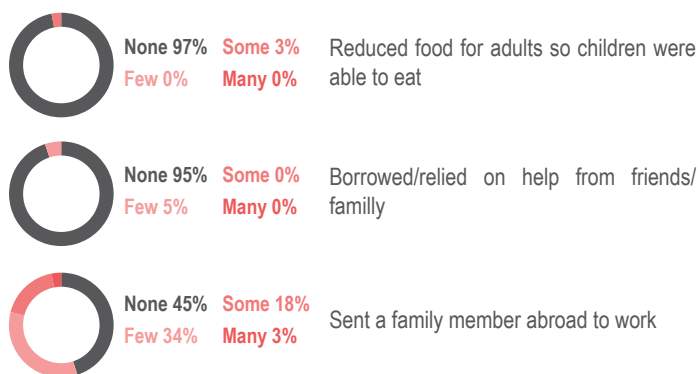
In **0%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported that **most residents were not able to access enough food to meet daily needs** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

% of assessed settlements by reported **level of hunger for most residents**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>5</sup>



#### Coping strategies

% of assessed settlements in which KIs reported no, few, some, or many households **were engaging in the following coping strategies when food or money to buy food was not available** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>6</sup>



1) Only one option could be selected.  
2) In those settlements reporting farming, livestock or employment as one of the 3 main income sources in the settlement.  
3) A large decrease means a decrease of 50% or more of the volume of the production.  
4) In settlements where at least one household reportedly experienced a decrease in the volume of production, number of livestock owned or availability of work.  
5) Almost none: almost no hunger; small: hunger is small, strategies are available to cope with the reduced access to food; bad: hunger is bad, limited options to cope with the reduced access to food; worst: hunger is the worst it can be, it caused many deaths  
6) Few (1-25%); Some (26-50%); Many (more than 50%)

### ACCESS TO BASIC SERVICES

#### Health

In **100%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **most people did not have access to a comprehensive health facility in or next to the settlement** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

**Top 2 reported types of comprehensive health facilities** accessible from assessed settlements:

1. No accessible facility reported
2. No accessible facility reported

**Top 3 reported barriers to health services access**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>1,2</sup>

1. No accessible facility reported
2. No accessible facility reported
3. No accessible facility reported

% of assessed settlements in which KIs reported **most residents did not have access to medicine**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:

100%

#### Nutrition

In **42%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **they were not aware of the presence of a nutrition facility in the area**. In areas where a nutrition facility was reported, **96%** of KIs reported **most residents were not able to access the facility** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

**Top 3 reported barriers to nutrition treatment services access**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>1,2</sup>

1. Services are not working 71%
2. No health worker available 29%
3. No other barrier reported

#### Education

In **100%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **the absence of government schools accessible to most children in the settlement** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

In **50%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **the absence of religious schools accessible to most children in the settlement** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

1) In those settlements where the presence of a facility was reported.

2) Multiple options could be selected.

3) Only one option could be selected.

4) Emergency shelters built by NGOs (tents, huts, kodai, kapa) ; Open space or makeshift shelter (tents, huts, kodai, kapa) ; Collective center (building not intended for living) ; Transitional shelter build by NGOs (pakhsa, bricks) ; Permanent shelter with poor materials (pakhsa, sun-dried bricks) ; Permanent shelter with robust materials (fired-bricks, concrete, stone).

5) Overcrowding (more than 4 persons in a single room) ; Substandard accommodation (no proper roof, doors, walls or windows).

6) A large number means more than 25% of the shelters in the settlement.

7) In those settlements which reportedly had received assistance in the 3 months prior to data collection.

### SHELTER

**Top 3 reported shelter types used by most residents** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3,4</sup>

1. Permanent shelter (poor materials) 60%
2. Permanent shelter (robust materials) 26%
3. Unfinished shelter (house) 13%

**Top 3 reported shelter-related concerns among residents** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>2,5</sup>

1. Leaks during light or heavy rain 97%
2. No insulation / heating 97%
3. Substandard accommodation 95%

In **79%** of assessed settlements, **a large number of shelters had been reportedly destroyed or severely damaged** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>6</sup> In **100%** of assessed settlements, **none of the destroyed shelters have reportedly been repaired**.

### WATER, HYGIENE & SANITATION

**Top 3 reported water sources used by most residents** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3</sup>

1. Well pump / hand pump (public) 95%
2. Surface water (river/irrigation) 5%
3. No other water source reported

% of assessed settlements in which KIs reported **most people were not able to access soap in the market** in the 3 months prior to data collection:

0%

% of assessed settlements in which KIs reported **most people did not have access to a functional latrine facility**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:

5%

### ACCOUNTABILITY TO AFFECTED POPULATION

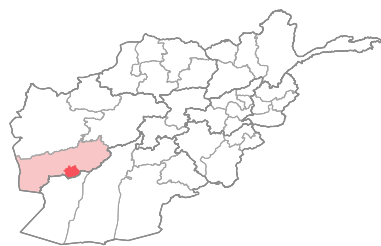
In **5%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported that **at least one resident had received assistance** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

**Top 3 reported types of assistance received** in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>2,7</sup>

1. Food (In-kind) 100%
2. No other assistance reported
3. No other assistance reported

In **97%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **phone (voice call or SMS) as the most preferred means of obtaining information** in the 3 months prior to data collection.





# of assessed settlements:  
**25 out of 127**

### ★ PRIORITY NEEDS

Top 3 reported priority needs in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>1</sup>

1. Healthcare	92%	<div></div>
2. Education for children under 18	92%	<div></div>
3. Seed or other agricultural input	88%	<div></div>

### ➔ EVENT / SHOCK & DISPLACEMENT

#### Event / Shock

% of assessed settlements reportedly impacted by event or shock, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>2</sup>

Active conflict or violence	8%	<div></div>
COVID-19	80%	<div></div>
Drought / precipitation deficit	96%	<div></div>
Earthquake	0%	<div></div>
Heavy snow / avalanche	0%	<div></div>
Insect / locust	0%	<div></div>
Flood / heavy rain	0%	<div></div>
None of the above	0%	<div></div>

#### Displacement

In **32%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **at least one household** had reportedly been displaced due to an event or shock in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>3</sup>

% of assessed settlements by estimated prevalence of IDP and return-ee households that had reportedly arrived in the 3 months prior to data collection:



1) Three options maximum could be selected.  
2) Multiple options could be selected.  
3) In those settlements reportedly impacted by an event or a shock in the 3 months prior to data collection.  
4) In those settlements where the presence of areas that women and children avoid due to security reasons was reported.

### 🛡️ PROTECTION

#### Protection incidents

% of assessed settlements by reported protection incidents that have affected men, women, and children, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>2</sup>

	Men	Women	Children
Assaulted with a weapon	72%	0%	0%
Assaulted without a weapon	96%	40%	36%
Hindered to move freely	0%	12%	0%
Verbally threatened or intimidated	100%	100%	96%
None of the above	0%	0%	4%

In **19%** of assessed settlements, **at least one health care worker** had reportedly been affected by a protection incident in the 3 months prior to data collection.

#### Child work and marriage

% of assessed settlements in which **at least one child under the age of 16** had reportedly been working in the 3 months prior to data collection.

Boys

100%

Girls

100%

In **100%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **at least one girl under the age of 16** had been married in the 3 months prior to data collection.

#### Gender-Based Violence

In **84%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported the presence of areas in and around the settlement that women and children avoid due to security reasons in the 3 months prior to data collection.

Top 3 reported areas that women and children avoid due to security reasons in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>2,4</sup>

1. Areas away from settlement center	100%	<div></div>
2. Roads	100%	<div></div>
3. Markets	95%	<div></div>

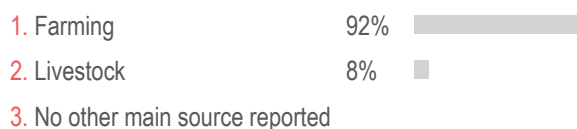
#### Explosive hazards

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

## LIVELIHOODS AND IMPACT

### Livelihoods

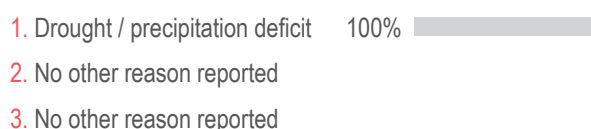
**Top 3 reported main sources of income** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>1</sup>



### Impact on farming

In **4%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **more than a quarter of households experienced a large decrease in the volume of their production** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>2,3</sup>

**Top 3 reported reasons that households experienced a large decrease in the volume of their production** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>4</sup>



### Impact on livestock

In **4%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **more than a quarter of households experienced a large decrease in the number of livestock owned**, in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>2</sup>

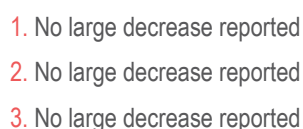
**Top 3 reported reasons that households experienced a large decrease in the number of livestock owned** in assessed settlements in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>4</sup>



### Impact on employment

In **0%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **more than a quarter of households experienced a large decrease in availability of work** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>2</sup>

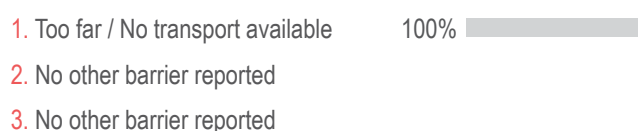
**Top 3 reported reasons that households experienced a large decrease in availability of work** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>4</sup>



## ACCESS TO MARKET

In **96%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **most residents did not have access to a market with NFI and winterization materials accessible within a one hour walking distance** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

In those settlements, **the most commonly reported reasons for no market access** were:<sup>1</sup>



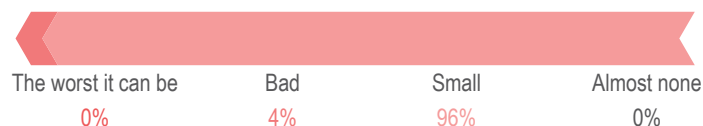
In **16%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **an increase in the price of staple food** in the settlement in the 3 months prior to data collection.

## FOOD SECURITY AND COPING STRATEGIES

### Food security

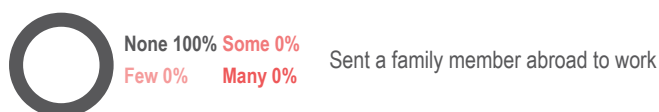
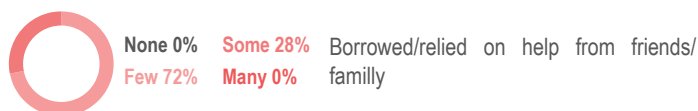
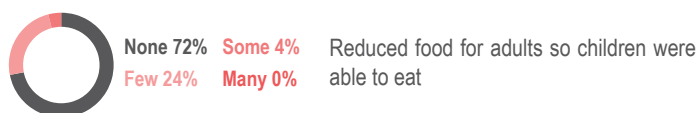
In **40%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported that **most residents were not able to access enough food to meet daily needs** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

% of assessed settlements by reported **level of hunger for most residents**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>5</sup>



### Coping strategies

% of assessed settlements in which KIs reported no, few, some, or many households **were engaging in the following coping strategies when food or money to buy food was not available** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>6</sup>



1) Only one option could be selected.  
2) In those settlements reporting farming, livestock or employment as one of the 3 main income sources in the settlement.  
3) A large decrease means a decrease of 50% or more of the volume of the production.  
4) In settlements where at least one household reportedly experienced a decrease in the volume of production, number of livestock owned or availability of work.  
5) Almost none: almost no hunger; small: hunger is small, strategies are available to cope with the reduced access to food; bad: hunger is bad, limited options to cope with the reduced access to food; worst: hunger is the worst it can be, it caused many deaths  
6) Few (1-25%); Some (26-50%); Many (more than 50%)

### ACCESS TO BASIC SERVICES

#### Health

In **16%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **most people did not have access to a comprehensive health facility in or next to the settlement** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

**Top 2 reported types of comprehensive health facilities** accessible from assessed settlements:

1. Public clinic (BHC, CHC) 76%
2. Private clinic 8%

**Top 3 reported barriers to health services access**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>1,2</sup>

1. Unable to reach (transport issues) 100%
2. Insufficient female medical staff 90%
3. Cost of services / medicine too high 62%

% of assessed settlements in which KIs reported **most residents did not have access to medicine**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:



#### Nutrition

In **76%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **they were not aware of the presence of a nutrition facility in the area**. In areas where a nutrition facility was reported, **83%** of KIs reported **most residents were not able to access the facility** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

**Top 3 reported barriers to nutrition treatment services access**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>1,2</sup>

1. Too far or difficult to access 80%
2. Transportation is too expensive 20%
3. No other barrier reported

#### Education

In **96%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **the absence of government schools accessible to most children in the settlement** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

In **12%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **the absence of religious schools accessible to most children in the settlement** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

1) In those settlements where the presence of a facility was reported.

2) Multiple options could be selected.

3) Only one option could be selected.

4) Emergency shelters built by NGOs (tents, huts, kodai, kapa) ; Open space or makeshift shelter (tents, huts, kodai, kapa) ; Collective center (building not intended for living) ; Transitional shelter build by NGOs (pakhsa, bricks) ; Permanent shelter with poor materials (pakhsa, sun-dried bricks) ; Permanent shelter with robust materials (fired-bricks, concrete, stone).

5) Overcrowding (more than 4 persons in a single room) ; Substandard accommodation (no proper roof, doors, walls or windows).

6) A large number means more than 25% of the shelters in the settlement.

7) In those settlements which reportedly had received assistance in the 3 months prior to data collection.

### SHELTER

**Top 3 reported shelter types used by most residents** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3,4</sup>

1. Permanent shelter (robust materials) 84%
2. Transitional shelter 8%
3. Open space or makeshift shelter 4%

**Top 3 reported shelter-related concerns among residents** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>2,5</sup>

1. Overcrowding 100%
2. No private space for women / girls 88%
3. Unable to afford construction / labour 80%

In **0%** of assessed settlements, a **large number of shelters had been reportedly destroyed or severely damaged** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>6</sup> In **100%** of assessed settlements, **none of the destroyed shelters have reportedly been repaired**.

### WATER, HYGIENE & SANITATION

**Top 3 reported water sources used by most residents** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3</sup>

1. Well pump / hand pump (private) 100%
2. No other water source reported
3. No other water source reported

% of assessed settlements in which KIs reported **most people were not able to access soap in the market** in the 3 months prior to data collection:



% of assessed settlements in which KIs reported **most people did not have access to a functional latrine facility**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:



### ACCOUNTABILITY TO AFFECTED POPULATION

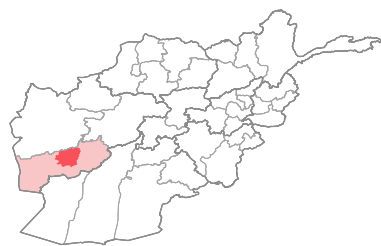
In **0%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported that **at least one resident had received assistance** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

**Top 3 reported types of assistance received** in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>2,7</sup>

1. No assistance reported
2. No assistance reported
3. No assistance reported

In **44%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **radio** as the **most preferred means of obtaining information** in the 3 months prior to data collection.





# of assessed settlements:  
**35 out of 184**

### ★ PRIORITY NEEDS

Top 3 reported priority needs in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>1</sup>

1. Education for children under 18	100%	<div></div>
2. Healthcare	91%	<div></div>
3. Livelihood support / employment	80%	<div></div>

### ➔ EVENT / SHOCK & DISPLACEMENT

#### Event / Shock

% of assessed settlements reportedly impacted by event or shock, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>2</sup>

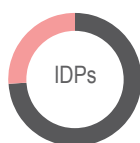
Active conflict or violence	100%	<div></div>
COVID-19	94%	<div></div>
Flood / heavy rain	57%	<div></div>
Heavy snow / avalanche	0%	<div></div>
Insect / locust	0%	<div></div>
Drought / precipitation deficit	0%	<div></div>
Earthquake	0%	<div></div>
None of the above	0%	<div></div>

#### Displacement

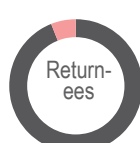
In **60%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **at least one household had reportedly been displaced due to an event or shock** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>3</sup>

% of assessed settlements by estimated prevalence of IDP and returnee households that had reportedly arrived in the 3 months prior to data collection:

None 74%  
Few 26%  
Some 0%  
Many 0%



None 94%  
Few 6%  
Some 0%  
Many 0%



1) Three options maximum could be selected.  
2) Multiple options could be selected.  
3) In those settlements reportedly impacted by an event or a shock in the 3 months prior to data collection.  
4) In those settlements where the presence of areas that women and children avoid due to security reasons was reported.

### 🛡️ PROTECTION

#### Protection incidents

% of assessed settlements by reported protection incidents that have affected men, women, and children, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>2</sup>

	Men	Women	Children
Assaulted with a weapon	6%	0%	0%
Assaulted without a weapon	91%	0%	3%
Hindered to move freely	100%	100%	97%
Verbally threatened or intimidated	100%	100%	100%
None of the above	0%	0%	0%

In **46%** of assessed settlements, **at least one health care worker had reportedly been affected by a protection incident** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

#### Child work and marriage

% of assessed settlements in which **at least one child under the age of 16 had reportedly been working** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

Boys



Girls



In **100%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **at least one girl under the age of 16 had been married** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

#### Gender-Based Violence

In **86%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported the **presence of areas in and around the settlement that women and children avoid due to security reasons** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

Top 3 reported areas that women and children avoid due to security reasons in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>2,4</sup>

1. Roads	100%	<div></div>
2. Areas away from settlement center	100%	<div></div>
3. Markets	47%	<div></div>

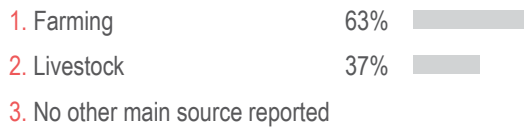
#### Explosive hazards

In **57%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported the **presence of explosive hazards in or within 5km of the settlement** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

### LIVELIHOODS AND IMPACT

#### Livelihoods

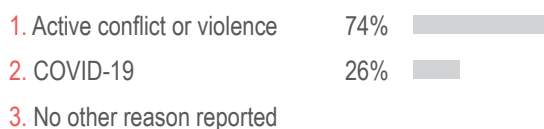
**Top 3 reported main sources of income** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>1</sup>



#### Impact on farming

In **62%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **more than a quarter of households experienced a large decrease in the volume of their production** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>2,3</sup>

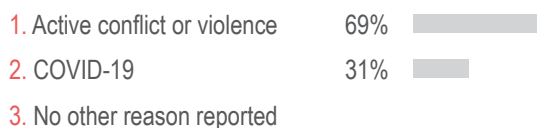
**Top 3 reported reasons that households experienced a large decrease in the volume of their production** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>4</sup>



#### Impact on livestock

In **57%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **more than a quarter of households experienced a large decrease in the number of livestock owned**, in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>2</sup>

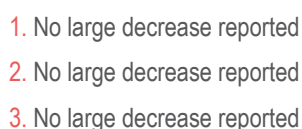
**Top 3 reported reasons that households experienced a large decrease in the number of livestock owned** in assessed settlements in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>4</sup>



#### Impact on employment

In **0%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **more than a quarter of households experienced a large decrease in availability of work** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>2</sup>

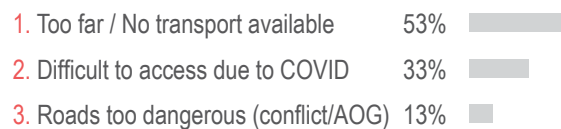
**Top 3 reported reasons that households experienced a large decrease in availability of work** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>4</sup>



### ACCESS TO MARKET

In **43%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **most residents did not have access to a market with NFI and winterization materials accessible within a one hour walking distance** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

In those settlements, **the most commonly reported reasons for no market access** were:<sup>1</sup>



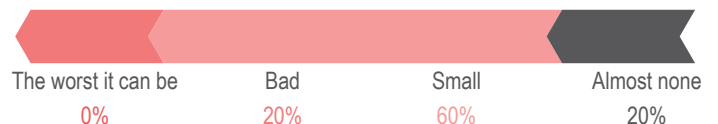
In **100%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **an increase in the price of staple food** in the settlement in the 3 months prior to data collection.

### FOOD SECURITY AND COPING STRATEGIES

#### Food security

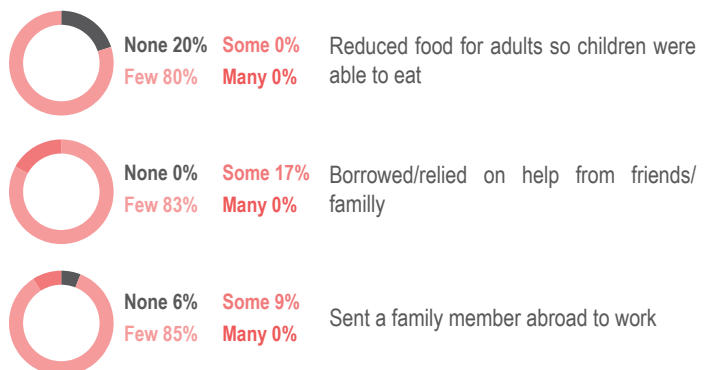
In **6%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported that **most residents were not able to access enough food to meet daily needs** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

% of assessed settlements by reported **level of hunger for most residents**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>5</sup>



#### Coping strategies

% of assessed settlements in which KIs reported no, few, some, or many households **were engaging in the following coping strategies when food or money to buy food was not available** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>6</sup>



1) Only one option could be selected.  
 2) In those settlements reporting farming, livestock or employment as one of the 3 main income sources in the settlement.  
 3) A large decrease means a decrease of 50% or more of the volume of the production.  
 4) In settlements where at least one household reportedly experienced a decrease in the volume of production, number of livestock owned or availability of work.  
 5) Almost none: almost no hunger; small: hunger is small, strategies are available to cope with the reduced access to food; bad: hunger is bad, limited options to cope with the reduced access to food; worst: hunger is the worst it can be, it caused many deaths  
 6) Few (1-25%); Some (26-50%); Many (more than 50%)

### ACCESS TO BASIC SERVICES




#### Health

In **0%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **most people did not have access to a comprehensive health facility in or next to the settlement** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

**Top 2 reported types of comprehensive health facilities** accessible from assessed settlements:

1. Public clinic (BHC, CHC) 100% 
2. No other facility reported

**Top 3 reported barriers to health services access**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>1,2</sup>

1. Cost of services / medicine too high 80% 
2. Insufficient female medical staff 71% 
3. Fear of COVID in facilities/of stigma 69% 




% of assessed settlements in which KIs reported **most residents did not have access to medicine**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:



#### Nutrition

In **83%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **they were not aware of the presence of a nutrition facility in the area**. In areas where a nutrition facility was reported, **67%** of KIs reported **most residents were not able to access the facility** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

**Top 3 reported barriers to nutrition treatment services access**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>1,2</sup>

1. Too far or difficult to access 50% 
2. Services are not working 25% 
3. Treatments are too expensive 25% 

#### Education

In **54%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **the absence of government schools accessible to most children in the settlement** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

In **3%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **the absence of religious schools accessible to most children in the settlement** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

1) In those settlements where the presence of a facility was reported.

2) Multiple options could be selected.

3) Only one option could be selected.

4) Emergency shelters built by NGOs (tents, huts, kodai, kapa) ; Open space or makeshift shelter (tents, huts, kodai, kapa) ; Collective center (building not intended for living) ; Transitional shelter built by NGOs (pakhsa, bricks) ; Permanent shelter with poor materials (pakhsa, sun-dried bricks) ; Permanent shelter with robust materials (fired-bricks, concrete, stone).

5) Overcrowding (more than 4 persons in a single room) ; Substandard accommodation (no proper roof, doors, walls or windows).

6) A large number means more than 25% of the shelters in the settlement.




7) In those settlements which reportedly had received assistance in the 3 months prior to data collection.

### SHELTER

**Top 3 reported shelter types used by most residents** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3,4</sup>

1. Permanent shelter (poor materials) 100% 
2. No other shelter type reported
3. No other shelter type reported




**Top 3 reported shelter-related concerns among residents** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>2,5</sup>

1. Overcrowding 100% 
2. Unable to afford construction / labour 71% 
3. Substandard accommodation 63% 

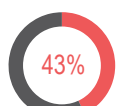
In **3%** of assessed settlements, a large number of shelters had been **reportedly destroyed or severely damaged** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>6</sup> In **85%** of assessed settlements, **none of the destroyed shelters have reportedly been repaired**.

### WATER, HYGIENE & SANITATION

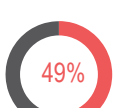
**Top 3 reported water sources used by most residents** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3</sup>

1. Surface water (river/irrigation) 57% 
2. Well pump / hand pump (private) 29% 
3. Spring, well or kariz (protected) 9% 

% of assessed settlements in which KIs reported **most people were not able to access soap in the market** in the 3 months prior to data collection:




% of assessed settlements in which KIs reported **most people did not have access to a functional latrine facility**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:



### ACCOUNTABILITY TO AFFECTED POPULATION

In **63%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported that **at least one resident had received assistance** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

**Top 3 reported types of assistance received** in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>2,7</sup>

1. Health (In-kind) 100% 
2. Food (In-kind) 100% 
3. WASH (In-kind) 82% 

In **57%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **community group discussions / meeting** as the most preferred means of obtaining information in the 3 months prior to data collection.





# of assessed settlements:  
**50 out of 256**

### ★ PRIORITY NEEDS

**Top 3 reported priority needs** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>1</sup>

1. Seed or other agricultural input	98%	<div></div>
2. Livelihood support / employment	74%	<div></div>
3. Food	70%	<div></div>

### ➔ EVENT / SHOCK & DISPLACEMENT

#### Event / Shock

% of assessed settlements **reportedly impacted by event or shock**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>2</sup>

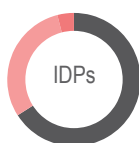
Active conflict or violence	100%	<div></div>
COVID-19	92%	<div></div>
Drought / precipitation deficit	100%	<div></div>
Insect / locust	0%	<div></div>
Heavy snow / avalanche	0%	<div></div>
Earthquake	0%	<div></div>
Flood / heavy rain	0%	<div></div>
None of the above	0%	<div></div>

#### Displacement

In **98%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **at least one household had reportedly been displaced due to an event or shock** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>3</sup>

% of assessed settlements **by estimated prevalence of IDP and returnee households that had reportedly arrived** in the 3 months prior to data collection:

None 66%  
Few 30%  
Some 4%  
Many 0%



None 62%  
Few 34%  
Some 4%  
Many 0%



1) Three options maximum could be selected.

2) Multiple options could be selected.

3) In those settlements reportedly impacted by an event or a shock in the 3 months prior to data collection.

4) In those settlements where the presence of areas that women and children avoid due to security reasons was reported.

### 🛡️ PROTECTION

#### Protection incidents

% of assessed settlements by **reported protection incidents that have affected men, women, and children**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>2</sup>

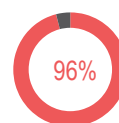
	Men	Women	Children
Assaulted with a weapon	2%	2%	0%
Assaulted without a weapon	16%	0%	2%
Hindered to move freely	98%	98%	100%
Verbally threatened or intimidated	98%	66%	92%
None of the above	0%	0%	0%

In **100%** of assessed settlements, **at least one health care worker had reportedly been affected by a protection incident** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

#### Child work and marriage

% of assessed settlements in which **at least one child under the age of 16 had reportedly been working** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

Boys



Girls



In **60%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **at least one girl under the age of 16 had been married** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

#### Gender-Based Violence

In **100%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported the **presence of areas in and around the settlement that women and children avoid due to security reasons** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

**Top 3 reported areas that women and children avoid due to security reasons** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>2,4</sup>

1. Areas away from settlement center	100%	<div></div>
2. Roads	68%	<div></div>
3. Markets	10%	<div></div>

#### Explosive hazards

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

## LIVELIHOODS AND IMPACT

### Livelihoods

**Top 3 reported main sources of income** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>1</sup>

1. Farming	96%	<div></div>
2. Formal / Informal employment	2%	<div></div>
3. Livestock	2%	<div></div>

### Impact on farming

In **8%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **more than a quarter of households experienced a large decrease in the volume of their production** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>2,3</sup>

**Top 3 reported reasons that households experienced a large decrease in the volume of their production** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>4</sup>

1. Active conflict or violence	76%	<div></div>
2. Drought / precipitation deficit	22%	<div></div>
3. COVID-19	2%	<div></div>

### Impact on livestock

In **0%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **more than a quarter of households experienced a large decrease in the number of livestock owned**, in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>2</sup>

**Top 3 reported reasons that households experienced a large decrease in the number of livestock owned** in assessed settlements in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>4</sup>

1. Active conflict or violence	73%	<div></div>
2. Drought / precipitation deficit	27%	<div></div>
3. No other reason reported		

### Impact on employment

In **27%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **more than a quarter of households experienced a large decrease in availability of work** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>2</sup>

**Top 3 reported reasons that households experienced a large decrease in availability of work** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>4</sup>

1. Active conflict or violence	86%	<div></div>
2. COVID-19	14%	<div></div>
3. No other reason reported		

## ACCESS TO MARKET

In **2%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **most residents did not have access to a market with NFI and winterization materials accessible within a one hour walking distance** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

In those settlements, **the most commonly reported reasons for no market access** were:<sup>1</sup>

1. Roads are physically dangerous	100%	<div></div>
2. No other barrier reported		
3. No other barrier reported		

In **98%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **an increase in the price of staple food** in the settlement in the 3 months prior to data collection.

## FOOD SECURITY AND COPING STRATEGIES

### Food security

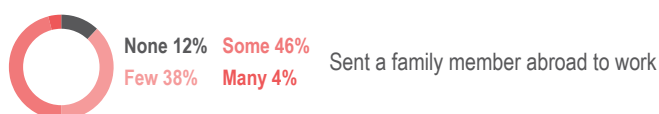
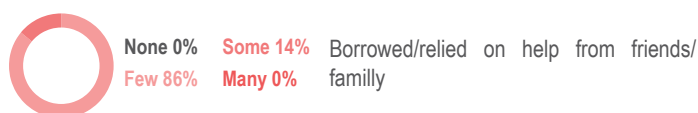
In **0%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported that **most residents were not able to access enough food to meet daily needs** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

% of assessed settlements by reported **level of hunger for most residents**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>5</sup>



### Coping strategies

% of assessed settlements in which KIs reported no, few, some, or many households **were engaging in the following coping strategies when food or money to buy food was not available** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>6</sup>



1) Only one option could be selected.  
 2) In those settlements reporting farming, livestock or employment as one of the 3 main income sources in the settlement.  
 3) A large decrease means a decrease of 50% or more of the volume of the production.  
 4) In settlements where at least one household reportedly experienced a decrease in the volume of production, number of livestock owned or availability of work.  
 5) Almost none: almost no hunger; small: hunger is small, strategies are available to cope with the reduced access to food; bad: hunger is bad, limited options to cope with the reduced access to food; worst: hunger is the worst it can be, it caused many deaths  
 6) Few (1-25%); Some (26-50%); Many (more than 50%)

### ACCESS TO BASIC SERVICES




#### Health

In **0%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **most people did not have access to a comprehensive health facility in or next to the settlement** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

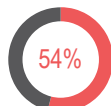
**Top 2 reported types of comprehensive health facilities** accessible from assessed settlements:

1. Public clinic (BHC, CHC) 76% 
2. Public hospital 24% 

**Top 3 reported barriers to health services access**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>1,2</sup>

1. Insufficient female medical staff 80% 
2. Unable to reach (transport issues) 78% 
3. Roads / presence at facilities unsafe 66% 


% of assessed settlements in which KIs reported **most residents did not have access to medicine**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:



#### Nutrition

In **6%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **they were not aware of the presence of a nutrition facility in the area**. In areas where a nutrition facility was reported, **2%** of KIs reported **most residents were not able to access the facility** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

**Top 3 reported barriers to nutrition treatment services access**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>1,2</sup>

1. Too far or difficult to access 100% 
2. No other barrier reported
3. No other barrier reported

#### Education

In **46%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **the absence of government schools accessible to most children in the settlement** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

In **0%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **the absence of religious schools accessible to most children in the settlement** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

1) In those settlements where the presence of a facility was reported.

2) Multiple options could be selected.

3) Only one option could be selected.

4) Emergency shelters built by NGOs (tents, huts, kodai, kapa) ; Open space or makeshift shelter (tents, huts, kodai, kapa) ; Collective center (building not intended for living) ; Transitional shelter build by NGOs (pakhsa, bricks) ; Permanent shelter with poor materials (pakhsa, sun-dried bricks) ; Permanent shelter with robust materials (fired-bricks, concrete, stone).




5) Overcrowding (more than 4 persons in a single room) ; Substandard accommodation (no proper roof, doors, walls or windows).

6) A large number means more than 25% of the shelters in the settlement.




7) In those settlements which reportedly had received assistance in the 3 months prior to data collection.

### SHELTER

**Top 3 reported shelter types used by most residents** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3,4</sup>

1. Permanent shelter (poor materials) 80% 
2. Open space or makeshift shelter 10% 
3. Unfinished shelter (house) 8% 



**Top 3 reported shelter-related concerns among residents** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>2,5</sup>

1. No insulation / heating 80% 
2. Leaks during light or heavy rain 76% 
3. No private space for women / girls 72% 

In **18%** of assessed settlements, **a large number of shelters had been reportedly destroyed or severely damaged** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>6</sup> In **100%** of assessed settlements, **none of the destroyed shelters have reportedly been repaired**.

### WATER, HYGIENE & SANITATION

**Top 3 reported water sources used by most residents** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3</sup>

1. Well pump / hand pump (public) 90% 
2. Water trucking / tankering 10% 
3. No other water source reported

% of assessed settlements in which KIs reported **most people were not able to access soap in the market** in the 3 months prior to data collection:






% of assessed settlements in which KIs reported **most people did not have access to a functional latrine facility**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:



### ACCOUNTABILITY TO AFFECTED POPULATION

In **100%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported that **at least one resident had received assistance** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

**Top 3 reported types of assistance received** in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>2,7</sup>

1. Shelter or NFI (In-kind) 86% 
2. Health (In-kind) 72% 
3. WASH (In-kind) 60% 

In **50%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **community group discussions / meeting** as the most preferred means of obtaining information in the 3 months prior to data collection.





# of assessed settlements:  
**15 out of 218**

### ★ PRIORITY NEEDS

Top 3 reported priority needs in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>1</sup>

1. Healthcare	100%	<div></div>
2. Livelihood support / employment	100%	<div></div>
3. Food	40%	<div></div>

### ➔ EVENT / SHOCK & DISPLACEMENT

#### Event / Shock

% of assessed settlements reportedly impacted by event or shock, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>2</sup>

Active conflict or violence	100%	<div></div>
COVID-19	73%	<div></div>
Drought / precipitation deficit	33%	<div></div>
Heavy snow / avalanche	0%	<div></div>
Insect / locust	0%	<div></div>
Flood / heavy rain	0%	<div></div>
Earthquake	0%	<div></div>
None of the above	0%	<div></div>

#### Displacement

In **100%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **at least one household had reportedly been displaced due to an event or shock** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>3</sup>

% of assessed settlements by estimated prevalence of IDP and returnee households that had reportedly arrived in the 3 months prior to data collection:



1) Three options maximum could be selected.  
2) Multiple options could be selected.  
3) In those settlements reportedly impacted by an event or a shock in the 3 months prior to data collection.  
4) In those settlements where the presence of areas that women and children avoid due to security reasons was reported.

### 🛡️ PROTECTION

#### Protection incidents

% of assessed settlements by reported protection incidents that have affected men, women, and children, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>2</sup>

	Men	Women	Children
Assaulted with a weapon	47%	0%	0%
Assaulted without a weapon	87%	0%	33%
Hindered to move freely	20%	20%	7%
Verbally threatened or intimidated	87%	80%	87%
None of the above	0%	7%	0%

In **100%** of assessed settlements, **at least one health care worker had reportedly been affected by a protection incident** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

#### Child work and marriage

% of assessed settlements in which **at least one child under the age of 16 had reportedly been working** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

Boys

100%

Girls

33%

In **100%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **at least one girl under the age of 16 had been married** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

#### Gender-Based Violence

In **87%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported the **presence of areas in and around the settlement that women and children avoid due to security reasons** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

Top 3 reported areas that women and children avoid due to security reasons in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>2,4</sup>

1. Areas away from settlement center	100%	<div></div>
2. Roads	15%	<div></div>
3. No other areas reported		

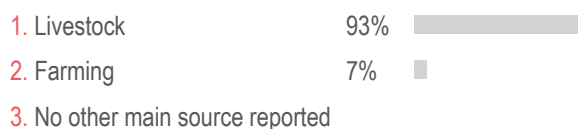
#### Explosive hazards

In **53%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported the **presence of explosive hazards in or within 5km of the settlement** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

### LIVELIHOODS AND IMPACT

#### Livelihoods

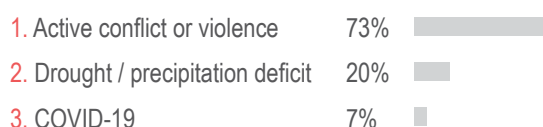
**Top 3 reported main sources of income** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>1</sup>



#### Impact on farming

In **87%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **more than a quarter of households experienced a large decrease in the volume of their production** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>2,3</sup>

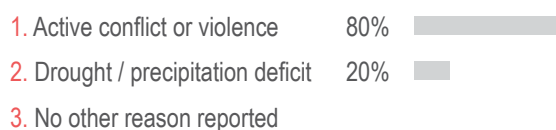
**Top 3 reported reasons that households experienced a large decrease in the volume of their production** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>4</sup>



#### Impact on livestock

In **60%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **more than a quarter of households experienced a large decrease in the number of livestock owned**, in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>2</sup>

**Top 3 reported reasons that households experienced a large decrease in the number of livestock owned** in assessed settlements in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>4</sup>



#### Impact on employment

In **0%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **more than a quarter of households experienced a large decrease in availability of work** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>2</sup>

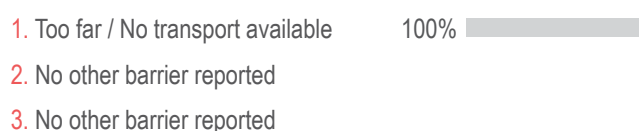
**Top 3 reported reasons that households experienced a large decrease in availability of work** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>4</sup>

1. No large decrease reported
2. No large decrease reported
3. No large decrease reported

### ACCESS TO MARKET

In **67%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **most residents did not have access to a market with NFI and winterization materials accessible within a one hour walking distance** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

In those settlements, **the most commonly reported reasons for no market access** were:<sup>1</sup>



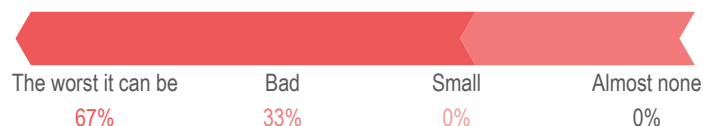
In **100%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **an increase in the price of staple food** in the settlement in the 3 months prior to data collection.

### FOOD SECURITY AND COPING STRATEGIES

#### Food security

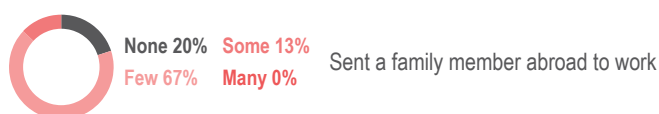
In **100%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported that **most residents were not able to access enough food to meet daily needs** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

% of assessed settlements by reported **level of hunger for most residents**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>5</sup>



#### Coping strategies

% of assessed settlements in which KIs reported no, few, some, or many households **were engaging in the following coping strategies when food or money to buy food was not available** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>6</sup>



- 1) Only one option could be selected.
- 2) In those settlements reporting farming, livestock or employment as one of the 3 main income sources in the settlement.
- 3) A large decrease means a decrease of 50% or more of the volume of the production.
- 4) In settlements where at least one household reportedly experienced a decrease in the volume of production, number of livestock owned or availability of work.
- 5) Almost none: almost no hunger; small: hunger is small, strategies are available to cope with the reduced access to food; bad: hunger is bad, limited options to cope with the reduced access to food; worst: hunger is the worst it can be, it caused many deaths
- 6) Few (1-25%); Some (26-50%); Many (more than 50%)

### ACCESS TO BASIC SERVICES

#### Health

In **93%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **most people did not have access to a comprehensive health facility in or next to the settlement** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

**Top 2 reported types of comprehensive health facilities** accessible from assessed settlements:

1. Public clinic (BHC, CHC) 7% ■
2. No other facility reported

**Top 3 reported barriers to health services access**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>1,2</sup>

1. Cost of services / medicine too high 100% ■
2. Roads / presence at facilities unsafe 100% ■
3. Unable to reach (transport issues) 100% ■

% of assessed settlements in which KIs reported **most residents did not have access to medicine**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:

100%

#### Nutrition

In **100%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **they were not aware of the presence of a nutrition facility in the area**. In areas where a nutrition facility was reported, **0%** of KIs reported **most residents were not able to access the facility** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

**Top 3 reported barriers to nutrition treatment services access**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>1,2</sup>

1. No facility reported
2. No facility reported
3. No facility reported

#### Education

In **93%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **the absence of government schools accessible to most children in the settlement** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

In **80%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **the absence of religious schools accessible to most children in the settlement** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

1) In those settlements where the presence of a facility was reported.

2) Multiple options could be selected.

3) Only one option could be selected.

4) Emergency shelters built by NGOs (tents, huts, kodai, kapa) ; Open space or makeshift shelter (tents, huts, kodai, kapa) ; Collective center (building not intended for living) ; Transitional shelter build by NGOs (pakhsa, bricks) ; Permanent shelter with poor materials (pakhsa, sun-dried bricks) ; Permanent shelter with robust materials (fired-bricks, concrete, stone).

5) Overcrowding (more than 4 persons in a single room) ; Substandard accommodation (no proper roof, doors, walls or windows).

6) A large number means more than 25% of the shelters in the settlement.

7) In those settlements which reportedly had received assistance in the 3 months prior to data collection.

### SHELTER

**Top 3 reported shelter types used by most residents** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3,4</sup>

1. Open space or makeshift shelter 93% ■
2. Emergency shelter built by NGOs 7% ■
3. No other shelter type reported

**Top 3 reported shelter-related concerns among residents** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>2,5</sup>

1. Leaks during light or heavy rain 93% ■
2. No insulation / heating 80% ■
3. Substandard accommodation 67% ■

In **0%** of assessed settlements, a large number of shelters had been **reportedly destroyed or severely damaged** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>6</sup> In **90%** of assessed settlements, **none of the destroyed shelters have reportedly been repaired**.

### WATER, HYGIENE & SANITATION

**Top 3 reported water sources used by most residents** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3</sup>

1. Surface water (river/irrigation) 80% ■
2. Spring, well or kariz (unprotected) 20% ■
3. No other water source reported

% of assessed settlements in which KIs reported **most people were not able to access soap in the market** in the 3 months prior to data collection:

93%

% of assessed settlements in which KIs reported **most people did not have access to a functional latrine facility**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:

100%

### ACCOUNTABILITY TO AFFECTED POPULATION

In **7%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported that **at least one resident had received assistance** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

**Top 3 reported types of assistance received** in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>2,7</sup>

1. Shelter or NFI (In-kind) 100% ■
2. No other assistance reported
3. No other assistance reported

In **80%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **face-to-face communication as the most preferred means of obtaining information** in the 3 months prior to data collection.





# of assessed settlements:  
**16 out of 82**

### ★ PRIORITY NEEDS

**Top 3 reported priority needs** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>1</sup>

1. Healthcare	88%	<div></div>
2. Food	62%	<div></div>
3. Education for children under 18	56%	<div></div>

### ➔ EVENT / SHOCK & DISPLACEMENT

#### Event / Shock

% of assessed settlements **reportedly impacted by event or shock**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>2</sup>

Active conflict or violence	0%	
COVID-19	88%	<div></div>
Drought / precipitation deficit	94%	<div></div>
Heavy snow / avalanche	0%	
Insect / locust	0%	
Flood / heavy rain	0%	
Earthquake	0%	
None of the above	0%	

#### Displacement

In **6%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **at least one household had reportedly been displaced due to an event or shock** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>3</sup>

% of assessed settlements **by estimated prevalence of IDP and return-ee households that had reportedly arrived** in the 3 months prior to data collection:



1) Three options maximum could be selected.  
2) Multiple options could be selected.  
3) In those settlements reportedly impacted by an event or a shock in the 3 months prior to data collection.  
4) In those settlements where the presence of areas that women and children avoid due to security reasons was reported.

### 🛡️ PROTECTION

#### Protection incidents

% of assessed settlements by **reported protection incidents that have affected men, women, and children**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>2</sup>

	Men	Women	Children
Assaulted with a weapon	0%	0%	0%
Assaulted without a weapon	0%	25%	6%
Hindered to move freely	0%	25%	6%
Verbally threatened or intimidated	50%	13%	13%
None of the above	50%	38%	75%

In **31%** of assessed settlements, **at least one health care worker had reportedly been affected by a protection incident** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

#### Child work and marriage

% of assessed settlements in which **at least one child under the age of 16 had reportedly been working** in the 3 months prior to data collection.



In **19%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **at least one girl under the age of 16 had been married** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

#### Gender-Based Violence

In **44%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported the **presence of areas in and around the settlement that women and children avoid due to security reasons** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

**Top 3 reported areas that women and children avoid due to security reasons** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>2,4</sup>

1. Areas away from settlement center 100%
2. No other areas reported
3. No other areas reported

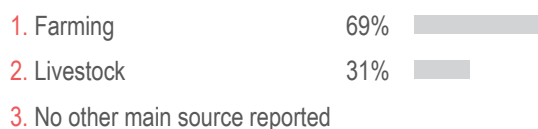
#### Explosive hazards

In **6%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported the **presence of explosive hazards in or within 5km of the settlement** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

### LIVELIHOODS AND IMPACT

#### Livelihoods

**Top 3 reported main sources of income** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>1</sup>



#### Impact on farming

In **25%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **more than a quarter of households experienced a large decrease in the volume of their production** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>2,3</sup>

**Top 3 reported reasons that households experienced a large decrease in the volume of their production** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>4</sup>



#### Impact on livestock

In **6%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **more than a quarter of households experienced a large decrease in the number of livestock owned**, in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>2</sup>

**Top 3 reported reasons that households experienced a large decrease in the number of livestock owned** in assessed settlements in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>4</sup>



#### Impact on employment

In **0%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **more than a quarter of households experienced a large decrease in availability of work** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>2</sup>

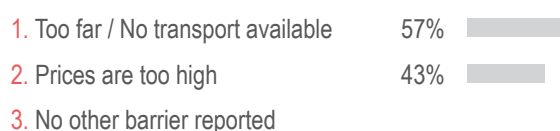
**Top 3 reported reasons that households experienced a large decrease in availability of work** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>4</sup>



### ACCESS TO MARKET

In **88%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **most residents did not have access to a market with NFI and winterization materials accessible within a one hour walking distance** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

In those settlements, **the most commonly reported reasons for no market access** were:<sup>1</sup>



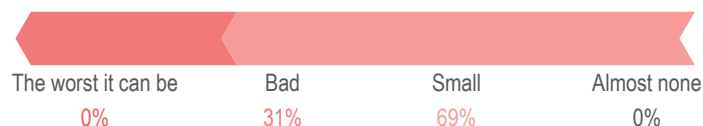
In **100%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **an increase in the price of staple food** in the settlement in the 3 months prior to data collection.

### FOOD SECURITY AND COPING STRATEGIES

#### Food security

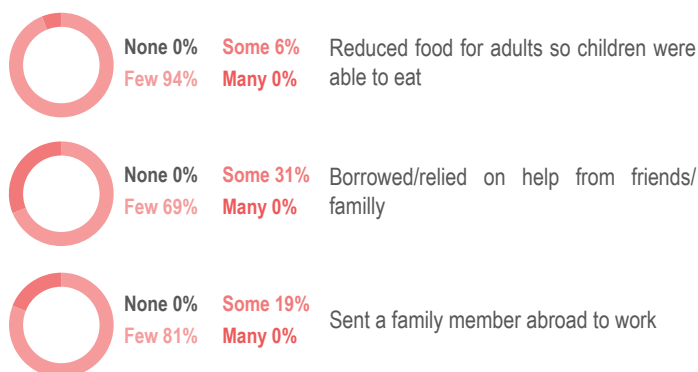
In **75%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported that **most residents were not able to access enough food to meet daily needs** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

% of assessed settlements by reported **level of hunger for most residents**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>5</sup>



#### Coping strategies

% of assessed settlements in which KIs reported no, few, some, or many households **were engaging in the following coping strategies when food or money to buy food was not available** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>6</sup>



1) Only one option could be selected.  
2) In those settlements reporting farming, livestock or employment as one of the 3 main income sources in the settlement.  
3) A large decrease means a decrease of 50% or more of the volume of the production.  
4) In settlements where at least one household reportedly experienced a decrease in the volume of production, number of livestock owned or availability of work.  
5) Almost none: almost no hunger; small: hunger is small, strategies are available to cope with the reduced access to food; bad: hunger is bad, limited options to cope with the reduced access to food; worst: hunger is the worst it can be, it caused many deaths  
6) Few (1-25%); Some (26-50%); Many (more than 50%)

### ACCESS TO BASIC SERVICES

#### Health

In **0%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **most people did not have access to a comprehensive health facility in or next to the settlement** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

**Top 2 reported types of comprehensive health facilities** accessible from assessed settlements:

1. Public clinic (BHC, CHC) 88%
2. Private clinic 13%

**Top 3 reported barriers to health services access**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>1,2</sup>

1. Cost of services / medicine too high 69%
2. No health barrier 38%
3. Insufficient female medical staff 31%

% of assessed settlements in which KIs reported **most residents did not have access to medicine**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:

100%

#### Nutrition

In **100%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **they were not aware of the presence of a nutrition facility in the area**. In areas where a nutrition facility was reported, **0%** of KIs reported **most residents were not able to access the facility** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

**Top 3 reported barriers to nutrition treatment services access**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>1,2</sup>

1. No facility reported
2. No facility reported
3. No facility reported

#### Education

In **63%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **the absence of government schools accessible to most children in the settlement** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

In **75%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **the absence of religious schools accessible to most children in the settlement** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

1) In those settlements where the presence of a facility was reported.

2) Multiple options could be selected.

3) Only one option could be selected.

4) Emergency shelters built by NGOs (tents, huts, kodai, kapa) ; Open space or makeshift shelter (tents, huts, kodai, kapa) ; Collective center (building not intended for living) ; Transitional shelter build by NGOs (pakhsa, bricks) ; Permanent shelter with poor materials (pakhsa, sun-dried bricks) ; Permanent shelter with robust materials (fired-bricks, concrete, stone).

5) Overcrowding (more than 4 persons in a single room) ; Substandard accommodation (no proper roof, doors, walls or windows).

6) A large number means more than 25% of the shelters in the settlement.

7) In those settlements which reportedly had received assistance in the 3 months prior to data collection.

### SHELTER

**Top 3 reported shelter types used by most residents** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3,4</sup>

1. Permanent shelter (poor materials) 44%
2. Permanent shelter (robust materials) 44%
3. Unfinished shelter (house) 12%

**Top 3 reported shelter-related concerns among residents** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>2,5</sup>

1. No shelter-related concern 50%
2. Unable to afford construction / labour 44%
3. Overcrowding 31%

In **0%** of assessed settlements, a large number of shelters had been **reportedly destroyed or severely damaged** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>6</sup> In **0%** of assessed settlements, **none of the destroyed shelters have reportedly been repaired**.

### WATER, HYGIENE & SANITATION

**Top 3 reported water sources used by most residents** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3</sup>

1. Surface water (river/irrigation) 56%
2. Well pump / hand pump (private) 38%
3. Spring, well or kariz (unprotected) 6%

% of assessed settlements in which KIs reported **most people were not able to access soap in the market** in the 3 months prior to data collection:

63%

% of assessed settlements in which KIs reported **most people did not have access to a functional latrine facility**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:

94%

### ACCOUNTABILITY TO AFFECTED POPULATION

In **0%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported that **at least one resident had received assistance** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

**Top 3 reported types of assistance received** in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>2,7</sup>

1. No assistance reported
2. No assistance reported
3. No assistance reported

In **62%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **face-to-face communication as the most preferred means of obtaining information** in the 3 months prior to data collection.



# of assessed settlements:  
**21 out of 367**

### ★ PRIORITY NEEDS

**Top 3 reported priority needs** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>1</sup>

1. Education for children under 18	81%	<div></div>
2. Livelihood support / employment	71%	<div></div>
3. Healthcare	57%	<div></div>

### ➔ EVENT / SHOCK & DISPLACEMENT

#### Event / Shock

% of assessed settlements **reportedly impacted by event or shock**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>2</sup>

Active conflict or violence	33%	<div></div>
COVID-19	100%	<div></div>
Flood / heavy rain	90%	<div></div>
Drought / precipitation deficit	0%	<div></div>
Insect / locust	0%	<div></div>
Heavy snow / avalanche	0%	<div></div>
Earthquake	0%	<div></div>
None of the above	0%	<div></div>

#### Displacement

In **24%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **at least one household had reportedly been displaced due to an event or shock** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>3</sup>

% of assessed settlements **by estimated prevalence of IDP and returnee households that had reportedly arrived** in the 3 months prior to data collection:



1) Three options maximum could be selected.  
2) Multiple options could be selected.  
3) In those settlements reportedly impacted by an event or a shock in the 3 months prior to data collection.  
4) In those settlements where the presence of areas that women and children avoid due to security reasons was reported.

### 🛡️ PROTECTION

#### Protection incidents

% of assessed settlements by **reported protection incidents that have affected men, women, and children**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>2</sup>

	Men	Women	Children
Assaulted with a weapon	24%	0%	0%
Assaulted without a weapon	86%	62%	29%
Hindered to move freely	5%	81%	14%
Verbally threatened or intimidated	100%	100%	100%
None of the above	0%	0%	0%

In **22%** of assessed settlements, **at least one health care worker had reportedly been affected by a protection incident** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

#### Child work and marriage

% of assessed settlements in which **at least one child under the age of 16 had reportedly been working** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

Boys

100%

Girls

100%

In **71%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **at least one girl under the age of 16 had been married** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

#### Gender-Based Violence

In **67%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported the **presence of areas in and around the settlement that women and children avoid due to security reasons** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

**Top 3 reported areas that women and children avoid due to security reasons** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>2,4</sup>

1. Areas away from settlement center	100%	<div></div>
2. Roads	21%	<div></div>
3. No other areas reported		

#### Explosive hazards

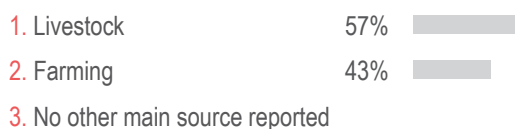
In **0%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported the **presence of explosive hazards in or within 5km of the settlement** in the 3 months prior to data collection.



### LIVELIHOODS AND IMPACT

#### Livelihoods

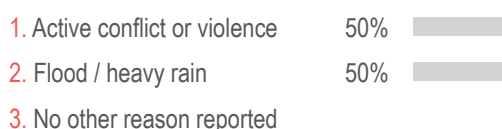
**Top 3 reported main sources of income** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>1</sup>



#### Impact on farming

In **0%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **more than a quarter of households experienced a large decrease in the volume of their production** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>2,3</sup>

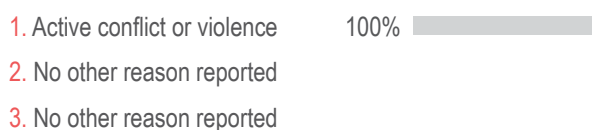
**Top 3 reported reasons that households experienced a large decrease in the volume of their production** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>4</sup>



#### Impact on livestock

In **0%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **more than a quarter of households experienced a large decrease in the number of livestock owned**, in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>2</sup>

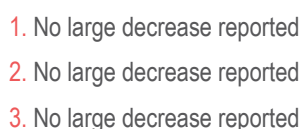
**Top 3 reported reasons that households experienced a large decrease in the number of livestock owned** in assessed settlements in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>4</sup>



#### Impact on employment

In **0%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **more than a quarter of households experienced a large decrease in availability of work** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>2</sup>

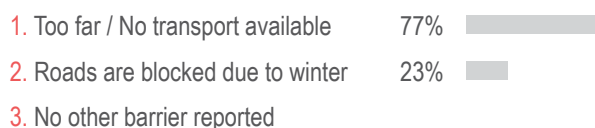
**Top 3 reported reasons that households experienced a large decrease in availability of work** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>4</sup>



### ACCESS TO MARKET

In **62%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **most residents did not have access to a market with NFI and winterization materials accessible within a one hour walking distance** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

In those settlements, **the most commonly reported reasons for no market access** were:<sup>1</sup>



In **57%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **an increase in the price of staple food** in the settlement in the 3 months prior to data collection.

### FOOD SECURITY AND COPING STRATEGIES

#### Food security

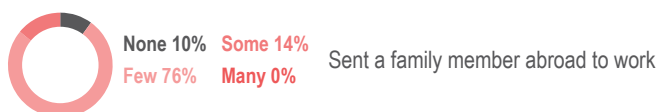
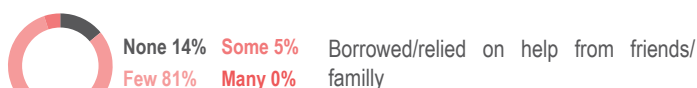
In **48%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported that **most residents were not able to access enough food to meet daily needs** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

% of assessed settlements by reported **level of hunger for most residents**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>5</sup>



#### Coping strategies

% of assessed settlements in which KIs reported no, few, some, or many households **were engaging in the following coping strategies when food or money to buy food was not available** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>6</sup>



1) Only one option could be selected.  
2) In those settlements reporting farming, livestock or employment as one of the 3 main income sources in the settlement.  
3) A large decrease means a decrease of 50% or more of the volume of the production.  
4) In settlements where at least one household reportedly experienced a decrease in the volume of production, number of livestock owned or availability of work.  
5) Almost none: almost no hunger; small: hunger is small, strategies are available to cope with the reduced access to food; bad: hunger is bad, limited options to cope with the reduced access to food; worst: hunger is the worst it can be, it caused many deaths  
6) Few (1-25%); Some (26-50%); Many (more than 50%)

### ACCESS TO BASIC SERVICES

#### Health

In **57%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **most people did not have access to a comprehensive health facility in or next to the settlement** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

**Top 2 reported types of comprehensive health facilities** accessible from assessed settlements:

1. Public clinic (BHC, CHC) 33%
2. Public hospital 10%

**Top 3 reported barriers to health services access**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>1,2</sup>

1. Insufficient female medical staff 44%
2. Cost of services / medicine too high 44%
3. No health barrier 44%

% of assessed settlements in which KIs reported **most residents did not have access to medicine**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:

91%

#### Nutrition

In **62%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **they were not aware of the presence of a nutrition facility in the area**. In areas where a nutrition facility was reported, **63%** of KIs reported **most residents were not able to access the facility** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

**Top 3 reported barriers to nutrition treatment services access**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>1,2</sup>

1. Too far or difficult to access 80%
2. No health worker available 20%
3. No other barrier reported

#### Education

In **91%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **the absence of government schools accessible to most children in the settlement** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

In **71%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **the absence of religious schools accessible to most children in the settlement** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

1) In those settlements where the presence of a facility was reported.

2) Multiple options could be selected.

3) Only one option could be selected.

4) Emergency shelters built by NGOs (tents, huts, kodai, kapa) ; Open space or makeshift shelter (tents, huts, kodai, kapa) ; Collective center (building not intended for living) ; Transitional shelter build by NGOs (pakhsa, bricks) ; Permanent shelter with poor materials (pakhsa, sun-dried bricks) ; Permanent shelter with robust materials (fired-bricks, concrete, stone).

5) Overcrowding (more than 4 persons in a single room) ; Substandard accommodation (no proper roof, doors, walls or windows).

6) A large number means more than 25% of the shelters in the settlement.

7) In those settlements which reportedly had received assistance in the 3 months prior to data collection.

### SHELTER

**Top 3 reported shelter types used by most residents** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3,4</sup>

1. Permanent shelter (poor materials) 86%
2. Open space or makeshift shelter 10%
3. Permanent shelter (robust materials) 5%

**Top 3 reported shelter-related concerns among residents** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>2,5</sup>

1. Substandard accommodation 100%
2. Leaks during light or heavy rain 76%
3. No insulation / heating 52%

In **0%** of assessed settlements, a large number of shelters had been **reportedly destroyed or severely damaged** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>6</sup> In **92%** of assessed settlements, **none of the destroyed shelters have reportedly been repaired**.

### WATER, HYGIENE & SANITATION

**Top 3 reported water sources used by most residents** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3</sup>

1. Surface water (river/irrigation) 76%
2. Well pump / hand pump (private) 19%
3. Spring, well or kariz (unprotected) 5%

% of assessed settlements in which KIs reported **most people were not able to access soap in the market** in the 3 months prior to data collection:

52%

% of assessed settlements in which KIs reported **most people did not have access to a functional latrine facility**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:

76%

### ACCOUNTABILITY TO AFFECTED POPULATION

In **33%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported that **at least one resident had received assistance** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

**Top 3 reported types of assistance received** in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>2,7</sup>

1. Health (In-kind) 100%
2. Food (In-kind) 86%
3. No other assistance reported

In **62%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **face-to-face communication as the most preferred means of obtaining information** in the 3 months prior to data collection.



# of assessed settlements:  
**12 out of 61**

### ★ PRIORITY NEEDS

**Top 3 reported priority needs** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>1</sup>

1. Seed or other agricultural input	92%	<div></div>
2. Food	92%	<div></div>
3. Education for children under 18	67%	<div></div>

### ➔ EVENT / SHOCK & DISPLACEMENT

#### Event / Shock

% of assessed settlements **reportedly impacted by event or shock**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>2</sup>

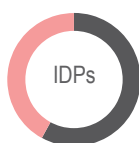
Active conflict or violence	100%	<div></div>
COVID-19	100%	<div></div>
Drought / precipitation deficit	100%	<div></div>
Heavy snow / avalanche	0%	<div></div>
Insect / locust	0%	<div></div>
Flood / heavy rain	0%	<div></div>
Earthquake	0%	<div></div>
None of the above	0%	<div></div>

#### Displacement

In **58%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **at least one household had reportedly been displaced due to an event or shock** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>3</sup>

% of assessed settlements **by estimated prevalence of IDP and return-ee households that had reportedly arrived** in the 3 months prior to data collection:

None 58%  
Few 42%  
Some 0%  
Many 0%



None 17%  
Few 83%  
Some 0%  
Many 0%



1) Three options maximum could be selected.  
2) Multiple options could be selected.  
3) In those settlements reportedly impacted by an event or a shock in the 3 months prior to data collection.  
4) In those settlements where the presence of areas that women and children avoid due to security reasons was reported.

### 🛡️ PROTECTION

#### Protection incidents

% of assessed settlements by **reported protection incidents that have affected men, women, and children**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>2</sup>

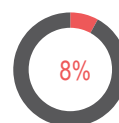
	Men	Women	Children
Assaulted with a weapon	0%	0%	0%
Assaulted without a weapon	25%	17%	17%
Hindered to move freely	0%	17%	8%
Verbally threatened or intimidated	33%	33%	42%
None of the above	17%	17%	8%

In **25%** of assessed settlements, **at least one health care worker had reportedly been affected by a protection incident** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

#### Child work and marriage

% of assessed settlements in which **at least one child under the age of 16 had reportedly been working** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

Boys



Girls



In **0%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **at least one girl under the age of 16 had been married** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

#### Gender-Based Violence

In **75%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported the **presence of areas in and around the settlement that women and children avoid due to security reasons** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

**Top 3 reported areas that women and children avoid due to security reasons** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>2,4</sup>

1. Areas away from settlement center	100%	<div></div>
2. Markets	44%	<div></div>
3. Roads	44%	<div></div>


#### Explosive hazards

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

### LIVELIHOODS AND IMPACT

#### Livelihoods


**Top 3 reported main sources of income** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>1</sup>

1. Farming 100% 
2. No other main source reported
3. No other main source reported

#### Impact on farming

In **83%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **more than a quarter of households experienced a large decrease in the volume of their production** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>2,3</sup>

**Top 3 reported reasons that households experienced a large decrease in the volume of their production** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>4</sup>

1. Drought / precipitation deficit 100% 
2. No other reason reported
3. No other reason reported

#### Impact on livestock

In **75%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **more than a quarter of households experienced a large decrease in the number of livestock owned**, in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>2</sup>

**Top 3 reported reasons that households experienced a large decrease in the number of livestock owned** in assessed settlements in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>4</sup>

1. Drought / precipitation deficit 92% 
2. COVID-19 8% 
3. No other reason reported

#### Impact on employment

In **0%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **more than a quarter of households experienced a large decrease in availability of work** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>2</sup>


**Top 3 reported reasons that households experienced a large decrease in availability of work** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>4</sup>

1. No large decrease reported
2. No large decrease reported
3. No large decrease reported

### ACCESS TO MARKET

In **25%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **most residents did not have access to a market with NFI and winterization materials accessible within a one hour walking distance** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

In those settlements, **the most commonly reported reasons for no market access** were:<sup>1</sup>

1. Too far / No transport available 100% 
2. No other barrier reported
3. No other barrier reported

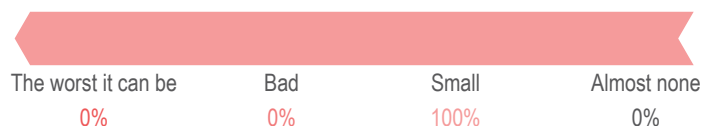
In **100%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **an increase in the price of staple food** in the settlement in the 3 months prior to data collection.

### FOOD SECURITY AND COPING STRATEGIES

#### Food security

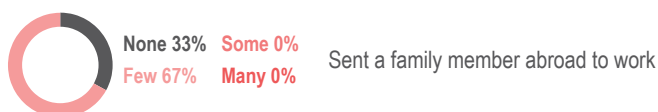
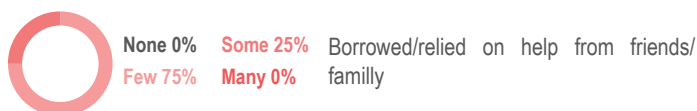
In **58%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported that **most residents were not able to access enough food to meet daily needs** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

% of assessed settlements by reported **level of hunger for most residents**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>5</sup>



#### Coping strategies

% of assessed settlements in which KIs reported no, few, some, or many households **were engaging in the following coping strategies when food or money to buy food was not available** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>6</sup>



- 1) Only one option could be selected.
- 2) In those settlements reporting farming, livestock or employment as one of the 3 main income sources in the settlement.
- 3) A large decrease means a decrease of 50% or more of the volume of the production.
- 4) In settlements where at least one household reportedly experienced a decrease in the volume of production, number of livestock owned or availability of work.
- 5) Almost none: almost no hunger; small: hunger is small, strategies are available to cope with the reduced access to food; bad: hunger is bad, limited options to cope with the reduced access to food; worst: hunger is the worst it can be, it caused many deaths
- 6) Few (1-25%); Some (26-50%); Many (more than 50%)



### ACCESS TO BASIC SERVICES

#### Health

In **0%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **most people did not have access to a comprehensive health facility in or next to the settlement** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

**Top 2 reported types of comprehensive health facilities** accessible from assessed settlements:

1. Private clinic 42%
2. Private hospital 33%

**Top 3 reported barriers to health services access**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>1,2</sup>

1. Cost of services / medicine too high 100%
2. Insufficient female medical staff 92%
3. Medical staff refuse treatment 67%

% of assessed settlements in which KIs reported **most residents did not have access to medicine**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:



#### Nutrition

In **100%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **they were not aware of the presence of a nutrition facility in the area**. In areas where a nutrition facility was reported, **0%** of KIs reported **most residents were not able to access the facility** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

**Top 3 reported barriers to nutrition treatment services access**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>1,2</sup>

1. No facility reported
2. No facility reported
3. No facility reported

#### Education

In **58%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **the absence of government schools accessible to most children in the settlement** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

In **50%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **the absence of religious schools accessible to most children in the settlement** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

1) In those settlements where the presence of a facility was reported.

2) Multiple options could be selected.

3) Only one option could be selected.

4) Emergency shelters built by NGOs (tents, huts, kodai, kapa) ; Open space or makeshift shelter (tents, huts, kodai, kapa) ; Collective center (building not intended for living) ; Transitional shelter build by NGOs (pakhsa, bricks) ; Permanent shelter with poor materials (pakhsa, sun-dried bricks) ; Permanent shelter with robust materials (fired-bricks, concrete, stone).

5) Overcrowding (more than 4 persons in a single room) ; Substandard accommodation (no proper roof, doors, walls or windows).

6) A large number means more than 25% of the shelters in the settlement.

7) In those settlements which reportedly had received assistance in the 3 months prior to data collection.

### SHELTER

**Top 3 reported shelter types used by most residents** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3,4</sup>

1. Permanent shelter (poor materials) 100%
2. No other shelter type reported
3. No other shelter type reported

**Top 3 reported shelter-related concerns among residents** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>2,5</sup>

1. Unable to afford construction / labour 83%
2. No insulation / heating 67%
3. Leaks during light or heavy rain 58%

In **0%** of assessed settlements, a **large number of shelters had been reportedly destroyed or severely damaged** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>6</sup> In **64%** of assessed settlements, **none of the destroyed shelters have reportedly been repaired**.

### WATER, HYGIENE & SANITATION

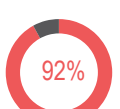
**Top 3 reported water sources used by most residents** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3</sup>

1. Well pump / hand pump (private) 92%
2. Well pump / hand pump (public) 8%
3. No other water source reported

% of assessed settlements in which KIs reported **most people were not able to access soap in the market** in the 3 months prior to data collection:



% of assessed settlements in which KIs reported **most people did not have access to a functional latrine facility**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:



### ACCOUNTABILITY TO AFFECTED POPULATION

In **0%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported that **at least one resident had received assistance** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

**Top 3 reported types of assistance received** in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>2,7</sup>

1. No assistance reported
2. No assistance reported
3. No assistance reported

In **100%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **radio** as the **most preferred means of obtaining information** in the 3 months prior to data collection.



# of assessed settlements:  
**12 out of 59**

### ★ PRIORITY NEEDS

**Top 3 reported priority needs** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>1</sup>

1. Information regarding risks	100%	<div></div>
2. Seed or other agricultural input	83%	<div></div>
3. Healthcare	67%	<div></div>

### ➔ EVENT / SHOCK & DISPLACEMENT

#### Event / Shock

% of assessed settlements **reportedly impacted by event or shock**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>2</sup>

Active conflict or violence	75%	<div></div>
COVID-19	100%	<div></div>
Drought / precipitation deficit	0%	<div></div>
Heavy snow / avalanche	0%	<div></div>
Flood / heavy rain	0%	<div></div>
Insect / locust	0%	<div></div>
Earthquake	0%	<div></div>
None of the above	0%	<div></div>

#### Displacement

In **58%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **at least one household had reportedly been displaced due to an event or shock** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>3</sup>

% of assessed settlements **by estimated prevalence of IDP and return-ee households that had reportedly arrived** in the 3 months prior to data collection:



1) Three options maximum could be selected.  
2) Multiple options could be selected.  
3) In those settlements reportedly impacted by an event or a shock in the 3 months prior to data collection.  
4) In those settlements where the presence of areas that women and children avoid due to security reasons was reported.

### 🛡️ PROTECTION

#### Protection incidents

% of assessed settlements by **reported protection incidents that have affected men, women, and children**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>2</sup>

	Men	Women	Children
Assaulted with a weapon	25%	0%	0%
Assaulted without a weapon	58%	8%	58%
Hindered to move freely	83%	75%	75%
Verbally threatened or intimidated	75%	58%	100%
None of the above	0%	0%	0%

In **70%** of assessed settlements, **at least one health care worker had reportedly been affected by a protection incident** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

#### Child work and marriage

% of assessed settlements in which **at least one child under the age of 16 had reportedly been working** in the 3 months prior to data collection.



In **100%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **at least one girl under the age of 16 had been married** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

#### Gender-Based Violence

In **67%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported the **presence of areas in and around the settlement that women and children avoid due to security reasons** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

**Top 3 reported areas that women and children avoid due to security reasons** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>2,4</sup>

1. Roads	100%	<div></div>
2. Areas away from settlement center	100%	<div></div>
3. Markets	62%	<div></div>

#### Explosive hazards

In **25%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported the **presence of explosive hazards in or within 5km of the settlement** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

## LIVELIHOODS AND IMPACT

### Livelihoods

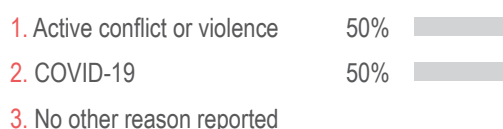
**Top 3 reported main sources of income** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>1</sup>



### Impact on farming

In **0%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **more than a quarter of households experienced a large decrease in the volume of their production** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>2,3</sup>

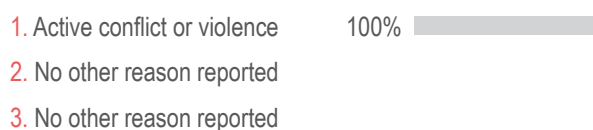
**Top 3 reported reasons that households experienced a large decrease in the volume of their production** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>4</sup>



### Impact on livestock

In **0%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **more than a quarter of households experienced a large decrease in the number of livestock owned**, in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>2</sup>

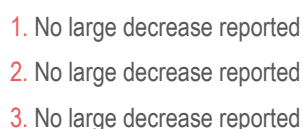
**Top 3 reported reasons that households experienced a large decrease in the number of livestock owned** in assessed settlements in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>4</sup>



### Impact on employment

In **0%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **more than a quarter of households experienced a large decrease in availability of work** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>2</sup>

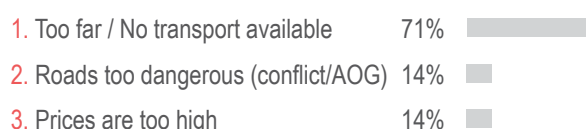
**Top 3 reported reasons that households experienced a large decrease in availability of work** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>4</sup>



## ACCESS TO MARKET

In **58%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **most residents did not have access to a market with NFI and winterization materials accessible within a one hour walking distance** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

In those settlements, **the most commonly reported reasons for no market access** were:<sup>1</sup>



In **83%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **an increase in the price of staple food** in the settlement in the 3 months prior to data collection.

## FOOD SECURITY AND COPING STRATEGIES

### Food security

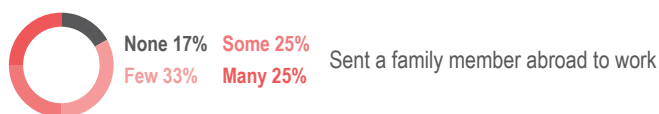
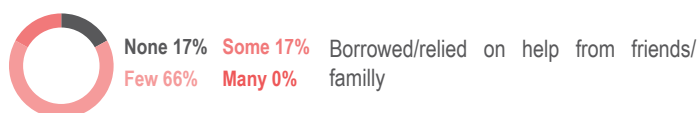
In **0%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported that **most residents were not able to access enough food to meet daily needs** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

% of assessed settlements by reported **level of hunger for most residents**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>5</sup>



### Coping strategies

% of assessed settlements in which KIs reported no, few, some, or many households **were engaging in the following coping strategies when food or money to buy food was not available** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>6</sup>



1) Only one option could be selected.  
2) In those settlements reporting farming, livestock or employment as one of the 3 main income sources in the settlement.  
3) A large decrease means a decrease of 50% or more of the volume of the production.  
4) In settlements where at least one household reportedly experienced a decrease in the volume of production, number of livestock owned or availability of work.  
5) Almost none: almost no hunger; small: hunger is small, strategies are available to cope with the reduced access to food; bad: hunger is bad, limited options to cope with the reduced access to food; worst: hunger is the worst it can be, it caused many deaths  
6) Few (1-25%); Some (26-50%); Many (more than 50%)

### ACCESS TO BASIC SERVICES

#### Health

In **17%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **most people did not have access to a comprehensive health facility in or next to the settlement** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

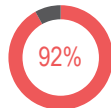
**Top 2 reported types of comprehensive health facilities** accessible from assessed settlements:

1. Public clinic (BHC, CHC) 75%
2. Private clinic 8%

**Top 3 reported barriers to health services access**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>1,2</sup>

1. Unable to reach (transport issues) 90%
2. Roads / presence at facilities unsafe 90%
3. Cost of services / medicine too high 50%

% of assessed settlements in which KIs reported **most residents did not have access to medicine**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:



#### Nutrition

In **33%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **they were not aware of the presence of a nutrition facility in the area**. In areas where a nutrition facility was reported, **0%** of KIs reported **most residents were not able to access the facility** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

**Top 3 reported barriers to nutrition treatment services access**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>1,2</sup>

1. No barrier reported
2. No barrier reported
3. No barrier reported

#### Education

In **100%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **the absence of government schools accessible to most children in the settlement** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

In **17%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **the absence of religious schools accessible to most children in the settlement** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

1) In those settlements where the presence of a facility was reported.

2) Multiple options could be selected.

3) Only one option could be selected.

4) Emergency shelters built by NGOs (tents, huts, kodai, kapa) ; Open space or makeshift shelter (tents, huts, kodai, kapa) ; Collective center (building not intended for living) ; Transitional shelter build by NGOs (pakhsa, bricks) ; Permanent shelter with poor materials (pakhsa, sun-dried bricks) ; Permanent shelter with robust materials (fired-bricks, concrete, stone).

5) Overcrowding (more than 4 persons in a single room) ; Substandard accommodation (no proper roof, doors, walls or windows).

6) A large number means more than 25% of the shelters in the settlement.

7) In those settlements which reportedly had received assistance in the 3 months prior to data collection.

### SHELTER

**Top 3 reported shelter types used by most residents** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3,4</sup>

1. Permanent shelter (poor materials) 58%
2. Permanent shelter (robust materials) 25%
3. Open space or makeshift shelter 17%

**Top 3 reported shelter-related concerns among residents** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>2,5</sup>

1. Unable to afford construction / labour 58%
2. No private space for women / girls 58%
3. Overcrowding 58%

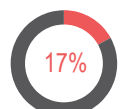
In **0%** of assessed settlements, a **large number of shelters had been reportedly destroyed or severely damaged** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>6</sup> In **100%** of assessed settlements, **none of the destroyed shelters have reportedly been repaired**.

### WATER, HYGIENE & SANITATION

**Top 3 reported water sources used by most residents** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3</sup>

1. Well pump / hand pump (private) 67%
2. Well pump / hand pump (public) 25%
3. Surface water (river/irrigation) 8%

% of assessed settlements in which KIs reported **most people were not able to access soap in the market** in the 3 months prior to data collection:



% of assessed settlements in which KIs reported **most people did not have access to a functional latrine facility**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:



### ACCOUNTABILITY TO AFFECTED POPULATION

In **75%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported that **at least one resident had received assistance** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

**Top 3 reported types of assistance received** in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>2,7</sup>

1. Education (In-kind) 100%
2. Health (In-kind) 67%
3. Food (In-kind) 67%

In **58%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **phone (voice call or SMS) as the most preferred means of obtaining information** in the 3 months prior to data collection.





# of assessed settlements:  
**33 out of 131**

### ★ PRIORITY NEEDS

Top 3 reported priority needs in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>1</sup>

1. Food	97%	<div></div>
2. Healthcare	91%	<div></div>
3. Shelter / Housing	36%	<div></div>

### ➔ EVENT / SHOCK & DISPLACEMENT

#### Event / Shock

% of assessed settlements reportedly impacted by event or shock, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>2</sup>

Active conflict or violence	46%	<div></div>
COVID-19	97%	<div></div>
Drought / precipitation deficit	0%	<div></div>
Insect / locust	0%	<div></div>
Earthquake	0%	<div></div>
Flood / heavy rain	0%	<div></div>
Heavy snow / avalanche	0%	<div></div>
None of the above	0%	<div></div>

#### Displacement

In **15%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **at least one household had reportedly been displaced due to an event or shock** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>3</sup>

% of assessed settlements by estimated prevalence of IDP and returnee households that had reportedly arrived in the 3 months prior to data collection:



1) Three options maximum could be selected.  
2) Multiple options could be selected.  
3) In those settlements reportedly impacted by an event or a shock in the 3 months prior to data collection.  
4) In those settlements where the presence of areas that women and children avoid due to security reasons was reported.

### 🛡️ PROTECTION

#### Protection incidents

% of assessed settlements by reported protection incidents that have affected men, women, and children, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>2</sup>

	Men	Women	Children
Assaulted with a weapon	0%	0%	0%
Assaulted without a weapon	3%	0%	3%
Hindered to move freely	0%	0%	0%
Verbally threatened or intimidated	9%	9%	42%
None of the above	91%	91%	58%

In **0%** of assessed settlements, **at least one health care worker had reportedly been affected by a protection incident** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

#### Child work and marriage

% of assessed settlements in which **at least one child under the age of 16 had reportedly been working** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

Boys

100%

Girls

100%

In **100%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **at least one girl under the age of 16 had been married** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

#### Gender-Based Violence

In **85%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported the **presence of areas in and around the settlement that women and children avoid due to security reasons** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

Top 3 reported areas that women and children avoid due to security reasons in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>2,4</sup>

1. Areas away from settlement center	75%	<div></div>
2. Markets	39%	<div></div>
3. Roads	25%	<div></div>


#### Explosive hazards

In **6%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported the **presence of explosive hazards in or within 5km of the settlement** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

## **LIVELIHOODS AND IMPACT**

### **Livelihoods**

**Top 3 reported main sources of income** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>1</sup>

1. Farming 100% 
2. No other main source reported
3. No other main source reported

### **Impact on farming**

In **0%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **more than a quarter of households experienced a large decrease in the volume of their production** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>2,3</sup>

**Top 3 reported reasons that households experienced a large decrease in the volume of their production** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>4</sup>

1. No large decrease reported
2. No large decrease reported
3. No large decrease reported

### **Impact on livestock**

In **0%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **more than a quarter of households experienced a large decrease in the number of livestock owned**, in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>2</sup>

**Top 3 reported reasons that households experienced a large decrease in the number of livestock owned** in assessed settlements in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>4</sup>

1. No large decrease reported
2. No large decrease reported
3. No large decrease reported

### **Impact on employment**

In **0%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **more than a quarter of households experienced a large decrease in availability of work** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>2</sup>



**Top 3 reported reasons that households experienced a large decrease in availability of work** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>4</sup>

1. No large decrease reported
2. No large decrease reported
3. No large decrease reported

## **ACCESS TO MARKET**

In **73%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **most residents did not have access to a market with NFI and winterization materials accessible within a one hour walking distance** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

In those settlements, **the most commonly reported reasons for no market access** were:<sup>1</sup>

1. Too far / No transport available 96% 
2. Roads are blocked due to winter 4% 
3. No other barrier reported

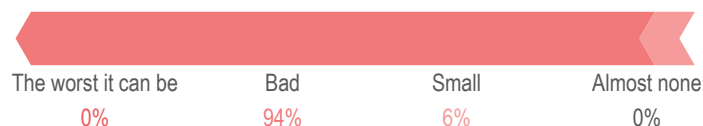
In **100%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **an increase in the price of staple food** in the settlement in the 3 months prior to data collection.

## **FOOD SECURITY AND COPING STRATEGIES**

### **Food security**

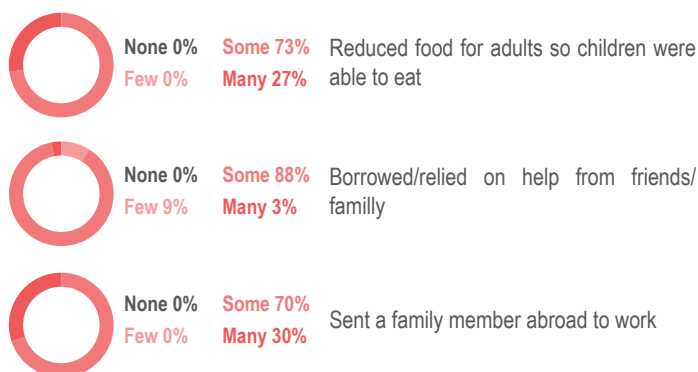
In **91%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported that **most residents were not able to access enough food to meet daily needs** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

% of assessed settlements by reported **level of hunger for most residents**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>5</sup>



### **Coping strategies**

% of assessed settlements in which KIs reported no, few, some, or many households **were engaging in the following coping strategies when food or money to buy food was not available** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>6</sup>



- 1) Only one option could be selected.
- 2) In those settlements reporting farming, livestock or employment as one of the 3 main income sources in the settlement.
- 3) A large decrease means a decrease of 50% or more of the volume of the production.
- 4) In settlements where at least one household reportedly experienced a decrease in the volume of production, number of livestock owned or availability of work.
- 5) Almost none: almost no hunger; small: hunger is small, strategies are available to cope with the reduced access to food; bad: hunger is bad, limited options to cope with the reduced access to food; worst: hunger is the worst it can be, it caused many deaths
- 6) Few (1-25%); Some (26-50%); Many (more than 50%)

## ACCESS TO BASIC SERVICES

### Health

In **76%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **most people did not have access to a comprehensive health facility in or next to the settlement** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

**Top 2 reported types of comprehensive health facilities** accessible from assessed settlements:

1. Public hospital 21%
2. Public clinic (BHC, CHC) 3%

**Top 3 reported barriers to health services access**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>1,2</sup>

1. Cost of services / medicine too high 100%
2. Unable to reach (transport issues) 75%
3. Roads / presence at facilities unsafe 75%

% of assessed settlements in which KIs reported **most residents did not have access to medicine**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:



### Nutrition

In **100%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported they were not aware of the presence of a nutrition facility in the area. In areas where a nutrition facility was reported, **0%** of KIs reported **most residents were not able to access the facility** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

**Top 3 reported barriers to nutrition treatment services access**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>1,2</sup>

1. No facility reported
2. No facility reported
3. No facility reported

### Education

In **91%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **the absence of government schools accessible to most children in the settlement** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

In **33%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **the absence of religious schools accessible to most children in the settlement** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

1) In those settlements where the presence of a facility was reported.  
2) Multiple options could be selected.  
3) Only one option could be selected.  
4) Emergency shelters built by NGOs (tents, huts, kodai, kapa) ; Open space or makeshift shelter (tents, huts, kodai, kapa) ; Collective center (building not intended for living) ; Transitional shelter build by NGOs (pakhsa, bricks) ; Permanent shelter with poor materials (pakhsa, sun-dried bricks) ; Permanent shelter with robust materials (fired-bricks, concrete, stone).  
5) Overcrowding (more than 4 persons in a single room) ; Substandard accommodation (no proper roof, doors, walls or windows).  
6) A large number means more than 25% of the shelters in the settlement.  
7) In those settlements which reportedly had received assistance in the 3 months prior to data collection.

## SHELTER

**Top 3 reported shelter types used by most residents** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3,4</sup>

1. Permanent shelter (poor materials) 76%
2. Emergency shelter built by NGOs 24%
3. No other shelter type reported

**Top 3 reported shelter-related concerns among residents** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>2,5</sup>

1. No insulation / heating 100%
2. Leaks during light or heavy rain 85%
3. Overcrowding 67%

In **0%** of assessed settlements, a large number of shelters had been reportedly destroyed or severely damaged in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>6</sup> In **75%** of assessed settlements, **none of the destroyed shelters have reportedly been repaired**.

## WATER, HYGIENE & SANITATION

**Top 3 reported water sources used by most residents** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3</sup>

1. Well pump / hand pump (public) 36%
2. Surface water (river/irrigation) 27%
3. Spring, well or kariz (unprotected) 18%

% of assessed settlements in which KIs reported **most people were not able to access soap in the market** in the 3 months prior to data collection:



% of assessed settlements in which KIs reported **most people did not have access to a functional latrine facility**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:



## ACCOUNTABILITY TO AFFECTED POPULATION

In **49%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported that **at least one resident had received assistance** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

**Top 3 reported types of assistance received** in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>2,7</sup>

1. Food (In-kind) 100%
2. No other assistance reported
3. No other assistance reported

In **85%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **television as the most preferred means of obtaining information** in the 3 months prior to data collection.



# of assessed settlements:  
**24 out of 94**

### ★ PRIORITY NEEDS

Top 3 reported priority needs in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>1</sup>

1. Food	96%	<div></div>
2. Livelihood support / employment	79%	<div></div>
3. Seed or other agricultural input	75%	<div></div>

### ➔ EVENT / SHOCK & DISPLACEMENT

#### Event / Shock

% of assessed settlements reportedly impacted by event or shock, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>2</sup>

Active conflict or violence	100%	<div></div>
COVID-19	100%	<div></div>
Heavy snow / avalanche	0%	<div></div>
Drought / precipitation deficit	0%	<div></div>
Flood / heavy rain	0%	<div></div>
Insect / locust	0%	<div></div>
Earthquake	0%	<div></div>
None of the above	0%	<div></div>

#### Displacement

In **46%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **at least one household had reportedly been displaced due to an event or shock** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>3</sup>

% of assessed settlements by estimated prevalence of IDP and returnee households that had reportedly arrived in the 3 months prior to data collection:



1) Three options maximum could be selected.  
2) Multiple options could be selected.  
3) In those settlements reportedly impacted by an event or a shock in the 3 months prior to data collection.  
4) In those settlements where the presence of areas that women and children avoid due to security reasons was reported.

### 🛡️ PROTECTION

#### Protection incidents

% of assessed settlements by reported protection incidents that have affected men, women, and children, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>2</sup>

	Men	Women	Children
Assaulted with a weapon	100%	100%	100%
Assaulted without a weapon	0%	0%	0%
Hindered to move freely	100%	100%	100%
Verbally threatened or intimidated	100%	100%	100%
None of the above	0%	0%	0%

In **32%** of assessed settlements, **at least one health care worker had reportedly been affected by a protection incident** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

#### Child work and marriage

% of assessed settlements in which **at least one child under the age of 16 had reportedly been working** in the 3 months prior to data collection.



In **0%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **at least one girl under the age of 16 had been married** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

#### Gender-Based Violence

In **100%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported the **presence of areas in and around the settlement that women and children avoid due to security reasons** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

Top 3 reported areas that women and children avoid due to security reasons in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>2,4</sup>

1. Roads	100%	<div></div>
2. Areas away from settlement center	100%	<div></div>
3. Markets	96%	<div></div>

#### Explosive hazards


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



### LIVELIHOODS AND IMPACT

#### Livelihoods

**Top 3 reported main sources of income** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>1</sup>

1. Farming 100% 
2. No other main source reported
3. No other main source reported

#### Impact on farming

In **88%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **more than a quarter of households experienced a large decrease in the volume of their production** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>2,3</sup>

**Top 3 reported reasons that households experienced a large decrease in the volume of their production** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>4</sup>

1. Active conflict or violence 96% 
2. COVID-19 4% 
3. No other reason reported

#### Impact on livestock

In **4%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **more than a quarter of households experienced a large decrease in the number of livestock owned**, in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>2</sup>

**Top 3 reported reasons that households experienced a large decrease in the number of livestock owned** in assessed settlements in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>4</sup>

1. Active conflict or violence 87% 
2. COVID-19 13% 
3. No other reason reported

#### Impact on employment

In **0%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **more than a quarter of households experienced a large decrease in availability of work** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>2</sup>



**Top 3 reported reasons that households experienced a large decrease in availability of work** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>4</sup>

1. COVID-19 100% 
2. No other reason reported
3. No other reason reported

### ACCESS TO MARKET

In **29%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **most residents did not have access to a market with NFI and winterization materials accessible within a one hour walking distance** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

In those settlements, **the most commonly reported reasons for no market access** were:<sup>1</sup>

1. Prices are too high 71% 
2. Too far / No transport available 29% 
3. No other barrier reported

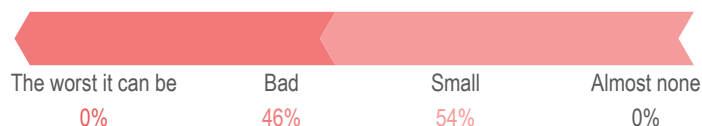
In **100%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **an increase in the price of staple food** in the settlement in the 3 months prior to data collection.

### FOOD SECURITY AND COPING STRATEGIES

#### Food security

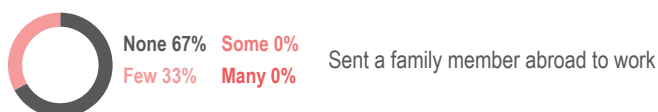
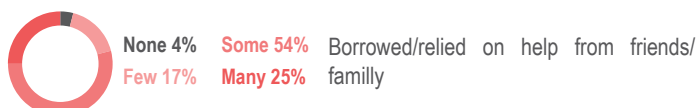
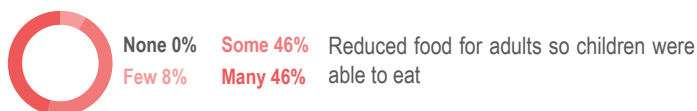
In **58%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported that **most residents were not able to access enough food to meet daily needs** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

% of assessed settlements by reported **level of hunger for most residents**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>5</sup>



#### Coping strategies

% of assessed settlements in which KIs reported no, few, some, or many households **were engaging in the following coping strategies when food or money to buy food was not available** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>6</sup>



- 1) Only one option could be selected.
- 2) In those settlements reporting farming, livestock or employment as one of the 3 main income sources in the settlement.
- 3) A large decrease means a decrease of 50% or more of the volume of the production.
- 4) In settlements where at least one household reportedly experienced a decrease in the volume of production, number of livestock owned or availability of work.
- 5) Almost none: almost no hunger; small: hunger is small, strategies are available to cope with the reduced access to food; bad: hunger is bad, limited options to cope with the reduced access to food; worst: hunger is the worst it can be, it caused many deaths
- 6) Few (1-25%); Some (26-50%); Many (more than 50%)

### ACCESS TO BASIC SERVICES




#### Health

In **8%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **most people did not have access to a comprehensive health facility in or next to the settlement** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

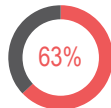
**Top 2 reported types of comprehensive health facilities** accessible from assessed settlements:

1. Public hospital 63% 
2. Public clinic (BHC, CHC) 21% 

**Top 3 reported barriers to health services access**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>1,2</sup>

1. Cost of services / medicine too high 96% 
2. Disruption of services (COVID) 96% 
3. Fear of COVID in facilities/of stigma 96% 

% of assessed settlements in which KIs reported **most residents did not have access to medicine**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:



#### Nutrition

In **67%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **they were not aware of the presence of a nutrition facility in the area**. In areas where a nutrition facility was reported, **0%** of KIs reported **most residents were not able to access the facility** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

**Top 3 reported barriers to nutrition treatment services access**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>1,2</sup>

1. No barrier reported
2. No barrier reported
3. No barrier reported

#### Education


In **0%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **the absence of government schools accessible to most children in the settlement** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

In **0%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **the absence of religious schools accessible to most children in the settlement** in the 3 months prior to data collection.




1) In those settlements where the presence of a facility was reported.  
2) Multiple options could be selected.  
3) Only one option could be selected.  
4) Emergency shelters built by NGOs (tents, huts, kodai, kapa) ; Open space or makeshift shelter (tents, huts, kodai, kapa) ; Collective center (building not intended for living) ; Transitional shelter built by NGOs (pakhsa, bricks) ; Permanent shelter with poor materials (pakhsa, sun-dried bricks) ; Permanent shelter with robust materials (fired-bricks, concrete, stone).  
5) Overcrowding (more than 4 persons in a single room) ; Substandard accommodation (no proper roof, doors, walls or windows).  
6) A large number means more than 25% of the shelters in the settlement.  
7) In those settlements which reportedly had received assistance in the 3 months prior to data collection.

### SHELTER

**Top 3 reported shelter types used by most residents** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3,4</sup>

1. Open space or makeshift shelter 100% 
2. No other shelter type reported
3. No other shelter type reported


**Top 3 reported shelter-related concerns among residents** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>2,5</sup>

1. No insulation / heating 88% 
2. Leaks during light or heavy rain 83% 
3. Substandard accommodation 67% 

In **29%** of assessed settlements, **a large number of shelters had been reportedly destroyed or severely damaged** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>6</sup> In **100%** of assessed settlements, **none of the destroyed shelters have reportedly been repaired**.

### WATER, HYGIENE & SANITATION

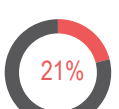
**Top 3 reported water sources used by most residents** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3</sup>

1. Water trucking / tankering 100% 
2. No other water source reported
3. No other water source reported

% of assessed settlements in which KIs reported **most people were not able to access soap in the market** in the 3 months prior to data collection:



% of assessed settlements in which KIs reported **most people did not have access to a functional latrine facility**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:



### ACCOUNTABILITY TO AFFECTED POPULATION

In **0%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported that **at least one resident had received assistance** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

**Top 3 reported types of assistance received** in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>2,7</sup>

1. No assistance reported
2. No assistance reported
3. No assistance reported

In **67%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **community group discussions / meeting** as the most preferred means of obtaining information in the 3 months prior to data collection.



# of assessed settlements:  
**16 out of 50**

### ★ PRIORITY NEEDS

Top 3 reported priority needs in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>1</sup>

1. Food	100%	<div></div>
2. Livelihood support / employment	75%	<div></div>
3. Healthcare	56%	<div></div>

### ➔ EVENT / SHOCK & DISPLACEMENT

#### Event / Shock

% of assessed settlements reportedly impacted by event or shock, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>2</sup>

Active conflict or violence	94%	<div></div>
COVID-19	75%	<div></div>
Drought / precipitation deficit	0%	<div></div>
Insect / locust	0%	<div></div>
Earthquake	0%	<div></div>
Flood / heavy rain	0%	<div></div>
Heavy snow / avalanche	0%	<div></div>
None of the above	0%	<div></div>

#### Displacement

In **75%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **at least one household** had reportedly been displaced due to an event or shock in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>3</sup>

% of assessed settlements by estimated prevalence of IDP and return-ee households that had reportedly arrived in the 3 months prior to data collection:



1) Three options maximum could be selected.  
2) Multiple options could be selected.  
3) In those settlements reportedly impacted by an event or a shock in the 3 months prior to data collection.  
4) In those settlements where the presence of areas that women and children avoid due to security reasons was reported.

### 🛡️ PROTECTION

#### Protection incidents

% of assessed settlements by reported protection incidents that have affected men, women, and children, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>2</sup>

	Men	Women	Children
Assaulted with a weapon	0%	0%	0%
Assaulted without a weapon	0%	0%	0%
Hindered to move freely	6%	100%	19%
Verbally threatened or intimidated	13%	50%	25%
None of the above	81%	0%	50%

In **0%** of assessed settlements, **at least one health care worker** had reportedly been affected by a protection incident in the 3 months prior to data collection.

#### Child work and marriage

% of assessed settlements in which **at least one child under the age of 16** had reportedly been working in the 3 months prior to data collection.



In **100%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **at least one girl under the age of 16** had been married in the 3 months prior to data collection.

#### Gender-Based Violence

In **100%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported the presence of areas in and around the settlement that women and children avoid due to security reasons in the 3 months prior to data collection.

Top 3 reported areas that women and children avoid due to security reasons in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>4</sup>

1. Markets	100%	<div></div>
2. Areas away from settlement center	100%	<div></div>
3. No other areas reported		

#### Explosive hazards

In **6%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported the presence of explosive hazards in or within 5km of the settlement in the 3 months prior to data collection.

## LIVELIHOODS AND IMPACT

### Livelihoods

**Top 3 reported main sources of income** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>1</sup>

1. Farming 94% 
2. Remittances 6% 
3. No other main source reported

### Impact on farming

In **0%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **more than a quarter of households experienced a large decrease in the volume of their production** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>2,3</sup>

**Top 3 reported reasons that households experienced a large decrease in the volume of their production** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>4</sup>

1. No large decrease reported
2. No large decrease reported
3. No large decrease reported

### Impact on livestock

In **0%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **more than a quarter of households experienced a large decrease in the number of livestock owned**, in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>2</sup>

**Top 3 reported reasons that households experienced a large decrease in the number of livestock owned** in assessed settlements in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>4</sup>

1. No large decrease reported
2. No large decrease reported
3. No large decrease reported

### Impact on employment

In **0%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **more than a quarter of households experienced a large decrease in availability of work** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>2</sup>


**Top 3 reported reasons that households experienced a large decrease in availability of work** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>4</sup>

1. No large decrease reported
2. No large decrease reported
3. No large decrease reported

## ACCESS TO MARKET

In **44%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **most residents did not have access to a market with NFI and winterization materials accessible within a one hour walking distance** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

In those settlements, **the most commonly reported reasons for no market access** were:<sup>1</sup>

1. Too far / No transport available 100% 
2. No other barrier reported
3. No other barrier reported

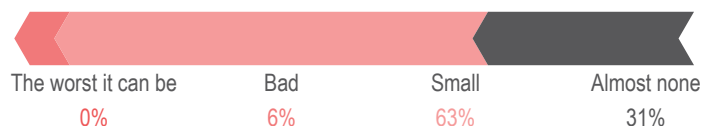
In **50%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **an increase in the price of staple food** in the settlement in the 3 months prior to data collection.

## FOOD SECURITY AND COPING STRATEGIES

### Food security

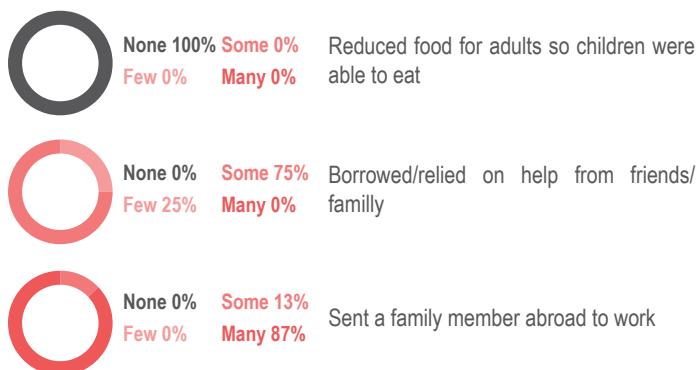
In **0%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported that **most residents were not able to access enough food to meet daily needs** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

% of assessed settlements by reported **level of hunger for most residents**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>5</sup>



### Coping strategies

% of assessed settlements in which KIs reported no, few, some, or many households **were engaging in the following coping strategies when food or money to buy food was not available** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>6</sup>



- 1) Only one option could be selected.
- 2) In those settlements reporting farming, livestock or employment as one of the 3 main income sources in the settlement.
- 3) A large decrease means a decrease of 50% or more of the volume of the production.
- 4) In settlements where at least one household reportedly experienced a decrease in the volume of production, number of livestock owned or availability of work.
- 5) Almost none: almost no hunger; small: hunger is small, strategies are available to cope with the reduced access to food; bad: hunger is bad, limited options to cope with the reduced access to food; worst: hunger is the worst it can be, it caused many deaths
- 6) Few (1-25%); Some (26-50%); Many (more than 50%)



### ACCESS TO BASIC SERVICES

#### Health

In **31%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **most people did not have access to a comprehensive health facility in or next to the settlement** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

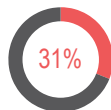
**Top 2 reported types of comprehensive health facilities** accessible from assessed settlements:

1. Public clinic (BHC, CHC) 69%
2. No other facility reported

**Top 3 reported barriers to health services access**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>1,2</sup>

1. Cost of services / medicine too high 91%
2. Unable to reach (transport issues) 54%
3. Problems with documentation 27%

% of assessed settlements in which KIs reported **most residents did not have access to medicine**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:



#### Nutrition

In **50%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **they were not aware of the presence of a nutrition facility in the area**. In areas where a nutrition facility was reported, **25%** of KIs reported **most residents were not able to access the facility** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

**Top 3 reported barriers to nutrition treatment services access**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>1,2</sup>

1. Services are not working 100%
2. No other barrier reported
3. No other barrier reported

#### Education

In **0%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **the absence of government schools accessible to most children in the settlement** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

In **0%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **the absence of religious schools accessible to most children in the settlement** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

1) In those settlements where the presence of a facility was reported.  
2) Multiple options could be selected.  
3) Only one option could be selected.  
4) Emergency shelters built by NGOs (tents, huts, kodai, kapa) ; Open space or makeshift shelter (tents, huts, kodai, kapa) ; Collective center (building not intended for living) ; Transitional shelter build by NGOs (pakhsa, bricks) ; Permanent shelter with poor materials (pakhsa, sun-dried bricks) ; Permanent shelter with robust materials (fired-bricks, concrete, stone).  
5) Overcrowding (more than 4 persons in a single room) ; Substandard accommodation (no proper roof, doors, walls or windows).  
6) A large number means more than 25% of the shelters in the settlement.  
7) In those settlements which reportedly had received assistance in the 3 months prior to data collection.

### SHELTER

**Top 3 reported shelter types used by most residents** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3,4</sup>

1. Permanent shelter (robust materials) 75%
2. Open space or makeshift shelter 19%
3. Permanent shelter (poor materials) 6%

**Top 3 reported shelter-related concerns among residents** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>2,5</sup>

1. Overcrowding 100%
2. Unable to afford construction / labour 88%
3. Substandard accommodation 56%

In **0%** of assessed settlements, a **large number of shelters had been reportedly destroyed or severely damaged** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>6</sup> In **100%** of assessed settlements, **none of the destroyed shelters have reportedly been repaired**.

### WATER, HYGIENE & SANITATION

**Top 3 reported water sources used by most residents** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3</sup>

1. Spring, well or kariz (unprotected) 44%
2. Well pump / hand pump (public) 38%
3. Surface water (river/irrigation) 12%

% of assessed settlements in which KIs reported **most people were not able to access soap in the market** in the 3 months prior to data collection:



% of assessed settlements in which KIs reported **most people did not have access to a functional latrine facility**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:



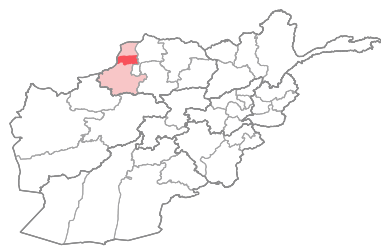
### ACCOUNTABILITY TO AFFECTED POPULATION

In **6%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported that **at least one resident had received assistance** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

**Top 3 reported types of assistance received** in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>2,7</sup>

1. Food (In-kind) 100%
2. No other assistance reported
3. No other assistance reported

In **81%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **loud speaker as the most preferred means of obtaining information** in the 3 months prior to data collection.



# of assessed settlements:  
**16 out of 79**

### ★ PRIORITY NEEDS

Top 3 reported priority needs in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>1</sup>

1. Food	100%	<div></div>
2. Drinking water	88%	<div></div>
3. Healthcare	62%	<div></div>

### → EVENT / SHOCK & DISPLACEMENT

#### Event / Shock

% of assessed settlements reportedly impacted by event or shock, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>2</sup>

Active conflict or violence	69%	<div></div>
COVID-19	100%	<div></div>
Heavy snow / avalanche	0%	<div></div>
Drought / precipitation deficit	0%	<div></div>
Insect / locust	0%	<div></div>
Flood / heavy rain	0%	<div></div>
Earthquake	0%	<div></div>
None of the above	0%	<div></div>

#### Displacement

In **94%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **at least one household had reportedly been displaced due to an event or shock** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>3</sup>

% of assessed settlements by estimated prevalence of IDP and returnee households that had reportedly arrived in the 3 months prior to data collection:



1) Three options maximum could be selected.  
2) Multiple options could be selected.  
3) In those settlements reportedly impacted by an event or a shock in the 3 months prior to data collection.  
4) In those settlements where the presence of areas that women and children avoid due to security reasons was reported.

### 🛡️ PROTECTION

#### Protection incidents

% of assessed settlements by reported protection incidents that have affected men, women, and children, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>2</sup>

	Men	Women	Children
Assaulted with a weapon	13%	0%	0%
Assaulted without a weapon	100%	31%	88%
Hindered to move freely	94%	100%	100%
Verbally threatened or intimidated	81%	81%	94%
None of the above	0%	0%	0%

In **0%** of assessed settlements, **at least one health care worker had reportedly been affected by a protection incident** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

#### Child work and marriage

% of assessed settlements in which **at least one child under the age of 16 had reportedly been working** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

Boys

100%

Girls

100%

In **19%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **at least one girl under the age of 16 had been married** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

#### Gender-Based Violence

In **94%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported the **presence of areas in and around the settlement that women and children avoid due to security reasons** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

Top 3 reported areas that women and children avoid due to security reasons in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>2,4</sup>

1. Areas away from settlement center	73%	<div></div>
2. Markets	53%	<div></div>
3. Roads	53%	<div></div>

#### Explosive hazards

In **69%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported the **presence of explosive hazards in or within 5km of the settlement** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

### LIVELIHOODS AND IMPACT

#### Livelihoods

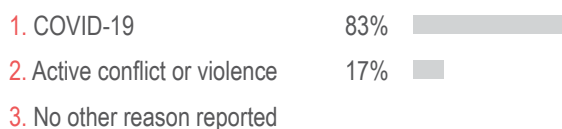
**Top 3 reported main sources of income** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>1</sup>



#### Impact on farming

In **100%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **more than a quarter of households experienced a large decrease in the volume of their production** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>2,3</sup>

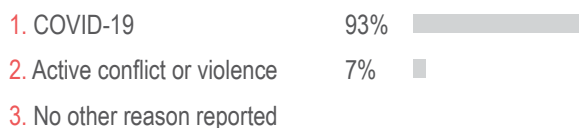
**Top 3 reported reasons that households experienced a large decrease in the volume of their production** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>4</sup>



#### Impact on livestock

In **100%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **more than a quarter of households experienced a large decrease in the number of livestock owned**, in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>2</sup>

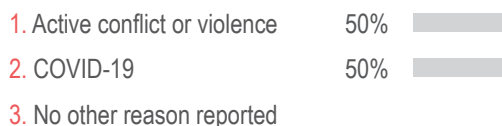
**Top 3 reported reasons that households experienced a large decrease in the number of livestock owned** in assessed settlements in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>4</sup>



#### Impact on employment

In **100%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **more than a quarter of households experienced a large decrease in availability of work** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>2</sup>

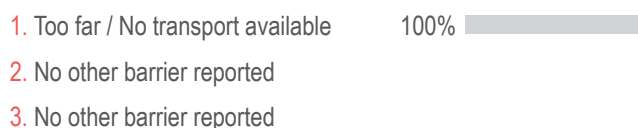
**Top 3 reported reasons that households experienced a large decrease in availability of work** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>4</sup>



### ACCESS TO MARKET

In **31%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **most residents did not have access to a market with NFI and winterization materials accessible within a one hour walking distance** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

In those settlements, **the most commonly reported reasons for no market access** were:<sup>1</sup>



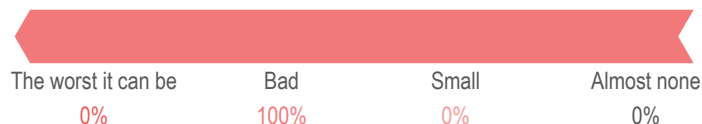
In **100%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **an increase in the price of staple food** in the settlement in the 3 months prior to data collection.

### FOOD SECURITY AND COPING STRATEGIES

#### Food security

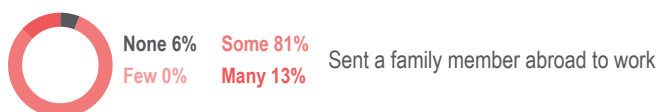
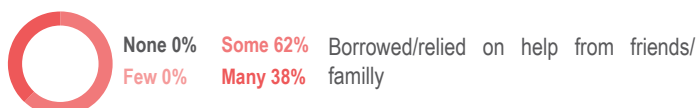
In **100%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported that **most residents were not able to access enough food to meet daily needs** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

% of assessed settlements by reported **level of hunger for most residents**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>5</sup>



#### Coping strategies

% of assessed settlements in which KIs reported no, few, some, or many households **were engaging in the following coping strategies when food or money to buy food was not available** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>6</sup>



1) Only one option could be selected.  
2) In those settlements reporting farming, livestock or employment as one of the 3 main income sources in the settlement.  
3) A large decrease means a decrease of 50% or more of the volume of the production.  
4) In settlements where at least one household reportedly experienced a decrease in the volume of production, number of livestock owned or availability of work.  
5) Almost none: almost no hunger; small: hunger is small, strategies are available to cope with the reduced access to food; bad: hunger is bad, limited options to cope with the reduced access to food; worst: hunger is the worst it can be, it caused many deaths  
6) Few (1-25%); Some (26-50%); Many (more than 50%)

### ACCESS TO BASIC SERVICES

#### Health

In **100%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **most people did not have access to a comprehensive health facility in or next to the settlement** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

**Top 2 reported types of comprehensive health facilities** accessible from assessed settlements:

1. No accessible facility reported
2. No accessible facility reported

**Top 3 reported barriers to health services access**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>1,2</sup>

1. No accessible facility reported
2. No accessible facility reported
3. No accessible facility reported

% of assessed settlements in which KIs reported **most residents did not have access to medicine**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:

100%

#### Nutrition

In **100%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **they were not aware of the presence of a nutrition facility in the area**. In areas where a nutrition facility was reported, **0%** of KIs reported **most residents were not able to access the facility** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

**Top 3 reported barriers to nutrition treatment services access**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>1,2</sup>

1. No facility reported
2. No facility reported
3. No facility reported

#### Education

In **100%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **the absence of government schools accessible to most children in the settlement** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

In **13%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **the absence of religious schools accessible to most children in the settlement** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

1) In those settlements where the presence of a facility was reported.

2) Multiple options could be selected.

3) Only one option could be selected.

4) Emergency shelters built by NGOs (tents, huts, kodai, kapa); Open space or makeshift shelter (tents, huts, kodai, kapa); Collective center (building not intended for living); Transitional shelter built by NGOs (pakhsa, bricks); Permanent shelter with poor materials (pakhsa, sun-dried bricks); Permanent shelter with robust materials (fired-bricks, concrete, stone).

5) Overcrowding (more than 4 persons in a single room); Substandard accommodation (no proper roof, doors, walls or windows).

6) A large number means more than 25% of the shelters in the settlement.

7) In those settlements which reportedly had received assistance in the 3 months prior to data collection.

### SHELTER

**Top 3 reported shelter types used by most residents** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3,4</sup>

1. Permanent shelter (poor materials) 100%
2. No other shelter type reported
3. No other shelter type reported

**Top 3 reported shelter-related concerns among residents** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>2,5</sup>

1. Substandard accommodation 100%
2. Overcrowding 88%
3. Unable to afford construction / labour 50%

In **69%** of assessed settlements, **a large number of shelters had been reportedly destroyed or severely damaged** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>6</sup> In **100%** of assessed settlements, **none of the destroyed shelters have reportedly been repaired**.

### WATER, HYGIENE & SANITATION

**Top 3 reported water sources used by most residents** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3</sup>

1. Water trucking / tankering 56%
2. Well pump / hand pump (private) 31%
3. Surface water (river/irrigation) 12%

% of assessed settlements in which KIs reported **most people were not able to access soap in the market** in the 3 months prior to data collection:

0%

% of assessed settlements in which KIs reported **most people did not have access to a functional latrine facility**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:

94%

### ACCOUNTABILITY TO AFFECTED POPULATION

In **0%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported that **at least one resident had received assistance** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

**Top 3 reported types of assistance received** in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>2,7</sup>

1. No assistance reported
2. No assistance reported
3. No assistance reported

In **88%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **face-to-face communication as the most preferred means of obtaining information** in the 3 months prior to data collection.





# of assessed settlements:  
**21 out of 56**

### PRIORITY NEEDS

**Top 3 reported priority needs** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>1</sup>

1. Livelihood support / employment	86%	<div></div>
2. Food	86%	<div></div>
3. Seed or other agricultural input	33%	<div></div>

### EVENT / SHOCK & DISPLACEMENT

#### Event / Shock

% of assessed settlements **reportedly impacted by event or shock**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>2</sup>

Active conflict or violence	100%	<div></div>
COVID-19	95%	<div></div>
Drought / precipitation deficit	0%	<div></div>
Heavy snow / avalanche	0%	<div></div>
Insect / locust	0%	<div></div>
Flood / heavy rain	0%	<div></div>
Earthquake	0%	<div></div>
None of the above	0%	<div></div>

#### Displacement

In **29%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **at least one household had reportedly been displaced due to an event or shock** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>3</sup>

% of assessed settlements **by estimated prevalence of IDP and return-ee households that had reportedly arrived** in the 3 months prior to data collection:



1) Three options maximum could be selected.  
2) Multiple options could be selected.  
3) In those settlements reportedly impacted by an event or a shock in the 3 months prior to data collection.  
4) In those settlements where the presence of areas that women and children avoid due to security reasons was reported.

### PROTECTION

#### Protection incidents

% of assessed settlements by **reported protection incidents that have affected men, women, and children**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>2</sup>

Assaulted with a weapon	0%	0%	0%
Assaulted without a weapon	5%	0%	0%
Hindered to move freely	5%	71%	10%
Verbally threatened or intimidated	10%	76%	0%
None of the above	91%	10%	24%

In **0%** of assessed settlements, **at least one health care worker had reportedly been affected by a protection incident** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

#### Child work and marriage

% of assessed settlements in which **at least one child under the age of 16 had reportedly been working** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

Boys

100%

Girls

71%

In **33%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **at least one girl under the age of 16 had been married** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

#### Gender-Based Violence

In **95%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported the **presence of areas in and around the settlement that women and children avoid due to security reasons** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

**Top 3 reported areas that women and children avoid due to security reasons** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>2,4</sup>

1. Areas away from settlement center	85%	<div></div>
2. Markets	80%	<div></div>
3. Roads	70%	<div></div>

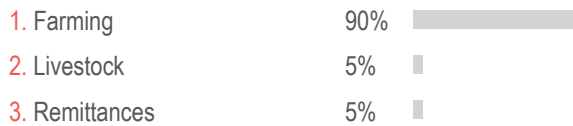
#### Explosive hazards

In **19%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported the **presence of explosive hazards in or within 5km of the settlement** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

### LIVELIHOODS AND IMPACT

#### Livelihoods

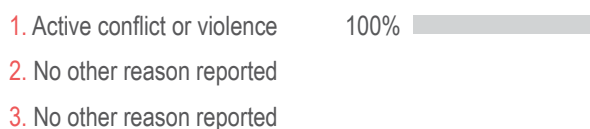
**Top 3 reported main sources of income** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>1</sup>



#### Impact on farming

In **0%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **more than a quarter of households experienced a large decrease in the volume of their production** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>2,3</sup>

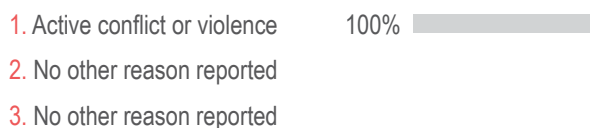
**Top 3 reported reasons that households experienced a large decrease in the volume of their production** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>4</sup>



#### Impact on livestock

In **0%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **more than a quarter of households experienced a large decrease in the number of livestock owned**, in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>2</sup>

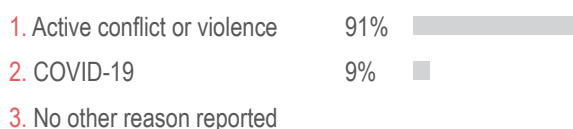
**Top 3 reported reasons that households experienced a large decrease in the number of livestock owned** in assessed settlements in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>4</sup>



#### Impact on employment

In **17%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **more than a quarter of households experienced a large decrease in availability of work** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>2</sup>

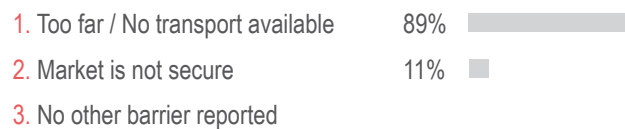
**Top 3 reported reasons that households experienced a large decrease in availability of work** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>4</sup>



### ACCESS TO MARKET

In **43%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **most residents did not have access to a market with NFI and winterization materials accessible within a one hour walking distance** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

In those settlements, **the most commonly reported reasons for no market access** were:<sup>1</sup>



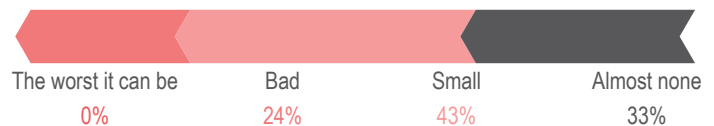
In **100%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **an increase in the price of staple food** in the settlement in the 3 months prior to data collection.

### FOOD SECURITY AND COPING STRATEGIES

#### Food security

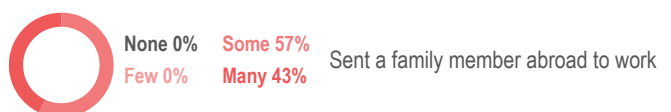
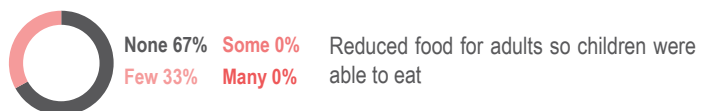
In **100%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported that **most residents were not able to access enough food to meet daily needs** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

% of assessed settlements by reported **level of hunger for most residents**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>5</sup>



#### Coping strategies

% of assessed settlements in which KIs reported no, few, some, or many households **were engaging in the following coping strategies when food or money to buy food was not available** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>6</sup>



1) Only one option could be selected.  
2) In those settlements reporting farming, livestock or employment as one of the 3 main income sources in the settlement.  
3) A large decrease means a decrease of 50% or more of the volume of the production.  
4) In settlements where at least one household reportedly experienced a decrease in the volume of production, number of livestock owned or availability of work.  
5) Almost none: almost no hunger; small: hunger is small, strategies are available to cope with the reduced access to food; bad: hunger is bad, limited options to cope with the reduced access to food; worst: hunger is the worst it can be, it caused many deaths  
6) Few (1-25%); Some (26-50%); Many (more than 50%)

### ACCESS TO BASIC SERVICES

#### Health

In **48%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **most people did not have access to a comprehensive health facility in or next to the settlement** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

**Top 2 reported types of comprehensive health facilities** accessible from assessed settlements:

1. Public clinic (BHC, CHC) 52%
2. No other facility reported

**Top 3 reported barriers to health services access**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>1,2</sup>

1. Cost of services / medicine too high 54%
2. Unable to reach (transport issues) 54%
3. No health barrier 36%

% of assessed settlements in which KIs reported **most residents did not have access to medicine**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:



#### Nutrition

In **67%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **they were not aware of the presence of a nutrition facility in the area**. In areas where a nutrition facility was reported, **0%** of KIs reported **most residents were not able to access the facility** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

**Top 3 reported barriers to nutrition treatment services access**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>1,2</sup>

1. No barrier reported
2. No barrier reported
3. No barrier reported

#### Education

In **0%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **the absence of government schools accessible to most children in the settlement** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

In **0%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **the absence of religious schools accessible to most children in the settlement** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

1) In those settlements where the presence of a facility was reported.  
2) Multiple options could be selected.  
3) Only one option could be selected.  
4) Emergency shelters built by NGOs (tents, huts, kodai, kapa) ; Open space or makeshift shelter (tents, huts, kodai, kapa) ; Collective center (building not intended for living) ; Transitional shelter build by NGOs (pakhsa, bricks) ; Permanent shelter with poor materials (pakhsa, sun-dried bricks) ; Permanent shelter with robust materials (fired-bricks, concrete, stone).  
5) Overcrowding (more than 4 persons in a single room) ; Substandard accommodation (no proper roof, doors, walls or windows).  
6) A large number means more than 25% of the shelters in the settlement.  
7) In those settlements which reportedly had received assistance in the 3 months prior to data collection.

### SHELTER

**Top 3 reported shelter types used by most residents** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3,4</sup>

1. Permanent shelter (poor materials) 100%
2. No other shelter type reported
3. No other shelter type reported

**Top 3 reported shelter-related concerns among residents** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>2,5</sup>

1. No insulation / heating 81%
2. Leaks during light or heavy rain 81%
3. No private space for women / girls 43%

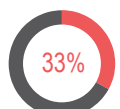
In **10%** of assessed settlements, **a large number of shelters had been reportedly destroyed or severely damaged** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>6</sup> In **67%** of assessed settlements, **none of the destroyed shelters have reportedly been repaired**.

### WATER, HYGIENE & SANITATION

**Top 3 reported water sources used by most residents** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3</sup>

1. Surface water (river/irrigation) 81%
2. Spring, well or kariz (unprotected) 10%
3. Well pump / hand pump (private) 5%

% of assessed settlements in which KIs reported **most people were not able to access soap in the market** in the 3 months prior to data collection:



% of assessed settlements in which KIs reported **most people did not have access to a functional latrine facility**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:



### ACCOUNTABILITY TO AFFECTED POPULATION

In **0%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported that **at least one resident had received assistance** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

**Top 3 reported types of assistance received** in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>2,7</sup>

1. No assistance reported
2. No assistance reported
3. No assistance reported

In **86%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **face-to-face communication as the most preferred means of obtaining information** in the 3 months prior to data collection.



# of assessed settlements:  
**24 out of 98**

### PRIORITY NEEDS

Top 3 reported priority needs in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>1</sup>

1. Food	62%	<div></div>
2. Drinking water	62%	<div></div>
3. Shelter / Housing	58%	<div></div>

### EVENT / SHOCK & DISPLACEMENT

#### Event / Shock

% of assessed settlements reportedly impacted by event or shock, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>2</sup>

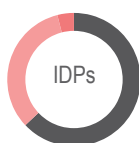
Active conflict or violence	88%	<div></div>
COVID-19	100%	<div></div>
Heavy snow / avalanche	25%	<div></div>
Drought / precipitation deficit	0%	<div></div>
Insect / locust	0%	<div></div>
Flood / heavy rain	0%	<div></div>
Earthquake	0%	<div></div>
None of the above	0%	<div></div>

#### Displacement

In **75%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **at least one household had reportedly been displaced due to an event or shock** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>3</sup>

% of assessed settlements by estimated prevalence of IDP and return-ee households that had reportedly arrived in the 3 months prior to data collection:

None 63%  
Few 33%  
Some 4%  
Many 0%



None 13%  
Few 83%  
Some 4%  
Many 0%



1) Three options maximum could be selected.

2) Multiple options could be selected.

3) In those settlements reportedly impacted by an event or a shock in the 3 months prior to data collection.

4) In those settlements where the presence of areas that women and children avoid due to security reasons was reported.

### PROTECTION

#### Protection incidents

% of assessed settlements by reported protection incidents that have affected men, women, and children, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>2</sup>

Assaulted with a weapon	0%	0%	0%
Assaulted without a weapon	4%	0%	0%
Hindered to move freely	100%	100%	100%
Verbally threatened or intimidated	4%	4%	0%
None of the above	0%	0%	0%

In **40%** of assessed settlements, **at least one health care worker had reportedly been affected by a protection incident** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

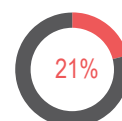
#### Child work and marriage

% of assessed settlements in which **at least one child under the age of 16 had reportedly been working** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

Boys



Girls



In **0%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **at least one girl under the age of 16 had been married** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

#### Gender-Based Violence

In **100%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported the **presence of areas in and around the settlement that women and children avoid due to security reasons** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

Top 3 reported areas that women and children avoid due to security reasons in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>2,4</sup>

1. Areas away from settlement center	100%	<div></div>
2. Roads	100%	<div></div>
3. Markets	92%	<div></div>

#### Explosive hazards

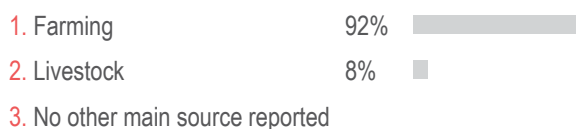
In **71%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported the **presence of explosive hazards in or within 5km of the settlement** in the 3 months prior to data collection.



### LIVELIHOODS AND IMPACT

#### Livelihoods

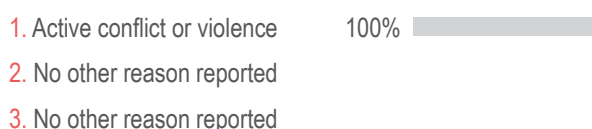
**Top 3 reported main sources of income** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>1</sup>



#### Impact on farming

In **58%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **more than a quarter of households experienced a large decrease in the volume of their production** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>2,3</sup>

**Top 3 reported reasons that households experienced a large decrease in the volume of their production** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>4</sup>



#### Impact on livestock

In **38%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **more than a quarter of households experienced a large decrease in the number of livestock owned**, in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>2</sup>

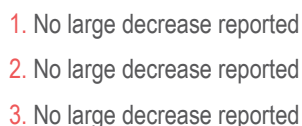
**Top 3 reported reasons that households experienced a large decrease in the number of livestock owned** in assessed settlements in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>4</sup>



#### Impact on employment

In **0%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **more than a quarter of households experienced a large decrease in availability of work** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>2</sup>

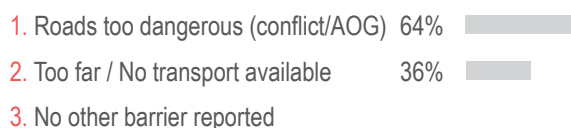
**Top 3 reported reasons that households experienced a large decrease in availability of work** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>4</sup>



### ACCESS TO MARKET

In **58%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **most residents did not have access to a market with NFI and winterization materials accessible within a one hour walking distance** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

In those settlements, **the most commonly reported reasons for no market access** were:<sup>1</sup>



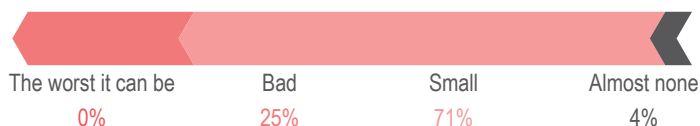
In **100%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **an increase in the price of staple food** in the settlement in the 3 months prior to data collection.

### FOOD SECURITY AND COPING STRATEGIES

#### Food security

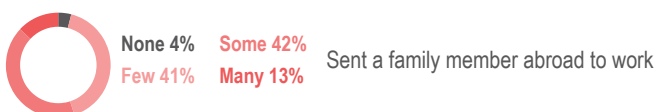
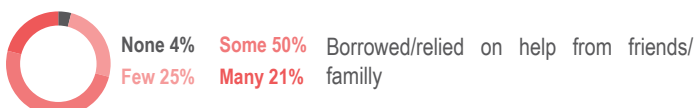
In **79%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported that **most residents were not able to access enough food to meet daily needs** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

% of assessed settlements by reported **level of hunger for most residents**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>5</sup>



#### Coping strategies

% of assessed settlements in which KIs reported no, few, some, or many households **were engaging in the following coping strategies when food or money to buy food was not available** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>6</sup>



1) Only one option could be selected.  
2) In those settlements reporting farming, livestock or employment as one of the 3 main income sources in the settlement.  
3) A large decrease means a decrease of 50% or more of the volume of the production.  
4) In settlements where at least one household reportedly experienced a decrease in the volume of production, number of livestock owned or availability of work.  
5) Almost none: almost no hunger; small: hunger is small, strategies are available to cope with the reduced access to food; bad: hunger is bad, limited options to cope with the reduced access to food; worst: hunger is the worst it can be, it caused many deaths  
6) Few (1-25%); Some (26-50%); Many (more than 50%)

### ACCESS TO BASIC SERVICES

#### Health

In **38%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **most people did not have access to a comprehensive health facility in or next to the settlement** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

**Top 2 reported types of comprehensive health facilities** accessible from assessed settlements:

1. Public clinic (BHC, CHC) 63%
2. No other facility reported

**Top 3 reported barriers to health services access**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>1,2</sup>

1. Cost of services / medicine too high 100%
2. Unable to reach (transport issues) 100%
3. Roads / presence at facilities unsafe 87%

% of assessed settlements in which KIs reported **most residents did not have access to medicine**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:



#### Nutrition

In **79%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **they were not aware of the presence of a nutrition facility in the area**. In areas where a nutrition facility was reported, **20%** of KIs reported **most residents were not able to access the facility** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

**Top 3 reported barriers to nutrition treatment services access**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>1,2</sup>

1. Services are not working 100%
2. No other barrier reported
3. No other barrier reported

#### Education

In **71%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **the absence of government schools accessible to most children in the settlement** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

In **50%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **the absence of religious schools accessible to most children in the settlement** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

1) In those settlements where the presence of a facility was reported.

2) Multiple options could be selected.

3) Only one option could be selected.

4) Emergency shelters built by NGOs (tents, huts, kodai, kapa) ; Open space or makeshift shelter (tents, huts, kodai, kapa) ; Collective center (building not intended for living) ; Transitional shelter built by NGOs (pakhsa, bricks) ; Permanent shelter with poor materials (pakhsa, sun-dried bricks) ; Permanent shelter with robust materials (fired-bricks, concrete, stone).

5) Overcrowding (more than 4 persons in a single room) ; Substandard accommodation (no proper roof, doors, walls or windows).

6) A large number means more than 25% of the shelters in the settlement.

7) In those settlements which reportedly had received assistance in the 3 months prior to data collection.

### SHELTER

**Top 3 reported shelter types used by most residents** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3,4</sup>

1. Open space or makeshift shelter 50%
2. Emergency shelter built by NGOs 50%
3. No other shelter type reported

**Top 3 reported shelter-related concerns among residents** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>2,5</sup>

1. Substandard accommodation 100%
2. No insulation / heating 96%
3. Unable to afford rent 46%

In **54%** of assessed settlements, **a large number of shelters had been reportedly destroyed or severely damaged** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>6</sup> In **100%** of assessed settlements, **none of the destroyed shelters have reportedly been repaired**.

### WATER, HYGIENE & SANITATION

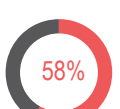
**Top 3 reported water sources used by most residents** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3</sup>

1. Well pump / hand pump (public) 67%
2. Water trucking / tankering 21%
3. Surface water (river/irrigation) 8%

% of assessed settlements in which KIs reported **most people were not able to access soap in the market** in the 3 months prior to data collection:



% of assessed settlements in which KIs reported **most people did not have access to a functional latrine facility**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:



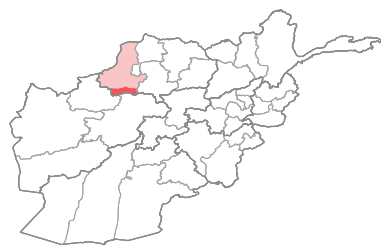
### ACCOUNTABILITY TO AFFECTED POPULATION

In **33%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported that **at least one resident had received assistance** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

**Top 3 reported types of assistance received** in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>2,7</sup>

1. Shelter or NFI (In-kind) 88%
2. Cash / Vouchers 88%
3. Food (In-kind) 88%

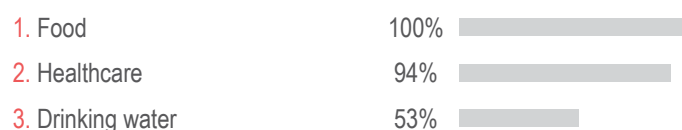
In **50%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **phone (voice call or SMS)** as the **most preferred means of obtaining information** in the 3 months prior to data collection.



# of assessed settlements:  
**36 out of 179**

### ★ PRIORITY NEEDS

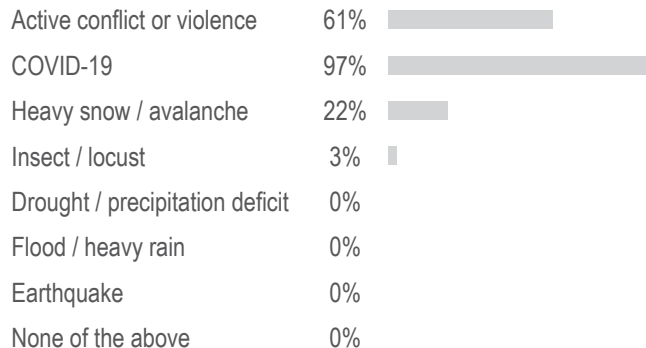
Top 3 reported priority needs in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>1</sup>



### ➔ EVENT / SHOCK & DISPLACEMENT

#### Event / Shock

% of assessed settlements reportedly impacted by event or shock, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>2</sup>



#### Displacement

In **28%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **at least one household** had reportedly been displaced due to an event or shock in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>3</sup>

% of assessed settlements by estimated prevalence of IDP and returnee households that had reportedly arrived in the 3 months prior to data collection:



1) Three options maximum could be selected.

2) Multiple options could be selected.

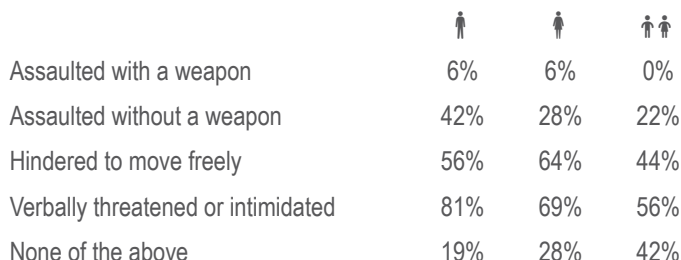
3) In those settlements reportedly impacted by an event or a shock in the 3 months prior to data collection.

4) In those settlements where the presence of areas that women and children avoid due to security reasons was reported.

### 🛡️ PROTECTION

#### Protection incidents

% of assessed settlements by reported protection incidents that have affected men, women, and children, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>2</sup>



In **8%** of assessed settlements, **at least one health care worker** had reportedly been affected by a protection incident in the 3 months prior to data collection.

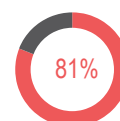
#### Child work and marriage

% of assessed settlements in which **at least one child under the age of 16** had reportedly been working in the 3 months prior to data collection.

Boys



Girls

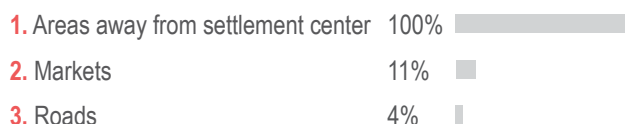


In **92%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **at least one girl under the age of 16** had been married in the 3 months prior to data collection.

#### Gender-Based Violence

In **75%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported the presence of areas in and around the settlement that women and children avoid due to security reasons in the 3 months prior to data collection.

Top 3 reported areas that women and children avoid due to security reasons in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>2,4</sup>



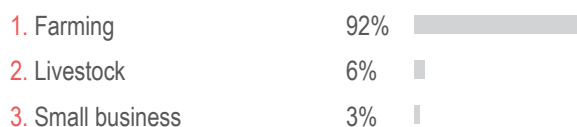
#### Explosive hazards

In **19%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported the presence of explosive hazards in or within 5km of the settlement in the 3 months prior to data collection.

## LIVELIHOODS AND IMPACT

### Livelihoods

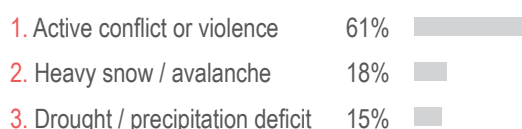
**Top 3 reported main sources of income** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>1</sup>



### Impact on farming

In **69%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **more than a quarter of households experienced a large decrease in the volume of their production** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>2,3</sup>

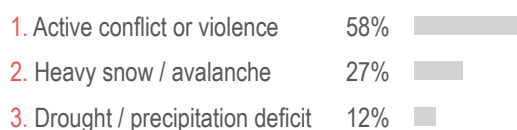
**Top 3 reported reasons that households experienced a large decrease in the volume of their production** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>4</sup>



### Impact on livestock

In **9%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **more than a quarter of households experienced a large decrease in the number of livestock owned**, in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>2</sup>

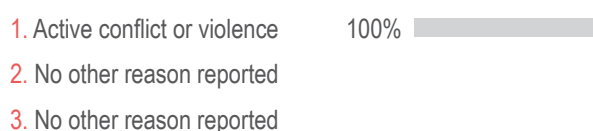
**Top 3 reported reasons that households experienced a large decrease in the number of livestock owned** in assessed settlements in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>4</sup>



### Impact on employment

In **0%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **more than a quarter of households experienced a large decrease in availability of work** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>2</sup>

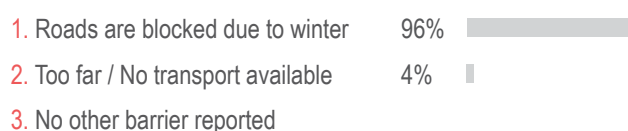
**Top 3 reported reasons that households experienced a large decrease in availability of work** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>4</sup>



## ACCESS TO MARKET

In **64%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **most residents did not have access to a market with NFI and winterization materials accessible within a one hour walking distance** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

In those settlements, **the most commonly reported reasons for no market access** were:<sup>1</sup>



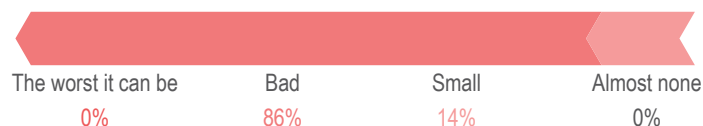
In **97%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **an increase in the price of staple food** in the settlement in the 3 months prior to data collection.

## FOOD SECURITY AND COPING STRATEGIES

### Food security

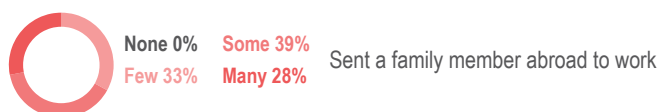
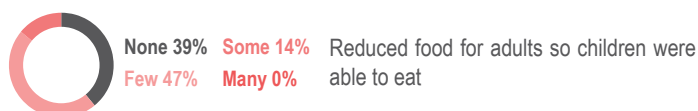
In **86%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported that **most residents were not able to access enough food to meet daily needs** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

% of assessed settlements by reported **level of hunger for most residents**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>5</sup>



### Coping strategies

% of assessed settlements in which KIs reported no, few, some, or many households **were engaging in the following coping strategies when food or money to buy food was not available** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>6</sup>



1) Only one option could be selected.  
2) In those settlements reporting farming, livestock or employment as one of the 3 main income sources in the settlement.  
3) A large decrease means a decrease of 50% or more of the volume of the production.  
4) In settlements where at least one household reportedly experienced a decrease in the volume of production, number of livestock owned or availability of work.  
5) Almost none: almost no hunger; small: hunger is small, strategies are available to cope with the reduced access to food; bad: hunger is bad, limited options to cope with the reduced access to food; worst: hunger is the worst it can be, it caused many deaths  
6) Few (1-25%); Some (26-50%); Many (more than 50%)



### ACCESS TO BASIC SERVICES

#### Health

In **67%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **most people did not have access to a comprehensive health facility in or next to the settlement** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

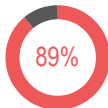
**Top 2 reported types of comprehensive health facilities** accessible from assessed settlements:

1. Public clinic (BHC, CHC) 33%
2. No other facility reported

**Top 3 reported barriers to health services access**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>1,2</sup>

1. Cost of services / medicine too high 92%
2. Roads / presence at facilities unsafe 33%
3. Disruption of services (COVID) 25%

% of assessed settlements in which KIs reported **most residents did not have access to medicine**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:



#### Nutrition

In **42%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **they were not aware of the presence of a nutrition facility in the area**. In areas where a nutrition facility was reported, **81%** of KIs reported **most residents were not able to access the facility** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

**Top 3 reported barriers to nutrition treatment services access**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>1,2</sup>

1. Services are not working 53%
2. Too far or difficult to access 41%
3. No health worker available 6%

#### Education

In **53%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **the absence of government schools accessible to most children in the settlement** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

In **31%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **the absence of religious schools accessible to most children in the settlement** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

1) In those settlements where the presence of a facility was reported.  
2) Multiple options could be selected.  
3) Only one option could be selected.  
4) Emergency shelters built by NGOs (tents, huts, kodai, kapa) ; Open space or makeshift shelter (tents, huts, kodai, kapa) ; Collective center (building not intended for living) ; Transitional shelter build by NGOs (pakhsa, bricks) ; Permanent shelter with poor materials (pakhsa, sun-dried bricks) ; Permanent shelter with robust materials (fired-bricks, concrete, stone).  
5) Overcrowding (more than 4 persons in a single room) ; Substandard accommodation (no proper roof, doors, walls or windows).  
6) A large number means more than 25% of the shelters in the settlement.  
7) In those settlements which reportedly had received assistance in the 3 months prior to data collection.

### SHELTER

**Top 3 reported shelter types used by most residents** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3,4</sup>

1. Permanent shelter (poor materials) 100%
2. No other shelter type reported
3. No other shelter type reported

**Top 3 reported shelter-related concerns among residents** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>2,5</sup>

1. Overcrowding 100%
2. Leaks during light or heavy rain 94%
3. No private space for women / girls 83%

In **6%** of assessed settlements, a **large number of shelters had been reportedly destroyed or severely damaged** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>6</sup> In **12%** of assessed settlements, **none of the destroyed shelters have reportedly been repaired**.

### WATER, HYGIENE & SANITATION

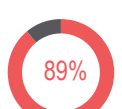
**Top 3 reported water sources used by most residents** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3</sup>

1. Surface water (river/irrigation) 67%
2. Spring, well or kariz (unprotected) 22%
3. Piped water - public 11%

% of assessed settlements in which KIs reported **most people were not able to access soap in the market** in the 3 months prior to data collection:



% of assessed settlements in which KIs reported **most people did not have access to a functional latrine facility**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:



### ACCOUNTABILITY TO AFFECTED POPULATION

In **3%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported that **at least one resident had received assistance** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

**Top 3 reported types of assistance received** in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>2,7</sup>

1. Food (In-kind) 100%
2. No other assistance reported
3. No other assistance reported

In **97%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **community group discussions / meeting as the most preferred means of obtaining information** in the 3 months prior to data collection.



# of assessed settlements:  
**69 out of 311**

### PRIORITY NEEDS

**Top 3 reported priority needs** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>1</sup>

1. Food	91%	<div></div>
2. Livelihood support / employment	75%	<div></div>
3. Protection	35%	<div></div>

### EVENT / SHOCK & DISPLACEMENT

#### Event / Shock

% of assessed settlements **reportedly impacted by event or shock**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>2</sup>

Active conflict or violence	100%	<div></div>
COVID-19	100%	<div></div>
Drought / precipitation deficit	0%	<div></div>
Flood / heavy rain	0%	<div></div>
Insect / locust	0%	<div></div>
Earthquake	0%	<div></div>
Heavy snow / avalanche	0%	<div></div>
None of the above	0%	<div></div>

#### Displacement

In **97%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **at least one household had reportedly been displaced due to an event or shock** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>3</sup>

% of assessed settlements **by estimated prevalence of IDP and return-ee households that had reportedly arrived** in the 3 months prior to data collection:



1) Three options maximum could be selected.  
2) Multiple options could be selected.  
3) In those settlements reportedly impacted by an event or a shock in the 3 months prior to data collection.  
4) In those settlements where the presence of areas that women and children avoid due to security reasons was reported.

### PROTECTION

#### Protection incidents

% of assessed settlements by **reported protection incidents that have affected men, women, and children**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>2</sup>

Assaulted with a weapon	19%	0%	3%
Assaulted without a weapon	45%	15%	32%
Hindered to move freely	1%	1%	0%
Verbally threatened or intimidated	38%	15%	29%
None of the above	49%	80%	49%

In **0%** of assessed settlements, **at least one health care worker had reportedly been affected by a protection incident** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

#### Child work and marriage

% of assessed settlements in which **at least one child under the age of 16 had reportedly been working** in the 3 months prior to data collection.



In **94%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **at least one girl under the age of 16 had been married** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

#### Gender-Based Violence

In **84%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported the **presence of areas in and around the settlement that women and children avoid due to security reasons** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

**Top 3 reported areas that women and children avoid due to security reasons** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>2,4</sup>

1. Markets	98%	<div></div>
2. Areas away from settlement center	43%	<div></div>
3. Roads	41%	<div></div>

#### Explosive hazards

In **46%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported the **presence of explosive hazards in or within 5km of the settlement** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

### LIVELIHOODS AND IMPACT

#### Livelihoods

**Top 3 reported main sources of income** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>1</sup>

1. Farming	83%	<div></div>
2. Livestock	17%	<div></div>
3. No other main source reported		

#### Impact on farming

In **48%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **more than a quarter of households experienced a large decrease in the volume of their production** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>2,3</sup>

**Top 3 reported reasons that households experienced a large decrease in the volume of their production** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>4</sup>

1. Active conflict or violence	100%	<div></div>
2. No other reason reported		
3. No other reason reported		

#### Impact on livestock

In **44%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **more than a quarter of households experienced a large decrease in the number of livestock owned**, in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>2</sup>

**Top 3 reported reasons that households experienced a large decrease in the number of livestock owned** in assessed settlements in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>4</sup>

1. Active conflict or violence	96%	<div></div>
2. COVID-19	4%	<div></div>
3. No other reason reported		

#### Impact on employment

In **33%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **more than a quarter of households experienced a large decrease in availability of work** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>2</sup>

**Top 3 reported reasons that households experienced a large decrease in availability of work** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>4</sup>

1. Active conflict or violence	100%	<div></div>
2. No other reason reported		
3. No other reason reported		

### ACCESS TO MARKET

In **25%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **most residents did not have access to a market with NFI and winterization materials accessible within a one hour walking distance** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

In those settlements, **the most commonly reported reasons for no market access** were:<sup>1</sup>

1. Too far / No transport available	82%	<div></div>
2. Prices are too high	12%	<div></div>
3. Roads are blocked due to winter	6%	<div></div>

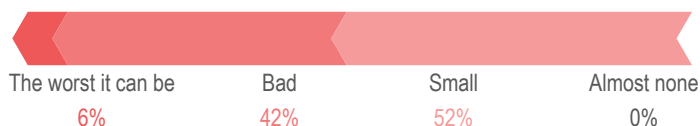
In **99%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **an increase in the price of staple food** in the settlement in the 3 months prior to data collection.

### FOOD SECURITY AND COPING STRATEGIES

#### Food security

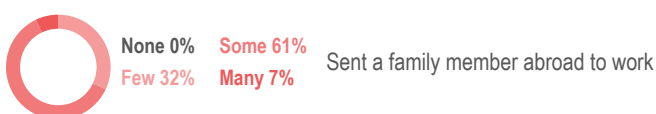
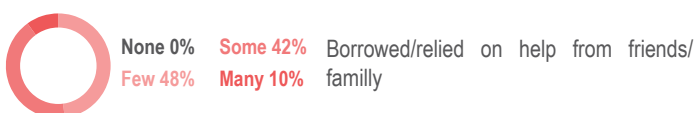
In **55%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported that **most residents were not able to access enough food to meet daily needs** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

% of assessed settlements by reported **level of hunger for most residents**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>5</sup>



#### Coping strategies

% of assessed settlements in which KIs reported no, few, some, or many households **were engaging in the following coping strategies when food or money to buy food was not available** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>6</sup>



1) Only one option could be selected.  
 2) In those settlements reporting farming, livestock or employment as one of the 3 main income sources in the settlement.  
 3) A large decrease means a decrease of 50% or more of the volume of the production.  
 4) In settlements where at least one household reportedly experienced a decrease in the volume of production, number of livestock owned or availability of work.  
 5) Almost none: almost no hunger; small: hunger is small, strategies are available to cope with the reduced access to food; bad: hunger is bad, limited options to cope with the reduced access to food; worst: hunger is the worst it can be, it caused many deaths  
 6) Few (1-25%); Some (26-50%); Many (more than 50%)

### ACCESS TO BASIC SERVICES

#### Health

In **17%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **most people did not have access to a comprehensive health facility in or next to the settlement** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

**Top 2 reported types of comprehensive health facilities** accessible from assessed settlements:

1. Public clinic (BHC, CHC) 81%
2. Private clinic 1%

**Top 3 reported barriers to health services access**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>1,2</sup>

1. Cost of services / medicine too high 95%
2. Unable to reach (transport issues) 81%
3. Insufficient female medical staff 37%

% of assessed settlements in which KIs reported **most residents did not have access to medicine**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:



#### Nutrition

In **58%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **they were not aware of the presence of a nutrition facility in the area**. In areas where a nutrition facility was reported, **24%** of KIs reported **most residents were not able to access the facility** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

**Top 3 reported barriers to nutrition treatment services access**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>1,2</sup>

1. Services are not working 71%
2. Treatments are too expensive 14%
3. Too far or difficult to access 14%

#### Education

In **59%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **the absence of government schools accessible to most children in the settlement** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

In **0%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **the absence of religious schools accessible to most children in the settlement** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

1) In those settlements where the presence of a facility was reported.

2) Multiple options could be selected.

3) Only one option could be selected.

4) Emergency shelters built by NGOs (tents, huts, kodai, kapa) ; Open space or makeshift shelter (tents, huts, kodai, kapa) ; Collective center (building not intended for living) ; Transitional shelter build by NGOs (pakhsa, bricks) ; Permanent shelter with poor materials (pakhsa, sun-dried bricks) ; Permanent shelter with robust materials (fired-bricks, concrete, stone).

5) Overcrowding (more than 4 persons in a single room) ; Substandard accommodation (no proper roof, doors, walls or windows).

6) A large number means more than 25% of the shelters in the settlement.

7) In those settlements which reportedly had received assistance in the 3 months prior to data collection.

### SHELTER

**Top 3 reported shelter types used by most residents** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3,4</sup>

1. Permanent shelter (poor materials) 51%
2. Open space or makeshift shelter 48%
3. Permanent shelter (robust materials) 1%

**Top 3 reported shelter-related concerns among residents** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>2,5</sup>

1. Overcrowding 93%
2. Substandard accommodation 58%
3. Leaks during light or heavy rain 58%

In **41%** of assessed settlements, **a large number of shelters had been reportedly destroyed or severely damaged** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>6</sup> In **100%** of assessed settlements, **none of the destroyed shelters have reportedly been repaired**.

### WATER, HYGIENE & SANITATION

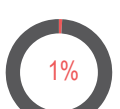
**Top 3 reported water sources used by most residents** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3</sup>

1. Well pump / hand pump (public) 61%
2. Surface water (river/irrigation) 20%
3. Spring, well or kariz (protected) 7%

% of assessed settlements in which KIs reported **most people were not able to access soap in the market** in the 3 months prior to data collection:



% of assessed settlements in which KIs reported **most people did not have access to a functional latrine facility**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:



### ACCOUNTABILITY TO AFFECTED POPULATION

In **30%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported that **at least one resident had received assistance** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

**Top 3 reported types of assistance received** in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>2,7</sup>

1. Food (In-kind) 100%
2. Cash / Vouchers 90%
3. Health (In-kind) 5%

In **46%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **face-to-face communication as the most preferred means of obtaining information** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

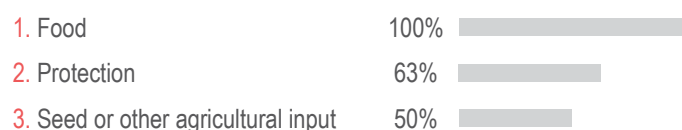




# of assessed settlements:  
**46 out of 237**

### ★ PRIORITY NEEDS

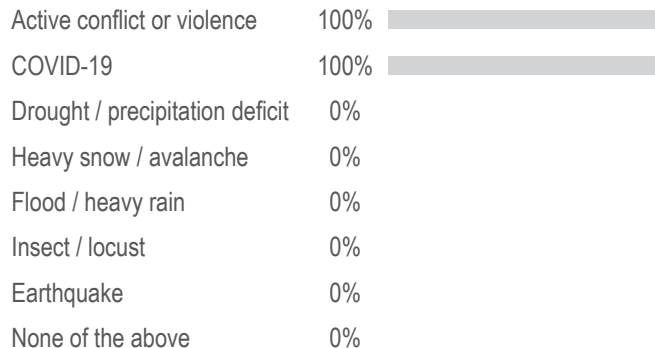
Top 3 reported priority needs in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>1</sup>



### ➔ EVENT / SHOCK & DISPLACEMENT

#### Event / Shock

% of assessed settlements reportedly impacted by event or shock, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>2</sup>



#### Displacement

In **57%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **at least one household had reportedly been displaced due to an event or shock** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>3</sup>

% of assessed settlements by estimated prevalence of IDP and returnee households that had reportedly arrived in the 3 months prior to data collection:



1) Three options maximum could be selected.

2) Multiple options could be selected.

3) In those settlements reportedly impacted by an event or a shock in the 3 months prior to data collection.

4) In those settlements where the presence of areas that women and children avoid due to security reasons was reported.

### 🛡️ PROTECTION

#### Protection incidents

% of assessed settlements by reported protection incidents that have affected men, women, and children, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>2</sup>

	👤	👩	👨👩
Assaulted with a weapon	22%	0%	2%
Assaulted without a weapon	85%	2%	37%
Hindered to move freely	9%	52%	22%
Verbally threatened or intimidated	98%	54%	100%
None of the above	0%	17%	0%

In **11%** of assessed settlements, **at least one health care worker had reportedly been affected by a protection incident** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

#### Child work and marriage

% of assessed settlements in which **at least one child under the age of 16 had reportedly been working** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

Boys

100%

Girls

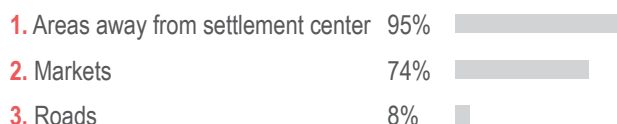
100%

In **100%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **at least one girl under the age of 16 had been married** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

#### Gender-Based Violence

In **83%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported the **presence of areas in and around the settlement that women and children avoid due to security reasons** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

Top 3 reported areas that women and children avoid due to security reasons in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>2,4</sup>



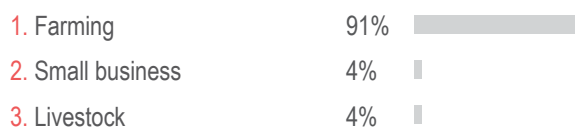
#### Explosive hazards

In **15%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported the **presence of explosive hazards in or within 5km of the settlement** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

## LIVELIHOODS AND IMPACT

### Livelihoods

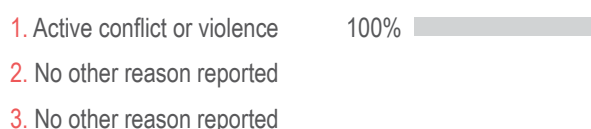
**Top 3 reported main sources of income** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>1</sup>



### Impact on farming

In **11%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **more than a quarter of households experienced a large decrease in the volume of their production** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>2,3</sup>

**Top 3 reported reasons that households experienced a large decrease in the volume of their production** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>4</sup>



### Impact on livestock

In **4%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **more than a quarter of households experienced a large decrease in the number of livestock owned**, in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>2</sup>

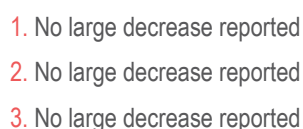
**Top 3 reported reasons that households experienced a large decrease in the number of livestock owned** in assessed settlements in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>4</sup>



### Impact on employment

In **0%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **more than a quarter of households experienced a large decrease in availability of work** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>2</sup>

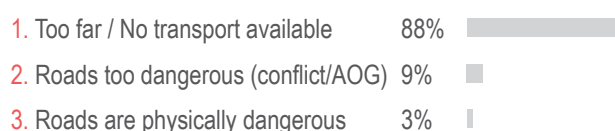
**Top 3 reported reasons that households experienced a large decrease in availability of work** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>4</sup>



## ACCESS TO MARKET

In **74%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **most residents did not have access to a market with NFI and winterization materials accessible within a one hour walking distance** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

In those settlements, **the most commonly reported reasons for no market access** were:<sup>1</sup>



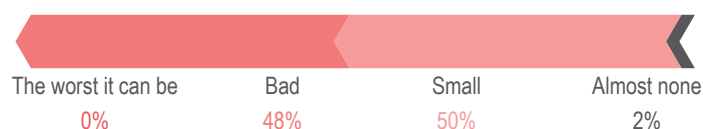
In **94%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **an increase in the price of staple food** in the settlement in the 3 months prior to data collection.

## FOOD SECURITY AND COPING STRATEGIES

### Food security

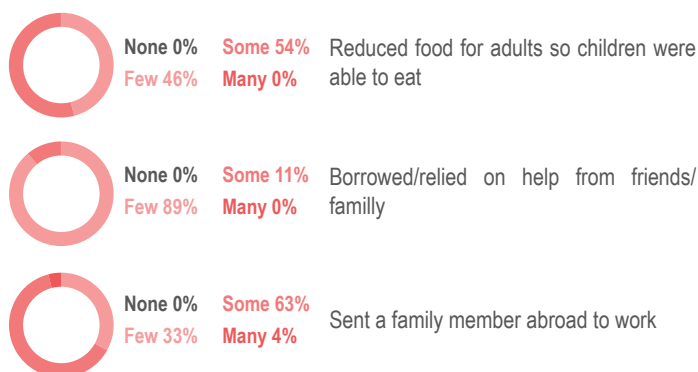
In **72%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported that **most residents were not able to access enough food to meet daily needs** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

**% of assessed settlements by reported level of hunger for most residents**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>5</sup>



### Coping strategies

**% of assessed settlements in which KIs reported no, few, some, or many households were engaging in the following coping strategies when food or money to buy food was not available** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>6</sup>



1) Only one option could be selected.  
2) In those settlements reporting farming, livestock or employment as one of the 3 main income sources in the settlement.  
3) A large decrease means a decrease of 50% or more of the volume of the production.  
4) In settlements where at least one household reportedly experienced a decrease in the volume of production, number of livestock owned or availability of work.  
5) Almost none: almost no hunger; small: hunger is small, strategies are available to cope with the reduced access to food; bad: hunger is bad, limited options to cope with the reduced access to food; worst: hunger is the worst it can be, it caused many deaths  
6) Few (1-25%); Some (26-50%); Many (more than 50%)

### ACCESS TO BASIC SERVICES

#### Health

In **0%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **most people did not have access to a comprehensive health facility in or next to the settlement** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

**Top 2 reported types of comprehensive health facilities** accessible from assessed settlements:

1. Public clinic (BHC, CHC) 98%
2. Private clinic 2%

**Top 3 reported barriers to health services access**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>1,2</sup>

1. Cost of services / medicine too high 87%
2. Unable to reach (transport issues) 61%
3. Roads / presence at facilities unsafe 44%

% of assessed settlements in which KIs reported **most residents did not have access to medicine**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:



#### Nutrition

In **94%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **they were not aware of the presence of a nutrition facility in the area**. In areas where a nutrition facility was reported, **33%** of KIs reported **most residents were not able to access the facility** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

**Top 3 reported barriers to nutrition treatment services access**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>1,2</sup>

1. Too far or difficult to access 100%
2. No other barrier reported
3. No other barrier reported

#### Education

In **65%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **the absence of government schools accessible to most children in the settlement** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

In **22%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **the absence of religious schools accessible to most children in the settlement** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

1) In those settlements where the presence of a facility was reported.

2) Multiple options could be selected.

3) Only one option could be selected.

4) Emergency shelters built by NGOs (tents, huts, kodai, kapa) ; Open space or makeshift shelter (tents, huts, kodai, kapa) ; Collective center (building not intended for living) ; Transitional shelter built by NGOs (pakhsa, bricks) ; Permanent shelter with poor materials (pakhsa, sun-dried bricks) ; Permanent shelter with robust materials (fired-bricks, concrete, stone).

5) Overcrowding (more than 4 persons in a single room) ; Substandard accommodation (no proper roof, doors, walls or windows).

6) A large number means more than 25% of the shelters in the settlement.

7) In those settlements which reportedly had received assistance in the 3 months prior to data collection.

### SHELTER

**Top 3 reported shelter types used by most residents** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3,4</sup>

1. Permanent shelter (poor materials) 94%
2. Open space or makeshift shelter 2%
3. Transitional shelter 2%

**Top 3 reported shelter-related concerns among residents** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>2,5</sup>

1. Leaks during light or heavy rain 100%
2. No insulation / heating 65%
3. Overcrowding 15%

In **11%** of assessed settlements, **a large number of shelters had been reportedly destroyed or severely damaged** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>6</sup> In **98%** of assessed settlements, **none of the destroyed shelters have reportedly been repaired**.

### WATER, HYGIENE & SANITATION

**Top 3 reported water sources used by most residents** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3</sup>

1. Surface water (river/irrigation) 61%
2. Piped water - public 28%
3. Well pump / hand pump (public) 9%

% of assessed settlements in which KIs reported **most people were not able to access soap in the market** in the 3 months prior to data collection:



% of assessed settlements in which KIs reported **most people did not have access to a functional latrine facility**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:



### ACCOUNTABILITY TO AFFECTED POPULATION

In **83%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported that **at least one resident had received assistance** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

**Top 3 reported types of assistance received** in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>2,7</sup>

1. Food (In-kind) 100%
2. Cash / Vouchers 5%
3. No other assistance reported

In **70%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **face-to-face communication as the most preferred means of obtaining information** in the 3 months prior to data collection.



# of assessed settlements:  
**24 out of 127**

### ★ PRIORITY NEEDS

Top 3 reported priority needs in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>1</sup>

1. Food	100%	<div></div>
2. Drinking water	67%	<div></div>
3. Seed or other agricultural input	62%	<div></div>

### ➔ EVENT / SHOCK & DISPLACEMENT

#### Event / Shock

% of assessed settlements reportedly impacted by event or shock, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>2</sup>

Active conflict or violence	100%	<div></div>
COVID-19	100%	<div></div>
Drought / precipitation deficit	0%	<div></div>
Heavy snow / avalanche	0%	<div></div>
Insect / locust	0%	<div></div>
Flood / heavy rain	0%	<div></div>
Earthquake	0%	<div></div>
None of the above	0%	<div></div>

#### Displacement

In **83%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **at least one household** had reportedly been displaced due to an event or shock in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>3</sup>

% of assessed settlements by estimated prevalence of IDP and return-ee households that had reportedly arrived in the 3 months prior to data collection:



1) Three options maximum could be selected.  
2) Multiple options could be selected.  
3) In those settlements reportedly impacted by an event or a shock in the 3 months prior to data collection.  
4) In those settlements where the presence of areas that women and children avoid due to security reasons was reported.

### 🛡️ PROTECTION

#### Protection incidents

% of assessed settlements by reported protection incidents that have affected men, women, and children, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>2</sup>

	Men	Women	Children
Assaulted with a weapon	0%	0%	0%
Assaulted without a weapon	83%	0%	21%
Hindered to move freely	4%	100%	0%
Verbally threatened or intimidated	100%	71%	79%
None of the above	0%	0%	21%

In **95%** of assessed settlements, **at least one health care worker** had reportedly been affected by a protection incident in the 3 months prior to data collection.

#### Child work and marriage

% of assessed settlements in which **at least one child under the age of 16** had reportedly been working in the 3 months prior to data collection.



In **79%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **at least one girl under the age of 16** had been married in the 3 months prior to data collection.

#### Gender-Based Violence

In **100%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported the presence of areas in and around the settlement that women and children avoid due to security reasons in the 3 months prior to data collection.

Top 3 reported areas that women and children avoid due to security reasons in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>2,4</sup>

1. Areas away from settlement center	100%	<div></div>
2. Markets	12%	<div></div>
3. Roads	4%	<div></div>

#### Explosive hazards

In **33%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported the presence of explosive hazards in or within 5km of the settlement in the 3 months prior to data collection.



### LIVELIHOODS AND IMPACT

#### Livelihoods

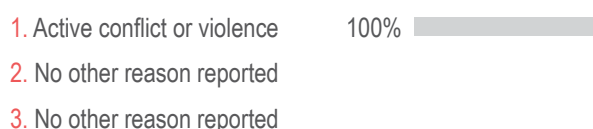
**Top 3 reported main sources of income** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>1</sup>



#### Impact on farming

In **0%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **more than a quarter of households experienced a large decrease in the volume of their production** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>2,3</sup>

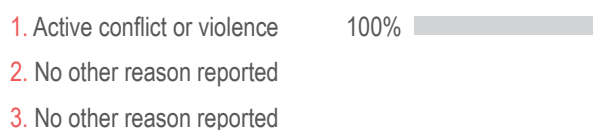
**Top 3 reported reasons that households experienced a large decrease in the volume of their production** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>4</sup>



#### Impact on livestock

In **0%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **more than a quarter of households experienced a large decrease in the number of livestock owned**, in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>2</sup>

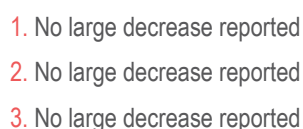
**Top 3 reported reasons that households experienced a large decrease in the number of livestock owned** in assessed settlements in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>4</sup>



#### Impact on employment

In **0%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **more than a quarter of households experienced a large decrease in availability of work** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>2</sup>

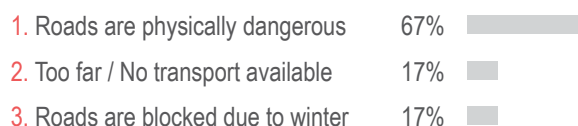
**Top 3 reported reasons that households experienced a large decrease in availability of work** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>4</sup>



### ACCESS TO MARKET

In **50%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **most residents did not have access to a market with NFI and winterization materials accessible within a one hour walking distance** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

In those settlements, **the most commonly reported reasons for no market access** were:<sup>1</sup>



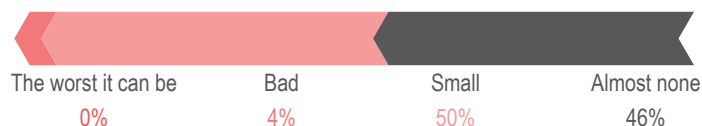
In **100%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **an increase in the price of staple food** in the settlement in the 3 months prior to data collection.

### FOOD SECURITY AND COPING STRATEGIES

#### Food security

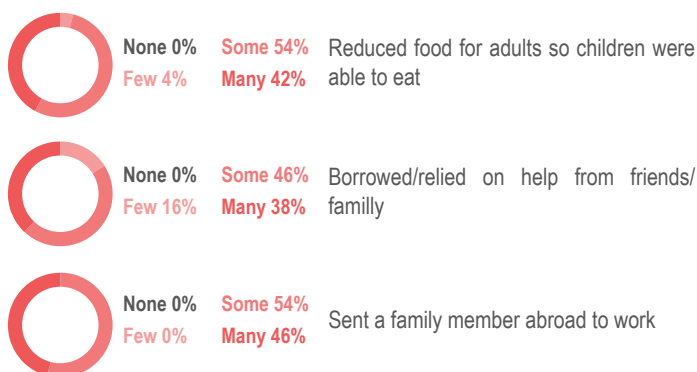
In **96%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported that **most residents were not able to access enough food to meet daily needs** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

% of assessed settlements by reported **level of hunger for most residents**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>5</sup>



#### Coping strategies

% of assessed settlements in which KIs reported no, few, some, or many households **were engaging in the following coping strategies when food or money to buy food was not available** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>6</sup>



1) Only one option could be selected.  
2) In those settlements reporting farming, livestock or employment as one of the 3 main income sources in the settlement.  
3) A large decrease means a decrease of 50% or more of the volume of the production.  
4) In settlements where at least one household reportedly experienced a decrease in the volume of production, number of livestock owned or availability of work.  
5) Almost none: almost no hunger; small: hunger is small, strategies are available to cope with the reduced access to food; bad: hunger is bad, limited options to cope with the reduced access to food; worst: hunger is the worst it can be, it caused many deaths  
6) Few (1-25%); Some (26-50%); Many (more than 50%)

### ACCESS TO BASIC SERVICES

#### Health

In **13%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **most people did not have access to a comprehensive health facility in or next to the settlement** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

**Top 2 reported types of comprehensive health facilities** accessible from assessed settlements:

1. Public hospital 63%
2. Private hospital 21%

**Top 3 reported barriers to health services access**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>1,2</sup>

1. Roads / presence at facilities unsafe 95%
2. Unable to reach (transport issues) 90%
3. Cost of services / medicine too high 38%

% of assessed settlements in which KIs reported **most residents did not have access to medicine**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:



#### Nutrition

In **100%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **they were not aware of the presence of a nutrition facility in the area**. In areas where a nutrition facility was reported, **0%** of KIs reported **most residents were not able to access the facility** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

**Top 3 reported barriers to nutrition treatment services access**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>1,2</sup>

1. No facility reported
2. No facility reported
3. No facility reported

#### Education

In **100%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **the absence of government schools accessible to most children in the settlement** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

In **0%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **the absence of religious schools accessible to most children in the settlement** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

1) In those settlements where the presence of a facility was reported.  
2) Multiple options could be selected.  
3) Only one option could be selected.  
4) Emergency shelters built by NGOs (tents, huts, kodai, kapa) ; Open space or makeshift shelter (tents, huts, kodai, kapa) ; Collective center (building not intended for living) ; Transitional shelter build by NGOs (pakhsa, bricks) ; Permanent shelter with poor materials (pakhsa, sun-dried bricks) ; Permanent shelter with robust materials (fired-bricks, concrete, stone).  
5) Overcrowding (more than 4 persons in a single room) ; Substandard accommodation (no proper roof, doors, walls or windows).  
6) A large number means more than 25% of the shelters in the settlement.  
7) In those settlements which reportedly had received assistance in the 3 months prior to data collection.

### SHELTER

**Top 3 reported shelter types used by most residents** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3,4</sup>

1. Unfinished shelter (house) 75%
2. Open space or makeshift shelter 25%
3. No other shelter type reported

**Top 3 reported shelter-related concerns among residents** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>2,5</sup>

1. Leaks during light or heavy rain 83%
2. Overcrowding 58%
3. Substandard accommodation 54%

In **0%** of assessed settlements, a **large number of shelters had been reportedly destroyed or severely damaged** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>6</sup> In **100%** of assessed settlements, **none of the destroyed shelters have reportedly been repaired**.

### WATER, HYGIENE & SANITATION

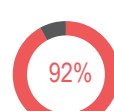
**Top 3 reported water sources used by most residents** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3</sup>

1. Surface water (river/irrigation) 54%
2. Well pump / hand pump (public) 29%
3. Spring, well or kariz (unprotected) 12%

% of assessed settlements in which KIs reported **most people were not able to access soap in the market** in the 3 months prior to data collection:



% of assessed settlements in which KIs reported **most people did not have access to a functional latrine facility**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:



### ACCOUNTABILITY TO AFFECTED POPULATION

In **0%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported that **at least one resident had received assistance** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

**Top 3 reported types of assistance received** in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>2,7</sup>

1. No assistance reported
2. No assistance reported
3. No assistance reported

In **100%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **phone (voice call or SMS) as the most preferred means of obtaining information** in the 3 months prior to data collection.



# of assessed settlements:  
**22 out of 76**

### ★ PRIORITY NEEDS

**Top 3 reported priority needs** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>1</sup>

1. Education for children under 18	100%	<div></div>
2. Food	91%	<div></div>
3. Hygiene and sanitation	82%	<div></div>

### ➔ EVENT / SHOCK & DISPLACEMENT

#### Event / Shock

% of assessed settlements **reportedly impacted by event or shock**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>2</sup>

Active conflict or violence	32%	<div></div>
COVID-19	100%	<div></div>
Earthquake	0%	<div></div>
Flood / heavy rain	0%	<div></div>
Heavy snow / avalanche	0%	<div></div>
Drought / precipitation deficit	0%	<div></div>
Insect / locust	0%	<div></div>
None of the above	0%	<div></div>

#### Displacement

In **0%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **at least one household had reportedly been displaced due to an event or shock** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>3</sup>

% of assessed settlements **by estimated prevalence of IDP and returnee households that had reportedly arrived** in the 3 months prior to data collection:



1) Three options maximum could be selected.  
2) Multiple options could be selected.  
3) In those settlements reportedly impacted by an event or a shock in the 3 months prior to data collection.  
4) In those settlements where the presence of areas that women and children avoid due to security reasons was reported.

### 🛡️ PROTECTION

#### Protection incidents

% of assessed settlements by **reported protection incidents that have affected men, women, and children**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>2</sup>

	Men	Women	Children
Assaulted with a weapon	0%	0%	0%
Assaulted without a weapon	100%	100%	100%
Hindered to move freely	32%	68%	27%
Verbally threatened or intimidated	100%	100%	100%
None of the above	0%	0%	0%

In **5%** of assessed settlements, **at least one health care worker had reportedly been affected by a protection incident** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

#### Child work and marriage

% of assessed settlements in which **at least one child under the age of 16 had reportedly been working** in the 3 months prior to data collection.



In **96%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **at least one girl under the age of 16 had been married** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

#### Gender-Based Violence

In **18%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported the **presence of areas in and around the settlement that women and children avoid due to security reasons** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

**Top 3 reported areas that women and children avoid due to security reasons** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>2,4</sup>

1. Areas away from settlement center	100%	<div></div>
2. Roads	100%	<div></div>
3. No other areas reported		


#### Explosive hazards

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

### LIVELIHOODS AND IMPACT

#### Livelihoods


**Top 3 reported main sources of income** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>1</sup>

1. Farming 100% 
2. No other main source reported
3. No other main source reported

#### Impact on farming

In **96%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **more than a quarter of households experienced a large decrease in the volume of their production** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>2,3</sup>


**Top 3 reported reasons that households experienced a large decrease in the volume of their production** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>4</sup>

1. Drought / precipitation deficit 100% 
2. No other reason reported
3. No other reason reported

#### Impact on livestock

In **100%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **more than a quarter of households experienced a large decrease in the number of livestock owned**, in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>2</sup>

**Top 3 reported reasons that households experienced a large decrease in the number of livestock owned** in assessed settlements in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>4</sup>

1. Drought / precipitation deficit 100% 
2. No other reason reported
3. No other reason reported

#### Impact on employment

In **0%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **more than a quarter of households experienced a large decrease in availability of work** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>2</sup>

**Top 3 reported reasons that households experienced a large decrease in availability of work** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>4</sup>

1. No large decrease reported
2. No large decrease reported
3. No large decrease reported

### ACCESS TO MARKET

In **0%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **most residents did not have access to a market with NFI and winterization materials accessible within a one hour walking distance** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

In those settlements, **the most commonly reported reasons for no market access** were:<sup>1</sup>

1. No barrier reported
2. No barrier reported
3. No barrier reported

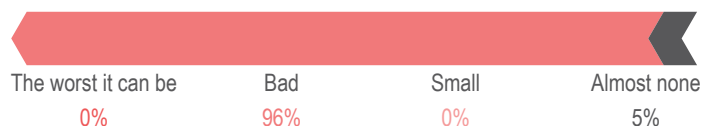
In **27%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **an increase in the price of staple food** in the settlement in the 3 months prior to data collection.

### FOOD SECURITY AND COPING STRATEGIES

#### Food security

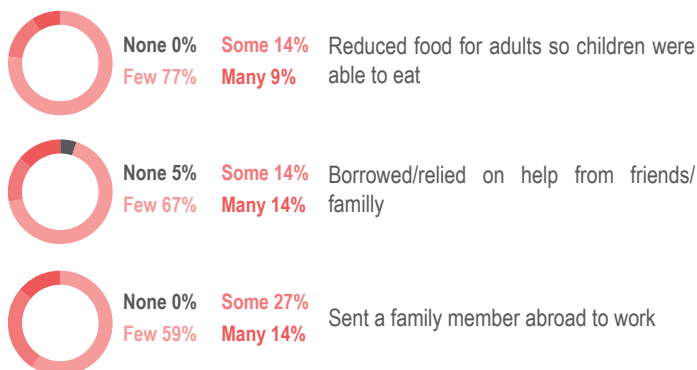
In **86%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported that **most residents were not able to access enough food to meet daily needs** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

% of assessed settlements by reported **level of hunger for most residents**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>5</sup>



#### Coping strategies

% of assessed settlements in which KIs reported no, few, some, or many households **were engaging in the following coping strategies when food or money to buy food was not available** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>6</sup>



- 1) Only one option could be selected.
- 2) In those settlements reporting farming, livestock or employment as one of the 3 main income sources in the settlement.
- 3) A large decrease means a decrease of 50% or more of the volume of the production.
- 4) In settlements where at least one household reportedly experienced a decrease in the volume of production, number of livestock owned or availability of work.
- 5) Almost none: almost no hunger; small: hunger is small, strategies are available to cope with the reduced access to food; bad: hunger is bad, limited options to cope with the reduced access to food; worst: hunger is the worst it can be, it caused many deaths
- 6) Few (1-25%); Some (26-50%); Many (more than 50%)



### ACCESS TO BASIC SERVICES




#### Health

In **0%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **most people did not have access to a comprehensive health facility in or next to the settlement** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

**Top 2 reported types of comprehensive health facilities** accessible from assessed settlements:

1. Public clinic (BHC, CHC) 100% 
2. No other facility reported

**Top 3 reported barriers to health services access**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>1,2</sup>

1. Insufficient female medical staff 96% 
2. Fear of COVID in facilities/of stigma 91% 
3. Roads / presence at facilities unsafe 9% 

% of assessed settlements in which KIs reported **most residents did not have access to medicine**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:



#### Nutrition

In **9%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **they were not aware of the presence of a nutrition facility in the area**. In areas where a nutrition facility was reported, **0%** of KIs reported **most residents were not able to access the facility** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

**Top 3 reported barriers to nutrition treatment services access**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>1,2</sup>

1. No barrier reported
2. No barrier reported
3. No barrier reported

#### Education

In **0%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **the absence of government schools accessible to most children in the settlement** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

In **0%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **the absence of religious schools accessible to most children in the settlement** in the 3 months prior to data collection.




1) In those settlements where the presence of a facility was reported.  
2) Multiple options could be selected.  
3) Only one option could be selected.  
4) Emergency shelters built by NGOs (tents, huts, kodai, kapa) ; Open space or makeshift shelter (tents, huts, kodai, kapa) ; Collective center (building not intended for living) ; Transitional shelter build by NGOs (pakhsa, bricks) ; Permanent shelter with poor materials (pakhsa, sun-dried bricks) ; Permanent shelter with robust materials (fired-bricks, concrete, stone).  
5) Overcrowding (more than 4 persons in a single room) ; Substandard accommodation (no proper roof, doors, walls or windows).  
6) A large number means more than 25% of the shelters in the settlement.  
7) In those settlements which reportedly had received assistance in the 3 months prior to data collection.

### SHELTER

**Top 3 reported shelter types used by most residents** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection: <sup>3,4</sup>

1. Collective center 86% 
2. Transitional shelter 14% 
3. No other shelter type reported

**Top 3 reported shelter-related concerns among residents** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>2,5</sup>

1. Leaks during light or heavy rain 100% 
2. No private space for women / girls 100% 
3. Overcrowding 100% 

In **0%** of assessed settlements, a **large number of shelters had been reportedly destroyed or severely damaged** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>6</sup> In **0%** of assessed settlements, **none of the destroyed shelters have reportedly been repaired**.

### WATER, HYGIENE & SANITATION

**Top 3 reported water sources used by most residents** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3</sup>

1. Spring, well or kariz (protected) 100% 
2. No other water source reported
3. No other water source reported

% of assessed settlements in which KIs reported **most people were not able to access soap in the market** in the 3 months prior to data collection:



% of assessed settlements in which KIs reported **most people did not have access to a functional latrine facility**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:



### ACCOUNTABILITY TO AFFECTED POPULATION

In **0%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported that **at least one resident had received assistance** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

**Top 3 reported types of assistance received** in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>2,7</sup>

1. No assistance reported
2. No assistance reported
3. No assistance reported

In **100%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **radio as the most preferred means of obtaining information** in the 3 months prior to data collection.



# of assessed settlements:  
**50 out of 257**

### ★ PRIORITY NEEDS

**Top 3 reported priority needs** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>1</sup>

1. Education for children under 18	84%	<div></div>
2. Protection	68%	<div></div>
3. Healthcare	46%	<div></div>

### ➔ EVENT / SHOCK & DISPLACEMENT

#### Event / Shock

% of assessed settlements **reportedly impacted by event or shock**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>2</sup>

Active conflict or violence	98%	<div></div>
COVID-19	30%	<div></div>
Drought / precipitation deficit	2%	<div></div>
Heavy snow / avalanche	0%	<div></div>
Insect / locust	0%	<div></div>
Flood / heavy rain	0%	<div></div>
Earthquake	0%	<div></div>
None of the above	0%	<div></div>

#### Displacement

In **60%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **at least one household had reportedly been displaced due to an event or shock** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>3</sup>

% of assessed settlements **by estimated prevalence of IDP and return-ee households that had reportedly arrived** in the 3 months prior to data collection:



1) Three options maximum could be selected.  
2) Multiple options could be selected.  
3) In those settlements reportedly impacted by an event or a shock in the 3 months prior to data collection.  
4) In those settlements where the presence of areas that women and children avoid due to security reasons was reported.

### 🛡️ PROTECTION

#### Protection incidents

% of assessed settlements by **reported protection incidents that have affected men, women, and children**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>2</sup>

	Men	Women	Children
Assaulted with a weapon	20%	0%	6%
Assaulted without a weapon	72%	46%	46%
Hindered to move freely	54%	64%	78%
Verbally threatened or intimidated	54%	54%	38%
None of the above	2%	4%	0%

In **39%** of assessed settlements, **at least one health care worker had reportedly been affected by a protection incident** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

#### Child work and marriage

% of assessed settlements in which **at least one child under the age of 16 had reportedly been working** in the 3 months prior to data collection.



In **94%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **at least one girl under the age of 16 had been married** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

#### Gender-Based Violence

In **100%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported the **presence of areas in and around the settlement that women and children avoid due to security reasons** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

**Top 3 reported areas that women and children avoid due to security reasons** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>2,4</sup>

1. Markets	96%	<div></div>
2. Health facilities	66%	<div></div>
3. Areas away from settlement center	64%	<div></div>

#### Explosive hazards

In **90%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported the **presence of explosive hazards in or within 5km of the settlement** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

## LIVELIHOODS AND IMPACT

### Livelihoods

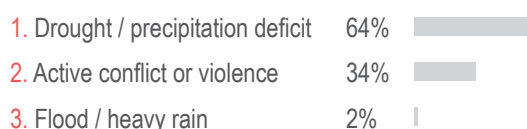
**Top 3 reported main sources of income** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>1</sup>



### Impact on farming

In **78%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **more than a quarter of households experienced a large decrease in the volume of their production** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>2,3</sup>

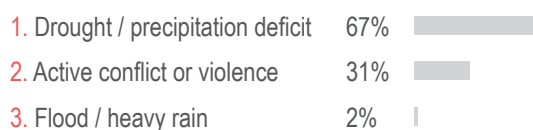
**Top 3 reported reasons that households experienced a large decrease in the volume of their production** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>4</sup>



### Impact on livestock

In **74%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **more than a quarter of households experienced a large decrease in the number of livestock owned**, in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>2</sup>

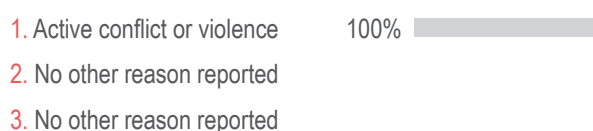
**Top 3 reported reasons that households experienced a large decrease in the number of livestock owned** in assessed settlements in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>4</sup>



### Impact on employment

In **0%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **more than a quarter of households experienced a large decrease in availability of work** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>2</sup>

**Top 3 reported reasons that households experienced a large decrease in availability of work** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>4</sup>



## ACCESS TO MARKET

In **0%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **most residents did not have access to a market with NFI and winterization materials accessible within a one hour walking distance** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

In those settlements, **the most commonly reported reasons for no market access** were:<sup>1</sup>

1. No barrier reported
2. No barrier reported
3. No barrier reported

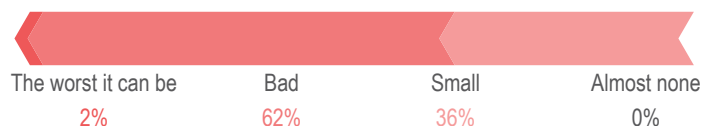
In **98%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **an increase in the price of staple food** in the settlement in the 3 months prior to data collection.

## FOOD SECURITY AND COPING STRATEGIES

### Food security

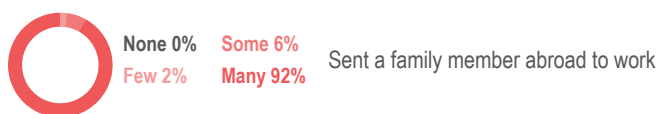
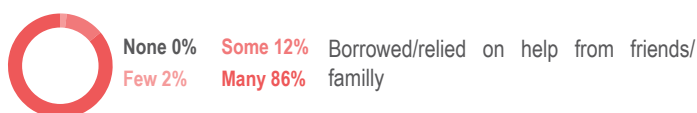
In **72%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported that **most residents were not able to access enough food to meet daily needs** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

% of assessed settlements by reported **level of hunger for most residents**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>5</sup>



### Coping strategies

% of assessed settlements in which KIs reported no, few, some, or many households **were engaging in the following coping strategies when food or money to buy food was not available** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>6</sup>



- 1) Only one option could be selected.
- 2) In those settlements reporting farming, livestock or employment as one of the 3 main income sources in the settlement.
- 3) A large decrease means a decrease of 50% or more of the volume of the production.
- 4) In settlements where at least one household reportedly experienced a decrease in the volume of production, number of livestock owned or availability of work.
- 5) Almost none: almost no hunger; small: hunger is small, strategies are available to cope with the reduced access to food; bad: hunger is bad, limited options to cope with the reduced access to food; worst: hunger is the worst it can be, it caused many deaths
- 6) Few (1-25%); Some (26-50%); Many (more than 50%)

### ACCESS TO BASIC SERVICES

#### Health

In **28%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **most people did not have access to a comprehensive health facility in or next to the settlement** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

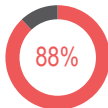
**Top 2 reported types of comprehensive health facilities** accessible from assessed settlements:

1. Private clinic 28%
2. Public clinic (BHC, CHC) 26%

**Top 3 reported barriers to health services access**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>1,2</sup>

1. Insufficient female medical staff 97%
2. Cost of services / medicine too high 81%
3. Medical staff refuse treatment 42%

% of assessed settlements in which KIs reported **most residents did not have access to medicine**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:



#### Nutrition

In **38%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **they were not aware of the presence of a nutrition facility in the area**. In areas where a nutrition facility was reported, **100%** of KIs reported **most residents were not able to access the facility** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

**Top 3 reported barriers to nutrition treatment services access**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>1,2</sup>

1. Treatments are too expensive 100%
2. No other barrier reported
3. No other barrier reported

#### Education

In **6%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **the absence of government schools accessible to most children in the settlement** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

In **20%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **the absence of religious schools accessible to most children in the settlement** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

1) In those settlements where the presence of a facility was reported.

2) Multiple options could be selected.

3) Only one option could be selected.

4) Emergency shelters built by NGOs (tents, huts, kodai, kapa) ; Open space or makeshift shelter (tents, huts, kodai, kapa) ; Collective center (building not intended for living) ; Transitional shelter built by NGOs (pakhsa, bricks) ; Permanent shelter with poor materials (pakhsa, sun-dried bricks) ; Permanent shelter with robust materials (fired-bricks, concrete, stone).

5) Overcrowding (more than 4 persons in a single room) ; Substandard accommodation (no proper roof, doors, walls or windows).

6) A large number means more than 25% of the shelters in the settlement.

7) In those settlements which reportedly had received assistance in the 3 months prior to data collection.

### SHELTER

**Top 3 reported shelter types used by most residents** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3,4</sup>

1. Transitional shelter 60%
2. Permanent shelter (poor materials) 22%
3. Permanent shelter (robust materials) 14%

**Top 3 reported shelter-related concerns among residents** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>2,5</sup>

1. No private space for women / girls 90%
2. Overcrowding 88%
3. Leaks during light or heavy rain 44%

In **26%** of assessed settlements, **a large number of shelters had been reportedly destroyed or severely damaged** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>6</sup> In **76%** of assessed settlements, **none of the destroyed shelters have reportedly been repaired**.

### WATER, HYGIENE & SANITATION

**Top 3 reported water sources used by most residents** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3</sup>

1. Well pump / hand pump (private) 92%
2. Well pump / hand pump (public) 4%
3. Spring, well or kariz (unprotected) 4%

% of assessed settlements in which KIs reported **most people were not able to access soap in the market** in the 3 months prior to data collection:



% of assessed settlements in which KIs reported **most people did not have access to a functional latrine facility**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:



### ACCOUNTABILITY TO AFFECTED POPULATION

In **30%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported that **at least one resident had received assistance** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

**Top 3 reported types of assistance received** in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>2,7</sup>

1. Health (In-kind) 100%
2. Education (In-kind) 100%
3. WASH (In-kind) 67%

In **98%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **radio** as the **most preferred means of obtaining information** in the 3 months prior to data collection.





# of assessed settlements:  
**16 out of 73**

### PRIORITY NEEDS

Top 3 reported priority needs in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>1</sup>

1. Protection	100%	<div></div>
2. Seed or other agricultural input	62%	<div></div>
3. Healthcare	56%	<div></div>

### EVENT / SHOCK & DISPLACEMENT

#### Event / Shock

% of assessed settlements reportedly impacted by event or shock, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>2</sup>

Active conflict or violence	100%	<div></div>
COVID-19	100%	<div></div>
Insect / locust	0%	<div></div>
Drought / precipitation deficit	0%	<div></div>
Flood / heavy rain	0%	<div></div>
Heavy snow / avalanche	0%	<div></div>
Earthquake	0%	<div></div>
None of the above	0%	<div></div>

#### Displacement

In **100%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **at least one household had reportedly been displaced due to an event or shock** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>3</sup>

% of assessed settlements by estimated prevalence of IDP and return-ee households that had reportedly arrived in the 3 months prior to data collection:



1) Three options maximum could be selected.  
2) Multiple options could be selected.  
3) In those settlements reportedly impacted by an event or a shock in the 3 months prior to data collection.  
4) In those settlements where the presence of areas that women and children avoid due to security reasons was reported.

### PROTECTION

#### Protection incidents

% of assessed settlements by **reported protection incidents that have affected men, women, and children**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>2</sup>

Assaulted with a weapon	0%	0%	0%
Assaulted without a weapon	88%	6%	69%
Hindered to move freely	81%	69%	94%
Verbally threatened or intimidated	100%	44%	100%
None of the above	0%	25%	0%

In **6%** of assessed settlements, **at least one health care worker had reportedly been affected by a protection incident** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

#### Child work and marriage

% of assessed settlements in which **at least one child under the age of 16 had reportedly been working** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

Boys



Girls



In **0%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **at least one girl under the age of 16 had been married** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

#### Gender-Based Violence

In **100%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported the **presence of areas in and around the settlement that women and children avoid due to security reasons** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

Top 3 reported areas that women and children avoid due to security reasons in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>2,4</sup>

1. Markets	100%	<div></div>
2. Areas away from settlement center	100%	<div></div>
3. Roads	81%	<div></div>

#### Explosive hazards

In **69%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported the **presence of explosive hazards in or within 5km of the settlement** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

### LIVELIHOODS AND IMPACT

#### Livelihoods

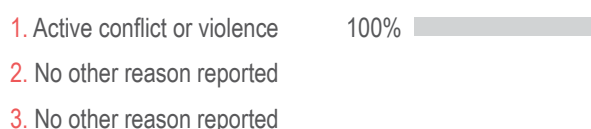
**Top 3 reported main sources of income** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>1</sup>



#### Impact on farming

In **93%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **more than a quarter of households experienced a large decrease in the volume of their production** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>2,3</sup>

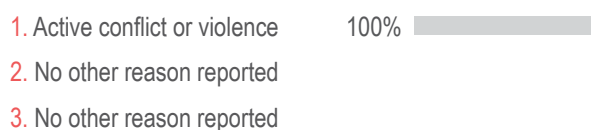
**Top 3 reported reasons that households experienced a large decrease in the volume of their production** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>4</sup>



#### Impact on livestock

In **75%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **more than a quarter of households experienced a large decrease in the number of livestock owned**, in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>2</sup>

**Top 3 reported reasons that households experienced a large decrease in the number of livestock owned** in assessed settlements in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>4</sup>



#### Impact on employment

In **64%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **more than a quarter of households experienced a large decrease in availability of work** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>2</sup>

**Top 3 reported reasons that households experienced a large decrease in availability of work** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>4</sup>



### ACCESS TO MARKET

In **0%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **most residents did not have access to a market with NFI and winterization materials accessible within a one hour walking distance** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

In those settlements, **the most commonly reported reasons for no market access** were:<sup>1</sup>

1. No barrier reported
2. No barrier reported
3. No barrier reported

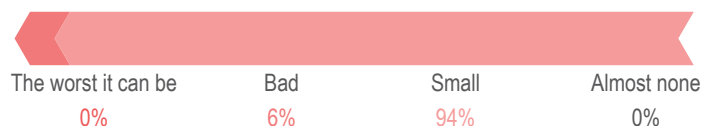
In **100%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **an increase in the price of staple food** in the settlement in the 3 months prior to data collection.

### FOOD SECURITY AND COPING STRATEGIES

#### Food security

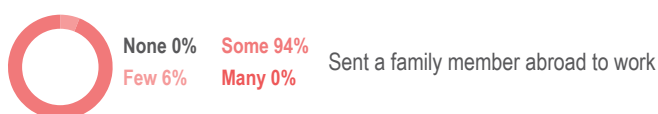
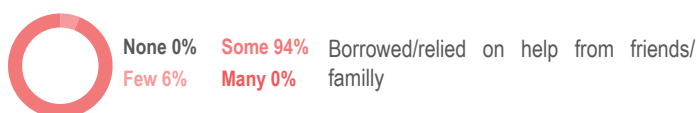
In **6%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported that **most residents were not able to access enough food to meet daily needs** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

% of assessed settlements by reported **level of hunger for most residents**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>5</sup>



#### Coping strategies

% of assessed settlements in which KIs reported no, few, some, or many households **were engaging in the following coping strategies when food or money to buy food was not available** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>6</sup>



- 1) Only one option could be selected.
- 2) In those settlements reporting farming, livestock or employment as one of the 3 main income sources in the settlement.
- 3) A large decrease means a decrease of 50% or more of the volume of the production.
- 4) In settlements where at least one household reportedly experienced a decrease in the volume of production, number of livestock owned or availability of work.
- 5) Almost none: almost no hunger; small: hunger is small, strategies are available to cope with the reduced access to food; bad: hunger is bad, limited options to cope with the reduced access to food; worst: hunger is the worst it can be, it caused many deaths
- 6) Few (1-25%); Some (26-50%); Many (more than 50%)

### ACCESS TO BASIC SERVICES




#### Health

In **0%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **most people did not have access to a comprehensive health facility in or next to the settlement** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

**Top 2 reported types of comprehensive health facilities** accessible from assessed settlements:

1. Public clinic (BHC, CHC) 100% 
2. No other facility reported

**Top 3 reported barriers to health services access**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>1,2</sup>

1. Insufficient female medical staff 100% 
2. Roads / presence at facilities unsafe 94% 
3. Cost of services / medicine too high 81% 

% of assessed settlements in which KIs reported **most residents did not have access to medicine**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:



#### Nutrition

In **69%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **they were not aware of the presence of a nutrition facility in the area**. In areas where a nutrition facility was reported, **0%** of KIs reported **most residents were not able to access the facility** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

**Top 3 reported barriers to nutrition treatment services access**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>1,2</sup>

1. No barrier reported
2. No barrier reported
3. No barrier reported

#### Education


In **100%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **the absence of government schools accessible to most children in the settlement** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

In **13%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **the absence of religious schools accessible to most children in the settlement** in the 3 months prior to data collection.




1) In those settlements where the presence of a facility was reported.  
2) Multiple options could be selected.  
3) Only one option could be selected.  
4) Emergency shelters built by NGOs (tents, huts, kodai, kapa) ; Open space or makeshift shelter (tents, huts, kodai, kapa) ; Collective center (building not intended for living) ; Transitional shelter build by NGOs (pakhsa, bricks) ; Permanent shelter with poor materials (pakhsa, sun-dried bricks) ; Permanent shelter with robust materials (fired-bricks, concrete, stone).  
5) Overcrowding (more than 4 persons in a single room) ; Substandard accommodation (no proper roof, doors, walls or windows).  
6) A large number means more than 25% of the shelters in the settlement.  
7) In those settlements which reportedly had received assistance in the 3 months prior to data collection.

### SHELTER

**Top 3 reported shelter types used by most residents** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3,4</sup>

1. Transitional shelter 100% 
2. No other shelter type reported
3. No other shelter type reported




**Top 3 reported shelter-related concerns among residents** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>2,5</sup>

1. Unable to afford construction / labour 100% 
2. Leaks during light or heavy rain 100% 
3. Unable to afford rent 81% 

In **88%** of assessed settlements, **a large number of shelters had been reportedly destroyed or severely damaged** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>6</sup> In **6%** of assessed settlements, **none of the destroyed shelters have reportedly been repaired**.

### WATER, HYGIENE & SANITATION

**Top 3 reported water sources used by most residents** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3</sup>

1. Spring, well or kariz (protected) 81% 
2. Well pump / hand pump (public) 6% 
3. Piped water - public 6% 

% of assessed settlements in which KIs reported **most people were not able to access soap in the market** in the 3 months prior to data collection:



% of assessed settlements in which KIs reported **most people did not have access to a functional latrine facility**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:



### ACCOUNTABILITY TO AFFECTED POPULATION

In **31%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported that **at least one resident had received assistance** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

**Top 3 reported types of assistance received** in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>2,7</sup>

1. Food (In-kind) 100% 
2. Health (In-kind) 40% 
3. Protection (In-kind) 20% 

In **94%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **television as the most preferred means of obtaining information** in the 3 months prior to data collection.



# of assessed settlements:  
**23 out of 98**

### ★ PRIORITY NEEDS

Top 3 reported priority needs in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>1</sup>

1. Food	100%	<div></div>
2. Healthcare	96%	<div></div>
3. Livelihood support / employment	65%	<div></div>

### ➔ EVENT / SHOCK & DISPLACEMENT

#### Event / Shock

% of assessed settlements reportedly impacted by event or shock, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>2</sup>

Active conflict or violence	74%	<div></div>
COVID-19	48%	<div></div>
Drought / precipitation deficit	9%	<div></div>
Heavy snow / avalanche	0%	<div></div>
Insect / locust	0%	<div></div>
Flood / heavy rain	0%	<div></div>
Earthquake	0%	<div></div>
None of the above	0%	<div></div>

#### Displacement

In 0% of assessed settlements, KIs reported at least one household had reportedly been displaced due to an event or shock in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>3</sup>

% of assessed settlements by estimated prevalence of IDP and returnee households that had reportedly arrived in the 3 months prior to data collection:



1) Three options maximum could be selected.  
2) Multiple options could be selected.  
3) In those settlements reportedly impacted by an event or a shock in the 3 months prior to data collection.  
4) In those settlements where the presence of areas that women and children avoid due to security reasons was reported.

### 🛡️ PROTECTION

#### Protection incidents

% of assessed settlements by reported protection incidents that have affected men, women, and children, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>2</sup>

	Men	Women	Children
Assaulted with a weapon	0%	0%	0%
Assaulted without a weapon	13%	0%	0%
Hindered to move freely	9%	0%	0%
Verbally threatened or intimidated	4%	0%	0%
None of the above	78%	100%	100%

In 0% of assessed settlements, at least one health care worker had reportedly been affected by a protection incident in the 3 months prior to data collection.

#### Child work and marriage

% of assessed settlements in which at least one child under the age of 16 had reportedly been working in the 3 months prior to data collection.

Boys

100%

Girls

0%

In 100% of assessed settlements, KIs reported at least one girl under the age of 16 had been married in the 3 months prior to data collection.

#### Gender-Based Violence

In 0% of assessed settlements, KIs reported the presence of areas in and around the settlement that women and children avoid due to security reasons in the 3 months prior to data collection.

Top 3 reported areas that women and children avoid due to security reasons in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>2,4</sup>

1. No areas reported
2. No areas reported
3. No areas reported

#### Explosive hazards


In 0% of assessed settlements, KIs reported the presence of explosive hazards in or within 5km of the settlement in the 3 months prior to data collection.



## LIVELIHOODS AND IMPACT

### Livelihoods




**Top 3 reported main sources of income** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>1</sup>

1. Farming 100% 
2. No other main source reported
3. No other main source reported

### Impact on farming

In **52%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **more than a quarter of households experienced a large decrease in the volume of their production** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>2,3</sup>




**Top 3 reported reasons that households experienced a large decrease in the volume of their production** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>4</sup>

1. Drought / precipitation deficit 78% 
2. Active conflict or violence 9% 
3. Flood / heavy rain 9% 

### Impact on livestock

In **9%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **more than a quarter of households experienced a large decrease in the number of livestock owned**, in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>2</sup>

**Top 3 reported reasons that households experienced a large decrease in the number of livestock owned** in assessed settlements in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>4</sup>

1. Drought / precipitation deficit 78% 
2. Active conflict or violence 9% 
3. Flood / heavy rain 9% 

### Impact on employment

In **0%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **more than a quarter of households experienced a large decrease in availability of work** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>2</sup>

**Top 3 reported reasons that households experienced a large decrease in availability of work** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>4</sup>

1. No large decrease reported
2. No large decrease reported
3. No large decrease reported

## ACCESS TO MARKET

In **0%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **most residents did not have access to a market with NFI and winterization materials accessible within a one hour walking distance** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

In those settlements, **the most commonly reported reasons for no market access** were:<sup>1</sup>

1. No barrier reported
2. No barrier reported
3. No barrier reported

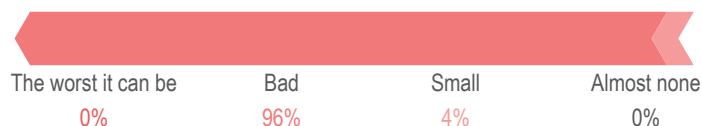
In **100%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **an increase in the price of staple food** in the settlement in the 3 months prior to data collection.

## FOOD SECURITY AND COPING STRATEGIES

### Food security

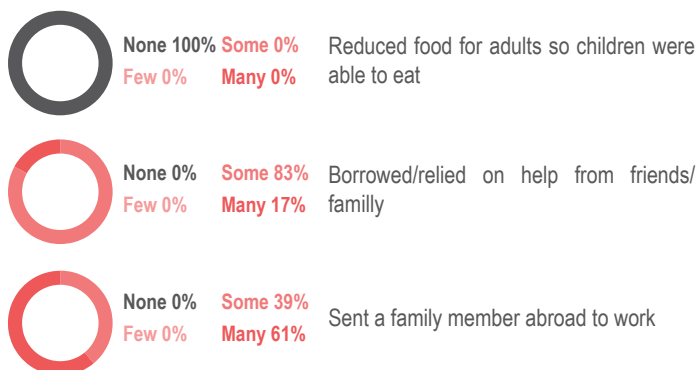
In **100%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported that **most residents were not able to access enough food to meet daily needs** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

% of assessed settlements by reported **level of hunger for most residents**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>5</sup>



### Coping strategies

% of assessed settlements in which KIs reported no, few, some, or many households **were engaging in the following coping strategies when food or money to buy food was not available** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>6</sup>





- 1) Only one option could be selected.
- 2) In those settlements reporting farming, livestock or employment as one of the 3 main income sources in the settlement.
- 3) A large decrease means a decrease of 50% or more of the volume of the production.
- 4) In settlements where at least one household reportedly experienced a decrease in the volume of production, number of livestock owned or availability of work.
- 5) Almost none: almost no hunger; small: hunger is small, strategies are available to cope with the reduced access to food; bad: hunger is bad, limited options to cope with the reduced access to food; worst: hunger is the worst it can be, it caused many deaths
- 6) Few (1-25%); Some (26-50%); Many (more than 50%)

### ACCESS TO BASIC SERVICES




#### Health

In **0%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **most people did not have access to a comprehensive health facility in or next to the settlement** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

**Top 2 reported types of comprehensive health facilities** accessible from assessed settlements:

1. Public clinic (BHC, CHC) 78% 
2. Public hospital 22% 

**Top 3 reported barriers to health services access**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>1,2</sup>

1. Cost of services / medicine too high 100% 
2. Insufficient female medical staff 100% 
3. Disruption of services (COVID) 48% 

% of assessed settlements in which KIs reported **most residents did not have access to medicine**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:

100%

#### Nutrition

In **100%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **they were not aware of the presence of a nutrition facility in the area**. In areas where a nutrition facility was reported, **0%** of KIs reported **most residents were not able to access the facility** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

**Top 3 reported barriers to nutrition treatment services access**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>1,2</sup>

1. No facility reported
2. No facility reported
3. No facility reported

#### Education



In **0%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **the absence of government schools accessible to most children in the settlement** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

In **48%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **the absence of religious schools accessible to most children in the settlement** in the 3 months prior to data collection.




1) In those settlements where the presence of a facility was reported.  
2) Multiple options could be selected.  
3) Only one option could be selected.  
4) Emergency shelters built by NGOs (tents, huts, kodai, kapa) ; Open space or makeshift shelter (tents, huts, kodai, kapa) ; Collective center (building not intended for living) ; Transitional shelter build by NGOs (pakhsa, bricks) ; Permanent shelter with poor materials (pakhsa, sun-dried bricks) ; Permanent shelter with robust materials (fired-bricks, concrete, stone).  
5) Overcrowding (more than 4 persons in a single room) ; Substandard accommodation (no proper roof, doors, walls or windows).  
6) A large number means more than 25% of the shelters in the settlement.  
7) In those settlements which reportedly had received assistance in the 3 months prior to data collection.

### SHELTER

**Top 3 reported shelter types used by most residents** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3,4</sup>

1. Permanent shelter (poor materials) 96% 
2. Permanent shelter (robust materials) 4% 
3. No other shelter type reported



**Top 3 reported shelter-related concerns among residents** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>2,5</sup>

1. No private space for women / girls 100% 
2. Overcrowding 100% 
3. Unable to afford construction / labour 48% 

In **0%** of assessed settlements, a **large number of shelters had been reportedly destroyed or severely damaged** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>6</sup> In **100%** of assessed settlements, **none of the destroyed shelters have reportedly been repaired**.

### WATER, HYGIENE & SANITATION

**Top 3 reported water sources used by most residents** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3</sup>

1. Spring, well or kariz (protected) 91% 
2. Well pump / hand pump (private) 9% 
3. No other water source reported

% of assessed settlements in which KIs reported **most people were not able to access soap in the market** in the 3 months prior to data collection:

0%

% of assessed settlements in which KIs reported **most people did not have access to a functional latrine facility**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:

0%

### ACCOUNTABILITY TO AFFECTED POPULATION

In **0%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported that **at least one resident had received assistance** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

**Top 3 reported types of assistance received** in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>2,7</sup>

1. No assistance reported
2. No assistance reported
3. No assistance reported

In **96%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **radio** as the **most preferred means of obtaining information** in the 3 months prior to data collection.



# of assessed settlements:  
**28 out of 143**

### ★ PRIORITY NEEDS

**Top 3 reported priority needs** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>1</sup>

1. Hygiene and sanitation	96%	<div></div>
2. Food	64%	<div></div>
3. Healthcare	61%	<div></div>

### → EVENT / SHOCK & DISPLACEMENT

#### Event / Shock

% of assessed settlements **reportedly impacted by event or shock**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>2</sup>

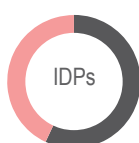
Active conflict or violence	43%	<div></div>
COVID-19	29%	<div></div>
Drought / precipitation deficit	0%	<div></div>
Heavy snow / avalanche	0%	<div></div>
Insect / locust	0%	<div></div>
Flood / heavy rain	0%	<div></div>
Earthquake	0%	<div></div>
None of the above	39%	<div></div>

#### Displacement

In **69%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **at least one household had reportedly been displaced due to an event or shock** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>3</sup>

% of assessed settlements **by estimated prevalence of IDP and return-ee households that had reportedly arrived** in the 3 months prior to data collection:

None 57%  
Few 43%  
Some 0%  
Many 0%



None 100%  
Few 0%  
Some 0%  
Many 0%



1) Three options maximum could be selected.  
2) Multiple options could be selected.  
3) In those settlements reportedly impacted by an event or a shock in the 3 months prior to data collection.  
4) In those settlements where the presence of areas that women and children avoid due to security reasons was reported.

### 🛡️ PROTECTION

#### Protection incidents

% of assessed settlements by **reported protection incidents that have affected men, women, and children**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>2</sup>

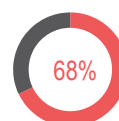
	Men	Women	Children
Assaulted with a weapon	7%	0%	0%
Assaulted without a weapon	7%	0%	4%
Hindered to move freely	68%	14%	36%
Verbally threatened or intimidated	0%	0%	0%
None of the above	18%	68%	36%

In **0%** of assessed settlements, **at least one health care worker had reportedly been affected by a protection incident** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

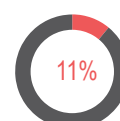
#### Child work and marriage

% of assessed settlements in which **at least one child under the age of 16 had reportedly been working** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

Boys



Girls



In **75%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **at least one girl under the age of 16 had been married** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

#### Gender-Based Violence

In **71%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported the **presence of areas in and around the settlement that women and children avoid due to security reasons** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

**Top 3 reported areas that women and children avoid due to security reasons** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>2,4</sup>

1. Areas away from settlement center	65%	<div></div>
2. Roads	40%	<div></div>
3. Markets	15%	<div></div>

#### Explosive hazards

In **54%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported the **presence of explosive hazards in or within 5km of the settlement** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

### LIVELIHOODS AND IMPACT

#### Livelihoods

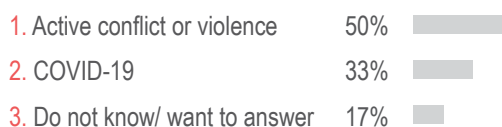
**Top 3 reported main sources of income** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>1</sup>



#### Impact on farming

In **9%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **more than a quarter of households experienced a large decrease in the volume of their production** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>2,3</sup>

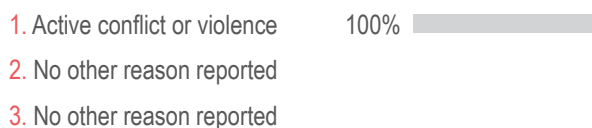
**Top 3 reported reasons that households experienced a large decrease in the volume of their production** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>4</sup>



#### Impact on livestock

In **0%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **more than a quarter of households experienced a large decrease in the number of livestock owned**, in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>2</sup>

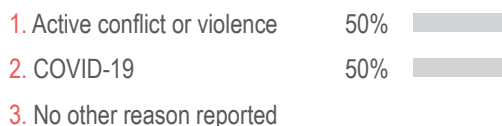
**Top 3 reported reasons that households experienced a large decrease in the number of livestock owned** in assessed settlements in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>4</sup>



#### Impact on employment

In **50%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **more than a quarter of households experienced a large decrease in availability of work** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>2</sup>

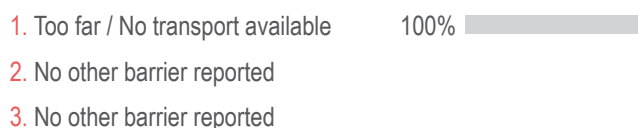
**Top 3 reported reasons that households experienced a large decrease in availability of work** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>4</sup>



### ACCESS TO MARKET

In **7%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **most residents did not have access to a market with NFI and winterization materials accessible within a one hour walking distance** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

In those settlements, **the most commonly reported reasons for no market access** were:<sup>1</sup>



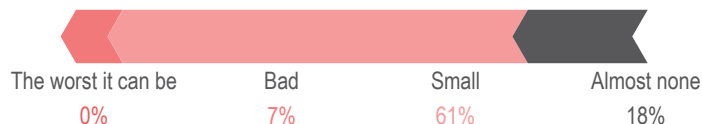
In **68%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **an increase in the price of staple food** in the settlement in the 3 months prior to data collection.

### FOOD SECURITY AND COPING STRATEGIES

#### Food security

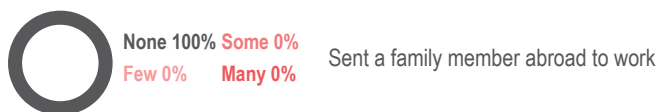
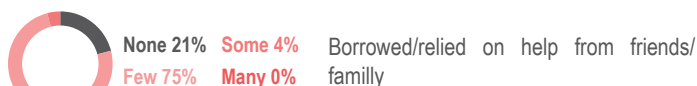
In **93%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported that **most residents were not able to access enough food to meet daily needs** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

% of assessed settlements by reported **level of hunger for most residents**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>5</sup>



#### Coping strategies

% of assessed settlements in which KIs reported no, few, some, or many households **were engaging in the following coping strategies when food or money to buy food was not available** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>6</sup>



1) Only one option could be selected.  
2) In those settlements reporting farming, livestock or employment as one of the 3 main income sources in the settlement.  
3) A large decrease means a decrease of 50% or more of the volume of the production.  
4) In settlements where at least one household reportedly experienced a decrease in the volume of production, number of livestock owned or availability of work.  
5) Almost none: almost no hunger; small: hunger is small, strategies are available to cope with the reduced access to food; bad: hunger is bad, limited options to cope with the reduced access to food; worst: hunger is the worst it can be, it caused many deaths  
6) Few (1-25%); Some (26-50%); Many (more than 50%)



### ACCESS TO BASIC SERVICES

#### Health

In **0%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **most people did not have access to a comprehensive health facility in or next to the settlement** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

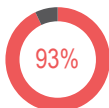
**Top 2 reported types of comprehensive health facilities** accessible from assessed settlements:

1. Public clinic (BHC, CHC) 79%
2. Private clinic 14%

**Top 3 reported barriers to health services access**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>1,2</sup>

1. Unable to reach (transport issues) 86%
2. Cost of services / medicine too high 71%
3. Roads / presence at facilities unsafe 25%

% of assessed settlements in which KIs reported **most residents did not have access to medicine**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:



#### Nutrition

In **75%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **they were not aware of the presence of a nutrition facility in the area**. In areas where a nutrition facility was reported, **0%** of KIs reported **most residents were not able to access the facility** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

**Top 3 reported barriers to nutrition treatment services access**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>1,2</sup>

1. No barrier reported
2. No barrier reported
3. No barrier reported

#### Education

In **100%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **the absence of government schools accessible to most children in the settlement** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

In **96%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **the absence of religious schools accessible to most children in the settlement** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

1) In those settlements where the presence of a facility was reported.  
2) Multiple options could be selected.  
3) Only one option could be selected.  
4) Emergency shelters built by NGOs (tents, huts, kodai, kapa) ; Open space or makeshift shelter (tents, huts, kodai, kapa) ; Collective center (building not intended for living) ; Transitional shelter build by NGOs (pakhsa, bricks) ; Permanent shelter with poor materials (pakhsa, sun-dried bricks) ; Permanent shelter with robust materials (fired-bricks, concrete, stone).  
5) Overcrowding (more than 4 persons in a single room) ; Substandard accommodation (no proper roof, doors, walls or windows).  
6) A large number means more than 25% of the shelters in the settlement.  
7) In those settlements which reportedly had received assistance in the 3 months prior to data collection.

### SHELTER

**Top 3 reported shelter types used by most residents** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3,4</sup>

1. Permanent shelter (poor materials) 57%
2. Open space or makeshift shelter 39%
3. Unfinished shelter (house) 4%

**Top 3 reported shelter-related concerns among residents** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>2,5</sup>

1. No insulation / heating 71%
2. Substandard accommodation 46%
3. Unable to afford construction / labour 32%

In **0%** of assessed settlements, a **large number of shelters had been reportedly destroyed or severely damaged** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>6</sup> In **18%** of assessed settlements, **none of the destroyed shelters have reportedly been repaired**.

### WATER, HYGIENE & SANITATION

**Top 3 reported water sources used by most residents** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3</sup>

1. Spring, well or kariz (protected) 39%
2. Well pump / hand pump (private) 36%
3. Well pump / hand pump (public) 21%

% of assessed settlements in which KIs reported **most people were not able to access soap in the market** in the 3 months prior to data collection:



% of assessed settlements in which KIs reported **most people did not have access to a functional latrine facility**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:



### ACCOUNTABILITY TO AFFECTED POPULATION

In **0%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported that **at least one resident had received assistance** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

**Top 3 reported types of assistance received** in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>2,7</sup>

1. No assistance reported
2. No assistance reported
3. No assistance reported

In **86%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **radio** as the **most preferred means of obtaining information** in the 3 months prior to data collection.



# of assessed settlements:  
**103 out of 520**

### ★ PRIORITY NEEDS

**Top 3 reported priority needs** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>1</sup>

1. Livelihood support / employment	77%	
2. Seed or other agricultural input	53%	
3. Food	44%	

### ➔ EVENT / SHOCK & DISPLACEMENT

#### Event / Shock

% of assessed settlements **reportedly impacted by event or shock**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>2</sup>

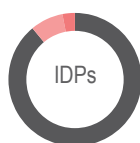
Active conflict or violence	64%	
COVID-19	30%	
Drought / precipitation deficit	18%	
Insect / locust	0%	
Heavy snow / avalanche	0%	
Flood / heavy rain	0%	
Earthquake	0%	
None of the above	14%	

#### Displacement

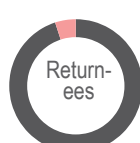
In **37%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **at least one household had reportedly been displaced due to an event or shock** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>3</sup>

% of assessed settlements **by estimated prevalence of IDP and returnee households that had reportedly arrived** in the 3 months prior to data collection:

None 89%  
Few 8%  
Some 3%  
Many 0%



None 95%  
Few 5%  
Some 0%  
Many 0%



1) Three options maximum could be selected.  
2) Multiple options could be selected.  
3) In those settlements reportedly impacted by an event or a shock in the 3 months prior to data collection.  
4) In those settlements where the presence of areas that women and children avoid due to security reasons was reported.

### 🛡️ PROTECTION

#### Protection incidents

% of assessed settlements by **reported protection incidents that have affected men, women, and children**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>2</sup>

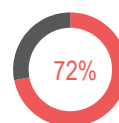
	Men	Women	Children
Assaulted with a weapon	19%	0%	0%
Assaulted without a weapon	24%	0%	5%
Hindered to move freely	47%	7%	20%
Verbally threatened or intimidated	48%	5%	23%
None of the above	29%	62%	55%

In **26%** of assessed settlements, **at least one health care worker had reportedly been affected by a protection incident** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

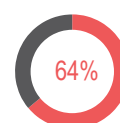
#### Child work and marriage

% of assessed settlements in which **at least one child under the age of 16 had reportedly been working** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

Boys



Girls



In **22%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **at least one girl under the age of 16 had been married** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

#### Gender-Based Violence

In **58%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported the **presence of areas in and around the settlement that women and children avoid due to security reasons** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

**Top 3 reported areas that women and children avoid due to security reasons** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>2,4</sup>

1. Areas away from settlement center	55%	
2. Markets	53%	
3. Roads	35%	

#### Explosive hazards

In **25%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported the **presence of explosive hazards in or within 5km of the settlement** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

### LIVELIHOODS AND IMPACT

#### Livelihoods

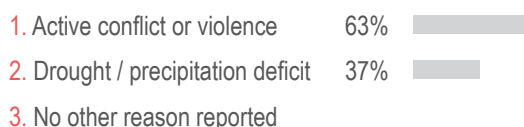
**Top 3 reported main sources of income** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>1</sup>



#### Impact on farming

In **34%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **more than a quarter of households experienced a large decrease in the volume of their production** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>2,3</sup>

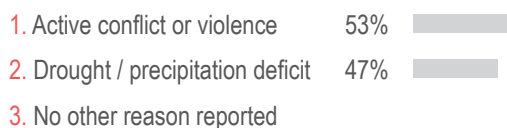
**Top 3 reported reasons that households experienced a large decrease in the volume of their production** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>4</sup>



#### Impact on livestock

In **20%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **more than a quarter of households experienced a large decrease in the number of livestock owned**, in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>2</sup>

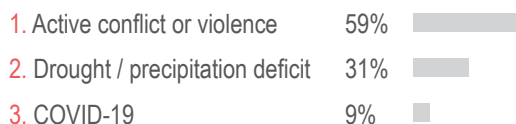
**Top 3 reported reasons that households experienced a large decrease in the number of livestock owned** in assessed settlements in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>4</sup>



#### Impact on employment

In **37%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **more than a quarter of households experienced a large decrease in availability of work** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>2</sup>

**Top 3 reported reasons that households experienced a large decrease in availability of work** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>4</sup>



### ACCESS TO MARKET

In **0%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **most residents did not have access to a market with NFI and winterization materials accessible within a one hour walking distance** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

In those settlements, **the most commonly reported reasons for no market access** were:<sup>1</sup>

1. No barrier reported
2. No barrier reported
3. No barrier reported

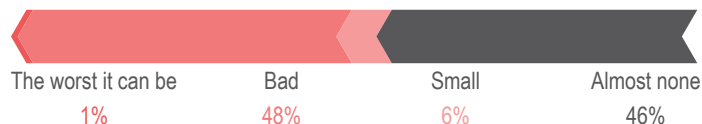
In **94%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **an increase in the price of staple food** in the settlement in the 3 months prior to data collection.

### FOOD SECURITY AND COPING STRATEGIES

#### Food security

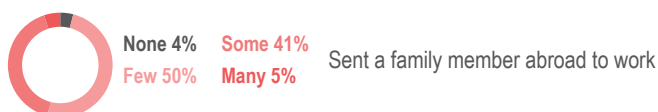
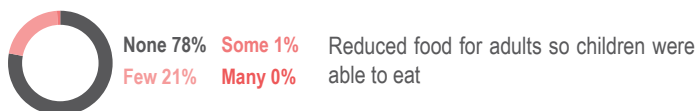
In **48%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported that **most residents were not able to access enough food to meet daily needs** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

% of assessed settlements by reported **level of hunger for most residents**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>5</sup>



#### Coping strategies

% of assessed settlements in which KIs reported no, few, some, or many households **were engaging in the following coping strategies when food or money to buy food was not available** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>6</sup>





- 1) Only one option could be selected.
- 2) In those settlements reporting farming, livestock or employment as one of the 3 main income sources in the settlement.
- 3) A large decrease means a decrease of 50% or more of the volume of the production.
- 4) In settlements where at least one household reportedly experienced a decrease in the volume of production, number of livestock owned or availability of work.
- 5) Almost none: almost no hunger; small: hunger is small, strategies are available to cope with the reduced access to food; bad: hunger is bad, limited options to cope with the reduced access to food; worst: hunger is the worst it can be, it caused many deaths
- 6) Few (1-25%); Some (26-50%); Many (more than 50%)

### ACCESS TO BASIC SERVICES




#### Health

In **1%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **most people did not have access to a comprehensive health facility in or next to the settlement** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

**Top 2 reported types of comprehensive health facilities** accessible from assessed settlements:

1. Public clinic (BHC, CHC) 60% 
2. Public hospital 33% 

**Top 3 reported barriers to health services access**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>1,2</sup>

1. Cost of services / medicine too high 65% 
2. Unable to reach (transport issues) 53% 
3. Roads / presence at facilities unsafe 52% 


% of assessed settlements in which KIs reported **most residents did not have access to medicine**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:



#### Nutrition

In **53%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **they were not aware of the presence of a nutrition facility in the area**. In areas where a nutrition facility was reported, **2%** of KIs reported **most residents were not able to access the facility** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

**Top 3 reported barriers to nutrition treatment services access**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>1,2</sup>

1. Treatments are too expensive 100% 
2. No other barrier reported
3. No other barrier reported

#### Education



In **13%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **the absence of government schools accessible to most children in the settlement** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

In **20%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **the absence of religious schools accessible to most children in the settlement** in the 3 months prior to data collection.




1) In those settlements where the presence of a facility was reported.  
2) Multiple options could be selected.  
3) Only one option could be selected.  
4) Emergency shelters built by NGOs (tents, huts, kodai, kapa) ; Open space or makeshift shelter (tents, huts, kodai, kapa) ; Collective center (building not intended for living) ; Transitional shelter build by NGOs (pakhsa, bricks) ; Permanent shelter with poor materials (pakhsa, sun-dried bricks) ; Permanent shelter with robust materials (fired-bricks, concrete, stone).  
5) Overcrowding (more than 4 persons in a single room) ; Substandard accommodation (no proper roof, doors, walls or windows).  
6) A large number means more than 25% of the shelters in the settlement.  
7) In those settlements which reportedly had received assistance in the 3 months prior to data collection.

### SHELTER

**Top 3 reported shelter types used by most residents** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3,4</sup>

1. Permanent shelter (robust materials) 52% 
2. Transitional shelter 48% 
3. No other shelter type reported




**Top 3 reported shelter-related concerns among residents** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>2,5</sup>

1. No private space for women / girls 68% 
2. Unable to afford construction / labour 65% 
3. Leaks during light or heavy rain 62% 

In **2%** of assessed settlements, a large number of shelters had been **reportedly destroyed or severely damaged** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>6</sup> In **77%** of assessed settlements, **none of the destroyed shelters have reportedly been repaired**.

### WATER, HYGIENE & SANITATION

**Top 3 reported water sources used by most residents** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3</sup>

1. Spring, well or kariz (unprotected) 37% 
2. Well pump / hand pump (public) 36% 
3. Spring, well or kariz (protected) 19% 

% of assessed settlements in which KIs reported **most people were not able to access soap in the market** in the 3 months prior to data collection:




% of assessed settlements in which KIs reported **most people did not have access to a functional latrine facility**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:



### ACCOUNTABILITY TO AFFECTED POPULATION

In **24%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported that **at least one resident had received assistance** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

**Top 3 reported types of assistance received** in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>2,7</sup>

1. Food (In-kind) 80% 
2. Health (In-kind) 76% 
3. Cash / Vouchers 36% 

In **52%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **television as the most preferred means of obtaining information** in the 3 months prior to data collection.





# of assessed settlements:  
**24 out of 129**

### ★ PRIORITY NEEDS

**Top 3 reported priority needs** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>1</sup>

1. Food	96%	<div></div>
2. Livelihood support / employment	83%	<div></div>
3. Education for children under 18	50%	<div></div>

### ➔ EVENT / SHOCK & DISPLACEMENT

#### Event / Shock

% of assessed settlements **reportedly impacted by event or shock**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>2</sup>

Active conflict or violence	63%	<div></div>
COVID-19	13%	<div></div>
Heavy snow / avalanche	0%	<div></div>
Drought / precipitation deficit	0%	<div></div>
Flood / heavy rain	0%	<div></div>
Insect / locust	0%	<div></div>
Earthquake	0%	<div></div>
None of the above	29%	<div></div>

#### Displacement

In **0%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **at least one household had reportedly been displaced due to an event or shock** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>3</sup>

% of assessed settlements **by estimated prevalence of IDP and returnee households that had reportedly arrived** in the 3 months prior to data collection:



1) Three options maximum could be selected.  
2) Multiple options could be selected.  
3) In those settlements reportedly impacted by an event or a shock in the 3 months prior to data collection.  
4) In those settlements where the presence of areas that women and children avoid due to security reasons was reported.

### 🛡️ PROTECTION

#### Protection incidents

% of assessed settlements by **reported protection incidents that have affected men, women, and children**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>2</sup>

	Men	Women	Children
Assaulted with a weapon	0%	0%	0%
Assaulted without a weapon	0%	0%	0%
Hindered to move freely	0%	0%	0%
Verbally threatened or intimidated	0%	0%	0%
None of the above	100%	100%	100%

In **0%** of assessed settlements, **at least one health care worker had reportedly been affected by a protection incident** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

#### Child work and marriage

% of assessed settlements in which **at least one child under the age of 16 had reportedly been working** in the 3 months prior to data collection.



In **0%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **at least one girl under the age of 16 had been married** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

#### Gender-Based Violence

In **0%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported the **presence of areas in and around the settlement that women and children avoid due to security reasons** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

**Top 3 reported areas that women and children avoid due to security reasons** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>2,4</sup>

1. No areas reported
2. No areas reported
3. No areas reported

#### Explosive hazards

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

### LIVELIHOODS AND IMPACT

#### Livelihoods

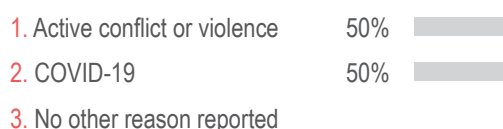
**Top 3 reported main sources of income** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>1</sup>



#### Impact on farming

In **8%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **more than a quarter of households experienced a large decrease in the volume of their production** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>2,3</sup>

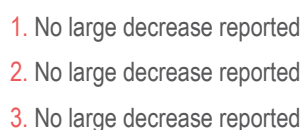
**Top 3 reported reasons that households experienced a large decrease in the volume of their production** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>4</sup>



#### Impact on livestock

In **0%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **more than a quarter of households experienced a large decrease in the number of livestock owned**, in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>2</sup>

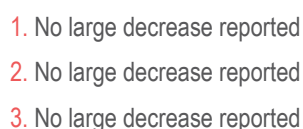
**Top 3 reported reasons that households experienced a large decrease in the number of livestock owned** in assessed settlements in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>4</sup>



#### Impact on employment

In **0%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **more than a quarter of households experienced a large decrease in availability of work** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>2</sup>

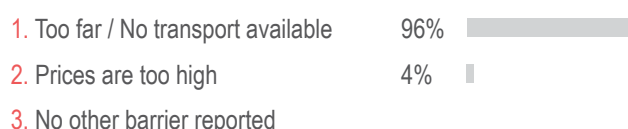
**Top 3 reported reasons that households experienced a large decrease in availability of work** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>4</sup>



### ACCESS TO MARKET

In **92%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **most residents did not have access to a market with NFI and winterization materials accessible within a one hour walking distance** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

In those settlements, **the most commonly reported reasons for no market access were:**<sup>1</sup>



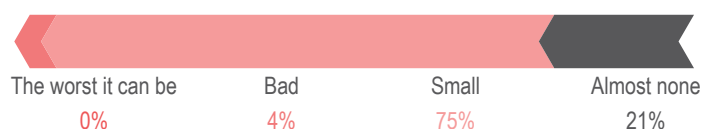
In **100%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **an increase in the price of staple food** in the settlement in the 3 months prior to data collection.

### FOOD SECURITY AND COPING STRATEGIES

#### Food security

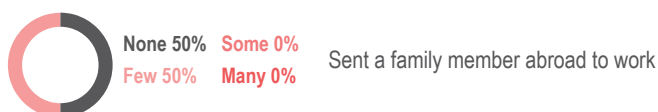
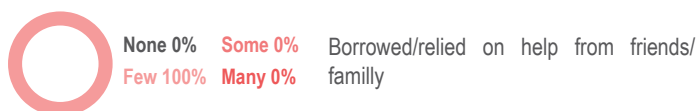
In **63%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported that **most residents were not able to access enough food to meet daily needs** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

**% of assessed settlements by reported level of hunger for most residents, in the 3 months prior to data collection:**<sup>5</sup>



#### Coping strategies

**% of assessed settlements in which KIs reported no, few, some, or many households were engaging in the following coping strategies when food or money to buy food was not available** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>6</sup>



1) Only one option could be selected.  
 2) In those settlements reporting farming, livestock or employment as one of the 3 main income sources in the settlement.  
 3) A large decrease means a decrease of 50% or more of the volume of the production.  
 4) In settlements where at least one household reportedly experienced a decrease in the volume of production, number of livestock owned or availability of work.  
 5) Almost none: almost no hunger; small: hunger is small, strategies are available to cope with the reduced access to food; bad: hunger is bad, limited options to cope with the reduced access to food; worst: hunger is the worst it can be, it caused many deaths  
 6) Few (1-25%); Some (26-50%); Many (more than 50%)

### ACCESS TO BASIC SERVICES




#### Health

In **0%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **most people did not have access to a comprehensive health facility in or next to the settlement** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

**Top 2 reported types of comprehensive health facilities** accessible from assessed settlements:

1. Public clinic (BHC, CHC) 100% 
2. No other facility reported

**Top 3 reported barriers to health services access**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>1,2</sup>

1. Cost of services / medicine too high 96% 
2. Insufficient female medical staff 92% 
3. Unable to reach (transport issues) 83% 

% of assessed settlements in which KIs reported **most residents did not have access to medicine**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:



#### Nutrition

In **100%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported they were not aware of the presence of a nutrition facility in the area. In areas where a nutrition facility was reported, **0%** of KIs reported **most residents were not able to access the facility** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

**Top 3 reported barriers to nutrition treatment services access**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>1,2</sup>

1. No facility reported
2. No facility reported
3. No facility reported

#### Education


In **0%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **the absence of government schools accessible to most children in the settlement** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

In **58%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **the absence of religious schools accessible to most children in the settlement** in the 3 months prior to data collection.


1) In those settlements where the presence of a facility was reported.  
2) Multiple options could be selected.  
3) Only one option could be selected.  
4) Emergency shelters built by NGOs (tents, huts, kodai, kapa) ; Open space or makeshift shelter (tents, huts, kodai, kapa) ; Collective center (building not intended for living) ; Transitional shelter built by NGOs (pakhsa, bricks) ; Permanent shelter with poor materials (pakhsa, sun-dried bricks) ; Permanent shelter with robust materials (fired-bricks, concrete, stone).  
5) Overcrowding (more than 4 persons in a single room) ; Substandard accommodation (no proper roof, doors, walls or windows).  
6) A large number means more than 25% of the shelters in the settlement.  
7) In those settlements which reportedly had received assistance in the 3 months prior to data collection.

### SHELTER

**Top 3 reported shelter types used by most residents** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3,4</sup>

1. Transitional shelter 100% 
2. No other shelter type reported
3. No other shelter type reported




**Top 3 reported shelter-related concerns among residents** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>2,5</sup>

1. No shelter-related concern 100% 
2. No other concern reported
3. No other concern reported

In **0%** of assessed settlements, a large number of shelters had been reportedly destroyed or severely damaged in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>6</sup> In **0%** of assessed settlements, **none of the destroyed shelters have reportedly been repaired**.

### WATER, HYGIENE & SANITATION

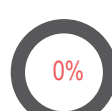
**Top 3 reported water sources used by most residents** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3</sup>

1. Well pump / hand pump (private) 50% 
2. Spring, well or kariz (protected) 38% 
3. Spring, well or kariz (unprotected) 8% 

% of assessed settlements in which KIs reported **most people were not able to access soap in the market** in the 3 months prior to data collection:



% of assessed settlements in which KIs reported **most people did not have access to a functional latrine facility**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:



### ACCOUNTABILITY TO AFFECTED POPULATION

In **0%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported that **at least one resident had received assistance** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

**Top 3 reported types of assistance received** in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>2,7</sup>

1. No assistance reported
2. No assistance reported
3. No assistance reported

In **88%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **radio** as the most preferred means of obtaining information in the 3 months prior to data collection.



# of assessed settlements:  
**19 out of 72**

### PRIORITY NEEDS

Top 3 reported priority needs in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>1</sup>

1. Food	58%	<div></div>
2. Livelihood support / employment	53%	<div></div>
3. Healthcare	53%	<div></div>

### EVENT / SHOCK & DISPLACEMENT

#### Event / Shock

% of assessed settlements reportedly impacted by event or shock, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>2</sup>

Active conflict or violence	79%	<div></div>
COVID-19	84%	<div></div>
Drought / precipitation deficit	53%	<div></div>
Insect / locust	0%	<div></div>
Heavy snow / avalanche	0%	<div></div>
Flood / heavy rain	0%	<div></div>
Earthquake	0%	<div></div>
None of the above	0%	<div></div>

#### Displacement

In **32%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **at least one household had reportedly been displaced due to an event or shock** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>3</sup>

% of assessed settlements by estimated prevalence of IDP and return-ee households that had reportedly arrived in the 3 months prior to data collection:



1) Three options maximum could be selected.  
2) Multiple options could be selected.  
3) In those settlements reportedly impacted by an event or a shock in the 3 months prior to data collection.  
4) In those settlements where the presence of areas that women and children avoid due to security reasons was reported.

### PROTECTION

#### Protection incidents

% of assessed settlements by **reported protection incidents that have affected men, women, and children**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>2</sup>

Assaulted with a weapon	11%	0%	0%
Assaulted without a weapon	21%	11%	0%
Hindered to move freely	47%	53%	11%
Verbally threatened or intimidated	58%	42%	0%
None of the above	42%	47%	90%

In **0%** of assessed settlements, **at least one health care worker had reportedly been affected by a protection incident** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

#### Child work and marriage

% of assessed settlements in which **at least one child under the age of 16 had reportedly been working** in the 3 months prior to data collection.



In **47%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **at least one girl under the age of 16 had been married** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

#### Gender-Based Violence

In **42%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported the **presence of areas in and around the settlement that women and children avoid due to security reasons** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

Top 3 reported areas that women and children avoid due to security reasons in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>2,4</sup>

1. Areas away from settlement center	100%	<div></div>
2. Roads	88%	<div></div>
3. Health facilities	25%	<div></div>

#### Explosive hazards



In **21%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported the **presence of explosive hazards in or within 5km of the settlement** in the 3 months prior to data collection.



### LIVELIHOODS AND IMPACT

#### Livelihoods


**Top 3 reported main sources of income** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>1</sup>

1. Farming 79% 
2. Formal / Informal employment 21% 
3. No other main source reported

#### Impact on farming

In **63%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **more than a quarter of households experienced a large decrease in the volume of their production** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>2,3</sup>


**Top 3 reported reasons that households experienced a large decrease in the volume of their production** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>4</sup>

1. Drought / precipitation deficit 100% 
2. No other reason reported
3. No other reason reported

#### Impact on livestock

In **0%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **more than a quarter of households experienced a large decrease in the number of livestock owned**, in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>2</sup>




**Top 3 reported reasons that households experienced a large decrease in the number of livestock owned** in assessed settlements in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>4</sup>

1. Drought / precipitation deficit 100% 
2. No other reason reported
3. No other reason reported

#### Impact on employment

In **68%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **more than a quarter of households experienced a large decrease in availability of work** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>2</sup>

**Top 3 reported reasons that households experienced a large decrease in availability of work** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>4</sup>

1. COVID-19 63% 
2. Drought / precipitation deficit 26% 
3. Active conflict or violence 10% 

### ACCESS TO MARKET

In **0%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **most residents did not have access to a market with NFI and winterization materials accessible within a one hour walking distance** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

In those settlements, **the most commonly reported reasons for no market access** were:<sup>1</sup>

1. No barrier reported
2. No barrier reported
3. No barrier reported

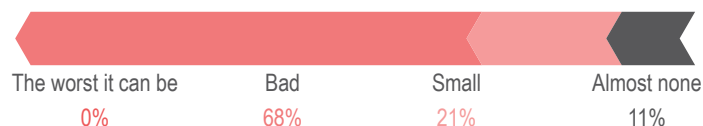
In **100%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **an increase in the price of staple food** in the settlement in the 3 months prior to data collection.

### FOOD SECURITY AND COPING STRATEGIES

#### Food security

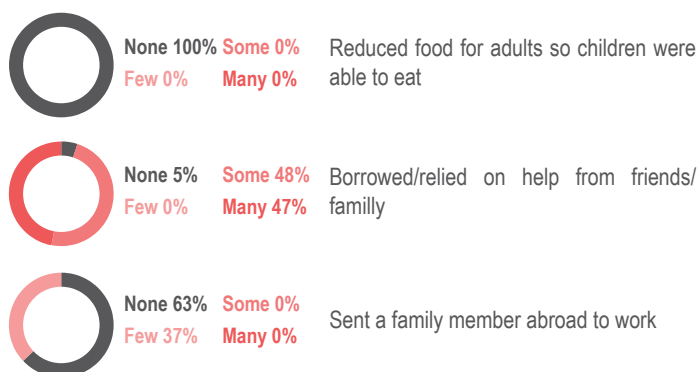
In **5%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported that **most residents were not able to access enough food to meet daily needs** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

% of assessed settlements by reported **level of hunger for most residents**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>5</sup>



#### Coping strategies

% of assessed settlements in which KIs reported no, few, some, or many households **were engaging in the following coping strategies when food or money to buy food was not available** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>6</sup>



- 1) Only one option could be selected.
- 2) In those settlements reporting farming, livestock or employment as one of the 3 main income sources in the settlement.
- 3) A large decrease means a decrease of 50% or more of the volume of the production.
- 4) In settlements where at least one household reportedly experienced a decrease in the volume of production, number of livestock owned or availability of work.
- 5) Almost none: almost no hunger; small: hunger is small, strategies are available to cope with the reduced access to food; bad: hunger is bad, limited options to cope with the reduced access to food; worst: hunger is the worst it can be, it caused many deaths
- 6) Few (1-25%); Some (26-50%); Many (more than 50%)

### ACCESS TO BASIC SERVICES

#### Health

In **0%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **most people did not have access to a comprehensive health facility in or next to the settlement** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

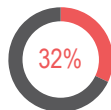
**Top 2 reported types of comprehensive health facilities** accessible from assessed settlements:

1. Public clinic (BHC, CHC) 79%
2. Public hospital 21%

**Top 3 reported barriers to health services access**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>1,2</sup>

1. Cost of services / medicine too high 95%
2. Roads / presence at facilities unsafe 90%
3. Unable to reach (transport issues) 63%

% of assessed settlements in which KIs reported **most residents did not have access to medicine**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:



#### Nutrition

In **32%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **they were not aware of the presence of a nutrition facility in the area**. In areas where a nutrition facility was reported, **31%** of KIs reported **most residents were not able to access the facility** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

**Top 3 reported barriers to nutrition treatment services access**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>1,2</sup>

1. Too far or difficult to access 75%
2. No health worker available 25%
3. No other barrier reported

#### Education

In **0%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **the absence of government schools accessible to most children in the settlement** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

In **0%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **the absence of religious schools accessible to most children in the settlement** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

1) In those settlements where the presence of a facility was reported.  
2) Multiple options could be selected.  
3) Only one option could be selected.  
4) Emergency shelters built by NGOs (tents, huts, kodai, kapa) ; Open space or makeshift shelter (tents, huts, kodai, kapa) ; Collective center (building not intended for living) ; Transitional shelter build by NGOs (pakhsa, bricks) ; Permanent shelter with poor materials (pakhsa, sun-dried bricks) ; Permanent shelter with robust materials (fired-bricks, concrete, stone).  
5) Overcrowding (more than 4 persons in a single room) ; Substandard accommodation (no proper roof, doors, walls or windows).  
6) A large number means more than 25% of the shelters in the settlement.  
7) In those settlements which reportedly had received assistance in the 3 months prior to data collection.

### SHELTER

**Top 3 reported shelter types used by most residents** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3,4</sup>

1. Permanent shelter (poor materials) 63%
2. Permanent shelter (robust materials) 37%
3. No other shelter type reported

**Top 3 reported shelter-related concerns among residents** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>2,5</sup>

1. Overcrowding 100%
2. No insulation / heating 90%
3. Leaks during light or heavy rain 68%

In **0%** of assessed settlements, a **large number of shelters had been reportedly destroyed or severely damaged** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>6</sup> In **70%** of assessed settlements, **none of the destroyed shelters have reportedly been repaired**.

### WATER, HYGIENE & SANITATION

**Top 3 reported water sources used by most residents** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3</sup>

1. Well pump / hand pump (private) 63%
2. Well pump / hand pump (public) 32%
3. Spring, well or kariz (unprotected) 5%

% of assessed settlements in which KIs reported **most people were not able to access soap in the market** in the 3 months prior to data collection:



% of assessed settlements in which KIs reported **most people did not have access to a functional latrine facility**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:



### ACCOUNTABILITY TO AFFECTED POPULATION

In **0%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported that **at least one resident had received assistance** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

**Top 3 reported types of assistance received** in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>2,7</sup>

1. No assistance reported
2. No assistance reported
3. No assistance reported

In **47%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **phone (voice call or SMS) as the most preferred means of obtaining information** in the 3 months prior to data collection.



# of assessed settlements:  
**12 out of 69**

### PRIORITY NEEDS

**Top 3 reported priority needs** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>1</sup>

1. Livelihood support / employment	100%	<div></div>
2. Information regarding risks	92%	<div></div>
3. Seed or other agricultural input	83%	<div></div>

### EVENT / SHOCK & DISPLACEMENT

#### Event / Shock

% of assessed settlements **reportedly impacted by event or shock**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>2</sup>

Active conflict or violence	92%	<div></div>
COVID-19	100%	<div></div>
Drought / precipitation deficit	58%	<div></div>
Heavy snow / avalanche	0%	<div></div>
Flood / heavy rain	0%	<div></div>
Insect / locust	0%	<div></div>
Earthquake	0%	<div></div>
None of the above	0%	<div></div>

#### Displacement

In **100%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **at least one household had reportedly been displaced due to an event or shock** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>3</sup>

% of assessed settlements **by estimated prevalence of IDP and returnee households that had reportedly arrived** in the 3 months prior to data collection:



1) Three options maximum could be selected.  
2) Multiple options could be selected.  
3) In those settlements reportedly impacted by an event or a shock in the 3 months prior to data collection.  
4) In those settlements where the presence of areas that women and children avoid due to security reasons was reported.

### PROTECTION

#### Protection incidents

% of assessed settlements by **reported protection incidents that have affected men, women, and children**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>2</sup>

Assaulted with a weapon	0%	0%	0%
Assaulted without a weapon	8%	8%	0%
Hindered to move freely	92%	92%	17%
Verbally threatened or intimidated	25%	8%	92%
None of the above	0%	0%	0%

In **100%** of assessed settlements, **at least one health care worker had reportedly been affected by a protection incident** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

#### Child work and marriage

% of assessed settlements in which **at least one child under the age of 16 had reportedly been working** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

Boys

100%

Girls

100%

In **100%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **at least one girl under the age of 16 had been married** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

#### Gender-Based Violence

In **100%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported the **presence of areas in and around the settlement that women and children avoid due to security reasons** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

**Top 3 reported areas that women and children avoid due to security reasons** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>2,4</sup>

1. Areas away from settlement center	100%	<div></div>
2. Markets	25%	<div></div>
3. No other areas reported		

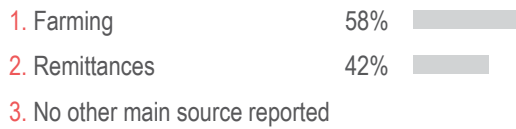
#### Explosive hazards

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

### LIVELIHOODS AND IMPACT

#### Livelihoods

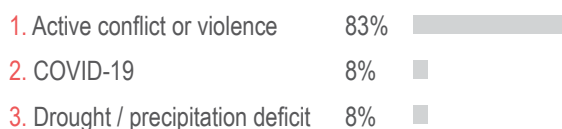
**Top 3 reported main sources of income** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>1</sup>



#### Impact on farming

In **92%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **more than a quarter of households experienced a large decrease in the volume of their production** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>2,3</sup>

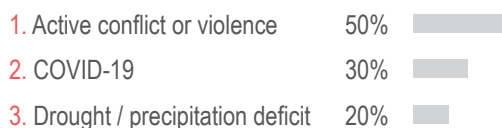
**Top 3 reported reasons that households experienced a large decrease in the volume of their production** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>4</sup>



#### Impact on livestock

In **70%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **more than a quarter of households experienced a large decrease in the number of livestock owned**, in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>2</sup>

**Top 3 reported reasons that households experienced a large decrease in the number of livestock owned** in assessed settlements in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>4</sup>



#### Impact on employment

In **0%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **more than a quarter of households experienced a large decrease in availability of work** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>2</sup>

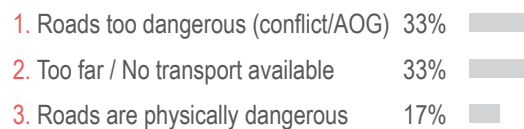
**Top 3 reported reasons that households experienced a large decrease in availability of work** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>4</sup>

1. No large decrease reported
2. No large decrease reported
3. No large decrease reported

### ACCESS TO MARKET

In **50%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **most residents did not have access to a market with NFI and winterization materials accessible within a one hour walking distance** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

In those settlements, **the most commonly reported reasons for no market access** were:<sup>1</sup>



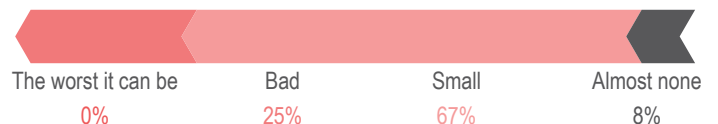
In **100%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **an increase in the price of staple food** in the settlement in the 3 months prior to data collection.

### FOOD SECURITY AND COPING STRATEGIES

#### Food security

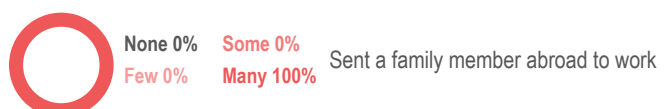
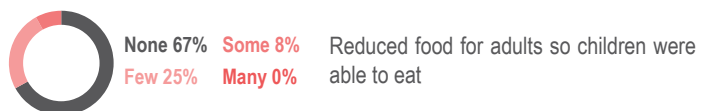
In **0%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported that **most residents were not able to access enough food to meet daily needs** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

% of assessed settlements by reported **level of hunger for most residents**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>5</sup>



#### Coping strategies

% of assessed settlements in which KIs reported no, few, some, or many households **were engaging in the following coping strategies when food or money to buy food was not available** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>6</sup>



- 1) Only one option could be selected.
- 2) In those settlements reporting farming, livestock or employment as one of the 3 main income sources in the settlement.
- 3) A large decrease means a decrease of 50% or more of the volume of the production.
- 4) In settlements where at least one household reportedly experienced a decrease in the volume of production, number of livestock owned or availability of work.
- 5) Almost none: almost no hunger; small: hunger is small, strategies are available to cope with the reduced access to food; bad: hunger is bad, limited options to cope with the reduced access to food; worst: hunger is the worst it can be, it caused many deaths
- 6) Few (1-25%); Some (26-50%); Many (more than 50%)



### ACCESS TO BASIC SERVICES

#### Health

In **0%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **most people did not have access to a comprehensive health facility in or next to the settlement** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

**Top 2 reported types of comprehensive health facilities** accessible from assessed settlements:

1. Public clinic (BHC, CHC) 75%
2. Private clinic 8%

**Top 3 reported barriers to health services access**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>1,2</sup>

1. Roads / presence at facilities unsafe 83%
2. Cost of services / medicine too high 83%
3. Unable to reach (transport issues) 50%

% of assessed settlements in which KIs reported **most residents did not have access to medicine**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:



#### Nutrition

In **0%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **they were not aware of the presence of a nutrition facility in the area**. In areas where a nutrition facility was reported, **0%** of KIs reported **most residents were not able to access the facility** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

**Top 3 reported barriers to nutrition treatment services access**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>1,2</sup>

1. No barrier reported
2. No barrier reported
3. No barrier reported

#### Education

In **67%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **the absence of government schools accessible to most children in the settlement** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

In **8%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **the absence of religious schools accessible to most children in the settlement** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

1) In those settlements where the presence of a facility was reported.  
2) Multiple options could be selected.  
3) Only one option could be selected.  
4) Emergency shelters built by NGOs (tents, huts, kodai, kapa) ; Open space or makeshift shelter (tents, huts, kodai, kapa) ; Collective center (building not intended for living) ; Transitional shelter build by NGOs (pakhsa, bricks) ; Permanent shelter with poor materials (pakhsa, sun-dried bricks) ; Permanent shelter with robust materials (fired-bricks, concrete, stone).  
5) Overcrowding (more than 4 persons in a single room) ; Substandard accommodation (no proper roof, doors, walls or windows).  
6) A large number means more than 25% of the shelters in the settlement.  
7) In those settlements which reportedly had received assistance in the 3 months prior to data collection.

### SHELTER

**Top 3 reported shelter types used by most residents** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3,4</sup>

1. Open space or makeshift shelter 100%
2. No other shelter type reported
3. No other shelter type reported

**Top 3 reported shelter-related concerns among residents** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>2,5</sup>

1. Leaks during light or heavy rain 92%
2. Substandard accommodation 83%
3. No private space for women / girls 75%

In **8%** of assessed settlements, a large number of shelters had been **reportedly destroyed or severely damaged** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>6</sup> In **83%** of assessed settlements, **none of the destroyed shelters have reportedly been repaired**.

### WATER, HYGIENE & SANITATION

**Top 3 reported water sources used by most residents** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3</sup>

1. Surface water (river/irrigation) 92%
2. Piped water - public 8%
3. No other water source reported

% of assessed settlements in which KIs reported **most people were not able to access soap in the market** in the 3 months prior to data collection:



% of assessed settlements in which KIs reported **most people did not have access to a functional latrine facility**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:



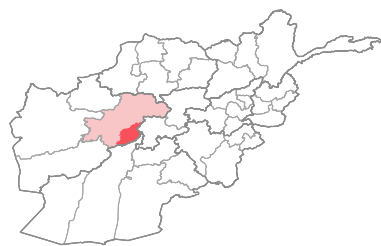
### ACCOUNTABILITY TO AFFECTED POPULATION

In **0%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported that **at least one resident had received assistance** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

**Top 3 reported types of assistance received** in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>2,7</sup>

1. No assistance reported
2. No assistance reported
3. No assistance reported

In **58%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **face-to-face communication as the most preferred means of obtaining information** in the 3 months prior to data collection.



# of assessed settlements:  
**84 out of 417**

### ★ PRIORITY NEEDS

**Top 3 reported priority needs** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>1</sup>

1. Healthcare	76%	
2. Education for children under 18	74%	
3. Protection	45%	

### ➔ EVENT / SHOCK & DISPLACEMENT

#### Event / Shock

% of assessed settlements **reportedly impacted by event or shock**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>2</sup>

Active conflict or violence	83%	
COVID-19	92%	
Drought / precipitation deficit	34%	
Flood / heavy rain	7%	
Heavy snow / avalanche	5%	
Insect / locust	0%	
Earthquake	0%	
None of the above	0%	

#### Displacement

In **87%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **at least one household had reportedly been displaced due to an event or shock** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>3</sup>

% of assessed settlements **by estimated prevalence of IDP and return-ee households that had reportedly arrived** in the 3 months prior to data collection:



1) Three options maximum could be selected.  
2) Multiple options could be selected.  
3) In those settlements reportedly impacted by an event or a shock in the 3 months prior to data collection.  
4) In those settlements where the presence of areas that women and children avoid due to security reasons was reported.

### 🛡️ PROTECTION

#### Protection incidents

% of assessed settlements by **reported protection incidents that have affected men, women, and children**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>2</sup>

	Men	Women	Children
Assaulted with a weapon	30%	4%	11%
Assaulted without a weapon	52%	4%	26%
Hindered to move freely	96%	88%	77%
Verbally threatened or intimidated	80%	48%	74%
None of the above	2%	4%	2%

In **99%** of assessed settlements, **at least one health care worker had reportedly been affected by a protection incident** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

#### Child work and marriage

% of assessed settlements in which **at least one child under the age of 16 had reportedly been working** in the 3 months prior to data collection.



In **91%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **at least one girl under the age of 16 had been married** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

#### Gender-Based Violence

In **17%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported the **presence of areas in and around the settlement that women and children avoid due to security reasons** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

**Top 3 reported areas that women and children avoid due to security reasons** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>2,4</sup>

1. Areas away from settlement center	86%	
2. Markets	79%	
3. Roads	57%	

#### Explosive hazards

In **82%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported the **presence of explosive hazards in or within 5km of the settlement** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

### LIVELIHOODS AND IMPACT

#### Livelihoods

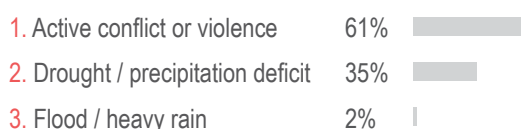
**Top 3 reported main sources of income** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>1</sup>



#### Impact on farming

In **33%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **more than a quarter of households experienced a large decrease in the volume of their production** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>2,3</sup>

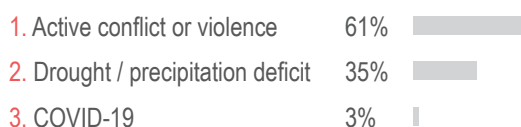
**Top 3 reported reasons that households experienced a large decrease in the volume of their production** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>4</sup>



#### Impact on livestock

In **20%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **more than a quarter of households experienced a large decrease in the number of livestock owned**, in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>2</sup>

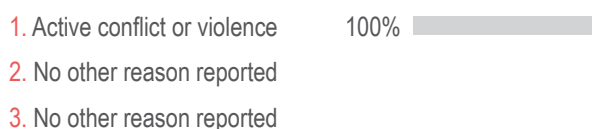
**Top 3 reported reasons that households experienced a large decrease in the number of livestock owned** in assessed settlements in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>4</sup>



#### Impact on employment

In **0%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **more than a quarter of households experienced a large decrease in availability of work** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>2</sup>

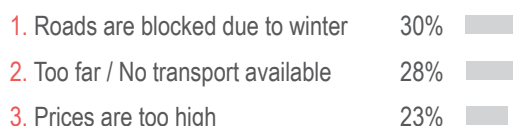
**Top 3 reported reasons that households experienced a large decrease in availability of work** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>4</sup>



### ACCESS TO MARKET

In **51%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **most residents did not have access to a market with NFI and winterization materials accessible within a one hour walking distance** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

In those settlements, **the most commonly reported reasons for no market access** were:<sup>1</sup>



In **96%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **an increase in the price of staple food** in the settlement in the 3 months prior to data collection.

### FOOD SECURITY AND COPING STRATEGIES

#### Food security

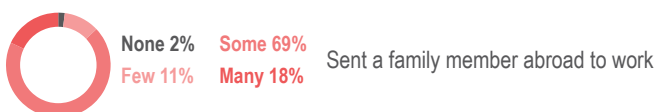
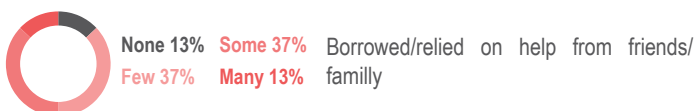
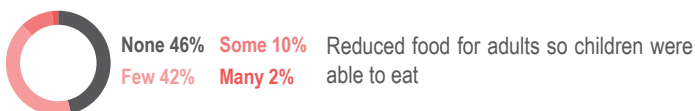
In **44%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported that **most residents were not able to access enough food to meet daily needs** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

% of assessed settlements by reported **level of hunger for most residents**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>5</sup>



#### Coping strategies

% of assessed settlements in which KIs reported no, few, some, or many households **were engaging in the following coping strategies when food or money to buy food was not available** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>6</sup>





1) Only one option could be selected.  
2) In those settlements reporting farming, livestock or employment as one of the 3 main income sources in the settlement.  
3) A large decrease means a decrease of 50% or more of the volume of the production.  
4) In settlements where at least one household reportedly experienced a decrease in the volume of production, number of livestock owned or availability of work.  
5) Almost none: almost no hunger; small: hunger is small, strategies are available to cope with the reduced access to food; bad: hunger is bad, limited options to cope with the reduced access to food; worst: hunger is the worst it can be, it caused many deaths  
6) Few (1-25%); Some (26-50%); Many (more than 50%)

### ACCESS TO BASIC SERVICES




#### Health

In **0%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **most people did not have access to a comprehensive health facility in or next to the settlement** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

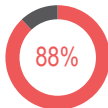
**Top 2 reported types of comprehensive health facilities** accessible from assessed settlements:

1. Public clinic (BHC, CHC) 52% 
2. Public hospital 45% 

**Top 3 reported barriers to health services access**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>1,2</sup>

1. Cost of services / medicine too high 98% 
2. Unable to reach (transport issues) 50% 
3. Access physically blocked 38% 



% of assessed settlements in which KIs reported **most residents did not have access to medicine**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:



#### Nutrition

In **79%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **they were not aware of the presence of a nutrition facility in the area**. In areas where a nutrition facility was reported, **61%** of KIs reported **most residents were not able to access the facility** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

**Top 3 reported barriers to nutrition treatment services access**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>1,2</sup>

1. Treatments are too expensive 73% 
2. Too far or difficult to access 27% 
3. No other barrier reported

#### Education

In **79%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **the absence of government schools accessible to most children in the settlement** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

In **44%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **the absence of religious schools accessible to most children in the settlement** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

1) In those settlements where the presence of a facility was reported.

2) Multiple options could be selected.

3) Only one option could be selected.

4) Emergency shelters built by NGOs (tents, huts, kodai, kapa) ; Open space or makeshift shelter (tents, huts, kodai, kapa) ; Collective center (building not intended for living) ; Transitional shelter build by NGOs (pakhsa, bricks) ; Permanent shelter with poor materials (pakhsa, sun-dried bricks) ; Permanent shelter with robust materials (fired-bricks, concrete, stone).



5) Overcrowding (more than 4 persons in a single room) ; Substandard accommodation (no proper roof, doors, walls or windows).

6) A large number means more than 25% of the shelters in the settlement.




7) In those settlements which reportedly had received assistance in the 3 months prior to data collection.

### SHELTER

**Top 3 reported shelter types used by most residents** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3,4</sup>

1. Permanent shelter (robust materials) 73% 
2. Open space or makeshift shelter 27% 
3. No other shelter type reported




**Top 3 reported shelter-related concerns among residents** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>2,5</sup>

1. Leaks during light or heavy rain 92% 
2. Overcrowding 67% 
3. No private space for women / girls 61% 

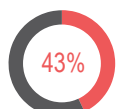
In **35%** of assessed settlements, a large number of shelters had been **reportedly destroyed or severely damaged** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>6</sup> In **35%** of assessed settlements, **none of the destroyed shelters have reportedly been repaired**.

### WATER, HYGIENE & SANITATION

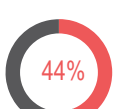
**Top 3 reported water sources used by most residents** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3</sup>

1. Surface water (river/irrigation) 71% 
2. Spring, well or kariz (unprotected) 19% 
3. Well pump / hand pump (private) 10% 

% of assessed settlements in which KIs reported **most people were not able to access soap in the market** in the 3 months prior to data collection:



% of assessed settlements in which KIs reported **most people did not have access to a functional latrine facility**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:



### ACCOUNTABILITY TO AFFECTED POPULATION

In **4%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported that **at least one resident had received assistance** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

**Top 3 reported types of assistance received** in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>2,7</sup>

1. Food (In-kind) 67% 
2. Health (In-kind) 33% 
3. No other assistance reported

In **42%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **television as the most preferred means of obtaining information** in the 3 months prior to data collection.





# of assessed settlements:  
**48 out of 249**

### ★ PRIORITY NEEDS

**Top 3 reported priority needs** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>1</sup>

1. Healthcare	98%	<div></div>
2. Livelihood support / employment	67%	<div></div>
3. Seed or other agricultural input	50%	<div></div>

### ➔ EVENT / SHOCK & DISPLACEMENT

#### Event / Shock

% of assessed settlements **reportedly impacted by event or shock**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>2</sup>

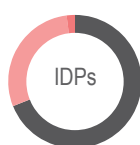
Active conflict or violence	98%	<div></div>
COVID-19	98%	<div></div>
Drought / precipitation deficit	56%	<div></div>
Insect / locust	46%	<div></div>
Flood / heavy rain	2%	<div></div>
Heavy snow / avalanche	0%	<div></div>
Earthquake	0%	<div></div>
None of the above	0%	<div></div>

#### Displacement

In **48%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **at least one household had reportedly been displaced due to an event or shock** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>3</sup>

% of assessed settlements **by estimated prevalence of IDP and return-ee households that had reportedly arrived** in the 3 months prior to data collection:

None 69%  
Few 29%  
Some 2%  
Many 0%



None 100%  
Few 0%  
Some 0%  
Many 0%



1) Three options maximum could be selected.  
2) Multiple options could be selected.  
3) In those settlements reportedly impacted by an event or a shock in the 3 months prior to data collection.  
4) In those settlements where the presence of areas that women and children avoid due to security reasons was reported.

### 🛡️ PROTECTION

#### Protection incidents

% of assessed settlements by **reported protection incidents that have affected men, women, and children**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>2</sup>

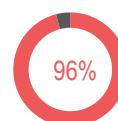
	Men	Women	Children
Assaulted with a weapon	2%	0%	0%
Assaulted without a weapon	96%	81%	56%
Hindered to move freely	2%	92%	10%
Verbally threatened or intimidated	100%	96%	100%
None of the above	0%	0%	0%

In **95%** of assessed settlements, **at least one health care worker had reportedly been affected by a protection incident** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

#### Child work and marriage

% of assessed settlements in which **at least one child under the age of 16 had reportedly been working** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

Boys



Girls



In **100%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **at least one girl under the age of 16 had been married** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

#### Gender-Based Violence

In **100%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported the **presence of areas in and around the settlement that women and children avoid due to security reasons** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

**Top 3 reported areas that women and children avoid due to security reasons** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>2,4</sup>

1. Roads	98%	<div></div>
2. Areas away from settlement center	96%	<div></div>
3. Markets	44%	<div></div>

#### Explosive hazards

In **2%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported the **presence of explosive hazards in or within 5km of the settlement** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

### LIVELIHOODS AND IMPACT

#### Livelihoods

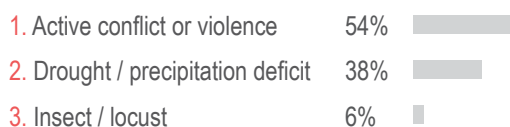
**Top 3 reported main sources of income** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>1</sup>



#### Impact on farming

In **100%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **more than a quarter of households experienced a large decrease in the volume of their production** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>2,3</sup>

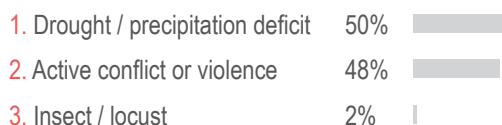
**Top 3 reported reasons that households experienced a large decrease in the volume of their production** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>4</sup>



#### Impact on livestock

In **96%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **more than a quarter of households experienced a large decrease in the number of livestock owned**, in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>2</sup>

**Top 3 reported reasons that households experienced a large decrease in the number of livestock owned** in assessed settlements in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>4</sup>



#### Impact on employment

In **0%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **more than a quarter of households experienced a large decrease in availability of work** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>2</sup>

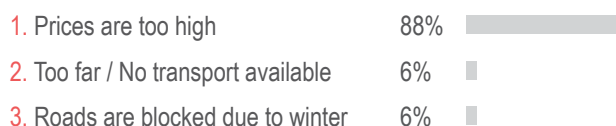
**Top 3 reported reasons that households experienced a large decrease in availability of work** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>4</sup>

1. No large decrease reported
2. No large decrease reported
3. No large decrease reported

### ACCESS TO MARKET

In **35%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **most residents did not have access to a market with NFI and winterization materials accessible within a one hour walking distance** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

In those settlements, **the most commonly reported reasons for no market access** were:<sup>1</sup>



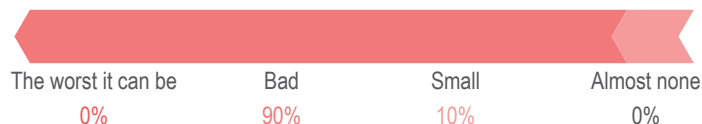
In **100%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **an increase in the price of staple food** in the settlement in the 3 months prior to data collection.

### FOOD SECURITY AND COPING STRATEGIES

#### Food security

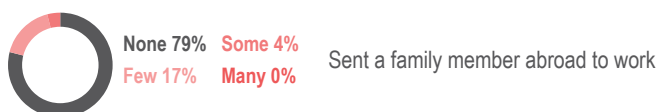
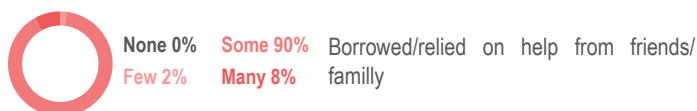
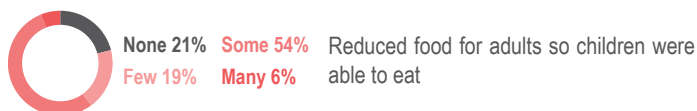
In **96%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported that **most residents were not able to access enough food to meet daily needs** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

% of assessed settlements by reported **level of hunger for most residents**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>5</sup>



#### Coping strategies

% of assessed settlements in which KIs reported no, few, some, or many households **were engaging in the following coping strategies when food or money to buy food was not available** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>6</sup>



- 1) Only one option could be selected.
- 2) In those settlements reporting farming, livestock or employment as one of the 3 main income sources in the settlement.
- 3) A large decrease means a decrease of 50% or more of the volume of the production.
- 4) In settlements where at least one household reportedly experienced a decrease in the volume of production, number of livestock owned or availability of work.
- 5) Almost none: almost no hunger; small: hunger is small, strategies are available to cope with the reduced access to food; bad: hunger is bad, limited options to cope with the reduced access to food; worst: hunger is the worst it can be, it caused many deaths
- 6) Few (1-25%); Some (26-50%); Many (more than 50%)

### ACCESS TO BASIC SERVICES

#### Health

In **60%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **most people did not have access to a comprehensive health facility in or next to the settlement** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

**Top 2 reported types of comprehensive health facilities** accessible from assessed settlements:

- |                     |     |             |
|---------------------|-----|-------------|
| 1. Private hospital | 13% | <div></div> |
| 2. Public hospital  | 10% | <div></div> |

**Top 3 reported barriers to health services access**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>1,2</sup>

- |   |      |             |
|---|------|-------------|
| 1. Cost of services / medicine too high | 100% | <div></div> |
| 2. Insufficient female medical staff    | 79%  | <div></div> |
| 3. Medical staff refuse treatment       | 68%  | <div></div> |

% of assessed settlements in which KIs reported **most residents did not have access to medicine**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:



#### Nutrition

In **96%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **they were not aware of the presence of a nutrition facility in the area**. In areas where a nutrition facility was reported, **0%** of KIs reported **most residents were not able to access the facility** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

**Top 3 reported barriers to nutrition treatment services access**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>1,2</sup>

1. No barrier reported
2. No barrier reported
3. No barrier reported

#### Education

In **100%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **the absence of government schools accessible to most children in the settlement** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

In **2%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **the absence of religious schools accessible to most children in the settlement** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

1) In those settlements where the presence of a facility was reported.  
2) Multiple options could be selected.  
3) Only one option could be selected.  
4) Emergency shelters built by NGOs (tents, huts, kodai, kapa) ; Open space or makeshift shelter (tents, huts, kodai, kapa) ; Collective center (building not intended for living) ; Transitional shelter build by NGOs (pakhsa, bricks) ; Permanent shelter with poor materials (pakhsa, sun-dried bricks) ; Permanent shelter with robust materials (fired-bricks, concrete, stone).  
5) Overcrowding (more than 4 persons in a single room) ; Substandard accommodation (no proper roof, doors, walls or windows).  
6) A large number means more than 25% of the shelters in the settlement.  
7) In those settlements which reportedly had received assistance in the 3 months prior to data collection.

### SHELTER

**Top 3 reported shelter types used by most residents** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3,4</sup>

- |                                    |     |             |
|------------------------------------|-----|-------------|
| 1. Transitional shelter            | 94% | <div></div> |
| 2. Collective center               | 2%  | <div></div> |
| 3. Open space or makeshift shelter | 2%  | <div></div> |

**Top 3 reported shelter-related concerns among residents** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>2,5</sup>

- |                                       |      |             |
|---------------------------------------|------|-------------|
| 1. No private space for women / girls | 100% | <div></div> |
| 2. Substandard accommodation          | 100% | <div></div> |
| 3. Overcrowding                       | 83%  | <div></div> |

In **0%** of assessed settlements, a large number of shelters had been **reportedly destroyed or severely damaged** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>6</sup> In **57%** of assessed settlements, **none of the destroyed shelters have reportedly been repaired**.

### WATER, HYGIENE & SANITATION

**Top 3 reported water sources used by most residents** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3</sup>

- |  |     |             |
|--|-----|-------------|
| 1. Spring, well or kariz (protected)   | 42% | <div></div> |
| 2. Surface water (river/irrigation)    | 33% | <div></div> |
| 3. Spring, well or kariz (unprotected) | 25% | <div></div> |

% of assessed settlements in which KIs reported **most people were not able to access soap in the market** in the 3 months prior to data collection:



% of assessed settlements in which KIs reported **most people did not have access to a functional latrine facility**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:



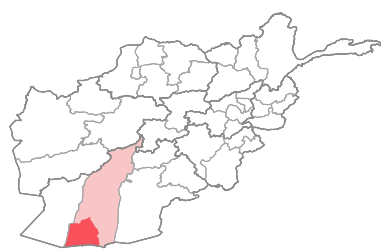
### ACCOUNTABILITY TO AFFECTED POPULATION

In **2%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported that **at least one resident had received assistance** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

**Top 3 reported types of assistance received** in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>2,7</sup>

- |                     |      |             |
|---------------------|------|-------------|
| 1. WASH (In-kind)   | 100% | <div></div> |
| 2. Health (In-kind) | 100% | <div></div> |
| 3. Food (In-kind)   | 100% | <div></div> |

In **50%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **radio** as the **most preferred means of obtaining information** in the 3 months prior to data collection.



# of assessed settlements:  
**36 out of 118**

### ★ PRIORITY NEEDS

Top 3 reported priority needs in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>1</sup>

1. Healthcare	97%	<div></div>
2. Food	89%	<div></div>
3. Education for children under 18	75%	<div></div>

### ➔ EVENT / SHOCK & DISPLACEMENT

#### Event / Shock

% of assessed settlements reportedly impacted by event or shock, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>2</sup>

Active conflict or violence	39%	<div></div>
COVID-19	100%	<div></div>
Drought / precipitation deficit	81%	<div></div>
Earthquake	0%	<div></div>
Heavy snow / avalanche	0%	<div></div>
Insect / locust	0%	<div></div>
Flood / heavy rain	0%	<div></div>
None of the above	0%	<div></div>

#### Displacement

In 6% of assessed settlements, KIs reported at least one household had reportedly been displaced due to an event or shock in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>3</sup>

% of assessed settlements by estimated prevalence of IDP and return-ee households that had reportedly arrived in the 3 months prior to data collection:



1) Three options maximum could be selected.  
2) Multiple options could be selected.  
3) In those settlements reportedly impacted by an event or a shock in the 3 months prior to data collection.  
4) In those settlements where the presence of areas that women and children avoid due to security reasons was reported.

### 🛡️ PROTECTION

#### Protection incidents

% of assessed settlements by reported protection incidents that have affected men, women, and children, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>2</sup>

	Men	Women	Children
Assaulted with a weapon	3%	0%	0%
Assaulted without a weapon	31%	0%	6%
Hindered to move freely	0%	0%	0%
Verbally threatened or intimidated	11%	3%	3%
None of the above	69%	97%	92%

In 0% of assessed settlements, at least one health care worker had reportedly been affected by a protection incident in the 3 months prior to data collection.

#### Child work and marriage

% of assessed settlements in which at least one child under the age of 16 had reportedly been working in the 3 months prior to data collection.



In 100% of assessed settlements, KIs reported at least one girl under the age of 16 had been married in the 3 months prior to data collection.

#### Gender-Based Violence

In 8% of assessed settlements, KIs reported the presence of areas in and around the settlement that women and children avoid due to security reasons in the 3 months prior to data collection.

Top 3 reported areas that women and children avoid due to security reasons in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>2,4</sup>

1. Markets	100%	<div></div>
2. No other areas reported		
3. No other areas reported		

#### Explosive hazards

In 0% of assessed settlements, KIs reported the presence of explosive hazards in or within 5km of the settlement in the 3 months prior to data collection.



### LIVELIHOODS AND IMPACT

#### Livelihoods

**Top 3 reported main sources of income** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>1</sup>



#### Impact on farming

In **10%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **more than a quarter of households experienced a large decrease in the volume of their production** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>2,3</sup>

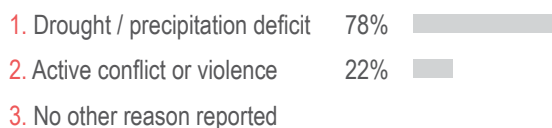
**Top 3 reported reasons that households experienced a large decrease in the volume of their production** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>4</sup>



#### Impact on livestock

In **0%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **more than a quarter of households experienced a large decrease in the number of livestock owned**, in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>2</sup>

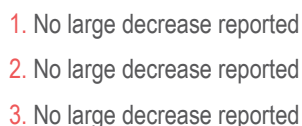
**Top 3 reported reasons that households experienced a large decrease in the number of livestock owned** in assessed settlements in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>4</sup>



#### Impact on employment

In **0%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **more than a quarter of households experienced a large decrease in availability of work** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>2</sup>

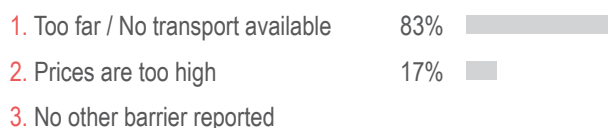
**Top 3 reported reasons that households experienced a large decrease in availability of work** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>4</sup>



### ACCESS TO MARKET

In **83%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **most residents did not have access to a market with NFI and winterization materials accessible within a one hour walking distance** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

In those settlements, **the most commonly reported reasons for no market access were:**<sup>1</sup>



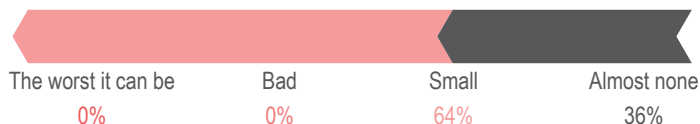
In **100%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **an increase in the price of staple food** in the settlement in the 3 months prior to data collection.

### FOOD SECURITY AND COPING STRATEGIES

#### Food security

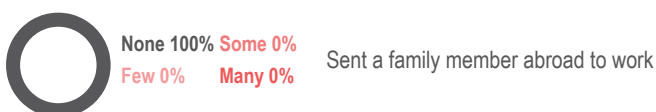
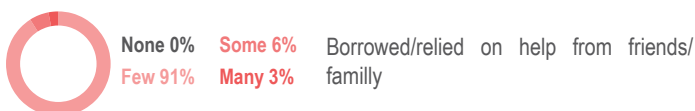
In **81%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported that **most residents were not able to access enough food to meet daily needs** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

**% of assessed settlements by reported level of hunger for most residents, in the 3 months prior to data collection:**<sup>5</sup>



#### Coping strategies

**% of assessed settlements in which KIs reported no, few, some, or many households were engaging in the following coping strategies when food or money to buy food was not available** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>6</sup>



1) Only one option could be selected.  
2) In those settlements reporting farming, livestock or employment as one of the 3 main income sources in the settlement.  
3) A large decrease means a decrease of 50% or more of the volume of the production.  
4) In settlements where at least one household reportedly experienced a decrease in the volume of production, number of livestock owned or availability of work.  
5) Almost none: almost no hunger; small: hunger is small, strategies are available to cope with the reduced access to food; bad: hunger is bad, limited options to cope with the reduced access to food; worst: hunger is the worst it can be, it caused many deaths  
6) Few (1-25%); Some (26-50%); Many (more than 50%)

### ACCESS TO BASIC SERVICES

#### Health

In **92%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **most people did not have access to a comprehensive health facility in or next to the settlement** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

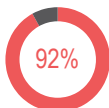
**Top 2 reported types of comprehensive health facilities** accessible from assessed settlements:

1. Public clinic (BHC, CHC) 8%
2. No other facility reported

**Top 3 reported barriers to health services access**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>1,2</sup>

1. Disruption of services (COVID) 100%
2. Medical staff refuse treatment 100%
3. Insufficient female medical staff 67%

% of assessed settlements in which KIs reported **most residents did not have access to medicine**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:



#### Nutrition

In **100%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **they were not aware of the presence of a nutrition facility in the area**. In areas where a nutrition facility was reported, **0%** of KIs reported **most residents were not able to access the facility** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

**Top 3 reported barriers to nutrition treatment services access**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>1,2</sup>

1. No facility reported
2. No facility reported
3. No facility reported

#### Education

In **100%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **the absence of government schools accessible to most children in the settlement** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

In **44%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **the absence of religious schools accessible to most children in the settlement** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

1) In those settlements where the presence of a facility was reported.  
2) Multiple options could be selected.  
3) Only one option could be selected.  
4) Emergency shelters built by NGOs (tents, huts, kodai, kapa) ; Open space or makeshift shelter (tents, huts, kodai, kapa) ; Collective center (building not intended for living) ; Transitional shelter built by NGOs (pakhsa, bricks) ; Permanent shelter with poor materials (pakhsa, sun-dried bricks) ; Permanent shelter with robust materials (fired-bricks, concrete, stone).  
5) Overcrowding (more than 4 persons in a single room) ; Substandard accommodation (no proper roof, doors, walls or windows).  
6) A large number means more than 25% of the shelters in the settlement.  
7) In those settlements which reportedly had received assistance in the 3 months prior to data collection.

### SHELTER

**Top 3 reported shelter types used by most residents** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3,4</sup>

1. Transitional shelter 100%
2. No other shelter type reported
3. No other shelter type reported

**Top 3 reported shelter-related concerns among residents** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>2,5</sup>

1. No private space for women / girls 100%
2. Unable to afford construction / labour 94%
3. Overcrowding 56%

In **0%** of assessed settlements, a large number of shelters had been **reportedly destroyed or severely damaged** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>6</sup> In **0%** of assessed settlements, **none of the destroyed shelters have reportedly been repaired**.

### WATER, HYGIENE & SANITATION

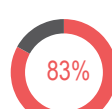
**Top 3 reported water sources used by most residents** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3</sup>

1. Surface water (river/irrigation) 83%
2. Spring, well or kariz (unprotected) 17%
3. No other water source reported

% of assessed settlements in which KIs reported **most people were not able to access soap in the market** in the 3 months prior to data collection:



% of assessed settlements in which KIs reported **most people did not have access to a functional latrine facility**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:



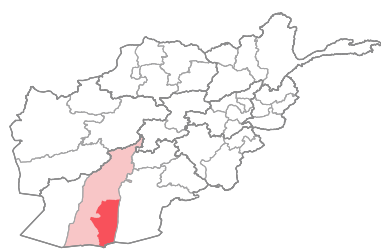
### ACCOUNTABILITY TO AFFECTED POPULATION

In **0%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported that **at least one resident had received assistance** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

**Top 3 reported types of assistance received** in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>2,7</sup>

1. No assistance reported
2. No assistance reported
3. No assistance reported

In **69%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **loud speaker as the most preferred means of obtaining information** in the 3 months prior to data collection.



# of assessed settlements:  
**21 out of 200**

### ★ PRIORITY NEEDS

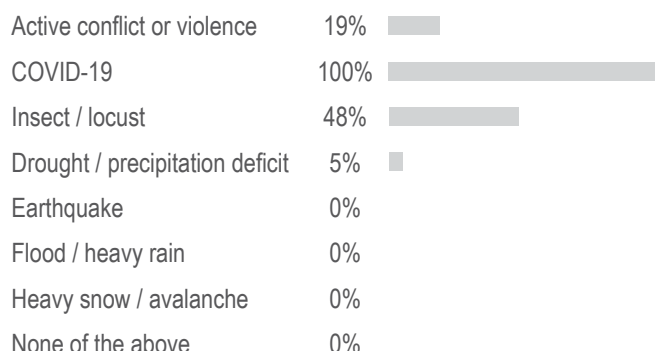
**Top 3 reported priority needs** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>1</sup>



### ➔ EVENT / SHOCK & DISPLACEMENT

#### Event / Shock

% of assessed settlements **reportedly impacted by event or shock**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>2</sup>



#### Displacement

In **0%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **at least one household had reportedly been displaced due to an event or shock** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>3</sup>

% of assessed settlements **by estimated prevalence of IDP and return-ee households that had reportedly arrived** in the 3 months prior to data collection:



1) Three options maximum could be selected.  
2) Multiple options could be selected.  
3) In those settlements reportedly impacted by an event or a shock in the 3 months prior to data collection.  
4) In those settlements where the presence of areas that women and children avoid due to security reasons was reported.

### 🛡️ PROTECTION

#### Protection incidents

% of assessed settlements by **reported protection incidents that have affected men, women, and children**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>2</sup>

	Men	Women	Children
Assaulted with a weapon	0%	0%	0%
Assaulted without a weapon	0%	0%	5%
Hindered to move freely	14%	81%	14%
Verbally threatened or intimidated	76%	52%	71%
None of the above	0%	0%	0%

In **19%** of assessed settlements, **at least one health care worker had reportedly been affected by a protection incident** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

#### Child work and marriage

% of assessed settlements in which **at least one child under the age of 16 had reportedly been working** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

Boys

100%

Girls

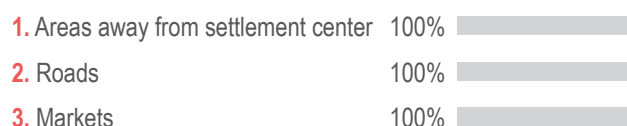
100%

In **100%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **at least one girl under the age of 16 had been married** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

#### Gender-Based Violence

In **100%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported the **presence of areas in and around the settlement that women and children avoid due to security reasons** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

**Top 3 reported areas that women and children avoid due to security reasons** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>2,4</sup>




#### Explosive hazards

In **10%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported the **presence of explosive hazards in or within 5km of the settlement** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

### LIVELIHOODS AND IMPACT

#### Livelihoods




**Top 3 reported main sources of income** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>1</sup>

1. Farming 100% 
2. No other main source reported
3. No other main source reported

#### Impact on farming

In **100%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **more than a quarter of households experienced a large decrease in the volume of their production** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>2,3</sup>

**Top 3 reported reasons that households experienced a large decrease in the volume of their production** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>4</sup>

1. COVID-19 48% 
2. Insect / locust 48% 
3. Drought / precipitation deficit 5% 

#### Impact on livestock

In **100%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **more than a quarter of households experienced a large decrease in the number of livestock owned**, in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>2</sup>

**Top 3 reported reasons that households experienced a large decrease in the number of livestock owned** in assessed settlements in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>4</sup>

1. COVID-19 57% 
2. Insect / locust 38% 
3. Drought / precipitation deficit 5% 

#### Impact on employment

In **0%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **more than a quarter of households experienced a large decrease in availability of work** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>2</sup>


**Top 3 reported reasons that households experienced a large decrease in availability of work** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>4</sup>

1. No large decrease reported
2. No large decrease reported
3. No large decrease reported

### ACCESS TO MARKET

In **5%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **most residents did not have access to a market with NFI and winterization materials accessible within a one hour walking distance** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

In those settlements, **the most commonly reported reasons for no market access** were:<sup>1</sup>

1. Too far / No transport available 100% 
2. No other barrier reported
3. No other barrier reported

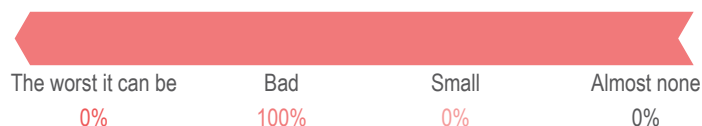
In **100%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **an increase in the price of staple food** in the settlement in the 3 months prior to data collection.

### FOOD SECURITY AND COPING STRATEGIES

#### Food security

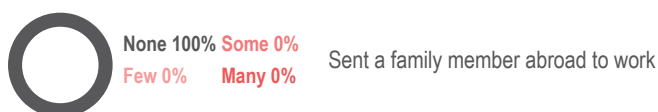
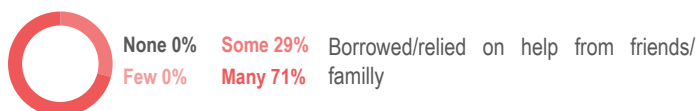
In **100%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported that **most residents were not able to access enough food to meet daily needs** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

% of assessed settlements by reported **level of hunger for most residents**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>5</sup>



#### Coping strategies

% of assessed settlements in which KIs reported no, few, some, or many households **were engaging in the following coping strategies when food or money to buy food was not available** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>6</sup>



- 1) Only one option could be selected.
- 2) In those settlements reporting farming, livestock or employment as one of the 3 main income sources in the settlement.
- 3) A large decrease means a decrease of 50% or more of the volume of the production.
- 4) In settlements where at least one household reportedly experienced a decrease in the volume of production, number of livestock owned or availability of work.
- 5) Almost none: almost no hunger; small: hunger is small, strategies are available to cope with the reduced access to food; bad: hunger is bad, limited options to cope with the reduced access to food; worst: hunger is the worst it can be, it caused many deaths
- 6) Few (1-25%); Some (26-50%); Many (more than 50%)



### ACCESS TO BASIC SERVICES

#### Health

In **0%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **most people did not have access to a comprehensive health facility in or next to the settlement** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

**Top 2 reported types of comprehensive health facilities** accessible from assessed settlements:

- |                             |     |                                 |
|-----------------------------|-----|---------------------------------|
| 1. Public clinic (BHC, CHC) | 86% | <div style="width: 86%;"></div> |
| 2. Private clinic           | 14% | <div style="width: 14%;"></div> |

**Top 3 reported barriers to health services access**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>1,2</sup>

- |   |     |                                 |
|---|-----|---------------------------------|
| 1. Insufficient female medical staff    | 95% | <div style="width: 95%;"></div> |
| 2. Cost of services / medicine too high | 95% | <div style="width: 95%;"></div> |
| 3. Unable to reach (transport issues)   | 86% | <div style="width: 86%;"></div> |

% of assessed settlements in which KIs reported **most residents did not have access to medicine**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:

100%

#### Nutrition

In **91%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **they were not aware of the presence of a nutrition facility in the area**. In areas where a nutrition facility was reported, **50%** of KIs reported **most residents were not able to access the facility** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

**Top 3 reported barriers to nutrition treatment services access**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>1,2</sup>

- |                                 |      |                                  |
|---------------------------------|------|----------------------------------|
| 1. Treatments are too expensive | 100% | <div style="width: 100%;"></div> |
| 2. No other barrier reported    |      |                                  |
| 3. No other barrier reported    |      |                                  |

#### Education

In **100%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **the absence of government schools accessible to most children in the settlement** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

In **0%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **the absence of religious schools accessible to most children in the settlement** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

1) In those settlements where the presence of a facility was reported.  
2) Multiple options could be selected.  
3) Only one option could be selected.  
4) Emergency shelters built by NGOs (tents, huts, kodai, kapa) ; Open space or makeshift shelter (tents, huts, kodai, kapa) ; Collective center (building not intended for living) ; Transitional shelter build by NGOs (pakhsa, bricks) ; Permanent shelter with poor materials (pakhsa, sun-dried bricks) ; Permanent shelter with robust materials (fired-bricks, concrete, stone).  
5) Overcrowding (more than 4 persons in a single room) ; Substandard accommodation (no proper roof, doors, walls or windows).  
6) A large number means more than 25% of the shelters in the settlement.  
7) In those settlements which reportedly had received assistance in the 3 months prior to data collection.

### SHELTER

**Top 3 reported shelter types used by most residents** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3,4</sup>

- |                                   |      |                                  |
|-----------------------------------|------|----------------------------------|
| 1. Transitional shelter           | 100% | <div style="width: 100%;"></div> |
| 2. No other shelter type reported |      |                                  |
| 3. No other shelter type reported |      |                                  |

**Top 3 reported shelter-related concerns among residents** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>2,5</sup>

- |   |      |                                  |
|---|------|----------------------------------|
| 1. Unable to afford construction / labour | 100% | <div style="width: 100%;"></div> |
| 2. Leaks during light or heavy rain       | 95%  | <div style="width: 95%;"></div>  |
| 3. Overcrowding                           | 81%  | <div style="width: 81%;"></div>  |

In **0%** of assessed settlements, a large number of shelters had been **reportedly destroyed or severely damaged** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>6</sup> In **0%** of assessed settlements, **none of the destroyed shelters have reportedly been repaired**.

### WATER, HYGIENE & SANITATION

**Top 3 reported water sources used by most residents** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3</sup>

- |                                     |     |                                 |
|-------------------------------------|-----|---------------------------------|
| 1. Surface water (river/irrigation) | 86% | <div style="width: 86%;"></div> |
| 2. Well pump / hand pump (private)  | 14% | <div style="width: 14%;"></div> |
| 3. No other water source reported   |     |                                 |

% of assessed settlements in which KIs reported **most people were not able to access soap in the market** in the 3 months prior to data collection:

29%

% of assessed settlements in which KIs reported **most people did not have access to a functional latrine facility**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:

100%

### ACCOUNTABILITY TO AFFECTED POPULATION

In **0%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported that **at least one resident had received assistance** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

**Top 3 reported types of assistance received** in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>2,7</sup>

- |                           |  |
|---------------------------|--|
| 1. No assistance reported |  |
| 2. No assistance reported |  |
| 3. No assistance reported |  |

In **100%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **face-to-face communication as the most preferred means of obtaining information** in the 3 months prior to data collection.



# of assessed settlements:  
**36 out of 154**

### ★ PRIORITY NEEDS

Top 3 reported priority needs in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>1</sup>

1. Education for children under 18	83%	<div></div>
2. Protection	75%	<div></div>
3. Healthcare	61%	<div></div>

### ➔ EVENT / SHOCK & DISPLACEMENT

#### Event / Shock

% of assessed settlements reportedly impacted by event or shock, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>2</sup>

Active conflict or violence	100%	<div></div>
COVID-19	100%	<div></div>
Drought / precipitation deficit	0%	<div></div>
Heavy snow / avalanche	0%	<div></div>
Earthquake	0%	<div></div>
Insect / locust	0%	<div></div>
Flood / heavy rain	0%	<div></div>
None of the above	0%	<div></div>

#### Displacement

In **22%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **at least one household had reportedly been displaced due to an event or shock** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>3</sup>

% of assessed settlements by estimated prevalence of IDP and return-ee households that had reportedly arrived in the 3 months prior to data collection:



1) Three options maximum could be selected.  
2) Multiple options could be selected.  
3) In those settlements reportedly impacted by an event or a shock in the 3 months prior to data collection.  
4) In those settlements where the presence of areas that women and children avoid due to security reasons was reported.

### 🛡️ PROTECTION

#### Protection incidents

% of assessed settlements by **reported protection incidents that have affected men, women, and children**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>2</sup>

	Men	Women	Children
Assaulted with a weapon	97%	0%	6%
Assaulted without a weapon	0%	0%	94%
Hindered to move freely	100%	100%	100%
Verbally threatened or intimidated	100%	100%	100%
None of the above	0%	0%	0%

In **100%** of assessed settlements, **at least one health care worker had reportedly been affected by a protection incident** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

#### Child work and marriage

% of assessed settlements in which **at least one child under the age of 16 had reportedly been working** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

Boys

100%

Girls

100%

In **0%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **at least one girl under the age of 16 had been married** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

#### Gender-Based Violence

In **100%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported the **presence of areas in and around the settlement that women and children avoid due to security reasons** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

Top 3 reported areas that women and children avoid due to security reasons in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>2,4</sup>

1. Markets	100%	<div></div>
2. Health facilities	100%	<div></div>
3. Areas away from settlement center	11%	<div></div>

#### Explosive hazards

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

### LIVELIHOODS AND IMPACT

#### Livelihoods

**Top 3 reported main sources of income** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>1</sup>

1. Formal / Informal employment	36%	<div></div>
2. Farming	36%	<div></div>
3. Small business	28%	<div></div>

#### Impact on farming

In **12%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **more than a quarter of households experienced a large decrease in the volume of their production** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>2,3</sup>

**Top 3 reported reasons that households experienced a large decrease in the volume of their production** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>4</sup>

1. Active conflict or violence	100%	<div></div>
2. No other reason reported		
3. No other reason reported		

#### Impact on livestock

In **0%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **more than a quarter of households experienced a large decrease in the number of livestock owned**, in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>2</sup>

**Top 3 reported reasons that households experienced a large decrease in the number of livestock owned** in assessed settlements in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>4</sup>

1. Active conflict or violence	94%	<div></div>
2. COVID-19	6%	<div></div>
3. No other reason reported		

#### Impact on employment

In **3%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **more than a quarter of households experienced a large decrease in availability of work** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>2</sup>

**Top 3 reported reasons that households experienced a large decrease in availability of work** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>4</sup>

1. COVID-19	96%	<div></div>
2. Active conflict or violence	4%	<div></div>
3. No other reason reported		

### ACCESS TO MARKET

In **0%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **most residents did not have access to a market with NFI and winterization materials accessible within a one hour walking distance** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

In those settlements, **the most commonly reported reasons for no market access** were:<sup>1</sup>

1. No barrier reported
2. No barrier reported
3. No barrier reported

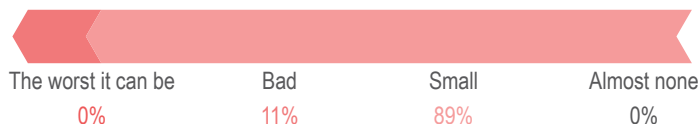
In **100%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **an increase in the price of staple food** in the settlement in the 3 months prior to data collection.

### FOOD SECURITY AND COPING STRATEGIES

#### Food security

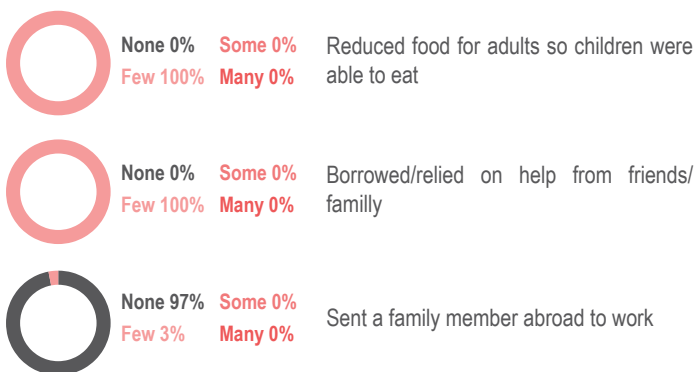
In **11%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported that **most residents were not able to access enough food to meet daily needs** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

% of assessed settlements by reported **level of hunger for most residents**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>5</sup>



#### Coping strategies

% of assessed settlements in which KIs reported no, few, some, or many households **were engaging in the following coping strategies when food or money to buy food was not available** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>6</sup>



- 1) Only one option could be selected.
- 2) In those settlements reporting farming, livestock or employment as one of the 3 main income sources in the settlement.
- 3) A large decrease means a decrease of 50% or more of the volume of the production.
- 4) In settlements where at least one household reportedly experienced a decrease in the volume of production, number of livestock owned or availability of work.
- 5) Almost none: almost no hunger; small: hunger is small, strategies are available to cope with the reduced access to food; bad: hunger is bad, limited options to cope with the reduced access to food; worst: hunger is the worst it can be, it caused many deaths
- 6) Few (1-25%); Some (26-50%); Many (more than 50%)

### ACCESS TO BASIC SERVICES

#### Health

In **0%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **most people did not have access to a comprehensive health facility in or next to the settlement** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

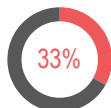
**Top 2 reported types of comprehensive health facilities** accessible from assessed settlements:

1. Public clinic (BHC, CHC) 89%
2. Public hospital 11%

**Top 3 reported barriers to health services access**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>1,2</sup>

1. Fear of COVID in facilities/of stigma 94%
2. Insufficient female medical staff 75%
3. Problems with documentation 64%

% of assessed settlements in which KIs reported **most residents did not have access to medicine**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:



#### Nutrition

In **33%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **they were not aware of the presence of a nutrition facility in the area**. In areas where a nutrition facility was reported, **0%** of KIs reported **most residents were not able to access the facility** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

**Top 3 reported barriers to nutrition treatment services access**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>1,2</sup>

1. No barrier reported
2. No barrier reported
3. No barrier reported

#### Education

In **22%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **the absence of government schools accessible to most children in the settlement** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

In **22%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **the absence of religious schools accessible to most children in the settlement** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

1) In those settlements where the presence of a facility was reported.  
2) Multiple options could be selected.  
3) Only one option could be selected.  
4) Emergency shelters built by NGOs (tents, huts, kodai, kapa) ; Open space or makeshift shelter (tents, huts, kodai, kapa) ; Collective center (building not intended for living) ; Transitional shelter build by NGOs (pakhsa, bricks) ; Permanent shelter with poor materials (pakhsa, sun-dried bricks) ; Permanent shelter with robust materials (fired-bricks, concrete, stone).  
5) Overcrowding (more than 4 persons in a single room) ; Substandard accommodation (no proper roof, doors, walls or windows).  
6) A large number means more than 25% of the shelters in the settlement.  
7) In those settlements which reportedly had received assistance in the 3 months prior to data collection.

### SHELTER

**Top 3 reported shelter types used by most residents** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3,4</sup>

1. Permanent shelter (poor materials) 81%
2. Unfinished shelter (house) 19%
3. No other shelter type reported

**Top 3 reported shelter-related concerns among residents** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>2,5</sup>

1. Leaks during light or heavy rain 97%
2. Overcrowding 89%
3. Unable to afford rent 69%

In **0%** of assessed settlements, a **large number of shelters had been reportedly destroyed or severely damaged** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>6</sup> In **80%** of assessed settlements, **none of the destroyed shelters have reportedly been repaired**.

### WATER, HYGIENE & SANITATION

**Top 3 reported water sources used by most residents** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3</sup>

1. Well pump / hand pump (private) 67%
2. Surface water (river/irrigation) 22%
3. Well pump / hand pump (public) 11%

% of assessed settlements in which KIs reported **most people were not able to access soap in the market** in the 3 months prior to data collection:



% of assessed settlements in which KIs reported **most people did not have access to a functional latrine facility**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:



### ACCOUNTABILITY TO AFFECTED POPULATION

In **0%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported that **at least one resident had received assistance** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

**Top 3 reported types of assistance received** in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>2,7</sup>

1. No assistance reported
2. No assistance reported
3. No assistance reported

In **47%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **Social media as the most preferred means of obtaining information** in the 3 months prior to data collection.





# of assessed settlements:  
**31 out of 136**

### ★ PRIORITY NEEDS

**Top 3 reported priority needs** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>1</sup>

1. Education for children under 18	100%	<div></div>
2. Protection	94%	<div></div>
3. Hygiene and sanitation	39%	<div></div>

### ➔ EVENT / SHOCK & DISPLACEMENT

#### Event / Shock

% of assessed settlements **reportedly impacted by event or shock**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>2</sup>

Active conflict or violence	100%	<div></div>
COVID-19	100%	<div></div>
Heavy snow / avalanche	0%	<div></div>
Drought / precipitation deficit	0%	<div></div>
Insect / locust	0%	<div></div>
Flood / heavy rain	0%	<div></div>
Earthquake	0%	<div></div>
None of the above	0%	<div></div>

#### Displacement

In **100%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **at least one household had reportedly been displaced due to an event or shock** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>3</sup>

% of assessed settlements **by estimated prevalence of IDP and return-ee households that had reportedly arrived** in the 3 months prior to data collection:



1) Three options maximum could be selected.  
2) Multiple options could be selected.  
3) In those settlements reportedly impacted by an event or a shock in the 3 months prior to data collection.  
4) In those settlements where the presence of areas that women and children avoid due to security reasons was reported.

### 🛡️ PROTECTION

#### Protection incidents

% of assessed settlements by **reported protection incidents that have affected men, women, and children**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>2</sup>

	Men	Women	Children
Assaulted with a weapon	61%	13%	7%
Assaulted without a weapon	90%	90%	71%
Hindered to move freely	3%	0%	0%
Verbally threatened or intimidated	97%	97%	84%
None of the above	0%	0%	0%

In **100%** of assessed settlements, **at least one health care worker had reportedly been affected by a protection incident** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

#### Child work and marriage

% of assessed settlements in which **at least one child under the age of 16 had reportedly been working** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

Boys

100%

Girls

100%

In **36%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **at least one girl under the age of 16 had been married** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

#### Gender-Based Violence

In **100%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported the **presence of areas in and around the settlement that women and children avoid due to security reasons** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

**Top 3 reported areas that women and children avoid due to security reasons** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>2,4</sup>

1. Markets	81%	<div></div>
2. Areas away from settlement center	19%	<div></div>
3. No other areas reported		

#### Explosive hazards

In **97%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported the **presence of explosive hazards in or within 5km of the settlement** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

### LIVELIHOODS AND IMPACT

#### Livelihoods

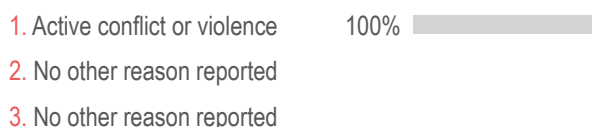
**Top 3 reported main sources of income** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>1</sup>



#### Impact on farming

In **50%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **more than a quarter of households experienced a large decrease in the volume of their production** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>2,3</sup>

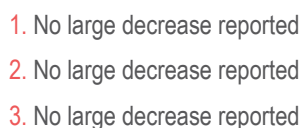
**Top 3 reported reasons that households experienced a large decrease in the volume of their production** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>4</sup>



#### Impact on livestock

In **0%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **more than a quarter of households experienced a large decrease in the number of livestock owned**, in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>2</sup>

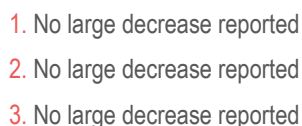
**Top 3 reported reasons that households experienced a large decrease in the number of livestock owned** in assessed settlements in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>4</sup>



#### Impact on employment

In **0%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **more than a quarter of households experienced a large decrease in availability of work** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>2</sup>

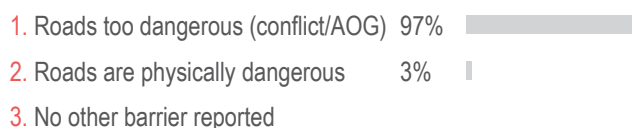
**Top 3 reported reasons that households experienced a large decrease in availability of work** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>4</sup>



### ACCESS TO MARKET

In **97%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **most residents did not have access to a market with NFI and winterization materials accessible within a one hour walking distance** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

In those settlements, **the most commonly reported reasons for no market access** were:<sup>1</sup>



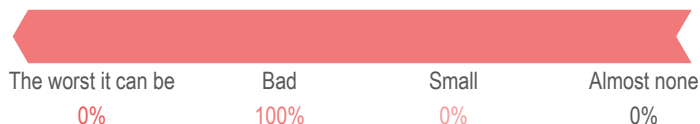
In **100%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **an increase in the price of staple food** in the settlement in the 3 months prior to data collection.

### FOOD SECURITY AND COPING STRATEGIES

#### Food security

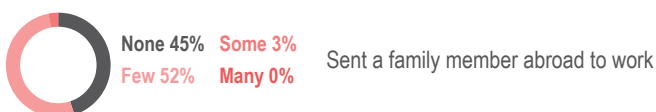
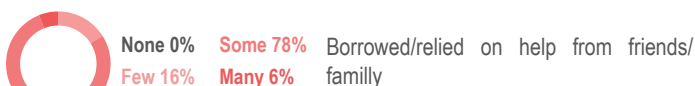
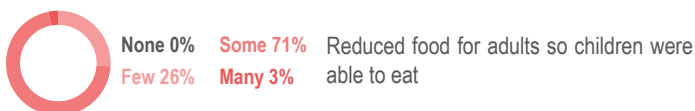
In **100%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported that **most residents were not able to access enough food to meet daily needs** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

% of assessed settlements by reported **level of hunger for most residents**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>5</sup>



#### Coping strategies

% of assessed settlements in which KIs reported no, few, some, or many households **were engaging in the following coping strategies when food or money to buy food was not available** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>6</sup>



1) Only one option could be selected.  
2) In those settlements reporting farming, livestock or employment as one of the 3 main income sources in the settlement.  
3) A large decrease means a decrease of 50% or more of the volume of the production.  
4) In settlements where at least one household reportedly experienced a decrease in the volume of production, number of livestock owned or availability of work.  
5) Almost none: almost no hunger; small: hunger is small, strategies are available to cope with the reduced access to food; bad: hunger is bad, limited options to cope with the reduced access to food; worst: hunger is the worst it can be, it caused many deaths  
6) Few (1-25%); Some (26-50%); Many (more than 50%)

### ACCESS TO BASIC SERVICES



#### Health

In **87%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **most people did not have access to a comprehensive health facility in or next to the settlement** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

**Top 2 reported types of comprehensive health facilities** accessible from assessed settlements:

1. Private clinic 7% 
2. Private hospital 3% 

**Top 3 reported barriers to health services access**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>1,2</sup>

1. Cost of services / medicine too high 75% 
2. Facilities have been forcibly closed 25% 
3. No other barrier reported

% of assessed settlements in which KIs reported **most residents did not have access to medicine**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:

100% 

#### Nutrition

In **100%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **they were not aware of the presence of a nutrition facility in the area**. In areas where a nutrition facility was reported, **0%** of KIs reported **most residents were not able to access the facility** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

**Top 3 reported barriers to nutrition treatment services access**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>1,2</sup>

1. No facility reported
2. No facility reported
3. No facility reported

#### Education


In **97%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **the absence of government schools accessible to most children in the settlement** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

In **94%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **the absence of religious schools accessible to most children in the settlement** in the 3 months prior to data collection.




1) In those settlements where the presence of a facility was reported.  
2) Multiple options could be selected.  
3) Only one option could be selected.  
4) Emergency shelters built by NGOs (tents, huts, kodai, kapa) ; Open space or makeshift shelter (tents, huts, kodai, kapa) ; Collective center (building not intended for living) ; Transitional shelter build by NGOs (pakhsa, bricks) ; Permanent shelter with poor materials (pakhsa, sun-dried bricks) ; Permanent shelter with robust materials (fired-bricks, concrete, stone).  
5) Overcrowding (more than 4 persons in a single room) ; Substandard accommodation (no proper roof, doors, walls or windows).  
6) A large number means more than 25% of the shelters in the settlement.  
7) In those settlements which reportedly had received assistance in the 3 months prior to data collection.

### SHELTER

**Top 3 reported shelter types used by most residents** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3,4</sup>

1. Transitional shelter 100% 
2. No other shelter type reported
3. No other shelter type reported



**Top 3 reported shelter-related concerns among residents** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>2,5</sup>

1. No insulation / heating 97% 
2. Leaks during light or heavy rain 90% 
3. Substandard accommodation 39% 

In **81%** of assessed settlements, **a large number of shelters had been reportedly destroyed or severely damaged** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>6</sup> In **16%** of assessed settlements, **none of the destroyed shelters have reportedly been repaired**.

### WATER, HYGIENE & SANITATION

**Top 3 reported water sources used by most residents** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3</sup>

1. Spring, well or kariz (unprotected) 97% 
2. Well pump / hand pump (private) 3% 
3. No other water source reported

% of assessed settlements in which KIs reported **most people were not able to access soap in the market** in the 3 months prior to data collection:

0% 

% of assessed settlements in which KIs reported **most people did not have access to a functional latrine facility**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:

97% 

### ACCOUNTABILITY TO AFFECTED POPULATION

In **0%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported that **at least one resident had received assistance** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

**Top 3 reported types of assistance received** in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>2,7</sup>

1. No assistance reported
2. No assistance reported
3. No assistance reported

In **100%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **radio as the most preferred means of obtaining information** in the 3 months prior to data collection.



# of assessed settlements:  
**18 out of 93**

### ★ PRIORITY NEEDS

**Top 3 reported priority needs** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>1</sup>

1. Seed or other agricultural input	100%	<div></div>
2. Food	100%	<div></div>
3. Healthcare	83%	<div></div>

### ➔ EVENT / SHOCK & DISPLACEMENT

#### Event / Shock

% of assessed settlements **reportedly impacted by event or shock**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>2</sup>

Active conflict or violence	100%	<div></div>
COVID-19	0%	<div></div>
Drought / precipitation deficit	0%	<div></div>
Earthquake	0%	<div></div>
Heavy snow / avalanche	0%	<div></div>
Insect / locust	0%	<div></div>
Flood / heavy rain	0%	<div></div>
None of the above	0%	<div></div>

#### Displacement

In **56%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **at least one household had reportedly been displaced due to an event or shock** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>3</sup>

% of assessed settlements **by estimated prevalence of IDP and return-ee households that had reportedly arrived** in the 3 months prior to data collection:



1) Three options maximum could be selected.  
2) Multiple options could be selected.  
3) In those settlements reportedly impacted by an event or a shock in the 3 months prior to data collection.  
4) In those settlements where the presence of areas that women and children avoid due to security reasons was reported.

### 🛡️ PROTECTION

#### Protection incidents

% of assessed settlements by **reported protection incidents that have affected men, women, and children**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>2</sup>

	Men	Women	Children
Assaulted with a weapon	17%	0%	0%
Assaulted without a weapon	6%	0%	11%
Hindered to move freely	11%	17%	11%
Verbally threatened or intimidated	11%	0%	6%
None of the above	0%	83%	0%

In **6%** of assessed settlements, **at least one health care worker had reportedly been affected by a protection incident** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

#### Child work and marriage

% of assessed settlements in which **at least one child under the age of 16 had reportedly been working** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

Boys

100%

Girls

100%

In **100%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **at least one girl under the age of 16 had been married** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

#### Gender-Based Violence

In **22%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported the **presence of areas in and around the settlement that women and children avoid due to security reasons** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

**Top 3 reported areas that women and children avoid due to security reasons** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>2,4</sup>

1. Areas away from settlement center	100%	<div></div>
2. Markets	75%	<div></div>
3. No other areas reported		

#### Explosive hazards


In **6%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported the **presence of explosive hazards in or within 5km of the settlement** in the 3 months prior to data collection.



### LIVELIHOODS AND IMPACT

#### Livelihoods


**Top 3 reported main sources of income** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>1</sup>

1. Farming 100% 
2. No other main source reported
3. No other main source reported

#### Impact on farming

In **67%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **more than a quarter of households experienced a large decrease in the volume of their production** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>2,3</sup>

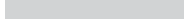
**Top 3 reported reasons that households experienced a large decrease in the volume of their production** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>4</sup>

1. Active conflict or violence 100% 
2. No other reason reported
3. No other reason reported

#### Impact on livestock

In **29%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **more than a quarter of households experienced a large decrease in the number of livestock owned**, in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>2</sup>

**Top 3 reported reasons that households experienced a large decrease in the number of livestock owned** in assessed settlements in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>4</sup>

1. Active conflict or violence 100% 
2. No other reason reported
3. No other reason reported

#### Impact on employment

In **0%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **more than a quarter of households experienced a large decrease in availability of work** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>2</sup>



**Top 3 reported reasons that households experienced a large decrease in availability of work** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>4</sup>

1. No large decrease reported
2. No large decrease reported
3. No large decrease reported

### ACCESS TO MARKET

In **17%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **most residents did not have access to a market with NFI and winterization materials accessible within a one hour walking distance** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

In those settlements, **the most commonly reported reasons for no market access** were:<sup>1</sup>

1. Too far / No transport available 67% 
2. Roads too dangerous (conflict/AOG) 33% 
3. No other barrier reported

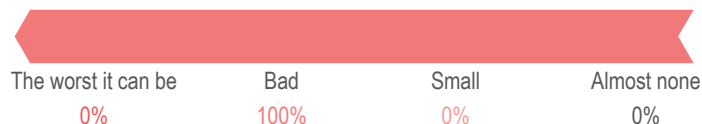
In **100%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **an increase in the price of staple food** in the settlement in the 3 months prior to data collection.

### FOOD SECURITY AND COPING STRATEGIES

#### Food security

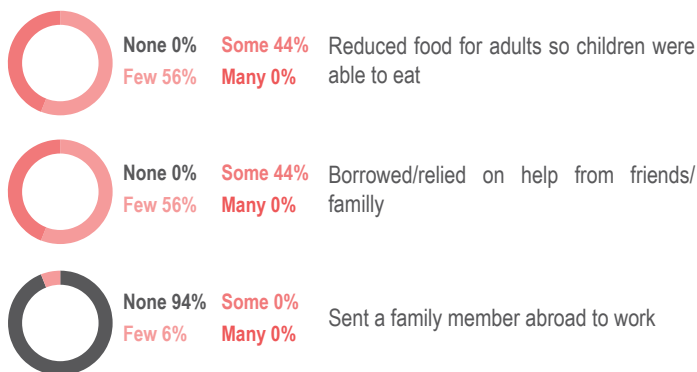
In **0%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported that **most residents were not able to access enough food to meet daily needs** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

% of assessed settlements by reported **level of hunger for most residents**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>5</sup>



#### Coping strategies

% of assessed settlements in which KIs reported no, few, some, or many households **were engaging in the following coping strategies when food or money to buy food was not available** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>6</sup>



- 1) Only one option could be selected.
- 2) In those settlements reporting farming, livestock or employment as one of the 3 main income sources in the settlement.
- 3) A large decrease means a decrease of 50% or more of the volume of the production.
- 4) In settlements where at least one household reportedly experienced a decrease in the volume of production, number of livestock owned or availability of work.
- 5) Almost none: almost no hunger; small: hunger is small, strategies are available to cope with the reduced access to food; bad: hunger is bad, limited options to cope with the reduced access to food; worst: hunger is the worst it can be, it caused many deaths
- 6) Few (1-25%); Some (26-50%); Many (more than 50%)

### ACCESS TO BASIC SERVICES

#### Health

In **0%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **most people did not have access to a comprehensive health facility in or next to the settlement** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

**Top 2 reported types of comprehensive health facilities** accessible from assessed settlements:

1. Private clinic 56%
2. Public clinic (BHC, CHC) 33%

**Top 3 reported barriers to health services access**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>1,2</sup>

1. Roads / presence at facilities unsafe 50%
2. Insufficient female medical staff 50%
3. Cost of services / medicine too high 17%

% of assessed settlements in which KIs reported **most residents did not have access to medicine**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:



#### Nutrition

In **67%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **they were not aware of the presence of a nutrition facility in the area**. In areas where a nutrition facility was reported, **0%** of KIs reported **most residents were not able to access the facility** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

**Top 3 reported barriers to nutrition treatment services access**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>1,2</sup>

1. No barrier reported
2. No barrier reported
3. No barrier reported

#### Education

In **44%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **the absence of government schools accessible to most children in the settlement** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

In **0%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **the absence of religious schools accessible to most children in the settlement** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

1) In those settlements where the presence of a facility was reported.  
2) Multiple options could be selected.  
3) Only one option could be selected.  
4) Emergency shelters built by NGOs (tents, huts, kodai, kapa) ; Open space or makeshift shelter (tents, huts, kodai, kapa) ; Collective center (building not intended for living) ; Transitional shelter built by NGOs (pakhsa, bricks) ; Permanent shelter with poor materials (pakhsa, sun-dried bricks) ; Permanent shelter with robust materials (fired-bricks, concrete, stone).  
5) Overcrowding (more than 4 persons in a single room) ; Substandard accommodation (no proper roof, doors, walls or windows).  
6) A large number means more than 25% of the shelters in the settlement.  
7) In those settlements which reportedly had received assistance in the 3 months prior to data collection.

### SHELTER

**Top 3 reported shelter types used by most residents** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3,4</sup>

1. Transitional shelter 100%
2. No other shelter type reported
3. No other shelter type reported

**Top 3 reported shelter-related concerns among residents** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>2,5</sup>

1. Leaks during light or heavy rain 67%
2. No insulation / heating 56%
3. Overcrowding 28%

In **0%** of assessed settlements, a large number of shelters had been **reportedly destroyed or severely damaged** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>6</sup> In **60%** of assessed settlements, **none of the destroyed shelters have reportedly been repaired**.

### WATER, HYGIENE & SANITATION

**Top 3 reported water sources used by most residents** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3</sup>

1. Surface water (river/irrigation) 100%
2. No other water source reported
3. No other water source reported

% of assessed settlements in which KIs reported **most people were not able to access soap in the market** in the 3 months prior to data collection:



% of assessed settlements in which KIs reported **most people did not have access to a functional latrine facility**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:



### ACCOUNTABILITY TO AFFECTED POPULATION

In **0%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported that **at least one resident had received assistance** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

**Top 3 reported types of assistance received** in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>2,7</sup>

1. No assistance reported
2. No assistance reported
3. No assistance reported

In **89%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **face-to-face communication as the most preferred means of obtaining information** in the 3 months prior to data collection.



# of assessed settlements:  
**30 out of 358**

### ★ PRIORITY NEEDS

**Top 3 reported priority needs** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>1</sup>

1. Education for children under 18	87%	<div></div>
2. Healthcare	83%	<div></div>
3. Hygiene and sanitation	43%	<div></div>

### ➔ EVENT / SHOCK & DISPLACEMENT

#### Event / Shock

% of assessed settlements **reportedly impacted by event or shock**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>2</sup>

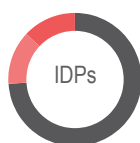
Active conflict or violence	93%	<div></div>
COVID-19	80%	<div></div>
Drought / precipitation deficit	60%	<div></div>
Insect / locust	0%	<div></div>
Flood / heavy rain	0%	<div></div>
Heavy snow / avalanche	0%	<div></div>
Earthquake	0%	<div></div>
None of the above	0%	<div></div>

#### Displacement

In **77%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **at least one household had reportedly been displaced due to an event or shock** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>3</sup>

% of assessed settlements **by estimated prevalence of IDP and return-ee households that had reportedly arrived** in the 3 months prior to data collection:

None 74%  
Few 0%  
Some 13%  
Many 13%



None 87%  
Few 10%  
Some 3%  
Many 0%



1) Three options maximum could be selected.  
2) Multiple options could be selected.  
3) In those settlements reportedly impacted by an event or a shock in the 3 months prior to data collection.  
4) In those settlements where the presence of areas that women and children avoid due to security reasons was reported.

### 🛡️ PROTECTION

#### Protection incidents

% of assessed settlements by **reported protection incidents that have affected men, women, and children**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>2</sup>

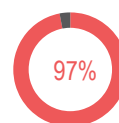
	Men	Women	Children
Assaulted with a weapon	30%	0%	0%
Assaulted without a weapon	3%	0%	7%
Hindered to move freely	3%	0%	70%
Verbally threatened or intimidated	17%	0%	33%
None of the above	37%	100%	13%

In **10%** of assessed settlements, **at least one health care worker had reportedly been affected by a protection incident** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

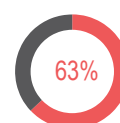
#### Child work and marriage

% of assessed settlements in which **at least one child under the age of 16 had reportedly been working** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

Boys



Girls



In **43%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **at least one girl under the age of 16 had been married** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

#### Gender-Based Violence

In **73%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported the **presence of areas in and around the settlement that women and children avoid due to security reasons** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

**Top 3 reported areas that women and children avoid due to security reasons** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>2,4</sup>

1. Areas away from settlement center	100%	<div></div>
2. Markets	59%	<div></div>
3. Roads	18%	<div></div>

#### Explosive hazards

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

### LIVELIHOODS AND IMPACT

#### Livelihoods

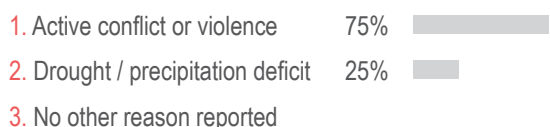
**Top 3 reported main sources of income** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>1</sup>



#### Impact on farming

In **3%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **more than a quarter of households experienced a large decrease in the volume of their production** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>2,3</sup>

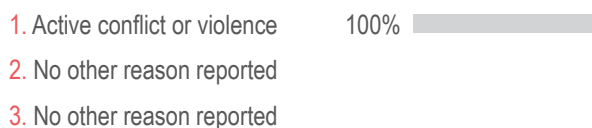
**Top 3 reported reasons that households experienced a large decrease in the volume of their production** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>4</sup>



#### Impact on livestock

In **0%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **more than a quarter of households experienced a large decrease in the number of livestock owned**, in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>2</sup>

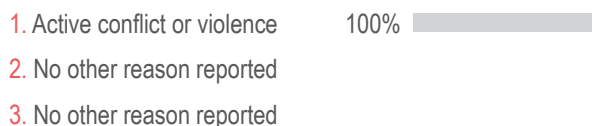
**Top 3 reported reasons that households experienced a large decrease in the number of livestock owned** in assessed settlements in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>4</sup>



#### Impact on employment

In **0%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **more than a quarter of households experienced a large decrease in availability of work** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>2</sup>

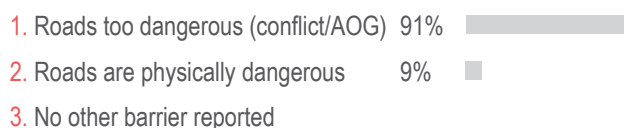
**Top 3 reported reasons that households experienced a large decrease in availability of work** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>4</sup>



### ACCESS TO MARKET

In **37%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **most residents did not have access to a market with NFI and winterization materials accessible within a one hour walking distance** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

In those settlements, **the most commonly reported reasons for no market access** were:<sup>1</sup>



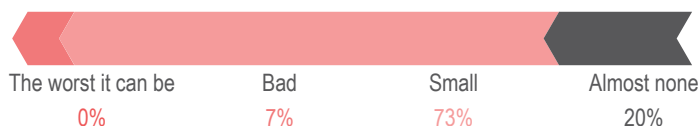
In **100%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **an increase in the price of staple food** in the settlement in the 3 months prior to data collection.

### FOOD SECURITY AND COPING STRATEGIES

#### Food security

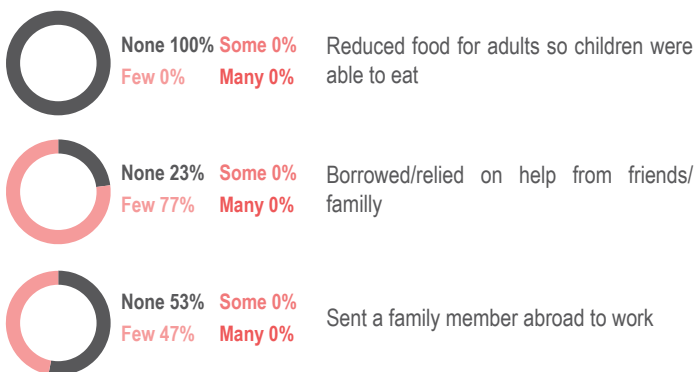
In **3%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported that **most residents were not able to access enough food to meet daily needs** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

% of assessed settlements by reported **level of hunger for most residents**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>5</sup>



#### Coping strategies

% of assessed settlements in which KIs reported no, few, some, or many households **were engaging in the following coping strategies when food or money to buy food was not available** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>6</sup>



1) Only one option could be selected.  
2) In those settlements reporting farming, livestock or employment as one of the 3 main income sources in the settlement.  
3) A large decrease means a decrease of 50% or more of the volume of the production.  
4) In settlements where at least one household reportedly experienced a decrease in the volume of production, number of livestock owned or availability of work.  
5) Almost none: almost no hunger; small: hunger is small, strategies are available to cope with the reduced access to food; bad: hunger is bad, limited options to cope with the reduced access to food; worst: hunger is the worst it can be, it caused many deaths  
6) Few (1-25%); Some (26-50%); Many (more than 50%)



### ACCESS TO BASIC SERVICES

#### Health

In **0%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **most people did not have access to a comprehensive health facility in or next to the settlement** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

**Top 2 reported types of comprehensive health facilities** accessible from assessed settlements:

1. Public hospital 33%
2. Private hospital 30%

**Top 3 reported barriers to health services access**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>1,2</sup>

1. Insufficient female medical staff 87%
2. Cost of services / medicine too high 37%
3. Disruption of services (COVID) 33%

% of assessed settlements in which KIs reported **most residents did not have access to medicine**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:



#### Nutrition

In **77%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **they were not aware of the presence of a nutrition facility in the area**. In areas where a nutrition facility was reported, **14%** of KIs reported **most residents were not able to access the facility** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

**Top 3 reported barriers to nutrition treatment services access**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>1,2</sup>

1. Facility inaccessible (COVID) 100%
2. No other barrier reported
3. No other barrier reported

#### Education

In **33%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **the absence of government schools accessible to most children in the settlement** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

In **0%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **the absence of religious schools accessible to most children in the settlement** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

1) In those settlements where the presence of a facility was reported.  
2) Multiple options could be selected.  
3) Only one option could be selected.  
4) Emergency shelters built by NGOs (tents, huts, kodai, kapa) ; Open space or makeshift shelter (tents, huts, kodai, kapa) ; Collective center (building not intended for living) ; Transitional shelter build by NGOs (pakhsa, bricks) ; Permanent shelter with poor materials (pakhsa, sun-dried bricks) ; Permanent shelter with robust materials (fired-bricks, concrete, stone).  
5) Overcrowding (more than 4 persons in a single room) ; Substandard accommodation (no proper roof, doors, walls or windows).  
6) A large number means more than 25% of the shelters in the settlement.  
7) In those settlements which reportedly had received assistance in the 3 months prior to data collection.

### SHELTER

**Top 3 reported shelter types used by most residents** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3,4</sup>

1. Transitional shelter 90%
2. Permanent shelter (poor materials) 7%
3. Collective center 3%

**Top 3 reported shelter-related concerns among residents** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>2,5</sup>

1. Leaks during light or heavy rain 80%
2. No private space for women / girls 70%
3. No insulation / heating 53%

In **10%** of assessed settlements, a large number of shelters had been **reportedly destroyed or severely damaged** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>6</sup> In **86%** of assessed settlements, **none of the destroyed shelters have reportedly been repaired**.

### WATER, HYGIENE & SANITATION

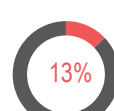
**Top 3 reported water sources used by most residents** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3</sup>

1. Well pump / hand pump (private) 57%
2. Surface water (river/irrigation) 33%
3. Well pump / hand pump (public) 7%

% of assessed settlements in which KIs reported **most people were not able to access soap in the market** in the 3 months prior to data collection:



% of assessed settlements in which KIs reported **most people did not have access to a functional latrine facility**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:



### ACCOUNTABILITY TO AFFECTED POPULATION

In **27%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported that **at least one resident had received assistance** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

**Top 3 reported types of assistance received** in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>2,7</sup>

1. Food (In-kind) 100%
2. Shelter or NFI (In-kind) 50%
3. Cash / Vouchers 12%

In **93%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **radio** as the **most preferred means of obtaining information** in the 3 months prior to data collection.



# of assessed settlements:  
**51 out of 209**

### ★ PRIORITY NEEDS

**Top 3 reported priority needs** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>1</sup>

1. Food	86%	<div></div>
2. Livelihood support / employment	61%	<div></div>
3. Drinking water	37%	<div></div>

### ➔ EVENT / SHOCK & DISPLACEMENT

#### Event / Shock

% of assessed settlements **reportedly impacted by event or shock**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>2</sup>

Active conflict or violence	67%	<div></div>
COVID-19	53%	<div></div>
Drought / precipitation deficit	59%	<div></div>
Heavy snow / avalanche	8%	<div></div>
Flood / heavy rain	2%	<div></div>
Insect / locust	0%	<div></div>
Earthquake	0%	<div></div>
None of the above	14%	<div></div>

#### Displacement

In **68%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **at least one household had reportedly been displaced due to an event or shock** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>3</sup>

% of assessed settlements **by estimated prevalence of IDP and returnee households that had reportedly arrived** in the 3 months prior to data collection:



1) Three options maximum could be selected.  
2) Multiple options could be selected.  
3) In those settlements reportedly impacted by an event or a shock in the 3 months prior to data collection.  
4) In those settlements where the presence of areas that women and children avoid due to security reasons was reported.

### 🛡️ PROTECTION

#### Protection incidents

% of assessed settlements by **reported protection incidents that have affected men, women, and children**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>2</sup>

	Men	Women	Children
Assaulted with a weapon	37%	2%	4%
Assaulted without a weapon	41%	4%	31%
Hindered to move freely	43%	71%	22%
Verbally threatened or intimidated	43%	29%	29%
None of the above	18%	26%	31%

In **75%** of assessed settlements, **at least one health care worker had reportedly been affected by a protection incident** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

#### Child work and marriage

% of assessed settlements in which **at least one child under the age of 16 had reportedly been working** in the 3 months prior to data collection.



In **77%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **at least one girl under the age of 16 had been married** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

#### Gender-Based Violence

In **96%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported the **presence of areas in and around the settlement that women and children avoid due to security reasons** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

**Top 3 reported areas that women and children avoid due to security reasons** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>2,4</sup>

1. Areas away from settlement center	98%	<div></div>
2. Roads	74%	<div></div>
3. Health facilities	37%	<div></div>

#### Explosive hazards

In **65%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported the **presence of explosive hazards in or within 5km of the settlement** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

### LIVELIHOODS AND IMPACT

#### Livelihoods

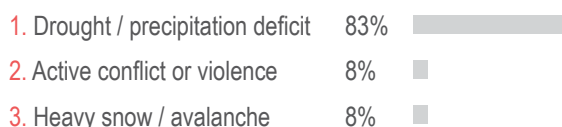
**Top 3 reported main sources of income** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>1</sup>



#### Impact on farming

In **29%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **more than a quarter of households experienced a large decrease in the volume of their production** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>2,3</sup>

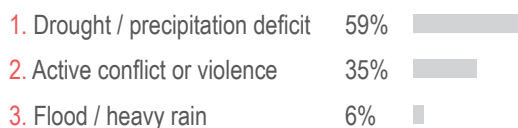
**Top 3 reported reasons that households experienced a large decrease in the volume of their production** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>4</sup>



#### Impact on livestock

In **0%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **more than a quarter of households experienced a large decrease in the number of livestock owned**, in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>2</sup>

**Top 3 reported reasons that households experienced a large decrease in the number of livestock owned** in assessed settlements in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>4</sup>



#### Impact on employment

In **0%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **more than a quarter of households experienced a large decrease in availability of work** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>2</sup>

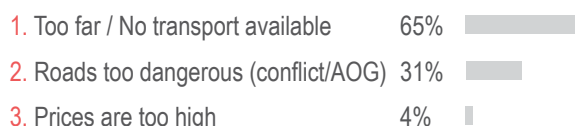
**Top 3 reported reasons that households experienced a large decrease in availability of work** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>4</sup>

1. No large decrease reported
2. No large decrease reported
3. No large decrease reported

### ACCESS TO MARKET

In **51%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **most residents did not have access to a market with NFI and winterization materials accessible within a one hour walking distance** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

In those settlements, **the most commonly reported reasons for no market access were:**<sup>1</sup>



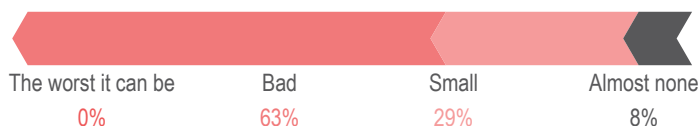
In **90%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **an increase in the price of staple food** in the settlement in the 3 months prior to data collection.

### FOOD SECURITY AND COPING STRATEGIES

#### Food security

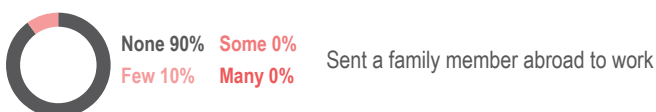
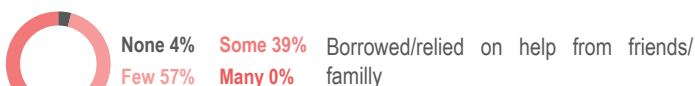
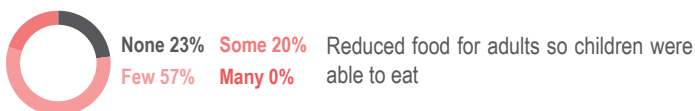
In **86%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported that **most residents were not able to access enough food to meet daily needs** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

% of assessed settlements by reported **level of hunger for most residents**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>5</sup>



#### Coping strategies

% of assessed settlements in which KIs reported no, few, some, or many households **were engaging in the following coping strategies when food or money to buy food was not available** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>6</sup>



- 1) Only one option could be selected.
- 2) In those settlements reporting farming, livestock or employment as one of the 3 main income sources in the settlement.
- 3) A large decrease means a decrease of 50% or more of the volume of the production.
- 4) In settlements where at least one household reportedly experienced a decrease in the volume of production, number of livestock owned or availability of work.
- 5) Almost none: almost no hunger; small: hunger is small, strategies are available to cope with the reduced access to food; bad: hunger is bad, limited options to cope with the reduced access to food; worst: hunger is the worst it can be, it caused many deaths
- 6) Few (1-25%); Some (26-50%); Many (more than 50%)

### ACCESS TO BASIC SERVICES

#### Health

In **29%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **most people did not have access to a comprehensive health facility in or next to the settlement** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

**Top 2 reported types of comprehensive health facilities** accessible from assessed settlements:

1. Private clinic 45%
2. Public clinic (BHC, CHC) 22%

**Top 3 reported barriers to health services access**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>1,2</sup>

1. Insufficient female medical staff 94%
2. Cost of services / medicine too high 89%
3. Roads / presence at facilities unsafe 28%

% of assessed settlements in which KIs reported **most residents did not have access to medicine**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:



#### Nutrition

In **100%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported they were not aware of the presence of a nutrition facility in the area. In areas where a nutrition facility was reported, **0%** of KIs reported **most residents were not able to access the facility** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

**Top 3 reported barriers to nutrition treatment services access**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>1,2</sup>

1. No facility reported
2. No facility reported
3. No facility reported

#### Education

In **77%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **the absence of government schools accessible to most children in the settlement** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

In **61%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **the absence of religious schools accessible to most children in the settlement** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

1) In those settlements where the presence of a facility was reported.  
2) Multiple options could be selected.  
3) Only one option could be selected.  
4) Emergency shelters built by NGOs (tents, huts, kodai, kapa) ; Open space or makeshift shelter (tents, huts, kodai, kapa) ; Collective center (building not intended for living) ; Transitional shelter built by NGOs (pakhsa, bricks) ; Permanent shelter with poor materials (pakhsa, sun-dried bricks) ; Permanent shelter with robust materials (fired-bricks, concrete, stone).  
5) Overcrowding (more than 4 persons in a single room) ; Substandard accommodation (no proper roof, doors, walls or windows).  
6) A large number means more than 25% of the shelters in the settlement.  
7) In those settlements which reportedly had received assistance in the 3 months prior to data collection.

### SHELTER

**Top 3 reported shelter types used by most residents** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3,4</sup>

1. Transitional shelter 90%
2. Open space or makeshift shelter 8%
3. Emergency shelter built by NGOs 2%

**Top 3 reported shelter-related concerns among residents** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>2,5</sup>

1. No private space for women / girls 82%
2. Unable to afford construction / labour 67%
3. Overcrowding 61%

In **12%** of assessed settlements, a large number of shelters had been reportedly destroyed or severely damaged in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>6</sup> In **88%** of assessed settlements, **none of the destroyed shelters have reportedly been repaired**.

### WATER, HYGIENE & SANITATION

**Top 3 reported water sources used by most residents** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3</sup>

1. Well pump / hand pump (private) 61%
2. Spring, well or kariz (unprotected) 37%
3. Spring, well or kariz (protected) 2%

% of assessed settlements in which KIs reported **most people were not able to access soap in the market** in the 3 months prior to data collection:



% of assessed settlements in which KIs reported **most people did not have access to a functional latrine facility**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:



### ACCOUNTABILITY TO AFFECTED POPULATION

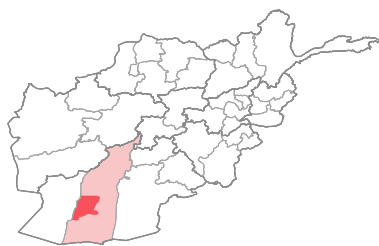
In **0%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported that **at least one resident had received assistance** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

**Top 3 reported types of assistance received** in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>2,7</sup>

1. No assistance reported
2. No assistance reported
3. No assistance reported

In **92%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **face-to-face communication as the most preferred means of obtaining information** in the 3 months prior to data collection.





# of assessed settlements:  
**22 out of 63**

### ★ PRIORITY NEEDS

Top 3 reported priority needs in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>1</sup>

1. Livelihood support / employment	86%	<div></div>
2. Food	86%	<div></div>
3. Education for children under 18	36%	<div></div>

### ➔ EVENT / SHOCK & DISPLACEMENT

#### Event / Shock

% of assessed settlements reportedly impacted by event or shock, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>2</sup>

Active conflict or violence	96%	<div></div>
COVID-19	73%	<div></div>
Insect / locust	68%	<div></div>
Drought / precipitation deficit	0%	<div></div>
Heavy snow / avalanche	0%	<div></div>
Flood / heavy rain	0%	<div></div>
Earthquake	0%	<div></div>
None of the above	0%	<div></div>

#### Displacement

In **55%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **at least one household had reportedly been displaced due to an event or shock** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>3</sup>

% of assessed settlements by estimated prevalence of IDP and return-ee households that had reportedly arrived in the 3 months prior to data collection:



1) Three options maximum could be selected.  
2) Multiple options could be selected.  
3) In those settlements reportedly impacted by an event or a shock in the 3 months prior to data collection.  
4) In those settlements where the presence of areas that women and children avoid due to security reasons was reported.

### 🛡️ PROTECTION

#### Protection incidents

% of assessed settlements by reported protection incidents that have affected men, women, and children, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>2</sup>

	Men	Women	Children
Assaulted with a weapon	23%	0%	0%
Assaulted without a weapon	14%	5%	9%
Hindered to move freely	41%	55%	23%
Verbally threatened or intimidated	64%	14%	27%
None of the above	5%	46%	41%

In **91%** of assessed settlements, **at least one health care worker had reportedly been affected by a protection incident** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

#### Child work and marriage

% of assessed settlements in which **at least one child under the age of 16 had reportedly been working** in the 3 months prior to data collection.



In **77%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **at least one girl under the age of 16 had been married** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

#### Gender-Based Violence

In **100%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported the **presence of areas in and around the settlement that women and children avoid due to security reasons** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

Top 3 reported areas that women and children avoid due to security reasons in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>2,4</sup>

1. Areas away from settlement center	96%	<div></div>
2. Roads	91%	<div></div>
3. Health facilities	59%	<div></div>

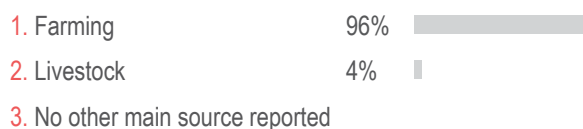
#### Explosive hazards

In **82%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported the **presence of explosive hazards in or within 5km of the settlement** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

### LIVELIHOODS AND IMPACT

#### Livelihoods

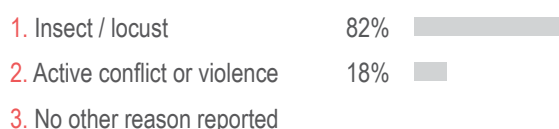
**Top 3 reported main sources of income** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>1</sup>



#### Impact on farming

In **9%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **more than a quarter of households experienced a large decrease in the volume of their production** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>2,3</sup>

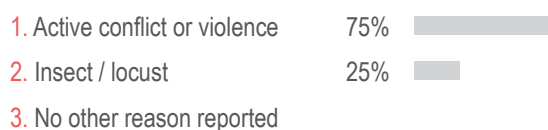
**Top 3 reported reasons that households experienced a large decrease in the volume of their production** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>4</sup>



#### Impact on livestock

In **0%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **more than a quarter of households experienced a large decrease in the number of livestock owned**, in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>2</sup>

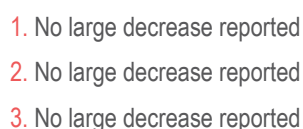
**Top 3 reported reasons that households experienced a large decrease in the number of livestock owned** in assessed settlements in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>4</sup>



#### Impact on employment

In **0%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **more than a quarter of households experienced a large decrease in availability of work** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>2</sup>

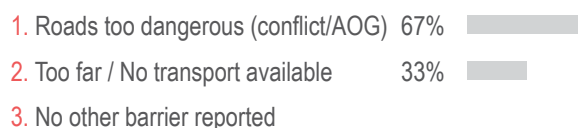
**Top 3 reported reasons that households experienced a large decrease in availability of work** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>4</sup>



### ACCESS TO MARKET

In **14%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **most residents did not have access to a market with NFI and winterization materials accessible within a one hour walking distance** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

In those settlements, **the most commonly reported reasons for no market access** were:<sup>1</sup>



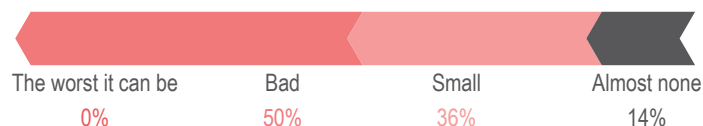
In **86%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **an increase in the price of staple food** in the settlement in the 3 months prior to data collection.

### FOOD SECURITY AND COPING STRATEGIES

#### Food security

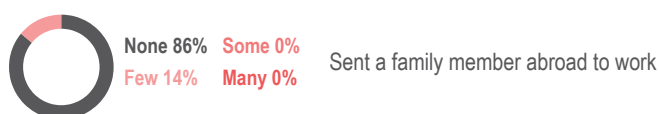
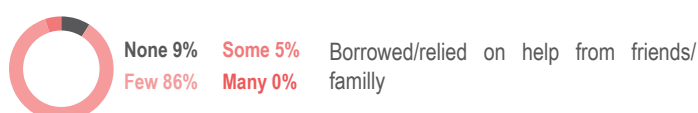
In **55%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported that **most residents were not able to access enough food to meet daily needs** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

% of assessed settlements by reported **level of hunger for most residents**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>5</sup>



#### Coping strategies

% of assessed settlements in which KIs reported no, few, some, or many households **were engaging in the following coping strategies when food or money to buy food was not available** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>6</sup>



1) Only one option could be selected.  
2) In those settlements reporting farming, livestock or employment as one of the 3 main income sources in the settlement.  
3) A large decrease means a decrease of 50% or more of the volume of the production.  
4) In settlements where at least one household reportedly experienced a decrease in the volume of production, number of livestock owned or availability of work.  
5) Almost none: almost no hunger; small: hunger is small, strategies are available to cope with the reduced access to food; bad: hunger is bad, limited options to cope with the reduced access to food; worst: hunger is the worst it can be, it caused many deaths  
6) Few (1-25%); Some (26-50%); Many (more than 50%)

### ACCESS TO BASIC SERVICES

#### Health

In **5%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **most people did not have access to a comprehensive health facility in or next to the settlement** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

**Top 2 reported types of comprehensive health facilities** accessible from assessed settlements:

1. Private clinic 50%
2. Public clinic (BHC, CHC) 41%

**Top 3 reported barriers to health services access**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>1,2</sup>

1. Cost of services / medicine too high 90%
2. Insufficient female medical staff 81%
3. Roads / presence at facilities unsafe 14%

% of assessed settlements in which KIs reported **most residents did not have access to medicine**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:



#### Nutrition

In **100%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **they were not aware of the presence of a nutrition facility in the area**. In areas where a nutrition facility was reported, **0%** of KIs reported **most residents were not able to access the facility** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

**Top 3 reported barriers to nutrition treatment services access**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>1,2</sup>

1. No facility reported
2. No facility reported
3. No facility reported

#### Education

In **86%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **the absence of government schools accessible to most children in the settlement** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

In **14%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **the absence of religious schools accessible to most children in the settlement** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

1) In those settlements where the presence of a facility was reported.  
2) Multiple options could be selected.  
3) Only one option could be selected.  
4) Emergency shelters built by NGOs (tents, huts, kodai, kapa) ; Open space or makeshift shelter (tents, huts, kodai, kapa) ; Collective center (building not intended for living) ; Transitional shelter built by NGOs (pakhsa, bricks) ; Permanent shelter with poor materials (pakhsa, sun-dried bricks) ; Permanent shelter with robust materials (fired-bricks, concrete, stone).  
5) Overcrowding (more than 4 persons in a single room) ; Substandard accommodation (no proper roof, doors, walls or windows).  
6) A large number means more than 25% of the shelters in the settlement.  
7) In those settlements which reportedly had received assistance in the 3 months prior to data collection.

### SHELTER

**Top 3 reported shelter types used by most residents** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3,4</sup>

1. Transitional shelter 96%
2. Emergency shelter built by NGOs 4%
3. No other shelter type reported

**Top 3 reported shelter-related concerns among residents** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>2,5</sup>

1. No private space for women / girls 86%
2. Unable to afford construction / labour 59%
3. Overcrowding 50%

In **0%** of assessed settlements, a **large number of shelters had been reportedly destroyed or severely damaged** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>6</sup> In **100%** of assessed settlements, **none of the destroyed shelters have reportedly been repaired**.

### WATER, HYGIENE & SANITATION

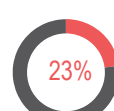
**Top 3 reported water sources used by most residents** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3</sup>

1. Surface water (river/irrigation) 96%
2. Water trucking / tankering 4%
3. No other water source reported

% of assessed settlements in which KIs reported **most people were not able to access soap in the market** in the 3 months prior to data collection:



% of assessed settlements in which KIs reported **most people did not have access to a functional latrine facility**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:



### ACCOUNTABILITY TO AFFECTED POPULATION

In **0%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported that **at least one resident had received assistance** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

**Top 3 reported types of assistance received** in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>2,7</sup>

1. No assistance reported
2. No assistance reported
3. No assistance reported

In **91%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **face-to-face communication as the most preferred means of obtaining information** in the 3 months prior to data collection.



# of assessed settlements:  
**31 out of 91**

### ★ PRIORITY NEEDS

**Top 3 reported priority needs** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>1</sup>

1. Seed or other agricultural input	81%	<div></div>
2. Information regarding risks	64%	<div></div>
3. Healthcare	55%	<div></div>

### ➔ EVENT / SHOCK & DISPLACEMENT

#### Event / Shock

% of assessed settlements **reportedly impacted by event or shock**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>2</sup>

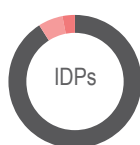
Active conflict or violence	61%	<div></div>
COVID-19	84%	<div></div>
Drought / precipitation deficit	52%	<div></div>
Insect / locust	3%	<div></div>
Flood / heavy rain	3%	<div></div>
Heavy snow / avalanche	0%	<div></div>
Earthquake	0%	<div></div>
None of the above	0%	<div></div>

#### Displacement

In **39%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **at least one household had reportedly been displaced due to an event or shock** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>3</sup>

% of assessed settlements **by estimated prevalence of IDP and return-ee households that had reportedly arrived** in the 3 months prior to data collection:

None 91%  
Few 6%  
Some 3%  
Many 0%



None 100%  
Few 0%  
Some 0%  
Many 0%



1) Three options maximum could be selected.  
2) Multiple options could be selected.  
3) In those settlements reportedly impacted by an event or a shock in the 3 months prior to data collection.  
4) In those settlements where the presence of areas that women and children avoid due to security reasons was reported.

### 🛡️ PROTECTION

#### Protection incidents

% of assessed settlements by **reported protection incidents that have affected men, women, and children**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>2</sup>

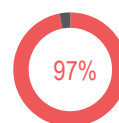
	Men	Women	Children
Assaulted with a weapon	74%	3%	0%
Assaulted without a weapon	32%	81%	81%
Hindered to move freely	26%	81%	74%
Verbally threatened or intimidated	32%	87%	77%
None of the above	0%	0%	0%

In **71%** of assessed settlements, **at least one health care worker had reportedly been affected by a protection incident** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

#### Child work and marriage

% of assessed settlements in which **at least one child under the age of 16 had reportedly been working** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

Boys



Girls



In **52%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **at least one girl under the age of 16 had been married** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

#### Gender-Based Violence

In **100%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported the **presence of areas in and around the settlement that women and children avoid due to security reasons** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

**Top 3 reported areas that women and children avoid due to security reasons** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>2,4</sup>

1. Areas away from settlement center	100%	<div></div>
2. Markets	100%	<div></div>
3. Roads	100%	<div></div>

#### Explosive hazards

In **90%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported the **presence of explosive hazards in or within 5km of the settlement** in the 3 months prior to data collection.



### LIVELIHOODS AND IMPACT

#### Livelihoods

**Top 3 reported main sources of income** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>1</sup>

1. Farming	90%	<div></div>
2. Livestock	6%	<div></div>
3. Small business	3%	<div></div>

#### Impact on farming

In **45%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **more than a quarter of households experienced a large decrease in the volume of their production** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>2,3</sup>

**Top 3 reported reasons that households experienced a large decrease in the volume of their production** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>4</sup>

1. Active conflict or violence	53%	<div></div>
2. Drought / precipitation deficit	40%	<div></div>
3. Flood / heavy rain	3%	<div></div>

#### Impact on livestock

In **16%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **more than a quarter of households experienced a large decrease in the number of livestock owned**, in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>2</sup>

**Top 3 reported reasons that households experienced a large decrease in the number of livestock owned** in assessed settlements in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>4</sup>

1. Active conflict or violence	57%	<div></div>
2. Drought / precipitation deficit	27%	<div></div>
3. COVID-19	13%	<div></div>

#### Impact on employment

In **0%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **more than a quarter of households experienced a large decrease in availability of work** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>2</sup>

**Top 3 reported reasons that households experienced a large decrease in availability of work** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>4</sup>

1. No large decrease reported
2. No large decrease reported
3. No large decrease reported

### ACCESS TO MARKET

In **13%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **most residents did not have access to a market with NFI and winterization materials accessible within a one hour walking distance** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

In those settlements, **the most commonly reported reasons for no market access** were:<sup>1</sup>

1. Too far / No transport available	75%	<div></div>
2. Prices are too high	25%	<div></div>
3. No other barrier reported		

In **94%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **an increase in the price of staple food** in the settlement in the 3 months prior to data collection.

### FOOD SECURITY AND COPING STRATEGIES

#### Food security

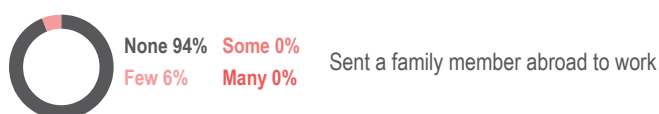
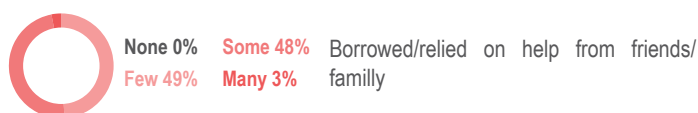
In **7%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported that **most residents were not able to access enough food to meet daily needs** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

% of assessed settlements by reported **level of hunger for most residents**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>5</sup>



#### Coping strategies

% of assessed settlements in which KIs reported no, few, some, or many households **were engaging in the following coping strategies when food or money to buy food was not available** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>6</sup>



- 1) Only one option could be selected.
- 2) In those settlements reporting farming, livestock or employment as one of the 3 main income sources in the settlement.
- 3) A large decrease means a decrease of 50% or more of the volume of the production.
- 4) In settlements where at least one household reportedly experienced a decrease in the volume of production, number of livestock owned or availability of work.
- 5) Almost none: almost no hunger; small: hunger is small, strategies are available to cope with the reduced access to food; bad: hunger is bad, limited options to cope with the reduced access to food; worst: hunger is the worst it can be, it caused many deaths
- 6) Few (1-25%); Some (26-50%); Many (more than 50%)

### ACCESS TO BASIC SERVICES

#### Health

In **0%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **most people did not have access to a comprehensive health facility in or next to the settlement** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

**Top 2 reported types of comprehensive health facilities** accessible from assessed settlements:

1. Private clinic	84%	<div></div>
2. Public clinic (BHC, CHC)	16%	<div></div>

**Top 3 reported barriers to health services access**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>1,2</sup>

1. Insufficient female medical staff	87%	<div></div>
2. Cost of services / medicine too high	84%	<div></div>
3. Unable to reach (transport issues)	39%	<div></div>

% of assessed settlements in which KIs reported **most residents did not have access to medicine**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:



#### Nutrition

In **7%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **they were not aware of the presence of a nutrition facility in the area**. In areas where a nutrition facility was reported, **86%** of KIs reported **most residents were not able to access the facility** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

**Top 3 reported barriers to nutrition treatment services access**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>1,2</sup>

1. Treatments are too expensive	82%	<div></div>
2. Transportation is too expensive	18%	<div></div>
3. No other barrier reported		

#### Education

In **61%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **the absence of government schools accessible to most children in the settlement** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

In **0%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **the absence of religious schools accessible to most children in the settlement** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

1) In those settlements where the presence of a facility was reported.  
2) Multiple options could be selected.  
3) Only one option could be selected.  
4) Emergency shelters built by NGOs (tents, huts, kodai, kapa) ; Open space or makeshift shelter (tents, huts, kodai, kapa) ; Collective center (building not intended for living) ; Transitional shelter built by NGOs (pakhsa, bricks) ; Permanent shelter with poor materials (pakhsa, sun-dried bricks) ; Permanent shelter with robust materials (fired-bricks, concrete, stone).  
5) Overcrowding (more than 4 persons in a single room) ; Substandard accommodation (no proper roof, doors, walls or windows).  
6) A large number means more than 25% of the shelters in the settlement.  
7) In those settlements which reportedly had received assistance in the 3 months prior to data collection.

### SHELTER

**Top 3 reported shelter types used by most residents** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3,4</sup>

1. Transitional shelter	97%	<div></div>
2. Unfinished shelter (house)	3%	<div></div>
3. No other shelter type reported		

**Top 3 reported shelter-related concerns among residents** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>2,5</sup>

1. No insulation / heating	90%	<div></div>
2. Overcrowding	61%	<div></div>
3. Substandard accommodation	52%	<div></div>

In **32%** of assessed settlements, **a large number of shelters had been reportedly destroyed or severely damaged** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>6</sup> In **11%** of assessed settlements, **none of the destroyed shelters have reportedly been repaired**.

### WATER, HYGIENE & SANITATION

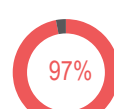
**Top 3 reported water sources used by most residents** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3</sup>

1. Surface water (river/irrigation)	55%	<div></div>
2. Spring, well or kariz (protected)	29%	<div></div>
3. Well pump / hand pump (private)	16%	<div></div>

% of assessed settlements in which KIs reported **most people were not able to access soap in the market** in the 3 months prior to data collection:



% of assessed settlements in which KIs reported **most people did not have access to a functional latrine facility**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:



### ACCOUNTABILITY TO AFFECTED POPULATION

In **0%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported that **at least one resident had received assistance** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

**Top 3 reported types of assistance received** in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>2,7</sup>

1. No assistance reported
2. No assistance reported
3. No assistance reported

In **94%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **radio** as the **most preferred means of obtaining information** in the 3 months prior to data collection.



# of assessed settlements:  
**15 out of 79**

### ★ PRIORITY NEEDS

Top 3 reported priority needs in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>1</sup>

1. Food	93%	<div></div>
2. Healthcare	73%	<div></div>
3. Drinking water	40%	<div></div>

### ➔ EVENT / SHOCK & DISPLACEMENT

#### Event / Shock

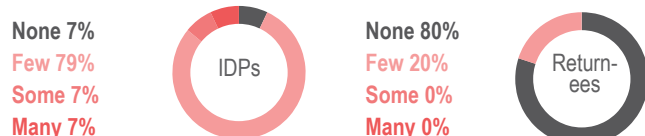
% of assessed settlements reportedly impacted by event or shock, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>2</sup>

Active conflict or violence	40%	<div></div>
COVID-19	100%	<div></div>
Drought / precipitation deficit	0%	<div></div>
Insect / locust	0%	<div></div>
Earthquake	0%	<div></div>
Heavy snow / avalanche	0%	<div></div>
Flood / heavy rain	0%	<div></div>
None of the above	0%	<div></div>

#### Displacement

In **40%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **at least one household** had reportedly been displaced due to an event or shock in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>3</sup>

% of assessed settlements by estimated prevalence of IDP and return-ee households that had reportedly arrived in the 3 months prior to data collection:



1) Three options maximum could be selected.  
2) Multiple options could be selected.  
3) In those settlements reportedly impacted by an event or a shock in the 3 months prior to data collection.  
4) In those settlements where the presence of areas that women and children avoid due to security reasons was reported.

### 🛡️ PROTECTION

#### Protection incidents

% of assessed settlements by reported protection incidents that have affected men, women, and children, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>2</sup>

	Men	Women	Children
Assaulted with a weapon	20%	0%	7%
Assaulted without a weapon	33%	7%	13%
Hindered to move freely	20%	20%	7%
Verbally threatened or intimidated	40%	27%	13%
None of the above	60%	73%	87%

In **13%** of assessed settlements, **at least one health care worker** had reportedly been affected by a protection incident in the 3 months prior to data collection.

#### Child work and marriage

% of assessed settlements in which **at least one child under the age of 16** had reportedly been working in the 3 months prior to data collection.



In **73%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **at least one girl under the age of 16** had been married in the 3 months prior to data collection.

#### Gender-Based Violence

In **60%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported the presence of areas in and around the settlement that women and children avoid due to security reasons in the 3 months prior to data collection.

Top 3 reported areas that women and children avoid due to security reasons in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>2,4</sup>

1. Health facilities	100%	<div></div>
2. Areas away from settlement center	100%	<div></div>
3. Markets	100%	<div></div>

#### Explosive hazards

In **13%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported the presence of explosive hazards in or within 5km of the settlement in the 3 months prior to data collection.

### LIVELIHOODS AND IMPACT

#### Livelihoods

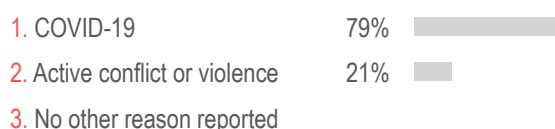
**Top 3 reported main sources of income** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>1</sup>



#### Impact on farming

In **33%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **more than a quarter of households experienced a large decrease in the volume of their production** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>2,3</sup>

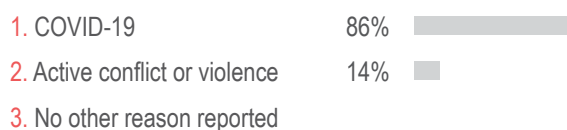
**Top 3 reported reasons that households experienced a large decrease in the volume of their production** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>4</sup>



#### Impact on livestock

In **20%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **more than a quarter of households experienced a large decrease in the number of livestock owned**, in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>2</sup>

**Top 3 reported reasons that households experienced a large decrease in the number of livestock owned** in assessed settlements in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>4</sup>



#### Impact on employment

In **0%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **more than a quarter of households experienced a large decrease in availability of work** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>2</sup>

**Top 3 reported reasons that households experienced a large decrease in availability of work** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>4</sup>

1. No large decrease reported
2. No large decrease reported
3. No large decrease reported

### ACCESS TO MARKET

In **0%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **most residents did not have access to a market with NFI and winterization materials accessible within a one hour walking distance** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

In those settlements, **the most commonly reported reasons for no market access** were:<sup>1</sup>

1. No barrier reported
2. No barrier reported
3. No barrier reported

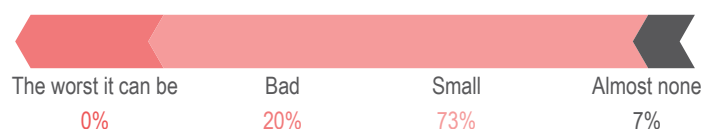
In **100%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **an increase in the price of staple food** in the settlement in the 3 months prior to data collection.

### FOOD SECURITY AND COPING STRATEGIES

#### Food security

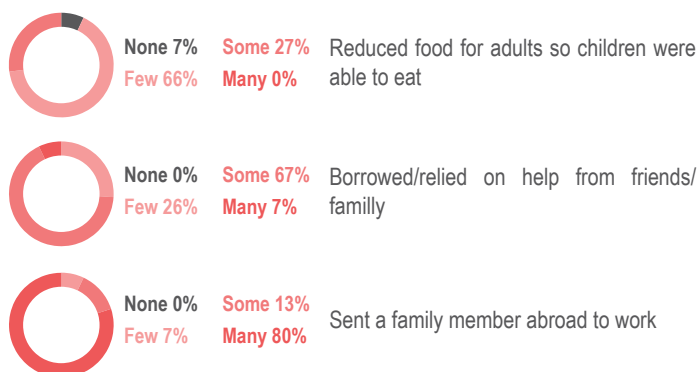
In **80%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported that **most residents were not able to access enough food to meet daily needs** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

% of assessed settlements by reported **level of hunger for most residents**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>5</sup>



#### Coping strategies

% of assessed settlements in which KIs reported no, few, some, or many households **were engaging in the following coping strategies when food or money to buy food was not available** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>6</sup>



- 1) Only one option could be selected.
- 2) In those settlements reporting farming, livestock or employment as one of the 3 main income sources in the settlement.
- 3) A large decrease means a decrease of 50% or more of the volume of the production.
- 4) In settlements where at least one household reportedly experienced a decrease in the volume of production, number of livestock owned or availability of work.
- 5) Almost none: almost no hunger; small: hunger is small, strategies are available to cope with the reduced access to food; bad: hunger is bad, limited options to cope with the reduced access to food; worst: hunger is the worst it can be, it caused many deaths
- 6) Few (1-25%); Some (26-50%); Many (more than 50%)



### ACCESS TO BASIC SERVICES

#### Health

In **0%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **most people did not have access to a comprehensive health facility in or next to the settlement** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

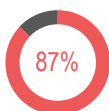
**Top 2 reported types of comprehensive health facilities** accessible from assessed settlements:

- |                    |     |             |
|--------------------|-----|-------------|
| 1. Public hospital | 80% | <div></div> |
| 2. Private clinic  | 20% | <div></div> |

**Top 3 reported barriers to health services access**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>1,2</sup>

- |  |      |             |
|--|------|-------------|
| 1. Roads / presence at facilities unsafe | 100% | <div></div> |
| 2. Cost of services / medicine too high  | 100% | <div></div> |
| 3. Unable to reach (transport issues)    | 73%  | <div></div> |

% of assessed settlements in which KIs reported **most residents did not have access to medicine**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:



#### Nutrition

In **13%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **they were not aware of the presence of a nutrition facility in the area**. In areas where a nutrition facility was reported, **15%** of KIs reported **most residents were not able to access the facility** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

**Top 3 reported barriers to nutrition treatment services access**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>1,2</sup>

- |                                   |     |             |
|-----------------------------------|-----|-------------|
| 1. Treatments are too expensive   | 50% | <div></div> |
| 2. Too far or difficult to access | 50% | <div></div> |
| 3. No other barrier reported      |     | <div></div> |

#### Education

In **7%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **the absence of government schools accessible to most children in the settlement** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

In **40%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **the absence of religious schools accessible to most children in the settlement** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

1) In those settlements where the presence of a facility was reported.  
2) Multiple options could be selected.  
3) Only one option could be selected.  
4) Emergency shelters built by NGOs (tents, huts, kodai, kapa) ; Open space or makeshift shelter (tents, huts, kodai, kapa) ; Collective center (building not intended for living) ; Transitional shelter build by NGOs (pakhsa, bricks) ; Permanent shelter with poor materials (pakhsa, sun-dried bricks) ; Permanent shelter with robust materials (fired-bricks, concrete, stone).  
5) Overcrowding (more than 4 persons in a single room) ; Substandard accommodation (no proper roof, doors, walls or windows).  
6) A large number means more than 25% of the shelters in the settlement.  
7) In those settlements which reportedly had received assistance in the 3 months prior to data collection.

### SHELTER

**Top 3 reported shelter types used by most residents** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3,4</sup>

- |                                       |      |             |
|---------------------------------------|------|-------------|
| 1. Permanent shelter (poor materials) | 100% | <div></div> |
| 2. No other shelter type reported     |      | <div></div> |
| 3. No other shelter type reported     |      | <div></div> |

**Top 3 reported shelter-related concerns among residents** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>2,5</sup>

- |                                       |     |             |
|---------------------------------------|-----|-------------|
| 1. No private space for women / girls | 93% | <div></div> |
| 2. No insulation / heating            | 87% | <div></div> |
| 3. Overcrowding                       | 73% | <div></div> |

In **0%** of assessed settlements, a large number of shelters had been **reportedly destroyed or severely damaged** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>6</sup> In **50%** of assessed settlements, **none of the destroyed shelters have reportedly been repaired**.

### WATER, HYGIENE & SANITATION

**Top 3 reported water sources used by most residents** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3</sup>

- |                                    |     |             |
|------------------------------------|-----|-------------|
| 1. Well pump / hand pump (private) | 80% | <div></div> |
| 2. Piped water - public            | 13% | <div></div> |
| 3. Water trucking / tankering      | 7%  | <div></div> |

% of assessed settlements in which KIs reported **most people were not able to access soap in the market** in the 3 months prior to data collection:



% of assessed settlements in which KIs reported **most people did not have access to a functional latrine facility**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:



### ACCOUNTABILITY TO AFFECTED POPULATION

In **47%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported that **at least one resident had received assistance** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

**Top 3 reported types of assistance received** in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>2,7</sup>

- |                     |      |             |
|---------------------|------|-------------|
| 1. Health (In-kind) | 100% | <div></div> |
| 2. Food (In-kind)   | 43%  | <div></div> |
| 3. WASH (In-kind)   | 14%  | <div></div> |

In **67%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **television as the most preferred means of obtaining information** in the 3 months prior to data collection.



# of assessed settlements:  
**22 out of 250**

### ★ PRIORITY NEEDS

Top 3 reported priority needs in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>1</sup>

1. Protection	77%	
2. Healthcare	68%	
3. Education for children under 18	59%	

### ➔ EVENT / SHOCK & DISPLACEMENT

#### Event / Shock

% of assessed settlements reportedly impacted by event or shock, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>2</sup>

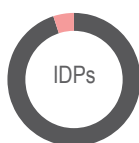
Active conflict or violence	100%	
COVID-19	18%	
Drought / precipitation deficit	4%	
Heavy snow / avalanche	0%	
Insect / locust	0%	
Flood / heavy rain	0%	
Earthquake	0%	
None of the above	0%	

#### Displacement

In **96%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **at least one household had reportedly been displaced due to an event or shock** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>3</sup>

% of assessed settlements by estimated prevalence of IDP and returnee households that had reportedly arrived in the 3 months prior to data collection:

None 95%  
Few 5%  
Some 0%  
Many 0%



None 95%  
Few 5%  
Some 0%  
Many 0%



1) Three options maximum could be selected.

2) Multiple options could be selected.

3) In those settlements reportedly impacted by an event or a shock in the 3 months prior to data collection.

4) In those settlements where the presence of areas that women and children avoid due to security reasons was reported.

### 🛡️ PROTECTION

#### Protection incidents

% of assessed settlements by reported protection incidents that have affected men, women, and children, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>2</sup>

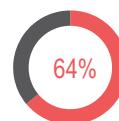
	Men	Women	Children
Assaulted with a weapon	0%	5%	0%
Assaulted without a weapon	5%	5%	5%
Hindered to move freely	55%	59%	41%
Verbally threatened or intimidated	36%	14%	5%
None of the above	14%	14%	32%

In **80%** of assessed settlements, **at least one health care worker had reportedly been affected by a protection incident** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

#### Child work and marriage

% of assessed settlements in which **at least one child under the age of 16 had reportedly been working** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

Boys



Girls



In **50%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **at least one girl under the age of 16 had been married** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

#### Gender-Based Violence

In **68%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported the **presence of areas in and around the settlement that women and children avoid due to security reasons** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

Top 3 reported areas that women and children avoid due to security reasons in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>2,4</sup>

1. Roads	87%	
2. Areas away from settlement center	53%	
3. Health facilities	47%	

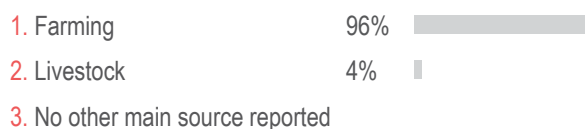
#### Explosive hazards

In **86%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported the **presence of explosive hazards in or within 5km of the settlement** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

### LIVELIHOODS AND IMPACT

#### Livelihoods

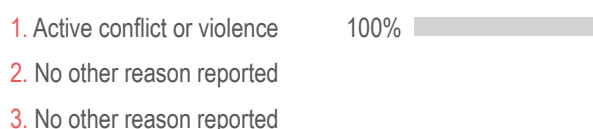
**Top 3 reported main sources of income** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>1</sup>



#### Impact on farming

In **57%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **more than a quarter of households experienced a large decrease in the volume of their production** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>2,3</sup>

**Top 3 reported reasons that households experienced a large decrease in the volume of their production** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>4</sup>



#### Impact on livestock

In **23%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **more than a quarter of households experienced a large decrease in the number of livestock owned**, in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>2</sup>

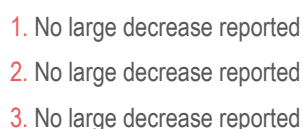
**Top 3 reported reasons that households experienced a large decrease in the number of livestock owned** in assessed settlements in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>4</sup>



#### Impact on employment

In **0%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **more than a quarter of households experienced a large decrease in availability of work** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>2</sup>

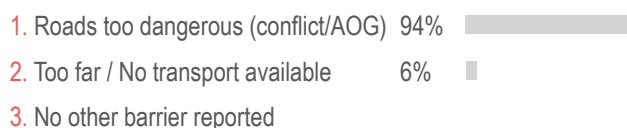
**Top 3 reported reasons that households experienced a large decrease in availability of work** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>4</sup>



### ACCESS TO MARKET

In **82%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **most residents did not have access to a market with NFI and winterization materials accessible within a one hour walking distance** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

In those settlements, **the most commonly reported reasons for no market access** were:<sup>1</sup>



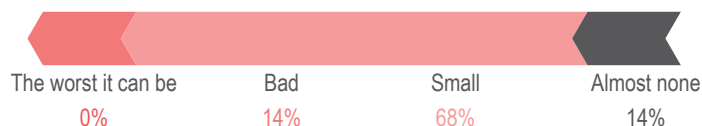
In **96%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **an increase in the price of staple food** in the settlement in the 3 months prior to data collection.

### FOOD SECURITY AND COPING STRATEGIES

#### Food security

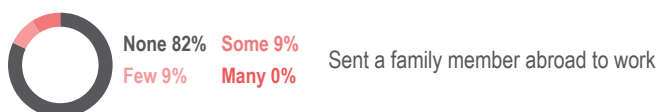
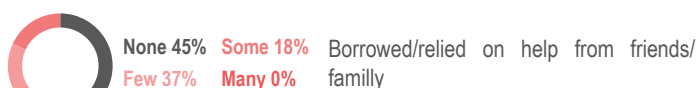
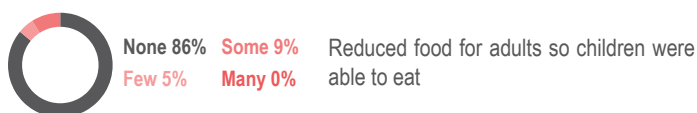
In **41%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported that **most residents were not able to access enough food to meet daily needs** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

% of assessed settlements by reported **level of hunger for most residents**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>5</sup>



#### Coping strategies

% of assessed settlements in which KIs reported no, few, some, or many households **were engaging in the following coping strategies when food or money to buy food was not available** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>6</sup>



1) Only one option could be selected.  
2) In those settlements reporting farming, livestock or employment as one of the 3 main income sources in the settlement.  
3) A large decrease means a decrease of 50% or more of the volume of the production.  
4) In settlements where at least one household reportedly experienced a decrease in the volume of production, number of livestock owned or availability of work.  
5) Almost none: almost no hunger; small: hunger is small, strategies are available to cope with the reduced access to food; bad: hunger is bad, limited options to cope with the reduced access to food; worst: hunger is the worst it can be, it caused many deaths  
6) Few (1-25%); Some (26-50%); Many (more than 50%)

### ACCESS TO BASIC SERVICES

#### Health

In **77%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **most people did not have access to a comprehensive health facility in or next to the settlement** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

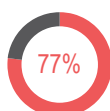
**Top 2 reported types of comprehensive health facilities** accessible from assessed settlements:

1. Public clinic (BHC, CHC) 14%
2. Private hospital 5%

**Top 3 reported barriers to health services access**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>1,2</sup>

1. Roads / presence at facilities unsafe 100%
2. Cost of services / medicine too high 80%
3. Insufficient female medical staff 40%

% of assessed settlements in which KIs reported **most residents did not have access to medicine**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:



#### Nutrition

In **100%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported they were not aware of the presence of a nutrition facility in the area. In areas where a nutrition facility was reported, **0%** of KIs reported **most residents were not able to access the facility** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

**Top 3 reported barriers to nutrition treatment services access**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>1,2</sup>

1. No facility reported
2. No facility reported
3. No facility reported

#### Education

In **86%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **the absence of government schools accessible to most children in the settlement** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

In **64%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **the absence of religious schools accessible to most children in the settlement** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

1) In those settlements where the presence of a facility was reported.  
2) Multiple options could be selected.  
3) Only one option could be selected.  
4) Emergency shelters built by NGOs (tents, huts, kodai, kapa) ; Open space or makeshift shelter (tents, huts, kodai, kapa) ; Collective center (building not intended for living) ; Transitional shelter build by NGOs (pakhsa, bricks) ; Permanent shelter with poor materials (pakhsa, sun-dried bricks) ; Permanent shelter with robust materials (fired-bricks, concrete, stone).  
5) Overcrowding (more than 4 persons in a single room) ; Substandard accommodation (no proper roof, doors, walls or windows).  
6) A large number means more than 25% of the shelters in the settlement.  
7) In those settlements which reportedly had received assistance in the 3 months prior to data collection.

### SHELTER

**Top 3 reported shelter types used by most residents** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3,4</sup>

1. Permanent shelter (robust materials) 64%
2. Permanent shelter (poor materials) 27%
3. Open space or makeshift shelter 4%

**Top 3 reported shelter-related concerns among residents** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>2,5</sup>

1. Leaks during light or heavy rain 46%
2. No shelter priority concern 32%
3. No insulation / heating 27%

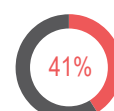
In **14%** of assessed settlements, a large number of shelters had been reportedly destroyed or severely damaged in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>6</sup> In **20%** of assessed settlements, none of the destroyed shelters have reportedly been repaired.

### WATER, HYGIENE & SANITATION

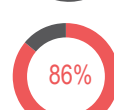
**Top 3 reported water sources used by most residents** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3</sup>

1. Well pump / hand pump (private) 27%
2. Spring, well or kariz (unprotected) 23%
3. Well pump / hand pump (public) 18%

% of assessed settlements in which KIs reported **most people were not able to access soap in the market** in the 3 months prior to data collection:



% of assessed settlements in which KIs reported **most people did not have access to a functional latrine facility**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:



### ACCOUNTABILITY TO AFFECTED POPULATION

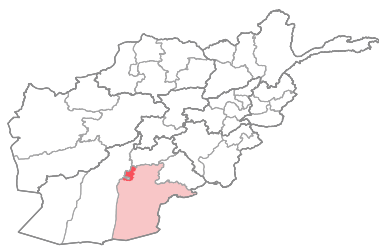
In **14%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported that **at least one resident had received assistance** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

**Top 3 reported types of assistance received** in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>2,7</sup>

1. WASH (In-kind) 67%
2. Shelter or NFI (In-kind) 67%
3. Health (In-kind) 33%

In **86%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **face-to-face communication as the most preferred means of obtaining information** in the 3 months prior to data collection.





# of assessed settlements:  
**23 out of 91**

### ★ PRIORITY NEEDS

**Top 3 reported priority needs** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>1</sup>

1. Education for children under 18	91%	<div></div>
2. Healthcare	78%	<div></div>
3. Information regarding risks	56%	<div></div>

### ➔ EVENT / SHOCK & DISPLACEMENT

#### Event / Shock

% of assessed settlements **reportedly impacted by event or shock**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>2</sup>

Active conflict or violence	61%	<div></div>
COVID-19	39%	<div></div>
Drought / precipitation deficit	96%	<div></div>
Insect / locust	35%	<div></div>
Heavy snow / avalanche	0%	<div></div>
Earthquake	0%	<div></div>
Flood / heavy rain	0%	<div></div>
None of the above	0%	<div></div>

#### Displacement

In **87%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **at least one household had reportedly been displaced due to an event or shock** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>3</sup>

% of assessed settlements **by estimated prevalence of IDP and return-ee households that had reportedly arrived** in the 3 months prior to data collection:

None 100%  
Few 0%  
Some 0%  
Many 0%



None 100%  
Few 0%  
Some 0%  
Many 0%



1) Three options maximum could be selected.  
2) Multiple options could be selected.  
3) In those settlements reportedly impacted by an event or a shock in the 3 months prior to data collection.  
4) In those settlements where the presence of areas that women and children avoid due to security reasons was reported.

### 🛡️ PROTECTION

#### Protection incidents

% of assessed settlements by **reported protection incidents that have affected men, women, and children**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>2</sup>

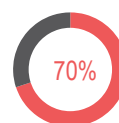
	Men	Women	Children
Assaulted with a weapon	48%	0%	0%
Assaulted without a weapon	61%	0%	65%
Hindered to move freely	35%	4%	70%
Verbally threatened or intimidated	61%	4%	74%
None of the above	0%	44%	0%

In **0%** of assessed settlements, **at least one health care worker had reportedly been affected by a protection incident** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

#### Child work and marriage

% of assessed settlements in which **at least one child under the age of 16 had reportedly been working** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

Boys



Girls



In **22%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **at least one girl under the age of 16 had been married** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

#### Gender-Based Violence

In **91%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported the **presence of areas in and around the settlement that women and children avoid due to security reasons** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

**Top 3 reported areas that women and children avoid due to security reasons** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>2,4</sup>

1. Areas away from settlement center	100%	<div></div>
2. Markets	57%	<div></div>
3. Roads	52%	<div></div>

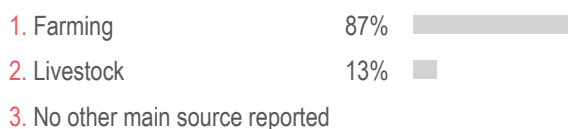
#### Explosive hazards

In **57%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported the **presence of explosive hazards in or within 5km of the settlement** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

### LIVELIHOODS AND IMPACT

#### Livelihoods

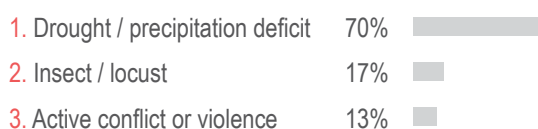
**Top 3 reported main sources of income** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>1</sup>



#### Impact on farming

In **100%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **more than a quarter of households experienced a large decrease in the volume of their production** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>2,3</sup>

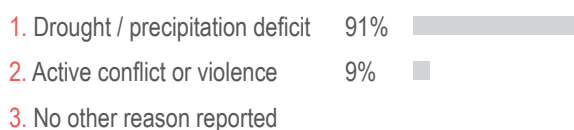
**Top 3 reported reasons that households experienced a large decrease in the volume of their production** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>4</sup>



#### Impact on livestock

In **65%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **more than a quarter of households experienced a large decrease in the number of livestock owned**, in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>2</sup>

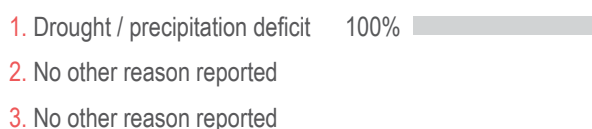
**Top 3 reported reasons that households experienced a large decrease in the number of livestock owned** in assessed settlements in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>4</sup>



#### Impact on employment

In **0%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **more than a quarter of households experienced a large decrease in availability of work** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>2</sup>

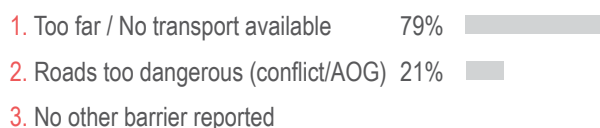
**Top 3 reported reasons that households experienced a large decrease in availability of work** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>4</sup>



### ACCESS TO MARKET

In **83%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **most residents did not have access to a market with NFI and winterization materials accessible within a one hour walking distance** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

In those settlements, **the most commonly reported reasons for no market access** were:<sup>1</sup>



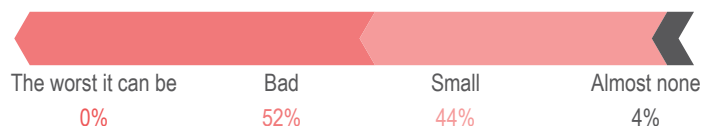
In **100%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **an increase in the price of staple food** in the settlement in the 3 months prior to data collection.

### FOOD SECURITY AND COPING STRATEGIES

#### Food security

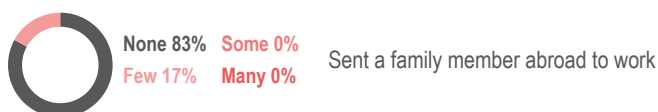
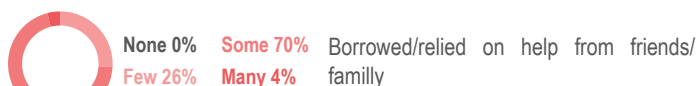
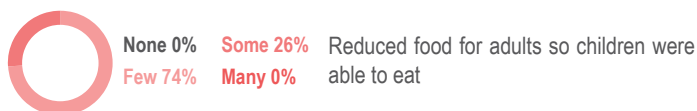
In **17%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported that **most residents were not able to access enough food to meet daily needs** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

% of assessed settlements by reported **level of hunger for most residents**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>5</sup>



#### Coping strategies

% of assessed settlements in which KIs reported no, few, some, or many households **were engaging in the following coping strategies when food or money to buy food was not available** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>6</sup>



1) Only one option could be selected.  
2) In those settlements reporting farming, livestock or employment as one of the 3 main income sources in the settlement.  
3) A large decrease means a decrease of 50% or more of the volume of the production.  
4) In settlements where at least one household reportedly experienced a decrease in the volume of production, number of livestock owned or availability of work.  
5) Almost none: almost no hunger; small: hunger is small, strategies are available to cope with the reduced access to food; bad: hunger is bad, limited options to cope with the reduced access to food; worst: hunger is the worst it can be, it caused many deaths  
6) Few (1-25%); Some (26-50%); Many (more than 50%)

### ACCESS TO BASIC SERVICES

#### Health

In **57%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **most people did not have access to a comprehensive health facility in or next to the settlement** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

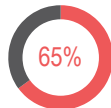
**Top 2 reported types of comprehensive health facilities** accessible from assessed settlements:

1. Public clinic (BHC, CHC) 39%
2. Private clinic 4%

**Top 3 reported barriers to health services access**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>1,2</sup>

1. Disruption of services (COVID) 70%
2. Cost of services / medicine too high 40%
3. Unable to reach (transport issues) 40%

% of assessed settlements in which KIs reported **most residents did not have access to medicine**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:



#### Nutrition

In **70%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **they were not aware of the presence of a nutrition facility in the area**. In areas where a nutrition facility was reported, **29%** of KIs reported **most residents were not able to access the facility** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

**Top 3 reported barriers to nutrition treatment services access**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>1,2</sup>

1. Services are not working 50%
2. Too far or difficult to access 50%
3. No other barrier reported

#### Education

In **100%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **the absence of government schools accessible to most children in the settlement** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

In **100%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **the absence of religious schools accessible to most children in the settlement** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

1) In those settlements where the presence of a facility was reported.

2) Multiple options could be selected.

3) Only one option could be selected.

4) Emergency shelters built by NGOs (tents, huts, kodai, kapa) ; Open space or makeshift shelter (tents, huts, kodai, kapa) ; Collective center (building not intended for living) ; Transitional shelter build by NGOs (pakhsa, bricks) ; Permanent shelter with poor materials (pakhsa, sun-dried bricks) ; Permanent shelter with robust materials (fired-bricks, concrete, stone).

5) Overcrowding (more than 4 persons in a single room) ; Substandard accommodation (no proper roof, doors, walls or windows).

6) A large number means more than 25% of the shelters in the settlement.

7) In those settlements which reportedly had received assistance in the 3 months prior to data collection.

### SHELTER

**Top 3 reported shelter types used by most residents** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3,4</sup>

1. Transitional shelter 100%
2. No other shelter type reported
3. No other shelter type reported

**Top 3 reported shelter-related concerns among residents** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>2,5</sup>

1. No insulation / heating 70%
2. Overcrowding 61%
3. Leaks during light or heavy rain 56%

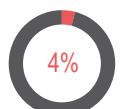
In **13%** of assessed settlements, **a large number of shelters had been reportedly destroyed or severely damaged** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>6</sup> In **100%** of assessed settlements, **none of the destroyed shelters have reportedly been repaired**.

### WATER, HYGIENE & SANITATION

**Top 3 reported water sources used by most residents** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3</sup>

1. Spring, well or kariz (protected) 39%
2. Well pump / hand pump (private) 30%
3. Spring, well or kariz (unprotected) 17%

% of assessed settlements in which KIs reported **most people were not able to access soap in the market** in the 3 months prior to data collection:



% of assessed settlements in which KIs reported **most people did not have access to a functional latrine facility**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:



### ACCOUNTABILITY TO AFFECTED POPULATION

In **9%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported that **at least one resident had received assistance** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

**Top 3 reported types of assistance received** in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>2,7</sup>

1. Education (In-kind) 100%
2. WASH (In-kind) 50%
3. Protection (In-kind) 50%

In **61%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **radio** as the **most preferred means of obtaining information** in the 3 months prior to data collection.



# of assessed settlements:  
**18 out of 187**

### ★ PRIORITY NEEDS

Top 3 reported priority needs in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>1</sup>

1. Protection	83%	<div></div>
2. Healthcare	67%	<div></div>
3. Seed or other agricultural input	39%	<div></div>

### ➔ EVENT / SHOCK & DISPLACEMENT

#### Event / Shock

% of assessed settlements reportedly impacted by event or shock, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>2</sup>

Active conflict or violence	100%	<div></div>
COVID-19	78%	<div></div>
Drought / precipitation deficit	78%	<div></div>
Heavy snow / avalanche	0%	<div></div>
Insect / locust	0%	<div></div>
Earthquake	0%	<div></div>
Flood / heavy rain	0%	<div></div>
None of the above	0%	<div></div>

#### Displacement

In **67%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **at least one household had reportedly been displaced due to an event or shock** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>3</sup>

% of assessed settlements by estimated prevalence of IDP and returnee households that had reportedly arrived in the 3 months prior to data collection:



1) Three options maximum could be selected.  
2) Multiple options could be selected.  
3) In those settlements reportedly impacted by an event or a shock in the 3 months prior to data collection.  
4) In those settlements where the presence of areas that women and children avoid due to security reasons was reported.

### 🛡️ PROTECTION

#### Protection incidents

% of assessed settlements by reported protection incidents that have affected men, women, and children, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>2</sup>

	Men	Women	Children
Assaulted with a weapon	0%	0%	0%
Assaulted without a weapon	0%	0%	0%
Hindered to move freely	11%	0%	0%
Verbally threatened or intimidated	28%	0%	6%
None of the above	28%	61%	61%

In **0%** of assessed settlements, **at least one health care worker had reportedly been affected by a protection incident** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

#### Child work and marriage

% of assessed settlements in which **at least one child under the age of 16 had reportedly been working** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

Boys

100%

Girls

100%

In **67%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **at least one girl under the age of 16 had been married** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

#### Gender-Based Violence

In **0%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported the **presence of areas in and around the settlement that women and children avoid due to security reasons** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

Top 3 reported areas that women and children avoid due to security reasons in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>2,4</sup>

1. No areas reported
2. No areas reported
3. No areas reported

#### Explosive hazards

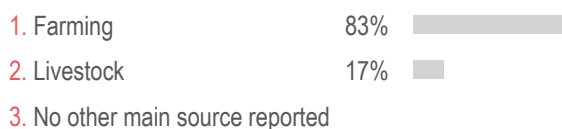
In **0%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported the **presence of explosive hazards in or within 5km of the settlement** in the 3 months prior to data collection.



### LIVELIHOODS AND IMPACT

#### Livelihoods

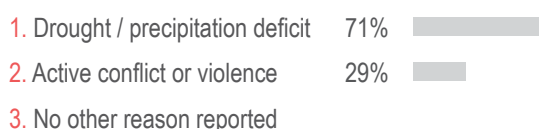
**Top 3 reported main sources of income** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>1</sup>



#### Impact on farming

In **88%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **more than a quarter of households experienced a large decrease in the volume of their production** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>2,3</sup>

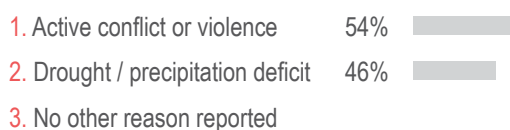
**Top 3 reported reasons that households experienced a large decrease in the volume of their production** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>4</sup>



#### Impact on livestock

In **36%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **more than a quarter of households experienced a large decrease in the number of livestock owned**, in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>2</sup>

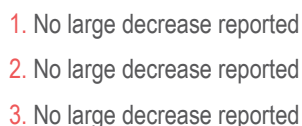
**Top 3 reported reasons that households experienced a large decrease in the number of livestock owned** in assessed settlements in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>4</sup>



#### Impact on employment

In **0%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **more than a quarter of households experienced a large decrease in availability of work** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>2</sup>

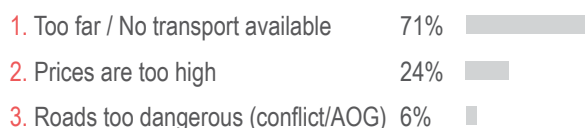
**Top 3 reported reasons that households experienced a large decrease in availability of work** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>4</sup>



### ACCESS TO MARKET

In **94%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **most residents did not have access to a market with NFI and winterization materials accessible within a one hour walking distance** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

In those settlements, **the most commonly reported reasons for no market access** were:<sup>1</sup>



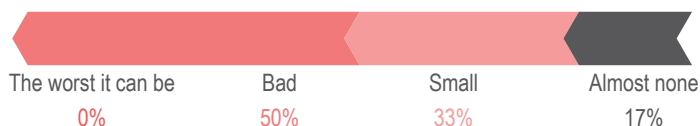
In **100%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **an increase in the price of staple food** in the settlement in the 3 months prior to data collection.

### FOOD SECURITY AND COPING STRATEGIES

#### Food security

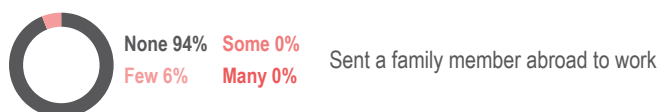
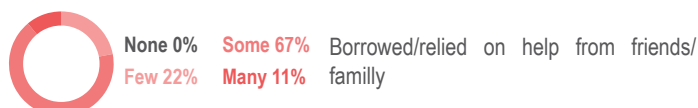
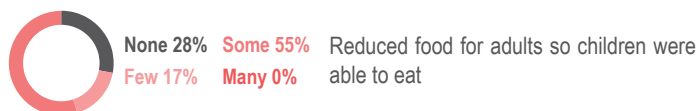
In **78%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported that **most residents were not able to access enough food to meet daily needs** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

% of assessed settlements by reported **level of hunger for most residents**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>5</sup>



#### Coping strategies

% of assessed settlements in which KIs reported no, few, some, or many households **were engaging in the following coping strategies when food or money to buy food was not available** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>6</sup>



1) Only one option could be selected.  
2) In those settlements reporting farming, livestock or employment as one of the 3 main income sources in the settlement.  
3) A large decrease means a decrease of 50% or more of the volume of the production.  
4) In settlements where at least one household reportedly experienced a decrease in the volume of production, number of livestock owned or availability of work.  
5) Almost none: almost no hunger; small: hunger is small, strategies are available to cope with the reduced access to food; bad: hunger is bad, limited options to cope with the reduced access to food; worst: hunger is the worst it can be, it caused many deaths  
6) Few (1-25%); Some (26-50%); Many (more than 50%)

### ACCESS TO BASIC SERVICES

#### Health

In **100%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **most people did not have access to a comprehensive health facility in or next to the settlement** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

**Top 2 reported types of comprehensive health facilities** accessible from assessed settlements:

1. No accessible facility reported
2. No accessible facility reported

**Top 3 reported barriers to health services access**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>1,2</sup>

1. No accessible facility reported
2. No accessible facility reported
3. No accessible facility reported

% of assessed settlements in which KIs reported **most residents did not have access to medicine**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:



#### Nutrition

In **100%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **they were not aware of the presence of a nutrition facility in the area**. In areas where a nutrition facility was reported, **0%** of KIs reported **most residents were not able to access the facility** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

**Top 3 reported barriers to nutrition treatment services access**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>1,2</sup>

1. No facility reported
2. No facility reported
3. No facility reported

#### Education

In **100%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **the absence of government schools accessible to most children in the settlement** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

In **44%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **the absence of religious schools accessible to most children in the settlement** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

1) In those settlements where the presence of a facility was reported.  
2) Multiple options could be selected.  
3) Only one option could be selected.  
4) Emergency shelters built by NGOs (tents, huts, kodai, kapa) ; Open space or makeshift shelter (tents, huts, kodai, kapa) ; Collective center (building not intended for living) ; Transitional shelter built by NGOs (pakhsa, bricks) ; Permanent shelter with poor materials (pakhsa, sun-dried bricks) ; Permanent shelter with robust materials (fired-bricks, concrete, stone).  
5) Overcrowding (more than 4 persons in a single room) ; Substandard accommodation (no proper roof, doors, walls or windows).  
6) A large number means more than 25% of the shelters in the settlement.  
7) In those settlements which reportedly had received assistance in the 3 months prior to data collection.

### SHELTER

**Top 3 reported shelter types used by most residents** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3,4</sup>

1. Transitional shelter 89%
2. Emergency shelter built by NGOs 11%
3. No other shelter type reported

**Top 3 reported shelter-related concerns among residents** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>2,5</sup>

1. Unable to afford construction / labour 83%
2. No insulation / heating 61%
3. Leaks during light or heavy rain 56%

In **6%** of assessed settlements, a **large number of shelters had been reportedly destroyed or severely damaged** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>6</sup> In **100%** of assessed settlements, **none of the destroyed shelters have reportedly been repaired**.

### WATER, HYGIENE & SANITATION

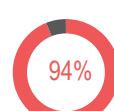
**Top 3 reported water sources used by most residents** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3</sup>

1. Well pump / hand pump (public) 50%
2. Well pump / hand pump (private) 33%
3. Spring, well or kariz (unprotected) 11%

% of assessed settlements in which KIs reported **most people were not able to access soap in the market** in the 3 months prior to data collection:



% of assessed settlements in which KIs reported **most people did not have access to a functional latrine facility**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:



### ACCOUNTABILITY TO AFFECTED POPULATION

In **0%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported that **at least one resident had received assistance** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

**Top 3 reported types of assistance received** in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>2,7</sup>

1. No assistance reported
2. No assistance reported
3. No assistance reported

In **94%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **face-to-face communication as the most preferred means of obtaining information** in the 3 months prior to data collection.



# of assessed settlements:  
**33 out of 211**

### ★ PRIORITY NEEDS

Top 3 reported priority needs in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>1</sup>

1. Protection	97%	<div></div>
2. Food	85%	<div></div>
3. Shelter / Housing	39%	<div></div>

### ➔ EVENT / SHOCK & DISPLACEMENT

#### Event / Shock

% of assessed settlements reportedly impacted by event or shock, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>2</sup>

Active conflict or violence	100%	<div></div>
COVID-19	100%	<div></div>
Drought / precipitation deficit	82%	<div></div>
Heavy snow / avalanche	0%	<div></div>
Insect / locust	0%	<div></div>
Flood / heavy rain	0%	<div></div>
Earthquake	0%	<div></div>
None of the above	0%	<div></div>

#### Displacement

In **100%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **at least one household had reportedly been displaced due to an event or shock** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>3</sup>

% of assessed settlements by estimated prevalence of IDP and returnee households that had reportedly arrived in the 3 months prior to data collection:



1) Three options maximum could be selected.  
2) Multiple options could be selected.  
3) In those settlements reportedly impacted by an event or a shock in the 3 months prior to data collection.  
4) In those settlements where the presence of areas that women and children avoid due to security reasons was reported.

### 🛡️ PROTECTION

#### Protection incidents

% of assessed settlements by reported protection incidents that have affected men, women, and children, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>2</sup>

	Men	Women	Children
Assaulted with a weapon	55%	0%	0%
Assaulted without a weapon	61%	9%	58%
Hindered to move freely	0%	100%	0%
Verbally threatened or intimidated	100%	94%	100%
None of the above	0%	0%	0%

In **0%** of assessed settlements, **at least one health care worker had reportedly been affected by a protection incident** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

#### Child work and marriage

% of assessed settlements in which **at least one child under the age of 16 had reportedly been working** in the 3 months prior to data collection.



In **52%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **at least one girl under the age of 16 had been married** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

#### Gender-Based Violence

In **91%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported the **presence of areas in and around the settlement that women and children avoid due to security reasons** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

Top 3 reported areas that women and children avoid due to security reasons in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>2,4</sup>

1. Roads	90%	<div></div>
2. Markets	77%	<div></div>
3. Health facilities	50%	<div></div>

#### Explosive hazards

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

### LIVELIHOODS AND IMPACT

#### Livelihoods

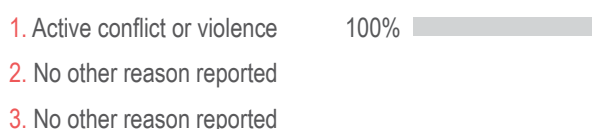
**Top 3 reported main sources of income** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>1</sup>



#### Impact on farming

In **30%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **more than a quarter of households experienced a large decrease in the volume of their production** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>2,3</sup>

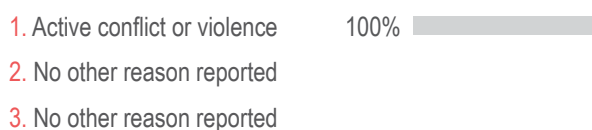
**Top 3 reported reasons that households experienced a large decrease in the volume of their production** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>4</sup>



#### Impact on livestock

In **3%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **more than a quarter of households experienced a large decrease in the number of livestock owned**, in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>2</sup>

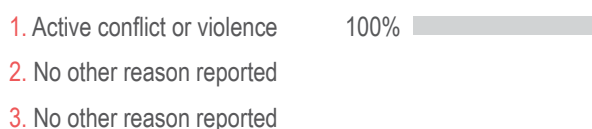
**Top 3 reported reasons that households experienced a large decrease in the number of livestock owned** in assessed settlements in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>4</sup>



#### Impact on employment

In **25%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **more than a quarter of households experienced a large decrease in availability of work** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>2</sup>

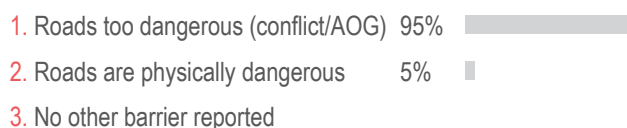
**Top 3 reported reasons that households experienced a large decrease in availability of work** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>4</sup>



### ACCESS TO MARKET

In **64%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **most residents did not have access to a market with NFI and winterization materials accessible within a one hour walking distance** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

In those settlements, **the most commonly reported reasons for no market access** were:<sup>1</sup>



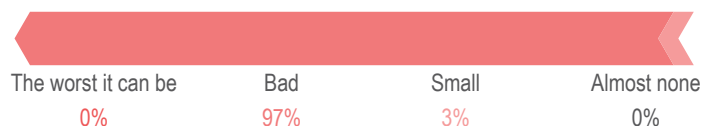
In **100%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **an increase in the price of staple food** in the settlement in the 3 months prior to data collection.

### FOOD SECURITY AND COPING STRATEGIES

#### Food security

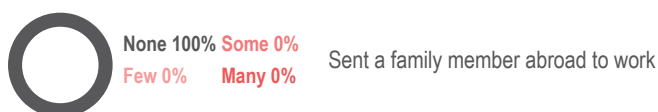
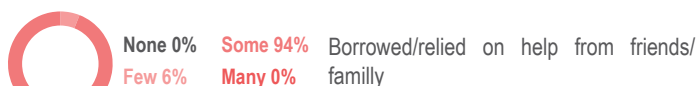
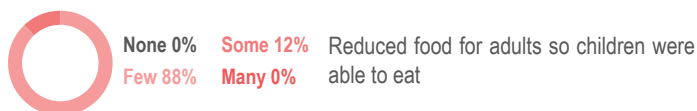
In **100%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported that **most residents were not able to access enough food to meet daily needs** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

% of assessed settlements by reported **level of hunger for most residents**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>5</sup>



#### Coping strategies

% of assessed settlements in which KIs reported no, few, some, or many households **were engaging in the following coping strategies when food or money to buy food was not available** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>6</sup>



1) Only one option could be selected.  
2) In those settlements reporting farming, livestock or employment as one of the 3 main income sources in the settlement.  
3) A large decrease means a decrease of 50% or more of the volume of the production.  
4) In settlements where at least one household reportedly experienced a decrease in the volume of production, number of livestock owned or availability of work.  
5) Almost none: almost no hunger; small: hunger is small, strategies are available to cope with the reduced access to food; bad: hunger is bad, limited options to cope with the reduced access to food; worst: hunger is the worst it can be, it caused many deaths  
6) Few (1-25%); Some (26-50%); Many (more than 50%)



### ACCESS TO BASIC SERVICES

#### Health

In **36%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **most people did not have access to a comprehensive health facility in or next to the settlement** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

**Top 2 reported types of comprehensive health facilities** accessible from assessed settlements:

1. Public clinic (BHC, CHC) 39%
2. Private clinic 24%

**Top 3 reported barriers to health services access**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>1,2</sup>

1. Roads / presence at facilities unsafe 71%
2. Insufficient female medical staff 52%
3. Unable to reach (transport issues) 38%

% of assessed settlements in which KIs reported **most residents did not have access to medicine**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:



#### Nutrition

In **18%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **they were not aware of the presence of a nutrition facility in the area**. In areas where a nutrition facility was reported, **0%** of KIs reported **most residents were not able to access the facility** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

**Top 3 reported barriers to nutrition treatment services access**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>1,2</sup>

1. No barrier reported
2. No barrier reported
3. No barrier reported

#### Education

In **88%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **the absence of government schools accessible to most children in the settlement** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

In **24%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **the absence of religious schools accessible to most children in the settlement** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

1) In those settlements where the presence of a facility was reported.  
2) Multiple options could be selected.  
3) Only one option could be selected.  
4) Emergency shelters built by NGOs (tents, huts, kodai, kapa) ; Open space or makeshift shelter (tents, huts, kodai, kapa) ; Collective center (building not intended for living) ; Transitional shelter build by NGOs (pakhsa, bricks) ; Permanent shelter with poor materials (pakhsa, sun-dried bricks) ; Permanent shelter with robust materials (fired-bricks, concrete, stone).  
5) Overcrowding (more than 4 persons in a single room) ; Substandard accommodation (no proper roof, doors, walls or windows).  
6) A large number means more than 25% of the shelters in the settlement.  
7) In those settlements which reportedly had received assistance in the 3 months prior to data collection.

### SHELTER

**Top 3 reported shelter types used by most residents** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3,4</sup>

1. Transitional shelter 94%
2. Open space or makeshift shelter 3%
3. Unfinished shelter (house) 3%

**Top 3 reported shelter-related concerns among residents** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>2,5</sup>

1. No insulation / heating 94%
2. Leaks during light or heavy rain 73%
3. Unable to afford construction / labour 39%

In **100%** of assessed settlements, **a large number of shelters had been reportedly destroyed or severely damaged** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>6</sup> In **0%** of assessed settlements, **none of the destroyed shelters have reportedly been repaired**.

### WATER, HYGIENE & SANITATION

**Top 3 reported water sources used by most residents** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3</sup>

1. Well pump / hand pump (private) 100%
2. No other water source reported
3. No other water source reported

% of assessed settlements in which KIs reported **most people were not able to access soap in the market** in the 3 months prior to data collection:



% of assessed settlements in which KIs reported **most people did not have access to a functional latrine facility**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:



### ACCOUNTABILITY TO AFFECTED POPULATION

In **64%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported that **at least one resident had received assistance** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

**Top 3 reported types of assistance received** in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>2,7</sup>

1. Food (In-kind) 100%
2. Protection (In-kind) 95%
3. Cash / Vouchers 90%

In **82%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **face-to-face communication as the most preferred means of obtaining information** in the 3 months prior to data collection.



# of assessed settlements:  
**78 out of 415**

### ★ PRIORITY NEEDS

Top 3 reported priority needs in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>1</sup>

1. Education for children under 18	99%	<div></div>
2. Healthcare	74%	<div></div>
3. Drinking water	55%	<div></div>

### ➔ EVENT / SHOCK & DISPLACEMENT

#### Event / Shock

% of assessed settlements reportedly impacted by event or shock, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>2</sup>

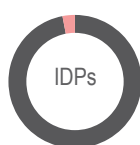
Active conflict or violence	54%	<div></div>
COVID-19	76%	<div></div>
Drought / precipitation deficit	90%	<div></div>
Heavy snow / avalanche	3%	<div></div>
Flood / heavy rain	1%	<div></div>
Insect / locust	0%	<div></div>
Earthquake	0%	<div></div>
None of the above	6%	<div></div>

#### Displacement

In **33%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **at least one household had reportedly been displaced due to an event or shock** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>3</sup>

% of assessed settlements by estimated prevalence of IDP and return-ee households that had reportedly arrived in the 3 months prior to data collection:

None 97%  
Few 3%  
Some 0%  
Many 0%



None 99%  
Few 1%  
Some 0%  
Many 0%



1) Three options maximum could be selected.  
2) Multiple options could be selected.  
3) In those settlements reportedly impacted by an event or a shock in the 3 months prior to data collection.  
4) In those settlements where the presence of areas that women and children avoid due to security reasons was reported.

### 🛡️ PROTECTION

#### Protection incidents

% of assessed settlements by reported protection incidents that have affected men, women, and children, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>2</sup>

	Men	Women	Children
Assaulted with a weapon	17%	0%	1%
Assaulted without a weapon	17%	0%	5%
Hindered to move freely	42%	3%	9%
Verbally threatened or intimidated	19%	0%	4%
None of the above	33%	91%	67%

In **3%** of assessed settlements, **at least one health care worker had reportedly been affected by a protection incident** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

#### Child work and marriage

% of assessed settlements in which **at least one child under the age of 16 had reportedly been working** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

Boys

100%

Girls

97%

In **8%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **at least one girl under the age of 16 had been married** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

#### Gender-Based Violence

In **5%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported the **presence of areas in and around the settlement that women and children avoid due to security reasons** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

Top 3 reported areas that women and children avoid due to security reasons in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>2,4</sup>

1. Areas away from settlement center 100%
2. No other areas reported
3. No other areas reported

#### Explosive hazards

In **49%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported the **presence of explosive hazards in or within 5km of the settlement** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

### LIVELIHOODS AND IMPACT

#### Livelihoods

**Top 3 reported main sources of income** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>1</sup>



#### Impact on farming

In **9%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **more than a quarter of households experienced a large decrease in the volume of their production** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>2,3</sup>

**Top 3 reported reasons that households experienced a large decrease in the volume of their production** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>4</sup>



#### Impact on livestock

In **13%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **more than a quarter of households experienced a large decrease in the number of livestock owned**, in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>2</sup>

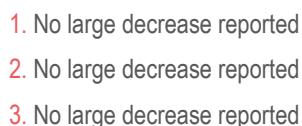
**Top 3 reported reasons that households experienced a large decrease in the number of livestock owned** in assessed settlements in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>4</sup>



#### Impact on employment

In **0%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **more than a quarter of households experienced a large decrease in availability of work** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>2</sup>

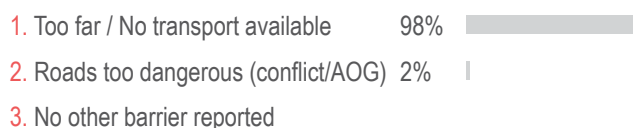
**Top 3 reported reasons that households experienced a large decrease in availability of work** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>4</sup>



### ACCESS TO MARKET

In **77%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **most residents did not have access to a market with NFI and winterization materials accessible within a one hour walking distance** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

In those settlements, **the most commonly reported reasons for no market access** were:<sup>1</sup>



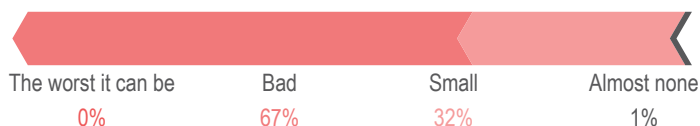
In **100%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **an increase in the price of staple food** in the settlement in the 3 months prior to data collection.

### FOOD SECURITY AND COPING STRATEGIES

#### Food security

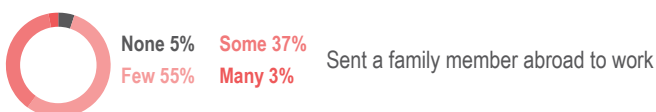
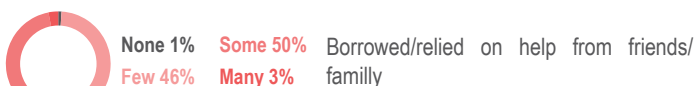
In **90%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported that **most residents were not able to access enough food to meet daily needs** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

% of assessed settlements by reported **level of hunger for most residents**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>5</sup>



#### Coping strategies

% of assessed settlements in which KIs reported no, few, some, or many households **were engaging in the following coping strategies when food or money to buy food was not available** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>6</sup>



1) Only one option could be selected.  
2) In those settlements reporting farming, livestock or employment as one of the 3 main income sources in the settlement.  
3) A large decrease means a decrease of 50% or more of the volume of the production.  
4) In settlements where at least one household reportedly experienced a decrease in the volume of production, number of livestock owned or availability of work.  
5) Almost none: almost no hunger; small: hunger is small, strategies are available to cope with the reduced access to food; bad: hunger is bad, limited options to cope with the reduced access to food; worst: hunger is the worst it can be, it caused many deaths  
6) Few (1-25%); Some (26-50%); Many (more than 50%)

### ACCESS TO BASIC SERVICES

#### Health

In **53%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **most people did not have access to a comprehensive health facility in or next to the settlement** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

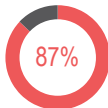
**Top 2 reported types of comprehensive health facilities** accessible from assessed settlements:

1. Public clinic (BHC, CHC) 41%
2. Public hospital 4%

**Top 3 reported barriers to health services access**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>1,2</sup>

1. Cost of services / medicine too high 86%
2. Insufficient female medical staff 46%
3. Unable to reach (transport issues) 35%

% of assessed settlements in which KIs reported **most residents did not have access to medicine**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:



#### Nutrition

In **47%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **they were not aware of the presence of a nutrition facility in the area**. In areas where a nutrition facility was reported, **46%** of KIs reported **most residents were not able to access the facility** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

**Top 3 reported barriers to nutrition treatment services access**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>1,2</sup>

1. Too far or difficult to access 63%
2. Services are not working 32%
3. No health worker available 5%

#### Education

In **100%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **the absence of government schools accessible to most children in the settlement** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

In **95%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **the absence of religious schools accessible to most children in the settlement** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

1) In those settlements where the presence of a facility was reported.

2) Multiple options could be selected.

3) Only one option could be selected.

4) Emergency shelters built by NGOs (tents, huts, kodai, kapa) ; Open space or makeshift shelter (tents, huts, kodai, kapa) ; Collective center (building not intended for living) ; Transitional shelter built by NGOs (pakhsa, bricks) ; Permanent shelter with poor materials (pakhsa, sun-dried bricks) ; Permanent shelter with robust materials (fired-bricks, concrete, stone).

5) Overcrowding (more than 4 persons in a single room) ; Substandard accommodation (no proper roof, doors, walls or windows).

6) A large number means more than 25% of the shelters in the settlement.

7) In those settlements which reportedly had received assistance in the 3 months prior to data collection.

### SHELTER

**Top 3 reported shelter types used by most residents** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3,4</sup>

1. Transitional shelter 100%
2. No other shelter type reported
3. No other shelter type reported

**Top 3 reported shelter-related concerns among residents** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>2,5</sup>

1. Leaks during light or heavy rain 100%
2. No insulation / heating 83%
3. Substandard accommodation 54%

In **3%** of assessed settlements, a large number of shelters had been **reportedly destroyed or severely damaged** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>6</sup> In **33%** of assessed settlements, **none of the destroyed shelters have reportedly been repaired**.

### WATER, HYGIENE & SANITATION

**Top 3 reported water sources used by most residents** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3</sup>

1. Spring, well or kariz (unprotected) 63%
2. Spring, well or kariz (protected) 24%
3. Well pump / hand pump (public) 8%

% of assessed settlements in which KIs reported **most people were not able to access soap in the market** in the 3 months prior to data collection:



% of assessed settlements in which KIs reported **most people did not have access to a functional latrine facility**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:



### ACCOUNTABILITY TO AFFECTED POPULATION

In **1%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported that **at least one resident had received assistance** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

**Top 3 reported types of assistance received** in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>2,7</sup>

1. Food (In-kind) 100%
2. No other assistance reported
3. No other assistance reported

In **99%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **radio** as the **most preferred means of obtaining information** in the 3 months prior to data collection.





# of assessed settlements:  
**12 out of 65**

### ★ PRIORITY NEEDS

**Top 3 reported priority needs** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>1</sup>

1. Healthcare	92%	<div></div>
2. Seed or other agricultural input	92%	<div></div>
3. Education for children under 18	83%	<div></div>

### ➔ EVENT / SHOCK & DISPLACEMENT

#### Event / Shock

% of assessed settlements **reportedly impacted by event or shock**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>2</sup>

Active conflict or violence	0%	
COVID-19	0%	
Drought / precipitation deficit	83%	<div></div>
Flood / heavy rain	0%	
Insect / locust	0%	
Earthquake	0%	
Heavy snow / avalanche	0%	
None of the above	17%	<div></div>

#### Displacement

In **10%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **at least one household had reportedly been displaced due to an event or shock** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>3</sup>

% of assessed settlements **by estimated prevalence of IDP and return-ee households that had reportedly arrived** in the 3 months prior to data collection:



1) Three options maximum could be selected.  
2) Multiple options could be selected.  
3) In those settlements reportedly impacted by an event or a shock in the 3 months prior to data collection.  
4) In those settlements where the presence of areas that women and children avoid due to security reasons was reported.

### 🛡️ PROTECTION

#### Protection incidents

% of assessed settlements by **reported protection incidents that have affected men, women, and children**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>2</sup>

	Men	Women	Children
Assaulted with a weapon	0%	0%	0%
Assaulted without a weapon	17%	0%	8%
Hindered to move freely	0%	0%	0%
Verbally threatened or intimidated	25%	0%	0%
None of the above	58%	100%	83%

In **43%** of assessed settlements, **at least one health care worker had reportedly been affected by a protection incident** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

#### Child work and marriage

% of assessed settlements in which **at least one child under the age of 16 had reportedly been working** in the 3 months prior to data collection.



In **17%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **at least one girl under the age of 16 had been married** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

#### Gender-Based Violence

In **25%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported the **presence of areas in and around the settlement that women and children avoid due to security reasons** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

**Top 3 reported areas that women and children avoid due to security reasons** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>2,4</sup>

1. Areas away from settlement center 100%
2. No other areas reported
3. No other areas reported

#### Explosive hazards

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

### LIVELIHOODS AND IMPACT

#### Livelihoods

**Top 3 reported main sources of income** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>1</sup>



#### Impact on farming

In **80%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **more than a quarter of households experienced a large decrease in the volume of their production** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>2,3</sup>

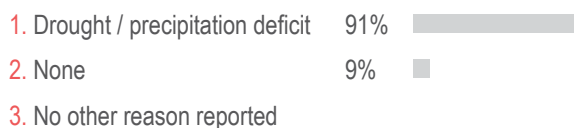
**Top 3 reported reasons that households experienced a large decrease in the volume of their production** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>4</sup>



#### Impact on livestock

In **92%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **more than a quarter of households experienced a large decrease in the number of livestock owned**, in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>2</sup>

**Top 3 reported reasons that households experienced a large decrease in the number of livestock owned** in assessed settlements in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>4</sup>



#### Impact on employment

In **0%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **more than a quarter of households experienced a large decrease in availability of work** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>2</sup>

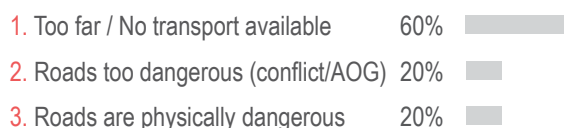
**Top 3 reported reasons that households experienced a large decrease in availability of work** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>4</sup>

1. No large decrease reported
2. No large decrease reported
3. No large decrease reported

### ACCESS TO MARKET

In **42%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **most residents did not have access to a market with NFI and winterization materials accessible within a one hour walking distance** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

In those settlements, **the most commonly reported reasons for no market access** were:<sup>1</sup>



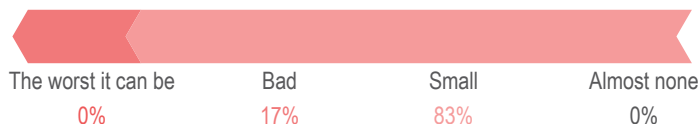
In **100%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **an increase in the price of staple food** in the settlement in the 3 months prior to data collection.

### FOOD SECURITY AND COPING STRATEGIES

#### Food security

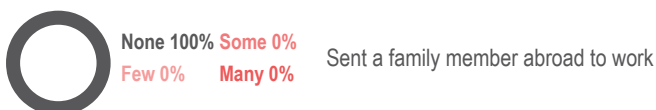
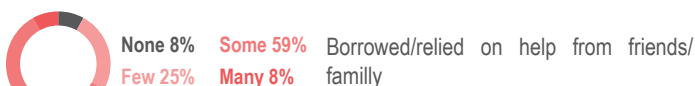
In **0%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported that **most residents were not able to access enough food to meet daily needs** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

% of assessed settlements by reported **level of hunger for most residents**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>5</sup>



#### Coping strategies

% of assessed settlements in which KIs reported no, few, some, or many households **were engaging in the following coping strategies when food or money to buy food was not available** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>6</sup>



- 1) Only one option could be selected.
- 2) In those settlements reporting farming, livestock or employment as one of the 3 main income sources in the settlement.
- 3) A large decrease means a decrease of 50% or more of the volume of the production.
- 4) In settlements where at least one household reportedly experienced a decrease in the volume of production, number of livestock owned or availability of work.
- 5) Almost none: almost no hunger; small: hunger is small, strategies are available to cope with the reduced access to food; bad: hunger is bad, limited options to cope with the reduced access to food; worst: hunger is the worst it can be, it caused many deaths
- 6) Few (1-25%); Some (26-50%); Many (more than 50%)

### ACCESS TO BASIC SERVICES

#### Health

In **42%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **most people did not have access to a comprehensive health facility in or next to the settlement** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

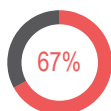
**Top 2 reported types of comprehensive health facilities** accessible from assessed settlements:

1. Public clinic (BHC, CHC) 58%
2. No other facility reported

**Top 3 reported barriers to health services access**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>1,2</sup>

1. Cost of services / medicine too high 86%
2. Unable to reach (transport issues) 71%
3. Insufficient female medical staff 43%

% of assessed settlements in which KIs reported **most residents did not have access to medicine**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:



#### Nutrition

In **67%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **they were not aware of the presence of a nutrition facility in the area**. In areas where a nutrition facility was reported, **0%** of KIs reported **most residents were not able to access the facility** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

**Top 3 reported barriers to nutrition treatment services access**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>1,2</sup>

1. No barrier reported
2. No barrier reported
3. No barrier reported

#### Education

In **100%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **the absence of government schools accessible to most children in the settlement** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

In **67%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **the absence of religious schools accessible to most children in the settlement** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

1) In those settlements where the presence of a facility was reported.  
2) Multiple options could be selected.  
3) Only one option could be selected.  
4) Emergency shelters built by NGOs (tents, huts, kodai, kapa) ; Open space or makeshift shelter (tents, huts, kodai, kapa) ; Collective center (building not intended for living) ; Transitional shelter build by NGOs (pakhsa, bricks) ; Permanent shelter with poor materials (pakhsa, sun-dried bricks) ; Permanent shelter with robust materials (fired-bricks, concrete, stone).  
5) Overcrowding (more than 4 persons in a single room) ; Substandard accommodation (no proper roof, doors, walls or windows).  
6) A large number means more than 25% of the shelters in the settlement.  
7) In those settlements which reportedly had received assistance in the 3 months prior to data collection.

### SHELTER

**Top 3 reported shelter types used by most residents** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3,4</sup>

1. Transitional shelter 100%
2. No other shelter type reported
3. No other shelter type reported

**Top 3 reported shelter-related concerns among residents** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>2,5</sup>

1. Unable to afford construction / labour 75%
2. Substandard accommodation 33%
3. No insulation / heating 25%

In **0%** of assessed settlements, a large number of shelters had been **reportedly destroyed or severely damaged** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>6</sup> In **0%** of assessed settlements, **none of the destroyed shelters have reportedly been repaired**.

### WATER, HYGIENE & SANITATION

**Top 3 reported water sources used by most residents** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3</sup>

1. Well pump / hand pump (private) 83%
2. Spring, well or kariz (unprotected) 8%
3. Surface water (river/irrigation) 8%

% of assessed settlements in which KIs reported **most people were not able to access soap in the market** in the 3 months prior to data collection:



% of assessed settlements in which KIs reported **most people did not have access to a functional latrine facility**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:



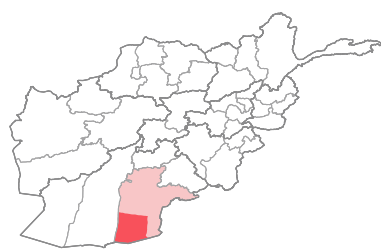
### ACCOUNTABILITY TO AFFECTED POPULATION

In **0%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported that **at least one resident had received assistance** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

**Top 3 reported types of assistance received** in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>2,7</sup>

1. No assistance reported
2. No assistance reported
3. No assistance reported

In **100%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **loud speaker** as the **most preferred means of obtaining information** in the 3 months prior to data collection.



# of assessed settlements:  
**20 out of 87**

### ★ PRIORITY NEEDS

**Top 3 reported priority needs** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>1</sup>

1. Drinking water	100%	<div></div>
2. Healthcare	90%	<div></div>
3. Education for children under 18	70%	<div></div>

### → EVENT / SHOCK & DISPLACEMENT

#### Event / Shock

% of assessed settlements **reportedly impacted by event or shock**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>2</sup>

Active conflict or violence	30%	<div></div>
COVID-19	65%	<div></div>
Drought / precipitation deficit	40%	<div></div>
Insect / locust	0%	<div></div>
Earthquake	0%	<div></div>
Heavy snow / avalanche	0%	<div></div>
Flood / heavy rain	0%	<div></div>
None of the above	25%	<div></div>

#### Displacement

In **79%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **at least one household had reportedly been displaced due to an event or shock** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>3</sup>

% of assessed settlements **by estimated prevalence of IDP and returnee households that had reportedly arrived** in the 3 months prior to data collection:



1) Three options maximum could be selected.  
2) Multiple options could be selected.  
3) In those settlements reportedly impacted by an event or a shock in the 3 months prior to data collection.  
4) In those settlements where the presence of areas that women and children avoid due to security reasons was reported.

### 🛡️ PROTECTION

#### Protection incidents

% of assessed settlements by **reported protection incidents that have affected men, women, and children**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>2</sup>

	Men	Women	Children
Assaulted with a weapon	15%	10%	5%
Assaulted without a weapon	20%	15%	15%
Hindered to move freely	0%	10%	10%
Verbally threatened or intimidated	15%	30%	20%
None of the above	35%	30%	35%

In **0%** of assessed settlements, **at least one health care worker had reportedly been affected by a protection incident** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

#### Child work and marriage

% of assessed settlements in which **at least one child under the age of 16 had reportedly been working** in the 3 months prior to data collection.



In **85%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **at least one girl under the age of 16 had been married** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

#### Gender-Based Violence

In **95%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported the **presence of areas in and around the settlement that women and children avoid due to security reasons** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

**Top 3 reported areas that women and children avoid due to security reasons** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>2,4</sup>

1. Areas away from settlement center	79%	<div></div>
2. Roads	79%	<div></div>
3. Health facilities	21%	<div></div>

#### Explosive hazards


In **30%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported the **presence of explosive hazards in or within 5km of the settlement** in the 3 months prior to data collection.



### LIVELIHOODS AND IMPACT

#### Livelihoods

**Top 3 reported main sources of income** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>1</sup>

1. Livestock 100% 
2. No other main source reported
3. No other main source reported

#### Impact on farming

In **0%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **more than a quarter of households experienced a large decrease in the volume of their production** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>2,3</sup>




**Top 3 reported reasons that households experienced a large decrease in the volume of their production** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>4</sup>

1. COVID-19 100% 
2. No other reason reported
3. No other reason reported

#### Impact on livestock

In **45%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **more than a quarter of households experienced a large decrease in the number of livestock owned**, in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>2</sup>



**Top 3 reported reasons that households experienced a large decrease in the number of livestock owned** in assessed settlements in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>4</sup>

1. COVID-19 44% 
2. Drought / precipitation deficit 44% 
3. Do not know/ want to answer 6% 

#### Impact on employment

In **0%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **more than a quarter of households experienced a large decrease in availability of work** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>2</sup>


**Top 3 reported reasons that households experienced a large decrease in availability of work** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>4</sup>

1. Active conflict or violence 50% 
2. Do not know/ want to answer 50% 
3. No other reason reported

### ACCESS TO MARKET

In **100%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **most residents did not have access to a market with NFI and winterization materials accessible within a one hour walking distance** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

In those settlements, **the most commonly reported reasons for no market access** were:<sup>1</sup>

1. Too far / No transport available 100% 
2. No other barrier reported
3. No other barrier reported

In **85%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **an increase in the price of staple food** in the settlement in the 3 months prior to data collection.

### FOOD SECURITY AND COPING STRATEGIES

#### Food security

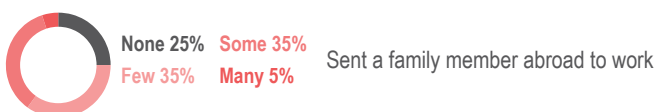
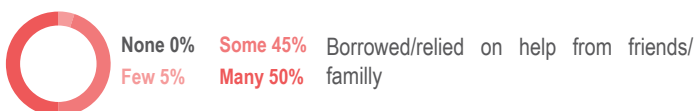
In **100%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported that **most residents were not able to access enough food to meet daily needs** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

% of assessed settlements by reported **level of hunger** for most residents, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>5</sup>



#### Coping strategies

% of assessed settlements in which KIs reported no, few, some, or many households **were engaging in the following coping strategies when food or money to buy food was not available** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>6</sup>



- 1) Only one option could be selected.
- 2) In those settlements reporting farming, livestock or employment as one of the 3 main income sources in the settlement.
- 3) A large decrease means a decrease of 50% or more of the volume of the production.
- 4) In settlements where at least one household reportedly experienced a decrease in the volume of production, number of livestock owned or availability of work.
- 5) Almost none: almost no hunger; small: hunger is small, strategies are available to cope with the reduced access to food; bad: hunger is bad, limited options to cope with the reduced access to food; worst: hunger is the worst it can be, it caused many deaths
- 6) Few (1-25%); Some (26-50%); Many (more than 50%)

### ACCESS TO BASIC SERVICES

#### Health

In **85%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **most people did not have access to a comprehensive health facility in or next to the settlement** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

**Top 2 reported types of comprehensive health facilities** accessible from assessed settlements:

1. Public clinic (BHC, CHC) 15%
2. No other facility reported

**Top 3 reported barriers to health services access**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>1,2</sup>

1. Insufficient female medical staff 100%
2. Unable to reach (transport issues) 67%
3. No other barrier reported

% of assessed settlements in which KIs reported **most residents did not have access to medicine**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:

100%

#### Nutrition

In **85%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **they were not aware of the presence of a nutrition facility in the area**. In areas where a nutrition facility was reported, **0%** of KIs reported **most residents were not able to access the facility** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

**Top 3 reported barriers to nutrition treatment services access**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>1,2</sup>

1. No barrier reported
2. No barrier reported
3. No barrier reported

#### Education

In **95%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **the absence of government schools accessible to most children in the settlement** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

In **95%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **the absence of religious schools accessible to most children in the settlement** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

1) In those settlements where the presence of a facility was reported.

2) Multiple options could be selected.

3) Only one option could be selected.

4) Emergency shelters built by NGOs (tents, huts, kodai, kapa) ; Open space or makeshift shelter (tents, huts, kodai, kapa) ; Collective center (building not intended for living) ; Transitional shelter build by NGOs (pakhsa, bricks) ; Permanent shelter with poor materials (pakhsa, sun-dried bricks) ; Permanent shelter with robust materials (fired-bricks, concrete, stone).

5) Overcrowding (more than 4 persons in a single room) ; Substandard accommodation (no proper roof, doors, walls or windows).

6) A large number means more than 25% of the shelters in the settlement.

7) In those settlements which reportedly had received assistance in the 3 months prior to data collection.

### SHELTER

**Top 3 reported shelter types used by most residents** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3,4</sup>

1. Emergency shelter built by NGOs 100%
2. No other shelter type reported
3. No other shelter type reported

**Top 3 reported shelter-related concerns among residents** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>2,5</sup>

1. Leaks during light or heavy rain 100%
2. No insulation / heating 100%
3. Substandard accommodation 80%

In **5%** of assessed settlements, a **large number of shelters had been reportedly destroyed or severely damaged** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>6</sup> In **80%** of assessed settlements, **none of the destroyed shelters have reportedly been repaired**.

### WATER, HYGIENE & SANITATION

**Top 3 reported water sources used by most residents** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3</sup>

1. Spring, well or kariz (unprotected) 95%
2. Spring, well or kariz (protected) 5%
3. No other water source reported

% of assessed settlements in which KIs reported **most people were not able to access soap in the market** in the 3 months prior to data collection:

100%

% of assessed settlements in which KIs reported **most people did not have access to a functional latrine facility**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:

90%

### ACCOUNTABILITY TO AFFECTED POPULATION

In **0%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported that **at least one resident had received assistance** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

**Top 3 reported types of assistance received** in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>2,7</sup>

1. No assistance reported
2. No assistance reported
3. No assistance reported

In **88%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **radio as the most preferred means of obtaining information** in the 3 months prior to data collection.



# of assessed settlements:  
**24 out of 297**

### ★ PRIORITY NEEDS

**Top 3 reported priority needs** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>1</sup>

1. Seed or other agricultural input	62%	<div></div>
2. Livelihood support / employment	54%	<div></div>
3. Information regarding risks	54%	<div></div>

### ➔ EVENT / SHOCK & DISPLACEMENT

#### Event / Shock

% of assessed settlements **reportedly impacted by event or shock**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>2</sup>

Active conflict or violence	100%	<div></div>
COVID-19	100%	<div></div>
Insect / locust	0%	<div></div>
Drought / precipitation deficit	0%	<div></div>
Heavy snow / avalanche	0%	<div></div>
Flood / heavy rain	0%	<div></div>
Earthquake	0%	<div></div>
None of the above	0%	<div></div>

#### Displacement

In **21%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **at least one household had reportedly been displaced due to an event or shock** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>3</sup>

% of assessed settlements **by estimated prevalence of IDP and return-ee households that had reportedly arrived** in the 3 months prior to data collection:



1) Three options maximum could be selected.  
2) Multiple options could be selected.  
3) In those settlements reportedly impacted by an event or a shock in the 3 months prior to data collection.  
4) In those settlements where the presence of areas that women and children avoid due to security reasons was reported.

### 🛡️ PROTECTION

#### Protection incidents

% of assessed settlements by **reported protection incidents that have affected men, women, and children**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>2</sup>

	Men	Women	Children
Assaulted with a weapon	42%	4%	17%
Assaulted without a weapon	29%	4%	21%
Hindered to move freely	100%	46%	67%
Verbally threatened or intimidated	83%	13%	54%
None of the above	0%	50%	17%

In **65%** of assessed settlements, **at least one health care worker had reportedly been affected by a protection incident** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

#### Child work and marriage

% of assessed settlements in which **at least one child under the age of 16 had reportedly been working** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

Boys

100%

Girls

100%

In **63%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **at least one girl under the age of 16 had been married** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

#### Gender-Based Violence

In **13%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported the **presence of areas in and around the settlement that women and children avoid due to security reasons** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

**Top 3 reported areas that women and children avoid due to security reasons** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>2,4</sup>

1. Areas away from settlement center	67%	<div></div>
2. Health facilities	67%	<div></div>
3. Roads	67%	<div></div>


#### Explosive hazards

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

### LIVELIHOODS AND IMPACT

#### Livelihoods

**Top 3 reported main sources of income** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>1</sup>

1. Farming 100% 
2. No other main source reported
3. No other main source reported

#### Impact on farming

In **83%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **more than a quarter of households experienced a large decrease in the volume of their production** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>2,3</sup>

**Top 3 reported reasons that households experienced a large decrease in the volume of their production** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>4</sup>

1. Active conflict or violence 96% 
2. COVID-19 4% 
3. No other reason reported

#### Impact on livestock

In **26%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **more than a quarter of households experienced a large decrease in the number of livestock owned**, in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>2</sup>

**Top 3 reported reasons that households experienced a large decrease in the number of livestock owned** in assessed settlements in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>4</sup>

1. Active conflict or violence 95% 
2. COVID-19 5% 
3. No other reason reported

#### Impact on employment

In **0%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **more than a quarter of households experienced a large decrease in availability of work** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>2</sup>




**Top 3 reported reasons that households experienced a large decrease in availability of work** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>4</sup>

1. No large decrease reported
2. No large decrease reported
3. No large decrease reported

### ACCESS TO MARKET

In **54%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **most residents did not have access to a market with NFI and winterization materials accessible within a one hour walking distance** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

In those settlements, **the most commonly reported reasons for no market access** were:<sup>1</sup>

1. Too far / No transport available 62% 
2. Roads too dangerous (conflict/AOG) 31% 
3. Prices are too high 8% 

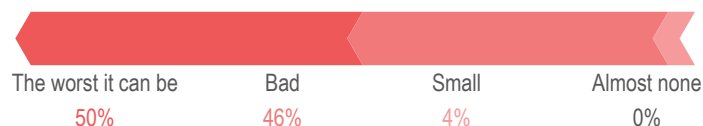
In **100%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **an increase in the price of staple food** in the settlement in the 3 months prior to data collection.

### FOOD SECURITY AND COPING STRATEGIES

#### Food security

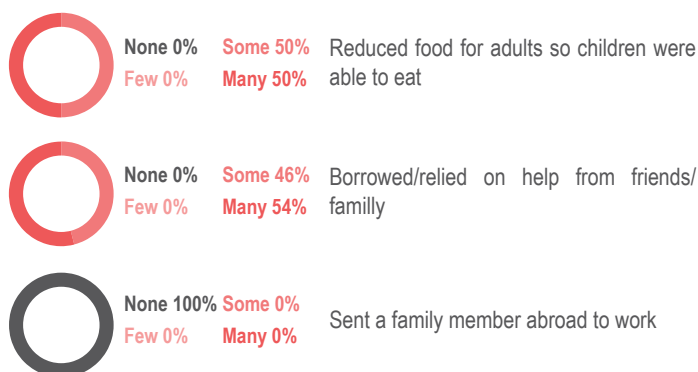
In **100%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported that **most residents were not able to access enough food to meet daily needs** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

% of assessed settlements by reported **level of hunger for most residents**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>5</sup>



#### Coping strategies

% of assessed settlements in which KIs reported no, few, some, or many households **were engaging in the following coping strategies when food or money to buy food was not available** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>6</sup>



- 1) Only one option could be selected.
- 2) In those settlements reporting farming, livestock or employment as one of the 3 main income sources in the settlement.
- 3) A large decrease means a decrease of 50% or more of the volume of the production.
- 4) In settlements where at least one household reportedly experienced a decrease in the volume of production, number of livestock owned or availability of work.
- 5) Almost none: almost no hunger; small: hunger is small, strategies are available to cope with the reduced access to food; bad: hunger is bad, limited options to cope with the reduced access to food; worst: hunger is the worst it can be, it caused many deaths
- 6) Few (1-25%); Some (26-50%); Many (more than 50%)



### ACCESS TO BASIC SERVICES

#### Health

In **4%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **most people did not have access to a comprehensive health facility in or next to the settlement** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

**Top 2 reported types of comprehensive health facilities** accessible from assessed settlements:

1. Public clinic (BHC, CHC) 79%
2. Private clinic 13%

**Top 3 reported barriers to health services access**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>1,2</sup>

1. Insufficient female medical staff 96%
2. Unable to reach (transport issues) 83%
3. Cost of services / medicine too high 56%

% of assessed settlements in which KIs reported **most residents did not have access to medicine**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:



#### Nutrition

In **92%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **they were not aware of the presence of a nutrition facility in the area**. In areas where a nutrition facility was reported, **50%** of KIs reported **most residents were not able to access the facility** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

**Top 3 reported barriers to nutrition treatment services access**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>1,2</sup>

1. Treatments are too expensive 100%
2. No other barrier reported
3. No other barrier reported

#### Education

In **96%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **the absence of government schools accessible to most children in the settlement** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

In **96%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **the absence of religious schools accessible to most children in the settlement** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

1) In those settlements where the presence of a facility was reported.

2) Multiple options could be selected.

3) Only one option could be selected.

4) Emergency shelters built by NGOs (tents, huts, kodai, kapa) ; Open space or makeshift shelter (tents, huts, kodai, kapa) ; Collective center (building not intended for living) ; Transitional shelter built by NGOs (pakhsa, bricks) ; Permanent shelter with poor materials (pakhsa, sun-dried bricks) ; Permanent shelter with robust materials (fired-bricks, concrete, stone).

5) Overcrowding (more than 4 persons in a single room) ; Substandard accommodation (no proper roof, doors, walls or windows).

6) A large number means more than 25% of the shelters in the settlement.

7) In those settlements which reportedly had received assistance in the 3 months prior to data collection.

### SHELTER

**Top 3 reported shelter types used by most residents** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3,4</sup>

1. Transitional shelter 92%
2. Permanent shelter (poor materials) 8%
3. No other shelter type reported

**Top 3 reported shelter-related concerns among residents** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>2,5</sup>

1. Overcrowding 88%
2. Leaks during light or heavy rain 83%
3. Substandard accommodation 79%

In **17%** of assessed settlements, **a large number of shelters had been reportedly destroyed or severely damaged** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>6</sup> In **87%** of assessed settlements, **none of the destroyed shelters have reportedly been repaired**.

### WATER, HYGIENE & SANITATION

**Top 3 reported water sources used by most residents** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3</sup>

1. Well pump / hand pump (public) 79%
2. Well pump / hand pump (private) 21%
3. No other water source reported

% of assessed settlements in which KIs reported **most people were not able to access soap in the market** in the 3 months prior to data collection:



% of assessed settlements in which KIs reported **most people did not have access to a functional latrine facility**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:



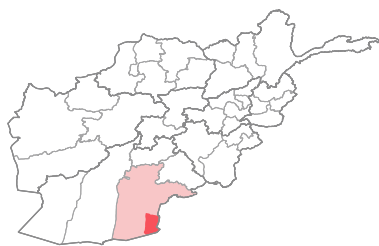
### ACCOUNTABILITY TO AFFECTED POPULATION

In **0%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported that **at least one resident had received assistance** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

**Top 3 reported types of assistance received** in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>2,7</sup>

1. No assistance reported
2. No assistance reported
3. No assistance reported

In **100%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **radio as the most preferred means of obtaining information** in the 3 months prior to data collection.



# of assessed settlements:  
**21 out of 72**

### ★ PRIORITY NEEDS

Top 3 reported priority needs in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>1</sup>

1. Healthcare	100%	<div></div>
2. Education for children under 18	100%	<div></div>
3. Drinking water	62%	<div></div>

### ➔ EVENT / SHOCK & DISPLACEMENT

#### Event / Shock

% of assessed settlements reportedly impacted by event or shock, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>2</sup>

Active conflict or violence	0%	<div></div>
COVID-19	71%	<div></div>
Drought / precipitation deficit	90%	<div></div>
Heavy snow / avalanche	0%	<div></div>
Insect / locust	0%	<div></div>
Flood / heavy rain	0%	<div></div>
Earthquake	0%	<div></div>
None of the above	5%	<div></div>

#### Displacement

In 0% of assessed settlements, KIs reported at least one household had reportedly been displaced due to an event or shock in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>3</sup>

% of assessed settlements by estimated prevalence of IDP and returnee households that had reportedly arrived in the 3 months prior to data collection:



1) Three options maximum could be selected.  
2) Multiple options could be selected.  
3) In those settlements reportedly impacted by an event or a shock in the 3 months prior to data collection.  
4) In those settlements where the presence of areas that women and children avoid due to security reasons was reported.

### 🛡️ PROTECTION

#### Protection incidents

% of assessed settlements by reported protection incidents that have affected men, women, and children, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>2</sup>

	Men	Women	Children
Assaulted with a weapon	0%	0%	0%
Assaulted without a weapon	0%	0%	0%
Hindered to move freely	0%	0%	0%
Verbally threatened or intimidated	0%	0%	0%
None of the above	100%	100%	100%

In 0% of assessed settlements, at least one health care worker had reportedly been affected by a protection incident in the 3 months prior to data collection.

#### Child work and marriage

% of assessed settlements in which at least one child under the age of 16 had reportedly been working in the 3 months prior to data collection.



In 0% of assessed settlements, KIs reported at least one girl under the age of 16 had been married in the 3 months prior to data collection.

#### Gender-Based Violence

In 0% of assessed settlements, KIs reported the presence of areas in and around the settlement that women and children avoid due to security reasons in the 3 months prior to data collection.

Top 3 reported areas that women and children avoid due to security reasons in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>2,4</sup>

1. No areas reported
2. No areas reported
3. No areas reported


#### Explosive hazards

In 0% of assessed settlements, KIs reported the presence of explosive hazards in or within 5km of the settlement in the 3 months prior to data collection.

## LIVELIHOODS AND IMPACT

### Livelihoods



**Top 3 reported main sources of income** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>1</sup>

1. Farming 100% 
2. No other main source reported
3. No other main source reported

### Impact on farming

In **81%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **more than a quarter of households experienced a large decrease in the volume of their production** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>2,3</sup>


**Top 3 reported reasons that households experienced a large decrease in the volume of their production** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>4</sup>

1. Drought / precipitation deficit 95% 
2. Do not know/ want to answer 5% 
3. No other reason reported

### Impact on livestock

In **79%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **more than a quarter of households experienced a large decrease in the number of livestock owned**, in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>2</sup>

**Top 3 reported reasons that households experienced a large decrease in the number of livestock owned** in assessed settlements in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>4</sup>

1. Drought / precipitation deficit 100% 
2. No other reason reported
3. No other reason reported

### Impact on employment

In **0%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **more than a quarter of households experienced a large decrease in availability of work** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>2</sup>


**Top 3 reported reasons that households experienced a large decrease in availability of work** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>4</sup>

1. No large decrease reported
2. No large decrease reported
3. No large decrease reported

## ACCESS TO MARKET

In **100%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **most residents did not have access to a market with NFI and winterization materials accessible within a one hour walking distance** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

In those settlements, **the most commonly reported reasons for no market access** were:<sup>1</sup>

1. Too far / No transport available 100% 
2. No other barrier reported
3. No other barrier reported

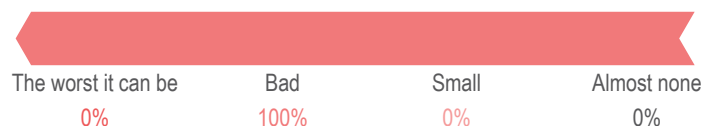
In **100%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **an increase in the price of staple food** in the settlement in the 3 months prior to data collection.

## FOOD SECURITY AND COPING STRATEGIES

### Food security

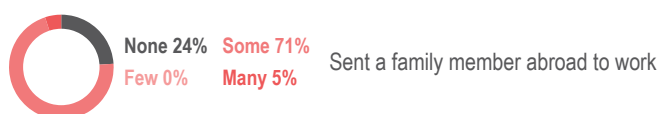
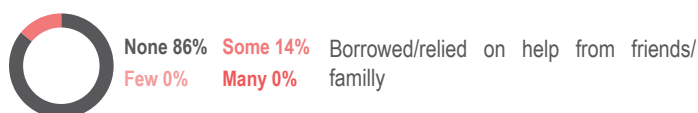
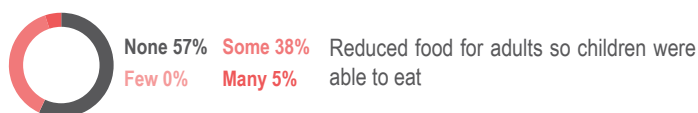
In **100%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported that **most residents were not able to access enough food to meet daily needs** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

% of assessed settlements by reported **level of hunger** for most residents, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>5</sup>



### Coping strategies

% of assessed settlements in which KIs reported no, few, some, or many households **were engaging in the following coping strategies when food or money to buy food was not available** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>6</sup>



- 1) Only one option could be selected.
- 2) In those settlements reporting farming, livestock or employment as one of the 3 main income sources in the settlement.
- 3) A large decrease means a decrease of 50% or more of the volume of the production.
- 4) In settlements where at least one household reportedly experienced a decrease in the volume of production, number of livestock owned or availability of work.
- 5) Almost none: almost no hunger; small: hunger is small, strategies are available to cope with the reduced access to food; bad: hunger is bad, limited options to cope with the reduced access to food; worst: hunger is the worst it can be, it caused many deaths
- 6) Few (1-25%); Some (26-50%); Many (more than 50%)

### ACCESS TO BASIC SERVICES

#### Health

In **100%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **most people did not have access to a comprehensive health facility in or next to the settlement** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

**Top 2 reported types of comprehensive health facilities** accessible from assessed settlements:

1. No accessible facility reported
2. No accessible facility reported

**Top 3 reported barriers to health services access**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>1,2</sup>

1. No accessible facility reported
2. No accessible facility reported
3. No accessible facility reported

% of assessed settlements in which KIs reported **most residents did not have access to medicine**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:

100%

#### Nutrition

In **100%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **they were not aware of the presence of a nutrition facility in the area**. In areas where a nutrition facility was reported, **0%** of KIs reported **most residents were not able to access the facility** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

**Top 3 reported barriers to nutrition treatment services access**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>1,2</sup>

1. No facility reported
2. No facility reported
3. No facility reported

#### Education

In **100%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **the absence of government schools accessible to most children in the settlement** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

In **100%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **the absence of religious schools accessible to most children in the settlement** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

1) In those settlements where the presence of a facility was reported.

2) Multiple options could be selected.

3) Only one option could be selected.

4) Emergency shelters built by NGOs (tents, huts, kodai, kapa); Open space or makeshift shelter (tents, huts, kodai, kapa); Collective center (building not intended for living); Transitional shelter built by NGOs (pakhsa, bricks); Permanent shelter with poor materials (pakhsa, sun-dried bricks); Permanent shelter with robust materials (fired-bricks, concrete, stone).

5) Overcrowding (more than 4 persons in a single room); Substandard accommodation (no proper roof, doors, walls or windows).

6) A large number means more than 25% of the shelters in the settlement.

7) In those settlements which reportedly had received assistance in the 3 months prior to data collection.

### SHELTER

**Top 3 reported shelter types used by most residents** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3,4</sup>

1. Transitional shelter 100%
2. No other shelter type reported
3. No other shelter type reported

**Top 3 reported shelter-related concerns among residents** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>2,5</sup>

1. No insulation / heating 90%
2. Leaks during light or heavy rain 76%
3. Substandard accommodation 33%

In **10%** of assessed settlements, a large number of shelters had been **reportedly destroyed or severely damaged** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>6</sup> In **50%** of assessed settlements, **none of the destroyed shelters have reportedly been repaired**.

### WATER, HYGIENE & SANITATION

**Top 3 reported water sources used by most residents** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3</sup>

1. Spring, well or kariz (unprotected) 100%
2. No other water source reported
3. No other water source reported

% of assessed settlements in which KIs reported **most people were not able to access soap in the market** in the 3 months prior to data collection:

100%

% of assessed settlements in which KIs reported **most people did not have access to a functional latrine facility**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:

100%

### ACCOUNTABILITY TO AFFECTED POPULATION

In **0%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported that **at least one resident had received assistance** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

**Top 3 reported types of assistance received** in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>2,7</sup>

1. No assistance reported
2. No assistance reported
3. No assistance reported

In **76%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **community group discussions / meeting** as the most preferred means of obtaining information in the 3 months prior to data collection.





# of assessed settlements:  
**15 out of 134**

### ★ PRIORITY NEEDS

Top 3 reported priority needs in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>1</sup>

1. Information regarding risks	93%	<div></div>
2. Protection	87%	<div></div>
3. Food	53%	<div></div>

### ➔ EVENT / SHOCK & DISPLACEMENT

#### Event / Shock

% of assessed settlements reportedly impacted by event or shock, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>2</sup>

Active conflict or violence	100%	<div></div>
COVID-19	100%	<div></div>
Drought / precipitation deficit	93%	<div></div>
Heavy snow / avalanche	0%	<div></div>
Insect / locust	0%	<div></div>
Earthquake	0%	<div></div>
Flood / heavy rain	0%	<div></div>
None of the above	0%	<div></div>

#### Displacement

In **100%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **at least one household** had reportedly been displaced due to an event or shock in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>3</sup>

% of assessed settlements by estimated prevalence of IDP and returnee households that had reportedly arrived in the 3 months prior to data collection:



1) Three options maximum could be selected.  
2) Multiple options could be selected.  
3) In those settlements reportedly impacted by an event or a shock in the 3 months prior to data collection.  
4) In those settlements where the presence of areas that women and children avoid due to security reasons was reported.

### 🛡️ PROTECTION

#### Protection incidents

% of assessed settlements by reported protection incidents that have affected men, women, and children, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>2</sup>

	Men	Women	Children
Assaulted with a weapon	60%	0%	0%
Assaulted without a weapon	67%	0%	33%
Hindered to move freely	0%	93%	13%
Verbally threatened or intimidated	93%	87%	100%
None of the above	0%	0%	0%

In **42%** of assessed settlements, **at least one health care worker** had reportedly been affected by a protection incident in the 3 months prior to data collection.

#### Child work and marriage

% of assessed settlements in which **at least one child under the age of 16** had reportedly been working in the 3 months prior to data collection.

Boys

100%

Girls

87%

In **80%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **at least one girl under the age of 16** had been married in the 3 months prior to data collection.

#### Gender-Based Violence

In **100%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported the presence of areas in and around the settlement that women and children avoid due to security reasons in the 3 months prior to data collection.

Top 3 reported areas that women and children avoid due to security reasons in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>2,4</sup>

1. Markets	93%	<div></div>
2. Roads	87%	<div></div>
3. Health facilities	73%	<div></div>

#### Explosive hazards

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

### LIVELIHOODS AND IMPACT

#### Livelihoods

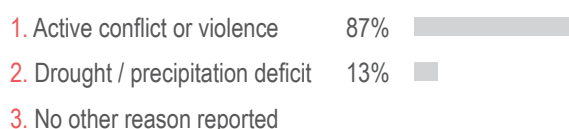
**Top 3 reported main sources of income** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>1</sup>



#### Impact on farming

In **73%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **more than a quarter of households experienced a large decrease in the volume of their production** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>2,3</sup>

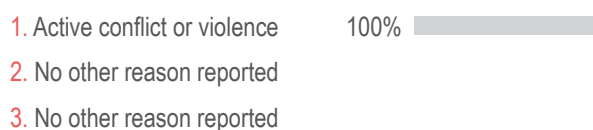
**Top 3 reported reasons that households experienced a large decrease in the volume of their production** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>4</sup>



#### Impact on livestock

In **8%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **more than a quarter of households experienced a large decrease in the number of livestock owned**, in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>2</sup>

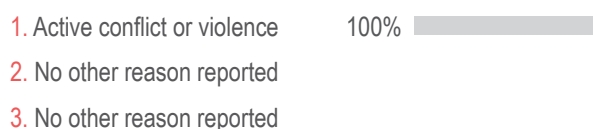
**Top 3 reported reasons that households experienced a large decrease in the number of livestock owned** in assessed settlements in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>4</sup>



#### Impact on employment

In **100%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **more than a quarter of households experienced a large decrease in availability of work** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>2</sup>

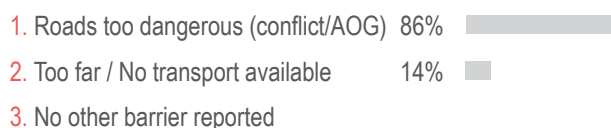
**Top 3 reported reasons that households experienced a large decrease in availability of work** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>4</sup>



### ACCESS TO MARKET

In **47%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **most residents did not have access to a market with NFI and winterization materials accessible within a one hour walking distance** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

In those settlements, **the most commonly reported reasons for no market access** were:<sup>1</sup>



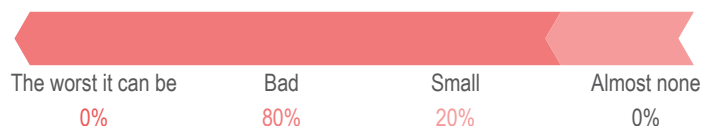
In **100%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **an increase in the price of staple food** in the settlement in the 3 months prior to data collection.

### FOOD SECURITY AND COPING STRATEGIES

#### Food security

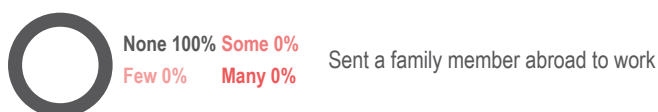
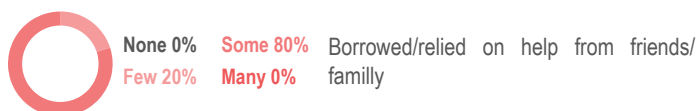
In **93%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported that **most residents were not able to access enough food to meet daily needs** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

% of assessed settlements by reported **level of hunger for most residents**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>5</sup>



#### Coping strategies

% of assessed settlements in which KIs reported no, few, some, or many households **were engaging in the following coping strategies when food or money to buy food was not available** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>6</sup>



1) Only one option could be selected.  
2) In those settlements reporting farming, livestock or employment as one of the 3 main income sources in the settlement.  
3) A large decrease means a decrease of 50% or more of the volume of the production.  
4) In settlements where at least one household reportedly experienced a decrease in the volume of production, number of livestock owned or availability of work.  
5) Almost none: almost no hunger; small: hunger is small, strategies are available to cope with the reduced access to food; bad: hunger is bad, limited options to cope with the reduced access to food; worst: hunger is the worst it can be, it caused many deaths  
6) Few (1-25%); Some (26-50%); Many (more than 50%)

### ACCESS TO BASIC SERVICES

#### Health

In **20%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **most people did not have access to a comprehensive health facility in or next to the settlement** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

**Top 2 reported types of comprehensive health facilities** accessible from assessed settlements:

1. Public clinic (BHC, CHC) 60%
2. Private clinic 13%

**Top 3 reported barriers to health services access**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>1,2</sup>

1. Roads / presence at facilities unsafe 83%
2. Unable to reach (transport issues) 58%
3. Insufficient female medical staff 58%

% of assessed settlements in which KIs reported **most residents did not have access to medicine**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:



#### Nutrition

In **33%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **they were not aware of the presence of a nutrition facility in the area**. In areas where a nutrition facility was reported, **0%** of KIs reported **most residents were not able to access the facility** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

**Top 3 reported barriers to nutrition treatment services access**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>1,2</sup>

1. No barrier reported
2. No barrier reported
3. No barrier reported

#### Education

In **80%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **the absence of government schools accessible to most children in the settlement** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

In **60%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **the absence of religious schools accessible to most children in the settlement** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

1) In those settlements where the presence of a facility was reported.

2) Multiple options could be selected.

3) Only one option could be selected.

4) Emergency shelters built by NGOs (tents, huts, kodai, kapa) ; Open space or makeshift shelter (tents, huts, kodai, kapa) ; Collective center (building not intended for living) ; Transitional shelter build by NGOs (pakhsa, bricks) ; Permanent shelter with poor materials (pakhsa, sun-dried bricks) ; Permanent shelter with robust materials (fired-bricks, concrete, stone).

5) Overcrowding (more than 4 persons in a single room) ; Substandard accommodation (no proper roof, doors, walls or windows).

6) A large number means more than 25% of the shelters in the settlement.

7) In those settlements which reportedly had received assistance in the 3 months prior to data collection.

### SHELTER

**Top 3 reported shelter types used by most residents** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3,4</sup>

1. Transitional shelter 93%
2. Open space or makeshift shelter 7%
3. No other shelter type reported

**Top 3 reported shelter-related concerns among residents** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>2,5</sup>

1. No insulation / heating 93%
2. Unable to afford construction / labour 73%
3. Unable to afford rent 67%

In **100%** of assessed settlements, **a large number of shelters had been reportedly destroyed or severely damaged** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>6</sup> In **0%** of assessed settlements, **none of the destroyed shelters have reportedly been repaired**.

### WATER, HYGIENE & SANITATION

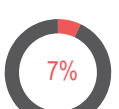
**Top 3 reported water sources used by most residents** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3</sup>

1. Well pump / hand pump (private) 100%
2. No other water source reported
3. No other water source reported

% of assessed settlements in which KIs reported **most people were not able to access soap in the market** in the 3 months prior to data collection:



% of assessed settlements in which KIs reported **most people did not have access to a functional latrine facility**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:



### ACCOUNTABILITY TO AFFECTED POPULATION

In **73%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported that **at least one resident had received assistance** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

**Top 3 reported types of assistance received** in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>2,7</sup>

1. Food (In-kind) 100%
2. Cash / Vouchers 100%
3. Protection (In-kind) 73%

In **80%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **face-to-face communication as the most preferred means of obtaining information** in the 3 months prior to data collection.



# of assessed settlements:  
**28 out of 145**

### ★ PRIORITY NEEDS

Top 3 reported priority needs in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>1</sup>

1. Shelter / Housing	100%	<div></div>
2. Protection	100%	<div></div>
3. Healthcare	96%	<div></div>

### ➔ EVENT / SHOCK & DISPLACEMENT

#### Event / Shock

% of assessed settlements reportedly impacted by event or shock, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>2</sup>

Active conflict or violence	100%	<div></div>
COVID-19	96%	<div></div>
Earthquake	4%	<div></div>
Drought / precipitation deficit	0%	<div></div>
Heavy snow / avalanche	0%	<div></div>
Insect / locust	0%	<div></div>
Flood / heavy rain	0%	<div></div>
None of the above	0%	<div></div>

#### Displacement

In **100%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **at least one household had reportedly been displaced due to an event or shock** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>3</sup>

% of assessed settlements by estimated prevalence of IDP and returnee households that had reportedly arrived in the 3 months prior to data collection:



1) Three options maximum could be selected.  
2) Multiple options could be selected.  
3) In those settlements reportedly impacted by an event or a shock in the 3 months prior to data collection.  
4) In those settlements where the presence of areas that women and children avoid due to security reasons was reported.

### 🛡️ PROTECTION

#### Protection incidents

% of assessed settlements by reported protection incidents that have affected men, women, and children, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>2</sup>

	Men	Women	Children
Assaulted with a weapon	0%	0%	0%
Assaulted without a weapon	18%	0%	0%
Hindered to move freely	4%	0%	0%
Verbally threatened or intimidated	96%	0%	0%
None of the above	0%	0%	0%

In **39%** of assessed settlements, **at least one health care worker had reportedly been affected by a protection incident** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

#### Child work and marriage

% of assessed settlements in which **at least one child under the age of 16 had reportedly been working** in the 3 months prior to data collection.



In **0%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **at least one girl under the age of 16 had been married** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

#### Gender-Based Violence

In **100%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported the **presence of areas in and around the settlement that women and children avoid due to security reasons** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

Top 3 reported areas that women and children avoid due to security reasons in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>2,4</sup>

1. Roads	89%	<div></div>
2. Areas away from settlement center	89%	<div></div>
3. Markets	36%	<div></div>

#### Explosive hazards

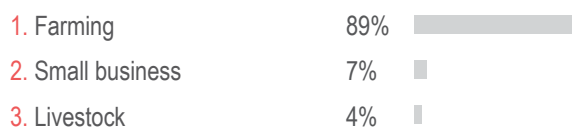
In **0%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported the **presence of explosive hazards in or within 5km of the settlement** in the 3 months prior to data collection.



### LIVELIHOODS AND IMPACT

#### Livelihoods

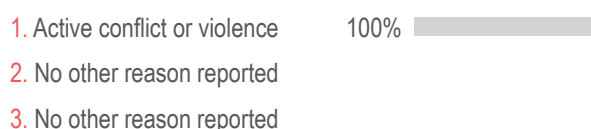
**Top 3 reported main sources of income** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>1</sup>



#### Impact on farming

In **4%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **more than a quarter of households experienced a large decrease in the volume of their production** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>2,3</sup>

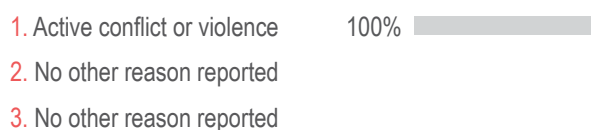
**Top 3 reported reasons that households experienced a large decrease in the volume of their production** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>4</sup>



#### Impact on livestock

In **0%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **more than a quarter of households experienced a large decrease in the number of livestock owned**, in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>2</sup>

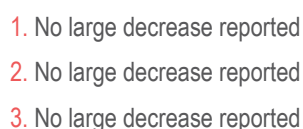
**Top 3 reported reasons that households experienced a large decrease in the number of livestock owned** in assessed settlements in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>4</sup>



#### Impact on employment

In **0%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **more than a quarter of households experienced a large decrease in availability of work** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>2</sup>

**Top 3 reported reasons that households experienced a large decrease in availability of work** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>4</sup>



### ACCESS TO MARKET

In **0%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **most residents did not have access to a market with NFI and winterization materials accessible within a one hour walking distance** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

In those settlements, **the most commonly reported reasons for no market access** were:<sup>1</sup>

1. No barrier reported
2. No barrier reported
3. No barrier reported

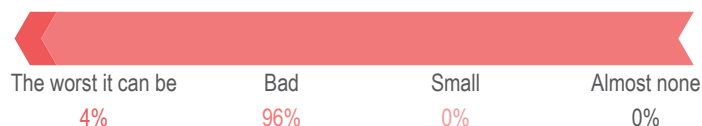
In **100%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **an increase in the price of staple food** in the settlement in the 3 months prior to data collection.

### FOOD SECURITY AND COPING STRATEGIES

#### Food security

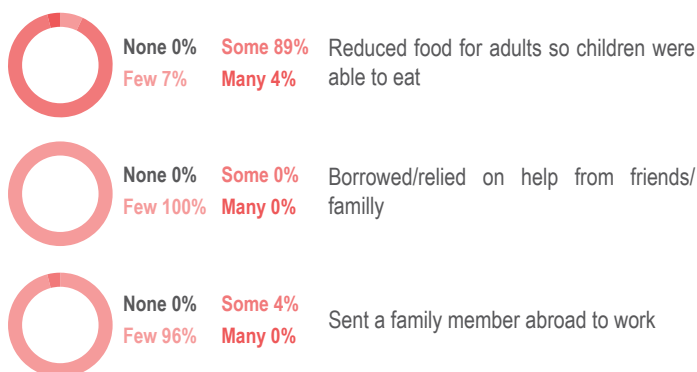
In **100%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported that **most residents were not able to access enough food to meet daily needs** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

% of assessed settlements by reported **level of hunger for most residents**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>5</sup>



#### Coping strategies

% of assessed settlements in which KIs reported no, few, some, or many households **were engaging in the following coping strategies when food or money to buy food was not available** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>6</sup>



- 1) Only one option could be selected.
- 2) In those settlements reporting farming, livestock or employment as one of the 3 main income sources in the settlement.
- 3) A large decrease means a decrease of 50% or more of the volume of the production.
- 4) In settlements where at least one household reportedly experienced a decrease in the volume of production, number of livestock owned or availability of work.
- 5) Almost none: almost no hunger; small: hunger is small, strategies are available to cope with the reduced access to food; bad: hunger is bad, limited options to cope with the reduced access to food; worst: hunger is the worst it can be, it caused many deaths
- 6) Few (1-25%); Some (26-50%); Many (more than 50%)

### ACCESS TO BASIC SERVICES

#### Health

In **0%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **most people did not have access to a comprehensive health facility in or next to the settlement** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

**Top 2 reported types of comprehensive health facilities** accessible from assessed settlements:

1. Public clinic (BHC, CHC) 89%
2. Public hospital 11%

**Top 3 reported barriers to health services access**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>1,2</sup>

1. Roads / presence at facilities unsafe 100%
2. Insufficient female medical staff 100%
3. Cost of services / medicine too high 100%

% of assessed settlements in which KIs reported **most residents did not have access to medicine**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:

0%

#### Nutrition

In **0%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **they were not aware of the presence of a nutrition facility in the area**. In areas where a nutrition facility was reported, **0%** of KIs reported **most residents were not able to access the facility** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

**Top 3 reported barriers to nutrition treatment services access**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>1,2</sup>

1. No barrier reported
2. No barrier reported
3. No barrier reported

#### Education

In **0%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **the absence of government schools accessible to most children in the settlement** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

In **0%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **the absence of religious schools accessible to most children in the settlement** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

1) In those settlements where the presence of a facility was reported.

2) Multiple options could be selected.

3) Only one option could be selected.

4) Emergency shelters built by NGOs (tents, huts, kodai, kapa) ; Open space or makeshift shelter (tents, huts, kodai, kapa) ; Collective center (building not intended for living) ; Transitional shelter build by NGOs (pakhsa, bricks) ; Permanent shelter with poor materials (pakhsa, sun-dried bricks) ; Permanent shelter with robust materials (fired-bricks, concrete, stone).

5) Overcrowding (more than 4 persons in a single room) ; Substandard accommodation (no proper roof, doors, walls or windows).

6) A large number means more than 25% of the shelters in the settlement.

7) In those settlements which reportedly had received assistance in the 3 months prior to data collection.

### SHELTER

**Top 3 reported shelter types used by most residents** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3,4</sup>

1. Permanent shelter (poor materials) 79%
2. Transitional shelter 14%
3. Collective center 4%

**Top 3 reported shelter-related concerns among residents** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>2,5</sup>

1. Unable to afford construction / labour 100%
2. Unable to afford rent 79%
3. No insulation / heating 18%

In **21%** of assessed settlements, **a large number of shelters had been reportedly destroyed or severely damaged** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>6</sup> In **68%** of assessed settlements, **none of the destroyed shelters have reportedly been repaired**.

### WATER, HYGIENE & SANITATION

**Top 3 reported water sources used by most residents** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3</sup>

1. Well pump / hand pump (private) 93%
2. Spring, well or kariz (protected) 4%
3. Spring, well or kariz (unprotected) 4%

% of assessed settlements in which KIs reported **most people were not able to access soap in the market** in the 3 months prior to data collection:

0%

% of assessed settlements in which KIs reported **most people did not have access to a functional latrine facility**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:

4%

### ACCOUNTABILITY TO AFFECTED POPULATION

In **0%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported that **at least one resident had received assistance** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

**Top 3 reported types of assistance received** in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>2,7</sup>

1. No assistance reported
2. No assistance reported
3. No assistance reported

In **100%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **phone (voice call or SMS) as the most preferred means of obtaining information** in the 3 months prior to data collection.



# of assessed settlements:  
**21 out of 100**

### ★ PRIORITY NEEDS

Top 3 reported priority needs in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>1</sup>

1. Food	95%	<div></div>
2. Healthcare	86%	<div></div>
3. Protection	81%	<div></div>

### ➔ EVENT / SHOCK & DISPLACEMENT

#### Event / Shock

% of assessed settlements reportedly impacted by event or shock, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>2</sup>

Active conflict or violence	100%	<div></div>
COVID-19	100%	<div></div>
Drought / precipitation deficit	0%	<div></div>
Insect / locust	0%	<div></div>
Heavy snow / avalanche	0%	<div></div>
Earthquake	0%	<div></div>
Flood / heavy rain	0%	<div></div>
None of the above	0%	<div></div>

#### Displacement

In 0% of assessed settlements, KIs reported at least one household had reportedly been displaced due to an event or shock in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>3</sup>

% of assessed settlements by estimated prevalence of IDP and return-ee households that had reportedly arrived in the 3 months prior to data collection:



1) Three options maximum could be selected.  
2) Multiple options could be selected.  
3) In those settlements reportedly impacted by an event or a shock in the 3 months prior to data collection.  
4) In those settlements where the presence of areas that women and children avoid due to security reasons was reported.

### 🛡️ PROTECTION

#### Protection incidents

% of assessed settlements by reported protection incidents that have affected men, women, and children, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>2</sup>

	Men	Women	Children
Assaulted with a weapon	0%	0%	0%
Assaulted without a weapon	95%	91%	81%
Hindered to move freely	91%	95%	100%
Verbally threatened or intimidated	100%	100%	86%
None of the above	0%	0%	0%

In 100% of assessed settlements, at least one health care worker had reportedly been affected by a protection incident in the 3 months prior to data collection.

#### Child work and marriage

% of assessed settlements in which at least one child under the age of 16 had reportedly been working in the 3 months prior to data collection.



In 0% of assessed settlements, KIs reported at least one girl under the age of 16 had been married in the 3 months prior to data collection.

#### Gender-Based Violence

In 100% of assessed settlements, KIs reported the presence of areas in and around the settlement that women and children avoid due to security reasons in the 3 months prior to data collection.

Top 3 reported areas that women and children avoid due to security reasons in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>4</sup>

1. Markets	100%	<div></div>
2. Roads	100%	<div></div>
3. Areas away from settlement center	95%	<div></div>

#### Explosive hazards

In 100% of assessed settlements, KIs reported the presence of explosive hazards in or within 5km of the settlement in the 3 months prior to data collection.

## **LIVELIHOODS AND IMPACT**

### **Livelihoods**

**Top 3 reported main sources of income** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>1</sup>



### **Impact on farming**

In **6%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **more than a quarter of households experienced a large decrease in the volume of their production** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>2,3</sup>

**Top 3 reported reasons that households experienced a large decrease in the volume of their production** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>4</sup>



### **Impact on livestock**

In **0%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **more than a quarter of households experienced a large decrease in the number of livestock owned**, in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>2</sup>

**Top 3 reported reasons that households experienced a large decrease in the number of livestock owned** in assessed settlements in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>4</sup>



### **Impact on employment**

In **30%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **more than a quarter of households experienced a large decrease in availability of work** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>2</sup>

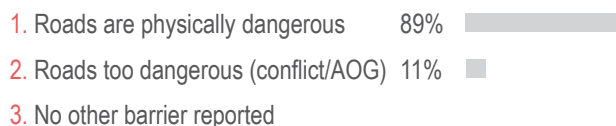
**Top 3 reported reasons that households experienced a large decrease in availability of work** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>4</sup>



## **ACCESS TO MARKET**

In **43%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **most residents did not have access to a market with NFI and winterization materials accessible within a one hour walking distance** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

In those settlements, **the most commonly reported reasons for no market access** were:<sup>1</sup>



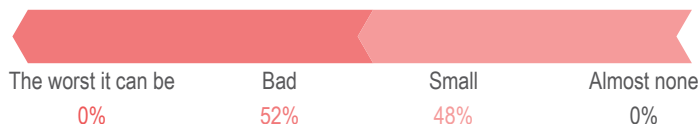
In **100%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **an increase in the price of staple food** in the settlement in the 3 months prior to data collection.

## **FOOD SECURITY AND COPING STRATEGIES**

### **Food security**

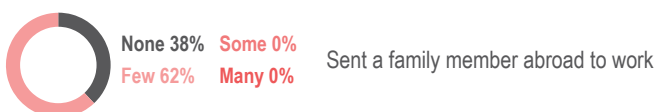
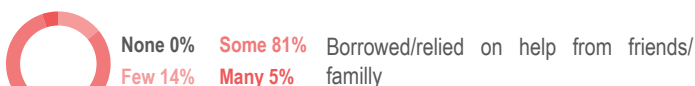
In **67%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported that **most residents were not able to access enough food to meet daily needs** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

% of assessed settlements by reported **level of hunger for most residents**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>5</sup>



### **Coping strategies**

% of assessed settlements in which KIs reported no, few, some, or many households **were engaging in the following coping strategies when food or money to buy food was not available** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>6</sup>



1) Only one option could be selected.  
2) In those settlements reporting farming, livestock or employment as one of the 3 main income sources in the settlement.  
3) A large decrease means a decrease of 50% or more of the volume of the production.  
4) In settlements where at least one household reportedly experienced a decrease in the volume of production, number of livestock owned or availability of work.  
5) Almost none: almost no hunger; small: hunger is small, strategies are available to cope with the reduced access to food; bad: hunger is bad, limited options to cope with the reduced access to food; worst: hunger is the worst it can be, it caused many deaths  
6) Few (1-25%); Some (26-50%); Many (more than 50%)



### ACCESS TO BASIC SERVICES

#### Health

In **0%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **most people did not have access to a comprehensive health facility in or next to the settlement** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

**Top 2 reported types of comprehensive health facilities** accessible from assessed settlements:

1. Private clinic 91%
2. Public clinic (BHC, CHC) 5%

**Top 3 reported barriers to health services access**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>1,2</sup>

1. Insufficient female medical staff 100%
2. Cost of services / medicine too high 90%
3. Roads / presence at facilities unsafe 81%

% of assessed settlements in which KIs reported **most residents did not have access to medicine**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:

100%

#### Nutrition

In **100%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **they were not aware of the presence of a nutrition facility in the area**. In areas where a nutrition facility was reported, **0%** of KIs reported **most residents were not able to access the facility** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

**Top 3 reported barriers to nutrition treatment services access**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>1,2</sup>

1. No facility reported
2. No facility reported
3. No facility reported

#### Education

In **0%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **the absence of government schools accessible to most children in the settlement** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

In **0%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **the absence of religious schools accessible to most children in the settlement** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

1) In those settlements where the presence of a facility was reported.

2) Multiple options could be selected.

3) Only one option could be selected.

4) Emergency shelters built by NGOs (tents, huts, kodai, kapa) ; Open space or makeshift shelter (tents, huts, kodai, kapa) ; Collective center (building not intended for living) ; Transitional shelter build by NGOs (pakhsa, bricks) ; Permanent shelter with poor materials (pakhsa, sun-dried bricks) ; Permanent shelter with robust materials (fired-bricks, concrete, stone).

5) Overcrowding (more than 4 persons in a single room) ; Substandard accommodation (no proper roof, doors, walls or windows).

6) A large number means more than 25% of the shelters in the settlement.

7) In those settlements which reportedly had received assistance in the 3 months prior to data collection.

### SHELTER

**Top 3 reported shelter types used by most residents** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3,4</sup>

1. Transitional shelter 100%
2. No other shelter type reported
3. No other shelter type reported

**Top 3 reported shelter-related concerns among residents** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>2,5</sup>

1. No insulation / heating 95%
2. No private space for women / girls 67%
3. Overcrowding 57%

In **0%** of assessed settlements, a **large number of shelters had been reportedly destroyed or severely damaged** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>6</sup> In **0%** of assessed settlements, **none of the destroyed shelters have reportedly been repaired**.

### WATER, HYGIENE & SANITATION

**Top 3 reported water sources used by most residents** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3</sup>

1. Well pump / hand pump (public) 100%
2. No other water source reported
3. No other water source reported

% of assessed settlements in which KIs reported **most people were not able to access soap in the market** in the 3 months prior to data collection:

0%

% of assessed settlements in which KIs reported **most people did not have access to a functional latrine facility**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:

0%

### ACCOUNTABILITY TO AFFECTED POPULATION

In **0%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported that **at least one resident had received assistance** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

**Top 3 reported types of assistance received** in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>2,7</sup>

1. No assistance reported
2. No assistance reported
3. No assistance reported

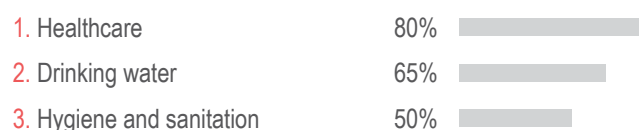
In **100%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **face-to-face communication as the most preferred means of obtaining information** in the 3 months prior to data collection.



# of assessed settlements:  
**20 out of 86**

### PRIORITY NEEDS

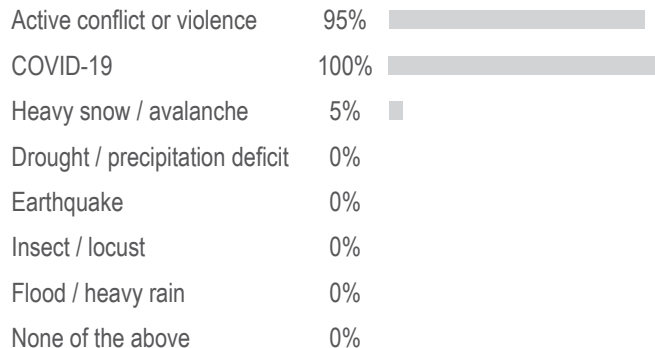
Top 3 reported priority needs in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>1</sup>



### EVENT / SHOCK & DISPLACEMENT

#### Event / Shock

% of assessed settlements reportedly impacted by event or shock, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>2</sup>



#### Displacement

In **0%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported at least one household had reportedly been displaced due to an event or shock in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>3</sup>

% of assessed settlements by estimated prevalence of IDP and return-ee households that had reportedly arrived in the 3 months prior to data collection:

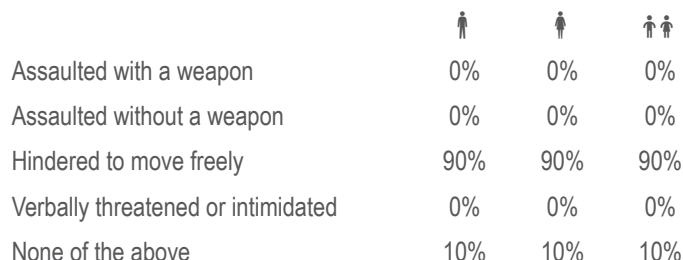


1) Three options maximum could be selected.  
2) Multiple options could be selected.  
3) In those settlements reportedly impacted by an event or a shock in the 3 months prior to data collection.  
4) In those settlements where the presence of areas that women and children avoid due to security reasons was reported.

### PROTECTION

#### Protection incidents

% of assessed settlements by reported protection incidents that have affected men, women, and children, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>2</sup>



In **0%** of assessed settlements, at least one health care worker had reportedly been affected by a protection incident in the 3 months prior to data collection.

#### Child work and marriage

% of assessed settlements in which at least one child under the age of 16 had reportedly been working in the 3 months prior to data collection.

Boys

100%

Girls

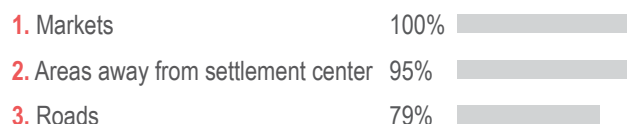
100%

In **100%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported at least one girl under the age of 16 had been married in the 3 months prior to data collection.

#### Gender-Based Violence

In **95%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported the presence of areas in and around the settlement that women and children avoid due to security reasons in the 3 months prior to data collection.

Top 3 reported areas that women and children avoid due to security reasons in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>2,4</sup>



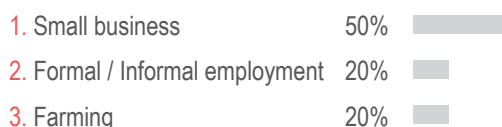
#### Explosive hazards

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

### LIVELIHOODS AND IMPACT

#### Livelihoods

**Top 3 reported main sources of income** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>1</sup>



#### Impact on farming

In **32%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **more than a quarter of households experienced a large decrease in the volume of their production** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>2,3</sup>

**Top 3 reported reasons that households experienced a large decrease in the volume of their production** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>4</sup>



#### Impact on livestock

In **40%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **more than a quarter of households experienced a large decrease in the number of livestock owned**, in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>2</sup>

**Top 3 reported reasons that households experienced a large decrease in the number of livestock owned** in assessed settlements in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>4</sup>



#### Impact on employment

In **38%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **more than a quarter of households experienced a large decrease in availability of work** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>2</sup>

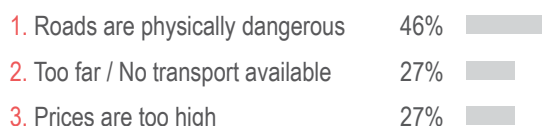
**Top 3 reported reasons that households experienced a large decrease in availability of work** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>4</sup>



### ACCESS TO MARKET

In **55%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **most residents did not have access to a market with NFI and winterization materials accessible within a one hour walking distance** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

In those settlements, **the most commonly reported reasons for no market access** were:<sup>1</sup>



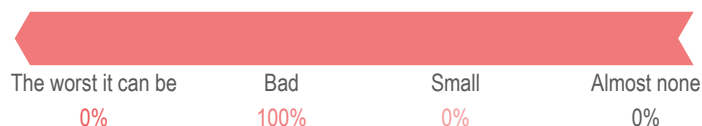
In **100%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **an increase in the price of staple food** in the settlement in the 3 months prior to data collection.

### FOOD SECURITY AND COPING STRATEGIES

#### Food security

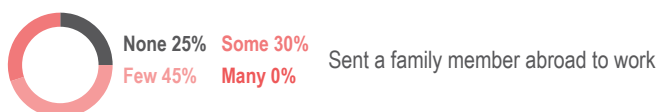
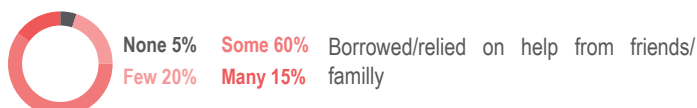
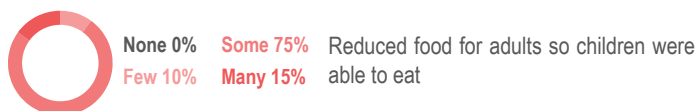
In **5%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported that **most residents were not able to access enough food to meet daily needs** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

% of assessed settlements by reported **level of hunger for most residents**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>5</sup>



#### Coping strategies

% of assessed settlements in which KIs reported no, few, some, or many households **were engaging in the following coping strategies when food or money to buy food was not available** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>6</sup>



1) Only one option could be selected.  
 2) In those settlements reporting farming, livestock or employment as one of the 3 main income sources in the settlement.  
 3) A large decrease means a decrease of 50% or more of the volume of the production.  
 4) In settlements where at least one household reportedly experienced a decrease in the volume of production, number of livestock owned or availability of work.  
 5) Almost none: almost no hunger; small: hunger is small, strategies are available to cope with the reduced access to food; bad: hunger is bad, limited options to cope with the reduced access to food; worst: hunger is the worst it can be, it caused many deaths  
 6) Few (1-25%); Some (26-50%); Many (more than 50%)

### ACCESS TO BASIC SERVICES

#### Health

In **0%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **most people did not have access to a comprehensive health facility in or next to the settlement** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

**Top 2 reported types of comprehensive health facilities** accessible from assessed settlements:

1. Public hospital 65%
2. Public clinic (BHC, CHC) 35%

**Top 3 reported barriers to health services access**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>1,2</sup>

1. Cost of services / medicine too high 90%
2. Insufficient female medical staff 90%
3. Fear of COVID in facilities/of stigma 85%

% of assessed settlements in which KIs reported **most residents did not have access to medicine**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:



#### Nutrition

In **0%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **they were not aware of the presence of a nutrition facility in the area**. In areas where a nutrition facility was reported, **0%** of KIs reported **most residents were not able to access the facility** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

**Top 3 reported barriers to nutrition treatment services access**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>1,2</sup>

1. No barrier reported
2. No barrier reported
3. No barrier reported

#### Education

In **0%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **the absence of government schools accessible to most children in the settlement** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

In **0%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **the absence of religious schools accessible to most children in the settlement** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

1) In those settlements where the presence of a facility was reported.  
 2) Multiple options could be selected.  
 3) Only one option could be selected.  
 4) Emergency shelters built by NGOs (tents, huts, kodai, kapa) ; Open space or makeshift shelter (tents, huts, kodai, kapa) ; Collective center (building not intended for living) ; Transitional shelter built by NGOs (pakhsa, bricks) ; Permanent shelter with poor materials (pakhsa, sun-dried bricks) ; Permanent shelter with robust materials (fired-bricks, concrete, stone).  
 5) Overcrowding (more than 4 persons in a single room) ; Substandard accommodation (no proper roof, doors, walls or windows).  
 6) A large number means more than 25% of the shelters in the settlement.  
 7) In those settlements which reportedly had received assistance in the 3 months prior to data collection.

### SHELTER

**Top 3 reported shelter types used by most residents** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3,4</sup>

1. Transitional shelter 55%
2. Unfinished shelter (house) 45%
3. No other shelter type reported

**Top 3 reported shelter-related concerns among residents** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>2,5</sup>

1. Leaks during light or heavy rain 95%
2. Unable to afford construction / labour 80%
3. No insulation / heating 55%

In **0%** of assessed settlements, a **large number of shelters had been reportedly destroyed or severely damaged** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>6</sup> In **0%** of assessed settlements, **none of the destroyed shelters have reportedly been repaired**.

### WATER, HYGIENE & SANITATION

**Top 3 reported water sources used by most residents** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3</sup>

1. Surface water (river/irrigation) 100%
2. No other water source reported
3. No other water source reported

% of assessed settlements in which KIs reported **most people were not able to access soap in the market** in the 3 months prior to data collection:



% of assessed settlements in which KIs reported **most people did not have access to a functional latrine facility**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:



### ACCOUNTABILITY TO AFFECTED POPULATION

In **35%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported that **at least one resident had received assistance** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

**Top 3 reported types of assistance received** in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>2,7</sup>

1. Food (In-kind) 100%
2. No other assistance reported
3. No other assistance reported

In **100%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **radio as the most preferred means of obtaining information** in the 3 months prior to data collection.





# of assessed settlements:  
**25 out of 118**

### PRIORITY NEEDS

**Top 3 reported priority needs** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>1</sup>

1. Food	96%	<div></div>
2. Seed or other agricultural input	52%	<div></div>
3. Hygiene and sanitation	48%	<div></div>

### EVENT / SHOCK & DISPLACEMENT

#### Event / Shock

% of assessed settlements **reportedly impacted by event or shock**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>2</sup>

Active conflict or violence	76%	<div></div>
COVID-19	100%	<div></div>
Heavy snow / avalanche	44%	<div></div>
Drought / precipitation deficit	0%	<div></div>
Insect / locust	0%	<div></div>
Earthquake	0%	<div></div>
Flood / heavy rain	0%	<div></div>
None of the above	0%	<div></div>

#### Displacement

In **20%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **at least one household had reportedly been displaced due to an event or shock** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>3</sup>

% of assessed settlements **by estimated prevalence of IDP and returnee households that had reportedly arrived** in the 3 months prior to data collection:



1) Three options maximum could be selected.  
2) Multiple options could be selected.  
3) In those settlements reportedly impacted by an event or a shock in the 3 months prior to data collection.  
4) In those settlements where the presence of areas that women and children avoid due to security reasons was reported.

### PROTECTION

#### Protection incidents

% of assessed settlements by **reported protection incidents that have affected men, women, and children**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>2</sup>

Assaulted with a weapon	8%	8%	0%
Assaulted without a weapon	4%	0%	0%
Hindered to move freely	24%	20%	12%
Verbally threatened or intimidated	12%	12%	12%
None of the above	72%	72%	88%

In **8%** of assessed settlements, **at least one health care worker had reportedly been affected by a protection incident** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

#### Child work and marriage

% of assessed settlements in which **at least one child under the age of 16 had reportedly been working** in the 3 months prior to data collection.



In **8%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **at least one girl under the age of 16 had been married** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

#### Gender-Based Violence

In **100%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported the **presence of areas in and around the settlement that women and children avoid due to security reasons** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

**Top 3 reported areas that women and children avoid due to security reasons** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>2,4</sup>

1. Areas away from settlement center	92%	<div></div>
2. Markets	84%	<div></div>
3. Roads	44%	<div></div>

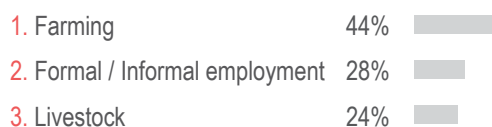
#### Explosive hazards

In **92%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported the **presence of explosive hazards in or within 5km of the settlement** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

### LIVELIHOODS AND IMPACT

#### Livelihoods

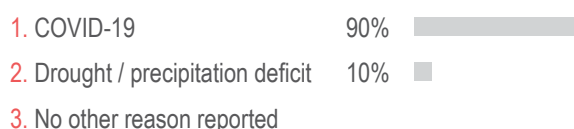
**Top 3 reported main sources of income** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>1</sup>



#### Impact on farming

In **16%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **more than a quarter of households experienced a large decrease in the volume of their production** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>2,3</sup>

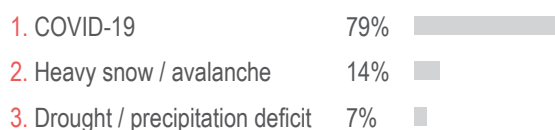
**Top 3 reported reasons that households experienced a large decrease in the volume of their production** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>4</sup>



#### Impact on livestock

In **0%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **more than a quarter of households experienced a large decrease in the number of livestock owned**, in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>2</sup>

**Top 3 reported reasons that households experienced a large decrease in the number of livestock owned** in assessed settlements in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>4</sup>



#### Impact on employment

In **15%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **more than a quarter of households experienced a large decrease in availability of work** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>2</sup>

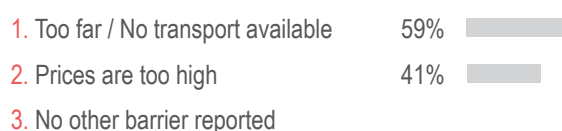
**Top 3 reported reasons that households experienced a large decrease in availability of work** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>4</sup>



### ACCESS TO MARKET

In **68%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **most residents did not have access to a market with NFI and winterization materials accessible within a one hour walking distance** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

In those settlements, **the most commonly reported reasons for no market access were:**<sup>1</sup>



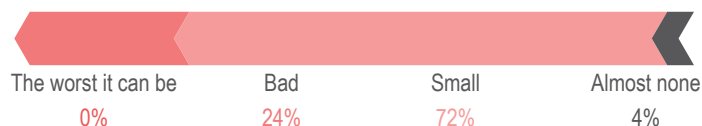
In **96%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **an increase in the price of staple food** in the settlement in the 3 months prior to data collection.

### FOOD SECURITY AND COPING STRATEGIES

#### Food security

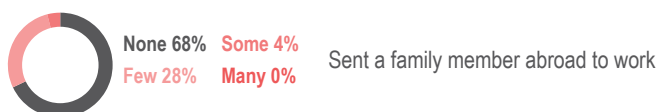
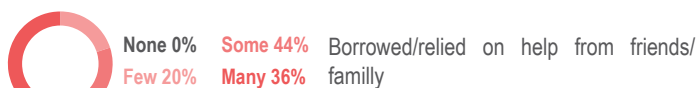
In **64%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported that **most residents were not able to access enough food to meet daily needs** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

**% of assessed settlements by reported level of hunger for most residents, in the 3 months prior to data collection:**<sup>5</sup>



#### Coping strategies

**% of assessed settlements in which KIs reported no, few, some, or many households were engaging in the following coping strategies when food or money to buy food was not available** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>6</sup>



1) Only one option could be selected.  
2) In those settlements reporting farming, livestock or employment as one of the 3 main income sources in the settlement.  
3) A large decrease means a decrease of 50% or more of the volume of the production.  
4) In settlements where at least one household reportedly experienced a decrease in the volume of production, number of livestock owned or availability of work.  
5) Almost none: almost no hunger; small: hunger is small, strategies are available to cope with the reduced access to food; bad: hunger is bad, limited options to cope with the reduced access to food; worst: hunger is the worst it can be, it caused many deaths  
6) Few (1-25%); Some (26-50%); Many (more than 50%)

### ACCESS TO BASIC SERVICES




#### Health

In **0%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **most people did not have access to a comprehensive health facility in or next to the settlement** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

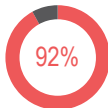
**Top 2 reported types of comprehensive health facilities** accessible from assessed settlements:

1. Public clinic (BHC, CHC) 100% 
2. No other facility reported

**Top 3 reported barriers to health services access**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>1,2</sup>

1. Cost of services / medicine too high 96% 
2. Insufficient female medical staff 88% 
3. Unable to reach (transport issues) 36% 




% of assessed settlements in which KIs reported **most residents did not have access to medicine**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:



#### Nutrition

In **44%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **they were not aware of the presence of a nutrition facility in the area**. In areas where a nutrition facility was reported, **43%** of KIs reported **most residents were not able to access the facility** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

**Top 3 reported barriers to nutrition treatment services access**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>1,2</sup>

1. Too far or difficult to access 67% 
2. Facility inaccessible (COVID) 17% 
3. Treatments are too expensive 17% 

#### Education


In **8%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **the absence of government schools accessible to most children in the settlement** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

In **4%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **the absence of religious schools accessible to most children in the settlement** in the 3 months prior to data collection.




1) In those settlements where the presence of a facility was reported.  
2) Multiple options could be selected.  
3) Only one option could be selected.  
4) Emergency shelters built by NGOs (tents, huts, kodai, kapa) ; Open space or makeshift shelter (tents, huts, kodai, kapa) ; Collective center (building not intended for living) ; Transitional shelter built by NGOs (pakhsa, bricks) ; Permanent shelter with poor materials (pakhsa, sun-dried bricks) ; Permanent shelter with robust materials (fired-bricks, concrete, stone).  
5) Overcrowding (more than 4 persons in a single room) ; Substandard accommodation (no proper roof, doors, walls or windows).  
6) A large number means more than 25% of the shelters in the settlement.  
7) In those settlements which reportedly had received assistance in the 3 months prior to data collection.

### SHELTER

**Top 3 reported shelter types used by most residents** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3,4</sup>

1. Transitional shelter 100% 
2. No other shelter type reported
3. No other shelter type reported



**Top 3 reported shelter-related concerns among residents** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>2,5</sup>

1. Unable to afford construction / labour 84% 
2. Leaks during light or heavy rain 84% 
3. No insulation / heating 80% 

In **0%** of assessed settlements, a large number of shelters had been **reportedly destroyed or severely damaged** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>6</sup> In **100%** of assessed settlements, **none of the destroyed shelters have reportedly been repaired**.

### WATER, HYGIENE & SANITATION

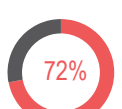
**Top 3 reported water sources used by most residents** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3</sup>

1. Surface water (river/irrigation) 60% 
2. Piped water - public 40% 
3. No other water source reported

% of assessed settlements in which KIs reported **most people were not able to access soap in the market** in the 3 months prior to data collection:



% of assessed settlements in which KIs reported **most people did not have access to a functional latrine facility**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:



### ACCOUNTABILITY TO AFFECTED POPULATION

In **68%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported that **at least one resident had received assistance** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

**Top 3 reported types of assistance received** in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>2,7</sup>

1. Food (In-kind) 100% 
2. No other assistance reported
3. No other assistance reported

In **64%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **face-to-face communication as the most preferred means of obtaining information** in the 3 months prior to data collection.



# of assessed settlements:  
**24 out of 90**

### ★ PRIORITY NEEDS

**Top 3 reported priority needs** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>1</sup>

1. Seed or other agricultural input	83%	<div></div>
2. Healthcare	62%	<div></div>
3. Drinking water	50%	<div></div>

### → EVENT / SHOCK & DISPLACEMENT

#### Event / Shock

% of assessed settlements **reportedly impacted by event or shock**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>2</sup>

Active conflict or violence	67%	<div></div>
COVID-19	100%	<div></div>
Earthquake	0%	<div></div>
Drought / precipitation deficit	0%	<div></div>
Heavy snow / avalanche	0%	<div></div>
Insect / locust	0%	<div></div>
Flood / heavy rain	0%	<div></div>
None of the above	0%	<div></div>

#### Displacement

In **54%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **at least one household had reportedly been displaced due to an event or shock** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>3</sup>

% of assessed settlements **by estimated prevalence of IDP and return-ee households that had reportedly arrived** in the 3 months prior to data collection:



1) Three options maximum could be selected.  
2) Multiple options could be selected.  
3) In those settlements reportedly impacted by an event or a shock in the 3 months prior to data collection.  
4) In those settlements where the presence of areas that women and children avoid due to security reasons was reported.

### 🛡️ PROTECTION

#### Protection incidents

% of assessed settlements by **reported protection incidents that have affected men, women, and children**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>2</sup>

	Men	Women	Children
Assaulted with a weapon	25%	0%	8%
Assaulted without a weapon	54%	0%	38%
Hindered to move freely	0%	0%	0%
Verbally threatened or intimidated	63%	0%	42%
None of the above	38%	100%	58%

In **0%** of assessed settlements, **at least one health care worker had reportedly been affected by a protection incident** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

#### Child work and marriage

% of assessed settlements in which **at least one child under the age of 16 had reportedly been working** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

Boys

100%

Girls

100%

In **29%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **at least one girl under the age of 16 had been married** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

#### Gender-Based Violence

In **4%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **the presence of areas in and around the settlement that women and children avoid due to security reasons** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

**Top 3 reported areas that women and children avoid due to security reasons** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>2,4</sup>

1. Areas away from settlement center 100%
2. No other areas reported
3. No other areas reported

#### Explosive hazards

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



## LIVELIHOODS AND IMPACT

### Livelihoods

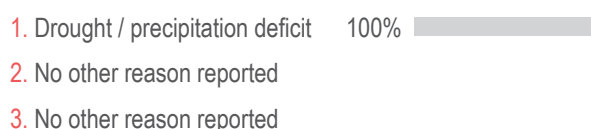
**Top 3 reported main sources of income** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>1</sup>



### Impact on farming

In **50%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **more than a quarter of households experienced a large decrease in the volume of their production** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>2,3</sup>

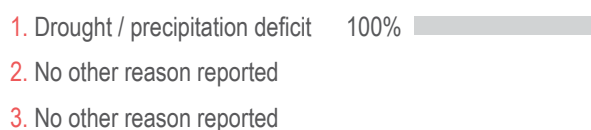
**Top 3 reported reasons that households experienced a large decrease in the volume of their production** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>4</sup>



### Impact on livestock

In **4%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **more than a quarter of households experienced a large decrease in the number of livestock owned**, in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>2</sup>

**Top 3 reported reasons that households experienced a large decrease in the number of livestock owned** in assessed settlements in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>4</sup>



### Impact on employment

In **11%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **more than a quarter of households experienced a large decrease in availability of work** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>2</sup>

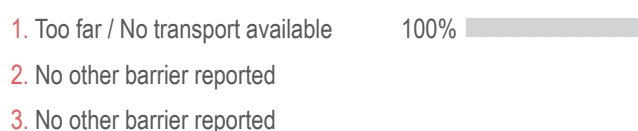
**Top 3 reported reasons that households experienced a large decrease in availability of work** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>4</sup>



## ACCESS TO MARKET

In **42%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **most residents did not have access to a market with NFI and winterization materials accessible within a one hour walking distance** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

In those settlements, **the most commonly reported reasons for no market access** were:<sup>1</sup>



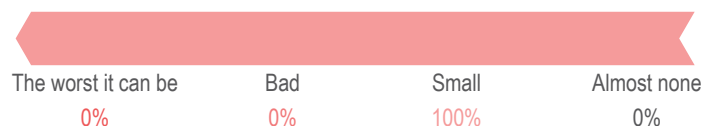
In **100%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **an increase in the price of staple food** in the settlement in the 3 months prior to data collection.

## FOOD SECURITY AND COPING STRATEGIES

### Food security

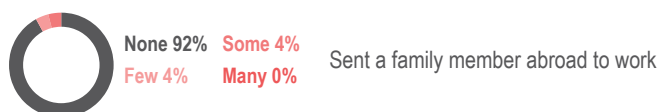
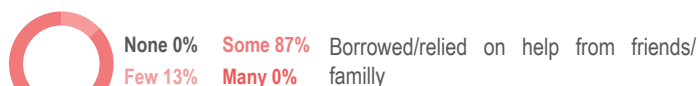
In **100%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported that **most residents were not able to access enough food to meet daily needs** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

% of assessed settlements by reported **level of hunger for most residents**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>5</sup>



### Coping strategies

% of assessed settlements in which KIs reported no, few, some, or many households **were engaging in the following coping strategies when food or money to buy food was not available** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>6</sup>





1) Only one option could be selected.  
2) In those settlements reporting farming, livestock or employment as one of the 3 main income sources in the settlement.  
3) A large decrease means a decrease of 50% or more of the volume of the production.  
4) In settlements where at least one household reportedly experienced a decrease in the volume of production, number of livestock owned or availability of work.  
5) Almost none: almost no hunger; small: hunger is small, strategies are available to cope with the reduced access to food; bad: hunger is bad, limited options to cope with the reduced access to food; worst: hunger is the worst it can be, it caused many deaths  
6) Few (1-25%); Some (26-50%); Many (more than 50%)

### ACCESS TO BASIC SERVICES




#### Health

In **0%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **most people did not have access to a comprehensive health facility in or next to the settlement** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

**Top 2 reported types of comprehensive health facilities** accessible from assessed settlements:

1. Public hospital 58% 
2. Public clinic (BHC, CHC) 42% 

**Top 3 reported barriers to health services access**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>1,2</sup>

1. Cost of services / medicine too high 100% 
2. Fear of COVID in facilities/of stigma 88% 
3. Insufficient female medical staff 83% 

% of assessed settlements in which KIs reported **most residents did not have access to medicine**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:

100%

#### Nutrition

In **58%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **they were not aware of the presence of a nutrition facility in the area**. In areas where a nutrition facility was reported, **0%** of KIs reported **most residents were not able to access the facility** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

**Top 3 reported barriers to nutrition treatment services access**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>1,2</sup>

1. No barrier reported
2. No barrier reported
3. No barrier reported

#### Education

In **0%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **the absence of government schools accessible to most children in the settlement** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

In **0%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **the absence of religious schools accessible to most children in the settlement** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

1) In those settlements where the presence of a facility was reported.

2) Multiple options could be selected.

3) Only one option could be selected.

4) Emergency shelters built by NGOs (tents, huts, kodai, kapa) ; Open space or makeshift shelter (tents, huts, kodai, kapa) ; Collective center (building not intended for living) ; Transitional shelter built by NGOs (pakhsa, bricks) ; Permanent shelter with poor materials (pakhsa, sun-dried bricks) ; Permanent shelter with robust materials (fired-bricks, concrete, stone).


5) Overcrowding (more than 4 persons in a single room) ; Substandard accommodation (no proper roof, doors, walls or windows).

6) A large number means more than 25% of the shelters in the settlement.




7) In those settlements which reportedly had received assistance in the 3 months prior to data collection.

### SHELTER

**Top 3 reported shelter types used by most residents** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3,4</sup>

1. Transitional shelter 100% 
2. No other shelter type reported
3. No other shelter type reported



**Top 3 reported shelter-related concerns among residents** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>2,5</sup>

1. Overcrowding 100% 
2. Leaks during light or heavy rain 100% 
3. Unable to afford construction / labour 96% 

In **0%** of assessed settlements, a **large number of shelters had been reportedly destroyed or severely damaged** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>6</sup> In **100%** of assessed settlements, **none of the destroyed shelters have reportedly been repaired**.

### WATER, HYGIENE & SANITATION

**Top 3 reported water sources used by most residents** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3</sup>

1. Spring, well or kariz (unprotected) 54% 
2. Spring, well or kariz (protected) 46% 
3. No other water source reported

% of assessed settlements in which KIs reported **most people were not able to access soap in the market** in the 3 months prior to data collection:

0%

% of assessed settlements in which KIs reported **most people did not have access to a functional latrine facility**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:

58%

### ACCOUNTABILITY TO AFFECTED POPULATION

In **13%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported that **at least one resident had received assistance** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

**Top 3 reported types of assistance received** in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>2,7</sup>

1. Food (In-kind) 100% 
2. No other assistance reported
3. No other assistance reported

In **92%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **face-to-face communication as the most preferred means of obtaining information** in the 3 months prior to data collection.



# of assessed settlements:  
**30 out of 155**

### ★ PRIORITY NEEDS

Top 3 reported priority needs in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>1</sup>

1. Food	100%	<div></div>
2. Shelter / Housing	93%	<div></div>
3. Healthcare	47%	<div></div>

### ➔ EVENT / SHOCK & DISPLACEMENT

#### Event / Shock

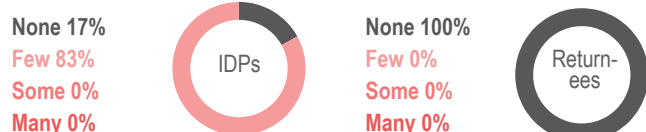
% of assessed settlements reportedly impacted by event or shock, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>2</sup>

Active conflict or violence	100%	<div></div>
COVID-19	100%	<div></div>
Flood / heavy rain	7%	<div></div>
Heavy snow / avalanche	0%	<div></div>
Drought / precipitation deficit	0%	<div></div>
Insect / locust	0%	<div></div>
Earthquake	0%	<div></div>
None of the above	0%	<div></div>

#### Displacement

In **10%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **at least one household** had reportedly been displaced due to an event or shock in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>3</sup>

% of assessed settlements by estimated prevalence of IDP and return-ee households that had reportedly arrived in the 3 months prior to data collection:



1) Three options maximum could be selected.  
2) Multiple options could be selected.  
3) In those settlements reportedly impacted by an event or a shock in the 3 months prior to data collection.  
4) In those settlements where the presence of areas that women and children avoid due to security reasons was reported.

### 🛡️ PROTECTION

#### Protection incidents

% of assessed settlements by reported protection incidents that have affected men, women, and children, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>2</sup>

	Men	Women	Children
Assaulted with a weapon	20%	0%	0%
Assaulted without a weapon	87%	33%	13%
Hindered to move freely	97%	100%	100%
Verbally threatened or intimidated	100%	100%	100%
None of the above	0%	0%	0%

In **0%** of assessed settlements, **at least one health care worker** had reportedly been affected by a protection incident in the 3 months prior to data collection.

#### Child work and marriage

% of assessed settlements in which **at least one child under the age of 16** had reportedly been working in the 3 months prior to data collection.

Boys

100%

Girls

100%

In **100%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **at least one girl under the age of 16** had been married in the 3 months prior to data collection.

#### Gender-Based Violence

In **90%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported the presence of areas in and around the settlement that women and children avoid due to security reasons in the 3 months prior to data collection.

Top 3 reported areas that women and children avoid due to security reasons in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>2,4</sup>

1. Areas away from settlement center	100%	<div></div>
2. Roads	48%	<div></div>
3. Markets	18%	<div></div>

#### Explosive hazards

In **10%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported the presence of explosive hazards in or within 5km of the settlement in the 3 months prior to data collection.

### LIVELIHOODS AND IMPACT

#### Livelihoods

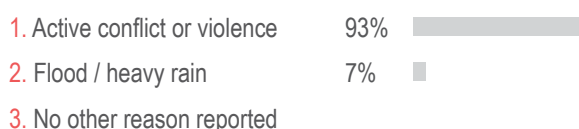
**Top 3 reported main sources of income** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>1</sup>



#### Impact on farming

In **80%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **more than a quarter of households experienced a large decrease in the volume of their production** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>2,3</sup>

**Top 3 reported reasons that households experienced a large decrease in the volume of their production** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>4</sup>



#### Impact on livestock

In **14%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **more than a quarter of households experienced a large decrease in the number of livestock owned**, in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>2</sup>

**Top 3 reported reasons that households experienced a large decrease in the number of livestock owned** in assessed settlements in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>4</sup>



#### Impact on employment

In **22%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **more than a quarter of households experienced a large decrease in availability of work** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>2</sup>

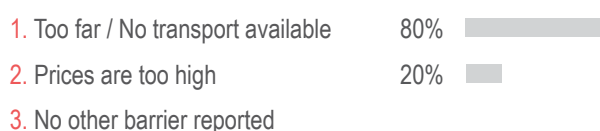
**Top 3 reported reasons that households experienced a large decrease in availability of work** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>4</sup>



### ACCESS TO MARKET

In **17%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **most residents did not have access to a market with NFI and winterization materials accessible within a one hour walking distance** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

In those settlements, **the most commonly reported reasons for no market access** were:<sup>1</sup>



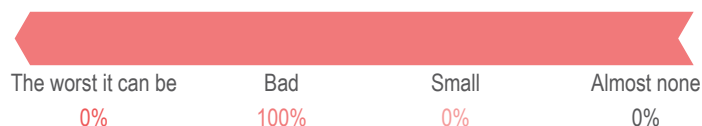
In **100%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **an increase in the price of staple food** in the settlement in the 3 months prior to data collection.

### FOOD SECURITY AND COPING STRATEGIES

#### Food security

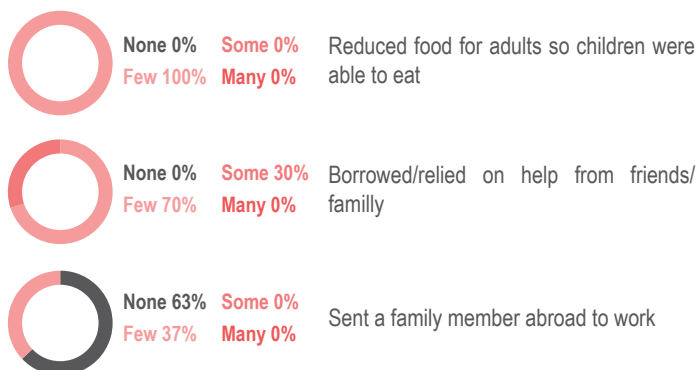
In **97%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported that **most residents were not able to access enough food to meet daily needs** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

% of assessed settlements by reported **level of hunger for most residents**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>5</sup>



#### Coping strategies

% of assessed settlements in which KIs reported no, few, some, or many households **were engaging in the following coping strategies when food or money to buy food was not available** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>6</sup>



1) Only one option could be selected.  
2) In those settlements reporting farming, livestock or employment as one of the 3 main income sources in the settlement.  
3) A large decrease means a decrease of 50% or more of the volume of the production.  
4) In settlements where at least one household reportedly experienced a decrease in the volume of production, number of livestock owned or availability of work.  
5) Almost none: almost no hunger; small: hunger is small, strategies are available to cope with the reduced access to food; bad: hunger is bad, limited options to cope with the reduced access to food; worst: hunger is the worst it can be, it caused many deaths  
6) Few (1-25%); Some (26-50%); Many (more than 50%)



### ACCESS TO BASIC SERVICES

#### Health

In **40%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **most people did not have access to a comprehensive health facility in or next to the settlement** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

**Top 2 reported types of comprehensive health facilities** accessible from assessed settlements:

1. Public clinic (BHC, CHC) 27%
2. Public hospital 20%

**Top 3 reported barriers to health services access**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>1,2</sup>

1. Insufficient female medical staff 100%
2. Cost of services / medicine too high 100%
3. Fear of COVID in facilities/of stigma 56%

% of assessed settlements in which KIs reported **most residents did not have access to medicine**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:

100%

#### Nutrition

In **53%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **they were not aware of the presence of a nutrition facility in the area**. In areas where a nutrition facility was reported, **0%** of KIs reported **most residents were not able to access the facility** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

**Top 3 reported barriers to nutrition treatment services access**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>1,2</sup>

1. No barrier reported
2. No barrier reported
3. No barrier reported

#### Education

In **17%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **the absence of government schools accessible to most children in the settlement** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

In **7%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **the absence of religious schools accessible to most children in the settlement** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

1) In those settlements where the presence of a facility was reported.

2) Multiple options could be selected.

3) Only one option could be selected.

4) Emergency shelters built by NGOs (tents, huts, kodai, kapa) ; Open space or makeshift shelter (tents, huts, kodai, kapa) ; Collective center (building not intended for living) ; Transitional shelter built by NGOs (pakhsa, bricks) ; Permanent shelter with poor materials (pakhsa, sun-dried bricks) ; Permanent shelter with robust materials (fired-bricks, concrete, stone).

5) Overcrowding (more than 4 persons in a single room) ; Substandard accommodation (no proper roof, doors, walls or windows).

6) A large number means more than 25% of the shelters in the settlement.

7) In those settlements which reportedly had received assistance in the 3 months prior to data collection.

### SHELTER

**Top 3 reported shelter types used by most residents** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3,4</sup>

1. Transitional shelter 100%
2. No other shelter type reported
3. No other shelter type reported

**Top 3 reported shelter-related concerns among residents** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>2,5</sup>

1. Leaks during light or heavy rain 100%
2. Substandard accommodation 97%
3. Unable to afford construction / labour 83%

In **0%** of assessed settlements, a large number of shelters had been **reportedly destroyed or severely damaged** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>6</sup> In **88%** of assessed settlements, **none of the destroyed shelters have reportedly been repaired**.

### WATER, HYGIENE & SANITATION

**Top 3 reported water sources used by most residents** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3</sup>

1. Piped water - public 53%
2. Well pump / hand pump (public) 33%
3. Spring, well or kariz (unprotected) 13%

% of assessed settlements in which KIs reported **most people were not able to access soap in the market** in the 3 months prior to data collection:

13%

% of assessed settlements in which KIs reported **most people did not have access to a functional latrine facility**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:

100%

### ACCOUNTABILITY TO AFFECTED POPULATION

In **47%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported that **at least one resident had received assistance** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

**Top 3 reported types of assistance received** in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>2,7</sup>

1. Food (In-kind) 100%
2. WASH (In-kind) 7%
3. Health (In-kind) 7%

In **93%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **face-to-face communication as the most preferred means of obtaining information** in the 3 months prior to data collection.



# of assessed settlements:  
**24 out of 93**

### ★ PRIORITY NEEDS

**Top 3 reported priority needs** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>1</sup>

1. Drinking water	75%	<div></div>
2. Education for children under 18	71%	<div></div>
3. Healthcare	58%	<div></div>

### ➔ EVENT / SHOCK & DISPLACEMENT

#### Event / Shock

% of assessed settlements **reportedly impacted by event or shock**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>2</sup>

Active conflict or violence	96%	<div></div>
COVID-19	96%	<div></div>
Flood / heavy rain	4%	<div></div>
Drought / precipitation deficit	0%	<div></div>
Heavy snow / avalanche	0%	<div></div>
Insect / locust	0%	<div></div>
Earthquake	0%	<div></div>
None of the above	0%	<div></div>

#### Displacement

In **100%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **at least one household had reportedly been displaced due to an event or shock** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>3</sup>

% of assessed settlements **by estimated prevalence of IDP and returnee households that had reportedly arrived** in the 3 months prior to data collection:



1) Three options maximum could be selected.  
2) Multiple options could be selected.  
3) In those settlements reportedly impacted by an event or a shock in the 3 months prior to data collection.  
4) In those settlements where the presence of areas that women and children avoid due to security reasons was reported.

### 🛡️ PROTECTION

#### Protection incidents

% of assessed settlements by **reported protection incidents that have affected men, women, and children**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>2</sup>

	Men	Women	Children
Assaulted with a weapon	25%	0%	21%
Assaulted without a weapon	75%	4%	75%
Hindered to move freely	92%	58%	79%
Verbally threatened or intimidated	92%	4%	88%
None of the above	0%	4%	0%

In **0%** of assessed settlements, **at least one health care worker had reportedly been affected by a protection incident** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

#### Child work and marriage

% of assessed settlements in which **at least one child under the age of 16 had reportedly been working** in the 3 months prior to data collection.



In **96%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **at least one girl under the age of 16 had been married** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

#### Gender-Based Violence

In **100%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported the **presence of areas in and around the settlement that women and children avoid due to security reasons** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

**Top 3 reported areas that women and children avoid due to security reasons** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>2,4</sup>

1. Areas away from settlement center	100%	<div></div>
2. Roads	71%	<div></div>
3. Markets	67%	<div></div>

#### Explosive hazards

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

### LIVELIHOODS AND IMPACT

#### Livelihoods

**Top 3 reported main sources of income** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>1</sup>

1. Farming	88%	<div></div>
2. Formal / Informal employment	4%	<div></div>
3. Livestock	4%	<div></div>

#### Impact on farming

In **63%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **more than a quarter of households experienced a large decrease in the volume of their production** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>2,3</sup>

**Top 3 reported reasons that households experienced a large decrease in the volume of their production** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>4</sup>

1. Drought / precipitation deficit	91%	<div></div>
2. COVID-19	4%	<div></div>
3. Flood / heavy rain	4%	<div></div>

#### Impact on livestock

In **35%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **more than a quarter of households experienced a large decrease in the number of livestock owned**, in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>2</sup>

**Top 3 reported reasons that households experienced a large decrease in the number of livestock owned** in assessed settlements in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>4</sup>

1. COVID-19	75%	<div></div>
2. Active conflict or violence	20%	<div></div>
3. Do not know/ want to answer	5%	<div></div>

#### Impact on employment

In **25%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **more than a quarter of households experienced a large decrease in availability of work** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>2</sup>

**Top 3 reported reasons that households experienced a large decrease in availability of work** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>4</sup>

1. COVID-19	100%	<div></div>
2. No other reason reported		
3. No other reason reported		

### ACCESS TO MARKET

In **67%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **most residents did not have access to a market with NFI and winterization materials accessible within a one hour walking distance** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

In those settlements, **the most commonly reported reasons for no market access were:**<sup>1</sup>

1. Too far / No transport available	100%	<div></div>
2. No other barrier reported		
3. No other barrier reported		

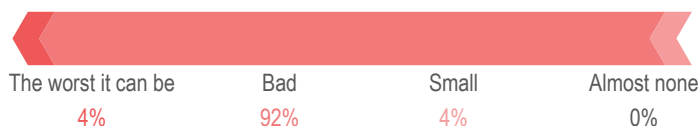
In **100%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **an increase in the price of staple food** in the settlement in the 3 months prior to data collection.

### FOOD SECURITY AND COPING STRATEGIES

#### Food security

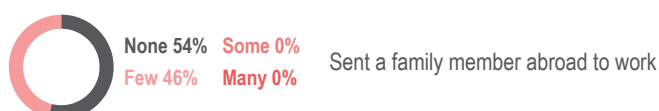
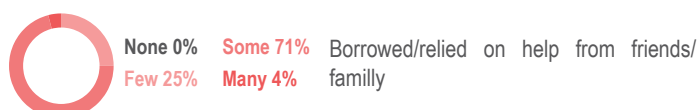
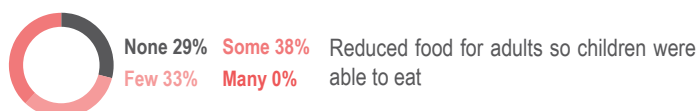
In **83%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported that **most residents were not able to access enough food to meet daily needs** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

% of assessed settlements by reported **level of hunger for most residents**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>5</sup>



#### Coping strategies

% of assessed settlements in which KIs reported no, few, some, or many households **were engaging in the following coping strategies when food or money to buy food was not available** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>6</sup>



1) Only one option could be selected.  
 2) In those settlements reporting farming, livestock or employment as one of the 3 main income sources in the settlement.  
 3) A large decrease means a decrease of 50% or more of the volume of the production.  
 4) In settlements where at least one household reportedly experienced a decrease in the volume of production, number of livestock owned or availability of work.  
 5) Almost none: almost no hunger; small: hunger is small, strategies are available to cope with the reduced access to food; bad: hunger is bad, limited options to cope with the reduced access to food; worst: hunger is the worst it can be, it caused many deaths  
 6) Few (1-25%); Some (26-50%); Many (more than 50%)

### ACCESS TO BASIC SERVICES

#### Health

In **50%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **most people did not have access to a comprehensive health facility in or next to the settlement** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

**Top 2 reported types of comprehensive health facilities** accessible from assessed settlements:

1. Public clinic (BHC, CHC) 33%
2. Public hospital 13%

**Top 3 reported barriers to health services access**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>1,2</sup>

1. Disruption of services (COVID) 83%
2. Roads / presence at facilities unsafe 75%
3. Unable to reach (transport issues) 50%

% of assessed settlements in which KIs reported **most residents did not have access to medicine**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:



#### Nutrition

In **33%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **they were not aware of the presence of a nutrition facility in the area**. In areas where a nutrition facility was reported, **27%** of KIs reported **most residents were not able to access the facility** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

**Top 3 reported barriers to nutrition treatment services access**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>1,2</sup>

1. Too far or difficult to access 100%
2. No other barrier reported
3. No other barrier reported

#### Education

In **0%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **the absence of government schools accessible to most children in the settlement** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

In **29%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **the absence of religious schools accessible to most children in the settlement** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

1) In those settlements where the presence of a facility was reported.

2) Multiple options could be selected.

3) Only one option could be selected.

4) Emergency shelters built by NGOs (tents, huts, kodai, kapa) ; Open space or makeshift shelter (tents, huts, kodai, kapa) ; Collective center (building not intended for living) ; Transitional shelter build by NGOs (pakhsa, bricks) ; Permanent shelter with poor materials (pakhsa, sun-dried bricks) ; Permanent shelter with robust materials (fired-bricks, concrete, stone).

5) Overcrowding (more than 4 persons in a single room) ; Substandard accommodation (no proper roof, doors, walls or windows).

6) A large number means more than 25% of the shelters in the settlement.

7) In those settlements which reportedly had received assistance in the 3 months prior to data collection.

### SHELTER

**Top 3 reported shelter types used by most residents** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3,4</sup>

1. Unfinished shelter (house) 88%
2. Transitional shelter 12%
3. No other shelter type reported

**Top 3 reported shelter-related concerns among residents** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>2,5</sup>

1. Unable to afford construction / labour 96%
2. No private space for women / girls 75%
3. Leaks during light or heavy rain 75%

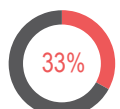
In **4%** of assessed settlements, a large number of shelters had been **reportedly destroyed or severely damaged** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>6</sup> In **91%** of assessed settlements, **none of the destroyed shelters have reportedly been repaired**.

### WATER, HYGIENE & SANITATION

**Top 3 reported water sources used by most residents** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3</sup>

1. Surface water (river/irrigation) 79%
2. Piped water - public 21%
3. No other water source reported

% of assessed settlements in which KIs reported **most people were not able to access soap in the market** in the 3 months prior to data collection:



% of assessed settlements in which KIs reported **most people did not have access to a functional latrine facility**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:



### ACCOUNTABILITY TO AFFECTED POPULATION

In **63%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported that **at least one resident had received assistance** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

**Top 3 reported types of assistance received** in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>2,7</sup>

1. Food (In-kind) 100%
2. Health (In-kind) 7%
3. Cash / Vouchers 7%

In **100%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **loud speaker** as the **most preferred means of obtaining information** in the 3 months prior to data collection.





# of assessed settlements:  
**18 out of 66**

### PRIORITY NEEDS

**Top 3 reported priority needs** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>1</sup>

1. Seed or other agricultural input	83%	<div></div>
2. Livelihood support / employment	67%	<div></div>
3. Food	44%	<div></div>

### EVENT / SHOCK & DISPLACEMENT

#### Event / Shock

% of assessed settlements **reportedly impacted by event or shock**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>2</sup>

Active conflict or violence	56%	<div></div>
COVID-19	100%	<div></div>
Flood / heavy rain	6%	<div></div>
Heavy snow / avalanche	0%	
Drought / precipitation deficit	0%	
Insect / locust	0%	
Earthquake	0%	
None of the above	0%	

#### Displacement

In **17%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **at least one household had reportedly been displaced due to an event or shock** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>3</sup>

% of assessed settlements **by estimated prevalence of IDP and returnee households that had reportedly arrived** in the 3 months prior to data collection:



1) Three options maximum could be selected.  
2) Multiple options could be selected.  
3) In those settlements reportedly impacted by an event or a shock in the 3 months prior to data collection.  
4) In those settlements where the presence of areas that women and children avoid due to security reasons was reported.

### PROTECTION

#### Protection incidents

% of assessed settlements by **reported protection incidents that have affected men, women, and children**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>2</sup>

Assaulted with a weapon	0%	0%	0%
Assaulted without a weapon	0%	0%	0%
Hindered to move freely	0%	0%	0%
Verbally threatened or intimidated	0%	0%	0%
None of the above	100%	100%	100%

In **0%** of assessed settlements, **at least one health care worker had reportedly been affected by a protection incident** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

#### Child work and marriage

% of assessed settlements in which **at least one child under the age of 16 had reportedly been working** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

Boys

100%

Girls

100%

In **89%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **at least one girl under the age of 16 had been married** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

#### Gender-Based Violence

In **0%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported the **presence of areas in and around the settlement that women and children avoid due to security reasons** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

**Top 3 reported areas that women and children avoid due to security reasons** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>2,4</sup>

1. No areas reported
2. No areas reported
3. No areas reported

#### Explosive hazards

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

### LIVELIHOODS AND IMPACT

#### Livelihoods

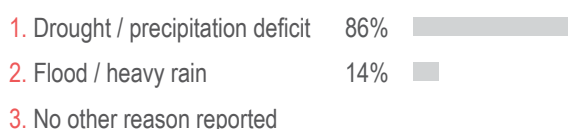
**Top 3 reported main sources of income** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>1</sup>



#### Impact on farming

In **29%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **more than a quarter of households experienced a large decrease in the volume of their production** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>2,3</sup>

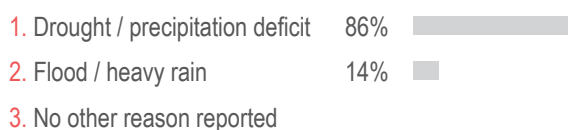
**Top 3 reported reasons that households experienced a large decrease in the volume of their production** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>4</sup>



#### Impact on livestock

In **6%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **more than a quarter of households experienced a large decrease in the number of livestock owned**, in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>2</sup>

**Top 3 reported reasons that households experienced a large decrease in the number of livestock owned** in assessed settlements in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>4</sup>



#### Impact on employment

In **100%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **more than a quarter of households experienced a large decrease in availability of work** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>2</sup>

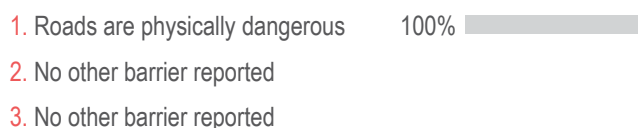
**Top 3 reported reasons that households experienced a large decrease in availability of work** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>4</sup>



### ACCESS TO MARKET

In **6%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **most residents did not have access to a market with NFI and winterization materials accessible within a one hour walking distance** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

In those settlements, **the most commonly reported reasons for no market access** were:<sup>1</sup>



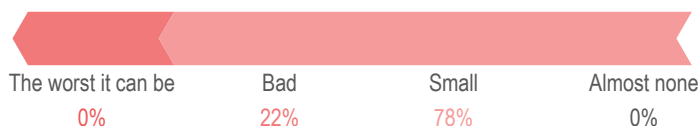
In **100%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **an increase in the price of staple food** in the settlement in the 3 months prior to data collection.

### FOOD SECURITY AND COPING STRATEGIES

#### Food security

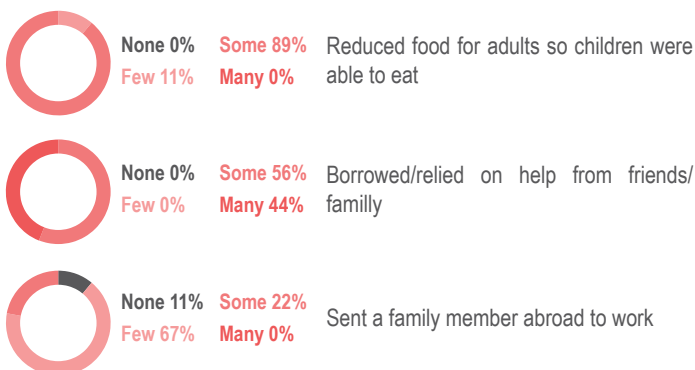
In **89%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported that **most residents were not able to access enough food to meet daily needs** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

% of assessed settlements by reported **level of hunger for most residents**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>5</sup>



#### Coping strategies

% of assessed settlements in which KIs reported no, few, some, or many households **were engaging in the following coping strategies when food or money to buy food was not available** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>6</sup>



1) Only one option could be selected.  
2) In those settlements reporting farming, livestock or employment as one of the 3 main income sources in the settlement.  
3) A large decrease means a decrease of 50% or more of the volume of the production.  
4) In settlements where at least one household reportedly experienced a decrease in the volume of production, number of livestock owned or availability of work.  
5) Almost none: almost no hunger; small: hunger is small, strategies are available to cope with the reduced access to food; bad: hunger is bad, limited options to cope with the reduced access to food; worst: hunger is the worst it can be, it caused many deaths  
6) Few (1-25%); Some (26-50%); Many (more than 50%)

### ACCESS TO BASIC SERVICES

#### Health

In **28%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **most people did not have access to a comprehensive health facility in or next to the settlement** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

**Top 2 reported types of comprehensive health facilities** accessible from assessed settlements:

1. Public clinic (BHC, CHC) 50%
2. Private clinic 22%

**Top 3 reported barriers to health services access**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>1,2</sup>

1. Cost of services / medicine too high 100%
2. Insufficient female medical staff 100%
3. Unable to reach (transport issues) 54%

% of assessed settlements in which KIs reported **most residents did not have access to medicine**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:

100%

#### Nutrition

In **94%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **they were not aware of the presence of a nutrition facility in the area**. In areas where a nutrition facility was reported, **0%** of KIs reported **most residents were not able to access the facility** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

**Top 3 reported barriers to nutrition treatment services access**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>1,2</sup>

1. No barrier reported
2. No barrier reported
3. No barrier reported

#### Education

In **11%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **the absence of government schools accessible to most children in the settlement** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

In **6%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **the absence of religious schools accessible to most children in the settlement** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

1) In those settlements where the presence of a facility was reported.  
2) Multiple options could be selected.  
3) Only one option could be selected.  
4) Emergency shelters built by NGOs (tents, huts, kodai, kapa) ; Open space or makeshift shelter (tents, huts, kodai, kapa) ; Collective center (building not intended for living) ; Transitional shelter build by NGOs (pakhsa, bricks) ; Permanent shelter with poor materials (pakhsa, sun-dried bricks) ; Permanent shelter with robust materials (fired-bricks, concrete, stone).  
5) Overcrowding (more than 4 persons in a single room) ; Substandard accommodation (no proper roof, doors, walls or windows).  
6) A large number means more than 25% of the shelters in the settlement.  
7) In those settlements which reportedly had received assistance in the 3 months prior to data collection.

### SHELTER

**Top 3 reported shelter types used by most residents** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3,4</sup>

1. Transitional shelter 100%
2. No other shelter type reported
3. No other shelter type reported

**Top 3 reported shelter-related concerns among residents** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>2,5</sup>

1. Leaks during light or heavy rain 100%
2. No insulation / heating 89%
3. Unable to afford construction / labour 78%

In **0%** of assessed settlements, a large number of shelters had been **reportedly destroyed or severely damaged** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>6</sup> In **0%** of assessed settlements, **none of the destroyed shelters have reportedly been repaired**.

### WATER, HYGIENE & SANITATION

**Top 3 reported water sources used by most residents** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3</sup>

1. Surface water (river/irrigation) 61%
2. Well pump / hand pump (public) 17%
3. Spring, well or kariz (protected) 17%

% of assessed settlements in which KIs reported **most people were not able to access soap in the market** in the 3 months prior to data collection:

11%

% of assessed settlements in which KIs reported **most people did not have access to a functional latrine facility**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:

100%

### ACCOUNTABILITY TO AFFECTED POPULATION

In **0%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported that **at least one resident had received assistance** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

**Top 3 reported types of assistance received** in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>2,7</sup>

1. No assistance reported
2. No assistance reported
3. No assistance reported

In **61%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **phone (voice call or SMS) as the most preferred means of obtaining information** in the 3 months prior to data collection.



# of assessed settlements:  
**19 out of 73**

### ★ PRIORITY NEEDS

Top 3 reported priority needs in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>1</sup>

1. Food	95%	<div></div>
2. Seed or other agricultural input	74%	<div></div>
3. Healthcare	58%	<div></div>

### ➔ EVENT / SHOCK & DISPLACEMENT

#### Event / Shock

% of assessed settlements reportedly impacted by event or shock, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>2</sup>

Active conflict or violence	74%	<div></div>
COVID-19	95%	<div></div>
Flood / heavy rain	16%	<div></div>
Heavy snow / avalanche	0%	<div></div>
Drought / precipitation deficit	0%	<div></div>
Insect / locust	0%	<div></div>
Earthquake	0%	<div></div>
None of the above	5%	<div></div>

#### Displacement

In **11%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **at least one household had reportedly been displaced due to an event or shock** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>3</sup>

% of assessed settlements by estimated prevalence of IDP and return-ee households that had reportedly arrived in the 3 months prior to data collection:



1) Three options maximum could be selected.  
2) Multiple options could be selected.  
3) In those settlements reportedly impacted by an event or a shock in the 3 months prior to data collection.  
4) In those settlements where the presence of areas that women and children avoid due to security reasons was reported.

### 🛡️ PROTECTION

#### Protection incidents

% of assessed settlements by **reported protection incidents that have affected men, women, and children**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>2</sup>

	Men	Women	Children
Assaulted with a weapon	0%	0%	0%
Assaulted without a weapon	0%	0%	0%
Hindered to move freely	5%	0%	0%
Verbally threatened or intimidated	0%	0%	0%
None of the above	74%	100%	74%

In **0%** of assessed settlements, **at least one health care worker had reportedly been affected by a protection incident** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

#### Child work and marriage

% of assessed settlements in which **at least one child under the age of 16 had reportedly been working** in the 3 months prior to data collection.



In **53%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **at least one girl under the age of 16 had been married** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

#### Gender-Based Violence

In **58%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported the **presence of areas in and around the settlement that women and children avoid due to security reasons** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

Top 3 reported areas that women and children avoid due to security reasons in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>2,4</sup>

1. Areas away from settlement center	100%	<div></div>
2. Roads	27%	<div></div>
3. No other areas reported		

#### Explosive hazards

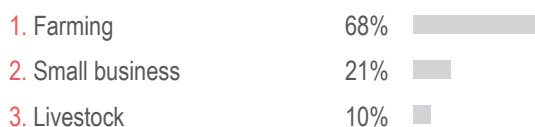
In **21%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported the **presence of explosive hazards in or within 5km of the settlement** in the 3 months prior to data collection.



### LIVELIHOODS AND IMPACT

#### Livelihoods

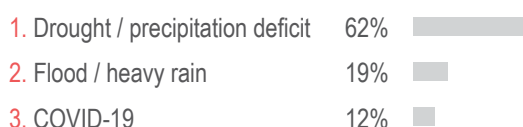
**Top 3 reported main sources of income** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>1</sup>



#### Impact on farming

In **69%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **more than a quarter of households experienced a large decrease in the volume of their production** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>2,3</sup>

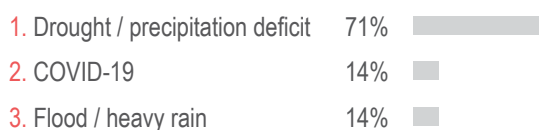
**Top 3 reported reasons that households experienced a large decrease in the volume of their production** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>4</sup>



#### Impact on livestock

In **33%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **more than a quarter of households experienced a large decrease in the number of livestock owned**, in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>2</sup>

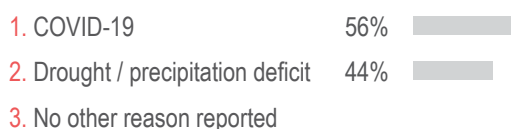
**Top 3 reported reasons that households experienced a large decrease in the number of livestock owned** in assessed settlements in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>4</sup>



#### Impact on employment

In **50%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **more than a quarter of households experienced a large decrease in availability of work** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>2</sup>

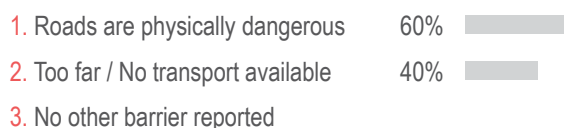
**Top 3 reported reasons that households experienced a large decrease in availability of work** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>4</sup>



### ACCESS TO MARKET

In **26%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **most residents did not have access to a market with NFI and winterization materials accessible within a one hour walking distance** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

In those settlements, **the most commonly reported reasons for no market access** were:<sup>1</sup>



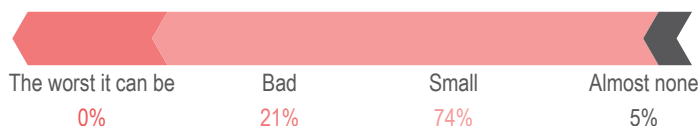
In **84%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **an increase in the price of staple food** in the settlement in the 3 months prior to data collection.

### FOOD SECURITY AND COPING STRATEGIES

#### Food security

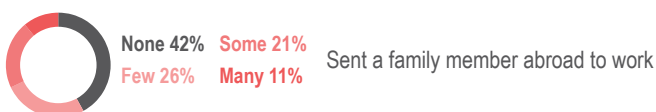
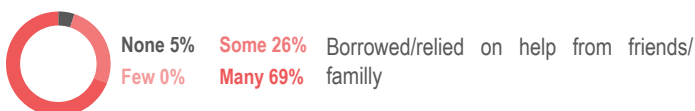
In **74%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported that **most residents were not able to access enough food to meet daily needs** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

% of assessed settlements by reported **level of hunger for most residents**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>5</sup>



#### Coping strategies

% of assessed settlements in which KIs reported no, few, some, or many households **were engaging in the following coping strategies when food or money to buy food was not available** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>6</sup>



1) Only one option could be selected.  
2) In those settlements reporting farming, livestock or employment as one of the 3 main income sources in the settlement.  
3) A large decrease means a decrease of 50% or more of the volume of the production.  
4) In settlements where at least one household reportedly experienced a decrease in the volume of production, number of livestock owned or availability of work.  
5) Almost none: almost no hunger; small: hunger is small, strategies are available to cope with the reduced access to food; bad: hunger is bad, limited options to cope with the reduced access to food; worst: hunger is the worst it can be, it caused many deaths  
6) Few (1-25%); Some (26-50%); Many (more than 50%)

### ACCESS TO BASIC SERVICES

#### Health

In **42%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **most people did not have access to a comprehensive health facility in or next to the settlement** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

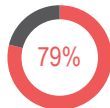
**Top 2 reported types of comprehensive health facilities** accessible from assessed settlements:

1. Public clinic (BHC, CHC) 37%
2. Public hospital 16%

**Top 3 reported barriers to health services access**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>1,2</sup>

1. Cost of services / medicine too high 82%
2. Insufficient female medical staff 54%
3. Fear of COVID in facilities/of stigma 46%

% of assessed settlements in which KIs reported **most residents did not have access to medicine**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:



#### Nutrition

In **68%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **they were not aware of the presence of a nutrition facility in the area**. In areas where a nutrition facility was reported, **17%** of KIs reported **most residents were not able to access the facility** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

**Top 3 reported barriers to nutrition treatment services access**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>1,2</sup>

1. Too far or difficult to access 100%
2. No other barrier reported
3. No other barrier reported

#### Education

In **5%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **the absence of government schools accessible to most children in the settlement** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

In **42%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **the absence of religious schools accessible to most children in the settlement** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

1) In those settlements where the presence of a facility was reported.  
2) Multiple options could be selected.  
3) Only one option could be selected.  
4) Emergency shelters built by NGOs (tents, huts, kodai, kapa) ; Open space or makeshift shelter (tents, huts, kodai, kapa) ; Collective center (building not intended for living) ; Transitional shelter build by NGOs (pakhsa, bricks) ; Permanent shelter with poor materials (pakhsa, sun-dried bricks) ; Permanent shelter with robust materials (fired-bricks, concrete, stone).  
5) Overcrowding (more than 4 persons in a single room) ; Substandard accommodation (no proper roof, doors, walls or windows).  
6) A large number means more than 25% of the shelters in the settlement.  
7) In those settlements which reportedly had received assistance in the 3 months prior to data collection.

### SHELTER

**Top 3 reported shelter types used by most residents** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3,4</sup>

1. Permanent shelter (poor materials) 84%
2. Unfinished shelter (house) 10%
3. Permanent shelter (robust materials) 5%

**Top 3 reported shelter-related concerns among residents** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>2,5</sup>

1. Leaks during light or heavy rain 100%
2. Unable to afford construction / labour 90%
3. Substandard accommodation 68%

In **21%** of assessed settlements, **a large number of shelters had been reportedly destroyed or severely damaged** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>6</sup> In **36%** of assessed settlements, **none of the destroyed shelters have reportedly been repaired**.

### WATER, HYGIENE & SANITATION

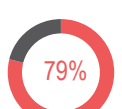
**Top 3 reported water sources used by most residents** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3</sup>

1. Well pump / hand pump (public) 47%
2. Surface water (river/irrigation) 26%
3. Well pump / hand pump (private) 10%

% of assessed settlements in which KIs reported **most people were not able to access soap in the market** in the 3 months prior to data collection:



% of assessed settlements in which KIs reported **most people did not have access to a functional latrine facility**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:



### ACCOUNTABILITY TO AFFECTED POPULATION

In **26%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported that **at least one resident had received assistance** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

**Top 3 reported types of assistance received** in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>2,7</sup>

1. Health (In-kind) 100%
2. No other assistance reported
3. No other assistance reported

In **39%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **community group discussions / meeting as the most preferred means of obtaining information** in the 3 months prior to data collection.



# of assessed settlements:  
**9 out of 31**

### PRIORITY NEEDS

**Top 3 reported priority needs** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>1</sup>

1. Healthcare	78%	<div></div>
2. Drinking water	78%	<div></div>
3. Education for children under 18	44%	<div></div>

### EVENT / SHOCK & DISPLACEMENT

#### Event / Shock

% of assessed settlements **reportedly impacted by event or shock**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>2</sup>

Active conflict or violence	100%	<div></div>
COVID-19	100%	<div></div>
Flood / heavy rain	22%	<div></div>
Heavy snow / avalanche	0%	<div></div>
Drought / precipitation deficit	0%	<div></div>
Insect / locust	0%	<div></div>
Earthquake	0%	<div></div>
None of the above	0%	<div></div>

#### Displacement

In **11%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **at least one household had reportedly been displaced due to an event or shock** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>3</sup>

% of assessed settlements **by estimated prevalence of IDP and returnee households that had reportedly arrived** in the 3 months prior to data collection:



1) Three options maximum could be selected.  
2) Multiple options could be selected.  
3) In those settlements reportedly impacted by an event or a shock in the 3 months prior to data collection.  
4) In those settlements where the presence of areas that women and children avoid due to security reasons was reported.

### PROTECTION

#### Protection incidents

% of assessed settlements by **reported protection incidents that have affected men, women, and children**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>2</sup>

Assaulted with a weapon	0%	0%	0%
Assaulted without a weapon	11%	0%	0%
Hindered to move freely	0%	0%	0%
Verbally threatened or intimidated	22%	0%	0%
None of the above	78%	100%	100%

In **0%** of assessed settlements, **at least one health care worker had reportedly been affected by a protection incident** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

#### Child work and marriage

% of assessed settlements in which **at least one child under the age of 16 had reportedly been working** in the 3 months prior to data collection.



In **22%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **at least one girl under the age of 16 had been married** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

#### Gender-Based Violence

In **0%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported the **presence of areas in and around the settlement that women and children avoid due to security reasons** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

**Top 3 reported areas that women and children avoid due to security reasons** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>2,4</sup>

1. No areas reported
2. No areas reported
3. No areas reported


#### Explosive hazards

In **33%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported the **presence of explosive hazards in or within 5km of the settlement** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

## LIVELIHOODS AND IMPACT

### Livelihoods



**Top 3 reported main sources of income** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>1</sup>

1. Farming 100% 
2. No other main source reported
3. No other main source reported

### Impact on farming

In **33%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **more than a quarter of households experienced a large decrease in the volume of their production** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>2,3</sup>

**Top 3 reported reasons that households experienced a large decrease in the volume of their production** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>4</sup>

1. Active conflict or violence 78% 
2. Flood / heavy rain 22% 
3. No other reason reported

### Impact on livestock

In **44%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **more than a quarter of households experienced a large decrease in the number of livestock owned**, in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>2</sup>

**Top 3 reported reasons that households experienced a large decrease in the number of livestock owned** in assessed settlements in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>4</sup>

1. Active conflict or violence 89% 
2. Flood / heavy rain 11% 
3. No other reason reported

### Impact on employment

In **0%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **more than a quarter of households experienced a large decrease in availability of work** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>2</sup>


**Top 3 reported reasons that households experienced a large decrease in availability of work** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>4</sup>

1. No large decrease reported
2. No large decrease reported
3. No large decrease reported

## ACCESS TO MARKET

In **33%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **most residents did not have access to a market with NFI and winterization materials accessible within a one hour walking distance** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

In those settlements, **the most commonly reported reasons for no market access** were:<sup>1</sup>

1. Too far / No transport available 100% 
2. No other barrier reported
3. No other barrier reported

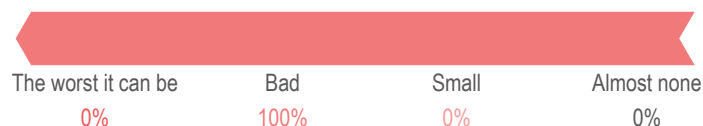
In **100%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **an increase in the price of staple food** in the settlement in the 3 months prior to data collection.

## FOOD SECURITY AND COPING STRATEGIES

### Food security

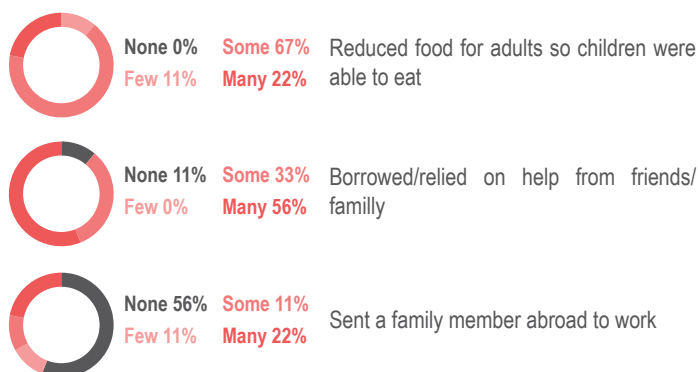
In **78%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported that **most residents were not able to access enough food to meet daily needs** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

% of assessed settlements by reported **level of hunger for most residents**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>5</sup>



### Coping strategies

% of assessed settlements in which KIs reported no, few, some, or many households **were engaging in the following coping strategies when food or money to buy food was not available** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>6</sup>



1) Only one option could be selected.  
 2) In those settlements reporting farming, livestock or employment as one of the 3 main income sources in the settlement.  
 3) A large decrease means a decrease of 50% or more of the volume of the production.  
 4) In settlements where at least one household reportedly experienced a decrease in the volume of production, number of livestock owned or availability of work.  
 5) Almost none: almost no hunger; small: hunger is small, strategies are available to cope with the reduced access to food; bad: hunger is bad, limited options to cope with the reduced access to food; worst: hunger is the worst it can be, it caused many deaths  
 6) Few (1-25%); Some (26-50%); Many (more than 50%)




### ACCESS TO BASIC SERVICES




#### Health

In **56%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **most people did not have access to a comprehensive health facility in or next to the settlement** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

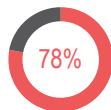
**Top 2 reported types of comprehensive health facilities** accessible from assessed settlements:

1. Public clinic (BHC, CHC) 44% 
2. No other facility reported

**Top 3 reported barriers to health services access**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>1,2</sup>

1. Cost of services / medicine too high 75% 
2. Unable to reach (transport issues) 75% 
3. Insufficient female medical staff 75% 

% of assessed settlements in which KIs reported **most residents did not have access to medicine**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:



#### Nutrition

In **67%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **they were not aware of the presence of a nutrition facility in the area**. In areas where a nutrition facility was reported, **0%** of KIs reported **most residents were not able to access the facility** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

**Top 3 reported barriers to nutrition treatment services access**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>1,2</sup>

1. No barrier reported
2. No barrier reported
3. No barrier reported

#### Education

In **33%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **the absence of government schools accessible to most children in the settlement** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

In **11%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **the absence of religious schools accessible to most children in the settlement** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

1) In those settlements where the presence of a facility was reported.

2) Multiple options could be selected.

3) Only one option could be selected.

4) Emergency shelters built by NGOs (tents, huts, kodai, kapa) ; Open space or makeshift shelter (tents, huts, kodai, kapa) ; Collective center (building not intended for living) ; Transitional shelter built by NGOs (pakhsa, bricks) ; Permanent shelter with poor materials (pakhsa, sun-dried bricks) ; Permanent shelter with robust materials (fired-bricks, concrete, stone).


5) Overcrowding (more than 4 persons in a single room) ; Substandard accommodation (no proper roof, doors, walls or windows).

6) A large number means more than 25% of the shelters in the settlement.




7) In those settlements which reportedly had received assistance in the 3 months prior to data collection.

### SHELTER

**Top 3 reported shelter types used by most residents** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3,4</sup>

1. Transitional shelter 100% 
2. No other shelter type reported
3. No other shelter type reported




**Top 3 reported shelter-related concerns among residents** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>2,5</sup>

1. Unable to afford construction / labour 78% 
2. Overcrowding 67% 
3. Substandard accommodation 67% 

In **0%** of assessed settlements, a large number of shelters had been **reportedly destroyed or severely damaged** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>6</sup> In **0%** of assessed settlements, **none of the destroyed shelters have reportedly been repaired**.

### WATER, HYGIENE & SANITATION

**Top 3 reported water sources used by most residents** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3</sup>

1. Spring, well or kariz (unprotected) 67% 
2. Well pump / hand pump (private) 11% 
3. Piped water - public 11% 

% of assessed settlements in which KIs reported **most people were not able to access soap in the market** in the 3 months prior to data collection:



% of assessed settlements in which KIs reported **most people did not have access to a functional latrine facility**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:



### ACCOUNTABILITY TO AFFECTED POPULATION

In **100%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported that **at least one resident had received assistance** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

**Top 3 reported types of assistance received** in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>2,7</sup>

1. Food (In-kind) 100% 
2. No other assistance reported
3. No other assistance reported

In **56%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **radio** as the **most preferred means of obtaining information** in the 3 months prior to data collection.



# of assessed settlements:  
**27 out of 74**

### ★ PRIORITY NEEDS

Top 3 reported priority needs in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>1</sup>

1. Livelihood support / employment	96%	<div></div>
2. Healthcare	93%	<div></div>
3. Food	59%	<div></div>

### ➔ EVENT / SHOCK & DISPLACEMENT

#### Event / Shock

% of assessed settlements reportedly impacted by event or shock, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>2</sup>

Active conflict or violence	4%	<div></div>
COVID-19	100%	<div></div>
Drought / precipitation deficit	0%	<div></div>
Heavy snow / avalanche	0%	<div></div>
Insect / locust	0%	<div></div>
Flood / heavy rain	0%	<div></div>
Earthquake	0%	<div></div>
None of the above	0%	<div></div>

#### Displacement

In **4%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **at least one household had reportedly been displaced due to an event or shock** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>3</sup>

% of assessed settlements by estimated prevalence of IDP and return-ee households that had reportedly arrived in the 3 months prior to data collection:



1) Three options maximum could be selected.  
2) Multiple options could be selected.  
3) In those settlements reportedly impacted by an event or a shock in the 3 months prior to data collection.  
4) In those settlements where the presence of areas that women and children avoid due to security reasons was reported.

### 🛡️ PROTECTION

#### Protection incidents

% of assessed settlements by **reported protection incidents that have affected men, women, and children**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>2</sup>

	Men	Women	Children
Assaulted with a weapon	4%	0%	0%
Assaulted without a weapon	0%	0%	0%
Hindered to move freely	4%	0%	0%
Verbally threatened or intimidated	4%	0%	0%
None of the above	96%	100%	100%

In **0%** of assessed settlements, **at least one health care worker had reportedly been affected by a protection incident** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

#### Child work and marriage

% of assessed settlements in which **at least one child under the age of 16 had reportedly been working** in the 3 months prior to data collection.



In **0%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **at least one girl under the age of 16 had been married** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

#### Gender-Based Violence

In **41%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported the **presence of areas in and around the settlement that women and children avoid due to security reasons** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

Top 3 reported areas that women and children avoid due to security reasons in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>2,4</sup>

1. Markets	100%	<div></div>
2. No other areas reported		
3. No other areas reported		



#### Explosive hazards

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

## LIVELIHOODS AND IMPACT

### Livelihoods

**Top 3 reported main sources of income** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>1</sup>

1. Formal / Informal employment 82% 
2. Livestock 18% 
3. No other main source reported

### Impact on farming

In **0%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **more than a quarter of households experienced a large decrease in the volume of their production** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>2,3</sup>

**Top 3 reported reasons that households experienced a large decrease in the volume of their production** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>4</sup>

1. No large decrease reported
2. No large decrease reported
3. No large decrease reported

### Impact on livestock

In **0%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **more than a quarter of households experienced a large decrease in the number of livestock owned**, in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>2</sup>

**Top 3 reported reasons that households experienced a large decrease in the number of livestock owned** in assessed settlements in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>4</sup>

1. No large decrease reported
2. No large decrease reported
3. No large decrease reported

### Impact on employment

In **0%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **more than a quarter of households experienced a large decrease in availability of work** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>2</sup>



**Top 3 reported reasons that households experienced a large decrease in availability of work** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>4</sup>

1. No large decrease reported
2. No large decrease reported
3. No large decrease reported

## ACCESS TO MARKET

In **70%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **most residents did not have access to a market with NFI and winterization materials accessible within a one hour walking distance** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

In those settlements, **the most commonly reported reasons for no market access** were:<sup>1</sup>

1. Too far / No transport available 68% 
2. Prices are too high 32% 
3. No other barrier reported

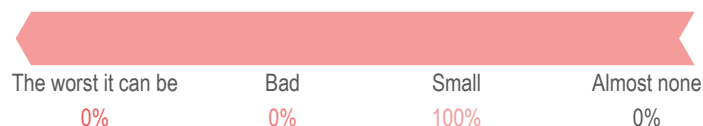
In **96%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **an increase in the price of staple food** in the settlement in the 3 months prior to data collection.

## FOOD SECURITY AND COPING STRATEGIES

### Food security

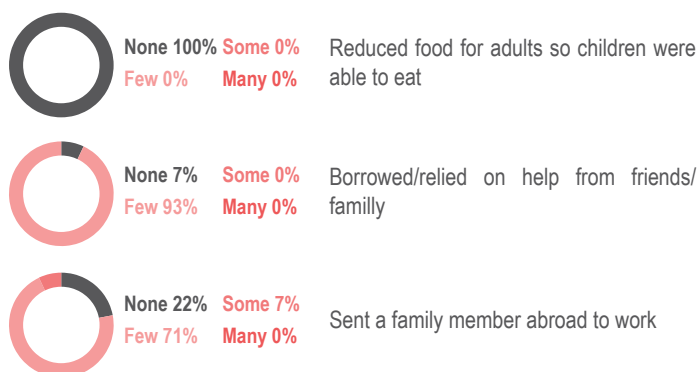
In **78%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported that **most residents were not able to access enough food to meet daily needs** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

% of assessed settlements by reported **level of hunger for most residents**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>5</sup>



### Coping strategies

% of assessed settlements in which KIs reported no, few, some, or many households **were engaging in the following coping strategies when food or money to buy food was not available** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>6</sup>



- 1) Only one option could be selected.
- 2) In those settlements reporting farming, livestock or employment as one of the 3 main income sources in the settlement.
- 3) A large decrease means a decrease of 50% or more of the volume of the production.
- 4) In settlements where at least one household reportedly experienced a decrease in the volume of production, number of livestock owned or availability of work.
- 5) Almost none: almost no hunger; small: hunger is small, strategies are available to cope with the reduced access to food; bad: hunger is bad, limited options to cope with the reduced access to food; worst: hunger is the worst it can be, it caused many deaths
- 6) Few (1-25%); Some (26-50%); Many (more than 50%)

### ACCESS TO BASIC SERVICES

#### Health

In **0%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **most people did not have access to a comprehensive health facility in or next to the settlement** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

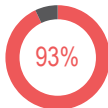
**Top 2 reported types of comprehensive health facilities** accessible from assessed settlements:

1. Public clinic (BHC, CHC) 96%
2. Public hospital 4%

**Top 3 reported barriers to health services access**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>1,2</sup>

1. Cost of services / medicine too high 93%
2. Insufficient female medical staff 82%
3. Unable to reach (transport issues) 67%

% of assessed settlements in which KIs reported **most residents did not have access to medicine**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:



#### Nutrition

In **78%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **they were not aware of the presence of a nutrition facility in the area**. In areas where a nutrition facility was reported, **17%** of KIs reported **most residents were not able to access the facility** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

**Top 3 reported barriers to nutrition treatment services access**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>1,2</sup>

1. Treatments are too expensive 100%
2. No other barrier reported
3. No other barrier reported

#### Education

In **0%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **the absence of government schools accessible to most children in the settlement** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

In **11%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **the absence of religious schools accessible to most children in the settlement** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

1) In those settlements where the presence of a facility was reported.

2) Multiple options could be selected.

3) Only one option could be selected.

4) Emergency shelters built by NGOs (tents, huts, kodai, kapa) ; Open space or makeshift shelter (tents, huts, kodai, kapa) ; Collective center (building not intended for living) ; Transitional shelter build by NGOs (pakhsa, bricks) ; Permanent shelter with poor materials (pakhsa, sun-dried bricks) ; Permanent shelter with robust materials (fired-bricks, concrete, stone).

5) Overcrowding (more than 4 persons in a single room) ; Substandard accommodation (no proper roof, doors, walls or windows).

6) A large number means more than 25% of the shelters in the settlement.

7) In those settlements which reportedly had received assistance in the 3 months prior to data collection.

### SHELTER

**Top 3 reported shelter types used by most residents** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3,4</sup>

1. Transitional shelter 100%
2. No other shelter type reported
3. No other shelter type reported

**Top 3 reported shelter-related concerns among residents** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>2,5</sup>

1. Leaks during light or heavy rain 100%
2. Unable to afford construction / labour 70%
3. Overcrowding 63%

In **0%** of assessed settlements, a **large number of shelters had been reportedly destroyed or severely damaged** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>6</sup> In **100%** of assessed settlements, **none of the destroyed shelters have reportedly been repaired**.

### WATER, HYGIENE & SANITATION

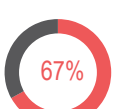
**Top 3 reported water sources used by most residents** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3</sup>

1. Piped water - public 85%
2. Surface water (river/irrigation) 11%
3. Well pump / hand pump (public) 4%

% of assessed settlements in which KIs reported **most people were not able to access soap in the market** in the 3 months prior to data collection:



% of assessed settlements in which KIs reported **most people did not have access to a functional latrine facility**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:



### ACCOUNTABILITY TO AFFECTED POPULATION

In **100%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported that **at least one resident had received assistance** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

**Top 3 reported types of assistance received** in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>2,7</sup>

1. Shelter or NFI (In-kind) 100%
2. Food (In-kind) 48%
3. WASH (In-kind) 48%

In **63%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **phone (voice call or SMS) as the most preferred means of obtaining information** in the 3 months prior to data collection.





# of assessed settlements:  
**24 out of 104**

### ★ PRIORITY NEEDS

Top 3 reported priority needs in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>1</sup>

1. Food	100%	<div></div>
2. Livelihood support / employment	100%	<div></div>
3. Healthcare	46%	<div></div>

### ➔ EVENT / SHOCK & DISPLACEMENT

#### Event / Shock

% of assessed settlements reportedly impacted by event or shock, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>2</sup>

Active conflict or violence	0%
COVID-19	100%
Drought / precipitation deficit	0%
Heavy snow / avalanche	0%
Flood / heavy rain	0%
Insect / locust	0%
Earthquake	0%
None of the above	0%

#### Displacement

In **13%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **at least one household had reportedly been displaced due to an event or shock** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>3</sup>

% of assessed settlements by estimated prevalence of IDP and return-ee households that had reportedly arrived in the 3 months prior to data collection:



1) Three options maximum could be selected.  
2) Multiple options could be selected.  
3) In those settlements reportedly impacted by an event or a shock in the 3 months prior to data collection.  
4) In those settlements where the presence of areas that women and children avoid due to security reasons was reported.

### 🛡️ PROTECTION

#### Protection incidents

% of assessed settlements by **reported protection incidents that have affected men, women, and children**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>2</sup>

	Men	Women	Children
Assaulted with a weapon	0%	0%	0%
Assaulted without a weapon	0%	0%	0%
Hindered to move freely	8%	8%	8%
Verbally threatened or intimidated	0%	0%	0%
None of the above	92%	92%	92%

In **0%** of assessed settlements, **at least one health care worker had reportedly been affected by a protection incident** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

#### Child work and marriage

% of assessed settlements in which **at least one child under the age of 16 had reportedly been working** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

Boys

100%

Girls

100%

In **96%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **at least one girl under the age of 16 had been married** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

#### Gender-Based Violence

In **8%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported the **presence of areas in and around the settlement that women and children avoid due to security reasons** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

Top 3 reported areas that women and children avoid due to security reasons in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>2,4</sup>

1. Areas away from settlement center	100%
2. No other areas reported	
3. No other areas reported	

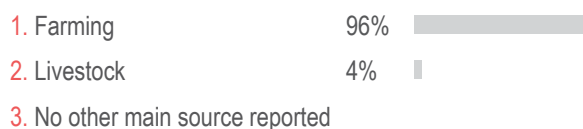
#### Explosive hazards

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

## LIVELIHOODS AND IMPACT

### Livelihoods

**Top 3 reported main sources of income** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>1</sup>



### Impact on farming

In **0%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **more than a quarter of households experienced a large decrease in the volume of their production** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>2,3</sup>

**Top 3 reported reasons that households experienced a large decrease in the volume of their production** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>4</sup>

1. No large decrease reported
2. No large decrease reported
3. No large decrease reported

### Impact on livestock

In **0%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **more than a quarter of households experienced a large decrease in the number of livestock owned**, in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>2</sup>

**Top 3 reported reasons that households experienced a large decrease in the number of livestock owned** in assessed settlements in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>4</sup>

1. No large decrease reported
2. No large decrease reported
3. No large decrease reported

### Impact on employment

In **0%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **more than a quarter of households experienced a large decrease in availability of work** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>2</sup>

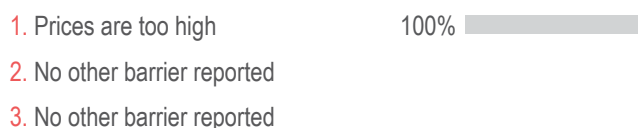
**Top 3 reported reasons that households experienced a large decrease in availability of work** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>4</sup>

1. No large decrease reported
2. No large decrease reported
3. No large decrease reported

## ACCESS TO MARKET

In **17%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **most residents did not have access to a market with NFI and winterization materials accessible within a one hour walking distance** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

In those settlements, **the most commonly reported reasons for no market access** were:<sup>1</sup>



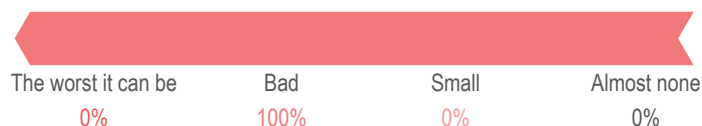
In **100%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **an increase in the price of staple food** in the settlement in the 3 months prior to data collection.

## FOOD SECURITY AND COPING STRATEGIES

### Food security

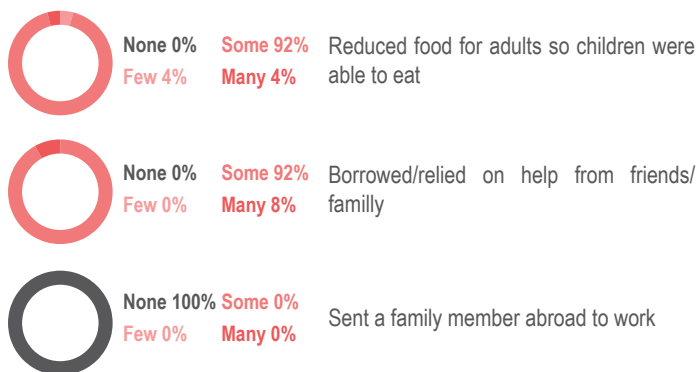
In **100%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported that **most residents were not able to access enough food to meet daily needs** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

**% of assessed settlements by reported level of hunger for most residents**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>5</sup>



### Coping strategies

**% of assessed settlements in which KIs reported no, few, some, or many households were engaging in the following coping strategies when food or money to buy food was not available** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>6</sup>



- 1) Only one option could be selected.
- 2) In those settlements reporting farming, livestock or employment as one of the 3 main income sources in the settlement.
- 3) A large decrease means a decrease of 50% or more of the volume of the production.
- 4) In settlements where at least one household reportedly experienced a decrease in the volume of production, number of livestock owned or availability of work.
- 5) Almost none: almost no hunger; small: hunger is small, strategies are available to cope with the reduced access to food; bad: hunger is bad, limited options to cope with the reduced access to food; worst: hunger is the worst it can be, it caused many deaths
- 6) Few (1-25%); Some (26-50%); Many (more than 50%)

### ACCESS TO BASIC SERVICES

#### Health

In **67%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **most people did not have access to a comprehensive health facility in or next to the settlement** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

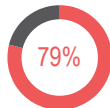
**Top 2 reported types of comprehensive health facilities** accessible from assessed settlements:

1. Public clinic (BHC, CHC) 33%
2. No other facility reported

**Top 3 reported barriers to health services access**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>1,2</sup>

1. Insufficient female medical staff 100%
2. Cost of services / medicine too high 25%
3. Access physically blocked 12%

% of assessed settlements in which KIs reported **most residents did not have access to medicine**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:



#### Nutrition

In **83%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **they were not aware of the presence of a nutrition facility in the area**. In areas where a nutrition facility was reported, **0%** of KIs reported **most residents were not able to access the facility** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

**Top 3 reported barriers to nutrition treatment services access**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>1,2</sup>

1. No barrier reported
2. No barrier reported
3. No barrier reported

#### Education

In **21%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **the absence of government schools accessible to most children in the settlement** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

In **46%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **the absence of religious schools accessible to most children in the settlement** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

1) In those settlements where the presence of a facility was reported.

2) Multiple options could be selected.

3) Only one option could be selected.

4) Emergency shelters built by NGOs (tents, huts, kodai, kapa); Open space or makeshift shelter (tents, huts, kodai, kapa); Collective center (building not intended for living); Transitional shelter built by NGOs (pakhsa, bricks); Permanent shelter with poor materials (pakhsa, sun-dried bricks); Permanent shelter with robust materials (fired-bricks, concrete, stone).

5) Overcrowding (more than 4 persons in a single room); Substandard accommodation (no proper roof, doors, walls or windows).

6) A large number means more than 25% of the shelters in the settlement.

7) In those settlements which reportedly had received assistance in the 3 months prior to data collection.

### SHELTER

**Top 3 reported shelter types used by most residents** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3,4</sup>

1. Transitional shelter 100%
2. No other shelter type reported
3. No other shelter type reported

**Top 3 reported shelter-related concerns among residents** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>2,5</sup>

1. Leaks during light or heavy rain 100%
2. Substandard accommodation 79%
3. No insulation / heating 62%

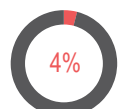
In **0%** of assessed settlements, a large number of shelters had been **reportedly destroyed or severely damaged** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>6</sup> In **0%** of assessed settlements, **none of the destroyed shelters have reportedly been repaired**.

### WATER, HYGIENE & SANITATION

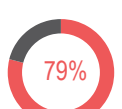
**Top 3 reported water sources used by most residents** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3</sup>

1. Piped water - public 58%
2. Spring, well or kariz (unprotected) 17%
3. Well pump / hand pump (public) 12%

% of assessed settlements in which KIs reported **most people were not able to access soap in the market** in the 3 months prior to data collection:



% of assessed settlements in which KIs reported **most people did not have access to a functional latrine facility**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:



### ACCOUNTABILITY TO AFFECTED POPULATION

In **25%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported that **at least one resident had received assistance** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

**Top 3 reported types of assistance received** in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>2,7</sup>

1. Food (In-kind) 100%
2. Shelter or NFI (In-kind) 17%
3. WASH (In-kind) 17%

In **100%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **phone (voice call or SMS) as the most preferred means of obtaining information** in the 3 months prior to data collection.



# of assessed settlements:  
**51 out of 153**

### ★ PRIORITY NEEDS

**Top 3 reported priority needs** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>1</sup>

1. Livelihood support / employment	98%	<div></div>
2. Drinking water	92%	<div></div>
3. Healthcare	72%	<div></div>

### ➔ EVENT / SHOCK & DISPLACEMENT

#### Event / Shock

% of assessed settlements **reportedly impacted by event or shock**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>2</sup>

Active conflict or violence	10%	<div></div>
COVID-19	100%	<div></div>
Heavy snow / avalanche	0%	
Insect / locust	0%	
Drought / precipitation deficit	0%	
Flood / heavy rain	0%	
Earthquake	0%	
None of the above	0%	

#### Displacement

In **10%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **at least one household had reportedly been displaced due to an event or shock** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>3</sup>

% of assessed settlements **by estimated prevalence of IDP and returnee households that had reportedly arrived** in the 3 months prior to data collection:



1) Three options maximum could be selected.  
2) Multiple options could be selected.  
3) In those settlements reportedly impacted by an event or a shock in the 3 months prior to data collection.  
4) In those settlements where the presence of areas that women and children avoid due to security reasons was reported.

### 🛡️ PROTECTION

#### Protection incidents

% of assessed settlements by **reported protection incidents that have affected men, women, and children**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>2</sup>

	Men	Women	Children
Assaulted with a weapon	0%	0%	0%
Assaulted without a weapon	2%	0%	0%
Hindered to move freely	8%	6%	2%
Verbally threatened or intimidated	8%	2%	0%
None of the above	92%	94%	98%

In **0%** of assessed settlements, **at least one health care worker had reportedly been affected by a protection incident** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

#### Child work and marriage

% of assessed settlements in which **at least one child under the age of 16 had reportedly been working** in the 3 months prior to data collection.



In **0%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **at least one girl under the age of 16 had been married** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

#### Gender-Based Violence

In **0%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported the **presence of areas in and around the settlement that women and children avoid due to security reasons** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

**Top 3 reported areas that women and children avoid due to security reasons** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>2,4</sup>

1. No areas reported
2. No areas reported
3. No areas reported

#### Explosive hazards

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



### LIVELIHOODS AND IMPACT

#### Livelihoods

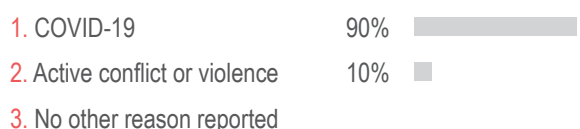
**Top 3 reported main sources of income** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>1</sup>



#### Impact on farming

In **100%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **more than a quarter of households experienced a large decrease in the volume of their production** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>2,3</sup>

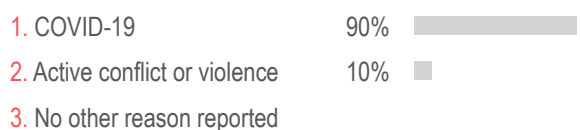
**Top 3 reported reasons that households experienced a large decrease in the volume of their production** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>4</sup>



#### Impact on livestock

In **82%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **more than a quarter of households experienced a large decrease in the number of livestock owned**, in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>2</sup>

**Top 3 reported reasons that households experienced a large decrease in the number of livestock owned** in assessed settlements in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>4</sup>



#### Impact on employment

In **0%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **more than a quarter of households experienced a large decrease in availability of work** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>2</sup>

**Top 3 reported reasons that households experienced a large decrease in availability of work** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>4</sup>

1. No large decrease reported
2. No large decrease reported
3. No large decrease reported

### ACCESS TO MARKET

In **0%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **most residents did not have access to a market with NFI and winterization materials accessible within a one hour walking distance** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

In those settlements, **the most commonly reported reasons for no market access** were:<sup>1</sup>

1. No barrier reported
2. No barrier reported
3. No barrier reported

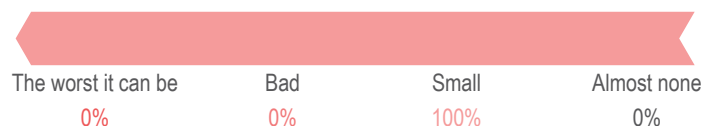
In **100%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **an increase in the price of staple food** in the settlement in the 3 months prior to data collection.

### FOOD SECURITY AND COPING STRATEGIES

#### Food security

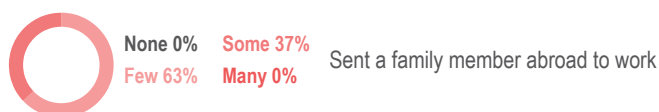
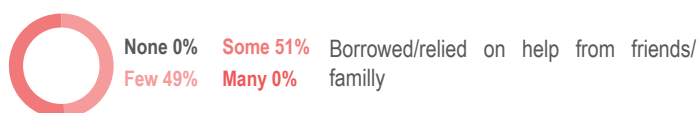
In **0%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported that **most residents were not able to access enough food to meet daily needs** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

% of assessed settlements by reported **level of hunger for most residents**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>5</sup>



#### Coping strategies

% of assessed settlements in which KIs reported no, few, some, or many households **were engaging in the following coping strategies when food or money to buy food was not available** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>6</sup>



- 1) Only one option could be selected.
- 2) In those settlements reporting farming, livestock or employment as one of the 3 main income sources in the settlement.
- 3) A large decrease means a decrease of 50% or more of the volume of the production.
- 4) In settlements where at least one household reportedly experienced a decrease in the volume of production, number of livestock owned or availability of work.
- 5) Almost none: almost no hunger; small: hunger is small, strategies are available to cope with the reduced access to food; bad: hunger is bad, limited options to cope with the reduced access to food; worst: hunger is the worst it can be, it caused many deaths
- 6) Few (1-25%); Some (26-50%); Many (more than 50%)

### ACCESS TO BASIC SERVICES


#### Health

In **6%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **most people did not have access to a comprehensive health facility in or next to the settlement** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

**Top 2 reported types of comprehensive health facilities** accessible from assessed settlements:

1. Public clinic (BHC, CHC) 90% 
2. No other facility reported

**Top 3 reported barriers to health services access**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>1,2</sup>

1. No barrier to access services 100% 
2. No other barrier reported
3. No other barrier reported

% of assessed settlements in which KIs reported **most residents did not have access to medicine**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:



#### Nutrition

In **100%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported they were not aware of the presence of a nutrition facility in the area. In areas where a nutrition facility was reported, **0%** of KIs reported **most residents were not able to access the facility** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

**Top 3 reported barriers to nutrition treatment services access**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>1,2</sup>

1. No facility reported
2. No facility reported
3. No facility reported

#### Education

In **0%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported the **absence of government schools accessible to most children in the settlement** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

In **0%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported the **absence of religious schools accessible to most children in the settlement** in the 3 months prior to data collection.




1) In those settlements where the presence of a facility was reported.  
2) Multiple options could be selected.  
3) Only one option could be selected.  
4) Emergency shelters built by NGOs (tents, huts, kodai, kapa) ; Open space or makeshift shelter (tents, huts, kodai, kapa) ; Collective center (building not intended for living) ; Transitional shelter build by NGOs (pakhsa, bricks) ; Permanent shelter with poor materials (pakhsa, sun-dried bricks) ; Permanent shelter with robust materials (fired-bricks, concrete, stone).  
5) Overcrowding (more than 4 persons in a single room) ; Substandard accommodation (no proper roof, doors, walls or windows).  
6) A large number means more than 25% of the shelters in the settlement.  
7) In those settlements which reportedly had received assistance in the 3 months prior to data collection.

### SHELTER

**Top 3 reported shelter types used by most residents** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3,4</sup>

1. Permanent shelter (robust materials) 100% 
2. No other shelter type reported
3. No other shelter type reported




**Top 3 reported shelter-related concerns among residents** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>2,5</sup>

1. No insulation / heating 100% 
2. Leaks during light or heavy rain 96% 
3. Unable to afford construction / labour 82% 

In **10%** of assessed settlements, a large number of shelters had been **reportedly destroyed or severely damaged** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>6</sup> In **100%** of assessed settlements, **none of the destroyed shelters have reportedly been repaired**.

### WATER, HYGIENE & SANITATION

**Top 3 reported water sources used by most residents** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3</sup>

1. Spring, well or kariz (unprotected) 86% 
2. Well pump / hand pump (public) 8% 
3. Spring, well or kariz (protected) 6% 

% of assessed settlements in which KIs reported **most people were not able to access soap in the market** in the 3 months prior to data collection:



% of assessed settlements in which KIs reported **most people did not have access to a functional latrine facility**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:



### ACCOUNTABILITY TO AFFECTED POPULATION

In **0%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported that **at least one resident had received assistance** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

**Top 3 reported types of assistance received** in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>2,7</sup>

1. No assistance reported
2. No assistance reported
3. No assistance reported

In **94%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **phone (voice call or SMS)** as the **most preferred means of obtaining information** in the 3 months prior to data collection.



# of assessed settlements:  
**40 out of 171**

### ★ PRIORITY NEEDS

Top 3 reported priority needs in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>1</sup>

1. Food	95%	<div></div>
2. Livelihood support / employment	55%	<div></div>
3. Drinking water	48%	<div></div>

### ➔ EVENT / SHOCK & DISPLACEMENT

#### Event / Shock

% of assessed settlements reportedly impacted by event or shock, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>2</sup>

Active conflict or violence	35%	<div></div>
COVID-19	35%	<div></div>
Drought / precipitation deficit	0%	<div></div>
Insect / locust	0%	<div></div>
Earthquake	0%	<div></div>
Flood / heavy rain	0%	<div></div>
Heavy snow / avalanche	0%	<div></div>
None of the above	33%	<div></div>

#### Displacement

In **48%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **at least one household had reportedly been displaced due to an event or shock** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>3</sup>

% of assessed settlements by estimated prevalence of IDP and returnee households that had reportedly arrived in the 3 months prior to data collection:



1) Three options maximum could be selected.  
2) Multiple options could be selected.  
3) In those settlements reportedly impacted by an event or a shock in the 3 months prior to data collection.  
4) In those settlements where the presence of areas that women and children avoid due to security reasons was reported.

### 🛡️ PROTECTION

#### Protection incidents

% of assessed settlements by reported protection incidents that have affected men, women, and children, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>2</sup>

	Men	Women	Children
Assaulted with a weapon	33%	0%	0%
Assaulted without a weapon	50%	20%	0%
Hindered to move freely	75%	33%	0%
Verbally threatened or intimidated	75%	40%	0%
None of the above	25%	58%	98%

In **0%** of assessed settlements, **at least one health care worker had reportedly been affected by a protection incident** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

#### Child work and marriage

% of assessed settlements in which **at least one child under the age of 16 had reportedly been working** in the 3 months prior to data collection.



In **23%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **at least one girl under the age of 16 had been married** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

#### Gender-Based Violence

In **65%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported the **presence of areas in and around the settlement that women and children avoid due to security reasons** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

Top 3 reported areas that women and children avoid due to security reasons in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>2,4</sup>

1. Areas away from settlement center	88%	<div></div>
2. Roads	85%	<div></div>
3. Markets	77%	<div></div>

#### Explosive hazards

In **55%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported the **presence of explosive hazards in or within 5km of the settlement** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

### LIVELIHOODS AND IMPACT

#### Livelihoods

**Top 3 reported main sources of income** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>1</sup>



#### Impact on farming

In **0%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **more than a quarter of households experienced a large decrease in the volume of their production** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>2,3</sup>

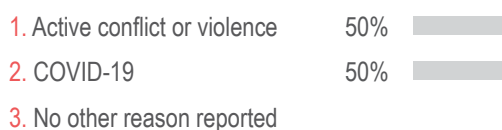
**Top 3 reported reasons that households experienced a large decrease in the volume of their production** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>4</sup>



#### Impact on livestock

In **0%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **more than a quarter of households experienced a large decrease in the number of livestock owned**, in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>2</sup>

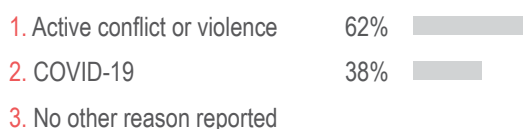
**Top 3 reported reasons that households experienced a large decrease in the number of livestock owned** in assessed settlements in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>4</sup>



#### Impact on employment

In **29%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **more than a quarter of households experienced a large decrease in availability of work** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>2</sup>

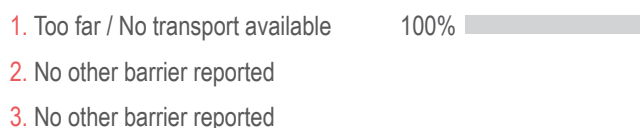
**Top 3 reported reasons that households experienced a large decrease in availability of work** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>4</sup>



### ACCESS TO MARKET

In **8%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **most residents did not have access to a market with NFI and winterization materials accessible within a one hour walking distance** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

In those settlements, **the most commonly reported reasons for no market access** were:<sup>1</sup>



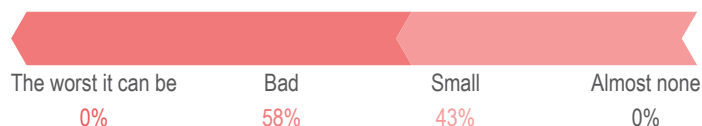
In **100%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **an increase in the price of staple food** in the settlement in the 3 months prior to data collection.

### FOOD SECURITY AND COPING STRATEGIES

#### Food security

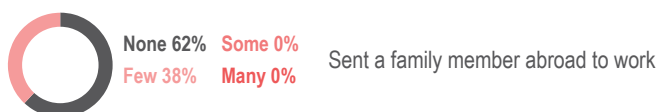
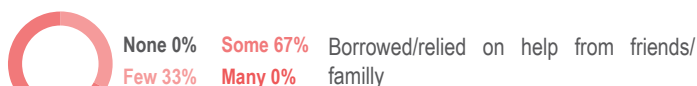
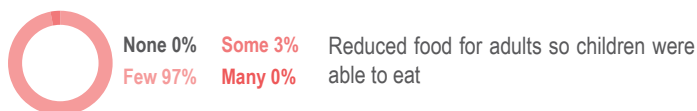
In **58%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported that **most residents were not able to access enough food to meet daily needs** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

% of assessed settlements by reported **level of hunger for most residents**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>5</sup>



#### Coping strategies

% of assessed settlements in which KIs reported no, few, some, or many households **were engaging in the following coping strategies when food or money to buy food was not available** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>6</sup>



1) Only one option could be selected.  
2) In those settlements reporting farming, livestock or employment as one of the 3 main income sources in the settlement.  
3) A large decrease means a decrease of 50% or more of the volume of the production.  
4) In settlements where at least one household reportedly experienced a decrease in the volume of production, number of livestock owned or availability of work.  
5) Almost none: almost no hunger; small: hunger is small, strategies are available to cope with the reduced access to food; bad: hunger is bad, limited options to cope with the reduced access to food; worst: hunger is the worst it can be, it caused many deaths  
6) Few (1-25%); Some (26-50%); Many (more than 50%)



### ACCESS TO BASIC SERVICES




#### Health

In **0%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **most people did not have access to a comprehensive health facility in or next to the settlement** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

**Top 2 reported types of comprehensive health facilities** accessible from assessed settlements:

1. Public clinic (BHC, CHC) 100% 
2. No other facility reported

**Top 3 reported barriers to health services access**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>1,2</sup>

1. No barrier to access services 75% 
2. Cost of services / medicine too high 25% 
3. Insufficient female medical staff 20% 

% of assessed settlements in which KIs reported **most residents did not have access to medicine**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:



#### Nutrition

In **38%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **they were not aware of the presence of a nutrition facility in the area**. In areas where a nutrition facility was reported, **0%** of KIs reported **most residents were not able to access the facility** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

**Top 3 reported barriers to nutrition treatment services access**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>1,2</sup>

1. No barrier reported
2. No barrier reported
3. No barrier reported

#### Education



In **0%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **the absence of government schools accessible to most children in the settlement** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

In **0%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **the absence of religious schools accessible to most children in the settlement** in the 3 months prior to data collection.




1) In those settlements where the presence of a facility was reported.  
2) Multiple options could be selected.  
3) Only one option could be selected.  
4) Emergency shelters built by NGOs (tents, huts, kodai, kapa) ; Open space or makeshift shelter (tents, huts, kodai, kapa) ; Collective center (building not intended for living) ; Transitional shelter built by NGOs (pakhsa, bricks) ; Permanent shelter with poor materials (pakhsa, sun-dried bricks) ; Permanent shelter with robust materials (fired-bricks, concrete, stone).  
5) Overcrowding (more than 4 persons in a single room) ; Substandard accommodation (no proper roof, doors, walls or windows).  
6) A large number means more than 25% of the shelters in the settlement.  
7) In those settlements which reportedly had received assistance in the 3 months prior to data collection.

### SHELTER

**Top 3 reported shelter types used by most residents** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection: <sup>3,4</sup>

1. Transitional shelter 92% 
2. Permanent shelter (poor materials) 8% 
3. No other shelter type reported




**Top 3 reported shelter-related concerns among residents** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>2,5</sup>

1. Leaks during light or heavy rain 100% 
2. Substandard accommodation 95% 
3. No insulation / heating 95% 

In **10%** of assessed settlements, **a large number of shelters had been reportedly destroyed or severely damaged** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>6</sup> In **0%** of assessed settlements, **none of the destroyed shelters have reportedly been repaired**.

### WATER, HYGIENE & SANITATION

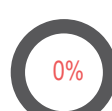
**Top 3 reported water sources used by most residents** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3</sup>

1. Well pump / hand pump (private) 72% 
2. Spring, well or kariz (unprotected) 12% 
3. Surface water (river/irrigation) 10% 

% of assessed settlements in which KIs reported **most people were not able to access soap in the market** in the 3 months prior to data collection:



% of assessed settlements in which KIs reported **most people did not have access to a functional latrine facility**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:



### ACCOUNTABILITY TO AFFECTED POPULATION

In **0%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported that **at least one resident had received assistance** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

**Top 3 reported types of assistance received** in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>2,7</sup>

1. No assistance reported
2. No assistance reported
3. No assistance reported

In **100%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **phone (voice call or SMS) as the most preferred means of obtaining information** in the 3 months prior to data collection.



# of assessed settlements:  
**54 out of 149**

### ★ PRIORITY NEEDS

Top 3 reported priority needs in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>1</sup>

1. Healthcare	100%	<div></div>
2. Drinking water	100%	<div></div>
3. Education for children under 18	98%	<div></div>

### ➔ EVENT / SHOCK & DISPLACEMENT

#### Event / Shock

% of assessed settlements reportedly impacted by event or shock, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>2</sup>

Active conflict or violence	69%	<div></div>
COVID-19	56%	<div></div>
Drought / precipitation deficit	0%	<div></div>
Earthquake	0%	<div></div>
Heavy snow / avalanche	0%	<div></div>
Insect / locust	0%	<div></div>
Flood / heavy rain	0%	<div></div>
None of the above	4%	<div></div>

#### Displacement

In **65%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **at least one household had reportedly been displaced due to an event or shock** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>3</sup>

% of assessed settlements by estimated prevalence of IDP and return-ee households that had reportedly arrived in the 3 months prior to data collection:



1) Three options maximum could be selected.  
2) Multiple options could be selected.  
3) In those settlements reportedly impacted by an event or a shock in the 3 months prior to data collection.  
4) In those settlements where the presence of areas that women and children avoid due to security reasons was reported.

### 🛡️ PROTECTION

#### Protection incidents

% of assessed settlements by reported protection incidents that have affected men, women, and children, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>2</sup>

	Men	Women	Children
Assaulted with a weapon	2%	0%	0%
Assaulted without a weapon	98%	98%	59%
Hindered to move freely	100%	100%	100%
Verbally threatened or intimidated	100%	100%	100%
None of the above	0%	0%	0%

In **11%** of assessed settlements, **at least one health care worker had reportedly been affected by a protection incident** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

#### Child work and marriage

% of assessed settlements in which **at least one child under the age of 16 had reportedly been working** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

Boys

100%

Girls

0%

In **100%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **at least one girl under the age of 16 had been married** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

#### Gender-Based Violence

In **100%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported the **presence of areas in and around the settlement that women and children avoid due to security reasons** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

Top 3 reported areas that women and children avoid due to security reasons in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>2,4</sup>

1. Areas away from settlement center	100%	<div></div>
2. Markets	100%	<div></div>
3. Roads	100%	<div></div>


#### Explosive hazards

In **70%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported the **presence of explosive hazards in or within 5km of the settlement** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

### LIVELIHOODS AND IMPACT

#### Livelihoods



**Top 3 reported main sources of income** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>1</sup>

1. Farming 100% 
2. No other main source reported
3. No other main source reported

#### Impact on farming

In **54%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **more than a quarter of households experienced a large decrease in the volume of their production** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>2,3</sup>

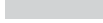

**Top 3 reported reasons that households experienced a large decrease in the volume of their production** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>4</sup>

1. Active conflict or violence 71% 
2. COVID-19 29% 
3. No other reason reported

#### Impact on livestock

In **2%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **more than a quarter of households experienced a large decrease in the number of livestock owned**, in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>2</sup>

**Top 3 reported reasons that households experienced a large decrease in the number of livestock owned** in assessed settlements in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>4</sup>

1. Active conflict or violence 55% 
2. COVID-19 45% 
3. No other reason reported

#### Impact on employment

In **0%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **more than a quarter of households experienced a large decrease in availability of work** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>2</sup>

**Top 3 reported reasons that households experienced a large decrease in availability of work** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>4</sup>

1. No large decrease reported
2. No large decrease reported
3. No large decrease reported

### ACCESS TO MARKET

In **0%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **most residents did not have access to a market with NFI and winterization materials accessible within a one hour walking distance** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

In those settlements, **the most commonly reported reasons for no market access** were:<sup>1</sup>

1. No barrier reported
2. No barrier reported
3. No barrier reported

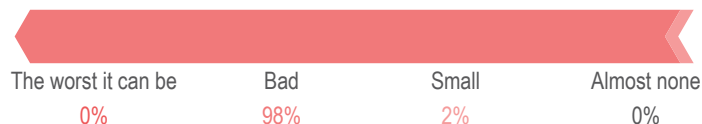
In **100%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **an increase in the price of staple food** in the settlement in the 3 months prior to data collection.

### FOOD SECURITY AND COPING STRATEGIES

#### Food security

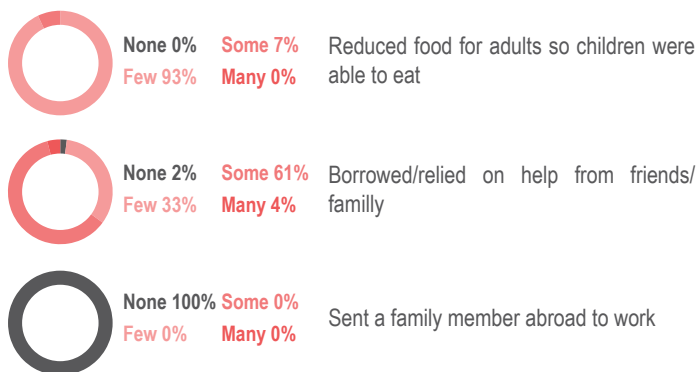
In **2%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported that **most residents were not able to access enough food to meet daily needs** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

% of assessed settlements by reported **level of hunger for most residents**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>5</sup>



#### Coping strategies

% of assessed settlements in which KIs reported no, few, some, or many households **were engaging in the following coping strategies when food or money to buy food was not available** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>6</sup>



- 1) Only one option could be selected.
- 2) In those settlements reporting farming, livestock or employment as one of the 3 main income sources in the settlement.
- 3) A large decrease means a decrease of 50% or more of the volume of the production.
- 4) In settlements where at least one household reportedly experienced a decrease in the volume of production, number of livestock owned or availability of work.
- 5) Almost none: almost no hunger; small: hunger is small, strategies are available to cope with the reduced access to food; bad: hunger is bad, limited options to cope with the reduced access to food; worst: hunger is the worst it can be, it caused many deaths
- 6) Few (1-25%); Some (26-50%); Many (more than 50%)

### ACCESS TO BASIC SERVICES




#### Health

In **0%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **most people did not have access to a comprehensive health facility in or next to the settlement** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

**Top 2 reported types of comprehensive health facilities** accessible from assessed settlements:

1. Public clinic (BHC, CHC) 100% 
2. No other facility reported

**Top 3 reported barriers to health services access**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>1,2</sup>

1. Cost of services / medicine too high 91% 
2. Insufficient female medical staff 65% 
3. Roads / presence at facilities unsafe 39% 

% of assessed settlements in which KIs reported **most residents did not have access to medicine**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:

0%

#### Nutrition

In **0%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **they were not aware of the presence of a nutrition facility in the area**. In areas where a nutrition facility was reported, **0%** of KIs reported **most residents were not able to access the facility** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

**Top 3 reported barriers to nutrition treatment services access**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>1,2</sup>

1. No barrier reported
2. No barrier reported
3. No barrier reported

#### Education

In **0%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **the absence of government schools accessible to most children in the settlement** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

In **0%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **the absence of religious schools accessible to most children in the settlement** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

1) In those settlements where the presence of a facility was reported.

2) Multiple options could be selected.

3) Only one option could be selected.

4) Emergency shelters built by NGOs (tents, huts, kodai, kapa) ; Open space or makeshift shelter (tents, huts, kodai, kapa) ; Collective center (building not intended for living) ; Transitional shelter build by NGOs (pakhsa, bricks) ; Permanent shelter with poor materials (pakhsa, sun-dried bricks) ; Permanent shelter with robust materials (fired-bricks, concrete, stone).

5) Overcrowding (more than 4 persons in a single room) ; Substandard accommodation (no proper roof, doors, walls or windows).

6) A large number means more than 25% of the shelters in the settlement.




7) In those settlements which reportedly had received assistance in the 3 months prior to data collection.

### SHELTER

**Top 3 reported shelter types used by most residents** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3,4</sup>

1. Permanent shelter (robust materials) 100% 
2. No other shelter type reported
3. No other shelter type reported




**Top 3 reported shelter-related concerns among residents** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>2,5</sup>

1. Substandard accommodation 100% 
2. Leaks during light or heavy rain 100% 
3. No insulation / heating 100% 

In **4%** of assessed settlements, a **large number of shelters had been reportedly destroyed or severely damaged** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>6</sup> In **100%** of assessed settlements, **none of the destroyed shelters have reportedly been repaired**.

### WATER, HYGIENE & SANITATION

**Top 3 reported water sources used by most residents** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3</sup>

1. Well pump / hand pump (private) 83% 
2. Well pump / hand pump (public) 9% 
3. Surface water (river/irrigation) 6% 

% of assessed settlements in which KIs reported **most people were not able to access soap in the market** in the 3 months prior to data collection:

0%

% of assessed settlements in which KIs reported **most people did not have access to a functional latrine facility**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:

0%

### ACCOUNTABILITY TO AFFECTED POPULATION

In **0%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported that **at least one resident had received assistance** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

**Top 3 reported types of assistance received** in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>2,7</sup>

1. No assistance reported
2. No assistance reported
3. No assistance reported

In **80%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **radio** as the **most preferred means of obtaining information** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

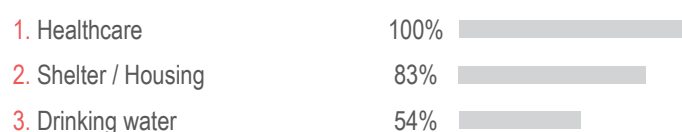




# of assessed settlements:  
**24 out of 120**

### ★ PRIORITY NEEDS

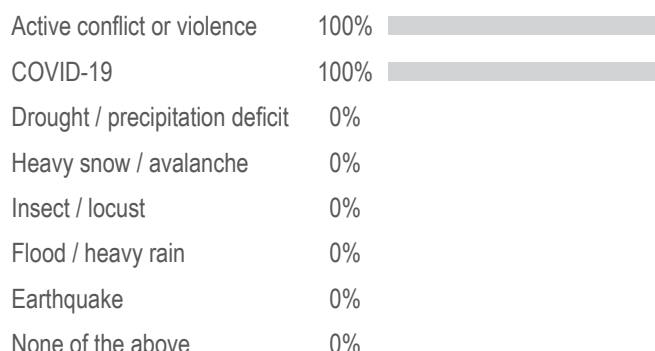
Top 3 reported priority needs in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>1</sup>



### ➔ EVENT / SHOCK & DISPLACEMENT

#### Event / Shock

% of assessed settlements reportedly impacted by event or shock, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>2</sup>



#### Displacement

In **100%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **at least one household had reportedly been displaced due to an event or shock** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>3</sup>

% of assessed settlements by estimated prevalence of IDP and return-ee households that had reportedly arrived in the 3 months prior to data collection:



1) Three options maximum could be selected.  
2) Multiple options could be selected.  
3) In those settlements reportedly impacted by an event or a shock in the 3 months prior to data collection.  
4) In those settlements where the presence of areas that women and children avoid due to security reasons was reported.

### 🛡️ PROTECTION

#### Protection incidents

% of assessed settlements by reported protection incidents that have affected men, women, and children, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>2</sup>

	Men	Women	Children
Assaulted with a weapon	100%	0%	0%
Assaulted without a weapon	100%	4%	29%
Hindered to move freely	0%	0%	0%
Verbally threatened or intimidated	100%	83%	96%
None of the above	0%	17%	4%

In **0%** of assessed settlements, **at least one health care worker had reportedly been affected by a protection incident** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

#### Child work and marriage

% of assessed settlements in which **at least one child under the age of 16 had reportedly been working** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

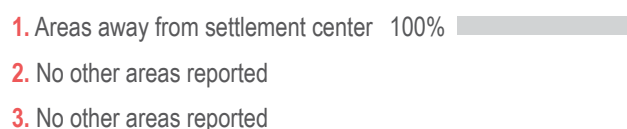


In **0%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **at least one girl under the age of 16 had been married** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

#### Gender-Based Violence

In **8%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported the **presence of areas in and around the settlement that women and children avoid due to security reasons** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

Top 3 reported areas that women and children avoid due to security reasons in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>2,4</sup>



#### Explosive hazards

In **4%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported the **presence of explosive hazards in or within 5km of the settlement** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

### LIVELIHOODS AND IMPACT

#### Livelihoods

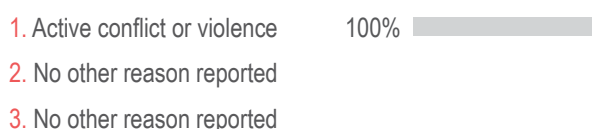
**Top 3 reported main sources of income** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>1</sup>



#### Impact on farming

In **17%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **more than a quarter of households experienced a large decrease in the volume of their production** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>2,3</sup>

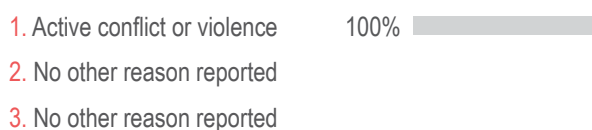
**Top 3 reported reasons that households experienced a large decrease in the volume of their production** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>4</sup>



#### Impact on livestock

In **0%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **more than a quarter of households experienced a large decrease in the number of livestock owned**, in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>2</sup>

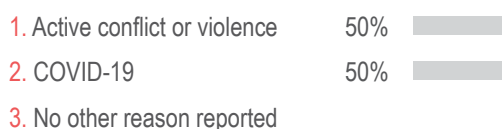
**Top 3 reported reasons that households experienced a large decrease in the number of livestock owned** in assessed settlements in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>4</sup>



#### Impact on employment

In **100%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **more than a quarter of households experienced a large decrease in availability of work** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>2</sup>

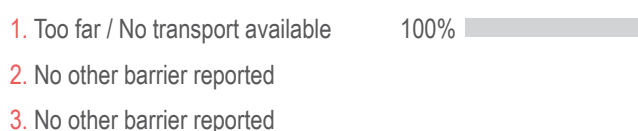
**Top 3 reported reasons that households experienced a large decrease in availability of work** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>4</sup>



### ACCESS TO MARKET

In **13%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **most residents did not have access to a market with NFI and winterization materials accessible within a one hour walking distance** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

In those settlements, **the most commonly reported reasons for no market access** were:<sup>1</sup>



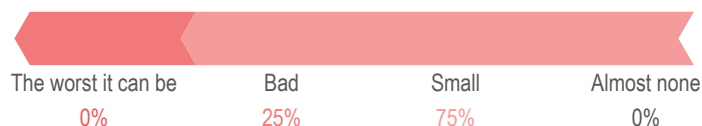
In **100%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **an increase in the price of staple food** in the settlement in the 3 months prior to data collection.

### FOOD SECURITY AND COPING STRATEGIES

#### Food security

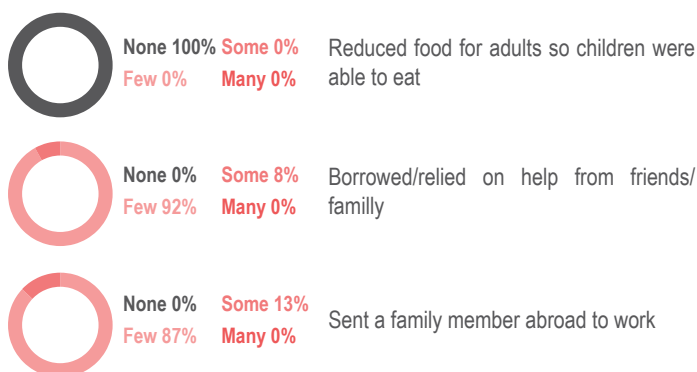
In **25%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported that **most residents were not able to access enough food to meet daily needs** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

% of assessed settlements by reported **level of hunger for most residents**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>5</sup>



#### Coping strategies

% of assessed settlements in which KIs reported no, few, some, or many households **were engaging in the following coping strategies when food or money to buy food was not available** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>6</sup>



1) Only one option could be selected.  
2) In those settlements reporting farming, livestock or employment as one of the 3 main income sources in the settlement.  
3) A large decrease means a decrease of 50% or more of the volume of the production.  
4) In settlements where at least one household reportedly experienced a decrease in the volume of production, number of livestock owned or availability of work.  
5) Almost none: almost no hunger; small: hunger is small, strategies are available to cope with the reduced access to food; bad: hunger is bad, limited options to cope with the reduced access to food; worst: hunger is the worst it can be, it caused many deaths  
6) Few (1-25%); Some (26-50%); Many (more than 50%)

### ACCESS TO BASIC SERVICES




#### Health

In **0%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **most people did not have access to a comprehensive health facility in or next to the settlement** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

**Top 2 reported types of comprehensive health facilities** accessible from assessed settlements:

1. Public clinic (BHC, CHC) 100% 
2. No other facility reported

**Top 3 reported barriers to health services access**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>1,2</sup>

1. Cost of services / medicine too high 100% 
2. Insufficient female medical staff 96% 
3. Unable to reach (transport issues) 88% 

% of assessed settlements in which KIs reported **most residents did not have access to medicine**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:

100%

#### Nutrition

In **100%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **they were not aware of the presence of a nutrition facility in the area**. In areas where a nutrition facility was reported, **0%** of KIs reported **most residents were not able to access the facility** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

**Top 3 reported barriers to nutrition treatment services access**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>1,2</sup>

1. No facility reported
2. No facility reported
3. No facility reported

#### Education

In **0%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **the absence of government schools accessible to most children in the settlement** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

In **0%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **the absence of religious schools accessible to most children in the settlement** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

1) In those settlements where the presence of a facility was reported.

2) Multiple options could be selected.

3) Only one option could be selected.

4) Emergency shelters built by NGOs (tents, huts, kodai, kapa) ; Open space or makeshift shelter (tents, huts, kodai, kapa) ; Collective center (building not intended for living) ; Transitional shelter build by NGOs (pakhsa, bricks) ; Permanent shelter with poor materials (pakhsa, sun-dried bricks) ; Permanent shelter with robust materials (fired-bricks, concrete, stone).


5) Overcrowding (more than 4 persons in a single room) ; Substandard accommodation (no proper roof, doors, walls or windows).

6) A large number means more than 25% of the shelters in the settlement.




7) In those settlements which reportedly had received assistance in the 3 months prior to data collection.

### SHELTER

**Top 3 reported shelter types used by most residents** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3,4</sup>

1. Permanent shelter (robust materials) 100% 
2. No other shelter type reported
3. No other shelter type reported

**Top 3 reported shelter-related concerns among residents** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>2,5</sup>

1. Leaks during light or heavy rain 100% 
2. Substandard accommodation 100% 
3. No insulation / heating 100% 

In **29%** of assessed settlements, **a large number of shelters had been reportedly destroyed or severely damaged** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>6</sup> In **100%** of assessed settlements, **none of the destroyed shelters have reportedly been repaired**.

### WATER, HYGIENE & SANITATION

**Top 3 reported water sources used by most residents** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3</sup>

1. Well pump / hand pump (public) 100% 
2. No other water source reported
3. No other water source reported

% of assessed settlements in which KIs reported **most people were not able to access soap in the market** in the 3 months prior to data collection:

0%

% of assessed settlements in which KIs reported **most people did not have access to a functional latrine facility**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:

0%

### ACCOUNTABILITY TO AFFECTED POPULATION

In **0%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported that **at least one resident had received assistance** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

**Top 3 reported types of assistance received** in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>2,7</sup>

1. No assistance reported
2. No assistance reported
3. No assistance reported

In **83%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **phone (voice call or SMS) as the most preferred means of obtaining information** in the 3 months prior to data collection.



# of assessed settlements:  
**22 out of 59**

### ★ PRIORITY NEEDS

Top 3 reported priority needs in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>1</sup>

1. Hygiene and sanitation	91%	<div></div>
2. Education for children under 18	64%	<div></div>
3. Food	59%	<div></div>

### ➔ EVENT / SHOCK & DISPLACEMENT

#### Event / Shock

% of assessed settlements reportedly impacted by event or shock, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>2</sup>

Active conflict or violence	100%	<div></div>
COVID-19	100%	<div></div>
Heavy snow / avalanche	0%	<div></div>
Drought / precipitation deficit	0%	<div></div>
Flood / heavy rain	0%	<div></div>
Insect / locust	0%	<div></div>
Earthquake	0%	<div></div>
None of the above	0%	<div></div>

#### Displacement

In **23%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **at least one household had reportedly been displaced due to an event or shock** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>3</sup>

% of assessed settlements by estimated prevalence of IDP and returnee households that had reportedly arrived in the 3 months prior to data collection:



1) Three options maximum could be selected.  
2) Multiple options could be selected.  
3) In those settlements reportedly impacted by an event or a shock in the 3 months prior to data collection.  
4) In those settlements where the presence of areas that women and children avoid due to security reasons was reported.

### 🛡️ PROTECTION

#### Protection incidents

% of assessed settlements by reported protection incidents that have affected men, women, and children, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>2</sup>

	Men	Women	Children
Assaulted with a weapon	36%	0%	0%
Assaulted without a weapon	5%	0%	14%
Hindered to move freely	0%	14%	32%
Verbally threatened or intimidated	55%	27%	64%
None of the above	41%	73%	32%

In **5%** of assessed settlements, **at least one health care worker had reportedly been affected by a protection incident** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

#### Child work and marriage

% of assessed settlements in which **at least one child under the age of 16 had reportedly been working** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

Boys

100%

Girls

0%

In **0%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **at least one girl under the age of 16 had been married** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

#### Gender-Based Violence

In **0%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported the **presence of areas in and around the settlement that women and children avoid due to security reasons** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

Top 3 reported areas that women and children avoid due to security reasons in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>2,4</sup>

1. No areas reported
2. No areas reported
3. No areas reported

#### Explosive hazards


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



## LIVELIHOODS AND IMPACT

### Livelihoods


**Top 3 reported main sources of income** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>1</sup>

1. Farming 100% 
2. No other main source reported
3. No other main source reported

### Impact on farming

In **91%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **more than a quarter of households experienced a large decrease in the volume of their production** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>2,3</sup>


**Top 3 reported reasons that households experienced a large decrease in the volume of their production** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>4</sup>

1. Active conflict or violence 100% 
2. No other reason reported
3. No other reason reported

### Impact on livestock

In **64%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **more than a quarter of households experienced a large decrease in the number of livestock owned**, in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>2</sup>

**Top 3 reported reasons that households experienced a large decrease in the number of livestock owned** in assessed settlements in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>4</sup>

1. Active conflict or violence 100% 
2. No other reason reported
3. No other reason reported

### Impact on employment

In **0%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **more than a quarter of households experienced a large decrease in availability of work** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>2</sup>

**Top 3 reported reasons that households experienced a large decrease in availability of work** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>4</sup>

1. No large decrease reported
2. No large decrease reported
3. No large decrease reported

## ACCESS TO MARKET

In **0%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **most residents did not have access to a market with NFI and winterization materials accessible within a one hour walking distance** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

In those settlements, **the most commonly reported reasons for no market access** were:<sup>1</sup>

1. No barrier reported
2. No barrier reported
3. No barrier reported

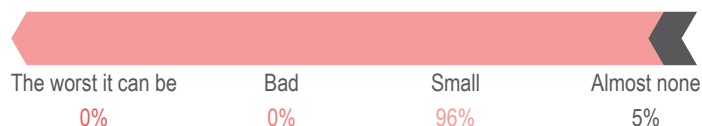
In **100%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **an increase in the price of staple food** in the settlement in the 3 months prior to data collection.

## FOOD SECURITY AND COPING STRATEGIES

### Food security

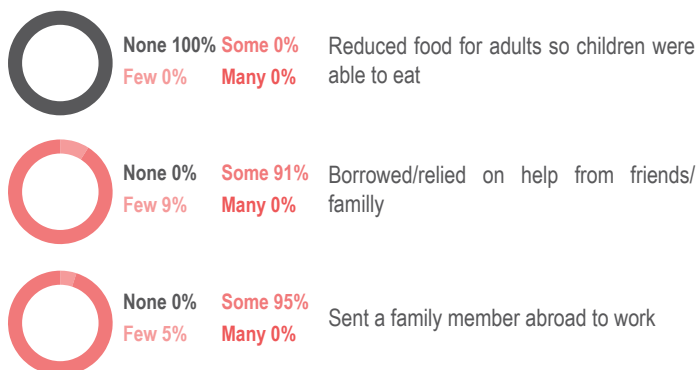
In **0%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported that **most residents were not able to access enough food to meet daily needs** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

% of assessed settlements by reported **level of hunger for most residents**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>5</sup>



### Coping strategies

% of assessed settlements in which KIs reported no, few, some, or many households **were engaging in the following coping strategies when food or money to buy food was not available** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>6</sup>



- 1) Only one option could be selected.
- 2) In those settlements reporting farming, livestock or employment as one of the 3 main income sources in the settlement.
- 3) A large decrease means a decrease of 50% or more of the volume of the production.
- 4) In settlements where at least one household reportedly experienced a decrease in the volume of production, number of livestock owned or availability of work.
- 5) Almost none: almost no hunger; small: hunger is small, strategies are available to cope with the reduced access to food; bad: hunger is bad, limited options to cope with the reduced access to food; worst: hunger is the worst it can be, it caused many deaths
- 6) Few (1-25%); Some (26-50%); Many (more than 50%)

### ACCESS TO BASIC SERVICES

#### Health

In **5%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **most people did not have access to a comprehensive health facility in or next to the settlement** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

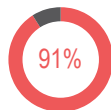
**Top 2 reported types of comprehensive health facilities** accessible from assessed settlements:

1. Public clinic (BHC, CHC) 96%
2. No other facility reported

**Top 3 reported barriers to health services access**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>1,2</sup>

1. Cost of services / medicine too high 95%
2. Insufficient female medical staff 52%
3. Fear of COVID in facilities/of stigma 38%

% of assessed settlements in which KIs reported **most residents did not have access to medicine**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:



#### Nutrition

In **100%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported they were not aware of the presence of a nutrition facility in the area. In areas where a nutrition facility was reported, **0%** of KIs reported **most residents were not able to access the facility** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

**Top 3 reported barriers to nutrition treatment services access**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>1,2</sup>

1. No facility reported
2. No facility reported
3. No facility reported

#### Education

In **0%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **the absence of government schools accessible to most children in the settlement** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

In **0%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **the absence of religious schools accessible to most children in the settlement** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

1) In those settlements where the presence of a facility was reported.  
2) Multiple options could be selected.  
3) Only one option could be selected.  
4) Emergency shelters built by NGOs (tents, huts, kodai, kapa) ; Open space or makeshift shelter (tents, huts, kodai, kapa) ; Collective center (building not intended for living) ; Transitional shelter build by NGOs (pakhsa, bricks) ; Permanent shelter with poor materials (pakhsa, sun-dried bricks) ; Permanent shelter with robust materials (fired-bricks, concrete, stone).  
5) Overcrowding (more than 4 persons in a single room) ; Substandard accommodation (no proper roof, doors, walls or windows).  
6) A large number means more than 25% of the shelters in the settlement.  
7) In those settlements which reportedly had received assistance in the 3 months prior to data collection.

### SHELTER

**Top 3 reported shelter types used by most residents** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection: <sup>3,4</sup>

1. Permanent shelter (robust materials) 100%
2. No other shelter type reported
3. No other shelter type reported

**Top 3 reported shelter-related concerns among residents** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>2,5</sup>

1. Leaks during light or heavy rain 100%
2. No insulation / heating 96%
3. Overcrowding 50%

In **23%** of assessed settlements, a large number of shelters had been reportedly destroyed or severely damaged in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>6</sup> In **86%** of assessed settlements, **none of the destroyed shelters have reportedly been repaired**.

### WATER, HYGIENE & SANITATION

**Top 3 reported water sources used by most residents** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3</sup>

1. Well pump / hand pump (public) 86%
2. Well pump / hand pump (private) 9%
3. Surface water (river/irrigation) 4%

% of assessed settlements in which KIs reported **most people were not able to access soap in the market** in the 3 months prior to data collection:



% of assessed settlements in which KIs reported **most people did not have access to a functional latrine facility**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:



### ACCOUNTABILITY TO AFFECTED POPULATION

In **32%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported that **at least one resident had received assistance** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

**Top 3 reported types of assistance received** in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>2,7</sup>

1. Food (In-kind) 100%
2. No other assistance reported
3. No other assistance reported

In **82%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **phone (voice call or SMS) as the most preferred means of obtaining information** in the 3 months prior to data collection.



# of assessed settlements:  
**36 out of 111**

### PRIORITY NEEDS

**Top 3 reported priority needs** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>1</sup>

1. Seed or other agricultural input	100%	<div></div>
2. Shelter / Housing	100%	<div></div>
3. Food	94%	<div></div>

### EVENT / SHOCK & DISPLACEMENT

#### Event / Shock

% of assessed settlements **reportedly impacted by event or shock**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>2</sup>

Active conflict or violence	100%	<div></div>
COVID-19	100%	<div></div>
Flood / heavy rain	100%	<div></div>
Earthquake	33%	<div></div>
Insect / locust	33%	<div></div>
Drought / precipitation deficit	3%	<div></div>
Heavy snow / avalanche	0%	<div></div>
None of the above	0%	<div></div>

#### Displacement

In **100%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **at least one household had reportedly been displaced due to an event or shock** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>3</sup>

% of assessed settlements **by estimated prevalence of IDP and return-ee households that had reportedly arrived** in the 3 months prior to data collection:



1) Three options maximum could be selected.  
2) Multiple options could be selected.  
3) In those settlements reportedly impacted by an event or a shock in the 3 months prior to data collection.  
4) In those settlements where the presence of areas that women and children avoid due to security reasons was reported.

### PROTECTION

#### Protection incidents

% of assessed settlements by **reported protection incidents that have affected men, women, and children**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>2</sup>

Assaulted with a weapon	100%	97%	100%
Assaulted without a weapon	100%	100%	100%
Hindered to move freely	100%	100%	100%
Verbally threatened or intimidated	100%	100%	100%
None of the above	0%	0%	0%

In **100%** of assessed settlements, **at least one health care worker had reportedly been affected by a protection incident** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

#### Child work and marriage

% of assessed settlements in which **at least one child under the age of 16 had reportedly been working** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

Boys

100%

Girls

100%

In **100%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **at least one girl under the age of 16 had been married** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

#### Gender-Based Violence

In **100%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported the **presence of areas in and around the settlement that women and children avoid due to security reasons** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

**Top 3 reported areas that women and children avoid due to security reasons** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>2,4</sup>

1. Areas away from settlement center 100%
2. No other areas reported
3. No other areas reported


#### Explosive hazards

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

### LIVELIHOODS AND IMPACT

#### Livelihoods


**Top 3 reported main sources of income** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>1</sup>

1. Farming 100% 
2. No other main source reported
3. No other main source reported

#### Impact on farming

In **97%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **more than a quarter of households experienced a large decrease in the volume of their production** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>2,3</sup>


**Top 3 reported reasons that households experienced a large decrease in the volume of their production** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>4</sup>

1. Active conflict or violence 100% 
2. No other reason reported
3. No other reason reported

#### Impact on livestock

In **17%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **more than a quarter of households experienced a large decrease in the number of livestock owned**, in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>2</sup>

**Top 3 reported reasons that households experienced a large decrease in the number of livestock owned** in assessed settlements in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>4</sup>

1. Active conflict or violence 100% 
2. No other reason reported
3. No other reason reported

#### Impact on employment

In **0%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **more than a quarter of households experienced a large decrease in availability of work** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>2</sup>

**Top 3 reported reasons that households experienced a large decrease in availability of work** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>4</sup>

1. No large decrease reported
2. No large decrease reported
3. No large decrease reported

### ACCESS TO MARKET

In **0%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **most residents did not have access to a market with NFI and winterization materials accessible within a one hour walking distance** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

In those settlements, **the most commonly reported reasons for no market access** were:<sup>1</sup>

1. No barrier reported
2. No barrier reported
3. No barrier reported

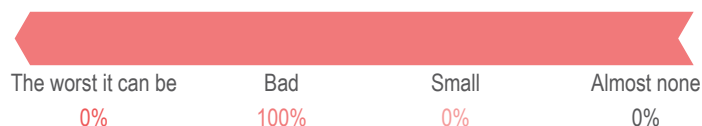
In **100%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **an increase in the price of staple food** in the settlement in the 3 months prior to data collection.

### FOOD SECURITY AND COPING STRATEGIES

#### Food security

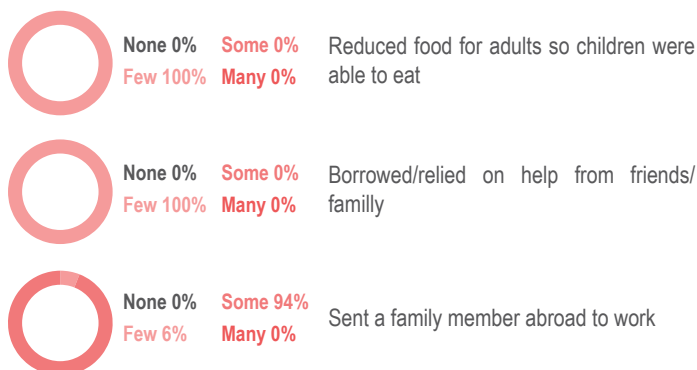
In **97%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported that **most residents were not able to access enough food to meet daily needs** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

% of assessed settlements by reported **level of hunger for most residents**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>5</sup>



#### Coping strategies

% of assessed settlements in which KIs reported no, few, some, or many households **were engaging in the following coping strategies when food or money to buy food was not available** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>6</sup>



- 1) Only one option could be selected.
- 2) In those settlements reporting farming, livestock or employment as one of the 3 main income sources in the settlement.
- 3) A large decrease means a decrease of 50% or more of the volume of the production.
- 4) In settlements where at least one household reportedly experienced a decrease in the volume of production, number of livestock owned or availability of work.
- 5) Almost none: almost no hunger; small: hunger is small, strategies are available to cope with the reduced access to food; bad: hunger is bad, limited options to cope with the reduced access to food; worst: hunger is the worst it can be, it caused many deaths
- 6) Few (1-25%); Some (26-50%); Many (more than 50%)



### ACCESS TO BASIC SERVICES




#### Health

In **0%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **most people did not have access to a comprehensive health facility in or next to the settlement** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

**Top 2 reported types of comprehensive health facilities** accessible from assessed settlements:

1. Public clinic (BHC, CHC) 100% 
2. No other facility reported

**Top 3 reported barriers to health services access**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>1,2</sup>

1. Insufficient female medical staff 100% 
2. Cost of services / medicine too high 100% 
3. Disruption of services (COVID) 3% 

% of assessed settlements in which KIs reported **most residents did not have access to medicine**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:

100%

#### Nutrition

In **0%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **they were not aware of the presence of a nutrition facility in the area**. In areas where a nutrition facility was reported, **0%** of KIs reported **most residents were not able to access the facility** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

**Top 3 reported barriers to nutrition treatment services access**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>1,2</sup>

1. No barrier reported
2. No barrier reported
3. No barrier reported

#### Education


In **0%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **the absence of government schools accessible to most children in the settlement** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

In **19%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **the absence of religious schools accessible to most children in the settlement** in the 3 months prior to data collection.




1) In those settlements where the presence of a facility was reported.  
2) Multiple options could be selected.  
3) Only one option could be selected.  
4) Emergency shelters built by NGOs (tents, huts, kodai, kapa) ; Open space or makeshift shelter (tents, huts, kodai, kapa) ; Collective center (building not intended for living) ; Transitional shelter built by NGOs (pakhsa, bricks) ; Permanent shelter with poor materials (pakhsa, sun-dried bricks) ; Permanent shelter with robust materials (fired-bricks, concrete, stone).  
5) Overcrowding (more than 4 persons in a single room) ; Substandard accommodation (no proper roof, doors, walls or windows).  
6) A large number means more than 25% of the shelters in the settlement.  
7) In those settlements which reportedly had received assistance in the 3 months prior to data collection.

### SHELTER

**Top 3 reported shelter types used by most residents** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3,4</sup>

1. Transitional shelter 100% 
2. No other shelter type reported
3. No other shelter type reported


**Top 3 reported shelter-related concerns among residents** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>2,5</sup>

1. Unable to afford construction / labour 100% 
2. No private space for women / girls 100% 
3. Overcrowding 100% 

In **94%** of assessed settlements, **a large number of shelters had been reportedly destroyed or severely damaged** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>6</sup> In **0%** of assessed settlements, **none of the destroyed shelters have reportedly been repaired**.

### WATER, HYGIENE & SANITATION

**Top 3 reported water sources used by most residents** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3</sup>

1. Well pump / hand pump (public) 100% 
2. No other water source reported
3. No other water source reported

% of assessed settlements in which KIs reported **most people were not able to access soap in the market** in the 3 months prior to data collection:

0%

% of assessed settlements in which KIs reported **most people did not have access to a functional latrine facility**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:

92%

### ACCOUNTABILITY TO AFFECTED POPULATION

In **100%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported that **at least one resident had received assistance** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

**Top 3 reported types of assistance received** in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>2,7</sup>

1. Food (In-kind) 100% 
2. Cash / Vouchers 44% 
3. No other assistance reported

In **100%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **radio** as the **most preferred means of obtaining information** in the 3 months prior to data collection.



# of assessed settlements:  
**34 out of 180**

### PRIORITY NEEDS

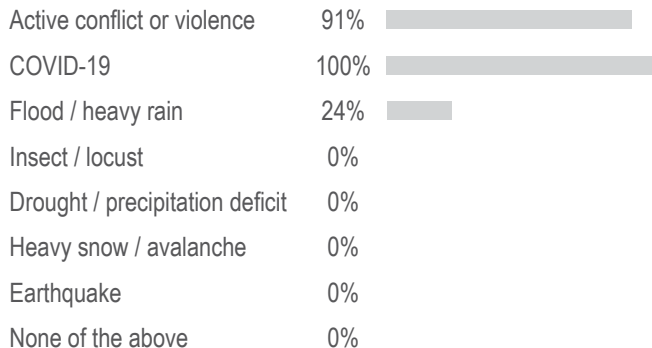
**Top 3 reported priority needs** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>1</sup>



### EVENT / SHOCK & DISPLACEMENT

#### Event / Shock

% of assessed settlements **reportedly impacted by event or shock**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>2</sup>



#### Displacement

In **71%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **at least one household had reportedly been displaced due to an event or shock** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>3</sup>

% of assessed settlements **by estimated prevalence of IDP and return-ee households that had reportedly arrived** in the 3 months prior to data collection:

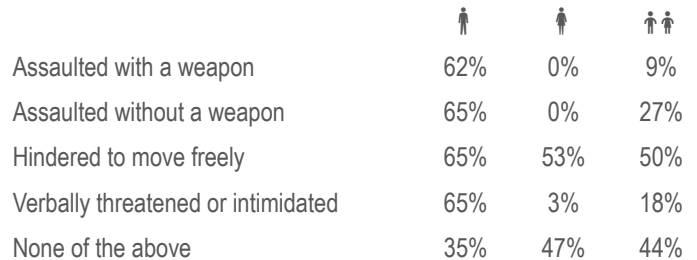


1) Three options maximum could be selected.  
2) Multiple options could be selected.  
3) In those settlements reportedly impacted by an event or a shock in the 3 months prior to data collection.  
4) In those settlements where the presence of areas that women and children avoid due to security reasons was reported.

### PROTECTION

#### Protection incidents

% of assessed settlements by **reported protection incidents that have affected men, women, and children**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>2</sup>



In **24%** of assessed settlements, **at least one health care worker had reportedly been affected by a protection incident** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

#### Child work and marriage

% of assessed settlements in which **at least one child under the age of 16 had reportedly been working** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

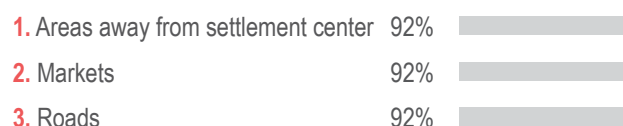


In **47%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **at least one girl under the age of 16 had been married** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

#### Gender-Based Violence

In **71%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported the **presence of areas in and around the settlement that women and children avoid due to security reasons** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

**Top 3 reported areas that women and children avoid due to security reasons** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>2,4</sup>



#### Explosive hazards

In **6%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported the **presence of explosive hazards in or within 5km of the settlement** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

### LIVELIHOODS AND IMPACT

#### Livelihoods

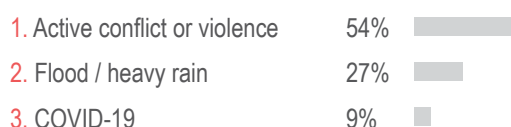
**Top 3 reported main sources of income** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>1</sup>



#### Impact on farming

In **0%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **more than a quarter of households experienced a large decrease in the volume of their production** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>2,3</sup>

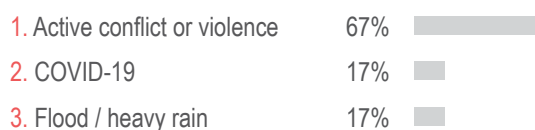
**Top 3 reported reasons that households experienced a large decrease in the volume of their production** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>4</sup>



#### Impact on livestock

In **0%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **more than a quarter of households experienced a large decrease in the number of livestock owned**, in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>2</sup>

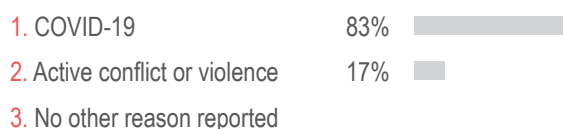
**Top 3 reported reasons that households experienced a large decrease in the number of livestock owned** in assessed settlements in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>4</sup>



#### Impact on employment

In **7%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **more than a quarter of households experienced a large decrease in availability of work** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>2</sup>

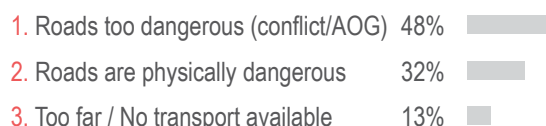
**Top 3 reported reasons that households experienced a large decrease in availability of work** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>4</sup>



### ACCESS TO MARKET

In **91%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **most residents did not have access to a market with NFI and winterization materials accessible within a one hour walking distance** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

In those settlements, **the most commonly reported reasons for no market access** were:<sup>1</sup>



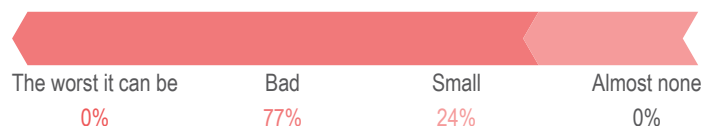
In **97%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **an increase in the price of staple food** in the settlement in the 3 months prior to data collection.

### FOOD SECURITY AND COPING STRATEGIES

#### Food security

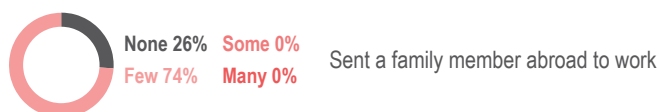
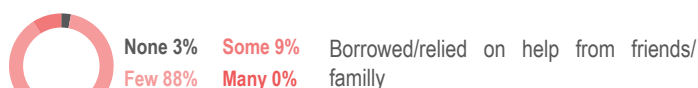
In **100%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported that **most residents were not able to access enough food to meet daily needs** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

% of assessed settlements by reported **level of hunger for most residents**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>5</sup>



#### Coping strategies

% of assessed settlements in which KIs reported no, few, some, or many households **were engaging in the following coping strategies when food or money to buy food was not available** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>6</sup>



1) Only one option could be selected.  
2) In those settlements reporting farming, livestock or employment as one of the 3 main income sources in the settlement.  
3) A large decrease means a decrease of 50% or more of the volume of the production.  
4) In settlements where at least one household reportedly experienced a decrease in the volume of production, number of livestock owned or availability of work.  
5) Almost none: almost no hunger; small: hunger is small, strategies are available to cope with the reduced access to food; bad: hunger is bad, limited options to cope with the reduced access to food; worst: hunger is the worst it can be, it caused many deaths  
6) Few (1-25%); Some (26-50%); Many (more than 50%)

### ACCESS TO BASIC SERVICES

#### Health

In **3%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **most people did not have access to a comprehensive health facility in or next to the settlement** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

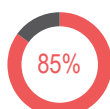
**Top 2 reported types of comprehensive health facilities** accessible from assessed settlements:

1. Public clinic (BHC, CHC) 97%
2. No other facility reported

**Top 3 reported barriers to health services access**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>1,2</sup>

1. Roads / presence at facilities unsafe 58%
2. Unable to reach (transport issues) 36%
3. Cost of services / medicine too high 27%

% of assessed settlements in which KIs reported **most residents did not have access to medicine**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:



#### Nutrition

In **15%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **they were not aware of the presence of a nutrition facility in the area**. In areas where a nutrition facility was reported, **48%** of KIs reported **most residents were not able to access the facility** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

**Top 3 reported barriers to nutrition treatment services access**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>1,2</sup>

1. Services are not working 100%
2. No other barrier reported
3. No other barrier reported

#### Education

In **0%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **the absence of government schools accessible to most children in the settlement** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

In **0%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **the absence of religious schools accessible to most children in the settlement** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

1) In those settlements where the presence of a facility was reported.  
2) Multiple options could be selected.  
3) Only one option could be selected.  
4) Emergency shelters built by NGOs (tents, huts, kodai, kapa) ; Open space or makeshift shelter (tents, huts, kodai, kapa) ; Collective center (building not intended for living) ; Transitional shelter build by NGOs (pakhsa, bricks) ; Permanent shelter with poor materials (pakhsa, sun-dried bricks) ; Permanent shelter with robust materials (fired-bricks, concrete, stone).  
5) Overcrowding (more than 4 persons in a single room) ; Substandard accommodation (no proper roof, doors, walls or windows).  
6) A large number means more than 25% of the shelters in the settlement.  
7) In those settlements which reportedly had received assistance in the 3 months prior to data collection.

### SHELTER

**Top 3 reported shelter types used by most residents** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3,4</sup>

1. Transitional shelter 100%
2. No other shelter type reported
3. No other shelter type reported

**Top 3 reported shelter-related concerns among residents** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>2,5</sup>

1. Leaks during light or heavy rain 94%
2. Unable to afford construction / labour 76%
3. Substandard accommodation 56%

In **0%** of assessed settlements, a large number of shelters had been **reportedly destroyed or severely damaged** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>6</sup> In **83%** of assessed settlements, **none of the destroyed shelters have reportedly been repaired**.

### WATER, HYGIENE & SANITATION

**Top 3 reported water sources used by most residents** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3</sup>

1. Spring, well or kariz (protected) 44%
2. Well pump / hand pump (public) 38%
3. Surface water (river/irrigation) 18%

% of assessed settlements in which KIs reported **most people were not able to access soap in the market** in the 3 months prior to data collection:



% of assessed settlements in which KIs reported **most people did not have access to a functional latrine facility**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:



### ACCOUNTABILITY TO AFFECTED POPULATION

In **88%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported that **at least one resident had received assistance** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

**Top 3 reported types of assistance received** in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>2,7</sup>

1. Food (In-kind) 100%
2. Health (In-kind) 20%
3. WASH (In-kind) 7%

In **38%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **phone (voice call or SMS)** as the most preferred means of obtaining information in the 3 months prior to data collection.





# of assessed settlements:  
**24 out of 118**

### ★ PRIORITY NEEDS

Top 3 reported priority needs in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>1</sup>

1. Healthcare	100%	<div></div>
2. Livelihood support / employment	96%	<div></div>
3. Food	46%	<div></div>

### ➔ EVENT / SHOCK & DISPLACEMENT

#### Event / Shock

% of assessed settlements reportedly impacted by event or shock, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>2</sup>

Active conflict or violence	96%	<div></div>
COVID-19	100%	<div></div>
Flood / heavy rain	21%	<div></div>
Heavy snow / avalanche	0%	<div></div>
Insect / locust	0%	<div></div>
Drought / precipitation deficit	0%	<div></div>
Earthquake	0%	<div></div>
None of the above	0%	<div></div>

#### Displacement

In **92%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **at least one household had reportedly been displaced due to an event or shock** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>3</sup>

% of assessed settlements by estimated prevalence of IDP and return-ee households that had reportedly arrived in the 3 months prior to data collection:



1) Three options maximum could be selected.  
2) Multiple options could be selected.  
3) In those settlements reportedly impacted by an event or a shock in the 3 months prior to data collection.  
4) In those settlements where the presence of areas that women and children avoid due to security reasons was reported.

### 🛡️ PROTECTION

#### Protection incidents

% of assessed settlements by reported protection incidents that have affected men, women, and children, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>2</sup>

	Men	Women	Children
Assaulted with a weapon	71%	0%	4%
Assaulted without a weapon	38%	13%	67%
Hindered to move freely	100%	25%	67%
Verbally threatened or intimidated	88%	13%	75%
None of the above	0%	13%	0%

In **7%** of assessed settlements, **at least one health care worker had reportedly been affected by a protection incident** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

#### Child work and marriage

% of assessed settlements in which **at least one child under the age of 16 had reportedly been working** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

Boys

100%

Girls

100%

In **100%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **at least one girl under the age of 16 had been married** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

#### Gender-Based Violence

In **63%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported the **presence of areas in and around the settlement that women and children avoid due to security reasons** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

Top 3 reported areas that women and children avoid due to security reasons in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>2,4</sup>

1. Markets	67%	<div></div>
2. Health facilities	53%	<div></div>
3. Areas away from settlement center	40%	<div></div>

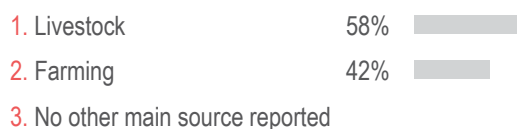
#### Explosive hazards

In **83%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported the **presence of explosive hazards in or within 5km of the settlement** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

### LIVELIHOODS AND IMPACT

#### Livelihoods

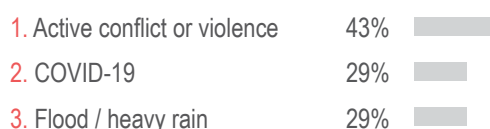
**Top 3 reported main sources of income** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>1</sup>



#### Impact on farming

In **17%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **more than a quarter of households experienced a large decrease in the volume of their production** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>2,3</sup>

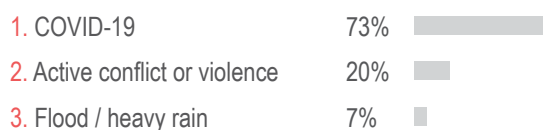
**Top 3 reported reasons that households experienced a large decrease in the volume of their production** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>4</sup>



#### Impact on livestock

In **8%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **more than a quarter of households experienced a large decrease in the number of livestock owned**, in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>2</sup>

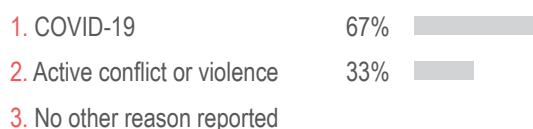
**Top 3 reported reasons that households experienced a large decrease in the number of livestock owned** in assessed settlements in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>4</sup>



#### Impact on employment

In **7%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **more than a quarter of households experienced a large decrease in availability of work** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>2</sup>

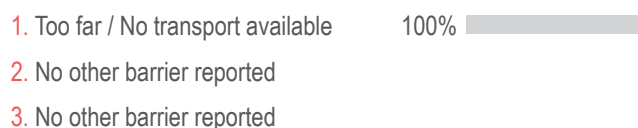
**Top 3 reported reasons that households experienced a large decrease in availability of work** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>4</sup>



### ACCESS TO MARKET

In **46%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **most residents did not have access to a market with NFI and winterization materials accessible within a one hour walking distance** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

In those settlements, **the most commonly reported reasons for no market access** were:<sup>1</sup>



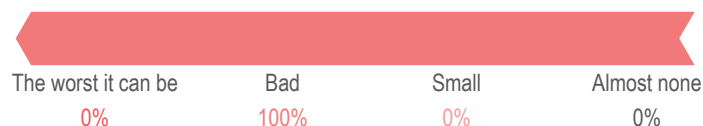
In **100%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **an increase in the price of staple food** in the settlement in the 3 months prior to data collection.

### FOOD SECURITY AND COPING STRATEGIES

#### Food security

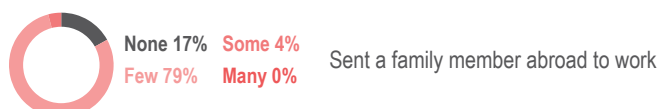
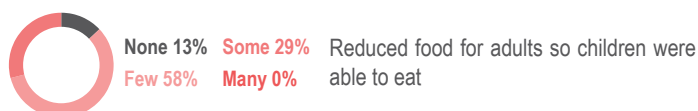
In **100%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported that **most residents were not able to access enough food to meet daily needs** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

% of assessed settlements by reported **level of hunger for most residents**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>5</sup>



#### Coping strategies

% of assessed settlements in which KIs reported no, few, some, or many households **were engaging in the following coping strategies when food or money to buy food was not available** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>6</sup>



1) Only one option could be selected.  
2) In those settlements reporting farming, livestock or employment as one of the 3 main income sources in the settlement.  
3) A large decrease means a decrease of 50% or more of the volume of the production.  
4) In settlements where at least one household reportedly experienced a decrease in the volume of production, number of livestock owned or availability of work.  
5) Almost none: almost no hunger; small: hunger is small, strategies are available to cope with the reduced access to food; bad: hunger is bad, limited options to cope with the reduced access to food; worst: hunger is the worst it can be, it caused many deaths  
6) Few (1-25%); Some (26-50%); Many (more than 50%)

### ACCESS TO BASIC SERVICES

#### Health

In **42%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **most people did not have access to a comprehensive health facility in or next to the settlement** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

**Top 2 reported types of comprehensive health facilities** accessible from assessed settlements:

1. Public clinic (BHC, CHC) 58%
2. No other facility reported

**Top 3 reported barriers to health services access**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>1,2</sup>

1. Insufficient female medical staff 93%
2. Cost of services / medicine too high 71%
3. Roads / presence at facilities unsafe 43%

% of assessed settlements in which KIs reported **most residents did not have access to medicine**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:



#### Nutrition

In **58%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **they were not aware of the presence of a nutrition facility in the area**. In areas where a nutrition facility was reported, **0%** of KIs reported **most residents were not able to access the facility** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

**Top 3 reported barriers to nutrition treatment services access**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>1,2</sup>

1. No barrier reported
2. No barrier reported
3. No barrier reported

#### Education

In **0%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **the absence of government schools accessible to most children in the settlement** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

In **25%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **the absence of religious schools accessible to most children in the settlement** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

1) In those settlements where the presence of a facility was reported.

2) Multiple options could be selected.

3) Only one option could be selected.

4) Emergency shelters built by NGOs (tents, huts, kodai, kapa) ; Open space or makeshift shelter (tents, huts, kodai, kapa) ; Collective center (building not intended for living) ; Transitional shelter built by NGOs (pakhsa, bricks) ; Permanent shelter with poor materials (pakhsa, sun-dried bricks) ; Permanent shelter with robust materials (fired-bricks, concrete, stone).

5) Overcrowding (more than 4 persons in a single room) ; Substandard accommodation (no proper roof, doors, walls or windows).

6) A large number means more than 25% of the shelters in the settlement.

7) In those settlements which reportedly had received assistance in the 3 months prior to data collection.

### SHELTER

**Top 3 reported shelter types used by most residents** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3,4</sup>

1. Transitional shelter 100%
2. No other shelter type reported
3. No other shelter type reported

**Top 3 reported shelter-related concerns among residents** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>2,5</sup>

1. Unable to afford construction / labour 100%
2. Leaks during light or heavy rain 92%
3. No insulation / heating 62%

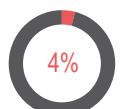
In **0%** of assessed settlements, a large number of shelters had been **reportedly destroyed or severely damaged** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>6</sup> In **80%** of assessed settlements, **none of the destroyed shelters have reportedly been repaired**.

### WATER, HYGIENE & SANITATION

**Top 3 reported water sources used by most residents** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3</sup>

1. Spring, well or kariz (unprotected) 100%
2. No other water source reported
3. No other water source reported

% of assessed settlements in which KIs reported **most people were not able to access soap in the market** in the 3 months prior to data collection:



% of assessed settlements in which KIs reported **most people did not have access to a functional latrine facility**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:



### ACCOUNTABILITY TO AFFECTED POPULATION

In **13%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported that **at least one resident had received assistance** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

**Top 3 reported types of assistance received** in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>2,7</sup>

1. Food (In-kind) 100%
2. No other assistance reported
3. No other assistance reported

In **75%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **community group discussions / meeting as the most preferred means of obtaining information** in the 3 months prior to data collection.



# of assessed settlements:  
**35 out of 169**

### ★ PRIORITY NEEDS

Top 3 reported priority needs in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>1</sup>

1. Livelihood support / employment	100%	<div></div>
2. Protection	80%	<div></div>
3. Healthcare	71%	<div></div>

### ➔ EVENT / SHOCK & DISPLACEMENT

#### Event / Shock

% of assessed settlements reportedly impacted by event or shock, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>2</sup>

Active conflict or violence	0%	
COVID-19	100%	<div></div>
Flood / heavy rain	91%	<div></div>
Heavy snow / avalanche	0%	
Insect / locust	0%	
Drought / precipitation deficit	0%	
Earthquake	0%	
None of the above	0%	

#### Displacement

In **20%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **at least one household had reportedly been displaced due to an event or shock** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>3</sup>

% of assessed settlements by estimated prevalence of IDP and returnee households that had reportedly arrived in the 3 months prior to data collection:



1) Three options maximum could be selected.  
2) Multiple options could be selected.  
3) In those settlements reportedly impacted by an event or a shock in the 3 months prior to data collection.  
4) In those settlements where the presence of areas that women and children avoid due to security reasons was reported.

### 🛡️ PROTECTION

#### Protection incidents

% of assessed settlements by reported protection incidents that have affected men, women, and children, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>2</sup>

	Men	Women	Children
Assaulted with a weapon	0%	0%	0%
Assaulted without a weapon	0%	0%	0%
Hindered to move freely	0%	0%	0%
Verbally threatened or intimidated	0%	0%	17%
None of the above	97%	100%	43%

In **0%** of assessed settlements, **at least one health care worker had reportedly been affected by a protection incident** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

#### Child work and marriage

% of assessed settlements in which **at least one child under the age of 16 had reportedly been working** in the 3 months prior to data collection.



In **26%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **at least one girl under the age of 16 had been married** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

#### Gender-Based Violence

In **0%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported the **presence of areas in and around the settlement that women and children avoid due to security reasons** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

Top 3 reported areas that women and children avoid due to security reasons in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>2,4</sup>

1. No areas reported
2. No areas reported
3. No areas reported

#### Explosive hazards

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



### LIVELIHOODS AND IMPACT

#### Livelihoods

**Top 3 reported main sources of income** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>1</sup>

1. Formal / Informal employment	37%	<div></div>
2. Farming	26%	<div></div>
3. Remittances	23%	<div></div>

#### Impact on farming

In **4%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **more than a quarter of households experienced a large decrease in the volume of their production** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>2,3</sup>

**Top 3 reported reasons that households experienced a large decrease in the volume of their production** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>4</sup>

1. Flood / heavy rain	100%	<div></div>
2. No other reason reported		
3. No other reason reported		

#### Impact on livestock

In **0%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **more than a quarter of households experienced a large decrease in the number of livestock owned**, in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>2</sup>

**Top 3 reported reasons that households experienced a large decrease in the number of livestock owned** in assessed settlements in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>4</sup>

1. Flood / heavy rain	100%	<div></div>
2. No other reason reported		
3. No other reason reported		

#### Impact on employment

In **84%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **more than a quarter of households experienced a large decrease in availability of work** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>2</sup>

**Top 3 reported reasons that households experienced a large decrease in availability of work** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>4</sup>

1. COVID-19	100%	<div></div>
2. No other reason reported		
3. No other reason reported		

### ACCESS TO MARKET

In **0%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **most residents did not have access to a market with NFI and winterization materials accessible within a one hour walking distance** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

In those settlements, **the most commonly reported reasons for no market access** were:<sup>1</sup>

1. No barrier reported
2. No barrier reported
3. No barrier reported

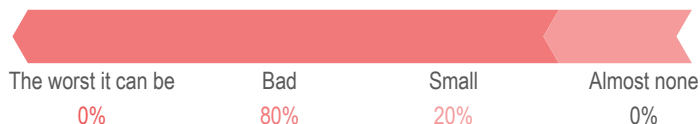
In **97%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **an increase in the price of staple food** in the settlement in the 3 months prior to data collection.

### FOOD SECURITY AND COPING STRATEGIES

#### Food security

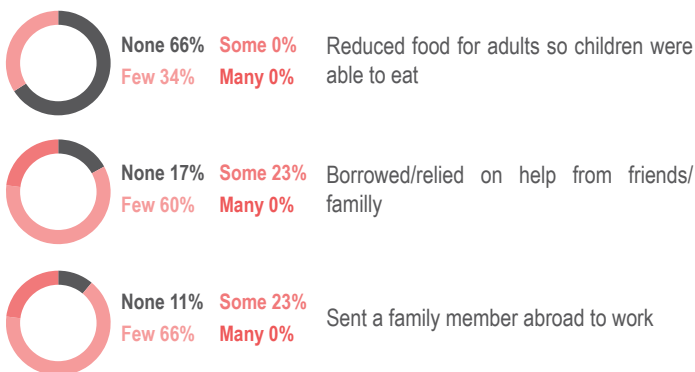
In **17%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported that **most residents were not able to access enough food to meet daily needs** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

% of assessed settlements by reported **level of hunger for most residents**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>5</sup>



#### Coping strategies

% of assessed settlements in which KIs reported no, few, some, or many households **were engaging in the following coping strategies when food or money to buy food was not available** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>6</sup>



- 1) Only one option could be selected.
- 2) In those settlements reporting farming, livestock or employment as one of the 3 main income sources in the settlement.
- 3) A large decrease means a decrease of 50% or more of the volume of the production.
- 4) In settlements where at least one household reportedly experienced a decrease in the volume of production, number of livestock owned or availability of work.
- 5) Almost none: almost no hunger; small: hunger is small, strategies are available to cope with the reduced access to food; bad: hunger is bad, limited options to cope with the reduced access to food; worst: hunger is the worst it can be, it caused many deaths
- 6) Few (1-25%); Some (26-50%); Many (more than 50%)

### ACCESS TO BASIC SERVICES

#### Health

In **0%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **most people did not have access to a comprehensive health facility in or next to the settlement** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

**Top 2 reported types of comprehensive health facilities** accessible from assessed settlements:

1. Public clinic (BHC, CHC) 89%
2. Public hospital 11%

**Top 3 reported barriers to health services access**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>1,2</sup>

1. Cost of services / medicine too high 100%
2. Insufficient female medical staff 69%
3. Unable to reach (transport issues) 20%

% of assessed settlements in which KIs reported **most residents did not have access to medicine**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:

0%

#### Nutrition

In **14%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **they were not aware of the presence of a nutrition facility in the area**. In areas where a nutrition facility was reported, **0%** of KIs reported **most residents were not able to access the facility** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

**Top 3 reported barriers to nutrition treatment services access**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>1,2</sup>

1. No barrier reported
2. No barrier reported
3. No barrier reported

#### Education

In **0%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **the absence of government schools accessible to most children in the settlement** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

In **0%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **the absence of religious schools accessible to most children in the settlement** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

1) In those settlements where the presence of a facility was reported.

2) Multiple options could be selected.

3) Only one option could be selected.

4) Emergency shelters built by NGOs (tents, huts, kodai, kapa) ; Open space or makeshift shelter (tents, huts, kodai, kapa) ; Collective center (building not intended for living) ; Transitional shelter build by NGOs (pakhsa, bricks) ; Permanent shelter with poor materials (pakhsa, sun-dried bricks) ; Permanent shelter with robust materials (fired-bricks, concrete, stone).

5) Overcrowding (more than 4 persons in a single room) ; Substandard accommodation (no proper roof, doors, walls or windows).

6) A large number means more than 25% of the shelters in the settlement.

7) In those settlements which reportedly had received assistance in the 3 months prior to data collection.

### SHELTER

**Top 3 reported shelter types used by most residents** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3,4</sup>

1. Transitional shelter 60%
2. Permanent shelter (poor materials) 31%
3. Permanent shelter (robust materials) 9%

**Top 3 reported shelter-related concerns among residents** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>2,5</sup>

1. Unable to afford construction / labour 97%
2. Leaks during light or heavy rain 97%
3. No insulation / heating 86%

In **0%** of assessed settlements, a **large number of shelters had been reportedly destroyed or severely damaged** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>6</sup> In **100%** of assessed settlements, **none of the destroyed shelters have reportedly been repaired**.

### WATER, HYGIENE & SANITATION

**Top 3 reported water sources used by most residents** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3</sup>

1. Well pump / hand pump (private) 57%
2. Spring, well or kariz (protected) 20%
3. Well pump / hand pump (public) 17%

% of assessed settlements in which KIs reported **most people were not able to access soap in the market** in the 3 months prior to data collection:

0%

% of assessed settlements in which KIs reported **most people did not have access to a functional latrine facility**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:

0%

### ACCOUNTABILITY TO AFFECTED POPULATION

In **97%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported that **at least one resident had received assistance** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

**Top 3 reported types of assistance received** in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>2,7</sup>

1. Food (In-kind) 100%
2. Cash / Vouchers 79%
3. No other assistance reported

In **66%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **face-to-face communication as the most preferred means of obtaining information** in the 3 months prior to data collection.



# of assessed settlements:  
**15 out of 68**

### ★ PRIORITY NEEDS

Top 3 reported priority needs in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>1</sup>

1. Food	93%	<div></div>
2. Livelihood support / employment	93%	<div></div>
3. Shelter / Housing	47%	<div></div>

### → EVENT / SHOCK & DISPLACEMENT

#### Event / Shock

% of assessed settlements reportedly impacted by event or shock, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>2</sup>

Active conflict or violence	40%	<div></div>
COVID-19	0%	<div></div>
Flood / heavy rain	40%	<div></div>
Heavy snow / avalanche	0%	<div></div>
Insect / locust	0%	<div></div>
Drought / precipitation deficit	0%	<div></div>
Earthquake	0%	<div></div>
None of the above	33%	<div></div>

#### Displacement

In **70%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **at least one household had reportedly been displaced due to an event or shock** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>3</sup>

% of assessed settlements by estimated prevalence of IDP and return-ee households that had reportedly arrived in the 3 months prior to data collection:



1) Three options maximum could be selected.  
2) Multiple options could be selected.  
3) In those settlements reportedly impacted by an event or a shock in the 3 months prior to data collection.  
4) In those settlements where the presence of areas that women and children avoid due to security reasons was reported.

### 🛡️ PROTECTION

#### Protection incidents

% of assessed settlements by **reported protection incidents that have affected men, women, and children**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>2</sup>

	Men	Women	Children
Assaulted with a weapon	7%	0%	7%
Assaulted without a weapon	7%	0%	7%
Hindered to move freely	7%	67%	13%
Verbally threatened or intimidated	7%	7%	7%
None of the above	47%	27%	60%

In **0%** of assessed settlements, **at least one health care worker had reportedly been affected by a protection incident** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

#### Child work and marriage

% of assessed settlements in which **at least one child under the age of 16 had reportedly been working** in the 3 months prior to data collection.



In **13%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **at least one girl under the age of 16 had been married** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

#### Gender-Based Violence

In **87%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported the **presence of areas in and around the settlement that women and children avoid due to security reasons** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

Top 3 reported areas that women and children avoid due to security reasons in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>2,4</sup>

1. Areas away from settlement center	100%	<div></div>
2. Markets	92%	<div></div>
3. Roads	69%	<div></div>

#### Explosive hazards

In **13%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported the **presence of explosive hazards in or within 5km of the settlement** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

## LIVELIHOODS AND IMPACT

### Livelihoods

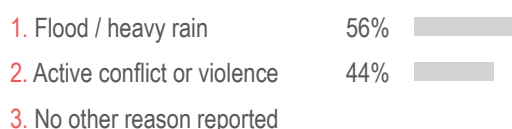
**Top 3 reported main sources of income** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>1</sup>



### Impact on farming

In **20%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **more than a quarter of households experienced a large decrease in the volume of their production** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>2,3</sup>

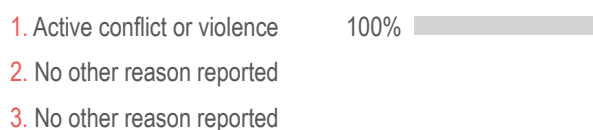
**Top 3 reported reasons that households experienced a large decrease in the volume of their production** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>4</sup>



### Impact on livestock

In **0%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **more than a quarter of households experienced a large decrease in the number of livestock owned**, in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>2</sup>

**Top 3 reported reasons that households experienced a large decrease in the number of livestock owned** in assessed settlements in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>4</sup>



### Impact on employment

In **0%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **more than a quarter of households experienced a large decrease in availability of work** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>2</sup>

**Top 3 reported reasons that households experienced a large decrease in availability of work** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>4</sup>

1. No large decrease reported
2. No large decrease reported
3. No large decrease reported

## ACCESS TO MARKET

In **0%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **most residents did not have access to a market with NFI and winterization materials accessible within a one hour walking distance** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

In those settlements, **the most commonly reported reasons for no market access** were:<sup>1</sup>

1. No barrier reported
2. No barrier reported
3. No barrier reported

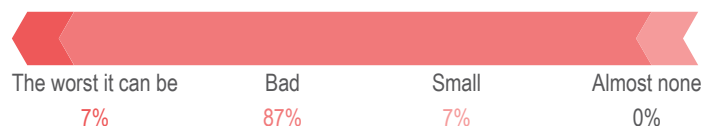
In **87%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **an increase in the price of staple food** in the settlement in the 3 months prior to data collection.

## FOOD SECURITY AND COPING STRATEGIES

### Food security

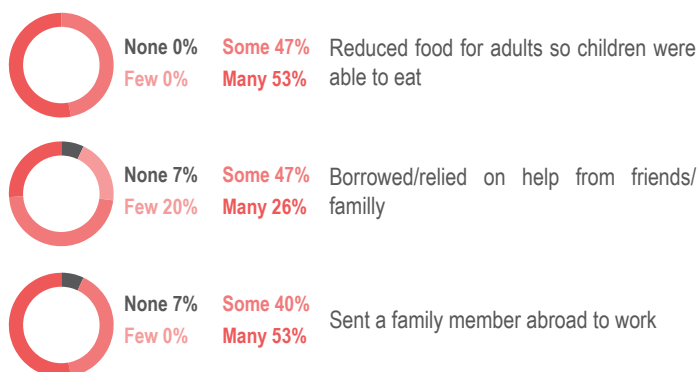
In **73%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported that **most residents were not able to access enough food to meet daily needs** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

% of assessed settlements by reported **level of hunger for most residents**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>5</sup>



### Coping strategies

% of assessed settlements in which KIs reported no, few, some, or many households **were engaging in the following coping strategies when food or money to buy food was not available** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>6</sup>



- 1) Only one option could be selected.
- 2) In those settlements reporting farming, livestock or employment as one of the 3 main income sources in the settlement.
- 3) A large decrease means a decrease of 50% or more of the volume of the production.
- 4) In settlements where at least one household reportedly experienced a decrease in the volume of production, number of livestock owned or availability of work.
- 5) Almost none: almost no hunger; small: hunger is small, strategies are available to cope with the reduced access to food; bad: hunger is bad, limited options to cope with the reduced access to food; worst: hunger is the worst it can be, it caused many deaths
- 6) Few (1-25%); Some (26-50%); Many (more than 50%)



## ACCESS TO BASIC SERVICES

### Health

In **0%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **most people did not have access to a comprehensive health facility in or next to the settlement** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

**Top 2 reported types of comprehensive health facilities** accessible from assessed settlements:

1. Public clinic (BHC, CHC) 93%
2. Public hospital 7%

**Top 3 reported barriers to health services access**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>1,2</sup>

1. Cost of services / medicine too high 80%
2. Insufficient female medical staff 67%
3. Unable to reach (transport issues) 47%

% of assessed settlements in which KIs reported **most residents did not have access to medicine**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:



### Nutrition

In **93%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **they were not aware of the presence of a nutrition facility in the area**. In areas where a nutrition facility was reported, **0%** of KIs reported **most residents were not able to access the facility** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

**Top 3 reported barriers to nutrition treatment services access**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>1,2</sup>

1. No barrier reported
2. No barrier reported
3. No barrier reported

### Education

In **13%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **the absence of government schools accessible to most children in the settlement** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

In **33%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **the absence of religious schools accessible to most children in the settlement** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

1) In those settlements where the presence of a facility was reported.  
2) Multiple options could be selected.  
3) Only one option could be selected.  
4) Emergency shelters built by NGOs (tents, huts, kodai, kapa) ; Open space or makeshift shelter (tents, huts, kodai, kapa) ; Collective center (building not intended for living) ; Transitional shelter build by NGOs (pakhsa, bricks) ; Permanent shelter with poor materials (pakhsa, sun-dried bricks) ; Permanent shelter with robust materials (fired-bricks, concrete, stone).  
5) Overcrowding (more than 4 persons in a single room) ; Substandard accommodation (no proper roof, doors, walls or windows).  
6) A large number means more than 25% of the shelters in the settlement.  
7) In those settlements which reportedly had received assistance in the 3 months prior to data collection.

## SHELTER

**Top 3 reported shelter types used by most residents** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3,4</sup>

1. Permanent shelter (poor materials) 100%
2. No other shelter type reported
3. No other shelter type reported

**Top 3 reported shelter-related concerns among residents** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>2,5</sup>

1. Leaks during light or heavy rain 100%
2. No insulation / heating 60%
3. No private space for women / girls 47%

In **0%** of assessed settlements, a **large number of shelters had been reportedly destroyed or severely damaged** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>6</sup> In **100%** of assessed settlements, **none of the destroyed shelters have reportedly been repaired**.

## WATER, HYGIENE & SANITATION

**Top 3 reported water sources used by most residents** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3</sup>

1. Piped water - public 47%
2. Well pump / hand pump (private) 27%
3. Spring, well or kariz (unprotected) 20%

% of assessed settlements in which KIs reported **most people were not able to access soap in the market** in the 3 months prior to data collection:



% of assessed settlements in which KIs reported **most people did not have access to a functional latrine facility**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:



## ACCOUNTABILITY TO AFFECTED POPULATION

In **0%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported that **at least one resident had received assistance** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

**Top 3 reported types of assistance received** in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>2,7</sup>

1. No assistance reported
2. No assistance reported
3. No assistance reported

In **47%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **community group discussions / meeting** as the **most preferred means of obtaining information** in the 3 months prior to data collection.



# of assessed settlements:  
**32 out of 168**

### PRIORITY NEEDS

**Top 3 reported priority needs** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>1</sup>

1. Seed or other agricultural input	91%	<div></div>
2. Livelihood support / employment	84%	<div></div>
3. Healthcare	59%	<div></div>

### EVENT / SHOCK & DISPLACEMENT

#### Event / Shock

% of assessed settlements **reportedly impacted by event or shock**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>2</sup>

Active conflict or violence	100%	<div></div>
COVID-19	100%	<div></div>
Flood / heavy rain	31%	<div></div>
Heavy snow / avalanche	0%	<div></div>
Drought / precipitation deficit	0%	<div></div>
Insect / locust	0%	<div></div>
Earthquake	0%	<div></div>
None of the above	0%	<div></div>

#### Displacement

In **50%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **at least one household had reportedly been displaced due to an event or shock** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>3</sup>

% of assessed settlements **by estimated prevalence of IDP and return-ee households that had reportedly arrived** in the 3 months prior to data collection:



1) Three options maximum could be selected.  
2) Multiple options could be selected.  
3) In those settlements reportedly impacted by an event or a shock in the 3 months prior to data collection.  
4) In those settlements where the presence of areas that women and children avoid due to security reasons was reported.

### PROTECTION

#### Protection incidents

% of assessed settlements by **reported protection incidents that have affected men, women, and children**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>2</sup>

Assaulted with a weapon	0%	0%	0%
Assaulted without a weapon	0%	0%	0%
Hindered to move freely	3%	0%	0%
Verbally threatened or intimidated	3%	0%	0%
None of the above	97%	100%	100%

In **0%** of assessed settlements, **at least one health care worker had reportedly been affected by a protection incident** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

#### Child work and marriage

% of assessed settlements in which **at least one child under the age of 16 had reportedly been working** in the 3 months prior to data collection.



In **3%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **at least one girl under the age of 16 had been married** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

#### Gender-Based Violence

In **0%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported the **presence of areas in and around the settlement that women and children avoid due to security reasons** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

**Top 3 reported areas that women and children avoid due to security reasons** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>2,4</sup>

1. No areas reported
2. No areas reported
3. No areas reported

#### Explosive hazards

In **97%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported the **presence of explosive hazards in or within 5km of the settlement** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

### LIVELIHOODS AND IMPACT

#### Livelihoods

Top 3 reported main sources of income in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>1</sup>

1. Farming	88%	<div></div>
2. Formal / Informal employment	9%	<div></div>
3. Livestock	3%	<div></div>

#### Impact on farming

In 69% of assessed settlements, KIs reported more than a quarter of households experienced a large decrease in the volume of their production in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>2,3</sup>

Top 3 reported reasons that households experienced a large decrease in the volume of their production in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>4</sup>

1. Active conflict or violence	91%	<div></div>
2. Flood / heavy rain	9%	<div></div>
3. No other reason reported		

#### Impact on livestock

In 17% of assessed settlements, KIs reported more than a quarter of households experienced a large decrease in the number of livestock owned, in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>2</sup>

Top 3 reported reasons that households experienced a large decrease in the number of livestock owned in assessed settlements in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>4</sup>

1. Active conflict or violence	97%	<div></div>
2. Flood / heavy rain	3%	<div></div>
3. No other reason reported		

#### Impact on employment

In 67% of assessed settlements, KIs reported more than a quarter of households experienced a large decrease in availability of work in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>2</sup>

Top 3 reported reasons that households experienced a large decrease in availability of work in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>4</sup>

1. Active conflict or violence	100%	<div></div>
2. No other reason reported		
3. No other reason reported		

### ACCESS TO MARKET

In 53% of assessed settlements, KIs reported most residents did not have access to a market with NFI and winterization materials accessible within a one hour walking distance in the 3 months prior to data collection.

In those settlements, the most commonly reported reasons for no market access were:<sup>1</sup>

1. Too far / No transport available	100%	<div></div>
2. No other barrier reported		
3. No other barrier reported		

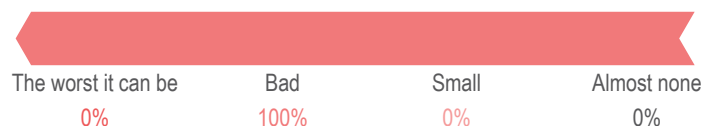
In 100% of assessed settlements, KIs reported an increase in the price of staple food in the settlement in the 3 months prior to data collection.

### FOOD SECURITY AND COPING STRATEGIES

#### Food security

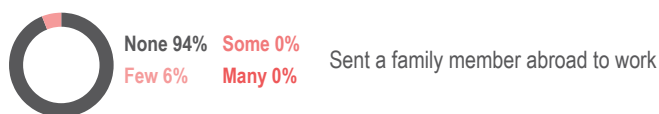
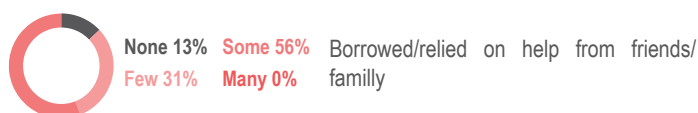
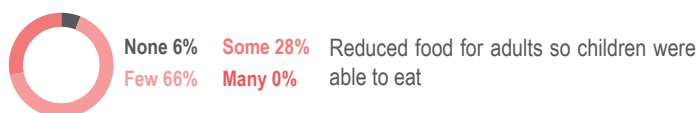
In 88% of assessed settlements, KIs reported that most residents were not able to access enough food to meet daily needs in the 3 months prior to data collection.

% of assessed settlements by reported level of hunger for most residents, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>5</sup>



#### Coping strategies

% of assessed settlements in which KIs reported no, few, some, or many households were engaging in the following coping strategies when food or money to buy food was not available in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>6</sup>



1) Only one option could be selected.  
 2) In those settlements reporting farming, livestock or employment as one of the 3 main income sources in the settlement.  
 3) A large decrease means a decrease of 50% or more of the volume of the production.  
 4) In settlements where at least one household reportedly experienced a decrease in the volume of production, number of livestock owned or availability of work.  
 5) Almost none: almost no hunger; small: hunger is small, strategies are available to cope with the reduced access to food; bad: hunger is bad, limited options to cope with the reduced access to food; worst: hunger is the worst it can be, it caused many deaths  
 6) Few (1-25%); Some (26-50%); Many (more than 50%)

### ACCESS TO BASIC SERVICES

#### Health

In **56%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **most people did not have access to a comprehensive health facility in or next to the settlement** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

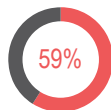
**Top 2 reported types of comprehensive health facilities** accessible from assessed settlements:

1. Public clinic (BHC, CHC) 41%
2. Public hospital 3%

**Top 3 reported barriers to health services access**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>1,2</sup>

1. No barrier to access services 77%
2. Cost of services / medicine too high 8%
3. Unable to reach (transport issues) 8%

% of assessed settlements in which KIs reported **most residents did not have access to medicine**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:



#### Nutrition

In **100%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported they were not aware of the presence of a nutrition facility in the area. In areas where a nutrition facility was reported, **0%** of KIs reported **most residents were not able to access the facility** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

**Top 3 reported barriers to nutrition treatment services access**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>1,2</sup>

1. No facility reported
2. No facility reported
3. No facility reported

#### Education

In **97%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **the absence of government schools accessible to most children in the settlement** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

In **94%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **the absence of religious schools accessible to most children in the settlement** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

1) In those settlements where the presence of a facility was reported.

2) Multiple options could be selected.

3) Only one option could be selected.

4) Emergency shelters built by NGOs (tents, huts, kodai, kapa) ; Open space or makeshift shelter (tents, huts, kodai, kapa) ; Collective center (building not intended for living) ; Transitional shelter build by NGOs (pakhsa, bricks) ; Permanent shelter with poor materials (pakhsa, sun-dried bricks) ; Permanent shelter with robust materials (fired-bricks, concrete, stone).

5) Overcrowding (more than 4 persons in a single room) ; Substandard accommodation (no proper roof, doors, walls or windows).

6) A large number means more than 25% of the shelters in the settlement.

7) In those settlements which reportedly had received assistance in the 3 months prior to data collection.

### SHELTER

**Top 3 reported shelter types used by most residents** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3,4</sup>

1. Open space or makeshift shelter 100%
2. No other shelter type reported
3. No other shelter type reported

**Top 3 reported shelter-related concerns among residents** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>2,5</sup>

1. Overcrowding 100%
2. No private space for women / girls 100%
3. Leaks during light or heavy rain 91%

In **53%** of assessed settlements, a large number of shelters had been reportedly destroyed or severely damaged in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>6</sup> In **66%** of assessed settlements, **none of the destroyed shelters have reportedly been repaired**.

### WATER, HYGIENE & SANITATION

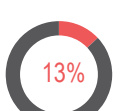
**Top 3 reported water sources used by most residents** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3</sup>

1. Well pump / hand pump (private) 94%
2. Well pump / hand pump (public) 3%
3. Spring, well or kariz (unprotected) 3%

% of assessed settlements in which KIs reported **most people were not able to access soap in the market** in the 3 months prior to data collection:



% of assessed settlements in which KIs reported **most people did not have access to a functional latrine facility**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:



### ACCOUNTABILITY TO AFFECTED POPULATION

In **3%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported that **at least one resident had received assistance** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

**Top 3 reported types of assistance received** in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>2,7</sup>

1. Health (In-kind) 100%
2. Shelter or NFI (In-kind) 100%
3. Food (In-kind) 100%

In **84%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **phone (voice call or SMS) as the most preferred means of obtaining information** in the 3 months prior to data collection.





# of assessed settlements:  
**40 out of 207**

### ★ PRIORITY NEEDS

**Top 3 reported priority needs** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>1</sup>

1. Livelihood support / employment	95%	<div></div>
2. Seed or other agricultural input	95%	<div></div>
3. Food	38%	<div></div>

### ➔ EVENT / SHOCK & DISPLACEMENT

#### Event / Shock

% of assessed settlements **reportedly impacted by event or shock**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>2</sup>

Active conflict or violence	100%	<div></div>
COVID-19	100%	<div></div>
Flood / heavy rain	100%	<div></div>
Heavy snow / avalanche	0%	<div></div>
Drought / precipitation deficit	0%	<div></div>
Insect / locust	0%	<div></div>
Earthquake	0%	<div></div>
None of the above	0%	<div></div>

#### Displacement

In **85%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **at least one household had reportedly been displaced due to an event or shock** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>3</sup>

% of assessed settlements **by estimated prevalence of IDP and returnee households that had reportedly arrived** in the 3 months prior to data collection:



1) Three options maximum could be selected.  
2) Multiple options could be selected.  
3) In those settlements reportedly impacted by an event or a shock in the 3 months prior to data collection.  
4) In those settlements where the presence of areas that women and children avoid due to security reasons was reported.

### 🛡️ PROTECTION

#### Protection incidents

% of assessed settlements by **reported protection incidents that have affected men, women, and children**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>2</sup>

	Men	Women	Children
Assaulted with a weapon	75%	3%	55%
Assaulted without a weapon	33%	3%	38%
Hindered to move freely	28%	3%	35%
Verbally threatened or intimidated	70%	3%	63%
None of the above	3%	95%	13%

In **78%** of assessed settlements, **at least one health care worker had reportedly been affected by a protection incident** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

#### Child work and marriage

% of assessed settlements in which **at least one child under the age of 16 had reportedly been working** in the 3 months prior to data collection.



In **58%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **at least one girl under the age of 16 had been married** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

#### Gender-Based Violence

In **75%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported the **presence of areas in and around the settlement that women and children avoid due to security reasons** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

**Top 3 reported areas that women and children avoid due to security reasons** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>2,4</sup>

1. Areas away from settlement center	90%	<div></div>
2. Roads	90%	<div></div>
3. Markets	87%	<div></div>

#### Explosive hazards

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

### LIVELIHOODS AND IMPACT

#### Livelihoods

**Top 3 reported main sources of income** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>1</sup>

1. Farming	85%	<div></div>
2. Small business	8%	<div></div>
3. Remittances	5%	<div></div>

#### Impact on farming

In **72%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **more than a quarter of households experienced a large decrease in the volume of their production** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>2,3</sup>

**Top 3 reported reasons that households experienced a large decrease in the volume of their production** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>4</sup>

1. Flood / heavy rain	84%	<div></div>
2. Active conflict or violence	8%	<div></div>
3. COVID-19	8%	<div></div>

#### Impact on livestock

In **55%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **more than a quarter of households experienced a large decrease in the number of livestock owned**, in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>2</sup>

**Top 3 reported reasons that households experienced a large decrease in the number of livestock owned** in assessed settlements in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>4</sup>

1. COVID-19	90%	<div></div>
2. Active conflict or violence	10%	<div></div>
3. No other reason reported		

#### Impact on employment

In **89%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **more than a quarter of households experienced a large decrease in availability of work** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>2</sup>

**Top 3 reported reasons that households experienced a large decrease in availability of work** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>4</sup>

1. COVID-19	97%	<div></div>
2. Flood / heavy rain	3%	<div></div>
3. No other reason reported		

### ACCESS TO MARKET

In **0%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **most residents did not have access to a market with NFI and winterization materials accessible within a one hour walking distance** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

In those settlements, **the most commonly reported reasons for no market access** were:<sup>1</sup>

1. No barrier reported
2. No barrier reported
3. No barrier reported

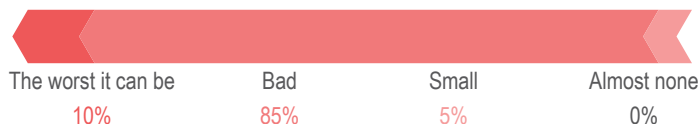
In **100%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **an increase in the price of staple food** in the settlement in the 3 months prior to data collection.

### FOOD SECURITY AND COPING STRATEGIES

#### Food security

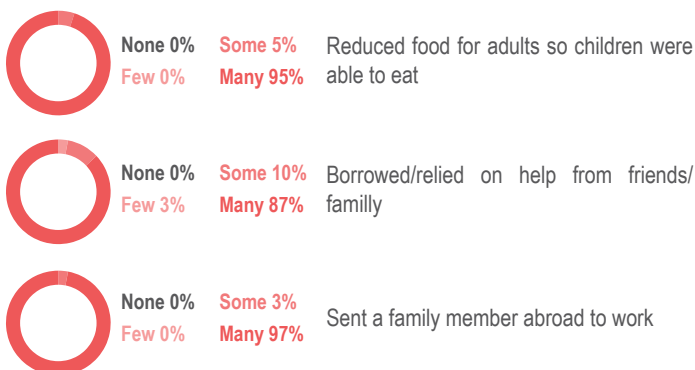
In **70%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported that **most residents were not able to access enough food to meet daily needs** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

% of assessed settlements by reported **level of hunger for most residents**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>5</sup>



#### Coping strategies

% of assessed settlements in which KIs reported no, few, some, or many households **were engaging in the following coping strategies when food or money to buy food was not available** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>6</sup>



- 1) Only one option could be selected.
- 2) In those settlements reporting farming, livestock or employment as one of the 3 main income sources in the settlement.
- 3) A large decrease means a decrease of 50% or more of the volume of the production.
- 4) In settlements where at least one household reportedly experienced a decrease in the volume of production, number of livestock owned or availability of work.
- 5) Almost none: almost no hunger; small: hunger is small, strategies are available to cope with the reduced access to food; bad: hunger is bad, limited options to cope with the reduced access to food; worst: hunger is the worst it can be, it caused many deaths
- 6) Few (1-25%); Some (26-50%); Many (more than 50%)

### ACCESS TO BASIC SERVICES

#### Health

In **0%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **most people did not have access to a comprehensive health facility in or next to the settlement** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

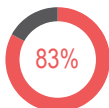
**Top 2 reported types of comprehensive health facilities** accessible from assessed settlements:

1. Public hospital 63%
2. Public clinic (BHC, CHC) 38%

**Top 3 reported barriers to health services access**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>1,2</sup>

1. Insufficient female medical staff 85%
2. Cost of services / medicine too high 82%
3. Access physically blocked 72%

% of assessed settlements in which KIs reported **most residents did not have access to medicine**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:



#### Nutrition

In **65%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **they were not aware of the presence of a nutrition facility in the area**. In areas where a nutrition facility was reported, **85%** of KIs reported **most residents were not able to access the facility** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

**Top 3 reported barriers to nutrition treatment services access**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>1,2</sup>

1. Services are not working 100%
2. No other barrier reported
3. No other barrier reported

#### Education

In **33%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **the absence of government schools accessible to most children in the settlement** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

In **0%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **the absence of religious schools accessible to most children in the settlement** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

1) In those settlements where the presence of a facility was reported.

2) Multiple options could be selected.

3) Only one option could be selected.

4) Emergency shelters built by NGOs (tents, huts, kodai, kapa) ; Open space or makeshift shelter (tents, huts, kodai, kapa) ; Collective center (building not intended for living) ; Transitional shelter built by NGOs (pakhsa, bricks) ; Permanent shelter with poor materials (pakhsa, sun-dried bricks) ; Permanent shelter with robust materials (fired-bricks, concrete, stone).

5) Overcrowding (more than 4 persons in a single room) ; Substandard accommodation (no proper roof, doors, walls or windows).

6) A large number means more than 25% of the shelters in the settlement.

7) In those settlements which reportedly had received assistance in the 3 months prior to data collection.

### SHELTER

**Top 3 reported shelter types used by most residents** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3,4</sup>

1. Transitional shelter 100%
2. No other shelter type reported
3. No other shelter type reported

**Top 3 reported shelter-related concerns among residents** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>2,5</sup>

1. No insulation / heating 98%
2. Leaks during light or heavy rain 95%
3. Overcrowding 60%

In **83%** of assessed settlements, **a large number of shelters had been reportedly destroyed or severely damaged** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>6</sup> In **35%** of assessed settlements, **none of the destroyed shelters have reportedly been repaired**.

### WATER, HYGIENE & SANITATION

**Top 3 reported water sources used by most residents** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3</sup>

1. Spring, well or kariz (protected) 92%
2. Spring, well or kariz (unprotected) 8%
3. No other water source reported

% of assessed settlements in which KIs reported **most people were not able to access soap in the market** in the 3 months prior to data collection:



% of assessed settlements in which KIs reported **most people did not have access to a functional latrine facility**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:



### ACCOUNTABILITY TO AFFECTED POPULATION

In **40%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported that **at least one resident had received assistance** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

**Top 3 reported types of assistance received** in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>2,7</sup>

1. Food (In-kind) 94%
2. Protection (In-kind) 81%
3. Health (In-kind) 81%

In **100%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **phone (voice call or SMS) as the most preferred means of obtaining information** in the 3 months prior to data collection.



# of assessed settlements:  
**31 out of 136**

### PRIORITY NEEDS

**Top 3 reported priority needs** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>1</sup>

1. Food	97%	<div></div>
2. Livelihood support / employment	74%	<div></div>
3. Seed or other agricultural input	64%	<div></div>

### EVENT / SHOCK & DISPLACEMENT

#### Event / Shock

% of assessed settlements **reportedly impacted by event or shock**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>2</sup>

Active conflict or violence	19%	<div></div>
COVID-19	97%	<div></div>
Flood / heavy rain	94%	<div></div>
Drought / precipitation deficit	0%	<div></div>
Heavy snow / avalanche	0%	<div></div>
Insect / locust	0%	<div></div>
Earthquake	0%	<div></div>
None of the above	0%	<div></div>

#### Displacement

In **16%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **at least one household had reportedly been displaced due to an event or shock** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>3</sup>

% of assessed settlements **by estimated prevalence of IDP and return-ee households that had reportedly arrived** in the 3 months prior to data collection:



1) Three options maximum could be selected.  
2) Multiple options could be selected.  
3) In those settlements reportedly impacted by an event or a shock in the 3 months prior to data collection.  
4) In those settlements where the presence of areas that women and children avoid due to security reasons was reported.

### PROTECTION

#### Protection incidents

% of assessed settlements by **reported protection incidents that have affected men, women, and children**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>2</sup>

Assaulted with a weapon	29%	0%	0%
Assaulted without a weapon	13%	0%	0%
Hindered to move freely	16%	0%	23%
Verbally threatened or intimidated	10%	10%	0%
None of the above	58%	90%	77%

In **0%** of assessed settlements, **at least one health care worker had reportedly been affected by a protection incident** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

#### Child work and marriage

% of assessed settlements in which **at least one child under the age of 16 had reportedly been working** in the 3 months prior to data collection.



In **0%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **at least one girl under the age of 16 had been married** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

#### Gender-Based Violence

In **7%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported the **presence of areas in and around the settlement that women and children avoid due to security reasons** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

**Top 3 reported areas that women and children avoid due to security reasons** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>2,4</sup>

1. Women cant attend school (AoG)	100%	<div></div>
2. No other areas reported		
3. No other areas reported		

#### Explosive hazards

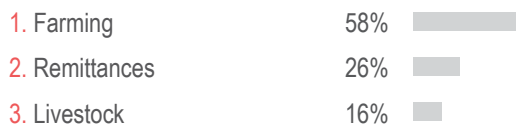
In **13%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported the **presence of explosive hazards in or within 5km of the settlement** in the 3 months prior to data collection.



### LIVELIHOODS AND IMPACT

#### Livelihoods

**Top 3 reported main sources of income** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>1</sup>



#### Impact on farming

In **71%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **more than a quarter of households experienced a large decrease in the volume of their production** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>2,3</sup>

**Top 3 reported reasons that households experienced a large decrease in the volume of their production** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>4</sup>



#### Impact on livestock

In **0%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **more than a quarter of households experienced a large decrease in the number of livestock owned**, in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>2</sup>

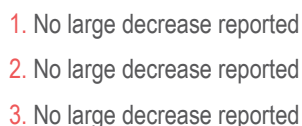
**Top 3 reported reasons that households experienced a large decrease in the number of livestock owned** in assessed settlements in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>4</sup>



#### Impact on employment

In **0%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **more than a quarter of households experienced a large decrease in availability of work** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>2</sup>

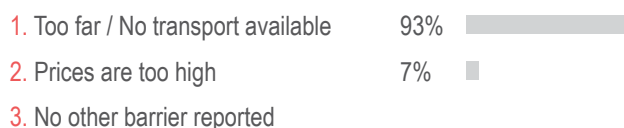
**Top 3 reported reasons that households experienced a large decrease in availability of work** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>4</sup>



### ACCESS TO MARKET

In **48%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **most residents did not have access to a market with NFI and winterization materials accessible within a one hour walking distance** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

In those settlements, **the most commonly reported reasons for no market access** were:<sup>1</sup>



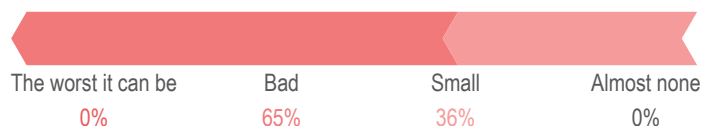
In **100%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **an increase in the price of staple food** in the settlement in the 3 months prior to data collection.

### FOOD SECURITY AND COPING STRATEGIES

#### Food security

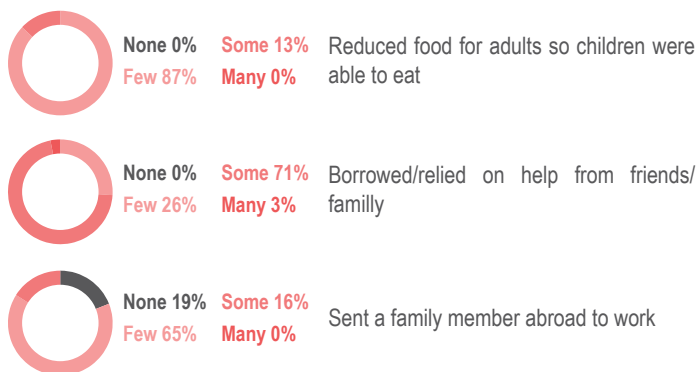
In **52%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported that **most residents were not able to access enough food to meet daily needs** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

% of assessed settlements by reported **level of hunger for most residents**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>5</sup>



#### Coping strategies

% of assessed settlements in which KIs reported no, few, some, or many households **were engaging in the following coping strategies when food or money to buy food was not available** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>6</sup>



1) Only one option could be selected.  
2) In those settlements reporting farming, livestock or employment as one of the 3 main income sources in the settlement.  
3) A large decrease means a decrease of 50% or more of the volume of the production.  
4) In settlements where at least one household reportedly experienced a decrease in the volume of production, number of livestock owned or availability of work.  
5) Almost none: almost no hunger; small: hunger is small, strategies are available to cope with the reduced access to food; bad: hunger is bad, limited options to cope with the reduced access to food; worst: hunger is the worst it can be, it caused many deaths  
6) Few (1-25%); Some (26-50%); Many (more than 50%)

### ACCESS TO BASIC SERVICES

#### Health

In **16%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **most people did not have access to a comprehensive health facility in or next to the settlement** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

**Top 2 reported types of comprehensive health facilities** accessible from assessed settlements:

1. Public clinic (BHC, CHC) 68%
2. Public hospital 16%

**Top 3 reported barriers to health services access**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>1,2</sup>

1. Cost of services / medicine too high 88%
2. Insufficient female medical staff 73%
3. Unable to reach (transport issues) 69%

% of assessed settlements in which KIs reported **most residents did not have access to medicine**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:



#### Nutrition

In **52%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **they were not aware of the presence of a nutrition facility in the area**. In areas where a nutrition facility was reported, **25%** of KIs reported **most residents were not able to access the facility** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

**Top 3 reported barriers to nutrition treatment services access**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>1,2</sup>

1. Services are not working 100%
2. No other barrier reported
3. No other barrier reported

#### Education

In **0%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **the absence of government schools accessible to most children in the settlement** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

In **16%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **the absence of religious schools accessible to most children in the settlement** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

1) In those settlements where the presence of a facility was reported.

2) Multiple options could be selected.

3) Only one option could be selected.

4) Emergency shelters built by NGOs (tents, huts, kodai, kapa) ; Open space or makeshift shelter (tents, huts, kodai, kapa) ; Collective center (building not intended for living) ; Transitional shelter build by NGOs (pakhsa, bricks) ; Permanent shelter with poor materials (pakhsa, sun-dried bricks) ; Permanent shelter with robust materials (fired-bricks, concrete, stone).

5) Overcrowding (more than 4 persons in a single room) ; Substandard accommodation (no proper roof, doors, walls or windows).

6) A large number means more than 25% of the shelters in the settlement.

7) In those settlements which reportedly had received assistance in the 3 months prior to data collection.

### SHELTER

**Top 3 reported shelter types used by most residents** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3,4</sup>

1. Permanent shelter (robust materials) 94%
2. Permanent shelter (poor materials) 6%
3. No other shelter type reported

**Top 3 reported shelter-related concerns among residents** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>2,5</sup>

1. No shelter-related concern 81%
2. Leaks during light or heavy rain 19%
3. No insulation / heating 13%

In **0%** of assessed settlements, a **large number of shelters had been reportedly destroyed or severely damaged** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>6</sup> In **0%** of assessed settlements, **none of the destroyed shelters have reportedly been repaired**.

### WATER, HYGIENE & SANITATION

**Top 3 reported water sources used by most residents** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3</sup>

1. Spring, well or kariz (unprotected) 42%
2. Surface water (river/irrigation) 23%
3. Spring, well or kariz (protected) 16%

% of assessed settlements in which KIs reported **most people were not able to access soap in the market** in the 3 months prior to data collection:



% of assessed settlements in which KIs reported **most people did not have access to a functional latrine facility**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:



### ACCOUNTABILITY TO AFFECTED POPULATION

In **61%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported that **at least one resident had received assistance** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

**Top 3 reported types of assistance received** in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>2,7</sup>

1. Food (In-kind) 100%
2. Cash / Vouchers 10%
3. No other assistance reported

In **94%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **radio** as the **most preferred means of obtaining information** in the 3 months prior to data collection.



# of assessed settlements:  
**25 out of 112**

### ★ PRIORITY NEEDS

**Top 3 reported priority needs** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>1</sup>

1. Education for children under 18	96%	<div></div>
2. Livelihood support / employment	64%	<div></div>
3. Protection	48%	<div></div>

### ➔ EVENT / SHOCK & DISPLACEMENT

#### Event / Shock

% of assessed settlements **reportedly impacted by event or shock**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>2</sup>

Active conflict or violence	100%	<div></div>
COVID-19	100%	<div></div>
Flood / heavy rain	92%	<div></div>
Drought / precipitation deficit	0%	<div></div>
Heavy snow / avalanche	0%	<div></div>
Insect / locust	0%	<div></div>
Earthquake	0%	<div></div>
None of the above	0%	<div></div>

#### Displacement

In **24%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **at least one household had reportedly been displaced due to an event or shock** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>3</sup>

% of assessed settlements **by estimated prevalence of IDP and return-ee households that had reportedly arrived** in the 3 months prior to data collection:



1) Three options maximum could be selected.  
2) Multiple options could be selected.  
3) In those settlements reportedly impacted by an event or a shock in the 3 months prior to data collection.  
4) In those settlements where the presence of areas that women and children avoid due to security reasons was reported.

### 🛡️ PROTECTION

#### Protection incidents

% of assessed settlements by **reported protection incidents that have affected men, women, and children**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>2</sup>

	Men	Women	Children
Assaulted with a weapon	88%	16%	16%
Assaulted without a weapon	84%	4%	52%
Hindered to move freely	100%	92%	84%
Verbally threatened or intimidated	96%	100%	100%
None of the above	0%	0%	0%

In **100%** of assessed settlements, **at least one health care worker had reportedly been affected by a protection incident** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

#### Child work and marriage

% of assessed settlements in which **at least one child under the age of 16 had reportedly been working** in the 3 months prior to data collection.



In **76%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **at least one girl under the age of 16 had been married** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

#### Gender-Based Violence

In **100%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported the **presence of areas in and around the settlement that women and children avoid due to security reasons** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

**Top 3 reported areas that women and children avoid due to security reasons** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>2,4</sup>

1. Areas away from settlement center	100%	<div></div>
2. Markets	68%	<div></div>
3. Health facilities	4%	<div></div>

#### Explosive hazards

In **32%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported the **presence of explosive hazards in or within 5km of the settlement** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

### LIVELIHOODS AND IMPACT

#### Livelihoods

**Top 3 reported main sources of income** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>1</sup>



#### Impact on farming

In **16%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **more than a quarter of households experienced a large decrease in the volume of their production** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>2,3</sup>

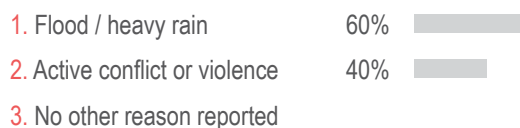
**Top 3 reported reasons that households experienced a large decrease in the volume of their production** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>4</sup>



#### Impact on livestock

In **0%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **more than a quarter of households experienced a large decrease in the number of livestock owned**, in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>2</sup>

**Top 3 reported reasons that households experienced a large decrease in the number of livestock owned** in assessed settlements in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>4</sup>



#### Impact on employment

In **0%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **more than a quarter of households experienced a large decrease in availability of work** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>2</sup>

**Top 3 reported reasons that households experienced a large decrease in availability of work** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>4</sup>



### ACCESS TO MARKET

In **0%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **most residents did not have access to a market with NFI and winterization materials accessible within a one hour walking distance** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

In those settlements, **the most commonly reported reasons for no market access** were:<sup>1</sup>

1. No barrier reported
2. No barrier reported
3. No barrier reported

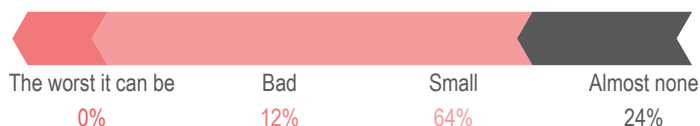
In **100%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **an increase in the price of staple food** in the settlement in the 3 months prior to data collection.

### FOOD SECURITY AND COPING STRATEGIES

#### Food security

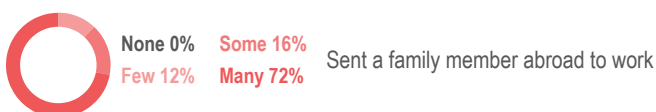
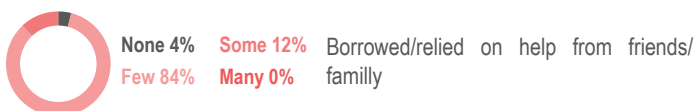
In **8%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported that **most residents were not able to access enough food to meet daily needs** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

% of assessed settlements by reported **level of hunger for most residents**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>5</sup>



#### Coping strategies

% of assessed settlements in which KIs reported no, few, some, or many households **were engaging in the following coping strategies when food or money to buy food was not available** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>6</sup>



- 1) Only one option could be selected.
- 2) In those settlements reporting farming, livestock or employment as one of the 3 main income sources in the settlement.
- 3) A large decrease means a decrease of 50% or more of the volume of the production.
- 4) In settlements where at least one household reportedly experienced a decrease in the volume of production, number of livestock owned or availability of work.
- 5) Almost none: almost no hunger; small: hunger is small, strategies are available to cope with the reduced access to food; bad: hunger is bad, limited options to cope with the reduced access to food; worst: hunger is the worst it can be, it caused many deaths
- 6) Few (1-25%); Some (26-50%); Many (more than 50%)



### ACCESS TO BASIC SERVICES




#### Health

In **0%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **most people did not have access to a comprehensive health facility in or next to the settlement** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

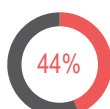
**Top 2 reported types of comprehensive health facilities** accessible from assessed settlements:

1. Public clinic (BHC, CHC) 100% 
2. No other facility reported

**Top 3 reported barriers to health services access**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>1,2</sup>

1. Roads / presence at facilities unsafe 72% 
2. Insufficient female medical staff 60% 
3. Medical staff refuse treatment 56% 

% of assessed settlements in which KIs reported **most residents did not have access to medicine**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:



#### Nutrition

In **60%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **they were not aware of the presence of a nutrition facility in the area**. In areas where a nutrition facility was reported, **0%** of KIs reported **most residents were not able to access the facility** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

**Top 3 reported barriers to nutrition treatment services access**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>1,2</sup>

1. No barrier reported
2. No barrier reported
3. No barrier reported

#### Education




In **8%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **the absence of government schools accessible to most children in the settlement** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

In **8%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **the absence of religious schools accessible to most children in the settlement** in the 3 months prior to data collection.




1) In those settlements where the presence of a facility was reported.  
2) Multiple options could be selected.  
3) Only one option could be selected.  
4) Emergency shelters built by NGOs (tents, huts, kodai, kapa) ; Open space or makeshift shelter (tents, huts, kodai, kapa) ; Collective center (building not intended for living) ; Transitional shelter build by NGOs (pakhsa, bricks) ; Permanent shelter with poor materials (pakhsa, sun-dried bricks) ; Permanent shelter with robust materials (fired-bricks, concrete, stone).  
5) Overcrowding (more than 4 persons in a single room) ; Substandard accommodation (no proper roof, doors, walls or windows).  
6) A large number means more than 25% of the shelters in the settlement.  
7) In those settlements which reportedly had received assistance in the 3 months prior to data collection.

### SHELTER

**Top 3 reported shelter types used by most residents** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection: <sup>3,4</sup>

1. Collective center 88% 
2. Permanent shelter (poor materials) 8% 
3. Transitional shelter 4% 



**Top 3 reported shelter-related concerns among residents** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>2,5</sup>

1. Leaks during light or heavy rain 80% 
2. No private space for women / girls 76% 
3. Overcrowding 44% 

In **16%** of assessed settlements, **a large number of shelters had been reportedly destroyed or severely damaged** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>6</sup> In **54%** of assessed settlements, **none of the destroyed shelters have reportedly been repaired**.

### WATER, HYGIENE & SANITATION

**Top 3 reported water sources used by most residents** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3</sup>

1. Spring, well or kariz (protected) 76% 
2. Spring, well or kariz (unprotected) 24% 
3. No other water source reported

% of assessed settlements in which KIs reported **most people were not able to access soap in the market** in the 3 months prior to data collection:



% of assessed settlements in which KIs reported **most people did not have access to a functional latrine facility**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:



### ACCOUNTABILITY TO AFFECTED POPULATION

In **0%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported that **at least one resident had received assistance** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

**Top 3 reported types of assistance received** in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>2,7</sup>

1. No assistance reported
2. No assistance reported
3. No assistance reported

In **68%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **phone (voice call or SMS) as the most preferred means of obtaining information** in the 3 months prior to data collection.



# of assessed settlements:  
**36 out of 173**

### ★ PRIORITY NEEDS

**Top 3 reported priority needs** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>1</sup>

1. Protection	86%	<div></div>
2. Livelihood support / employment	67%	<div></div>
3. Information regarding risks	53%	<div></div>

### ➔ EVENT / SHOCK & DISPLACEMENT

#### Event / Shock

% of assessed settlements **reportedly impacted by event or shock**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>2</sup>

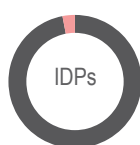
Active conflict or violence	100%	<div></div>
COVID-19	100%	<div></div>
Drought / precipitation deficit	0%	<div></div>
Heavy snow / avalanche	0%	<div></div>
Insect / locust	0%	<div></div>
Flood / heavy rain	0%	<div></div>
Earthquake	0%	<div></div>
None of the above	0%	<div></div>

#### Displacement

In **6%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **at least one household had reportedly been displaced due to an event or shock** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>3</sup>

% of assessed settlements **by estimated prevalence of IDP and return-ee households that had reportedly arrived** in the 3 months prior to data collection:

None 97%  
Few 3%  
Some 0%  
Many 0%



None 94%  
Few 6%  
Some 0%  
Many 0%



1) Three options maximum could be selected.

2) Multiple options could be selected.

3) In those settlements reportedly impacted by an event or a shock in the 3 months prior to data collection.

4) In those settlements where the presence of areas that women and children avoid due to security reasons was reported.

### 🛡️ PROTECTION

#### Protection incidents

% of assessed settlements by **reported protection incidents that have affected men, women, and children**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>2</sup>

	Men	Women	Children
Assaulted with a weapon	36%	0%	3%
Assaulted without a weapon	86%	42%	28%
Hindered to move freely	8%	0%	0%
Verbally threatened or intimidated	94%	50%	31%
None of the above	3%	47%	61%

In **36%** of assessed settlements, **at least one health care worker had reportedly been affected by a protection incident** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

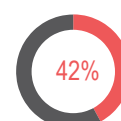
#### Child work and marriage

% of assessed settlements in which **at least one child under the age of 16 had reportedly been working** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

Boys



Girls



In **14%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **at least one girl under the age of 16 had been married** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

#### Gender-Based Violence

In **53%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported the **presence of areas in and around the settlement that women and children avoid due to security reasons** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

**Top 3 reported areas that women and children avoid due to security reasons** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>2,4</sup>

1. Areas away from settlement center	100%	<div></div>
2. Roads	68%	<div></div>
3. Markets	58%	<div></div>

#### Explosive hazards

In **28%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported the **presence of explosive hazards in or within 5km of the settlement** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

### LIVELIHOODS AND IMPACT

#### Livelihoods

**Top 3 reported main sources of income** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>1</sup>

1. Farming	72%	<div></div>
2. Livestock	11%	<div></div>
3. Small business	6%	<div></div>

#### Impact on farming

In **20%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **more than a quarter of households experienced a large decrease in the volume of their production** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>2,3</sup>

**Top 3 reported reasons that households experienced a large decrease in the volume of their production** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>4</sup>

1. Active conflict or violence	97%	<div></div>
2. Drought / precipitation deficit	3%	<div></div>
3. No other reason reported		

#### Impact on livestock

In **22%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **more than a quarter of households experienced a large decrease in the number of livestock owned**, in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>2</sup>

**Top 3 reported reasons that households experienced a large decrease in the number of livestock owned** in assessed settlements in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>4</sup>

1. Active conflict or violence	97%	<div></div>
2. Drought / precipitation deficit	3%	<div></div>
3. No other reason reported		

#### Impact on employment

In **50%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **more than a quarter of households experienced a large decrease in availability of work** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>2</sup>

**Top 3 reported reasons that households experienced a large decrease in availability of work** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>4</sup>

1. Active conflict or violence	75%	<div></div>
2. COVID-19	25%	<div></div>
3. No other reason reported		

### ACCESS TO MARKET

In **3%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **most residents did not have access to a market with NFI and winterization materials accessible within a one hour walking distance** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

In those settlements, **the most commonly reported reasons for no market access** were:<sup>1</sup>

1. Roads too dangerous (conflict/AOG) 100%
2. No other barrier reported
3. No other barrier reported

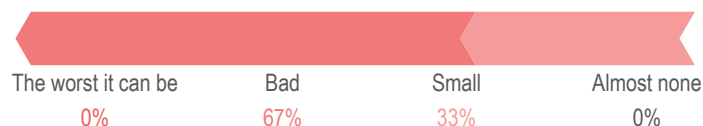
In **97%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **an increase in the price of staple food** in the settlement in the 3 months prior to data collection.

### FOOD SECURITY AND COPING STRATEGIES

#### Food security

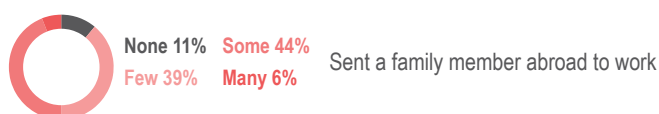
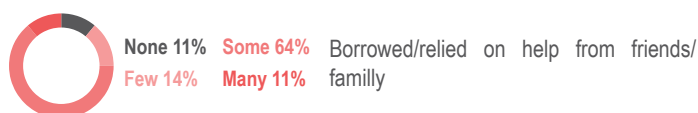
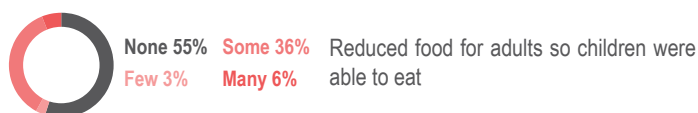
In **58%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported that **most residents were not able to access enough food to meet daily needs** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

% of assessed settlements by reported **level of hunger for most residents**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>5</sup>



#### Coping strategies

% of assessed settlements in which KIs reported no, few, some, or many households **were engaging in the following coping strategies when food or money to buy food was not available** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>6</sup>



- 1) Only one option could be selected.
- 2) In those settlements reporting farming, livestock or employment as one of the 3 main income sources in the settlement.
- 3) A large decrease means a decrease of 50% or more of the volume of the production.
- 4) In settlements where at least one household reportedly experienced a decrease in the volume of production, number of livestock owned or availability of work.
- 5) Almost none: almost no hunger; small: hunger is small, strategies are available to cope with the reduced access to food; bad: hunger is bad, limited options to cope with the reduced access to food; worst: hunger is the worst it can be, it caused many deaths
- 6) Few (1-25%); Some (26-50%); Many (more than 50%)

### ACCESS TO BASIC SERVICES

#### Health

In **0%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **most people did not have access to a comprehensive health facility in or next to the settlement** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

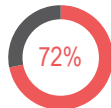
**Top 2 reported types of comprehensive health facilities** accessible from assessed settlements:

1. Public hospital 92%
2. Private clinic 8%

**Top 3 reported barriers to health services access**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>1,2</sup>

1. Insufficient female medical staff 81%
2. Cost of services / medicine too high 78%
3. Roads / presence at facilities unsafe 64%

% of assessed settlements in which KIs reported **most residents did not have access to medicine**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:



#### Nutrition

In **14%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **they were not aware of the presence of a nutrition facility in the area**. In areas where a nutrition facility was reported, **0%** of KIs reported **most residents were not able to access the facility** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

**Top 3 reported barriers to nutrition treatment services access**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>1,2</sup>

1. No barrier reported
2. No barrier reported
3. No barrier reported

#### Education

In **0%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **the absence of government schools accessible to most children in the settlement** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

In **25%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **the absence of religious schools accessible to most children in the settlement** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

1) In those settlements where the presence of a facility was reported.  
2) Multiple options could be selected.  
3) Only one option could be selected.  
4) Emergency shelters built by NGOs (tents, huts, kodai, kapa) ; Open space or makeshift shelter (tents, huts, kodai, kapa) ; Collective center (building not intended for living) ; Transitional shelter build by NGOs (pakhsa, bricks) ; Permanent shelter with poor materials (pakhsa, sun-dried bricks) ; Permanent shelter with robust materials (fired-bricks, concrete, stone).  
5) Overcrowding (more than 4 persons in a single room) ; Substandard accommodation (no proper roof, doors, walls or windows).  
6) A large number means more than 25% of the shelters in the settlement.  
7) In those settlements which reportedly had received assistance in the 3 months prior to data collection.

### SHELTER

**Top 3 reported shelter types used by most residents** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3,4</sup>

1. Permanent shelter (poor materials) 44%
2. Permanent shelter (robust materials) 31%
3. Transitional shelter 25%

**Top 3 reported shelter-related concerns among residents** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>2,5</sup>

1. No private space for women / girls 75%
2. Leaks during light or heavy rain 72%
3. No insulation / heating 64%

In **0%** of assessed settlements, a **large number of shelters had been reportedly destroyed or severely damaged** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>6</sup> In **80%** of assessed settlements, **none of the destroyed shelters have reportedly been repaired**.

### WATER, HYGIENE & SANITATION

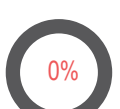
**Top 3 reported water sources used by most residents** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3</sup>

1. Spring, well or kariz (protected) 31%
2. Well pump / hand pump (private) 28%
3. Well pump / hand pump (public) 25%

% of assessed settlements in which KIs reported **most people were not able to access soap in the market** in the 3 months prior to data collection:



% of assessed settlements in which KIs reported **most people did not have access to a functional latrine facility**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:



### ACCOUNTABILITY TO AFFECTED POPULATION

In **33%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported that **at least one resident had received assistance** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

**Top 3 reported types of assistance received** in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>2,7</sup>

1. Food (In-kind) 100%
2. No other assistance reported
3. No other assistance reported

In **53%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **face-to-face communication as the most preferred means of obtaining information** in the 3 months prior to data collection.





# of assessed settlements:  
**43 out of 111**

### ★ PRIORITY NEEDS

**Top 3 reported priority needs** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>1</sup>

1. Seed or other agricultural input	79%	<div></div>
2. Livelihood support / employment	74%	<div></div>
3. Healthcare	70%	<div></div>

### ➔ EVENT / SHOCK & DISPLACEMENT

#### Event / Shock

% of assessed settlements **reportedly impacted by event or shock**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>2</sup>

Active conflict or violence	65%	<div></div>
COVID-19	100%	<div></div>
Flood / heavy rain	28%	<div></div>
Drought / precipitation deficit	0%	<div></div>
Heavy snow / avalanche	0%	<div></div>
Insect / locust	0%	<div></div>
Earthquake	0%	<div></div>
None of the above	0%	<div></div>

#### Displacement

In **7%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **at least one household had reportedly been displaced due to an event or shock** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>3</sup>

% of assessed settlements **by estimated prevalence of IDP and return-ee households that had reportedly arrived** in the 3 months prior to data collection:



1) Three options maximum could be selected.  
2) Multiple options could be selected.  
3) In those settlements reportedly impacted by an event or a shock in the 3 months prior to data collection.  
4) In those settlements where the presence of areas that women and children avoid due to security reasons was reported.

### 🛡️ PROTECTION

#### Protection incidents

% of assessed settlements by **reported protection incidents that have affected men, women, and children**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>2</sup>

	Men	Women	Children
Assaulted with a weapon	0%	0%	0%
Assaulted without a weapon	0%	0%	0%
Hindered to move freely	21%	14%	9%
Verbally threatened or intimidated	33%	0%	0%
None of the above	65%	86%	91%

In **2%** of assessed settlements, **at least one health care worker had reportedly been affected by a protection incident** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

#### Child work and marriage

% of assessed settlements in which **at least one child under the age of 16 had reportedly been working** in the 3 months prior to data collection.



In **35%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **at least one girl under the age of 16 had been married** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

#### Gender-Based Violence

In **21%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported the **presence of areas in and around the settlement that women and children avoid due to security reasons** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

**Top 3 reported areas that women and children avoid due to security reasons** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>2,4</sup>

1. Markets	100%	<div></div>
2. Health facilities	67%	<div></div>
3. Roads	33%	<div></div>

#### Explosive hazards

In **26%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported the **presence of explosive hazards in or within 5km of the settlement** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

### LIVELIHOODS AND IMPACT

#### Livelihoods

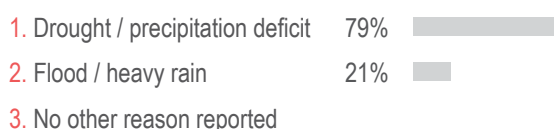
**Top 3 reported main sources of income** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>1</sup>



#### Impact on farming

In **20%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **more than a quarter of households experienced a large decrease in the volume of their production** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>2,3</sup>

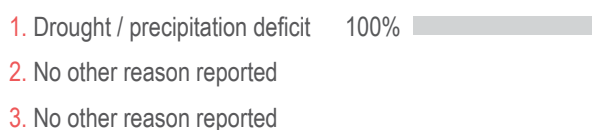
**Top 3 reported reasons that households experienced a large decrease in the volume of their production** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>4</sup>



#### Impact on livestock

In **0%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **more than a quarter of households experienced a large decrease in the number of livestock owned**, in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>2</sup>

**Top 3 reported reasons that households experienced a large decrease in the number of livestock owned** in assessed settlements in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>4</sup>



#### Impact on employment

In **37%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **more than a quarter of households experienced a large decrease in availability of work** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>2</sup>

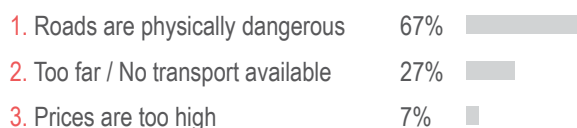
**Top 3 reported reasons that households experienced a large decrease in availability of work** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>4</sup>



### ACCESS TO MARKET

In **35%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **most residents did not have access to a market with NFI and winterization materials accessible within a one hour walking distance** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

In those settlements, **the most commonly reported reasons for no market access** were:<sup>1</sup>



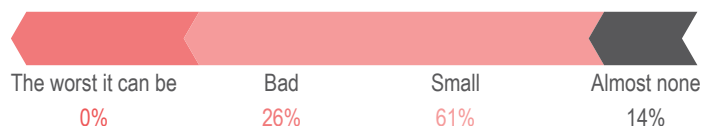
In **88%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **an increase in the price of staple food** in the settlement in the 3 months prior to data collection.

### FOOD SECURITY AND COPING STRATEGIES

#### Food security

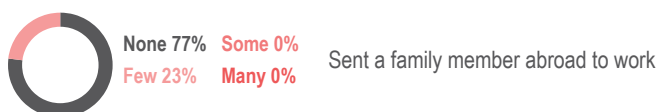
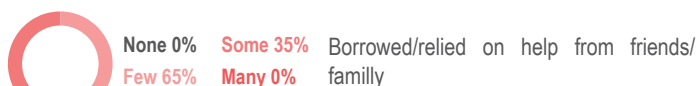
In **81%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported that **most residents were not able to access enough food to meet daily needs** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

% of assessed settlements by reported **level of hunger for most residents**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>5</sup>



#### Coping strategies

% of assessed settlements in which KIs reported no, few, some, or many households **were engaging in the following coping strategies when food or money to buy food was not available** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>6</sup>



1) Only one option could be selected.  
 2) In those settlements reporting farming, livestock or employment as one of the 3 main income sources in the settlement.  
 3) A large decrease means a decrease of 50% or more of the volume of the production.  
 4) In settlements where at least one household reportedly experienced a decrease in the volume of production, number of livestock owned or availability of work.  
 5) Almost none: almost no hunger; small: hunger is small, strategies are available to cope with the reduced access to food; bad: hunger is bad, limited options to cope with the reduced access to food; worst: hunger is the worst it can be, it caused many deaths  
 6) Few (1-25%); Some (26-50%); Many (more than 50%)

### ACCESS TO BASIC SERVICES

#### Health

In **5%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **most people did not have access to a comprehensive health facility in or next to the settlement** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

**Top 2 reported types of comprehensive health facilities** accessible from assessed settlements:

- |                             |     |             |
|-----------------------------|-----|-------------|
| 1. Public clinic (BHC, CHC) | 93% | <div></div> |
| 2. Private clinic           | 2%  | <div></div> |

**Top 3 reported barriers to health services access**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>1,2</sup>

- |   |     |             |
|---|-----|-------------|
| 1. Insufficient female medical staff    | 90% | <div></div> |
| 2. Cost of services / medicine too high | 73% | <div></div> |
| 3. Medical staff refuse treatment       | 54% | <div></div> |

% of assessed settlements in which KIs reported **most residents did not have access to medicine**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:



#### Nutrition

In **56%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **they were not aware of the presence of a nutrition facility in the area**. In areas where a nutrition facility was reported, **0%** of KIs reported **most residents were not able to access the facility** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

**Top 3 reported barriers to nutrition treatment services access**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>1,2</sup>

1. No barrier reported
2. No barrier reported
3. No barrier reported

#### Education

In **0%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **the absence of government schools accessible to most children in the settlement** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

In **0%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **the absence of religious schools accessible to most children in the settlement** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

1) In those settlements where the presence of a facility was reported.

2) Multiple options could be selected.

3) Only one option could be selected.

4) Emergency shelters built by NGOs (tents, huts, kodai, kapa) ; Open space or makeshift shelter (tents, huts, kodai, kapa) ; Collective center (building not intended for living) ; Transitional shelter build by NGOs (pakhsa, bricks) ; Permanent shelter with poor materials (pakhsa, sun-dried bricks) ; Permanent shelter with robust materials (fired-bricks, concrete, stone).

5) Overcrowding (more than 4 persons in a single room) ; Substandard accommodation (no proper roof, doors, walls or windows).

6) A large number means more than 25% of the shelters in the settlement.

7) In those settlements which reportedly had received assistance in the 3 months prior to data collection.

### SHELTER

**Top 3 reported shelter types used by most residents** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3,4</sup>

- |                                       |     |             |
|---------------------------------------|-----|-------------|
| 1. Transitional shelter               | 98% | <div></div> |
| 2. Permanent shelter (poor materials) | 2%  | <div></div> |
| 3. No other shelter type reported     |     |             |

**Top 3 reported shelter-related concerns among residents** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>2,5</sup>

- |   |     |             |
|---|-----|-------------|
| 1. Leaks during light or heavy rain       | 98% | <div></div> |
| 2. Unable to afford construction / labour | 95% | <div></div> |
| 3. Overcrowding                           | 54% | <div></div> |

In **0%** of assessed settlements, a large number of shelters had been **reportedly destroyed or severely damaged** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>6</sup> In **75%** of assessed settlements, **none of the destroyed shelters have reportedly been repaired**.

### WATER, HYGIENE & SANITATION

**Top 3 reported water sources used by most residents** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3</sup>

- |  |     |             |
|--|-----|-------------|
| 1. Well pump / hand pump (private)     | 86% | <div></div> |
| 2. Well pump / hand pump (public)      | 12% | <div></div> |
| 3. Spring, well or kariz (unprotected) | 2%  | <div></div> |

% of assessed settlements in which KIs reported **most people were not able to access soap in the market** in the 3 months prior to data collection:



% of assessed settlements in which KIs reported **most people did not have access to a functional latrine facility**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:



### ACCOUNTABILITY TO AFFECTED POPULATION

In **91%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported that **at least one resident had received assistance** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

**Top 3 reported types of assistance received** in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>2,7</sup>

- |                    |      |             |
|--------------------|------|-------------|
| 1. Food (In-kind)  | 100% | <div></div> |
| 2. Cash / Vouchers | 64%  | <div></div> |
| 3. WASH (In-kind)  | 13%  | <div></div> |

In **65%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **radio** as the **most preferred means of obtaining information** in the 3 months prior to data collection.



# of assessed settlements:  
**27 out of 104**

### ★ PRIORITY NEEDS

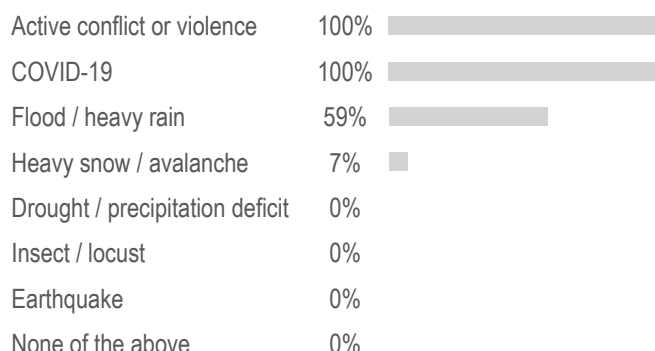
Top 3 reported priority needs in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>1</sup>



### ➔ EVENT / SHOCK & DISPLACEMENT

#### Event / Shock

% of assessed settlements reportedly impacted by event or shock, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>2</sup>



#### Displacement

In **26%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **at least one household had reportedly been displaced due to an event or shock** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>3</sup>

% of assessed settlements by estimated prevalence of IDP and return-ee households that had reportedly arrived in the 3 months prior to data collection:



1) Three options maximum could be selected.

2) Multiple options could be selected.

3) In those settlements reportedly impacted by an event or a shock in the 3 months prior to data collection.

4) In those settlements where the presence of areas that women and children avoid due to security reasons was reported.

### 🛡️ PROTECTION

#### Protection incidents

% of assessed settlements by reported protection incidents that have affected men, women, and children, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>2</sup>

	Men	Women	Children
Assaulted with a weapon	7%	0%	0%
Assaulted without a weapon	0%	0%	0%
Hindered to move freely	0%	0%	0%
Verbally threatened or intimidated	0%	0%	0%
None of the above	70%	67%	78%

In **0%** of assessed settlements, **at least one health care worker had reportedly been affected by a protection incident** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

#### Child work and marriage

% of assessed settlements in which **at least one child under the age of 16 had reportedly been working** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

Boys

100%

Girls

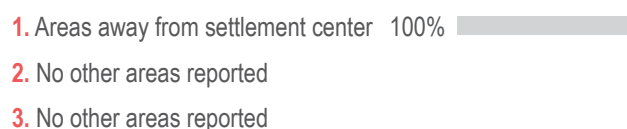
100%

In **0%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **at least one girl under the age of 16 had been married** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

#### Gender-Based Violence

In **48%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported the **presence of areas in and around the settlement that women and children avoid due to security reasons** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

Top 3 reported areas that women and children avoid due to security reasons in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>2,4</sup>



#### Explosive hazards

In **48%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported the **presence of explosive hazards in or within 5km of the settlement** in the 3 months prior to data collection.



### LIVELIHOODS AND IMPACT

#### Livelihoods

**Top 3 reported main sources of income** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>1</sup>



#### Impact on farming

In **35%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **more than a quarter of households experienced a large decrease in the volume of their production** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>2,3</sup>

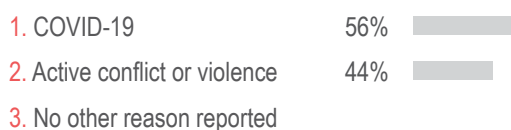
**Top 3 reported reasons that households experienced a large decrease in the volume of their production** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>4</sup>



#### Impact on livestock

In **32%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **more than a quarter of households experienced a large decrease in the number of livestock owned**, in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>2</sup>

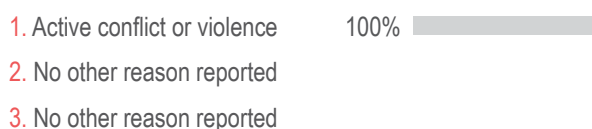
**Top 3 reported reasons that households experienced a large decrease in the number of livestock owned** in assessed settlements in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>4</sup>



#### Impact on employment

In **0%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **more than a quarter of households experienced a large decrease in availability of work** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>2</sup>

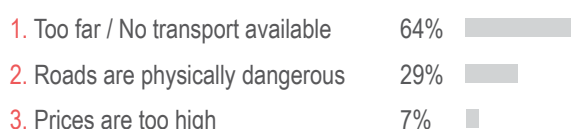
**Top 3 reported reasons that households experienced a large decrease in availability of work** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>4</sup>



### ACCESS TO MARKET

In **52%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **most residents did not have access to a market with NFI and winterization materials accessible within a one hour walking distance** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

In those settlements, **the most commonly reported reasons for no market access were:**<sup>1</sup>



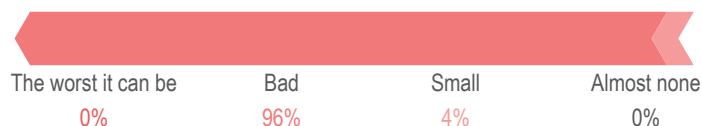
In **100%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **an increase in the price of staple food** in the settlement in the 3 months prior to data collection.

### FOOD SECURITY AND COPING STRATEGIES

#### Food security

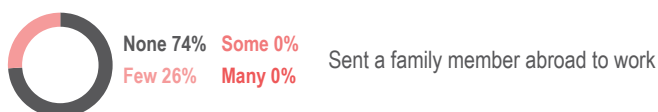
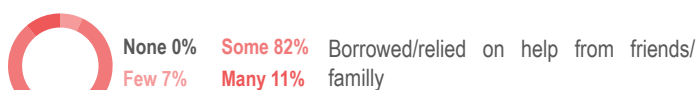
In **70%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported that **most residents were not able to access enough food to meet daily needs** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

% of assessed settlements by reported **level of hunger for most residents**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>5</sup>



#### Coping strategies

% of assessed settlements in which KIs reported no, few, some, or many households **were engaging in the following coping strategies when food or money to buy food was not available** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>6</sup>



1) Only one option could be selected.  
2) In those settlements reporting farming, livestock or employment as one of the 3 main income sources in the settlement.  
3) A large decrease means a decrease of 50% or more of the volume of the production.  
4) In settlements where at least one household reportedly experienced a decrease in the volume of production, number of livestock owned or availability of work.  
5) Almost none: almost no hunger; small: hunger is small, strategies are available to cope with the reduced access to food; bad: hunger is bad, limited options to cope with the reduced access to food; worst: hunger is the worst it can be, it caused many deaths  
6) Few (1-25%); Some (26-50%); Many (more than 50%)

### ACCESS TO BASIC SERVICES

#### Health

In **41%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **most people did not have access to a comprehensive health facility in or next to the settlement** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

**Top 2 reported types of comprehensive health facilities** accessible from assessed settlements:

1. Public clinic (BHC, CHC) 56%
2. Private clinic 4%

**Top 3 reported barriers to health services access**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>1,2</sup>

1. Cost of services / medicine too high 100%
2. Insufficient female medical staff 75%
3. Unable to reach (transport issues) 12%

% of assessed settlements in which KIs reported **most residents did not have access to medicine**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:

100%

#### Nutrition

In **41%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **they were not aware of the presence of a nutrition facility in the area**. In areas where a nutrition facility was reported, **0%** of KIs reported **most residents were not able to access the facility** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

**Top 3 reported barriers to nutrition treatment services access**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>1,2</sup>

1. No barrier reported
2. No barrier reported
3. No barrier reported

#### Education

In **0%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **the absence of government schools accessible to most children in the settlement** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

In **0%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **the absence of religious schools accessible to most children in the settlement** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

1) In those settlements where the presence of a facility was reported.

2) Multiple options could be selected.

3) Only one option could be selected.

4) Emergency shelters built by NGOs (tents, huts, kodai, kapa) ; Open space or makeshift shelter (tents, huts, kodai, kapa) ; Collective center (building not intended for living) ; Transitional shelter build by NGOs (pakhsa, bricks) ; Permanent shelter with poor materials (pakhsa, sun-dried bricks) ; Permanent shelter with robust materials (fired-bricks, concrete, stone).

5) Overcrowding (more than 4 persons in a single room) ; Substandard accommodation (no proper roof, doors, walls or windows).

6) A large number means more than 25% of the shelters in the settlement.

7) In those settlements which reportedly had received assistance in the 3 months prior to data collection.

### SHELTER

**Top 3 reported shelter types used by most residents** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3,4</sup>

1. Transitional shelter 100%
2. No other shelter type reported
3. No other shelter type reported

**Top 3 reported shelter-related concerns among residents** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>2,5</sup>

1. Unable to afford construction / labour 100%
2. Leaks during light or heavy rain 100%
3. Overcrowding 44%

In **4%** of assessed settlements, a **large number of shelters had been reportedly destroyed or severely damaged** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>6</sup> In **100%** of assessed settlements, **none of the destroyed shelters have reportedly been repaired**.

### WATER, HYGIENE & SANITATION

**Top 3 reported water sources used by most residents** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3</sup>

1. Well pump / hand pump (private) 33%
2. Surface water (river/irrigation) 30%
3. Spring, well or kariz (unprotected) 18%

% of assessed settlements in which KIs reported **most people were not able to access soap in the market** in the 3 months prior to data collection:

0%

% of assessed settlements in which KIs reported **most people did not have access to a functional latrine facility**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:

100%

### ACCOUNTABILITY TO AFFECTED POPULATION

In **63%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported that **at least one resident had received assistance** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

**Top 3 reported types of assistance received** in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>2,7</sup>

1. Food (In-kind) 88%
2. Cash / Vouchers 76%
3. Shelter or NFI (In-kind) 12%

In **96%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **radio** as the **most preferred means of obtaining information** in the 3 months prior to data collection.



# of assessed settlements:  
**22 out of 133**

### ★ PRIORITY NEEDS

Top 3 reported priority needs in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>1</sup>

1. Healthcare	96%	<div></div>
2. Education for children under 18	73%	<div></div>
3. Drinking water	46%	<div></div>

### ➔ EVENT / SHOCK & DISPLACEMENT

#### Event / Shock

% of assessed settlements reportedly impacted by event or shock, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>2</sup>

Active conflict or violence	100%	<div></div>
COVID-19	100%	<div></div>
Flood / heavy rain	91%	<div></div>
Heavy snow / avalanche	23%	<div></div>
Drought / precipitation deficit	0%	<div></div>
Insect / locust	0%	<div></div>
Earthquake	0%	<div></div>
None of the above	0%	<div></div>

#### Displacement

In **77%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **at least one household** had reportedly been displaced due to an event or shock in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>3</sup>

% of assessed settlements by estimated prevalence of IDP and return-ee households that had reportedly arrived in the 3 months prior to data collection:



1) Three options maximum could be selected.  
2) Multiple options could be selected.  
3) In those settlements reportedly impacted by an event or a shock in the 3 months prior to data collection.  
4) In those settlements where the presence of areas that women and children avoid due to security reasons was reported.

### 🛡️ PROTECTION

#### Protection incidents

% of assessed settlements by reported protection incidents that have affected men, women, and children, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>2</sup>

	Men	Women	Children
Assaulted with a weapon	9%	0%	5%
Assaulted without a weapon	23%	0%	23%
Hindered to move freely	55%	27%	36%
Verbally threatened or intimidated	46%	0%	23%
None of the above	32%	73%	55%

In **0%** of assessed settlements, **at least one health care worker** had reportedly been affected by a protection incident in the 3 months prior to data collection.

#### Child work and marriage

% of assessed settlements in which **at least one child under the age of 16** had reportedly been working in the 3 months prior to data collection.



In **36%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **at least one girl under the age of 16** had been married in the 3 months prior to data collection.

#### Gender-Based Violence

In **68%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported the presence of areas in and around the settlement that women and children avoid due to security reasons in the 3 months prior to data collection.

Top 3 reported areas that women and children avoid due to security reasons in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>2,4</sup>

1. Areas away from settlement center	100%	<div></div>
2. Health facilities	67%	<div></div>
3. Roads	7%	<div></div>

#### Explosive hazards

In **50%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported the presence of explosive hazards in or within 5km of the settlement in the 3 months prior to data collection.

### LIVELIHOODS AND IMPACT

#### Livelihoods

**Top 3 reported main sources of income** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>1</sup>



#### Impact on farming

In **46%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **more than a quarter of households experienced a large decrease in the volume of their production** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>2,3</sup>

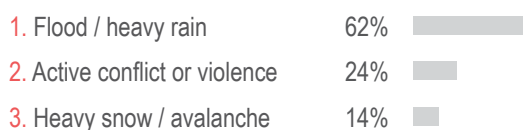
**Top 3 reported reasons that households experienced a large decrease in the volume of their production** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>4</sup>



#### Impact on livestock

In **14%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **more than a quarter of households experienced a large decrease in the number of livestock owned**, in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>2</sup>

**Top 3 reported reasons that households experienced a large decrease in the number of livestock owned** in assessed settlements in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>4</sup>



#### Impact on employment

In **0%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **more than a quarter of households experienced a large decrease in availability of work** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>2</sup>

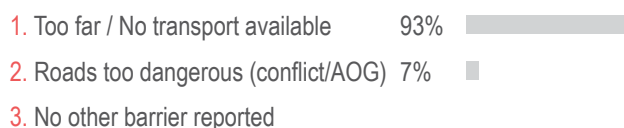
**Top 3 reported reasons that households experienced a large decrease in availability of work** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>4</sup>

1. No large decrease reported
2. No large decrease reported
3. No large decrease reported

### ACCESS TO MARKET

In **68%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **most residents did not have access to a market with NFI and winterization materials accessible within a one hour walking distance** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

In those settlements, **the most commonly reported reasons for no market access** were:<sup>1</sup>



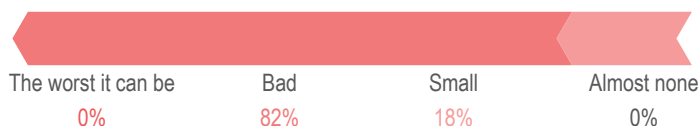
In **100%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **an increase in the price of staple food** in the settlement in the 3 months prior to data collection.

### FOOD SECURITY AND COPING STRATEGIES

#### Food security

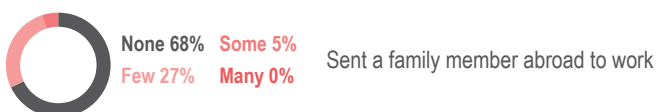
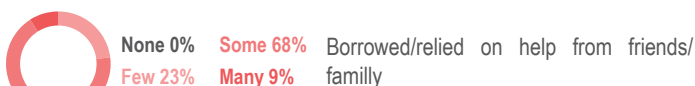
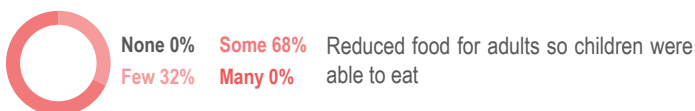
In **100%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported that **most residents were not able to access enough food to meet daily needs** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

% of assessed settlements by reported **level of hunger for most residents**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>5</sup>



#### Coping strategies

% of assessed settlements in which KIs reported no, few, some, or many households **were engaging in the following coping strategies when food or money to buy food was not available** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>6</sup>



- 1) Only one option could be selected.
- 2) In those settlements reporting farming, livestock or employment as one of the 3 main income sources in the settlement.
- 3) A large decrease means a decrease of 50% or more of the volume of the production.
- 4) In settlements where at least one household reportedly experienced a decrease in the volume of production, number of livestock owned or availability of work.
- 5) Almost none: almost no hunger; small: hunger is small, strategies are available to cope with the reduced access to food; bad: hunger is bad, limited options to cope with the reduced access to food; worst: hunger is the worst it can be, it caused many deaths
- 6) Few (1-25%); Some (26-50%); Many (more than 50%)



### ACCESS TO BASIC SERVICES

#### Health

In **50%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **most people did not have access to a comprehensive health facility in or next to the settlement** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

**Top 2 reported types of comprehensive health facilities** accessible from assessed settlements:

1. Public clinic (BHC, CHC) 32%
2. Private clinic 14%

**Top 3 reported barriers to health services access**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>1,2</sup>

1. Insufficient female medical staff 89%
2. Roads / presence at facilities unsafe 78%
3. Fear of COVID in facilities/of stigma 33%

% of assessed settlements in which KIs reported **most residents did not have access to medicine**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:



#### Nutrition

In **96%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **they were not aware of the presence of a nutrition facility in the area**. In areas where a nutrition facility was reported, **0%** of KIs reported **most residents were not able to access the facility** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

**Top 3 reported barriers to nutrition treatment services access**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>1,2</sup>

1. No barrier reported
2. No barrier reported
3. No barrier reported

#### Education

In **59%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **the absence of government schools accessible to most children in the settlement** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

In **64%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **the absence of religious schools accessible to most children in the settlement** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

1) In those settlements where the presence of a facility was reported.

2) Multiple options could be selected.

3) Only one option could be selected.

4) Emergency shelters built by NGOs (tents, huts, kodai, kapa); Open space or makeshift shelter (tents, huts, kodai, kapa); Collective center (building not intended for living); Transitional shelter built by NGOs (pakhsa, bricks); Permanent shelter with poor materials (pakhsa, sun-dried bricks); Permanent shelter with robust materials (fired-bricks, concrete, stone).

5) Overcrowding (more than 4 persons in a single room); Substandard accommodation (no proper roof, doors, walls or windows).

6) A large number means more than 25% of the shelters in the settlement.

7) In those settlements which reportedly had received assistance in the 3 months prior to data collection.

### SHELTER

**Top 3 reported shelter types used by most residents** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3,4</sup>

1. Transitional shelter 100%
2. No other shelter type reported
3. No other shelter type reported

**Top 3 reported shelter-related concerns among residents** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>2,5</sup>

1. Leaks during light or heavy rain 100%
2. Overcrowding 59%
3. No insulation / heating 59%

In **5%** of assessed settlements, a large number of shelters had been **reportedly destroyed or severely damaged** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>6</sup> In **75%** of assessed settlements, **none of the destroyed shelters have reportedly been repaired**.

### WATER, HYGIENE & SANITATION

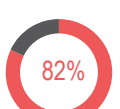
**Top 3 reported water sources used by most residents** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3</sup>

1. Spring, well or kariz (unprotected) 54%
2. Surface water (river/irrigation) 23%
3. Spring, well or kariz (protected) 18%

% of assessed settlements in which KIs reported **most people were not able to access soap in the market** in the 3 months prior to data collection:



% of assessed settlements in which KIs reported **most people did not have access to a functional latrine facility**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:



### ACCOUNTABILITY TO AFFECTED POPULATION

In **5%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported that **at least one resident had received assistance** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

**Top 3 reported types of assistance received** in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>2,7</sup>

1. Food (In-kind) 100%
2. No other assistance reported
3. No other assistance reported

In **82%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **radio** as the **most preferred means of obtaining information** in the 3 months prior to data collection.



# of assessed settlements:  
**44 out of 228**

### ★ PRIORITY NEEDS

**Top 3 reported priority needs** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>1</sup>

1. Healthcare	77%	<div></div>
2. Seed or other agricultural input	64%	<div></div>
3. Hygiene and sanitation	46%	<div></div>

### ➔ EVENT / SHOCK & DISPLACEMENT

#### Event / Shock

% of assessed settlements **reportedly impacted by event or shock**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>2</sup>

Active conflict or violence	71%	<div></div>
COVID-19	100%	<div></div>
Flood / heavy rain	18%	<div></div>
Heavy snow / avalanche	9%	<div></div>
Drought / precipitation deficit	0%	<div></div>
Insect / locust	0%	<div></div>
Earthquake	0%	<div></div>
None of the above	0%	<div></div>

#### Displacement

In **27%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **at least one household had reportedly been displaced due to an event or shock** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>3</sup>

% of assessed settlements **by estimated prevalence of IDP and returnee households that had reportedly arrived** in the 3 months prior to data collection:



1) Three options maximum could be selected.  
2) Multiple options could be selected.  
3) In those settlements reportedly impacted by an event or a shock in the 3 months prior to data collection.  
4) In those settlements where the presence of areas that women and children avoid due to security reasons was reported.

### 🛡️ PROTECTION

#### Protection incidents

% of assessed settlements by **reported protection incidents that have affected men, women, and children**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>2</sup>

	Men	Women	Children
Assaulted with a weapon	41%	0%	9%
Assaulted without a weapon	73%	0%	52%
Hindered to move freely	11%	0%	2%
Verbally threatened or intimidated	77%	5%	75%
None of the above	23%	93%	25%

In **3%** of assessed settlements, **at least one health care worker had reportedly been affected by a protection incident** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

#### Child work and marriage

% of assessed settlements in which **at least one child under the age of 16 had reportedly been working** in the 3 months prior to data collection.



In **16%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **at least one girl under the age of 16 had been married** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

#### Gender-Based Violence

In **0%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported the **presence of areas in and around the settlement that women and children avoid due to security reasons** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

**Top 3 reported areas that women and children avoid due to security reasons** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>2,4</sup>

1. No areas reported
2. No areas reported
3. No areas reported

#### Explosive hazards

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

### LIVELIHOODS AND IMPACT

#### Livelihoods

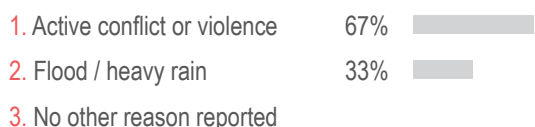
**Top 3 reported main sources of income** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>1</sup>



#### Impact on farming

In **0%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **more than a quarter of households experienced a large decrease in the volume of their production** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>2,3</sup>

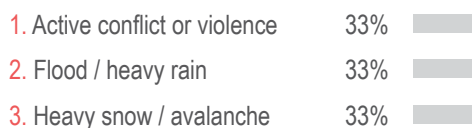
**Top 3 reported reasons that households experienced a large decrease in the volume of their production** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>4</sup>



#### Impact on livestock

In **0%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **more than a quarter of households experienced a large decrease in the number of livestock owned**, in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>2</sup>

**Top 3 reported reasons that households experienced a large decrease in the number of livestock owned** in assessed settlements in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>4</sup>



#### Impact on employment

In **10%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **more than a quarter of households experienced a large decrease in availability of work** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>2</sup>

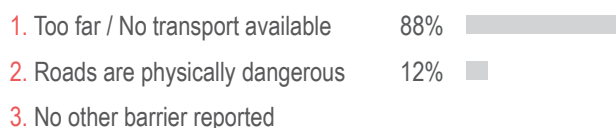
**Top 3 reported reasons that households experienced a large decrease in availability of work** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>4</sup>



### ACCESS TO MARKET

In **18%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **most residents did not have access to a market with NFI and winterization materials accessible within a one hour walking distance** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

In those settlements, **the most commonly reported reasons for no market access were:**<sup>1</sup>



In **100%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **an increase in the price of staple food** in the settlement in the 3 months prior to data collection.

### FOOD SECURITY AND COPING STRATEGIES

#### Food security

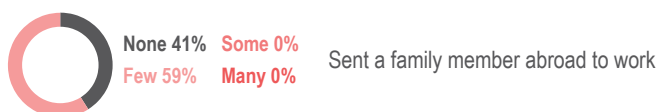
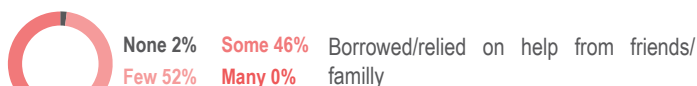
In **96%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported that **most residents were not able to access enough food to meet daily needs** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

% of assessed settlements by reported **level of hunger for most residents**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>5</sup>



#### Coping strategies

% of assessed settlements in which KIs reported no, few, some, or many households **were engaging in the following coping strategies when food or money to buy food was not available** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>6</sup>



1) Only one option could be selected.  
2) In those settlements reporting farming, livestock or employment as one of the 3 main income sources in the settlement.  
3) A large decrease means a decrease of 50% or more of the volume of the production.  
4) In settlements where at least one household reportedly experienced a decrease in the volume of production, number of livestock owned or availability of work.  
5) Almost none: almost no hunger; small: hunger is small, strategies are available to cope with the reduced access to food; bad: hunger is bad, limited options to cope with the reduced access to food; worst: hunger is the worst it can be, it caused many deaths  
6) Few (1-25%); Some (26-50%); Many (more than 50%)

### ACCESS TO BASIC SERVICES

#### Health

In **11%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **most people did not have access to a comprehensive health facility in or next to the settlement** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

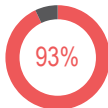
**Top 2 reported types of comprehensive health facilities** accessible from assessed settlements:

1. Public clinic (BHC, CHC) 64%
2. Public hospital 25%

**Top 3 reported barriers to health services access**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>1,2</sup>

1. Cost of services / medicine too high 82%
2. Unable to reach (transport issues) 64%
3. Access physically blocked 64%

% of assessed settlements in which KIs reported **most residents did not have access to medicine**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:



#### Nutrition

In **34%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **they were not aware of the presence of a nutrition facility in the area**. In areas where a nutrition facility was reported, **0%** of KIs reported **most residents were not able to access the facility** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

**Top 3 reported barriers to nutrition treatment services access**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>1,2</sup>

1. No barrier reported
2. No barrier reported
3. No barrier reported

#### Education

In **7%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **the absence of government schools accessible to most children in the settlement** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

In **2%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **the absence of religious schools accessible to most children in the settlement** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

1) In those settlements where the presence of a facility was reported.

2) Multiple options could be selected.

3) Only one option could be selected.

4) Emergency shelters built by NGOs (tents, huts, kodai, kapa) ; Open space or makeshift shelter (tents, huts, kodai, kapa) ; Collective center (building not intended for living) ; Transitional shelter built by NGOs (pakhsa, bricks) ; Permanent shelter with poor materials (pakhsa, sun-dried bricks) ; Permanent shelter with robust materials (fired-bricks, concrete, stone).

5) Overcrowding (more than 4 persons in a single room) ; Substandard accommodation (no proper roof, doors, walls or windows).

6) A large number means more than 25% of the shelters in the settlement.

7) In those settlements which reportedly had received assistance in the 3 months prior to data collection.

### SHELTER

**Top 3 reported shelter types used by most residents** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3,4</sup>

1. Transitional shelter 100%
2. No other shelter type reported
3. No other shelter type reported

**Top 3 reported shelter-related concerns among residents** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>2,5</sup>

1. Leaks during light or heavy rain 98%
2. Unable to afford construction / labour 84%
3. No private space for women / girls 57%

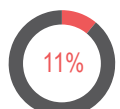
In **2%** of assessed settlements, a **large number of shelters had been reportedly destroyed or severely damaged** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>6</sup> In **100%** of assessed settlements, **none of the destroyed shelters have reportedly been repaired**.

### WATER, HYGIENE & SANITATION

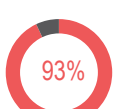
**Top 3 reported water sources used by most residents** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3</sup>

1. Well pump / hand pump (public) 91%
2. Surface water (river/irrigation) 9%
3. No other water source reported

% of assessed settlements in which KIs reported **most people were not able to access soap in the market** in the 3 months prior to data collection:



% of assessed settlements in which KIs reported **most people did not have access to a functional latrine facility**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:



### ACCOUNTABILITY TO AFFECTED POPULATION

In **73%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported that **at least one resident had received assistance** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

**Top 3 reported types of assistance received** in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>2,7</sup>

1. Food (In-kind) 100%
2. WASH (In-kind) 16%
3. Shelter or NFI (In-kind) 9%

In **93%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **radio as the most preferred means of obtaining information** in the 3 months prior to data collection.





# of assessed settlements:  
**18 out of 98**

### ★ PRIORITY NEEDS

**Top 3 reported priority needs** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>1</sup>

1. Livelihood support / employment	94%	<div></div>
2. Seed or other agricultural input	89%	<div></div>
3. Hygiene and sanitation	67%	<div></div>

### ➔ EVENT / SHOCK & DISPLACEMENT

#### Event / Shock

% of assessed settlements **reportedly impacted by event or shock**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>2</sup>

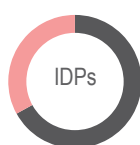
Active conflict or violence	100%	<div></div>
COVID-19	100%	<div></div>
Flood / heavy rain	100%	<div></div>
Heavy snow / avalanche	0%	<div></div>
Drought / precipitation deficit	0%	<div></div>
Insect / locust	0%	<div></div>
Earthquake	0%	<div></div>
None of the above	0%	<div></div>

#### Displacement

In **6%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **at least one household had reportedly been displaced due to an event or shock** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>3</sup>

% of assessed settlements **by estimated prevalence of IDP and return-ee households that had reportedly arrived** in the 3 months prior to data collection:

None 67%  
Few 33%  
Some 0%  
Many 0%



None 100%  
Few 0%  
Some 0%  
Many 0%



1) Three options maximum could be selected.  
2) Multiple options could be selected.  
3) In those settlements reportedly impacted by an event or a shock in the 3 months prior to data collection.  
4) In those settlements where the presence of areas that women and children avoid due to security reasons was reported.

### 🛡️ PROTECTION

#### Protection incidents

% of assessed settlements by **reported protection incidents that have affected men, women, and children**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>2</sup>

	Men	Women	Children
Assaulted with a weapon	6%	0%	0%
Assaulted without a weapon	22%	72%	0%
Hindered to move freely	0%	0%	0%
Verbally threatened or intimidated	0%	44%	6%
None of the above	72%	28%	94%

In **0%** of assessed settlements, **at least one health care worker had reportedly been affected by a protection incident** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

#### Child work and marriage

% of assessed settlements in which **at least one child under the age of 16 had reportedly been working** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

Boys

100%

Girls

100%

In **17%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **at least one girl under the age of 16 had been married** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

#### Gender-Based Violence

In **33%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported the **presence of areas in and around the settlement that women and children avoid due to security reasons** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

**Top 3 reported areas that women and children avoid due to security reasons** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>2,4</sup>

1. Roads	100%	<div></div>
2. Markets	83%	<div></div>
3. Health facilities	50%	<div></div>

#### Explosive hazards

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

### LIVELIHOODS AND IMPACT

#### Livelihoods

**Top 3 reported main sources of income** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>1</sup>



#### Impact on farming

In **83%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **more than a quarter of households experienced a large decrease in the volume of their production** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>2,3</sup>

**Top 3 reported reasons that households experienced a large decrease in the volume of their production** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>4</sup>



#### Impact on livestock

In **78%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **more than a quarter of households experienced a large decrease in the number of livestock owned**, in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>2</sup>

**Top 3 reported reasons that households experienced a large decrease in the number of livestock owned** in assessed settlements in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>4</sup>



#### Impact on employment

In **33%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **more than a quarter of households experienced a large decrease in availability of work** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>2</sup>

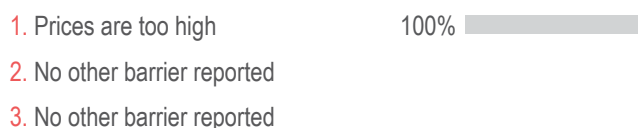
**Top 3 reported reasons that households experienced a large decrease in availability of work** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>4</sup>



### ACCESS TO MARKET

In **72%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **most residents did not have access to a market with NFI and winterization materials accessible within a one hour walking distance** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

In those settlements, **the most commonly reported reasons for no market access** were:<sup>1</sup>



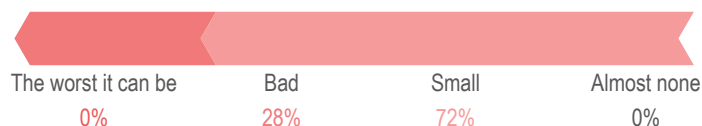
In **100%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **an increase in the price of staple food** in the settlement in the 3 months prior to data collection.

### FOOD SECURITY AND COPING STRATEGIES

#### Food security

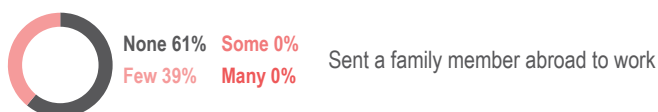
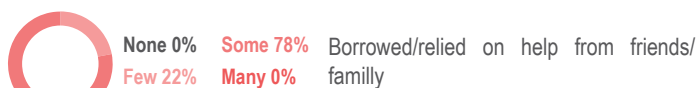
In **100%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported that **most residents were not able to access enough food to meet daily needs** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

% of assessed settlements by reported **level of hunger for most residents**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>5</sup>



#### Coping strategies

% of assessed settlements in which KIs reported no, few, some, or many households **were engaging in the following coping strategies when food or money to buy food was not available** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>6</sup>



1) Only one option could be selected.  
2) In those settlements reporting farming, livestock or employment as one of the 3 main income sources in the settlement.  
3) A large decrease means a decrease of 50% or more of the volume of the production.  
4) In settlements where at least one household reportedly experienced a decrease in the volume of production, number of livestock owned or availability of work.  
5) Almost none: almost no hunger; small: hunger is small, strategies are available to cope with the reduced access to food; bad: hunger is bad, limited options to cope with the reduced access to food; worst: hunger is the worst it can be, it caused many deaths  
6) Few (1-25%); Some (26-50%); Many (more than 50%)

### ACCESS TO BASIC SERVICES

#### Health

In **0%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **most people did not have access to a comprehensive health facility in or next to the settlement** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

**Top 2 reported types of comprehensive health facilities** accessible from assessed settlements:

1. Public clinic (BHC, CHC) 72%
2. Private clinic 28%

**Top 3 reported barriers to health services access**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>1,2</sup>

1. Cost of services / medicine too high 100%
2. Fear of COVID in facilities/of stigma 67%
3. Medical staff refuse treatment 61%

% of assessed settlements in which KIs reported **most residents did not have access to medicine**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:

100%

#### Nutrition

In **11%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **they were not aware of the presence of a nutrition facility in the area**. In areas where a nutrition facility was reported, **75%** of KIs reported **most residents were not able to access the facility** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

**Top 3 reported barriers to nutrition treatment services access**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>1,2</sup>

1. Treatments are too expensive 83%
2. Too far or difficult to access 17%
3. No other barrier reported

#### Education

In **0%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **the absence of government schools accessible to most children in the settlement** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

In **0%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **the absence of religious schools accessible to most children in the settlement** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

1) In those settlements where the presence of a facility was reported.

2) Multiple options could be selected.

3) Only one option could be selected.

4) Emergency shelters built by NGOs (tents, huts, kodai, kapa) ; Open space or makeshift shelter (tents, huts, kodai, kapa) ; Collective center (building not intended for living) ; Transitional shelter build by NGOs (pakhsa, bricks) ; Permanent shelter with poor materials (pakhsa, sun-dried bricks) ; Permanent shelter with robust materials (fired-bricks, concrete, stone).

5) Overcrowding (more than 4 persons in a single room) ; Substandard accommodation (no proper roof, doors, walls or windows).

6) A large number means more than 25% of the shelters in the settlement.

7) In those settlements which reportedly had received assistance in the 3 months prior to data collection.

### SHELTER

**Top 3 reported shelter types used by most residents** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3,4</sup>

1. Transitional shelter 100%
2. No other shelter type reported
3. No other shelter type reported

**Top 3 reported shelter-related concerns among residents** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>2,5</sup>

1. Leaks during light or heavy rain 100%
2. Unable to afford construction / labour 94%
3. Substandard accommodation 72%

In **0%** of assessed settlements, a large number of shelters had been **reportedly destroyed or severely damaged** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>6</sup> In **0%** of assessed settlements, **none of the destroyed shelters have reportedly been repaired**.

### WATER, HYGIENE & SANITATION

**Top 3 reported water sources used by most residents** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3</sup>

1. Well pump / hand pump (public) 67%
2. Well pump / hand pump (private) 22%
3. Piped water - public 6%

% of assessed settlements in which KIs reported **most people were not able to access soap in the market** in the 3 months prior to data collection:

0%

% of assessed settlements in which KIs reported **most people did not have access to a functional latrine facility**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:

78%

### ACCOUNTABILITY TO AFFECTED POPULATION

In **100%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported that **at least one resident had received assistance** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

**Top 3 reported types of assistance received** in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>2,7</sup>

1. Food (In-kind) 100%
2. WASH (In-kind) 28%
3. Health (In-kind) 17%

In **39%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **face-to-face communication as the most preferred means of obtaining information** in the 3 months prior to data collection.



# of assessed settlements:  
**20 out of 99**

### ★ PRIORITY NEEDS

Top 3 reported priority needs in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>1</sup>

1. Food	95%	<div></div>
2. Healthcare	75%	<div></div>
3. Seed or other agricultural input	60%	<div></div>

### ➔ EVENT / SHOCK & DISPLACEMENT

#### Event / Shock

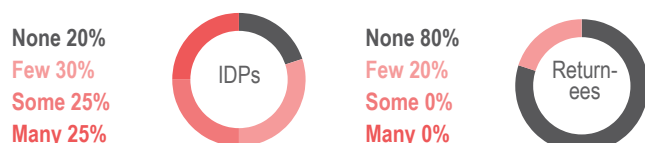
% of assessed settlements reportedly impacted by event or shock, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>2</sup>

Active conflict or violence	15%	<div></div>
COVID-19	100%	<div></div>
Flood / heavy rain	30%	<div></div>
Insect / locust	5%	<div></div>
Heavy snow / avalanche	0%	
Drought / precipitation deficit	0%	
Earthquake	0%	
None of the above	0%	

#### Displacement

In **15%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **at least one household had reportedly been displaced due to an event or shock** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>3</sup>

% of assessed settlements by estimated prevalence of IDP and return-ee households that had reportedly arrived in the 3 months prior to data collection:



1) Three options maximum could be selected.  
2) Multiple options could be selected.  
3) In those settlements reportedly impacted by an event or a shock in the 3 months prior to data collection.  
4) In those settlements where the presence of areas that women and children avoid due to security reasons was reported.

### 🛡️ PROTECTION

#### Protection incidents

% of assessed settlements by **reported protection incidents that have affected men, women, and children**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>2</sup>

	Men	Women	Children
Assaulted with a weapon	5%	0%	0%
Assaulted without a weapon	10%	0%	0%
Hindered to move freely	5%	0%	0%
Verbally threatened or intimidated	5%	0%	5%
None of the above	75%	100%	95%

In **6%** of assessed settlements, **at least one health care worker had reportedly been affected by a protection incident** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

#### Child work and marriage

% of assessed settlements in which **at least one child under the age of 16 had reportedly been working** in the 3 months prior to data collection.



In **60%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **at least one girl under the age of 16 had been married** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

#### Gender-Based Violence

In **60%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported the **presence of areas in and around the settlement that women and children avoid due to security reasons** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

Top 3 reported areas that women and children avoid due to security reasons in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>2,4</sup>

1. Areas away from settlement center	92%	<div></div>
2. Markets	17%	<div></div>
3. No other areas reported		

#### Explosive hazards

In **35%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported the **presence of explosive hazards in or within 5km of the settlement** in the 3 months prior to data collection.



### LIVELIHOODS AND IMPACT

#### Livelihoods

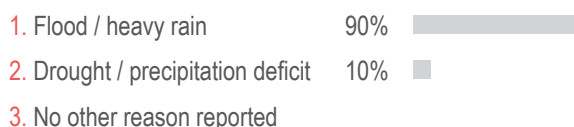
**Top 3 reported main sources of income** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>1</sup>



#### Impact on farming

In **17%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **more than a quarter of households experienced a large decrease in the volume of their production** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>2,3</sup>

**Top 3 reported reasons that households experienced a large decrease in the volume of their production** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>4</sup>



#### Impact on livestock

In **0%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **more than a quarter of households experienced a large decrease in the number of livestock owned**, in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>2</sup>

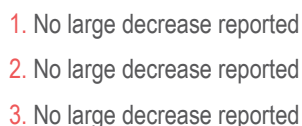
**Top 3 reported reasons that households experienced a large decrease in the number of livestock owned** in assessed settlements in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>4</sup>



#### Impact on employment

In **0%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **more than a quarter of households experienced a large decrease in availability of work** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>2</sup>

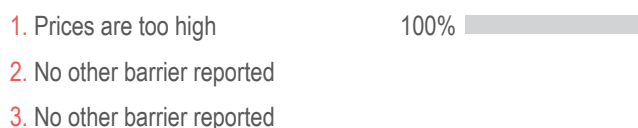
**Top 3 reported reasons that households experienced a large decrease in availability of work** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>4</sup>



### ACCESS TO MARKET

In **5%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **most residents did not have access to a market with NFI and winterization materials accessible within a one hour walking distance** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

In those settlements, **the most commonly reported reasons for no market access** were:<sup>1</sup>



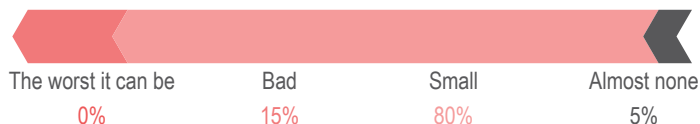
In **100%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **an increase in the price of staple food** in the settlement in the 3 months prior to data collection.

### FOOD SECURITY AND COPING STRATEGIES

#### Food security

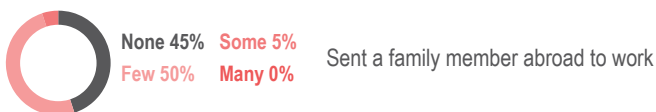
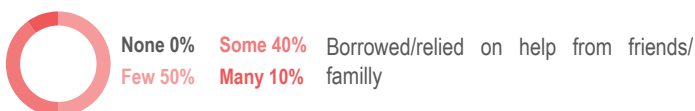
In **60%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported that **most residents were not able to access enough food to meet daily needs** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

% of assessed settlements by reported **level of hunger for most residents**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>5</sup>



#### Coping strategies

% of assessed settlements in which KIs reported no, few, some, or many households **were engaging in the following coping strategies when food or money to buy food was not available** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>6</sup>



1) Only one option could be selected.  
2) In those settlements reporting farming, livestock or employment as one of the 3 main income sources in the settlement.  
3) A large decrease means a decrease of 50% or more of the volume of the production.  
4) In settlements where at least one household reportedly experienced a decrease in the volume of production, number of livestock owned or availability of work.  
5) Almost none: almost no hunger; small: hunger is small, strategies are available to cope with the reduced access to food; bad: hunger is bad, limited options to cope with the reduced access to food; worst: hunger is the worst it can be, it caused many deaths  
6) Few (1-25%); Some (26-50%); Many (more than 50%)

### ACCESS TO BASIC SERVICES

#### Health

In **15%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **most people did not have access to a comprehensive health facility in or next to the settlement** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

**Top 2 reported types of comprehensive health facilities** accessible from assessed settlements:

1. Public clinic (BHC, CHC) 65%
2. Private clinic 15%

**Top 3 reported barriers to health services access**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>1,2</sup>

1. Cost of services / medicine too high 100%
2. Insufficient female medical staff 53%
3. Problems with documentation 6%

% of assessed settlements in which KIs reported **most residents did not have access to medicine**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:



#### Nutrition

In **25%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **they were not aware of the presence of a nutrition facility in the area**. In areas where a nutrition facility was reported, **0%** of KIs reported **most residents were not able to access the facility** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

**Top 3 reported barriers to nutrition treatment services access**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>1,2</sup>

1. No barrier reported
2. No barrier reported
3. No barrier reported

#### Education

In **15%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **the absence of government schools accessible to most children in the settlement** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

In **15%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **the absence of religious schools accessible to most children in the settlement** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

1) In those settlements where the presence of a facility was reported.

2) Multiple options could be selected.

3) Only one option could be selected.

4) Emergency shelters built by NGOs (tents, huts, kodai, kapa) ; Open space or makeshift shelter (tents, huts, kodai, kapa) ; Collective center (building not intended for living) ; Transitional shelter built by NGOs (pakhsa, bricks) ; Permanent shelter with poor materials (pakhsa, sun-dried bricks) ; Permanent shelter with robust materials (fired-bricks, concrete, stone).

5) Overcrowding (more than 4 persons in a single room) ; Substandard accommodation (no proper roof, doors, walls or windows).

6) A large number means more than 25% of the shelters in the settlement.

7) In those settlements which reportedly had received assistance in the 3 months prior to data collection.

### SHELTER

**Top 3 reported shelter types used by most residents** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3,4</sup>

1. Transitional shelter 100%
2. No other shelter type reported
3. No other shelter type reported

**Top 3 reported shelter-related concerns among residents** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>2,5</sup>

1. Unable to afford construction / labour 75%
2. No private space for women / girls 70%
3. Overcrowding 45%

In **0%** of assessed settlements, a large number of shelters had been **reportedly destroyed or severely damaged** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>6</sup> In **83%** of assessed settlements, **none of the destroyed shelters have reportedly been repaired**.

### WATER, HYGIENE & SANITATION

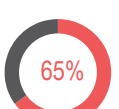
**Top 3 reported water sources used by most residents** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3</sup>

1. Well pump / hand pump (private) 50%
2. Well pump / hand pump (public) 45%
3. Spring, well or kariz (protected) 5%

% of assessed settlements in which KIs reported **most people were not able to access soap in the market** in the 3 months prior to data collection:



% of assessed settlements in which KIs reported **most people did not have access to a functional latrine facility**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:



### ACCOUNTABILITY TO AFFECTED POPULATION

In **75%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported that **at least one resident had received assistance** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

**Top 3 reported types of assistance received** in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>2,7</sup>

1. Health (In-kind) 80%
2. Food (In-kind) 53%
3. Cash / Vouchers 13%

In **90%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **radio** as the **most preferred means of obtaining information** in the 3 months prior to data collection.



# of assessed settlements:  
**21 out of 61**

### ★ PRIORITY NEEDS

Top 3 reported priority needs in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>1</sup>

1. Healthcare	81%	<div></div>
2. Food	67%	<div></div>
3. Shelter / Housing	43%	<div></div>

### → EVENT / SHOCK & DISPLACEMENT

#### Event / Shock

% of assessed settlements reportedly impacted by event or shock, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>2</sup>

Active conflict or violence	57%	<div></div>
COVID-19	67%	<div></div>
Insect / locust	0%	<div></div>
Drought / precipitation deficit	0%	<div></div>
Earthquake	0%	<div></div>
Flood / heavy rain	0%	<div></div>
Heavy snow / avalanche	0%	<div></div>
None of the above	19%	<div></div>

#### Displacement

In **77%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **at least one household had reportedly been displaced due to an event or shock** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>3</sup>

% of assessed settlements by estimated prevalence of IDP and returnee households that had reportedly arrived in the 3 months prior to data collection:



1) Three options maximum could be selected.  
2) Multiple options could be selected.  
3) In those settlements reportedly impacted by an event or a shock in the 3 months prior to data collection.  
4) In those settlements where the presence of areas that women and children avoid due to security reasons was reported.

### 🛡️ PROTECTION

#### Protection incidents

% of assessed settlements by reported protection incidents that have affected men, women, and children, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>2</sup>

	Men	Women	Children
Assaulted with a weapon	5%	5%	5%
Assaulted without a weapon	14%	14%	14%
Hindered to move freely	5%	5%	10%
Verbally threatened or intimidated	43%	38%	33%
None of the above	57%	57%	62%

In **0%** of assessed settlements, **at least one health care worker had reportedly been affected by a protection incident** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

#### Child work and marriage

% of assessed settlements in which **at least one child under the age of 16 had reportedly been working** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

Boys

100%

Girls

100%

In **43%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **at least one girl under the age of 16 had been married** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

#### Gender-Based Violence

In **57%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported the **presence of areas in and around the settlement that women and children avoid due to security reasons** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

Top 3 reported areas that women and children avoid due to security reasons in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>2,4</sup>

1. Areas away from settlement center	92%	<div></div>
2. Roads	33%	<div></div>
3. No other areas reported		

#### Explosive hazards

In **57%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported the **presence of explosive hazards in or within 5km of the settlement** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

### LIVELIHOODS AND IMPACT

#### Livelihoods

**Top 3 reported main sources of income** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>1</sup>



#### Impact on farming

In **27%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **more than a quarter of households experienced a large decrease in the volume of their production** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>2,3</sup>

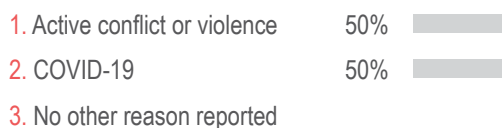
**Top 3 reported reasons that households experienced a large decrease in the volume of their production** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>4</sup>



#### Impact on livestock

In **33%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **more than a quarter of households experienced a large decrease in the number of livestock owned**, in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>2</sup>

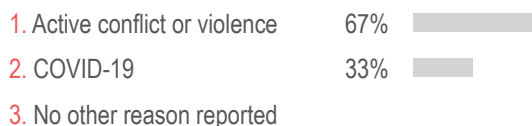
**Top 3 reported reasons that households experienced a large decrease in the number of livestock owned** in assessed settlements in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>4</sup>



#### Impact on employment

In **20%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **more than a quarter of households experienced a large decrease in availability of work** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>2</sup>

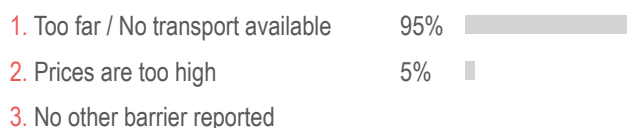
**Top 3 reported reasons that households experienced a large decrease in availability of work** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>4</sup>



### ACCESS TO MARKET

In **95%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **most residents did not have access to a market with NFI and winterization materials accessible within a one hour walking distance** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

In those settlements, **the most commonly reported reasons for no market access were:**<sup>1</sup>



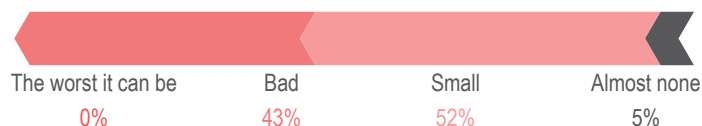
In **100%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **an increase in the price of staple food** in the settlement in the 3 months prior to data collection.

### FOOD SECURITY AND COPING STRATEGIES

#### Food security

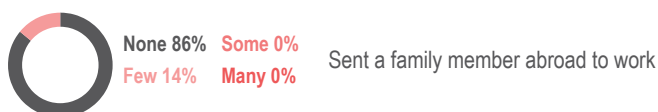
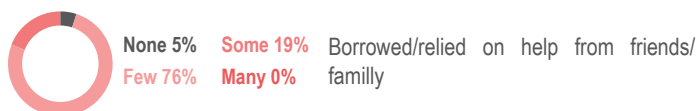
In **81%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported that **most residents were not able to access enough food to meet daily needs** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

% of assessed settlements by reported **level of hunger for most residents**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>5</sup>



#### Coping strategies

% of assessed settlements in which KIs reported no, few, some, or many households **were engaging in the following coping strategies when food or money to buy food was not available** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>6</sup>



1) Only one option could be selected.  
2) In those settlements reporting farming, livestock or employment as one of the 3 main income sources in the settlement.  
3) A large decrease means a decrease of 50% or more of the volume of the production.  
4) In settlements where at least one household reportedly experienced a decrease in the volume of production, number of livestock owned or availability of work.  
5) Almost none: almost no hunger; small: hunger is small, strategies are available to cope with the reduced access to food; bad: hunger is bad, limited options to cope with the reduced access to food; worst: hunger is the worst it can be, it caused many deaths  
6) Few (1-25%); Some (26-50%); Many (more than 50%)



### ACCESS TO BASIC SERVICES

#### Health

In **76%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **most people did not have access to a comprehensive health facility in or next to the settlement** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

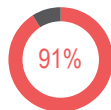
**Top 2 reported types of comprehensive health facilities** accessible from assessed settlements:

- |                             |     |             |
|-----------------------------|-----|-------------|
| 1. Public clinic (BHC, CHC) | 19% | <div></div> |
| 2. Public hospital          | 5%  | <div></div> |

**Top 3 reported barriers to health services access**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>1,2</sup>

- |   |     |             |
|---|-----|-------------|
| 1. Insufficient female medical staff    | 80% | <div></div> |
| 2. Cost of services / medicine too high | 20% | <div></div> |
| 3. Unable to reach (transport issues)   | 20% | <div></div> |

% of assessed settlements in which KIs reported **most residents did not have access to medicine**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:



#### Nutrition

In **86%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **they were not aware of the presence of a nutrition facility in the area**. In areas where a nutrition facility was reported, **0%** of KIs reported **most residents were not able to access the facility** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

**Top 3 reported barriers to nutrition treatment services access**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>1,2</sup>

1. No barrier reported
2. No barrier reported
3. No barrier reported

#### Education

In **57%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **the absence of government schools accessible to most children in the settlement** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

In **76%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **the absence of religious schools accessible to most children in the settlement** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

1) In those settlements where the presence of a facility was reported.

2) Multiple options could be selected.

3) Only one option could be selected.

4) Emergency shelters built by NGOs (tents, huts, kodai, kapa) ; Open space or makeshift shelter (tents, huts, kodai, kapa) ; Collective center (building not intended for living) ; Transitional shelter built by NGOs (pakhsa, bricks) ; Permanent shelter with poor materials (pakhsa, sun-dried bricks) ; Permanent shelter with robust materials (fired-bricks, concrete, stone).

5) Overcrowding (more than 4 persons in a single room) ; Substandard accommodation (no proper roof, doors, walls or windows).

6) A large number means more than 25% of the shelters in the settlement.

7) In those settlements which reportedly had received assistance in the 3 months prior to data collection.

### SHELTER

**Top 3 reported shelter types used by most residents** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3,4</sup>

- |                                   |     |             |
|-----------------------------------|-----|-------------|
| 1. Transitional shelter           | 95% | <div></div> |
| 2. Unfinished shelter (house)     | 5%  | <div></div> |
| 3. No other shelter type reported |     |             |

**Top 3 reported shelter-related concerns among residents** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>2,5</sup>

- |                                     |      |             |
|-------------------------------------|------|-------------|
| 1. Leaks during light or heavy rain | 100% | <div></div> |
| 2. Overcrowding                     | 86%  | <div></div> |
| 3. Substandard accommodation        | 57%  | <div></div> |

In **43%** of assessed settlements, **a large number of shelters had been reportedly destroyed or severely damaged** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>6</sup> In **0%** of assessed settlements, **none of the destroyed shelters have reportedly been repaired**.

### WATER, HYGIENE & SANITATION

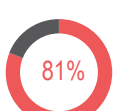
**Top 3 reported water sources used by most residents** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3</sup>

- |  |     |             |
|--|-----|-------------|
| 1. Spring, well or kariz (unprotected) | 52% | <div></div> |
| 2. Surface water (river/irrigation)    | 19% | <div></div> |
| 3. Well pump / hand pump (private)     | 14% | <div></div> |

% of assessed settlements in which KIs reported **most people were not able to access soap in the market** in the 3 months prior to data collection:



% of assessed settlements in which KIs reported **most people did not have access to a functional latrine facility**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:



### ACCOUNTABILITY TO AFFECTED POPULATION

In **33%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported that **at least one resident had received assistance** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

**Top 3 reported types of assistance received** in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>2,7</sup>

- |                     |      |             |
|---------------------|------|-------------|
| 1. Cash / Vouchers  | 100% | <div></div> |
| 2. Health (In-kind) | 14%  | <div></div> |
| 3. Food (In-kind)   | 14%  | <div></div> |

In **95%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **radio** as the **most preferred means of obtaining information** in the 3 months prior to data collection.



# of assessed settlements:  
**30 out of 134**

### ★ PRIORITY NEEDS

Top 3 reported priority needs in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>1</sup>

1. Healthcare	97%	<div></div>
2. Protection	87%	<div></div>
3. Food	57%	<div></div>

### ➔ EVENT / SHOCK & DISPLACEMENT

#### Event / Shock

% of assessed settlements reportedly impacted by event or shock, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>2</sup>

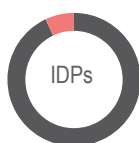
Active conflict or violence	100%	<div></div>
COVID-19	100%	<div></div>
Heavy snow / avalanche	10%	<div></div>
Drought / precipitation deficit	0%	<div></div>
Insect / locust	0%	<div></div>
Flood / heavy rain	0%	<div></div>
Earthquake	0%	<div></div>
None of the above	0%	<div></div>

#### Displacement

In **100%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **at least one household had reportedly been displaced due to an event or shock** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>3</sup>

% of assessed settlements by estimated prevalence of IDP and returnee households that had reportedly arrived in the 3 months prior to data collection:

None 93%  
Few 0%  
Some 7%  
Many 0%



None 100%  
Few 0%  
Some 0%  
Many 0%



1) Three options maximum could be selected.  
2) Multiple options could be selected.  
3) In those settlements reportedly impacted by an event or a shock in the 3 months prior to data collection.  
4) In those settlements where the presence of areas that women and children avoid due to security reasons was reported.

### 🛡️ PROTECTION

#### Protection incidents

% of assessed settlements by reported protection incidents that have affected men, women, and children, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>2</sup>

	Men	Women	Children
Assaulted with a weapon	0%	0%	0%
Assaulted without a weapon	97%	3%	47%
Hindered to move freely	3%	97%	3%
Verbally threatened or intimidated	100%	3%	100%
None of the above	0%	0%	0%

In **83%** of assessed settlements, **at least one health care worker had reportedly been affected by a protection incident** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

#### Child work and marriage

% of assessed settlements in which **at least one child under the age of 16 had reportedly been working** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

Boys

100%

Girls

100%

In **53%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **at least one girl under the age of 16 had been married** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

#### Gender-Based Violence

In **100%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported the **presence of areas in and around the settlement that women and children avoid due to security reasons** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

Top 3 reported areas that women and children avoid due to security reasons in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>2,4</sup>

1. Health facilities	100%	<div></div>
2. Roads	100%	<div></div>
3. Areas away from settlement center	100%	<div></div>

#### Explosive hazards

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

### LIVELIHOODS AND IMPACT

#### Livelihoods


**Top 3 reported main sources of income** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>1</sup>

1. Farming 77% 
2. Livestock 23% 
3. No other main source reported

#### Impact on farming

In **20%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **more than a quarter of households experienced a large decrease in the volume of their production** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>2,3</sup>


**Top 3 reported reasons that households experienced a large decrease in the volume of their production** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>4</sup>

1. Active conflict or violence 100% 
2. No other reason reported
3. No other reason reported

#### Impact on livestock

In **13%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **more than a quarter of households experienced a large decrease in the number of livestock owned**, in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>2</sup>

**Top 3 reported reasons that households experienced a large decrease in the number of livestock owned** in assessed settlements in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>4</sup>

1. Active conflict or violence 100% 
2. No other reason reported
3. No other reason reported

#### Impact on employment

In **0%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **more than a quarter of households experienced a large decrease in availability of work** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>2</sup>


**Top 3 reported reasons that households experienced a large decrease in availability of work** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>4</sup>

1. No large decrease reported
2. No large decrease reported
3. No large decrease reported

### ACCESS TO MARKET

In **3%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **most residents did not have access to a market with NFI and winterization materials accessible within a one hour walking distance** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

In those settlements, **the most commonly reported reasons for no market access** were:<sup>1</sup>

1. Prices are too high 100% 
2. No other barrier reported
3. No other barrier reported

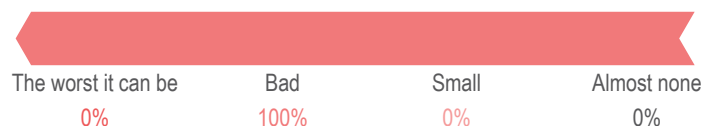
In **100%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **an increase in the price of staple food** in the settlement in the 3 months prior to data collection.

### FOOD SECURITY AND COPING STRATEGIES

#### Food security

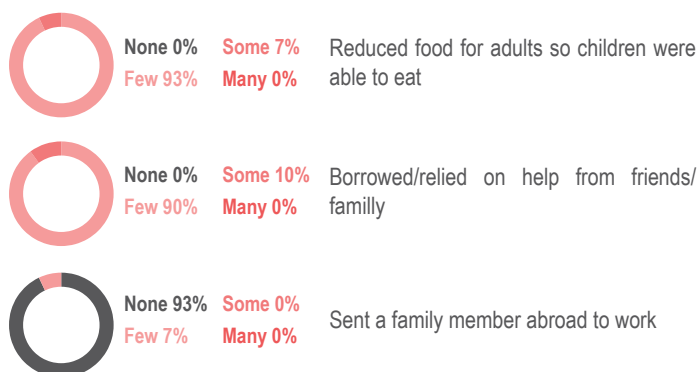
In **100%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported that **most residents were not able to access enough food to meet daily needs** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

% of assessed settlements by reported **level of hunger for most residents**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>5</sup>



#### Coping strategies

% of assessed settlements in which KIs reported no, few, some, or many households **were engaging in the following coping strategies when food or money to buy food was not available** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>6</sup>



- 1) Only one option could be selected.
- 2) In those settlements reporting farming, livestock or employment as one of the 3 main income sources in the settlement.
- 3) A large decrease means a decrease of 50% or more of the volume of the production.
- 4) In settlements where at least one household reportedly experienced a decrease in the volume of production, number of livestock owned or availability of work.
- 5) Almost none: almost no hunger; small: hunger is small, strategies are available to cope with the reduced access to food; bad: hunger is bad, limited options to cope with the reduced access to food; worst: hunger is the worst it can be, it caused many deaths
- 6) Few (1-25%); Some (26-50%); Many (more than 50%)

### ACCESS TO BASIC SERVICES




#### Health

In **0%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **most people did not have access to a comprehensive health facility in or next to the settlement** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

**Top 2 reported types of comprehensive health facilities** accessible from assessed settlements:

1. Public clinic (BHC, CHC) 100% 
2. No other facility reported

**Top 3 reported barriers to health services access**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>1,2</sup>

1. Roads / presence at facilities unsafe 100% 
2. Cost of services / medicine too high 93% 
3. Insufficient female medical staff 80% 



% of assessed settlements in which KIs reported **most residents did not have access to medicine**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:

100%

#### Nutrition

In **90%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **they were not aware of the presence of a nutrition facility in the area**. In areas where a nutrition facility was reported, **100%** of KIs reported **most residents were not able to access the facility** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

**Top 3 reported barriers to nutrition treatment services access**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>1,2</sup>

1. Services are not working 67% 
2. Too far or difficult to access 33% 
3. No other barrier reported

#### Education

In **10%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **the absence of government schools accessible to most children in the settlement** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

In **0%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **the absence of religious schools accessible to most children in the settlement** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

1) In those settlements where the presence of a facility was reported.

2) Multiple options could be selected.

3) Only one option could be selected.

4) Emergency shelters built by NGOs (tents, huts, kodai, kapa) ; Open space or makeshift shelter (tents, huts, kodai, kapa) ; Collective center (building not intended for living) ; Transitional shelter built by NGOs (pakhsa, bricks) ; Permanent shelter with poor materials (pakhsa, sun-dried bricks) ; Permanent shelter with robust materials (fired-bricks, concrete, stone).


5) Overcrowding (more than 4 persons in a single room) ; Substandard accommodation (no proper roof, doors, walls or windows).

6) A large number means more than 25% of the shelters in the settlement.




7) In those settlements which reportedly had received assistance in the 3 months prior to data collection.

### SHELTER

**Top 3 reported shelter types used by most residents** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3,4</sup>

1. Transitional shelter 100% 
2. No other shelter type reported
3. No other shelter type reported




**Top 3 reported shelter-related concerns among residents** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>2,5</sup>

1. Unable to afford construction / labour 97% 
2. Leaks during light or heavy rain 97% 
3. Substandard accommodation 83% 

In **0%** of assessed settlements, a **large number of shelters had been reportedly destroyed or severely damaged** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>6</sup> In **100%** of assessed settlements, **none of the destroyed shelters have reportedly been repaired**.

### WATER, HYGIENE & SANITATION

**Top 3 reported water sources used by most residents** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3</sup>

1. Spring, well or kariz (protected) 80% 
2. Surface water (river/irrigation) 13% 
3. Spring, well or kariz (unprotected) 7% 

% of assessed settlements in which KIs reported **most people were not able to access soap in the market** in the 3 months prior to data collection:

0%

% of assessed settlements in which KIs reported **most people did not have access to a functional latrine facility**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:

0%

### ACCOUNTABILITY TO AFFECTED POPULATION

In **0%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported that **at least one resident had received assistance** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

**Top 3 reported types of assistance received** in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>2,7</sup>

1. No assistance reported
2. No assistance reported
3. No assistance reported

In **83%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **face-to-face communication as the most preferred means of obtaining information** in the 3 months prior to data collection.





# of assessed settlements:  
**36 out of 152**

### ★ PRIORITY NEEDS

**Top 3 reported priority needs** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>1</sup>

1. Livelihood support / employment	75%	<div></div>
2. Seed or other agricultural input	64%	<div></div>
3. Shelter / Housing	53%	<div></div>

### ➔ EVENT / SHOCK & DISPLACEMENT

#### Event / Shock

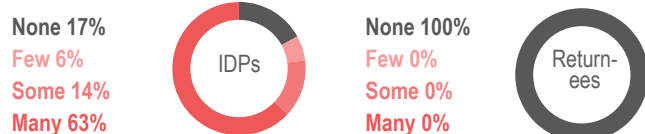
% of assessed settlements **reportedly impacted by event or shock**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>2</sup>

Active conflict or violence	17%	<div></div>
COVID-19	100%	<div></div>
Flood / heavy rain	3%	<div></div>
Drought / precipitation deficit	0%	<div></div>
Insect / locust	0%	<div></div>
Heavy snow / avalanche	0%	<div></div>
Earthquake	0%	<div></div>
None of the above	0%	<div></div>

#### Displacement

In **25%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **at least one household had reportedly been displaced due to an event or shock** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>3</sup>

% of assessed settlements **by estimated prevalence of IDP and return-ee households that had reportedly arrived** in the 3 months prior to data collection:



1) Three options maximum could be selected.  
2) Multiple options could be selected.  
3) In those settlements reportedly impacted by an event or a shock in the 3 months prior to data collection.  
4) In those settlements where the presence of areas that women and children avoid due to security reasons was reported.

### 🛡️ PROTECTION

#### Protection incidents

% of assessed settlements by **reported protection incidents that have affected men, women, and children**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>2</sup>

	Men	Women	Children
Assaulted with a weapon	3%	0%	8%
Assaulted without a weapon	81%	0%	61%
Hindered to move freely	53%	0%	31%
Verbally threatened or intimidated	81%	0%	67%
None of the above	19%	100%	33%

In **31%** of assessed settlements, **at least one health care worker had reportedly been affected by a protection incident** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

#### Child work and marriage

% of assessed settlements in which **at least one child under the age of 16 had reportedly been working** in the 3 months prior to data collection.



In **97%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **at least one girl under the age of 16 had been married** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

#### Gender-Based Violence

In **17%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported the **presence of areas in and around the settlement that women and children avoid due to security reasons** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

**Top 3 reported areas that women and children avoid due to security reasons** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>2,4</sup>

1. Areas away from settlement center	83%	<div></div>
2. Roads	67%	<div></div>
3. Empty houses	17%	<div></div>

#### Explosive hazards

In **6%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported the **presence of explosive hazards in or within 5km of the settlement** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

### LIVELIHOODS AND IMPACT

#### Livelihoods

Top 3 reported main sources of income in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>1</sup>



#### Impact on farming

In 3% of assessed settlements, KIs reported more than a quarter of households experienced a large decrease in the volume of their production in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>2,3</sup>

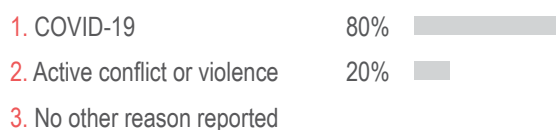
Top 3 reported reasons that households experienced a large decrease in the volume of their production in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>4</sup>



#### Impact on livestock

In 7% of assessed settlements, KIs reported more than a quarter of households experienced a large decrease in the number of livestock owned, in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>2</sup>

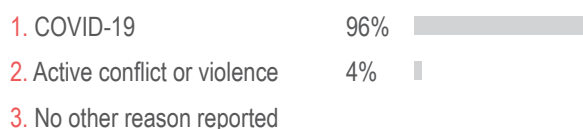
Top 3 reported reasons that households experienced a large decrease in the number of livestock owned in assessed settlements in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>4</sup>



#### Impact on employment

In 67% of assessed settlements, KIs reported more than a quarter of households experienced a large decrease in availability of work in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>2</sup>

Top 3 reported reasons that households experienced a large decrease in availability of work in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>4</sup>



### ACCESS TO MARKET

In 0% of assessed settlements, KIs reported most residents did not have access to a market with NFI and winterization materials accessible within a one hour walking distance in the 3 months prior to data collection.

In those settlements, the most commonly reported reasons for no market access were:<sup>1</sup>

1. No barrier reported
2. No barrier reported
3. No barrier reported

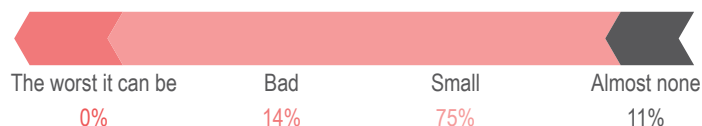
In 100% of assessed settlements, KIs reported an increase in the price of staple food in the settlement in the 3 months prior to data collection.

### FOOD SECURITY AND COPING STRATEGIES

#### Food security

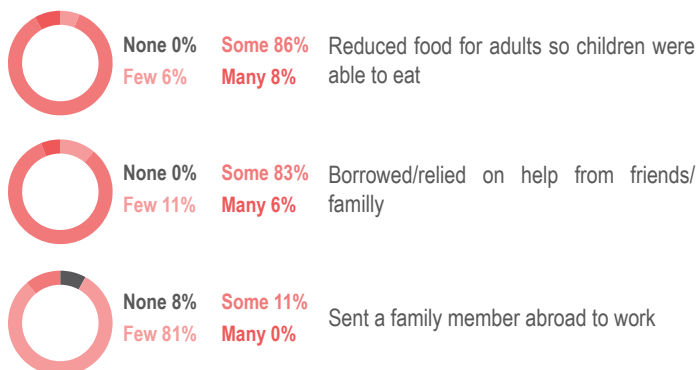
In 6% of assessed settlements, KIs reported that most residents were not able to access enough food to meet daily needs in the 3 months prior to data collection.

% of assessed settlements by reported level of hunger for most residents, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>5</sup>



#### Coping strategies

% of assessed settlements in which KIs reported no, few, some, or many households were engaging in the following coping strategies when food or money to buy food was not available in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>6</sup>



- 1) Only one option could be selected.
- 2) In those settlements reporting farming, livestock or employment as one of the 3 main income sources in the settlement.
- 3) A large decrease means a decrease of 50% or more of the volume of the production.
- 4) In settlements where at least one household reportedly experienced a decrease in the volume of production, number of livestock owned or availability of work.
- 5) Almost none: almost no hunger; small: hunger is small, strategies are available to cope with the reduced access to food; bad: hunger is bad, limited options to cope with the reduced access to food; worst: hunger is the worst it can be, it caused many deaths
- 6) Few (1-25%); Some (26-50%); Many (more than 50%)

### ACCESS TO BASIC SERVICES




#### Health

In **0%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **most people did not have access to a comprehensive health facility in or next to the settlement** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

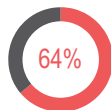
**Top 2 reported types of comprehensive health facilities** accessible from assessed settlements:

1. Public clinic (BHC, CHC) 86% 
2. Public hospital 11% 

**Top 3 reported barriers to health services access**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>1,2</sup>

1. Cost of services / medicine too high 78% 
2. Fear of COVID in facilities/of stigma 78% 
3. Insufficient female medical staff 72% 


% of assessed settlements in which KIs reported **most residents did not have access to medicine**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:



#### Nutrition

In **0%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **they were not aware of the presence of a nutrition facility in the area**. In areas where a nutrition facility was reported, **6%** of KIs reported **most residents were not able to access the facility** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

**Top 3 reported barriers to nutrition treatment services access**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>1,2</sup>

1. Services are not working 50% 
2. Insufficient nutrition products 50% 
3. No other barrier reported

#### Education

In **6%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **the absence of government schools accessible to most children in the settlement** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

In **6%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **the absence of religious schools accessible to most children in the settlement** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

1) In those settlements where the presence of a facility was reported.

2) Multiple options could be selected.

3) Only one option could be selected.

4) Emergency shelters built by NGOs (tents, huts, kodai, kapa) ; Open space or makeshift shelter (tents, huts, kodai, kapa) ; Collective center (building not intended for living) ; Transitional shelter build by NGOs (pakhsa, bricks) ; Permanent shelter with poor materials (pakhsa, sun-dried bricks) ; Permanent shelter with robust materials (fired-bricks, concrete, stone).




5) Overcrowding (more than 4 persons in a single room) ; Substandard accommodation (no proper roof, doors, walls or windows).

6) A large number means more than 25% of the shelters in the settlement.




7) In those settlements which reportedly had received assistance in the 3 months prior to data collection.

### SHELTER

**Top 3 reported shelter types used by most residents** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3,4</sup>

1. Transitional shelter 83% 
2. Unfinished shelter (house) 11% 
3. Open space or makeshift shelter 3% 

**Top 3 reported shelter-related concerns among residents** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>2,5</sup>

1. No private space for women / girls 92% 
2. Leaks during light or heavy rain 64% 
3. Unable to afford construction / labour 56% 

In **0%** of assessed settlements, a large number of shelters had been **reportedly destroyed or severely damaged** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>6</sup> In **67%** of assessed settlements, **none of the destroyed shelters have reportedly been repaired**.

### WATER, HYGIENE & SANITATION

**Top 3 reported water sources used by most residents** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3</sup>

1. Well pump / hand pump (public) 100% 
2. No other water source reported
3. No other water source reported

% of assessed settlements in which KIs reported **most people were not able to access soap in the market** in the 3 months prior to data collection:






% of assessed settlements in which KIs reported **most people did not have access to a functional latrine facility**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:



### ACCOUNTABILITY TO AFFECTED POPULATION

In **83%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported that **at least one resident had received assistance** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

**Top 3 reported types of assistance received** in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>2,7</sup>

1. Health (In-kind) 100% 
2. Food (In-kind) 90% 
3. Cash / Vouchers 57% 

In **72%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **phone (voice call or SMS) as the most preferred means of obtaining information** in the 3 months prior to data collection.



# of assessed settlements:  
**36 out of 183**

### ★ PRIORITY NEEDS

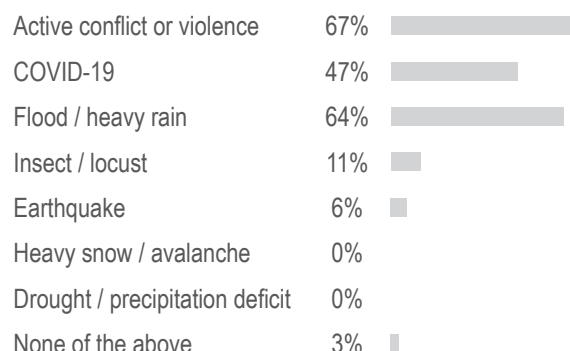
Top 3 reported priority needs in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>1</sup>



### ➔ EVENT / SHOCK & DISPLACEMENT

#### Event / Shock

% of assessed settlements reportedly impacted by event or shock, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>2</sup>



#### Displacement

In **65%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **at least one household had reportedly been displaced due to an event or shock** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>3</sup>

% of assessed settlements by estimated prevalence of IDP and return-ee households that had reportedly arrived in the 3 months prior to data collection:

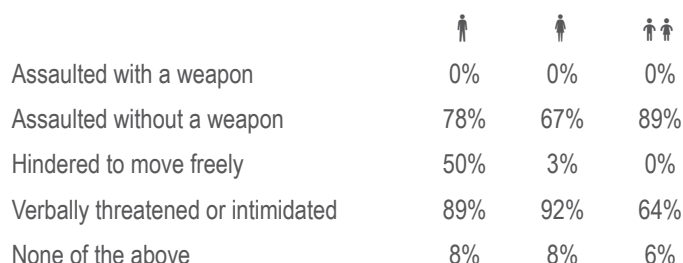


1) Three options maximum could be selected.  
2) Multiple options could be selected.  
3) In those settlements reportedly impacted by an event or a shock in the 3 months prior to data collection.  
4) In those settlements where the presence of areas that women and children avoid due to security reasons was reported.

### 🛡️ PROTECTION

#### Protection incidents

% of assessed settlements by **reported protection incidents that have affected men, women, and children**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>2</sup>



In **50%** of assessed settlements, **at least one health care worker had reportedly been affected by a protection incident** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

#### Child work and marriage

% of assessed settlements in which **at least one child under the age of 16 had reportedly been working** in the 3 months prior to data collection.



In **6%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **at least one girl under the age of 16 had been married** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

#### Gender-Based Violence

In **92%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported the **presence of areas in and around the settlement that women and children avoid due to security reasons** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

Top 3 reported areas that women and children avoid due to security reasons in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>2,4</sup>



#### Explosive hazards

In **36%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported the **presence of explosive hazards in or within 5km of the settlement** in the 3 months prior to data collection.



### LIVELIHOODS AND IMPACT

#### Livelihoods

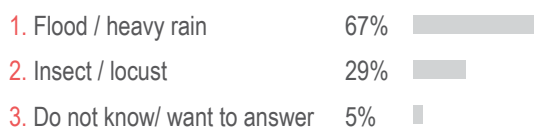
**Top 3 reported main sources of income** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>1</sup>



#### Impact on farming

In **17%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **more than a quarter of households experienced a large decrease in the volume of their production** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>2,3</sup>

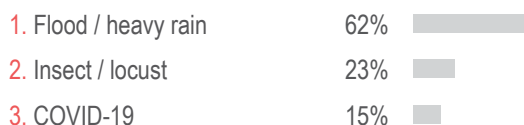
**Top 3 reported reasons that households experienced a large decrease in the volume of their production** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>4</sup>



#### Impact on livestock

In **18%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **more than a quarter of households experienced a large decrease in the number of livestock owned**, in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>2</sup>

**Top 3 reported reasons that households experienced a large decrease in the number of livestock owned** in assessed settlements in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>4</sup>



#### Impact on employment

In **0%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **more than a quarter of households experienced a large decrease in availability of work** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>2</sup>

**Top 3 reported reasons that households experienced a large decrease in availability of work** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>4</sup>

1. No large decrease reported
2. No large decrease reported
3. No large decrease reported

### ACCESS TO MARKET

In **0%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **most residents did not have access to a market with NFI and winterization materials accessible within a one hour walking distance** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

In those settlements, **the most commonly reported reasons for no market access** were:<sup>1</sup>

1. No barrier reported
2. No barrier reported
3. No barrier reported

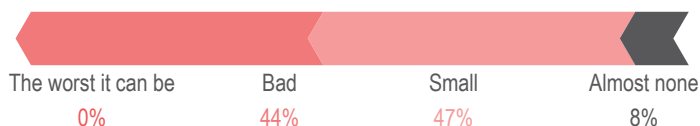
In **100%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **an increase in the price of staple food** in the settlement in the 3 months prior to data collection.

### FOOD SECURITY AND COPING STRATEGIES

#### Food security

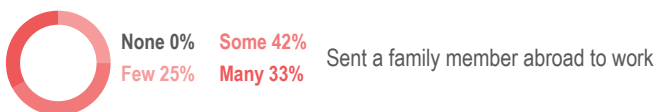
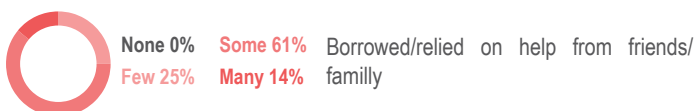
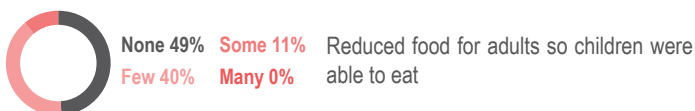
In **83%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported that **most residents were not able to access enough food to meet daily needs** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

% of assessed settlements by reported **level of hunger for most residents**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>5</sup>



#### Coping strategies

% of assessed settlements in which KIs reported no, few, some, or many households **were engaging in the following coping strategies when food or money to buy food was not available** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>6</sup>



- 1) Only one option could be selected.
- 2) In those settlements reporting farming, livestock or employment as one of the 3 main income sources in the settlement.
- 3) A large decrease means a decrease of 50% or more of the volume of the production.
- 4) In settlements where at least one household reportedly experienced a decrease in the volume of production, number of livestock owned or availability of work.
- 5) Almost none: almost no hunger; small: hunger is small, strategies are available to cope with the reduced access to food; bad: hunger is bad, limited options to cope with the reduced access to food; worst: hunger is the worst it can be, it caused many deaths
- 6) Few (1-25%); Some (26-50%); Many (more than 50%)

### ACCESS TO BASIC SERVICES

#### Health

In **0%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **most people did not have access to a comprehensive health facility in or next to the settlement** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

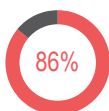
**Top 2 reported types of comprehensive health facilities** accessible from assessed settlements:

- |                             |     |             |
|-----------------------------|-----|-------------|
| 1. Public clinic (BHC, CHC) | 75% | <div></div> |
| 2. Private clinic           | 14% | <div></div> |

**Top 3 reported barriers to health services access**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>1,2</sup>

- |   |     |             |
|---|-----|-------------|
| 1. Cost of services / medicine too high | 92% | <div></div> |
| 2. Unable to reach (transport issues)   | 86% | <div></div> |
| 3. Insufficient female medical staff    | 58% | <div></div> |

% of assessed settlements in which KIs reported **most residents did not have access to medicine**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:



#### Nutrition

In **22%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **they were not aware of the presence of a nutrition facility in the area**. In areas where a nutrition facility was reported, **10%** of KIs reported **most residents were not able to access the facility** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

**Top 3 reported barriers to nutrition treatment services access**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>1,2</sup>

- |                                 |     |             |
|---------------------------------|-----|-------------|
| 1. Services are not working     | 50% | <div></div> |
| 2. Treatments are too expensive | 50% | <div></div> |
| 3. No other barrier reported    |     | <div></div> |

#### Education

In **81%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **the absence of government schools accessible to most children in the settlement** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

In **33%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **the absence of religious schools accessible to most children in the settlement** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

1) In those settlements where the presence of a facility was reported.  
2) Multiple options could be selected.  
3) Only one option could be selected.  
4) Emergency shelters built by NGOs (tents, huts, kodai, kapa) ; Open space or makeshift shelter (tents, huts, kodai, kapa) ; Collective center (building not intended for living) ; Transitional shelter build by NGOs (pakhsa, bricks) ; Permanent shelter with poor materials (pakhsa, sun-dried bricks) ; Permanent shelter with robust materials (fired-bricks, concrete, stone).  
5) Overcrowding (more than 4 persons in a single room) ; Substandard accommodation (no proper roof, doors, walls or windows).  
6) A large number means more than 25% of the shelters in the settlement.  
7) In those settlements which reportedly had received assistance in the 3 months prior to data collection.

### SHELTER

**Top 3 reported shelter types used by most residents** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3,4</sup>

- |                               |     |             |
|-------------------------------|-----|-------------|
| 1. Transitional shelter       | 78% | <div></div> |
| 2. Unfinished shelter (house) | 19% | <div></div> |
| 3. Collective center          | 3%  | <div></div> |

**Top 3 reported shelter-related concerns among residents** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>2,5</sup>

- |   |     |             |
|---|-----|-------------|
| 1. Substandard accommodation              | 75% | <div></div> |
| 2. Overcrowding                           | 72% | <div></div> |
| 3. Unable to afford construction / labour | 58% | <div></div> |

In **20%** of assessed settlements, **a large number of shelters had been reportedly destroyed or severely damaged** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>6</sup> In **50%** of assessed settlements, **none of the destroyed shelters have reportedly been repaired**.

### WATER, HYGIENE & SANITATION

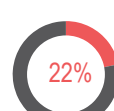
**Top 3 reported water sources used by most residents** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3</sup>

- |                                      |     |             |
|--------------------------------------|-----|-------------|
| 1. Well pump / hand pump (private)   | 58% | <div></div> |
| 2. Spring, well or kariz (protected) | 19% | <div></div> |
| 3. Well pump / hand pump (public)    | 14% | <div></div> |

% of assessed settlements in which KIs reported **most people were not able to access soap in the market** in the 3 months prior to data collection:



% of assessed settlements in which KIs reported **most people did not have access to a functional latrine facility**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:



### ACCOUNTABILITY TO AFFECTED POPULATION

In **81%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported that **at least one resident had received assistance** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

**Top 3 reported types of assistance received** in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>2,7</sup>

- |                             |      |             |
|-----------------------------|------|-------------|
| 1. Food (In-kind)           | 100% | <div></div> |
| 2. WASH (In-kind)           | 62%  | <div></div> |
| 3. Shelter or NFI (In-kind) | 28%  | <div></div> |

In **89%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **radio** as the **most preferred means of obtaining information** in the 3 months prior to data collection.



# of assessed settlements:  
**40 out of 159**

### ★ PRIORITY NEEDS

**Top 3 reported priority needs** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>1</sup>

1. Healthcare	100%	<div></div>
2. Seed or other agricultural input	90%	<div></div>
3. Education for children under 18	45%	<div></div>

### ➔ EVENT / SHOCK & DISPLACEMENT

#### Event / Shock

% of assessed settlements **reportedly impacted by event or shock**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>2</sup>

Active conflict or violence	88%	<div></div>
COVID-19	80%	<div></div>
Flood / heavy rain	15%	<div></div>
Heavy snow / avalanche	0%	<div></div>
Insect / locust	0%	<div></div>
Drought / precipitation deficit	0%	<div></div>
Earthquake	0%	<div></div>
None of the above	0%	<div></div>

#### Displacement

In **43%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **at least one household had reportedly been displaced due to an event or shock** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>3</sup>

% of assessed settlements **by estimated prevalence of IDP and return-ee households that had reportedly arrived** in the 3 months prior to data collection:



1) Three options maximum could be selected.  
2) Multiple options could be selected.  
3) In those settlements reportedly impacted by an event or a shock in the 3 months prior to data collection.  
4) In those settlements where the presence of areas that women and children avoid due to security reasons was reported.

### 🛡️ PROTECTION

#### Protection incidents

% of assessed settlements by **reported protection incidents that have affected men, women, and children**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>2</sup>

	Men	Women	Children
Assaulted with a weapon	3%	0%	0%
Assaulted without a weapon	50%	0%	0%
Hindered to move freely	0%	0%	0%
Verbally threatened or intimidated	58%	0%	13%
None of the above	15%	53%	88%

In **0%** of assessed settlements, **at least one health care worker had reportedly been affected by a protection incident** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

#### Child work and marriage

% of assessed settlements in which **at least one child under the age of 16 had reportedly been working** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

Boys

100%

Girls

0%

In **3%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **at least one girl under the age of 16 had been married** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

#### Gender-Based Violence

In **95%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported the **presence of areas in and around the settlement that women and children avoid due to security reasons** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

**Top 3 reported areas that women and children avoid due to security reasons** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>2,4</sup>

1. Markets	92%	<div></div>
2. Roads	87%	<div></div>
3. No other areas reported		

#### Explosive hazards

In **10%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported the **presence of explosive hazards in or within 5km of the settlement** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

## LIVELIHOODS AND IMPACT

### Livelihoods

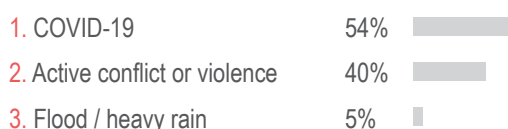
**Top 3 reported main sources of income** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>1</sup>



### Impact on farming

In **24%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **more than a quarter of households experienced a large decrease in the volume of their production** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>2,3</sup>

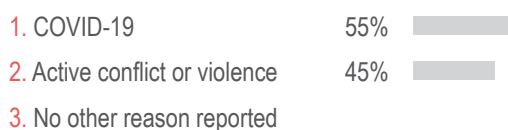
**Top 3 reported reasons that households experienced a large decrease in the volume of their production** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>4</sup>



### Impact on livestock

In **21%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **more than a quarter of households experienced a large decrease in the number of livestock owned**, in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>2</sup>

**Top 3 reported reasons that households experienced a large decrease in the number of livestock owned** in assessed settlements in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>4</sup>



### Impact on employment

In **0%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **more than a quarter of households experienced a large decrease in availability of work** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>2</sup>

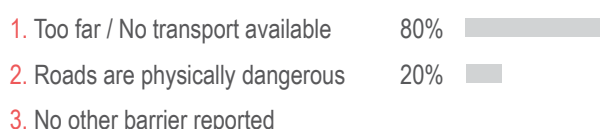
**Top 3 reported reasons that households experienced a large decrease in availability of work** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>4</sup>

1. No large decrease reported
2. No large decrease reported
3. No large decrease reported

## ACCESS TO MARKET

In **23%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **most residents did not have access to a market with NFI and winterization materials accessible within a one hour walking distance** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

In those settlements, **the most commonly reported reasons for no market access were:**<sup>1</sup>



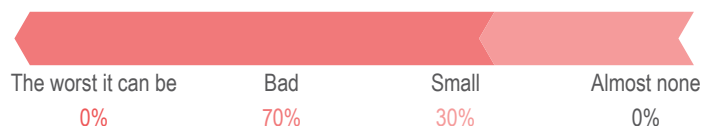
In **100%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **an increase in the price of staple food** in the settlement in the 3 months prior to data collection.

## FOOD SECURITY AND COPING STRATEGIES

### Food security

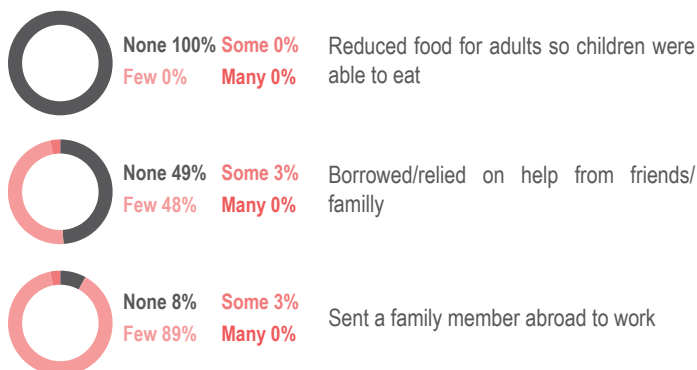
In **0%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported that **most residents were not able to access enough food to meet daily needs** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

**% of assessed settlements by reported level of hunger for most residents, in the 3 months prior to data collection:**<sup>5</sup>



### Coping strategies

**% of assessed settlements in which KIs reported no, few, some, or many households were engaging in the following coping strategies when food or money to buy food was not available** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>6</sup>



- 1) Only one option could be selected.
- 2) In those settlements reporting farming, livestock or employment as one of the 3 main income sources in the settlement.
- 3) A large decrease means a decrease of 50% or more of the volume of the production.
- 4) In settlements where at least one household reportedly experienced a decrease in the volume of production, number of livestock owned or availability of work.
- 5) Almost none: almost no hunger; small: hunger is small, strategies are available to cope with the reduced access to food; bad: hunger is bad, limited options to cope with the reduced access to food; worst: hunger is the worst it can be, it caused many deaths
- 6) Few (1-25%); Some (26-50%); Many (more than 50%)



### ACCESS TO BASIC SERVICES

#### Health

In **10%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **most people did not have access to a comprehensive health facility in or next to the settlement** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

**Top 2 reported types of comprehensive health facilities** accessible from assessed settlements:

- |                             |     |             |
|-----------------------------|-----|-------------|
| 1. Public clinic (BHC, CHC) | 80% | <div></div> |
| 2. Private hospital         | 5%  | <div></div> |

**Top 3 reported barriers to health services access**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>1,2</sup>

- |   |     |             |
|---|-----|-------------|
| 1. Insufficient female medical staff    | 94% | <div></div> |
| 2. Unable to reach (transport issues)   | 92% | <div></div> |
| 3. Cost of services / medicine too high | 28% | <div></div> |

% of assessed settlements in which KIs reported **most residents did not have access to medicine**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:



#### Nutrition

In **20%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **they were not aware of the presence of a nutrition facility in the area**. In areas where a nutrition facility was reported, **0%** of KIs reported **most residents were not able to access the facility** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

**Top 3 reported barriers to nutrition treatment services access**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>1,2</sup>

1. No barrier reported
2. No barrier reported
3. No barrier reported

#### Education

In **5%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **the absence of government schools accessible to most children in the settlement** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

In **0%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **the absence of religious schools accessible to most children in the settlement** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

1) In those settlements where the presence of a facility was reported.  
2) Multiple options could be selected.  
3) Only one option could be selected.  
4) Emergency shelters built by NGOs (tents, huts, kodai, kapa) ; Open space or makeshift shelter (tents, huts, kodai, kapa) ; Collective center (building not intended for living) ; Transitional shelter built by NGOs (pakhsa, bricks) ; Permanent shelter with poor materials (pakhsa, sun-dried bricks) ; Permanent shelter with robust materials (fired-bricks, concrete, stone).  
5) Overcrowding (more than 4 persons in a single room) ; Substandard accommodation (no proper roof, doors, walls or windows).  
6) A large number means more than 25% of the shelters in the settlement.  
7) In those settlements which reportedly had received assistance in the 3 months prior to data collection.

### SHELTER

**Top 3 reported shelter types used by most residents** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3,4</sup>

- |                                   |     |             |
|-----------------------------------|-----|-------------|
| 1. Transitional shelter           | 98% | <div></div> |
| 2. Unfinished shelter (house)     | 2%  | <div></div> |
| 3. No other shelter type reported |     |             |

**Top 3 reported shelter-related concerns among residents** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>2,5</sup>

- |                                       |      |             |
|---------------------------------------|------|-------------|
| 1. Leaks during light or heavy rain   | 100% | <div></div> |
| 2. Overcrowding                       | 92%  | <div></div> |
| 3. No private space for women / girls | 68%  | <div></div> |

In **0%** of assessed settlements, a large number of shelters had been **reportedly destroyed or severely damaged** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>6</sup> In **92%** of assessed settlements, **none of the destroyed shelters have reportedly been repaired**.

### WATER, HYGIENE & SANITATION

**Top 3 reported water sources used by most residents** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3</sup>

- |  |     |             |
|--|-----|-------------|
| 1. Spring, well or kariz (unprotected) | 65% | <div></div> |
| 2. Well pump / hand pump (public)      | 18% | <div></div> |
| 3. Spring, well or kariz (protected)   | 10% | <div></div> |

% of assessed settlements in which KIs reported **most people were not able to access soap in the market** in the 3 months prior to data collection:



% of assessed settlements in which KIs reported **most people did not have access to a functional latrine facility**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:



### ACCOUNTABILITY TO AFFECTED POPULATION

In **85%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported that **at least one resident had received assistance** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

**Top 3 reported types of assistance received** in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>2,7</sup>

- |                                 |      |             |
|---------------------------------|------|-------------|
| 1. Food (In-kind)               | 100% | <div></div> |
| 2. Shelter or NFI (In-kind)     | 74%  | <div></div> |
| 3. No other assistance reported |      |             |

In **100%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **radio** as the **most preferred means of obtaining information** in the 3 months prior to data collection.



# of assessed settlements:  
**30 out of 139**

### ★ PRIORITY NEEDS

Top 3 reported priority needs in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>1</sup>

1. Food	100%	<div></div>
2. Seed or other agricultural input	93%	<div></div>
3. Education for children under 18	83%	<div></div>

### ➔ EVENT / SHOCK & DISPLACEMENT

#### Event / Shock

% of assessed settlements reportedly impacted by event or shock, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>2</sup>

Active conflict or violence	80%	<div></div>
COVID-19	80%	<div></div>
Flood / heavy rain	7%	<div></div>
Drought / precipitation deficit	3%	<div></div>
Heavy snow / avalanche	0%	<div></div>
Insect / locust	0%	<div></div>
Earthquake	0%	<div></div>
None of the above	0%	<div></div>

#### Displacement

In **53%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **at least one household had reportedly been displaced due to an event or shock** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>3</sup>

% of assessed settlements by estimated prevalence of IDP and return-ee households that had reportedly arrived in the 3 months prior to data collection:



1) Three options maximum could be selected.  
2) Multiple options could be selected.  
3) In those settlements reportedly impacted by an event or a shock in the 3 months prior to data collection.  
4) In those settlements where the presence of areas that women and children avoid due to security reasons was reported.

### 🛡️ PROTECTION

#### Protection incidents

% of assessed settlements by **reported protection incidents that have affected men, women, and children**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>2</sup>

	Men	Women	Children
Assaulted with a weapon	0%	0%	0%
Assaulted without a weapon	0%	0%	0%
Hindered to move freely	0%	0%	0%
Verbally threatened or intimidated	0%	0%	0%
None of the above	27%	27%	27%

In **0%** of assessed settlements, **at least one health care worker had reportedly been affected by a protection incident** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

#### Child work and marriage

% of assessed settlements in which **at least one child under the age of 16 had reportedly been working** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

Boys

100%

Girls

100%

In **0%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **at least one girl under the age of 16 had been married** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

#### Gender-Based Violence

In **0%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported the **presence of areas in and around the settlement that women and children avoid due to security reasons** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

Top 3 reported areas that women and children avoid due to security reasons in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>2,4</sup>

1. No areas reported
2. No areas reported
3. No areas reported

#### Explosive hazards

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

## LIVELIHOODS AND IMPACT

### Livelihoods

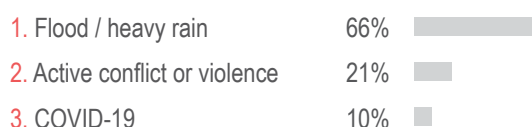
**Top 3 reported main sources of income** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>1</sup>



### Impact on farming

In **3%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **more than a quarter of households experienced a large decrease in the volume of their production** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>2,3</sup>

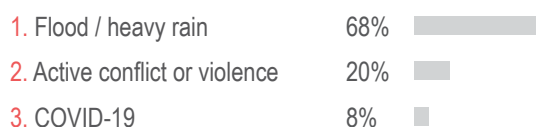
**Top 3 reported reasons that households experienced a large decrease in the volume of their production** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>4</sup>



### Impact on livestock

In **0%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **more than a quarter of households experienced a large decrease in the number of livestock owned**, in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>2</sup>

**Top 3 reported reasons that households experienced a large decrease in the number of livestock owned** in assessed settlements in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>4</sup>



### Impact on employment

In **0%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **more than a quarter of households experienced a large decrease in availability of work** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>2</sup>

**Top 3 reported reasons that households experienced a large decrease in availability of work** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>4</sup>

1. No large decrease reported
2. No large decrease reported
3. No large decrease reported

## ACCESS TO MARKET

In **3%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **most residents did not have access to a market with NFI and winterization materials accessible within a one hour walking distance** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

In those settlements, **the most commonly reported reasons for no market access** were:<sup>1</sup>

1. Too far / No transport available 100%
2. No other barrier reported
3. No other barrier reported

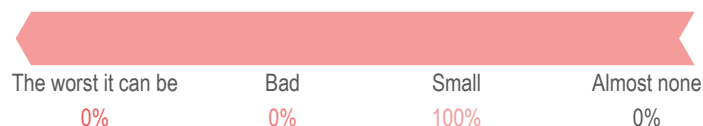
In **100%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **an increase in the price of staple food** in the settlement in the 3 months prior to data collection.

## FOOD SECURITY AND COPING STRATEGIES

### Food security

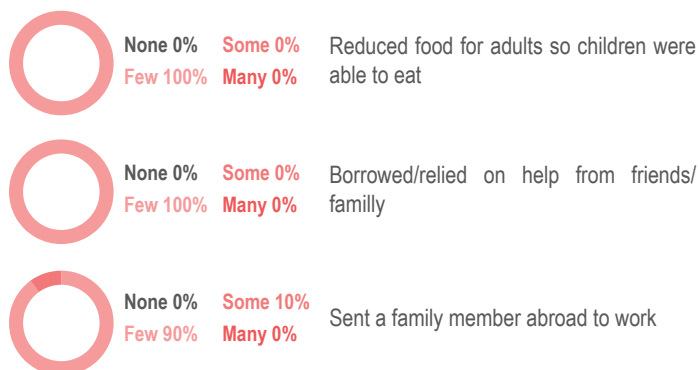
In **0%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported that **most residents were not able to access enough food to meet daily needs** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

% of assessed settlements by reported **level of hunger for most residents**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>5</sup>



### Coping strategies

% of assessed settlements in which KIs reported no, few, some, or many households **were engaging in the following coping strategies when food or money to buy food was not available** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>6</sup>



- 1) Only one option could be selected.
- 2) In those settlements reporting farming, livestock or employment as one of the 3 main income sources in the settlement.
- 3) A large decrease means a decrease of 50% or more of the volume of the production.
- 4) In settlements where at least one household reportedly experienced a decrease in the volume of production, number of livestock owned or availability of work.
- 5) Almost none: almost no hunger; small: hunger is small, strategies are available to cope with the reduced access to food; bad: hunger is bad, limited options to cope with the reduced access to food; worst: hunger is the worst it can be, it caused many deaths
- 6) Few (1-25%); Some (26-50%); Many (more than 50%)

### ACCESS TO BASIC SERVICES

#### Health

In **17%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **most people did not have access to a comprehensive health facility in or next to the settlement** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

**Top 2 reported types of comprehensive health facilities** accessible from assessed settlements:

1. Public hospital 57%
2. Private hospital 23%

**Top 3 reported barriers to health services access**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>1,2</sup>

1. Cost of services / medicine too high 100%
2. Insufficient female medical staff 100%
3. Fear of COVID in facilities/of stigma 56%

% of assessed settlements in which KIs reported **most residents did not have access to medicine**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:



#### Nutrition

In **100%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **they were not aware of the presence of a nutrition facility in the area**. In areas where a nutrition facility was reported, **0%** of KIs reported **most residents were not able to access the facility** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

**Top 3 reported barriers to nutrition treatment services access**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>1,2</sup>

1. No facility reported
2. No facility reported
3. No facility reported

#### Education

In **10%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **the absence of government schools accessible to most children in the settlement** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

In **0%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **the absence of religious schools accessible to most children in the settlement** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

1) In those settlements where the presence of a facility was reported.  
2) Multiple options could be selected.  
3) Only one option could be selected.  
4) Emergency shelters built by NGOs (tents, huts, kodai, kapa) ; Open space or makeshift shelter (tents, huts, kodai, kapa) ; Collective center (building not intended for living) ; Transitional shelter build by NGOs (pakhsa, bricks) ; Permanent shelter with poor materials (pakhsa, sun-dried bricks) ; Permanent shelter with robust materials (fired-bricks, concrete, stone).  
5) Overcrowding (more than 4 persons in a single room) ; Substandard accommodation (no proper roof, doors, walls or windows).  
6) A large number means more than 25% of the shelters in the settlement.  
7) In those settlements which reportedly had received assistance in the 3 months prior to data collection.

### SHELTER

**Top 3 reported shelter types used by most residents** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3,4</sup>

1. Permanent shelter (poor materials) 73%
2. Transitional shelter 27%
3. No other shelter type reported

**Top 3 reported shelter-related concerns among residents** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>2,5</sup>

1. No insulation / heating 100%
2. Leaks during light or heavy rain 100%
3. Overcrowding 93%

In **0%** of assessed settlements, a large number of shelters had been **reportedly destroyed or severely damaged** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>6</sup> In **0%** of assessed settlements, **none of the destroyed shelters have reportedly been repaired**.

### WATER, HYGIENE & SANITATION

**Top 3 reported water sources used by most residents** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3</sup>

1. Well pump / hand pump (private) 80%
2. Spring, well or kariz (unprotected) 20%
3. No other water source reported

% of assessed settlements in which KIs reported **most people were not able to access soap in the market** in the 3 months prior to data collection:



% of assessed settlements in which KIs reported **most people did not have access to a functional latrine facility**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:



### ACCOUNTABILITY TO AFFECTED POPULATION

In **3%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported that **at least one resident had received assistance** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

**Top 3 reported types of assistance received** in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>2,7</sup>

1. Education (In-kind) 100%
2. Food (In-kind) 100%
3. No other assistance reported

In **97%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **face-to-face communication as the most preferred means of obtaining information** in the 3 months prior to data collection.





# of assessed settlements:  
**26 out of 127**

### ★ PRIORITY NEEDS

Top 3 reported priority needs in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>1</sup>

1. Food	92%	<div></div>
2. Healthcare	65%	<div></div>
3. Protection	46%	<div></div>

### ➔ EVENT / SHOCK & DISPLACEMENT

#### Event / Shock

% of assessed settlements reportedly impacted by event or shock, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>2</sup>

Active conflict or violence	81%	<div></div>
COVID-19	12%	<div></div>
Drought / precipitation deficit	38%	<div></div>
Flood / heavy rain	4%	<div></div>
Heavy snow / avalanche	0%	<div></div>
Insect / locust	0%	<div></div>
Earthquake	0%	<div></div>
None of the above	0%	<div></div>

#### Displacement

In **35%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **at least one household had reportedly been displaced due to an event or shock** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>3</sup>

% of assessed settlements by estimated prevalence of IDP and return-ee households that had reportedly arrived in the 3 months prior to data collection:



1) Three options maximum could be selected.  
2) Multiple options could be selected.  
3) In those settlements reportedly impacted by an event or a shock in the 3 months prior to data collection.  
4) In those settlements where the presence of areas that women and children avoid due to security reasons was reported.

### 🛡️ PROTECTION

#### Protection incidents

% of assessed settlements by **reported protection incidents that have affected men, women, and children**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>2</sup>

	Men	Women	Children
Assaulted with a weapon	23%	0%	0%
Assaulted without a weapon	69%	4%	8%
Hindered to move freely	8%	0%	0%
Verbally threatened or intimidated	92%	23%	19%
None of the above	4%	35%	50%

In **27%** of assessed settlements, **at least one health care worker had reportedly been affected by a protection incident** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

#### Child work and marriage

% of assessed settlements in which **at least one child under the age of 16 had reportedly been working** in the 3 months prior to data collection.



In **8%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **at least one girl under the age of 16 had been married** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

#### Gender-Based Violence

In **50%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported the **presence of areas in and around the settlement that women and children avoid due to security reasons** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

Top 3 reported areas that women and children avoid due to security reasons in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>2,4</sup>

1. Roads	100%	<div></div>
2. Areas away from settlement center	92%	<div></div>
3. Health facilities	38%	<div></div>

#### Explosive hazards

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

## LIVELIHOODS AND IMPACT

### Livelihoods

**Top 3 reported main sources of income** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>1</sup>

1. Small business	54%	<div></div>
2. Farming	46%	<div></div>
3. No other main source reported		

### Impact on farming

In **20%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **more than a quarter of households experienced a large decrease in the volume of their production** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>2,3</sup>

**Top 3 reported reasons that households experienced a large decrease in the volume of their production** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>4</sup>

1. Drought / precipitation deficit	59%	<div></div>
2. Active conflict or violence	32%	<div></div>
3. COVID-19	9%	<div></div>

### Impact on livestock

In **0%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **more than a quarter of households experienced a large decrease in the number of livestock owned**, in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>2</sup>

**Top 3 reported reasons that households experienced a large decrease in the number of livestock owned** in assessed settlements in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>4</sup>

1. Drought / precipitation deficit	53%	<div></div>
2. Active conflict or violence	47%	<div></div>
3. No other reason reported		

### Impact on employment

In **43%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **more than a quarter of households experienced a large decrease in availability of work** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>2</sup>

**Top 3 reported reasons that households experienced a large decrease in availability of work** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>4</sup>

1. Drought / precipitation deficit	71%	<div></div>
2. Active conflict or violence	14%	<div></div>
3. COVID-19	14%	<div></div>

## ACCESS TO MARKET

In **0%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **most residents did not have access to a market with NFI and winterization materials accessible within a one hour walking distance** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

In those settlements, **the most commonly reported reasons for no market access** were:<sup>1</sup>

1. No barrier reported
2. No barrier reported
3. No barrier reported

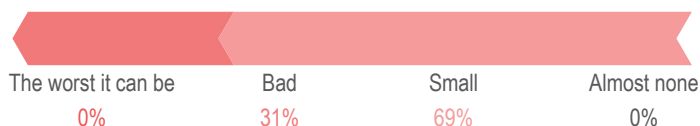
In **100%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **an increase in the price of staple food** in the settlement in the 3 months prior to data collection.

## FOOD SECURITY AND COPING STRATEGIES

### Food security

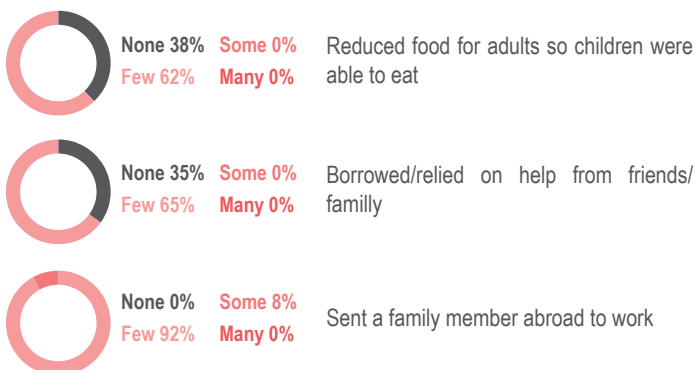
In **0%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported that **most residents were not able to access enough food to meet daily needs** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

% of assessed settlements by reported **level of hunger for most residents**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>5</sup>



### Coping strategies

% of assessed settlements in which KIs reported no, few, some, or many households **were engaging in the following coping strategies when food or money to buy food was not available** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>6</sup>



- 1) Only one option could be selected.
- 2) In those settlements reporting farming, livestock or employment as one of the 3 main income sources in the settlement.
- 3) A large decrease means a decrease of 50% or more of the volume of the production.
- 4) In settlements where at least one household reportedly experienced a decrease in the volume of production, number of livestock owned or availability of work.
- 5) Almost none: almost no hunger; small: hunger is small, strategies are available to cope with the reduced access to food; bad: hunger is bad, limited options to cope with the reduced access to food; worst: hunger is the worst it can be, it caused many deaths
- 6) Few (1-25%); Some (26-50%); Many (more than 50%)

### ACCESS TO BASIC SERVICES

#### Health

In **0%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **most people did not have access to a comprehensive health facility in or next to the settlement** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

**Top 2 reported types of comprehensive health facilities** accessible from assessed settlements:

1. Public clinic (BHC, CHC) 54%
2. Public hospital 46%

**Top 3 reported barriers to health services access**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>1,2</sup>

1. Cost of services / medicine too high 96%
2. Unable to reach (transport issues) 73%
3. Roads / presence at facilities unsafe 50%

% of assessed settlements in which KIs reported **most residents did not have access to medicine**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:

0%

#### Nutrition

In **0%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **they were not aware of the presence of a nutrition facility in the area**. In areas where a nutrition facility was reported, **0%** of KIs reported **most residents were not able to access the facility** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

**Top 3 reported barriers to nutrition treatment services access**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>1,2</sup>

1. No barrier reported
2. No barrier reported
3. No barrier reported

#### Education

In **0%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **the absence of government schools accessible to most children in the settlement** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

In **0%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **the absence of religious schools accessible to most children in the settlement** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

1) In those settlements where the presence of a facility was reported.  
2) Multiple options could be selected.  
3) Only one option could be selected.  
4) Emergency shelters built by NGOs (tents, huts, kodai, kapa) ; Open space or makeshift shelter (tents, huts, kodai, kapa) ; Collective center (building not intended for living) ; Transitional shelter build by NGOs (pakhsa, bricks) ; Permanent shelter with poor materials (pakhsa, sun-dried bricks) ; Permanent shelter with robust materials (fired-bricks, concrete, stone).  
5) Overcrowding (more than 4 persons in a single room) ; Substandard accommodation (no proper roof, doors, walls or windows).  
6) A large number means more than 25% of the shelters in the settlement.  
7) In those settlements which reportedly had received assistance in the 3 months prior to data collection.

### SHELTER

**Top 3 reported shelter types used by most residents** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3,4</sup>

1. Transitional shelter 100%
2. No other shelter type reported
3. No other shelter type reported

**Top 3 reported shelter-related concerns among residents** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>2,5</sup>

1. No insulation / heating 96%
2. Leaks during light or heavy rain 65%
3. Substandard accommodation 27%

In **0%** of assessed settlements, a **large number of shelters had been reportedly destroyed or severely damaged** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>6</sup> In **0%** of assessed settlements, **none of the destroyed shelters have reportedly been repaired**.

### WATER, HYGIENE & SANITATION

**Top 3 reported water sources used by most residents** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3</sup>

1. Well pump / hand pump (private) 100%
2. No other water source reported
3. No other water source reported

% of assessed settlements in which KIs reported **most people were not able to access soap in the market** in the 3 months prior to data collection:

0%

% of assessed settlements in which KIs reported **most people did not have access to a functional latrine facility**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:

0%

### ACCOUNTABILITY TO AFFECTED POPULATION

In **0%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported that **at least one resident had received assistance** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

**Top 3 reported types of assistance received** in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>2,7</sup>

1. No assistance reported
2. No assistance reported
3. No assistance reported

In **50%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **face-to-face communication as the most preferred means of obtaining information** in the 3 months prior to data collection.



# of assessed settlements:  
**26 out of 154**

### ★ PRIORITY NEEDS

Top 3 reported priority needs in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>1</sup>

1. Shelter / Housing	81%	<div></div>
2. Drinking water	19%	<div></div>
3. Food	15%	<div></div>

### ➔ EVENT / SHOCK & DISPLACEMENT

#### Event / Shock

% of assessed settlements reportedly impacted by event or shock, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>2</sup>

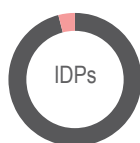
Active conflict or violence	4%	<div></div>
COVID-19	69%	<div></div>
Drought / precipitation deficit	0%	<div></div>
Heavy snow / avalanche	0%	<div></div>
Insect / locust	0%	<div></div>
Flood / heavy rain	0%	<div></div>
Earthquake	0%	<div></div>
None of the above	23%	<div></div>

#### Displacement

In 5% of assessed settlements, KIs reported at least one household had reportedly been displaced due to an event or shock in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>3</sup>

% of assessed settlements by estimated prevalence of IDP and returnee households that had reportedly arrived in the 3 months prior to data collection:

None 96%  
Few 4%  
Some 0%  
Many 0%



None 88%  
Few 8%  
Some 4%  
Many 0%



1) Three options maximum could be selected.  
2) Multiple options could be selected.  
3) In those settlements reportedly impacted by an event or a shock in the 3 months prior to data collection.  
4) In those settlements where the presence of areas that women and children avoid due to security reasons was reported.

### 🛡️ PROTECTION

#### Protection incidents

% of assessed settlements by reported protection incidents that have affected men, women, and children, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>2</sup>

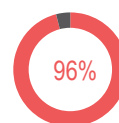
	Men	Women	Children
Assaulted with a weapon	0%	0%	0%
Assaulted without a weapon	4%	0%	0%
Hindered to move freely	0%	0%	0%
Verbally threatened or intimidated	0%	0%	0%
None of the above	77%	69%	65%

In 0% of assessed settlements, at least one health care worker had reportedly been affected by a protection incident in the 3 months prior to data collection.

#### Child work and marriage

% of assessed settlements in which at least one child under the age of 16 had reportedly been working in the 3 months prior to data collection.

Boys



Girls



In 27% of assessed settlements, KIs reported at least one girl under the age of 16 had been married in the 3 months prior to data collection.

#### Gender-Based Violence

In 0% of assessed settlements, KIs reported the presence of areas in and around the settlement that women and children avoid due to security reasons in the 3 months prior to data collection.

Top 3 reported areas that women and children avoid due to security reasons in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>2,4</sup>

1. No areas reported
2. No areas reported
3. No areas reported

#### Explosive hazards

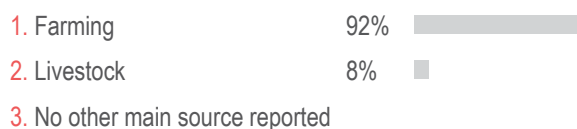
In 4% of assessed settlements, KIs reported the presence of explosive hazards in or within 5km of the settlement in the 3 months prior to data collection.



### LIVELIHOODS AND IMPACT

#### Livelihoods

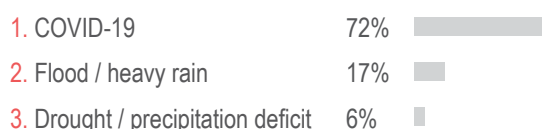
**Top 3 reported main sources of income** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>1</sup>



#### Impact on farming

In **0%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **more than a quarter of households experienced a large decrease in the volume of their production** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>2,3</sup>

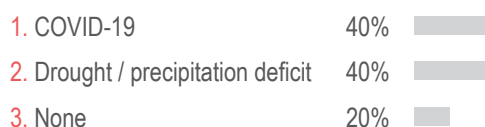
**Top 3 reported reasons that households experienced a large decrease in the volume of their production** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>4</sup>



#### Impact on livestock

In **0%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **more than a quarter of households experienced a large decrease in the number of livestock owned**, in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>2</sup>

**Top 3 reported reasons that households experienced a large decrease in the number of livestock owned** in assessed settlements in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>4</sup>



#### Impact on employment

In **0%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **more than a quarter of households experienced a large decrease in availability of work** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>2</sup>

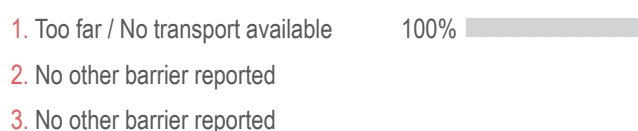
**Top 3 reported reasons that households experienced a large decrease in availability of work** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>4</sup>

1. No large decrease reported
2. No large decrease reported
3. No large decrease reported

### ACCESS TO MARKET

In **8%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **most residents did not have access to a market with NFI and winterization materials accessible within a one hour walking distance** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

In those settlements, **the most commonly reported reasons for no market access** were:<sup>1</sup>



In **81%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **an increase in the price of staple food** in the settlement in the 3 months prior to data collection.

### FOOD SECURITY AND COPING STRATEGIES

#### Food security

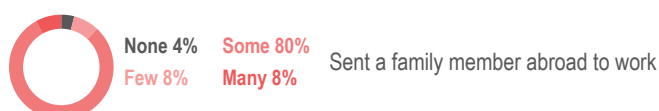
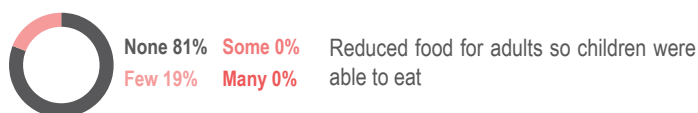
In **19%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported that **most residents were not able to access enough food to meet daily needs** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

% of assessed settlements by reported **level of hunger for most residents**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>5</sup>



#### Coping strategies

% of assessed settlements in which KIs reported no, few, some, or many households **were engaging in the following coping strategies when food or money to buy food was not available** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>6</sup>



- 1) Only one option could be selected.
- 2) In those settlements reporting farming, livestock or employment as one of the 3 main income sources in the settlement.
- 3) A large decrease means a decrease of 50% or more of the volume of the production.
- 4) In settlements where at least one household reportedly experienced a decrease in the volume of production, number of livestock owned or availability of work.
- 5) Almost none: almost no hunger; small: hunger is small, strategies are available to cope with the reduced access to food; bad: hunger is bad, limited options to cope with the reduced access to food; worst: hunger is the worst it can be, it caused many deaths
- 6) Few (1-25%); Some (26-50%); Many (more than 50%)

### ACCESS TO BASIC SERVICES

#### Health

In **0%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **most people did not have access to a comprehensive health facility in or next to the settlement** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

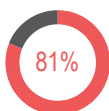
**Top 2 reported types of comprehensive health facilities** accessible from assessed settlements:

- |                     |     |             |
|---------------------|-----|-------------|
| 1. Private hospital | 89% | <div></div> |
| 2. Private clinic   | 12% | <div></div> |

**Top 3 reported barriers to health services access**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>1,2</sup>

- |   |     |             |
|---|-----|-------------|
| 1. Unable to reach (transport issues)   | 65% | <div></div> |
| 2. Cost of services / medicine too high | 31% | <div></div> |
| 3. Insufficient female medical staff    | 8%  | <div></div> |

% of assessed settlements in which KIs reported **most residents did not have access to medicine**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:



#### Nutrition

In **69%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **they were not aware of the presence of a nutrition facility in the area**. In areas where a nutrition facility was reported, **0%** of KIs reported **most residents were not able to access the facility** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

**Top 3 reported barriers to nutrition treatment services access**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>1,2</sup>

1. No barrier reported
2. No barrier reported
3. No barrier reported

#### Education

In **89%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **the absence of government schools accessible to most children in the settlement** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

In **100%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **the absence of religious schools accessible to most children in the settlement** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

1) In those settlements where the presence of a facility was reported.  
2) Multiple options could be selected.  
3) Only one option could be selected.  
4) Emergency shelters built by NGOs (tents, huts, kodai, kapa) ; Open space or makeshift shelter (tents, huts, kodai, kapa) ; Collective center (building not intended for living) ; Transitional shelter build by NGOs (pakhsa, bricks) ; Permanent shelter with poor materials (pakhsa, sun-dried bricks) ; Permanent shelter with robust materials (fired-bricks, concrete, stone).  
5) Overcrowding (more than 4 persons in a single room) ; Substandard accommodation (no proper roof, doors, walls or windows).  
6) A large number means more than 25% of the shelters in the settlement.  
7) In those settlements which reportedly had received assistance in the 3 months prior to data collection.

### SHELTER

**Top 3 reported shelter types used by most residents** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3,4</sup>

- |   |     |             |
|---|-----|-------------|
| 1. Transitional shelter                 | 88% | <div></div> |
| 2. Permanent shelter (poor materials)   | 8%  | <div></div> |
| 3. Permanent shelter (robust materials) | 4%  | <div></div> |

**Top 3 reported shelter-related concerns among residents** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>2,5</sup>

- |                                     |     |             |
|-------------------------------------|-----|-------------|
| 1. Leaks during light or heavy rain | 85% | <div></div> |
| 2. No insulation / heating          | 73% | <div></div> |
| 3. Overcrowding                     | 23% | <div></div> |

In **0%** of assessed settlements, a **large number of shelters had been reportedly destroyed or severely damaged** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>6</sup> In **100%** of assessed settlements, **none of the destroyed shelters have reportedly been repaired**.

### WATER, HYGIENE & SANITATION

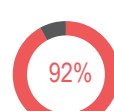
**Top 3 reported water sources used by most residents** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3</sup>

- |                                      |     |             |
|--------------------------------------|-----|-------------|
| 1. Well pump / hand pump (public)    | 73% | <div></div> |
| 2. Spring, well or kariz (protected) | 12% | <div></div> |
| 3. Well pump / hand pump (private)   | 8%  | <div></div> |

% of assessed settlements in which KIs reported **most people were not able to access soap in the market** in the 3 months prior to data collection:



% of assessed settlements in which KIs reported **most people did not have access to a functional latrine facility**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:



### ACCOUNTABILITY TO AFFECTED POPULATION

In **0%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported that **at least one resident had received assistance** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

**Top 3 reported types of assistance received** in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>2,7</sup>

1. No assistance reported
2. No assistance reported
3. No assistance reported

In **88%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **face-to-face communication as the most preferred means of obtaining information** in the 3 months prior to data collection.



# of assessed settlements:  
**21 out of 187**

### ★ PRIORITY NEEDS

**Top 3 reported priority needs** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>1</sup>

1. Education for children under 18	95%	<div></div>
2. Healthcare	95%	<div></div>
3. Information regarding risks	52%	<div></div>

### ➔ EVENT / SHOCK & DISPLACEMENT

#### Event / Shock

% of assessed settlements **reportedly impacted by event or shock**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>2</sup>

Active conflict or violence	76%	<div></div>
COVID-19	0%	<div></div>
Flood / heavy rain	100%	<div></div>
Earthquake	33%	<div></div>
Drought / precipitation deficit	0%	<div></div>
Insect / locust	0%	<div></div>
Heavy snow / avalanche	0%	<div></div>
None of the above	0%	<div></div>

#### Displacement

In **5%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **at least one household had reportedly been displaced due to an event or shock** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>3</sup>

% of assessed settlements **by estimated prevalence of IDP and returnee households that had reportedly arrived** in the 3 months prior to data collection:



1) Three options maximum could be selected.  
2) Multiple options could be selected.  
3) In those settlements reportedly impacted by an event or a shock in the 3 months prior to data collection.  
4) In those settlements where the presence of areas that women and children avoid due to security reasons was reported.

### 🛡️ PROTECTION

#### Protection incidents

% of assessed settlements by **reported protection incidents that have affected men, women, and children**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>2</sup>

	Men	Women	Children
Assaulted with a weapon	0%	0%	0%
Assaulted without a weapon	86%	0%	81%
Hindered to move freely	5%	5%	0%
Verbally threatened or intimidated	86%	10%	86%
None of the above	14%	91%	14%

In **13%** of assessed settlements, **at least one health care worker had reportedly been affected by a protection incident** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

#### Child work and marriage

% of assessed settlements in which **at least one child under the age of 16 had reportedly been working** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

Boys

100%

Girls

91%

In **95%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **at least one girl under the age of 16 had been married** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

#### Gender-Based Violence

In **10%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported the **presence of areas in and around the settlement that women and children avoid due to security reasons** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

**Top 3 reported areas that women and children avoid due to security reasons** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>2,4</sup>

1. Areas away from settlement center	100%	<div></div>
2. Roads	100%	<div></div>
3. No other areas reported		

#### Explosive hazards

In **14%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported the **presence of explosive hazards in or within 5km of the settlement** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

## LIVELIHOODS AND IMPACT

### Livelihoods

**Top 3 reported main sources of income** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>1</sup>



### Impact on farming

In **81%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **more than a quarter of households experienced a large decrease in the volume of their production** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>2,3</sup>

**Top 3 reported reasons that households experienced a large decrease in the volume of their production** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>4</sup>



### Impact on livestock

In **91%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **more than a quarter of households experienced a large decrease in the number of livestock owned**, in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>2</sup>

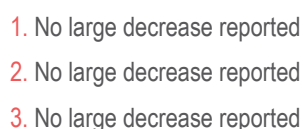
**Top 3 reported reasons that households experienced a large decrease in the number of livestock owned** in assessed settlements in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>4</sup>



### Impact on employment

In **0%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **more than a quarter of households experienced a large decrease in availability of work** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>2</sup>

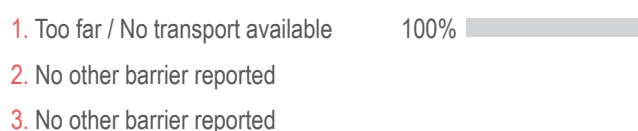
**Top 3 reported reasons that households experienced a large decrease in availability of work** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>4</sup>



## ACCESS TO MARKET

In **10%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **most residents did not have access to a market with NFI and winterization materials accessible within a one hour walking distance** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

In those settlements, **the most commonly reported reasons for no market access** were:<sup>1</sup>



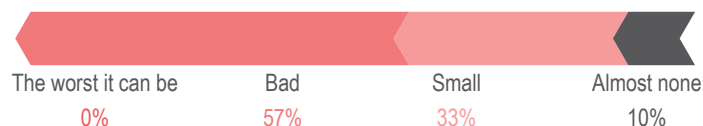
In **100%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **an increase in the price of staple food** in the settlement in the 3 months prior to data collection.

## FOOD SECURITY AND COPING STRATEGIES

### Food security

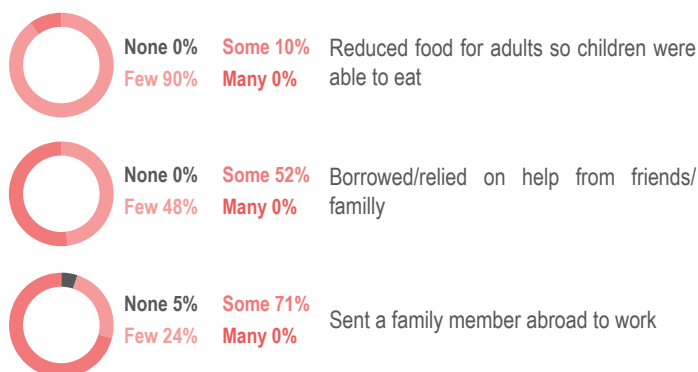
In **0%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported that **most residents were not able to access enough food to meet daily needs** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

% of assessed settlements by reported **level of hunger for most residents**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>5</sup>



### Coping strategies

% of assessed settlements in which KIs reported no, few, some, or many households **were engaging in the following coping strategies when food or money to buy food was not available** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>6</sup>



1) Only one option could be selected.  
2) In those settlements reporting farming, livestock or employment as one of the 3 main income sources in the settlement.  
3) A large decrease means a decrease of 50% or more of the volume of the production.  
4) In settlements where at least one household reportedly experienced a decrease in the volume of production, number of livestock owned or availability of work.  
5) Almost none: almost no hunger; small: hunger is small, strategies are available to cope with the reduced access to food; bad: hunger is bad, limited options to cope with the reduced access to food; worst: hunger is the worst it can be, it caused many deaths  
6) Few (1-25%); Some (26-50%); Many (more than 50%)



### ACCESS TO BASIC SERVICES

#### Health

In **29%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **most people did not have access to a comprehensive health facility in or next to the settlement** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

**Top 2 reported types of comprehensive health facilities** accessible from assessed settlements:

1. Public clinic (BHC, CHC) 43%
2. Public hospital 29%

**Top 3 reported barriers to health services access**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>1,2</sup>

1. Cost of services / medicine too high 100%
2. Insufficient female medical staff 80%
3. Unable to reach (transport issues) 47%

% of assessed settlements in which KIs reported **most residents did not have access to medicine**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:



#### Nutrition

In **76%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **they were not aware of the presence of a nutrition facility in the area**. In areas where a nutrition facility was reported, **60%** of KIs reported **most residents were not able to access the facility** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

**Top 3 reported barriers to nutrition treatment services access**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>1,2</sup>

1. Transportation is too expensive 67%
2. No health worker available 33%
3. No other barrier reported

#### Education

In **29%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **the absence of government schools accessible to most children in the settlement** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

In **29%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **the absence of religious schools accessible to most children in the settlement** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

1) In those settlements where the presence of a facility was reported.  
2) Multiple options could be selected.  
3) Only one option could be selected.  
4) Emergency shelters built by NGOs (tents, huts, kodai, kapa) ; Open space or makeshift shelter (tents, huts, kodai, kapa) ; Collective center (building not intended for living) ; Transitional shelter built by NGOs (pakhsa, bricks) ; Permanent shelter with poor materials (pakhsa, sun-dried bricks) ; Permanent shelter with robust materials (fired-bricks, concrete, stone).  
5) Overcrowding (more than 4 persons in a single room) ; Substandard accommodation (no proper roof, doors, walls or windows).  
6) A large number means more than 25% of the shelters in the settlement.  
7) In those settlements which reportedly had received assistance in the 3 months prior to data collection.

### SHELTER

**Top 3 reported shelter types used by most residents** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3,4</sup>

1. Transitional shelter 81%
2. Permanent shelter (poor materials) 14%
3. Emergency shelter built by NGOs 5%

**Top 3 reported shelter-related concerns among residents** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>2,5</sup>

1. Leaks during light or heavy rain 95%
2. Overcrowding 67%
3. No insulation / heating 52%

In **14%** of assessed settlements, a large number of shelters had been **reportedly destroyed or severely damaged** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>6</sup> In **0%** of assessed settlements, **none of the destroyed shelters have reportedly been repaired**.

### WATER, HYGIENE & SANITATION

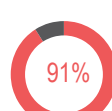
**Top 3 reported water sources used by most residents** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3</sup>

1. Well pump / hand pump (private) 95%
2. Spring, well or kariz (unprotected) 5%
3. No other water source reported

% of assessed settlements in which KIs reported **most people were not able to access soap in the market** in the 3 months prior to data collection:



% of assessed settlements in which KIs reported **most people did not have access to a functional latrine facility**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:



### ACCOUNTABILITY TO AFFECTED POPULATION

In **10%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported that **at least one resident had received assistance** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

**Top 3 reported types of assistance received** in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>2,7</sup>

1. Food (In-kind) 100%
2. Shelter or NFI (In-kind) 50%
3. Protection (In-kind) 50%

In **86%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **radio** as the **most preferred means of obtaining information** in the 3 months prior to data collection.



# of assessed settlements:  
**12 out of 60**

### ★ PRIORITY NEEDS

**Top 3 reported priority needs** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>1</sup>

1. Livelihood support / employment	75%	<div></div>
2. Education for children under 18	75%	<div></div>
3. Healthcare	58%	<div></div>

### ➔ EVENT / SHOCK & DISPLACEMENT

#### Event / Shock

% of assessed settlements **reportedly impacted by event or shock**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>2</sup>

Active conflict or violence	100%	<div></div>
COVID-19	100%	<div></div>
Earthquake	0%	<div></div>
Flood / heavy rain	0%	<div></div>
Drought / precipitation deficit	0%	<div></div>
Insect / locust	0%	<div></div>
Heavy snow / avalanche	0%	<div></div>
None of the above	0%	<div></div>

#### Displacement

In **0%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **at least one household had reportedly been displaced due to an event or shock** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>3</sup>

% of assessed settlements **by estimated prevalence of IDP and return-ee households that had reportedly arrived** in the 3 months prior to data collection:



1) Three options maximum could be selected.  
2) Multiple options could be selected.  
3) In those settlements reportedly impacted by an event or a shock in the 3 months prior to data collection.  
4) In those settlements where the presence of areas that women and children avoid due to security reasons was reported.

### 🛡️ PROTECTION

#### Protection incidents

% of assessed settlements by **reported protection incidents that have affected men, women, and children**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>2</sup>

	Men	Women	Children
Assaulted with a weapon	8%	0%	0%
Assaulted without a weapon	100%	100%	100%
Hindered to move freely	0%	100%	0%
Verbally threatened or intimidated	100%	100%	100%
None of the above	0%	0%	0%

In **75%** of assessed settlements, **at least one health care worker had reportedly been affected by a protection incident** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

#### Child work and marriage

% of assessed settlements in which **at least one child under the age of 16 had reportedly been working** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

Boys

100%

Girls

100%

In **0%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **at least one girl under the age of 16 had been married** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

#### Gender-Based Violence

In **100%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported the **presence of areas in and around the settlement that women and children avoid due to security reasons** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

**Top 3 reported areas that women and children avoid due to security reasons** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>2,4</sup>

1. Markets	100%	<div></div>
2. Roads	83%	<div></div>
3. Areas away from settlement center	8%	<div></div>

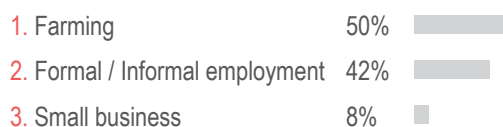
#### Explosive hazards

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

### LIVELIHOODS AND IMPACT

#### Livelihoods

**Top 3 reported main sources of income** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>1</sup>



#### Impact on farming

In **27%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **more than a quarter of households experienced a large decrease in the volume of their production** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>2,3</sup>

**Top 3 reported reasons that households experienced a large decrease in the volume of their production** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>4</sup>



#### Impact on livestock

In **36%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **more than a quarter of households experienced a large decrease in the number of livestock owned**, in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>2</sup>

**Top 3 reported reasons that households experienced a large decrease in the number of livestock owned** in assessed settlements in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>4</sup>



#### Impact on employment

In **78%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **more than a quarter of households experienced a large decrease in availability of work** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>2</sup>

**Top 3 reported reasons that households experienced a large decrease in availability of work** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>4</sup>



### ACCESS TO MARKET

In **0%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **most residents did not have access to a market with NFI and winterization materials accessible within a one hour walking distance** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

In those settlements, **the most commonly reported reasons for no market access** were:<sup>1</sup>

1. No barrier reported
2. No barrier reported
3. No barrier reported

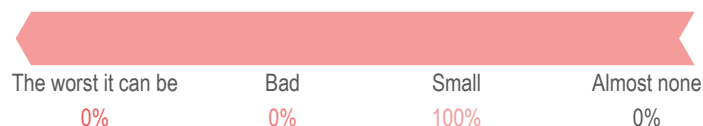
In **100%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **an increase in the price of staple food** in the settlement in the 3 months prior to data collection.

### FOOD SECURITY AND COPING STRATEGIES

#### Food security

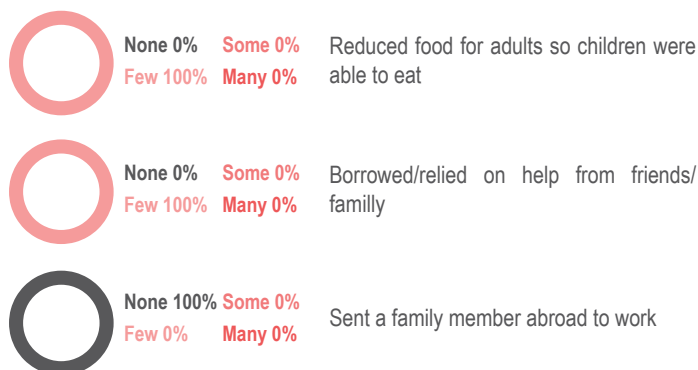
In **92%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported that **most residents were not able to access enough food to meet daily needs** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

% of assessed settlements by reported **level of hunger for most residents**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>5</sup>



#### Coping strategies

% of assessed settlements in which KIs reported no, few, some, or many households **were engaging in the following coping strategies when food or money to buy food was not available** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>6</sup>



- 1) Only one option could be selected.
- 2) In those settlements reporting farming, livestock or employment as one of the 3 main income sources in the settlement.
- 3) A large decrease means a decrease of 50% or more of the volume of the production.
- 4) In settlements where at least one household reportedly experienced a decrease in the volume of production, number of livestock owned or availability of work.
- 5) Almost none: almost no hunger; small: hunger is small, strategies are available to cope with the reduced access to food; bad: hunger is bad, limited options to cope with the reduced access to food; worst: hunger is the worst it can be, it caused many deaths
- 6) Few (1-25%); Some (26-50%); Many (more than 50%)

### ACCESS TO BASIC SERVICES




#### Health

In **0%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **most people did not have access to a comprehensive health facility in or next to the settlement** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

**Top 2 reported types of comprehensive health facilities** accessible from assessed settlements:

1. Public clinic (BHC, CHC) 100% 
2. No other facility reported

**Top 3 reported barriers to health services access**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>1,2</sup>

1. Insufficient female medical staff 92% 
2. Fear of COVID in facilities/of stigma 50% 
3. Cost of services / medicine too high 50% 


% of assessed settlements in which KIs reported **most residents did not have access to medicine**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:



#### Nutrition

In **17%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **they were not aware of the presence of a nutrition facility in the area**. In areas where a nutrition facility was reported, **30%** of KIs reported **most residents were not able to access the facility** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

**Top 3 reported barriers to nutrition treatment services access**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>1,2</sup>

1. Too far or difficult to access 100% 
2. No other barrier reported
3. No other barrier reported

#### Education


In **100%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **the absence of government schools accessible to most children in the settlement** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

In **8%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **the absence of religious schools accessible to most children in the settlement** in the 3 months prior to data collection.




1) In those settlements where the presence of a facility was reported.  
2) Multiple options could be selected.  
3) Only one option could be selected.  
4) Emergency shelters built by NGOs (tents, huts, kodai, kapa) ; Open space or makeshift shelter (tents, huts, kodai, kapa) ; Collective center (building not intended for living) ; Transitional shelter built by NGOs (pakhsa, bricks) ; Permanent shelter with poor materials (pakhsa, sun-dried bricks) ; Permanent shelter with robust materials (fired-bricks, concrete, stone).  
5) Overcrowding (more than 4 persons in a single room) ; Substandard accommodation (no proper roof, doors, walls or windows).  
6) A large number means more than 25% of the shelters in the settlement.  
7) In those settlements which reportedly had received assistance in the 3 months prior to data collection.

### SHELTER

**Top 3 reported shelter types used by most residents** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3,4</sup>

1. Transitional shelter 100% 
2. No other shelter type reported
3. No other shelter type reported




**Top 3 reported shelter-related concerns among residents** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>2,5</sup>

1. Unable to afford construction / labour 100% 
2. No private space for women / girls 83% 
3. Leaks during light or heavy rain 67% 

In **0%** of assessed settlements, a large number of shelters had been **reportedly destroyed or severely damaged** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>6</sup> In **0%** of assessed settlements, **none of the destroyed shelters have reportedly been repaired**.

### WATER, HYGIENE & SANITATION

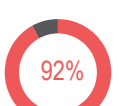
**Top 3 reported water sources used by most residents** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3</sup>

1. Spring, well or kariz (protected) 42% 
2. Well pump / hand pump (private) 33% 
3. Spring, well or kariz (unprotected) 25% 

% of assessed settlements in which KIs reported **most people were not able to access soap in the market** in the 3 months prior to data collection:



% of assessed settlements in which KIs reported **most people did not have access to a functional latrine facility**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:



### ACCOUNTABILITY TO AFFECTED POPULATION

In **0%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported that **at least one resident had received assistance** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

**Top 3 reported types of assistance received** in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>2,7</sup>

1. No assistance reported
2. No assistance reported
3. No assistance reported

In **75%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **face-to-face communication as the most preferred means of obtaining information** in the 3 months prior to data collection.





# of assessed settlements:  
**49 out of 239**

## ★ PRIORITY NEEDS

**Top 3 reported priority needs** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>1</sup>

1. Education for children under 18	92%	<div></div>
2. Protection	67%	<div></div>
3. Seed or other agricultural input	41%	<div></div>

## ➔ EVENT / SHOCK & DISPLACEMENT

### Event / Shock

% of assessed settlements **reportedly impacted by event or shock**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>2</sup>

Active conflict or violence	100%	<div></div>
COVID-19	47%	<div></div>
Flood / heavy rain	20%	<div></div>
Drought / precipitation deficit	0%	<div></div>
Insect / locust	0%	<div></div>
Earthquake	0%	<div></div>
Heavy snow / avalanche	0%	<div></div>
None of the above	0%	<div></div>

### Displacement

In **0%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **at least one household had reportedly been displaced due to an event or shock** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>3</sup>

% of assessed settlements **by estimated prevalence of IDP and return-ee households that had reportedly arrived** in the 3 months prior to data collection:



1) Three options maximum could be selected.  
2) Multiple options could be selected.  
3) In those settlements reportedly impacted by an event or a shock in the 3 months prior to data collection.  
4) In those settlements where the presence of areas that women and children avoid due to security reasons was reported.

## 🛡️ PROTECTION

### Protection incidents

% of assessed settlements by **reported protection incidents that have affected men, women, and children**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>2</sup>

	Men	Women	Children
Assaulted with a weapon	2%	0%	0%
Assaulted without a weapon	0%	0%	0%
Hindered to move freely	8%	86%	80%
Verbally threatened or intimidated	96%	88%	86%
None of the above	4%	6%	4%

In **65%** of assessed settlements, **at least one health care worker had reportedly been affected by a protection incident** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

### Child work and marriage

% of assessed settlements in which **at least one child under the age of 16 had reportedly been working** in the 3 months prior to data collection.



In **2%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **at least one girl under the age of 16 had been married** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

### Gender-Based Violence

In **88%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported the **presence of areas in and around the settlement that women and children avoid due to security reasons** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

**Top 3 reported areas that women and children avoid due to security reasons** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>4</sup>

1. Areas away from settlement center	98%	<div></div>
2. Roads	26%	<div></div>
3. Health facilities	19%	<div></div>

### Explosive hazards

In **33%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported the **presence of explosive hazards in or within 5km of the settlement** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

## LIVELIHOODS AND IMPACT

### Livelihoods

**Top 3 reported main sources of income** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>1</sup>

1. Farming	84%	<div></div>
2. Livestock	10%	<div></div>
3. Small business	6%	<div></div>

### Impact on farming

In **6%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **more than a quarter of households experienced a large decrease in the volume of their production** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>2,3</sup>

**Top 3 reported reasons that households experienced a large decrease in the volume of their production** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>4</sup>

1. Active conflict or violence	65%	<div></div>
2. Flood / heavy rain	35%	<div></div>
3. No other reason reported		

### Impact on livestock

In **0%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **more than a quarter of households experienced a large decrease in the number of livestock owned**, in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>2</sup>

**Top 3 reported reasons that households experienced a large decrease in the number of livestock owned** in assessed settlements in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>4</sup>

1. Active conflict or violence	71%	<div></div>
2. Flood / heavy rain	29%	<div></div>
3. No other reason reported		

### Impact on employment

In **0%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **more than a quarter of households experienced a large decrease in availability of work** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>2</sup>

**Top 3 reported reasons that households experienced a large decrease in availability of work** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>4</sup>

1. Active conflict or violence	100%	<div></div>
2. No other reason reported		
3. No other reason reported		

## ACCESS TO MARKET

In **67%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **most residents did not have access to a market with NFI and winterization materials accessible within a one hour walking distance** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

In those settlements, **the most commonly reported reasons for no market access** were:<sup>1</sup>

1. Too far / No transport available	88%	<div></div>
2. Roads are physically dangerous	12%	<div></div>
3. No other barrier reported		

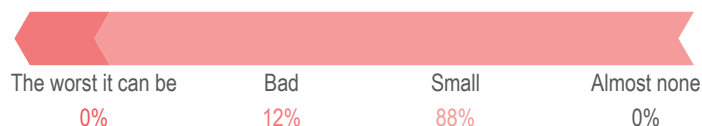
In **100%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **an increase in the price of staple food** in the settlement in the 3 months prior to data collection.

## FOOD SECURITY AND COPING STRATEGIES

### Food security

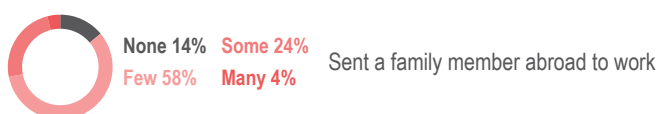
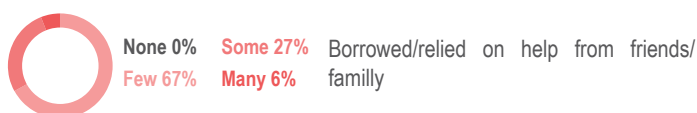
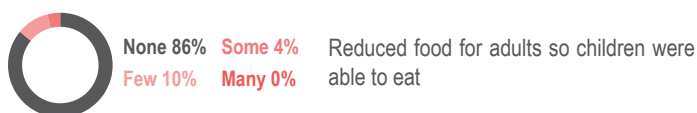
In **96%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported that **most residents were not able to access enough food to meet daily needs** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

% of assessed settlements by reported **level of hunger for most residents**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>5</sup>



### Coping strategies

% of assessed settlements in which KIs reported no, few, some, or many households **were engaging in the following coping strategies when food or money to buy food was not available** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>6</sup>



1) Only one option could be selected.  
 2) In those settlements reporting farming, livestock or employment as one of the 3 main income sources in the settlement.  
 3) A large decrease means a decrease of 50% or more of the volume of the production.  
 4) In settlements where at least one household reportedly experienced a decrease in the volume of production, number of livestock owned or availability of work.  
 5) Almost none: almost no hunger; small: hunger is small, strategies are available to cope with the reduced access to food; bad: hunger is bad, limited options to cope with the reduced access to food; worst: hunger is the worst it can be, it caused many deaths  
 6) Few (1-25%); Some (26-50%); Many (more than 50%)

## ACCESS TO BASIC SERVICES

### Health

In **2%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **most people did not have access to a comprehensive health facility in or next to the settlement** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

**Top 2 reported types of comprehensive health facilities** accessible from assessed settlements:

1. Public hospital 94%
2. Private clinic 2%

**Top 3 reported barriers to health services access**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>1,2</sup>

1. Unable to reach (transport issues) 88%
2. Roads / presence at facilities unsafe 27%
3. Cost of services / medicine too high 19%

% of assessed settlements in which KIs reported **most residents did not have access to medicine**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:



### Nutrition

In **39%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **they were not aware of the presence of a nutrition facility in the area**. In areas where a nutrition facility was reported, **7%** of KIs reported **most residents were not able to access the facility** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

**Top 3 reported barriers to nutrition treatment services access**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>1,2</sup>

1. Services are not working 50%
2. Transportation is too expensive 50%
3. No other barrier reported

### Education

In **0%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **the absence of government schools accessible to most children in the settlement** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

In **25%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **the absence of religious schools accessible to most children in the settlement** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

1) In those settlements where the presence of a facility was reported.

2) Multiple options could be selected.

3) Only one option could be selected.

4) Emergency shelters built by NGOs (tents, huts, kodai, kapa) ; Open space or makeshift shelter (tents, huts, kodai, kapa) ; Collective center (building not intended for living) ; Transitional shelter built by NGOs (pakhsa, bricks) ; Permanent shelter with poor materials (pakhsa, sun-dried bricks) ; Permanent shelter with robust materials (fired-bricks, concrete, stone).

5) Overcrowding (more than 4 persons in a single room) ; Substandard accommodation (no proper roof, doors, walls or windows).

6) A large number means more than 25% of the shelters in the settlement.

7) In those settlements which reportedly had received assistance in the 3 months prior to data collection.

## SHELTER

**Top 3 reported shelter types used by most residents** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3,4</sup>

1. Transitional shelter 92%
2. Permanent shelter (poor materials) 8%
3. No other shelter type reported

**Top 3 reported shelter-related concerns among residents** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>2,5</sup>

1. Leaks during light or heavy rain 100%
2. No insulation / heating 100%
3. No private space for women / girls 8%

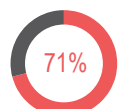
In **2%** of assessed settlements, a large number of shelters had been **reportedly destroyed or severely damaged** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>6</sup> In **26%** of assessed settlements, **none of the destroyed shelters have reportedly been repaired**.

## WATER, HYGIENE & SANITATION

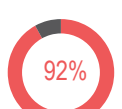
**Top 3 reported water sources used by most residents** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3</sup>

1. Well pump / hand pump (public) 53%
2. Well pump / hand pump (private) 47%
3. No other water source reported

% of assessed settlements in which KIs reported **most people were not able to access soap in the market** in the 3 months prior to data collection:



% of assessed settlements in which KIs reported **most people did not have access to a functional latrine facility**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:



## ACCOUNTABILITY TO AFFECTED POPULATION

In **0%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported that **at least one resident had received assistance** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

**Top 3 reported types of assistance received** in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>2,7</sup>

1. No assistance reported
2. No assistance reported
3. No assistance reported

In **86%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **radio** as the **most preferred means of obtaining information** in the 3 months prior to data collection.



# of assessed settlements:  
**35 out of 151**

### ★ PRIORITY NEEDS

Top 3 reported priority needs in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>1</sup>

1. Healthcare	100%	<div></div>
2. Seed or other agricultural input	100%	<div></div>
3. Livelihood support / employment	83%	<div></div>

### ➔ EVENT / SHOCK & DISPLACEMENT

#### Event / Shock

% of assessed settlements reportedly impacted by event or shock, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>2</sup>

Active conflict or violence	100%	<div></div>
COVID-19	100%	<div></div>
Drought / precipitation deficit	0%	<div></div>
Earthquake	0%	<div></div>
Heavy snow / avalanche	0%	<div></div>
Insect / locust	0%	<div></div>
Flood / heavy rain	0%	<div></div>
None of the above	0%	<div></div>

#### Displacement

In 6% of assessed settlements, KIs reported at least one household had reportedly been displaced due to an event or shock in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>3</sup>

% of assessed settlements by estimated prevalence of IDP and return-ee households that had reportedly arrived in the 3 months prior to data collection:



1) Three options maximum could be selected.  
2) Multiple options could be selected.  
3) In those settlements reportedly impacted by an event or a shock in the 3 months prior to data collection.  
4) In those settlements where the presence of areas that women and children avoid due to security reasons was reported.

### 🛡️ PROTECTION

#### Protection incidents

% of assessed settlements by reported protection incidents that have affected men, women, and children, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>2</sup>

	Men	Women	Children
Assaulted with a weapon	0%	0%	0%
Assaulted without a weapon	0%	0%	17%
Hindered to move freely	0%	0%	0%
Verbally threatened or intimidated	97%	0%	100%
None of the above	3%	97%	0%

In 0% of assessed settlements, at least one health care worker had reportedly been affected by a protection incident in the 3 months prior to data collection.

#### Child work and marriage

% of assessed settlements in which at least one child under the age of 16 had reportedly been working in the 3 months prior to data collection.

Boys

100%

Girls

97%

In 91% of assessed settlements, KIs reported at least one girl under the age of 16 had been married in the 3 months prior to data collection.

#### Gender-Based Violence

In 80% of assessed settlements, KIs reported the presence of areas in and around the settlement that women and children avoid due to security reasons in the 3 months prior to data collection.

Top 3 reported areas that women and children avoid due to security reasons in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>4</sup>

1. Markets	100%	<div></div>
2. Roads	96%	<div></div>
3. Areas away from settlement center	4%	<div></div>

#### Explosive hazards


In 0% of assessed settlements, KIs reported the presence of explosive hazards in or within 5km of the settlement in the 3 months prior to data collection.



### LIVELIHOODS AND IMPACT

#### Livelihoods

**Top 3 reported main sources of income** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>1</sup>

1. Small business 100% 
2. No other main source reported
3. No other main source reported

#### Impact on farming

In **0%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **more than a quarter of households experienced a large decrease in the volume of their production** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>2,3</sup>

**Top 3 reported reasons that households experienced a large decrease in the volume of their production** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>4</sup>

1. No large decrease reported
2. No large decrease reported
3. No large decrease reported

#### Impact on livestock

In **0%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **more than a quarter of households experienced a large decrease in the number of livestock owned**, in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>2</sup>

**Top 3 reported reasons that households experienced a large decrease in the number of livestock owned** in assessed settlements in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>4</sup>

1. No large decrease reported
2. No large decrease reported
3. No large decrease reported

#### Impact on employment

In **0%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **more than a quarter of households experienced a large decrease in availability of work** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>2</sup>




**Top 3 reported reasons that households experienced a large decrease in availability of work** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>4</sup>

1. Active conflict or violence 97% 
2. COVID-19 3% 
3. No other reason reported

### ACCESS TO MARKET

In **71%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **most residents did not have access to a market with NFI and winterization materials accessible within a one hour walking distance** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

In those settlements, **the most commonly reported reasons for no market access** were:<sup>1</sup>

1. Roads are physically dangerous 80% 
2. Roads are blocked due to winter 16% 
3. Roads too dangerous (conflict/AOG) 4% 

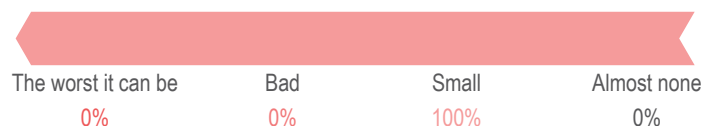
In **100%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **an increase in the price of staple food** in the settlement in the 3 months prior to data collection.

### FOOD SECURITY AND COPING STRATEGIES

#### Food security

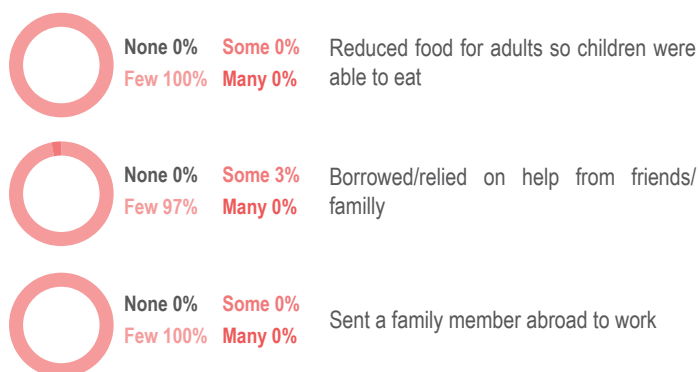
In **100%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported that **most residents were not able to access enough food to meet daily needs** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

% of assessed settlements by reported **level of hunger for most residents**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>5</sup>



#### Coping strategies

% of assessed settlements in which KIs reported no, few, some, or many households **were engaging in the following coping strategies when food or money to buy food was not available** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>6</sup>



- 1) Only one option could be selected.
- 2) In those settlements reporting farming, livestock or employment as one of the 3 main income sources in the settlement.
- 3) A large decrease means a decrease of 50% or more of the volume of the production.
- 4) In settlements where at least one household reportedly experienced a decrease in the volume of production, number of livestock owned or availability of work.
- 5) Almost none: almost no hunger; small: hunger is small, strategies are available to cope with the reduced access to food; bad: hunger is bad, limited options to cope with the reduced access to food; worst: hunger is the worst it can be, it caused many deaths
- 6) Few (1-25%); Some (26-50%); Many (more than 50%)

### ACCESS TO BASIC SERVICES




#### Health

In **0%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **most people did not have access to a comprehensive health facility in or next to the settlement** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

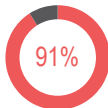
**Top 2 reported types of comprehensive health facilities** accessible from assessed settlements:

1. Public clinic (BHC, CHC) 100% 
2. No other facility reported

**Top 3 reported barriers to health services access**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>1,2</sup>

1. Cost of services / medicine too high 100% 
2. Unable to reach (transport issues) 100% 
3. Insufficient female medical staff 97% 


% of assessed settlements in which KIs reported **most residents did not have access to medicine**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:



#### Nutrition

In **0%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **they were not aware of the presence of a nutrition facility in the area**. In areas where a nutrition facility was reported, **3%** of KIs reported **most residents were not able to access the facility** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

**Top 3 reported barriers to nutrition treatment services access**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>1,2</sup>

1. Treatments are too expensive 100% 
2. No other barrier reported
3. No other barrier reported

#### Education

In **6%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **the absence of government schools accessible to most children in the settlement** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

In **0%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **the absence of religious schools accessible to most children in the settlement** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

1) In those settlements where the presence of a facility was reported.

2) Multiple options could be selected.

3) Only one option could be selected.

4) Emergency shelters built by NGOs (tents, huts, kodai, kapa) ; Open space or makeshift shelter (tents, huts, kodai, kapa) ; Collective center (building not intended for living) ; Transitional shelter build by NGOs (pakhsa, bricks) ; Permanent shelter with poor materials (pakhsa, sun-dried bricks) ; Permanent shelter with robust materials (fired-bricks, concrete, stone).

5) Overcrowding (more than 4 persons in a single room) ; Substandard accommodation (no proper roof, doors, walls or windows).

6) A large number means more than 25% of the shelters in the settlement.




7) In those settlements which reportedly had received assistance in the 3 months prior to data collection.

### SHELTER

**Top 3 reported shelter types used by most residents** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3,4</sup>

1. Permanent shelter (poor materials) 100% 
2. No other shelter type reported
3. No other shelter type reported

**Top 3 reported shelter-related concerns among residents** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>2,5</sup>

1. Overcrowding 100% 
2. No private space for women / girls 97% 
3. Leaks during light or heavy rain 51% 

In **0%** of assessed settlements, a large number of shelters had been **reportedly destroyed or severely damaged** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>6</sup> In **97%** of assessed settlements, **none of the destroyed shelters have reportedly been repaired**.

### WATER, HYGIENE & SANITATION

**Top 3 reported water sources used by most residents** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3</sup>

1. Surface water (river/irrigation) 100% 
2. No other water source reported
3. No other water source reported

% of assessed settlements in which KIs reported **most people were not able to access soap in the market** in the 3 months prior to data collection:




% of assessed settlements in which KIs reported **most people did not have access to a functional latrine facility**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:



### ACCOUNTABILITY TO AFFECTED POPULATION

In **100%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported that **at least one resident had received assistance** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

**Top 3 reported types of assistance received** in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>2,7</sup>

1. Food (In-kind) 100% 
2. No other assistance reported
3. No other assistance reported

In **100%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **community group discussions / meeting as the most preferred means of obtaining information** in the 3 months prior to data collection.



# of assessed settlements:  
**48 out of 113**

### ★ PRIORITY NEEDS

Top 3 reported priority needs in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>1</sup>

1. Seed or other agricultural input	98%	<div></div>
2. Livelihood support / employment	69%	<div></div>
3. Shelter / Housing	54%	<div></div>

### ➔ EVENT / SHOCK & DISPLACEMENT

#### Event / Shock

% of assessed settlements reportedly impacted by event or shock, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>2</sup>

Active conflict or violence	100%	<div></div>
COVID-19	100%	<div></div>
Drought / precipitation deficit	0%	<div></div>
Insect / locust	0%	<div></div>
Heavy snow / avalanche	0%	<div></div>
Earthquake	0%	<div></div>
Flood / heavy rain	0%	<div></div>
None of the above	0%	<div></div>

#### Displacement

In **23%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **at least one household had reportedly been displaced due to an event or shock** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>3</sup>

% of assessed settlements by estimated prevalence of IDP and return-ee households that had reportedly arrived in the 3 months prior to data collection:



1) Three options maximum could be selected.  
2) Multiple options could be selected.  
3) In those settlements reportedly impacted by an event or a shock in the 3 months prior to data collection.  
4) In those settlements where the presence of areas that women and children avoid due to security reasons was reported.

### 🛡️ PROTECTION

#### Protection incidents

% of assessed settlements by reported protection incidents that have affected men, women, and children, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>2</sup>

	Men	Women	Children
Assaulted with a weapon	0%	0%	0%
Assaulted without a weapon	0%	0%	0%
Hindered to move freely	0%	0%	0%
Verbally threatened or intimidated	67%	0%	67%
None of the above	33%	100%	33%

In **0%** of assessed settlements, **at least one health care worker had reportedly been affected by a protection incident** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

#### Child work and marriage

% of assessed settlements in which **at least one child under the age of 16 had reportedly been working** in the 3 months prior to data collection.



In **100%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **at least one girl under the age of 16 had been married** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

#### Gender-Based Violence

In **100%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported the **presence of areas in and around the settlement that women and children avoid due to security reasons** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

Top 3 reported areas that women and children avoid due to security reasons in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>2,4</sup>

1. Areas away from settlement center	100%	<div></div>
2. Markets	100%	<div></div>
3. No other areas reported		

#### Explosive hazards

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

### LIVELIHOODS AND IMPACT

#### Livelihoods

**Top 3 reported main sources of income** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>1</sup>



#### Impact on farming

In **100%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **more than a quarter of households experienced a large decrease in the volume of their production** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>2,3</sup>

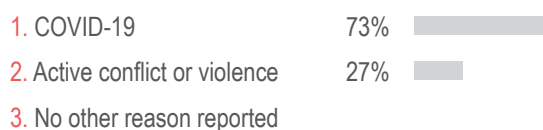
**Top 3 reported reasons that households experienced a large decrease in the volume of their production** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>4</sup>



#### Impact on livestock

In **73%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **more than a quarter of households experienced a large decrease in the number of livestock owned**, in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>2</sup>

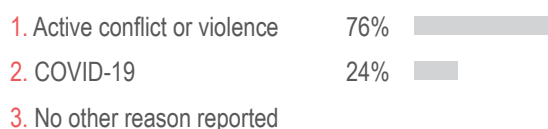
**Top 3 reported reasons that households experienced a large decrease in the number of livestock owned** in assessed settlements in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>4</sup>



#### Impact on employment

In **24%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **more than a quarter of households experienced a large decrease in availability of work** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>2</sup>

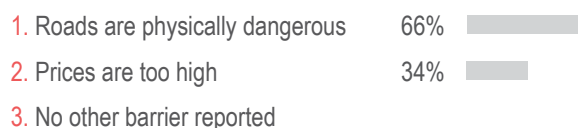
**Top 3 reported reasons that households experienced a large decrease in availability of work** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>4</sup>



### ACCESS TO MARKET

In **67%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **most residents did not have access to a market with NFI and winterization materials accessible within a one hour walking distance** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

In those settlements, **the most commonly reported reasons for no market access** were:<sup>1</sup>



In **100%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **an increase in the price of staple food** in the settlement in the 3 months prior to data collection.

### FOOD SECURITY AND COPING STRATEGIES

#### Food security

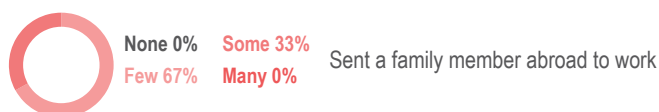
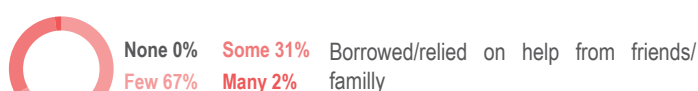
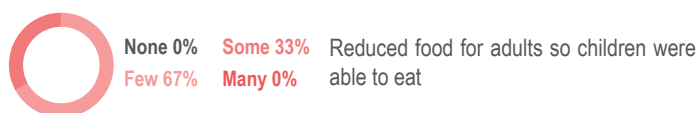
In **0%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported that **most residents were not able to access enough food to meet daily needs** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

% of assessed settlements by reported **level of hunger for most residents**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>5</sup>



#### Coping strategies

% of assessed settlements in which KIs reported no, few, some, or many households **were engaging in the following coping strategies when food or money to buy food was not available** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>6</sup>



1) Only one option could be selected.  
2) In those settlements reporting farming, livestock or employment as one of the 3 main income sources in the settlement.  
3) A large decrease means a decrease of 50% or more of the volume of the production.  
4) In settlements where at least one household reportedly experienced a decrease in the volume of production, number of livestock owned or availability of work.  
5) Almost none: almost no hunger; small: hunger is small, strategies are available to cope with the reduced access to food; bad: hunger is bad, limited options to cope with the reduced access to food; worst: hunger is the worst it can be, it caused many deaths  
6) Few (1-25%); Some (26-50%); Many (more than 50%)



### ACCESS TO BASIC SERVICES




#### Health

In **0%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **most people did not have access to a comprehensive health facility in or next to the settlement** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

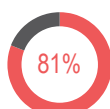
**Top 2 reported types of comprehensive health facilities** accessible from assessed settlements:

1. Public clinic (BHC, CHC) 100% 
2. No other facility reported

**Top 3 reported barriers to health services access**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>1,2</sup>

1. Cost of services / medicine too high 100% 
2. Unable to reach (transport issues) 100% 
3. Insufficient female medical staff 98% 




% of assessed settlements in which KIs reported **most residents did not have access to medicine**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:



#### Nutrition

In **0%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **they were not aware of the presence of a nutrition facility in the area**. In areas where a nutrition facility was reported, **19%** of KIs reported **most residents were not able to access the facility** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

**Top 3 reported barriers to nutrition treatment services access**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>1,2</sup>

1. Treatments are too expensive 56% 
2. Too far or difficult to access 22% 
3. Transportation is too expensive 22% 

#### Education

In **33%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **the absence of government schools accessible to most children in the settlement** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

In **0%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **the absence of religious schools accessible to most children in the settlement** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

1) In those settlements where the presence of a facility was reported.

2) Multiple options could be selected.

3) Only one option could be selected.

4) Emergency shelters built by NGOs (tents, huts, kodai, kapa) ; Open space or makeshift shelter (tents, huts, kodai, kapa) ; Collective center (building not intended for living) ; Transitional shelter built by NGOs (pakhsa, bricks) ; Permanent shelter with poor materials (pakhsa, sun-dried bricks) ; Permanent shelter with robust materials (fired-bricks, concrete, stone).



5) Overcrowding (more than 4 persons in a single room) ; Substandard accommodation (no proper roof, doors, walls or windows).

6) A large number means more than 25% of the shelters in the settlement.




7) In those settlements which reportedly had received assistance in the 3 months prior to data collection.

### SHELTER

**Top 3 reported shelter types used by most residents** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3,4</sup>

1. Permanent shelter (poor materials) 65% 
2. Open space or makeshift shelter 35% 
3. No other shelter type reported




**Top 3 reported shelter-related concerns among residents** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>2,5</sup>

1. Overcrowding 73% 
2. No private space for women / girls 67% 
3. Leaks during light or heavy rain 65% 

In **19%** of assessed settlements, **a large number of shelters had been reportedly destroyed or severely damaged** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>6</sup> In **100%** of assessed settlements, **none of the destroyed shelters have reportedly been repaired**.

### WATER, HYGIENE & SANITATION

**Top 3 reported water sources used by most residents** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3</sup>

1. Surface water (river/irrigation) 44% 
2. Well pump / hand pump (private) 42% 
3. Water trucking / tankering 15% 

% of assessed settlements in which KIs reported **most people were not able to access soap in the market** in the 3 months prior to data collection:




% of assessed settlements in which KIs reported **most people did not have access to a functional latrine facility**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:



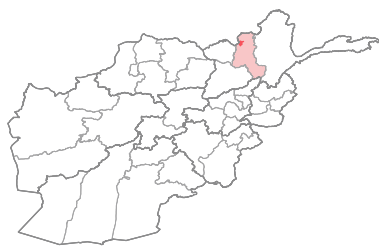
### ACCOUNTABILITY TO AFFECTED POPULATION

In **65%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported that **at least one resident had received assistance** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

**Top 3 reported types of assistance received** in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>2,7</sup>

1. Food (In-kind) 100% 
2. No other assistance reported
3. No other assistance reported

In **65%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **community group discussions / meeting** as the most preferred means of obtaining information in the 3 months prior to data collection.



# of assessed settlements:  
**21 out of 76**

### ★ PRIORITY NEEDS

Top 3 reported priority needs in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>1</sup>

1. Food	100%	<div></div>
2. Livelihood support / employment	90%	<div></div>
3. Healthcare	86%	<div></div>

### ➔ EVENT / SHOCK & DISPLACEMENT

#### Event / Shock

% of assessed settlements reportedly impacted by event or shock, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>2</sup>

Active conflict or violence	67%	<div></div>
COVID-19	100%	<div></div>
Drought / precipitation deficit	0%	<div></div>
Heavy snow / avalanche	0%	<div></div>
Insect / locust	0%	<div></div>
Flood / heavy rain	0%	<div></div>
Earthquake	0%	<div></div>
None of the above	0%	<div></div>

#### Displacement

In **91%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **at least one household** had reportedly been displaced due to an event or shock in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>3</sup>

% of assessed settlements by estimated prevalence of IDP and return-ee households that had reportedly arrived in the 3 months prior to data collection:



1) Three options maximum could be selected.  
2) Multiple options could be selected.  
3) In those settlements reportedly impacted by an event or a shock in the 3 months prior to data collection.  
4) In those settlements where the presence of areas that women and children avoid due to security reasons was reported.

### 🛡️ PROTECTION

#### Protection incidents

% of assessed settlements by reported protection incidents that have affected men, women, and children, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>2</sup>

	Men	Women	Children
Assaulted with a weapon	95%	91%	76%
Assaulted without a weapon	95%	91%	76%
Hindered to move freely	100%	100%	100%
Verbally threatened or intimidated	100%	100%	100%
None of the above	0%	0%	0%

In **19%** of assessed settlements, **at least one health care worker** had reportedly been affected by a protection incident in the 3 months prior to data collection.

#### Child work and marriage

% of assessed settlements in which **at least one child under the age of 16** had reportedly been working in the 3 months prior to data collection.



In **43%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **at least one girl under the age of 16** had been married in the 3 months prior to data collection.

#### Gender-Based Violence

In **100%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported the presence of areas in and around the settlement that women and children avoid due to security reasons in the 3 months prior to data collection.

Top 3 reported areas that women and children avoid due to security reasons in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>2,4</sup>

1. Roads	100%	<div></div>
2. Health facilities	100%	<div></div>
3. Areas away from settlement center	100%	<div></div>

#### Explosive hazards

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

### LIVELIHOODS AND IMPACT

#### Livelihoods

**Top 3 reported main sources of income** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>1</sup>

1. Farming	86%	<div></div>
2. Livestock	10%	<div></div>
3. Small business	5%	<div></div>

#### Impact on farming

In **0%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **more than a quarter of households experienced a large decrease in the volume of their production** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>2,3</sup>

**Top 3 reported reasons that households experienced a large decrease in the volume of their production** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>4</sup>

1. Active conflict or violence	100%	<div></div>
2. No other reason reported		
3. No other reason reported		

#### Impact on livestock

In **0%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **more than a quarter of households experienced a large decrease in the number of livestock owned**, in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>2</sup>

**Top 3 reported reasons that households experienced a large decrease in the number of livestock owned** in assessed settlements in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>4</sup>

1. Active conflict or violence	100%	<div></div>
2. No other reason reported		
3. No other reason reported		

#### Impact on employment

In **0%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **more than a quarter of households experienced a large decrease in availability of work** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>2</sup>

**Top 3 reported reasons that households experienced a large decrease in availability of work** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>4</sup>

1. No large decrease reported	
2. No large decrease reported	
3. No large decrease reported	

### ACCESS TO MARKET

In **81%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **most residents did not have access to a market with NFI and winterization materials accessible within a one hour walking distance** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

In those settlements, **the most commonly reported reasons for no market access** were:<sup>1</sup>

1. Too far / No transport available	88%	<div></div>
2. Roads too dangerous (conflict/AOG)	12%	<div></div>
3. No other barrier reported		

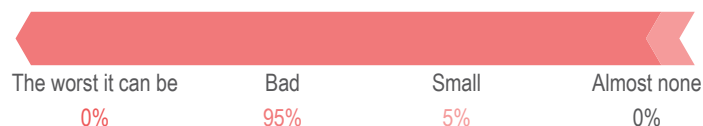
In **100%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **an increase in the price of staple food** in the settlement in the 3 months prior to data collection.

### FOOD SECURITY AND COPING STRATEGIES

#### Food security

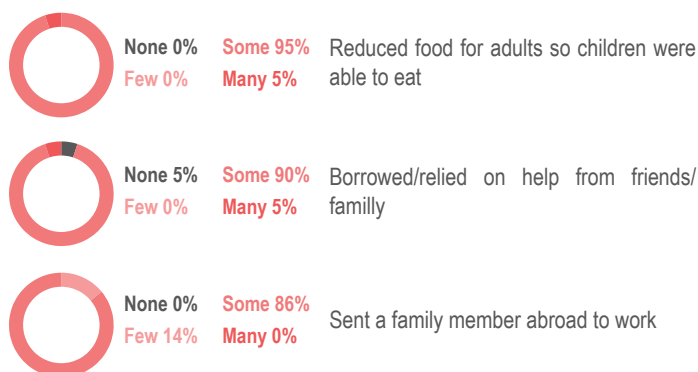
In **100%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported that **most residents were not able to access enough food to meet daily needs** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

% of assessed settlements by reported **level of hunger for most residents**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>5</sup>



#### Coping strategies

% of assessed settlements in which KIs reported no, few, some, or many households **were engaging in the following coping strategies when food or money to buy food was not available** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>6</sup>



1) Only one option could be selected.  
 2) In those settlements reporting farming, livestock or employment as one of the 3 main income sources in the settlement.  
 3) A large decrease means a decrease of 50% or more of the volume of the production.  
 4) In settlements where at least one household reportedly experienced a decrease in the volume of production, number of livestock owned or availability of work.  
 5) Almost none: almost no hunger; small: hunger is small, strategies are available to cope with the reduced access to food; bad: hunger is bad, limited options to cope with the reduced access to food; worst: hunger is the worst it can be, it caused many deaths  
 6) Few (1-25%); Some (26-50%); Many (more than 50%)

### ACCESS TO BASIC SERVICES




#### Health

In **0%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **most people did not have access to a comprehensive health facility in or next to the settlement** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

**Top 2 reported types of comprehensive health facilities** accessible from assessed settlements:

1. Private hospital 67% 
2. Private clinic 33% 

**Top 3 reported barriers to health services access**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>1,2</sup>

1. Roads / presence at facilities unsafe 100% 
2. Cost of services / medicine too high 100% 
3. Facilities have been forcibly closed 57% 

% of assessed settlements in which KIs reported **most residents did not have access to medicine**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:

100%

#### Nutrition

In **100%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported they were not aware of the presence of a nutrition facility in the area. In areas where a nutrition facility was reported, **0%** of KIs reported **most residents were not able to access the facility** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

**Top 3 reported barriers to nutrition treatment services access**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>1,2</sup>

1. No facility reported
2. No facility reported
3. No facility reported

#### Education

In **0%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **the absence of government schools accessible to most children in the settlement** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

In **33%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **the absence of religious schools accessible to most children in the settlement** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

1) In those settlements where the presence of a facility was reported.

2) Multiple options could be selected.

3) Only one option could be selected.

4) Emergency shelters built by NGOs (tents, huts, kodai, kapa) ; Open space or makeshift shelter (tents, huts, kodai, kapa) ; Collective center (building not intended for living) ; Transitional shelter build by NGOs (pakhsa, bricks) ; Permanent shelter with poor materials (pakhsa, sun-dried bricks) ; Permanent shelter with robust materials (fired-bricks, concrete, stone).

5) Overcrowding (more than 4 persons in a single room) ; Substandard accommodation (no proper roof, doors, walls or windows).

6) A large number means more than 25% of the shelters in the settlement.




7) In those settlements which reportedly had received assistance in the 3 months prior to data collection.

### SHELTER

**Top 3 reported shelter types used by most residents** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection: <sup>3,4</sup>

1. Permanent shelter (robust materials) 100% 
2. No other shelter type reported
3. No other shelter type reported

**Top 3 reported shelter-related concerns among residents** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>2,5</sup>

1. Leaks during light or heavy rain 100% 
2. No insulation / heating 100% 
3. Unable to afford construction / labour 43% 

In **5%** of assessed settlements, a large number of shelters had been reportedly destroyed or severely damaged in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>6</sup> In **85%** of assessed settlements, **none of the destroyed shelters have reportedly been repaired**.

### WATER, HYGIENE & SANITATION

**Top 3 reported water sources used by most residents** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3</sup>

1. Well pump / hand pump (public) 100% 
2. No other water source reported
3. No other water source reported

% of assessed settlements in which KIs reported **most people were not able to access soap in the market** in the 3 months prior to data collection:

0%


% of assessed settlements in which KIs reported **most people did not have access to a functional latrine facility**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:

100%

### ACCOUNTABILITY TO AFFECTED POPULATION

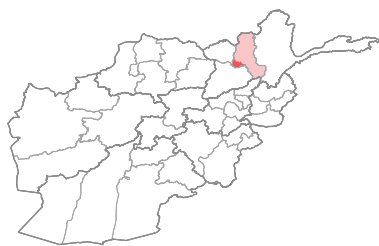
In **5%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported that **at least one resident had received assistance** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

**Top 3 reported types of assistance received** in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>2,7</sup>

1. Cash / Vouchers 100% 
2. No other assistance reported
3. No other assistance reported

In **76%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **face-to-face communication as the most preferred means of obtaining information** in the 3 months prior to data collection.





# of assessed settlements:  
**37 out of 177**

### ★ PRIORITY NEEDS

Top 3 reported priority needs in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>1</sup>

1. Food	100%	<div></div>
2. Livelihood support / employment	84%	<div></div>
3. Seed or other agricultural input	76%	<div></div>

### 🚨 EVENT / SHOCK & DISPLACEMENT

#### Event / Shock

% of assessed settlements reportedly impacted by event or shock, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>2</sup>

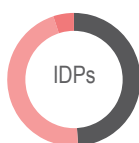
Active conflict or violence	76%	<div></div>
COVID-19	27%	<div></div>
Insect / locust	0%	<div></div>
Drought / precipitation deficit	0%	<div></div>
Earthquake	0%	<div></div>
Flood / heavy rain	0%	<div></div>
Heavy snow / avalanche	0%	<div></div>
None of the above	19%	<div></div>

#### Displacement

In **80%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **at least one household had reportedly been displaced due to an event or shock** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>3</sup>

% of assessed settlements by estimated prevalence of IDP and return-ee households that had reportedly arrived in the 3 months prior to data collection:

None 49%  
Few 46%  
Some 5%  
Many 0%



None 51%  
Few 49%  
Some 0%  
Many 0%



1) Three options maximum could be selected.  
2) Multiple options could be selected.  
3) In those settlements reportedly impacted by an event or a shock in the 3 months prior to data collection.  
4) In those settlements where the presence of areas that women and children avoid due to security reasons was reported.

### 🛡️ PROTECTION

#### Protection incidents

% of assessed settlements by reported protection incidents that have affected men, women, and children, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>2</sup>

	Men	Women	Children
Assaulted with a weapon	16%	0%	3%
Assaulted without a weapon	24%	5%	11%
Hindered to move freely	27%	62%	8%
Verbally threatened or intimidated	68%	68%	43%
None of the above	32%	22%	51%

In **19%** of assessed settlements, **at least one health care worker had reportedly been affected by a protection incident** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

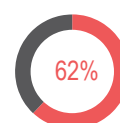
#### Child work and marriage

% of assessed settlements in which **at least one child under the age of 16 had reportedly been working** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

Boys



Girls



In **5%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **at least one girl under the age of 16 had been married** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

#### Gender-Based Violence

In **78%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported the **presence of areas in and around the settlement that women and children avoid due to security reasons** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

Top 3 reported areas that women and children avoid due to security reasons in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>2,4</sup>

1. Areas away from settlement center	100%	<div></div>
2. Roads	28%	<div></div>
3. No other areas reported		

#### Explosive hazards

In **76%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported the **presence of explosive hazards in or within 5km of the settlement** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

### LIVELIHOODS AND IMPACT

#### Livelihoods

**Top 3 reported main sources of income** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>1</sup>

1. Livestock	57%	<div></div>
2. Farming	32%	<div></div>
3. Small business	11%	<div></div>

#### Impact on farming

In **3%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **more than a quarter of households experienced a large decrease in the volume of their production** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>2,3</sup>

**Top 3 reported reasons that households experienced a large decrease in the volume of their production** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>4</sup>

1. Active conflict or violence	97%	<div></div>
2. COVID-19	3%	<div></div>
3. No other reason reported		

#### Impact on livestock

In **6%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **more than a quarter of households experienced a large decrease in the number of livestock owned**, in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>2</sup>

**Top 3 reported reasons that households experienced a large decrease in the number of livestock owned** in assessed settlements in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>4</sup>

1. Active conflict or violence	100%	<div></div>
2. No other reason reported		
3. No other reason reported		

#### Impact on employment

In **0%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **more than a quarter of households experienced a large decrease in availability of work** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>2</sup>

**Top 3 reported reasons that households experienced a large decrease in availability of work** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>4</sup>

1. No large decrease reported
2. No large decrease reported
3. No large decrease reported

### ACCESS TO MARKET

In **0%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **most residents did not have access to a market with NFI and winterization materials accessible within a one hour walking distance** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

In those settlements, **the most commonly reported reasons for no market access** were:<sup>1</sup>

1. No barrier reported
2. No barrier reported
3. No barrier reported

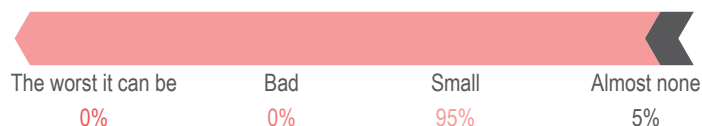
In **100%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **an increase in the price of staple food** in the settlement in the 3 months prior to data collection.

### FOOD SECURITY AND COPING STRATEGIES

#### Food security

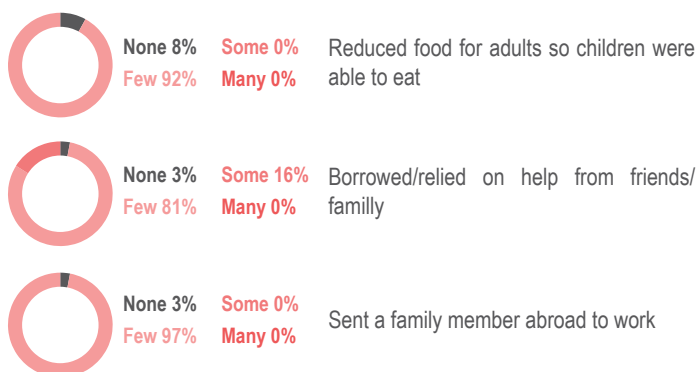
In **81%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported that **most residents were not able to access enough food to meet daily needs** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

% of assessed settlements by reported **level of hunger for most residents**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>5</sup>



#### Coping strategies

% of assessed settlements in which KIs reported no, few, some, or many households **were engaging in the following coping strategies when food or money to buy food was not available** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>6</sup>



- 1) Only one option could be selected.
- 2) In those settlements reporting farming, livestock or employment as one of the 3 main income sources in the settlement.
- 3) A large decrease means a decrease of 50% or more of the volume of the production.
- 4) In settlements where at least one household reportedly experienced a decrease in the volume of production, number of livestock owned or availability of work.
- 5) Almost none: almost no hunger; small: hunger is small, strategies are available to cope with the reduced access to food; bad: hunger is bad, limited options to cope with the reduced access to food; worst: hunger is the worst it can be, it caused many deaths
- 6) Few (1-25%); Some (26-50%); Many (more than 50%)

### ACCESS TO BASIC SERVICES

#### Health

In **0%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **most people did not have access to a comprehensive health facility in or next to the settlement** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

**Top 2 reported types of comprehensive health facilities** accessible from assessed settlements:

1. Public clinic (BHC, CHC) 97%
2. No other facility reported

**Top 3 reported barriers to health services access**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>1,2</sup>

1. No barrier to access services 60%
2. Unable to reach (transport issues) 38%
3. Cost of services / medicine too high 38%

% of assessed settlements in which KIs reported **most residents did not have access to medicine**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:



#### Nutrition

In **0%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **they were not aware of the presence of a nutrition facility in the area**. In areas where a nutrition facility was reported, **0%** of KIs reported **most residents were not able to access the facility** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

**Top 3 reported barriers to nutrition treatment services access**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>1,2</sup>

1. No barrier reported
2. No barrier reported
3. No barrier reported

#### Education

In **0%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **the absence of government schools accessible to most children in the settlement** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

In **41%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **the absence of religious schools accessible to most children in the settlement** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

1) In those settlements where the presence of a facility was reported.  
2) Multiple options could be selected.  
3) Only one option could be selected.  
4) Emergency shelters built by NGOs (tents, huts, kodai, kapa) ; Open space or makeshift shelter (tents, huts, kodai, kapa) ; Collective center (building not intended for living) ; Transitional shelter build by NGOs (pakhsa, bricks) ; Permanent shelter with poor materials (pakhsa, sun-dried bricks) ; Permanent shelter with robust materials (fired-bricks, concrete, stone).  
5) Overcrowding (more than 4 persons in a single room) ; Substandard accommodation (no proper roof, doors, walls or windows).  
6) A large number means more than 25% of the shelters in the settlement.  
7) In those settlements which reportedly had received assistance in the 3 months prior to data collection.

### SHELTER

**Top 3 reported shelter types used by most residents** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3,4</sup>

1. Permanent shelter (robust materials) 100%
2. No other shelter type reported
3. No other shelter type reported

**Top 3 reported shelter-related concerns among residents** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>2,5</sup>

1. No insulation / heating 84%
2. Overcrowding 78%
3. No private space for women / girls 65%

In **5%** of assessed settlements, a **large number of shelters had been reportedly destroyed or severely damaged** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>6</sup> In **81%** of assessed settlements, **none of the destroyed shelters have reportedly been repaired**.

### WATER, HYGIENE & SANITATION

**Top 3 reported water sources used by most residents** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3</sup>

1. Well pump / hand pump (public) 49%
2. Surface water (river/irrigation) 49%
3. Piped water - public 3%

% of assessed settlements in which KIs reported **most people were not able to access soap in the market** in the 3 months prior to data collection:



% of assessed settlements in which KIs reported **most people did not have access to a functional latrine facility**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:



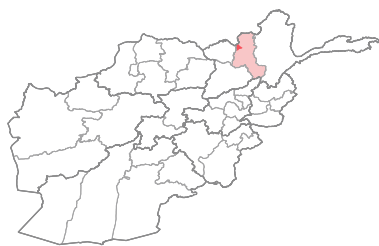
### ACCOUNTABILITY TO AFFECTED POPULATION

In **0%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported that **at least one resident had received assistance** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

**Top 3 reported types of assistance received** in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>2,7</sup>

1. No assistance reported
2. No assistance reported
3. No assistance reported

In **86%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **face-to-face communication as the most preferred means of obtaining information** in the 3 months prior to data collection.



# of assessed settlements:  
**31 out of 113**

### PRIORITY NEEDS

**Top 3 reported priority needs** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>1</sup>

1. Drinking water	100%	<div></div>
2. Information regarding risks	100%	<div></div>
3. Healthcare	94%	<div></div>

### EVENT / SHOCK & DISPLACEMENT

#### Event / Shock

% of assessed settlements **reportedly impacted by event or shock**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>2</sup>

Active conflict or violence	58%	<div></div>
COVID-19	100%	<div></div>
Drought / precipitation deficit	0%	<div></div>
Heavy snow / avalanche	0%	<div></div>
Insect / locust	0%	<div></div>
Flood / heavy rain	0%	<div></div>
Earthquake	0%	<div></div>
None of the above	0%	<div></div>

#### Displacement

In **58%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **at least one household had reportedly been displaced due to an event or shock** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>3</sup>

% of assessed settlements **by estimated prevalence of IDP and return-ee households that had reportedly arrived** in the 3 months prior to data collection:



1) Three options maximum could be selected.  
2) Multiple options could be selected.  
3) In those settlements reportedly impacted by an event or a shock in the 3 months prior to data collection.  
4) In those settlements where the presence of areas that women and children avoid due to security reasons was reported.

### PROTECTION

#### Protection incidents

% of assessed settlements by **reported protection incidents that have affected men, women, and children**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>2</sup>

Assaulted with a weapon	58%	55%	29%
Assaulted without a weapon	100%	100%	100%
Hindered to move freely	26%	55%	32%
Verbally threatened or intimidated	100%	100%	100%
None of the above	0%	0%	0%

In **100%** of assessed settlements, **at least one health care worker had reportedly been affected by a protection incident** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

#### Child work and marriage

% of assessed settlements in which **at least one child under the age of 16 had reportedly been working** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

Boys

100%

Girls

100%

In **100%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **at least one girl under the age of 16 had been married** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

#### Gender-Based Violence

In **100%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported the **presence of areas in and around the settlement that women and children avoid due to security reasons** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

**Top 3 reported areas that women and children avoid due to security reasons** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>2,4</sup>

1. Areas away from settlement center	97%	<div></div>
2. Roads	84%	<div></div>
3. Markets	74%	<div></div>

#### Explosive hazards


In **58%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported the **presence of explosive hazards in or within 5km of the settlement** in the 3 months prior to data collection.



### LIVELIHOODS AND IMPACT

#### Livelihoods



**Top 3 reported main sources of income** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>1</sup>

1. Farming 100% 
2. No other main source reported
3. No other main source reported

#### Impact on farming

In **3%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **more than a quarter of households experienced a large decrease in the volume of their production** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>2,3</sup>



**Top 3 reported reasons that households experienced a large decrease in the volume of their production** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>4</sup>

1. Active conflict or violence 58% 
2. COVID-19 42% 
3. No other reason reported

#### Impact on livestock

In **0%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **more than a quarter of households experienced a large decrease in the number of livestock owned**, in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>2</sup>

**Top 3 reported reasons that households experienced a large decrease in the number of livestock owned** in assessed settlements in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>4</sup>

1. Active conflict or violence 58% 
2. COVID-19 42% 
3. No other reason reported

#### Impact on employment

In **0%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **more than a quarter of households experienced a large decrease in availability of work** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>2</sup>

**Top 3 reported reasons that households experienced a large decrease in availability of work** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>4</sup>

1. No large decrease reported
2. No large decrease reported
3. No large decrease reported

### ACCESS TO MARKET

In **0%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **most residents did not have access to a market with NFI and winterization materials accessible within a one hour walking distance** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

In those settlements, **the most commonly reported reasons for no market access** were:<sup>1</sup>

1. No barrier reported
2. No barrier reported
3. No barrier reported

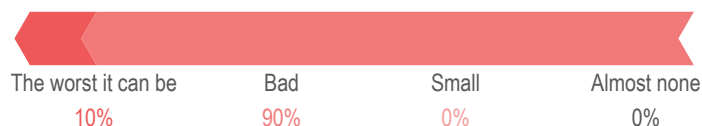
In **100%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **an increase in the price of staple food** in the settlement in the 3 months prior to data collection.

### FOOD SECURITY AND COPING STRATEGIES

#### Food security

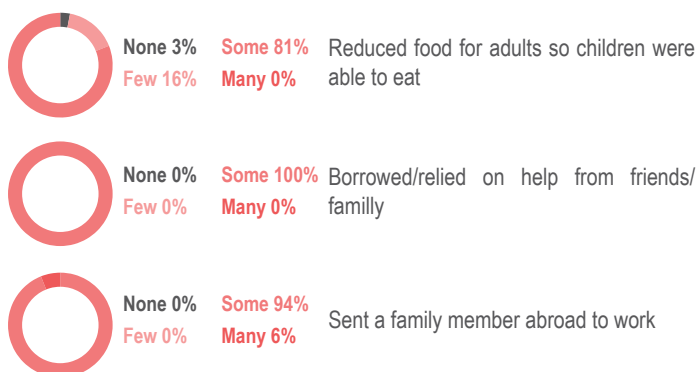
In **97%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported that **most residents were not able to access enough food to meet daily needs** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

% of assessed settlements by reported **level of hunger for most residents**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>5</sup>



#### Coping strategies

% of assessed settlements in which KIs reported no, few, some, or many households **were engaging in the following coping strategies when food or money to buy food was not available** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>6</sup>



- 1) Only one option could be selected.
- 2) In those settlements reporting farming, livestock or employment as one of the 3 main income sources in the settlement.
- 3) A large decrease means a decrease of 50% or more of the volume of the production.
- 4) In settlements where at least one household reportedly experienced a decrease in the volume of production, number of livestock owned or availability of work.
- 5) Almost none: almost no hunger; small: hunger is small, strategies are available to cope with the reduced access to food; bad: hunger is bad, limited options to cope with the reduced access to food; worst: hunger is the worst it can be, it caused many deaths
- 6) Few (1-25%); Some (26-50%); Many (more than 50%)

### ACCESS TO BASIC SERVICES




#### Health

In **0%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **most people did not have access to a comprehensive health facility in or next to the settlement** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

**Top 2 reported types of comprehensive health facilities** accessible from assessed settlements:

1. Public clinic (BHC, CHC) 84% 
2. Public hospital 10% 

**Top 3 reported barriers to health services access**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>1,2</sup>

1. Cost of services / medicine too high 100% 
2. Roads / presence at facilities unsafe 77% 
3. Facilities have been forcibly closed 13% 


% of assessed settlements in which KIs reported **most residents did not have access to medicine**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:

100%

#### Nutrition

In **97%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **they were not aware of the presence of a nutrition facility in the area**. In areas where a nutrition facility was reported, **100%** of KIs reported **most residents were not able to access the facility** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

**Top 3 reported barriers to nutrition treatment services access**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>1,2</sup>

1. Treatments are too expensive 100% 
2. No other barrier reported
3. No other barrier reported

#### Education

In **0%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **the absence of government schools accessible to most children in the settlement** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

In **0%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **the absence of religious schools accessible to most children in the settlement** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

1) In those settlements where the presence of a facility was reported.

2) Multiple options could be selected.

3) Only one option could be selected.

4) Emergency shelters built by NGOs (tents, huts, kodai, kapa) ; Open space or makeshift shelter (tents, huts, kodai, kapa) ; Collective center (building not intended for living) ; Transitional shelter build by NGOs (pakhsa, bricks) ; Permanent shelter with poor materials (pakhsa, sun-dried bricks) ; Permanent shelter with robust materials (fired-bricks, concrete, stone).


5) Overcrowding (more than 4 persons in a single room) ; Substandard accommodation (no proper roof, doors, walls or windows).

6) A large number means more than 25% of the shelters in the settlement.




7) In those settlements which reportedly had received assistance in the 3 months prior to data collection.

### SHELTER

**Top 3 reported shelter types used by most residents** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3,4</sup>

1. Permanent shelter (robust materials) 100% 
2. No other shelter type reported
3. No other shelter type reported




**Top 3 reported shelter-related concerns among residents** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>2,5</sup>

1. Unable to afford construction / labour 100% 
2. No insulation / heating 100% 
3. Leaks during light or heavy rain 100% 

In **0%** of assessed settlements, a **large number of shelters had been reportedly destroyed or severely damaged** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>6</sup> In **0%** of assessed settlements, **none of the destroyed shelters have reportedly been repaired**.

### WATER, HYGIENE & SANITATION

**Top 3 reported water sources used by most residents** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3</sup>

1. Surface water (river/irrigation) 52% 
2. Well pump / hand pump (private) 29% 
3. Well pump / hand pump (public) 16% 

% of assessed settlements in which KIs reported **most people were not able to access soap in the market** in the 3 months prior to data collection:

0%

% of assessed settlements in which KIs reported **most people did not have access to a functional latrine facility**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:

100%

### ACCOUNTABILITY TO AFFECTED POPULATION

In **0%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported that **at least one resident had received assistance** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

**Top 3 reported types of assistance received** in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>2,7</sup>

1. No assistance reported
2. No assistance reported
3. No assistance reported

In **100%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **face-to-face communication as the most preferred means of obtaining information** in the 3 months prior to data collection.



# of assessed settlements:  
**50 out of 244**

### ★ PRIORITY NEEDS

**Top 3 reported priority needs** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>1</sup>

1. Seed or other agricultural input	92%	<div></div>
2. Food	82%	<div></div>
3. Healthcare	70%	<div></div>

### ➔ EVENT / SHOCK & DISPLACEMENT

#### Event / Shock

% of assessed settlements **reportedly impacted by event or shock**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>2</sup>

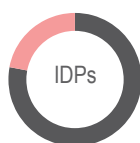
Active conflict or violence	6%	<div></div>
COVID-19	98%	<div></div>
Drought / precipitation deficit	2%	<div></div>
Heavy snow / avalanche	0%	<div></div>
Insect / locust	0%	<div></div>
Flood / heavy rain	0%	<div></div>
Earthquake	0%	<div></div>
None of the above	2%	<div></div>

#### Displacement

In **31%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **at least one household had reportedly been displaced due to an event or shock** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>3</sup>

% of assessed settlements **by estimated prevalence of IDP and return-ee households that had reportedly arrived** in the 3 months prior to data collection:

None 78%  
Few 22%  
Some 0%  
Many 0%



None 80%  
Few 20%  
Some 0%  
Many 0%



1) Three options maximum could be selected.  
2) Multiple options could be selected.  
3) In those settlements reportedly impacted by an event or a shock in the 3 months prior to data collection.  
4) In those settlements where the presence of areas that women and children avoid due to security reasons was reported.

### 🛡️ PROTECTION

#### Protection incidents

% of assessed settlements by **reported protection incidents that have affected men, women, and children**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>2</sup>

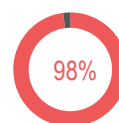
	Men	Women	Children
Assaulted with a weapon	8%	4%	0%
Assaulted without a weapon	8%	2%	0%
Hindered to move freely	6%	6%	2%
Verbally threatened or intimidated	10%	6%	2%
None of the above	90%	94%	98%

In **0%** of assessed settlements, **at least one health care worker had reportedly been affected by a protection incident** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

#### Child work and marriage

% of assessed settlements in which **at least one child under the age of 16 had reportedly been working** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

Boys



Girls



In **62%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **at least one girl under the age of 16 had been married** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

#### Gender-Based Violence

In **8%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported the **presence of areas in and around the settlement that women and children avoid due to security reasons** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

**Top 3 reported areas that women and children avoid due to security reasons** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>2,4</sup>

1. Areas away from settlement center	100%	<div></div>
2. Roads	50%	<div></div>
3. Markets	50%	<div></div>

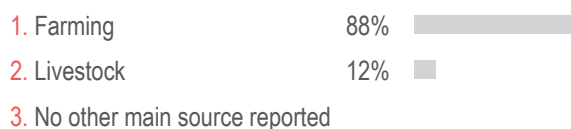
#### Explosive hazards

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

## LIVELIHOODS AND IMPACT

### Livelihoods

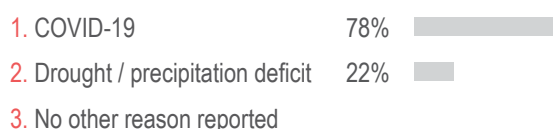
**Top 3 reported main sources of income** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>1</sup>



### Impact on farming

In **32%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **more than a quarter of households experienced a large decrease in the volume of their production** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>2,3</sup>

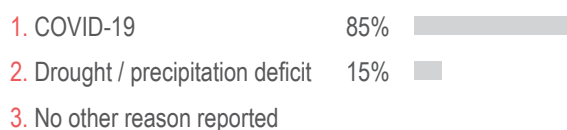
**Top 3 reported reasons that households experienced a large decrease in the volume of their production** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>4</sup>



### Impact on livestock

In **9%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **more than a quarter of households experienced a large decrease in the number of livestock owned**, in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>2</sup>

**Top 3 reported reasons that households experienced a large decrease in the number of livestock owned** in assessed settlements in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>4</sup>



### Impact on employment

In **0%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **more than a quarter of households experienced a large decrease in availability of work** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>2</sup>

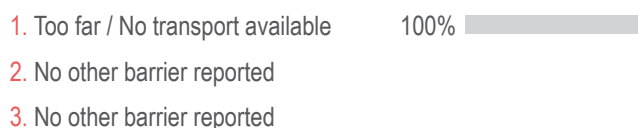
**Top 3 reported reasons that households experienced a large decrease in availability of work** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>4</sup>



## ACCESS TO MARKET

In **84%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **most residents did not have access to a market with NFI and winterization materials accessible within a one hour walking distance** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

In those settlements, **the most commonly reported reasons for no market access were:**<sup>1</sup>



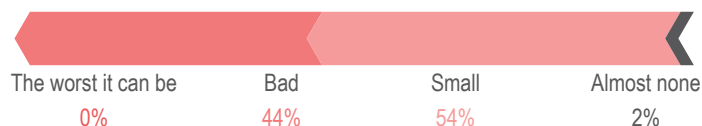
In **100%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **an increase in the price of staple food** in the settlement in the 3 months prior to data collection.

## FOOD SECURITY AND COPING STRATEGIES

### Food security

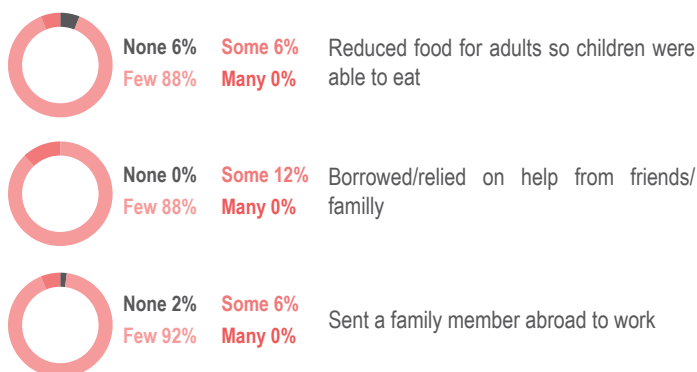
In **96%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported that **most residents were not able to access enough food to meet daily needs** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

**% of assessed settlements by reported level of hunger for most residents, in the 3 months prior to data collection:**<sup>5</sup>



### Coping strategies

**% of assessed settlements in which KIs reported no, few, some, or many households were engaging in the following coping strategies when food or money to buy food was not available** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>6</sup>



1) Only one option could be selected.  
2) In those settlements reporting farming, livestock or employment as one of the 3 main income sources in the settlement.  
3) A large decrease means a decrease of 50% or more of the volume of the production.  
4) In settlements where at least one household reportedly experienced a decrease in the volume of production, number of livestock owned or availability of work.  
5) Almost none: almost no hunger; small: hunger is small, strategies are available to cope with the reduced access to food; bad: hunger is bad, limited options to cope with the reduced access to food; worst: hunger is the worst it can be, it caused many deaths  
6) Few (1-25%); Some (26-50%); Many (more than 50%)



### ACCESS TO BASIC SERVICES

#### Health

In **48%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **most people did not have access to a comprehensive health facility in or next to the settlement** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

**Top 2 reported types of comprehensive health facilities** accessible from assessed settlements:

- |                             |     |             |
|-----------------------------|-----|-------------|
| 1. Public clinic (BHC, CHC) | 50% | <div></div> |
| 2. Private clinic           | 2%  | <div></div> |

**Top 3 reported barriers to health services access**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>1,2</sup>

- |  |      |             |
|--|------|-------------|
| 1. Cost of services / medicine too high  | 100% | <div></div> |
| 2. Disruption of services (COVID)        | 69%  | <div></div> |
| 3. Fear of COVID in facilities/of stigma | 58%  | <div></div> |

% of assessed settlements in which KIs reported **most residents did not have access to medicine**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:



#### Nutrition

In **0%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **they were not aware of the presence of a nutrition facility in the area**. In areas where a nutrition facility was reported, **86%** of KIs reported **most residents were not able to access the facility** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

**Top 3 reported barriers to nutrition treatment services access**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>1,2</sup>

- |                                   |     |             |
|-----------------------------------|-----|-------------|
| 1. Too far or difficult to access | 63% | <div></div> |
| 2. Treatments are too expensive   | 26% | <div></div> |
| 3. Services are not working       | 12% | <div></div> |

#### Education

In **4%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **the absence of government schools accessible to most children in the settlement** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

In **0%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **the absence of religious schools accessible to most children in the settlement** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

1) In those settlements where the presence of a facility was reported.  
2) Multiple options could be selected.  
3) Only one option could be selected.  
4) Emergency shelters built by NGOs (tents, huts, kodai, kapa) ; Open space or makeshift shelter (tents, huts, kodai, kapa) ; Collective center (building not intended for living) ; Transitional shelter build by NGOs (pakhsa, bricks) ; Permanent shelter with poor materials (pakhsa, sun-dried bricks) ; Permanent shelter with robust materials (fired-bricks, concrete, stone).  
5) Overcrowding (more than 4 persons in a single room) ; Substandard accommodation (no proper roof, doors, walls or windows).  
6) A large number means more than 25% of the shelters in the settlement.  
7) In those settlements which reportedly had received assistance in the 3 months prior to data collection.

### SHELTER

**Top 3 reported shelter types used by most residents** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3,4</sup>

- |   |      |             |
|---|------|-------------|
| 1. Permanent shelter (robust materials) | 100% | <div></div> |
| 2. No other shelter type reported       |      |             |
| 3. No other shelter type reported       |      |             |

**Top 3 reported shelter-related concerns among residents** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>2,5</sup>

- |                                     |     |             |
|-------------------------------------|-----|-------------|
| 1. Leaks during light or heavy rain | 96% | <div></div> |
| 2. Substandard accommodation        | 92% | <div></div> |
| 3. No insulation / heating          | 90% | <div></div> |

In **0%** of assessed settlements, a large number of shelters had been **reportedly destroyed or severely damaged** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>6</sup> In **0%** of assessed settlements, **none of the destroyed shelters have reportedly been repaired**.

### WATER, HYGIENE & SANITATION

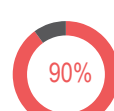
**Top 3 reported water sources used by most residents** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3</sup>

- |  |     |             |
|--|-----|-------------|
| 1. Spring, well or kariz (unprotected) | 36% | <div></div> |
| 2. Spring, well or kariz (protected)   | 34% | <div></div> |
| 3. Surface water (river/irrigation)    | 16% | <div></div> |

% of assessed settlements in which KIs reported **most people were not able to access soap in the market** in the 3 months prior to data collection:



% of assessed settlements in which KIs reported **most people did not have access to a functional latrine facility**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:



### ACCOUNTABILITY TO AFFECTED POPULATION

In **6%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported that **at least one resident had received assistance** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

**Top 3 reported types of assistance received** in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>2,7</sup>

- |                     |     |             |
|---------------------|-----|-------------|
| 1. Food (In-kind)   | 67% | <div></div> |
| 2. WASH (In-kind)   | 33% | <div></div> |
| 3. Health (In-kind) | 33% | <div></div> |

In **90%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **face-to-face communication as the most preferred means of obtaining information** in the 3 months prior to data collection.



# of assessed settlements:  
**20 out of 93**

### ★ PRIORITY NEEDS

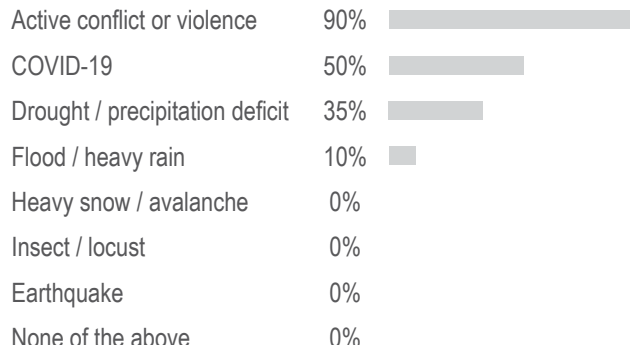
Top 3 reported priority needs in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>1</sup>



### ➔ EVENT / SHOCK & DISPLACEMENT

#### Event / Shock

% of assessed settlements reportedly impacted by event or shock, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>2</sup>



#### Displacement

In **55%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **at least one household** had reportedly been displaced due to an event or shock in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>3</sup>

% of assessed settlements by estimated prevalence of IDP and return-ee households that had reportedly arrived in the 3 months prior to data collection:



1) Three options maximum could be selected.

2) Multiple options could be selected.

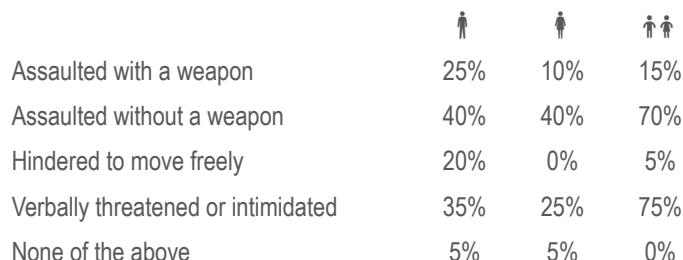
3) In those settlements reportedly impacted by an event or a shock in the 3 months prior to data collection.

4) In those settlements where the presence of areas that women and children avoid due to security reasons was reported.

### 🛡️ PROTECTION

#### Protection incidents

% of assessed settlements by reported protection incidents that have affected men, women, and children, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>2</sup>



In **20%** of assessed settlements, **at least one health care worker** had reportedly been affected by a protection incident in the 3 months prior to data collection.

#### Child work and marriage

% of assessed settlements in which **at least one child under the age of 16** had reportedly been working in the 3 months prior to data collection.

Boys

100%

Girls

100%

In **65%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **at least one girl under the age of 16** had been married in the 3 months prior to data collection.

#### Gender-Based Violence

In **20%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported the presence of areas in and around the settlement that women and children avoid due to security reasons in the 3 months prior to data collection.

Top 3 reported areas that women and children avoid due to security reasons in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>2,4</sup>



#### Explosive hazards

In **95%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported the presence of explosive hazards in or within 5km of the settlement in the 3 months prior to data collection.

### LIVELIHOODS AND IMPACT

#### Livelihoods

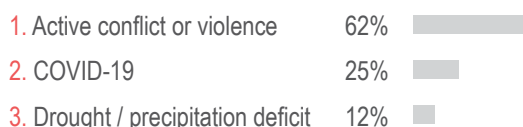
**Top 3 reported main sources of income** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>1</sup>



#### Impact on farming

In **68%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **more than a quarter of households experienced a large decrease in the volume of their production** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>2,3</sup>

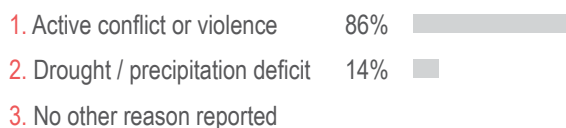
**Top 3 reported reasons that households experienced a large decrease in the volume of their production** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>4</sup>



#### Impact on livestock

In **12%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **more than a quarter of households experienced a large decrease in the number of livestock owned**, in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>2</sup>

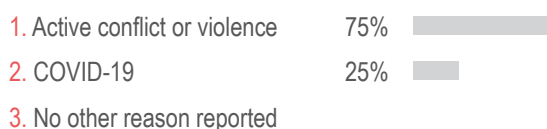
**Top 3 reported reasons that households experienced a large decrease in the number of livestock owned** in assessed settlements in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>4</sup>



#### Impact on employment

In **50%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **more than a quarter of households experienced a large decrease in availability of work** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>2</sup>

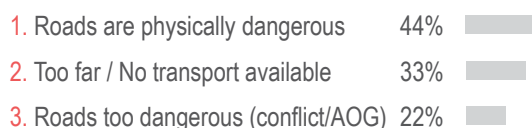
**Top 3 reported reasons that households experienced a large decrease in availability of work** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>4</sup>



### ACCESS TO MARKET

In **45%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **most residents did not have access to a market with NFI and winterization materials accessible within a one hour walking distance** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

In those settlements, **the most commonly reported reasons for no market access** were:<sup>1</sup>



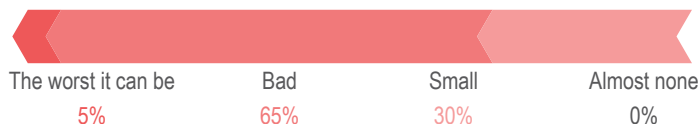
In **65%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **an increase in the price of staple food** in the settlement in the 3 months prior to data collection.

### FOOD SECURITY AND COPING STRATEGIES

#### Food security

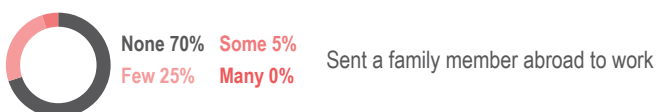
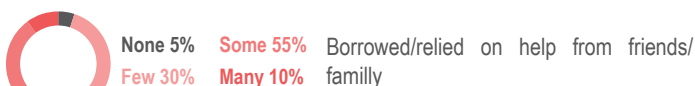
In **95%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported that **most residents were not able to access enough food to meet daily needs** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

% of assessed settlements by reported **level of hunger for most residents**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>5</sup>



#### Coping strategies

% of assessed settlements in which KIs reported no, few, some, or many households **were engaging in the following coping strategies when food or money to buy food was not available** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>6</sup>



1) Only one option could be selected.  
2) In those settlements reporting farming, livestock or employment as one of the 3 main income sources in the settlement.  
3) A large decrease means a decrease of 50% or more of the volume of the production.  
4) In settlements where at least one household reportedly experienced a decrease in the volume of production, number of livestock owned or availability of work.  
5) Almost none: almost no hunger; small: hunger is small, strategies are available to cope with the reduced access to food; bad: hunger is bad, limited options to cope with the reduced access to food; worst: hunger is the worst it can be, it caused many deaths  
6) Few (1-25%); Some (26-50%); Many (more than 50%)

### ACCESS TO BASIC SERVICES

#### Health

In **75%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **most people did not have access to a comprehensive health facility in or next to the settlement** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

**Top 2 reported types of comprehensive health facilities** accessible from assessed settlements:

1. Public hospital 20%
2. Private hospital 5%

**Top 3 reported barriers to health services access**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>1,2</sup>

1. Insufficient female medical staff 60%
2. Roads / presence at facilities unsafe 40%
3. Cost of services / medicine too high 40%

% of assessed settlements in which KIs reported **most residents did not have access to medicine**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:



#### Nutrition

In **70%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **they were not aware of the presence of a nutrition facility in the area**. In areas where a nutrition facility was reported, **50%** of KIs reported **most residents were not able to access the facility** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

**Top 3 reported barriers to nutrition treatment services access**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>1,2</sup>

1. Services are not working 100%
2. No other barrier reported
3. No other barrier reported

#### Education

In **90%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **the absence of government schools accessible to most children in the settlement** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

In **55%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **the absence of religious schools accessible to most children in the settlement** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

1) In those settlements where the presence of a facility was reported.

2) Multiple options could be selected.

3) Only one option could be selected.

4) Emergency shelters built by NGOs (tents, huts, kodai, kapa) ; Open space or makeshift shelter (tents, huts, kodai, kapa) ; Collective center (building not intended for living) ; Transitional shelter built by NGOs (pakhsa, bricks) ; Permanent shelter with poor materials (pakhsa, sun-dried bricks) ; Permanent shelter with robust materials (fired-bricks, concrete, stone).

5) Overcrowding (more than 4 persons in a single room) ; Substandard accommodation (no proper roof, doors, walls or windows).

6) A large number means more than 25% of the shelters in the settlement.

7) In those settlements which reportedly had received assistance in the 3 months prior to data collection.

### SHELTER

**Top 3 reported shelter types used by most residents** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3,4</sup>

1. Transitional shelter 95%
2. Collective center 5%
3. No other shelter type reported

**Top 3 reported shelter-related concerns among residents** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>2,5</sup>

1. Unable to afford construction / labour 75%
2. Substandard accommodation 45%
3. No insulation / heating 40%

In **5%** of assessed settlements, a **large number of shelters had been reportedly destroyed or severely damaged** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>6</sup> In **73%** of assessed settlements, **none of the destroyed shelters have reportedly been repaired**.

### WATER, HYGIENE & SANITATION

**Top 3 reported water sources used by most residents** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3</sup>

1. Spring, well or kariz (unprotected) 55%
2. Surface water (river/irrigation) 30%
3. Spring, well or kariz (protected) 15%

% of assessed settlements in which KIs reported **most people were not able to access soap in the market** in the 3 months prior to data collection:



% of assessed settlements in which KIs reported **most people did not have access to a functional latrine facility**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:



### ACCOUNTABILITY TO AFFECTED POPULATION

In **20%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported that **at least one resident had received assistance** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

**Top 3 reported types of assistance received** in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>2,7</sup>

1. Food (In-kind) 100%
2. No other assistance reported
3. No other assistance reported

In **65%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **face-to-face communication as the most preferred means of obtaining information** in the 3 months prior to data collection.





# of assessed settlements:  
**13 out of 64**

### ★ PRIORITY NEEDS

Top 3 reported priority needs in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>1</sup>

1. Protection	100%	<div></div>
2. Healthcare	92%	<div></div>
3. Food	92%	<div></div>

### ➔ EVENT / SHOCK & DISPLACEMENT

#### Event / Shock

% of assessed settlements reportedly impacted by event or shock, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>2</sup>

Active conflict or violence	100%	<div></div>
COVID-19	92%	<div></div>
Drought / precipitation deficit	0%	<div></div>
Earthquake	0%	<div></div>
Insect / locust	0%	<div></div>
Heavy snow / avalanche	0%	<div></div>
Flood / heavy rain	0%	<div></div>
None of the above	0%	<div></div>

#### Displacement

In 0% of assessed settlements, KIs reported at least one household had reportedly been displaced due to an event or shock in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>3</sup>

% of assessed settlements by estimated prevalence of IDP and returnee households that had reportedly arrived in the 3 months prior to data collection:



1) Three options maximum could be selected.  
2) Multiple options could be selected.  
3) In those settlements reportedly impacted by an event or a shock in the 3 months prior to data collection.  
4) In those settlements where the presence of areas that women and children avoid due to security reasons was reported.

### 🛡️ PROTECTION

#### Protection incidents

% of assessed settlements by reported protection incidents that have affected men, women, and children, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>2</sup>

	Men	Women	Children
Assaulted with a weapon	15%	0%	31%
Assaulted without a weapon	0%	0%	0%
Hindered to move freely	69%	8%	54%
Verbally threatened or intimidated	77%	0%	31%
None of the above	23%	92%	39%

In 17% of assessed settlements, at least one health care worker had reportedly been affected by a protection incident in the 3 months prior to data collection.

#### Child work and marriage

% of assessed settlements in which at least one child under the age of 16 had reportedly been working in the 3 months prior to data collection.

Boys

100%

Girls

100%

In 100% of assessed settlements, KIs reported at least one girl under the age of 16 had been married in the 3 months prior to data collection.

#### Gender-Based Violence

In 69% of assessed settlements, KIs reported the presence of areas in and around the settlement that women and children avoid due to security reasons in the 3 months prior to data collection.

Top 3 reported areas that women and children avoid due to security reasons in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>2,4</sup>

1. Areas away from settlement center	100%	<div></div>
2. Markets	89%	<div></div>
3. Health facilities	11%	<div></div>


#### Explosive hazards

In 31% of assessed settlements, KIs reported the presence of explosive hazards in or within 5km of the settlement in the 3 months prior to data collection.

### LIVELIHOODS AND IMPACT

#### Livelihoods


**Top 3 reported main sources of income** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>1</sup>

1. Farming 100% 
2. No other main source reported
3. No other main source reported

#### Impact on farming

In **0%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **more than a quarter of households experienced a large decrease in the volume of their production** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>2,3</sup>

**Top 3 reported reasons that households experienced a large decrease in the volume of their production** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>4</sup>

1. Active conflict or violence 100% 
2. No other reason reported
3. No other reason reported

#### Impact on livestock

In **0%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **more than a quarter of households experienced a large decrease in the number of livestock owned**, in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>2</sup>

**Top 3 reported reasons that households experienced a large decrease in the number of livestock owned** in assessed settlements in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>4</sup>

1. No large decrease reported
2. No large decrease reported
3. No large decrease reported

#### Impact on employment

In **0%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **more than a quarter of households experienced a large decrease in availability of work** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>2</sup>


**Top 3 reported reasons that households experienced a large decrease in availability of work** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>4</sup>

1. No large decrease reported
2. No large decrease reported
3. No large decrease reported

### ACCESS TO MARKET

In **23%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **most residents did not have access to a market with NFI and winterization materials accessible within a one hour walking distance** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

In those settlements, **the most commonly reported reasons for no market access** were:<sup>1</sup>

1. Too far / No transport available 100% 
2. No other barrier reported
3. No other barrier reported

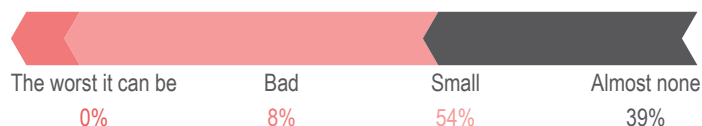
In **100%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **an increase in the price of staple food** in the settlement in the 3 months prior to data collection.

### FOOD SECURITY AND COPING STRATEGIES

#### Food security

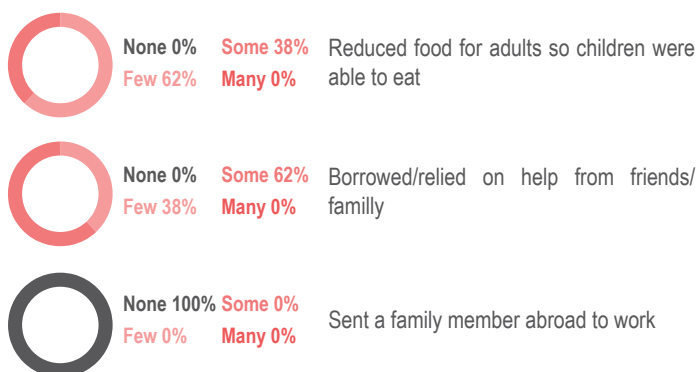
In **39%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported that **most residents were not able to access enough food to meet daily needs** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

% of assessed settlements by reported **level of hunger for most residents**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>5</sup>



#### Coping strategies

% of assessed settlements in which KIs reported no, few, some, or many households **were engaging in the following coping strategies when food or money to buy food was not available** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>6</sup>



- 1) Only one option could be selected.
- 2) In those settlements reporting farming, livestock or employment as one of the 3 main income sources in the settlement.
- 3) A large decrease means a decrease of 50% or more of the volume of the production.
- 4) In settlements where at least one household reportedly experienced a decrease in the volume of production, number of livestock owned or availability of work.
- 5) Almost none: almost no hunger; small: hunger is small, strategies are available to cope with the reduced access to food; bad: hunger is bad, limited options to cope with the reduced access to food; worst: hunger is the worst it can be, it caused many deaths
- 6) Few (1-25%); Some (26-50%); Many (more than 50%)

### ACCESS TO BASIC SERVICES

#### Health

In **8%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **most people did not have access to a comprehensive health facility in or next to the settlement** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

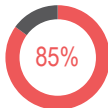
**Top 2 reported types of comprehensive health facilities** accessible from assessed settlements:

1. Public clinic (BHC, CHC) 46%
2. Public hospital 23%

**Top 3 reported barriers to health services access**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>1,2</sup>

1. Roads / presence at facilities unsafe 100%
2. Insufficient female medical staff 58%
3. Unable to reach (transport issues) 8%

% of assessed settlements in which KIs reported **most residents did not have access to medicine**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:



#### Nutrition

In **77%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **they were not aware of the presence of a nutrition facility in the area**. In areas where a nutrition facility was reported, **0%** of KIs reported **most residents were not able to access the facility** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

**Top 3 reported barriers to nutrition treatment services access**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>1,2</sup>

1. No barrier reported
2. No barrier reported
3. No barrier reported

#### Education

In **15%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **the absence of government schools accessible to most children in the settlement** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

In **0%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **the absence of religious schools accessible to most children in the settlement** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

1) In those settlements where the presence of a facility was reported.

2) Multiple options could be selected.

3) Only one option could be selected.

4) Emergency shelters built by NGOs (tents, huts, kodai, kapa) ; Open space or makeshift shelter (tents, huts, kodai, kapa) ; Collective center (building not intended for living) ; Transitional shelter built by NGOs (pakhsa, bricks) ; Permanent shelter with poor materials (pakhsa, sun-dried bricks) ; Permanent shelter with robust materials (fired-bricks, concrete, stone).

5) Overcrowding (more than 4 persons in a single room) ; Substandard accommodation (no proper roof, doors, walls or windows).

6) A large number means more than 25% of the shelters in the settlement.

7) In those settlements which reportedly had received assistance in the 3 months prior to data collection.

### SHELTER

**Top 3 reported shelter types used by most residents** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3,4</sup>

1. Transitional shelter 100%
2. No other shelter type reported
3. No other shelter type reported

**Top 3 reported shelter-related concerns among residents** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>2,5</sup>

1. Leaks during light or heavy rain 100%
2. No insulation / heating 46%
3. No private space for women / girls 38%

In **23%** of assessed settlements, a large number of shelters had been **reportedly destroyed or severely damaged** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>6</sup> In **92%** of assessed settlements, **none of the destroyed shelters have reportedly been repaired**.

### WATER, HYGIENE & SANITATION

**Top 3 reported water sources used by most residents** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3</sup>

1. Well pump / hand pump (public) 85%
2. Spring, well or kariz (protected) 8%
3. Spring, well or kariz (unprotected) 8%

% of assessed settlements in which KIs reported **most people were not able to access soap in the market** in the 3 months prior to data collection:



% of assessed settlements in which KIs reported **most people did not have access to a functional latrine facility**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:



### ACCOUNTABILITY TO AFFECTED POPULATION

In **100%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported that **at least one resident had received assistance** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

**Top 3 reported types of assistance received** in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>2,7</sup>

1. Food (In-kind) 100%
2. No other assistance reported
3. No other assistance reported

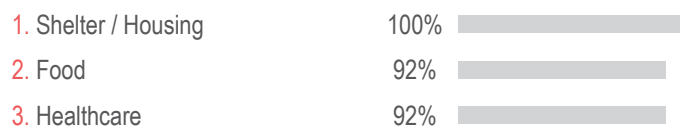
In **100%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **radio** as the **most preferred means of obtaining information** in the 3 months prior to data collection.



# of assessed settlements:  
**24 out of 106**

### ★ PRIORITY NEEDS

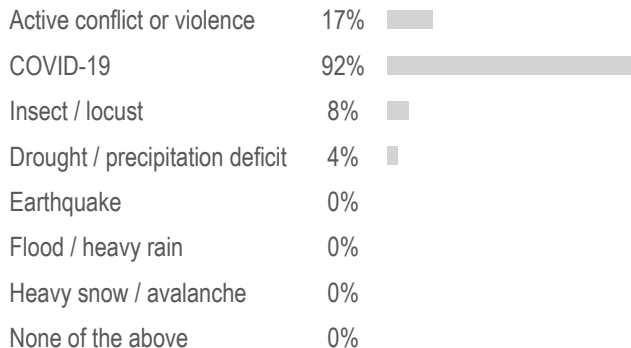
**Top 3 reported priority needs** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>1</sup>



### ➔ EVENT / SHOCK & DISPLACEMENT

#### Event / Shock

% of assessed settlements **reportedly impacted by event or shock**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>2</sup>



#### Displacement

In **25%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **at least one household had reportedly been displaced due to an event or shock** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>3</sup>

% of assessed settlements **by estimated prevalence of IDP and return-ee households that had reportedly arrived** in the 3 months prior to data collection:

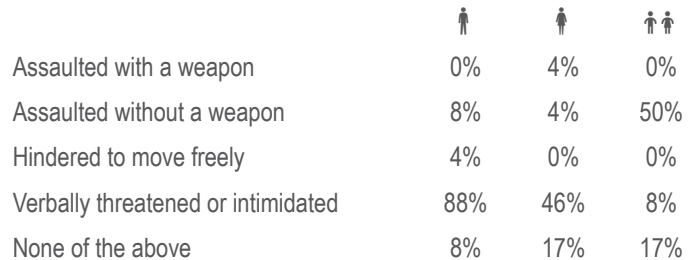


1) Three options maximum could be selected.  
 2) Multiple options could be selected.  
 3) In those settlements reportedly impacted by an event or a shock in the 3 months prior to data collection.  
 4) In those settlements where the presence of areas that women and children avoid due to security reasons was reported.

### 🛡️ PROTECTION

#### Protection incidents

% of assessed settlements by **reported protection incidents that have affected men, women, and children**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>2</sup>



In **8%** of assessed settlements, **at least one health care worker had reportedly been affected by a protection incident** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

#### Child work and marriage

% of assessed settlements in which **at least one child under the age of 16 had reportedly been working** in the 3 months prior to data collection.



In **92%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **at least one girl under the age of 16 had been married** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

#### Gender-Based Violence

In **63%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported the **presence of areas in and around the settlement that women and children avoid due to security reasons** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

**Top 3 reported areas that women and children avoid due to security reasons** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>2,4</sup>



#### Explosive hazards

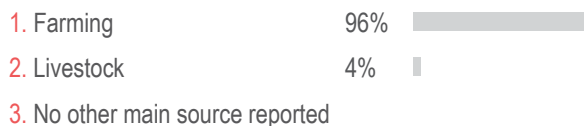
In **67%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported the **presence of explosive hazards in or within 5km of the settlement** in the 3 months prior to data collection.



### LIVELIHOODS AND IMPACT

#### Livelihoods

**Top 3 reported main sources of income** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>1</sup>



#### Impact on farming

In **33%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **more than a quarter of households experienced a large decrease in the volume of their production** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>2,3</sup>

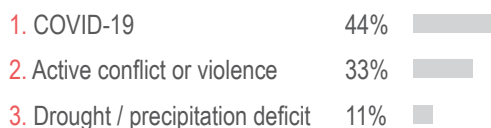
**Top 3 reported reasons that households experienced a large decrease in the volume of their production** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>4</sup>



#### Impact on livestock

In **27%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **more than a quarter of households experienced a large decrease in the number of livestock owned**, in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>2</sup>

**Top 3 reported reasons that households experienced a large decrease in the number of livestock owned** in assessed settlements in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>4</sup>



#### Impact on employment

In **0%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **more than a quarter of households experienced a large decrease in availability of work** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>2</sup>

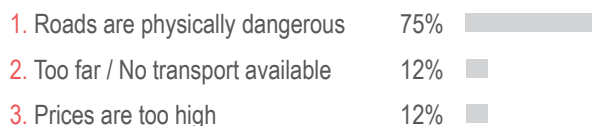
**Top 3 reported reasons that households experienced a large decrease in availability of work** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>4</sup>

1. No large decrease reported
2. No large decrease reported
3. No large decrease reported

### ACCESS TO MARKET

In **67%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **most residents did not have access to a market with NFI and winterization materials accessible within a one hour walking distance** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

In those settlements, **the most commonly reported reasons for no market access** were:<sup>1</sup>



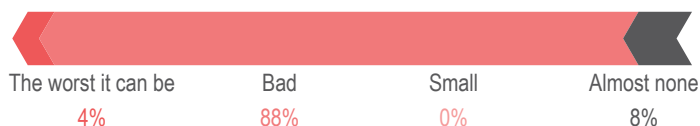
In **100%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **an increase in the price of staple food** in the settlement in the 3 months prior to data collection.

### FOOD SECURITY AND COPING STRATEGIES

#### Food security

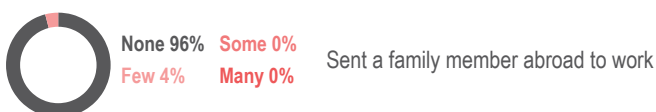
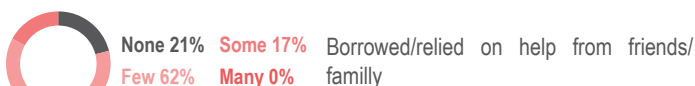
In **100%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported that **most residents were not able to access enough food to meet daily needs** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

% of assessed settlements by reported **level of hunger for most residents**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>5</sup>



#### Coping strategies

% of assessed settlements in which KIs reported no, few, some, or many households **were engaging in the following coping strategies when food or money to buy food was not available** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>6</sup>



- 1) Only one option could be selected.
- 2) In those settlements reporting farming, livestock or employment as one of the 3 main income sources in the settlement.
- 3) A large decrease means a decrease of 50% or more of the volume of the production.
- 4) In settlements where at least one household reportedly experienced a decrease in the volume of production, number of livestock owned or availability of work.
- 5) Almost none: almost no hunger; small: hunger is small, strategies are available to cope with the reduced access to food; bad: hunger is bad, limited options to cope with the reduced access to food; worst: hunger is the worst it can be, it caused many deaths
- 6) Few (1-25%); Some (26-50%); Many (more than 50%)

### ACCESS TO BASIC SERVICES

#### Health

In **0%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **most people did not have access to a comprehensive health facility in or next to the settlement** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

**Top 2 reported types of comprehensive health facilities** accessible from assessed settlements:

- |                             |     |             |
|-----------------------------|-----|-------------|
| 1. Public clinic (BHC, CHC) | 88% | <div></div> |
| 2. Public hospital          | 13% | <div></div> |

**Top 3 reported barriers to health services access**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>1,2</sup>

- |  |     |             |
|--|-----|-------------|
| 1. Cost of services / medicine too high  | 96% | <div></div> |
| 2. Roads / presence at facilities unsafe | 29% | <div></div> |
| 3. Unable to reach (transport issues)    | 12% | <div></div> |

% of assessed settlements in which KIs reported **most residents did not have access to medicine**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:



#### Nutrition

In **100%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **they were not aware of the presence of a nutrition facility in the area**. In areas where a nutrition facility was reported, **0%** of KIs reported **most residents were not able to access the facility** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

**Top 3 reported barriers to nutrition treatment services access**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>1,2</sup>

1. No facility reported
2. No facility reported
3. No facility reported

#### Education

In **92%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **the absence of government schools accessible to most children in the settlement** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

In **4%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **the absence of religious schools accessible to most children in the settlement** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

1) In those settlements where the presence of a facility was reported.  
2) Multiple options could be selected.  
3) Only one option could be selected.  
4) Emergency shelters built by NGOs (tents, huts, kodai, kapa) ; Open space or makeshift shelter (tents, huts, kodai, kapa) ; Collective center (building not intended for living) ; Transitional shelter build by NGOs (pakhsa, bricks) ; Permanent shelter with poor materials (pakhsa, sun-dried bricks) ; Permanent shelter with robust materials (fired-bricks, concrete, stone).  
5) Overcrowding (more than 4 persons in a single room) ; Substandard accommodation (no proper roof, doors, walls or windows).  
6) A large number means more than 25% of the shelters in the settlement.  
7) In those settlements which reportedly had received assistance in the 3 months prior to data collection.

### SHELTER

**Top 3 reported shelter types used by most residents** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3,4</sup>

- |                                   |      |             |
|-----------------------------------|------|-------------|
| 1. Transitional shelter           | 100% | <div></div> |
| 2. No other shelter type reported |      |             |
| 3. No other shelter type reported |      |             |

**Top 3 reported shelter-related concerns among residents** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>2,5</sup>

- |                                     |     |             |
|-------------------------------------|-----|-------------|
| 1. No insulation / heating          | 50% | <div></div> |
| 2. Leaks during light or heavy rain | 50% | <div></div> |
| 3. Unable to afford rent            | 46% | <div></div> |

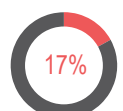
In **4%** of assessed settlements, a large number of shelters had been **reportedly destroyed or severely damaged** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>6</sup> In **39%** of assessed settlements, **none of the destroyed shelters have reportedly been repaired**.

### WATER, HYGIENE & SANITATION

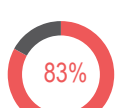
**Top 3 reported water sources used by most residents** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3</sup>

- |  |     |             |
|--|-----|-------------|
| 1. Surface water (river/irrigation)    | 46% | <div></div> |
| 2. Well pump / hand pump (private)     | 25% | <div></div> |
| 3. Spring, well or kariz (unprotected) | 25% | <div></div> |

% of assessed settlements in which KIs reported **most people were not able to access soap in the market** in the 3 months prior to data collection:



% of assessed settlements in which KIs reported **most people did not have access to a functional latrine facility**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:



### ACCOUNTABILITY TO AFFECTED POPULATION

In **0%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported that **at least one resident had received assistance** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

**Top 3 reported types of assistance received** in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>2,7</sup>

1. No assistance reported
2. No assistance reported
3. No assistance reported

In **100%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **face-to-face communication as the most preferred means of obtaining information** in the 3 months prior to data collection.



# of assessed settlements:  
**40 out of 175**

### ★ PRIORITY NEEDS

Top 3 reported priority needs in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>1</sup>

1. Seed or other agricultural input	80%	<div></div>
2. Education for children under 18	58%	<div></div>
3. Livelihood support / employment	52%	<div></div>

### ➔ EVENT / SHOCK & DISPLACEMENT

#### Event / Shock

% of assessed settlements reportedly impacted by event or shock, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>2</sup>

Active conflict or violence	10%	<div></div>
COVID-19	100%	<div></div>
Flood / heavy rain	8%	<div></div>
Heavy snow / avalanche	0%	
Insect / locust	0%	
Drought / precipitation deficit	0%	
Earthquake	0%	
None of the above	0%	

#### Displacement

In 0% of assessed settlements, KIs reported at least one household had reportedly been displaced due to an event or shock in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>3</sup>

% of assessed settlements by estimated prevalence of IDP and returnee households that had reportedly arrived in the 3 months prior to data collection:



1) Three options maximum could be selected.  
2) Multiple options could be selected.  
3) In those settlements reportedly impacted by an event or a shock in the 3 months prior to data collection.  
4) In those settlements where the presence of areas that women and children avoid due to security reasons was reported.

### 🛡️ PROTECTION

#### Protection incidents

% of assessed settlements by reported protection incidents that have affected men, women, and children, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>2</sup>

	Men	Women	Children
Assaulted with a weapon	0%	0%	0%
Assaulted without a weapon	0%	0%	0%
Hindered to move freely	0%	0%	0%
Verbally threatened or intimidated	5%	3%	0%
None of the above	93%	98%	100%

In 0% of assessed settlements, at least one health care worker had reportedly been affected by a protection incident in the 3 months prior to data collection.

#### Child work and marriage

% of assessed settlements in which at least one child under the age of 16 had reportedly been working in the 3 months prior to data collection.



In 30% of assessed settlements, KIs reported at least one girl under the age of 16 had been married in the 3 months prior to data collection.

#### Gender-Based Violence

In 0% of assessed settlements, KIs reported the presence of areas in and around the settlement that women and children avoid due to security reasons in the 3 months prior to data collection.

Top 3 reported areas that women and children avoid due to security reasons in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>2,4</sup>

1. No areas reported
2. No areas reported
3. No areas reported

#### Explosive hazards

In 10% of assessed settlements, KIs reported the presence of explosive hazards in or within 5km of the settlement in the 3 months prior to data collection.

### LIVELIHOODS AND IMPACT

#### Livelihoods

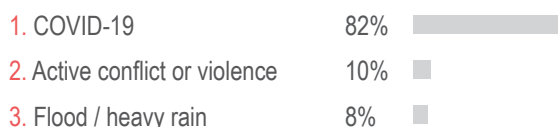
**Top 3 reported main sources of income** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>1</sup>



#### Impact on farming

In **95%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **more than a quarter of households experienced a large decrease in the volume of their production** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>2,3</sup>

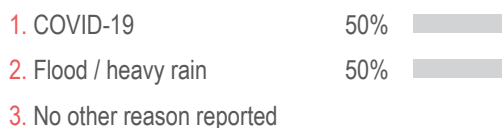
**Top 3 reported reasons that households experienced a large decrease in the volume of their production** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>4</sup>



#### Impact on livestock

In **6%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **more than a quarter of households experienced a large decrease in the number of livestock owned**, in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>2</sup>

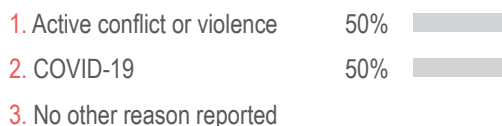
**Top 3 reported reasons that households experienced a large decrease in the number of livestock owned** in assessed settlements in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>4</sup>



#### Impact on employment

In **50%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **more than a quarter of households experienced a large decrease in availability of work** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>2</sup>

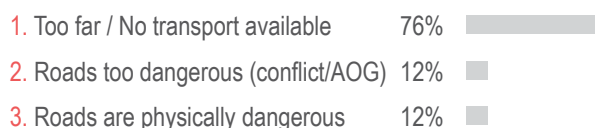
**Top 3 reported reasons that households experienced a large decrease in availability of work** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>4</sup>



### ACCESS TO MARKET

In **63%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **most residents did not have access to a market with NFI and winterization materials accessible within a one hour walking distance** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

In those settlements, **the most commonly reported reasons for no market access** were:<sup>1</sup>



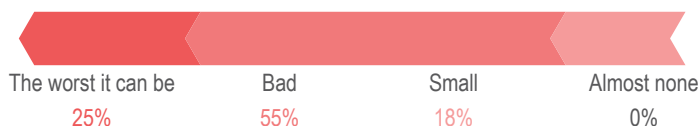
In **95%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **an increase in the price of staple food** in the settlement in the 3 months prior to data collection.

### FOOD SECURITY AND COPING STRATEGIES

#### Food security

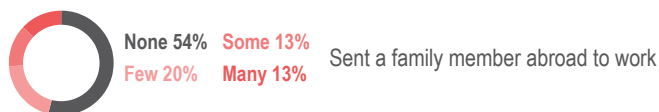
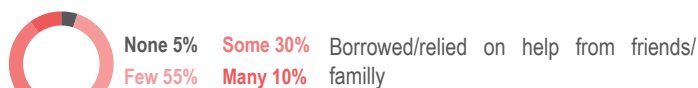
In **38%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported that **most residents were not able to access enough food to meet daily needs** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

% of assessed settlements by reported **level of hunger for most residents**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>5</sup>



#### Coping strategies

% of assessed settlements in which KIs reported no, few, some, or many households **were engaging in the following coping strategies when food or money to buy food was not available** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>6</sup>



1) Only one option could be selected.  
 2) In those settlements reporting farming, livestock or employment as one of the 3 main income sources in the settlement.  
 3) A large decrease means a decrease of 50% or more of the volume of the production.  
 4) In settlements where at least one household reportedly experienced a decrease in the volume of production, number of livestock owned or availability of work.  
 5) Almost none: almost no hunger; small: hunger is small, strategies are available to cope with the reduced access to food; bad: hunger is bad, limited options to cope with the reduced access to food; worst: hunger is the worst it can be, it caused many deaths  
 6) Few (1-25%); Some (26-50%); Many (more than 50%)



### ACCESS TO BASIC SERVICES

#### Health

In **15%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **most people did not have access to a comprehensive health facility in or next to the settlement** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

**Top 2 reported types of comprehensive health facilities** accessible from assessed settlements:

1. Public clinic (BHC, CHC) 43%
2. Private clinic 33%

**Top 3 reported barriers to health services access**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>1,2</sup>

1. Cost of services / medicine too high 50%
2. Unable to reach (transport issues) 38%
3. No health barrier 24%

% of assessed settlements in which KIs reported **most residents did not have access to medicine**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:



#### Nutrition

In **0%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **they were not aware of the presence of a nutrition facility in the area**. In areas where a nutrition facility was reported, **23%** of KIs reported **most residents were not able to access the facility** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

**Top 3 reported barriers to nutrition treatment services access**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>1,2</sup>

1. Too far or difficult to access 89%
2. Services are not working 11%
3. No other barrier reported

#### Education

In **58%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **the absence of government schools accessible to most children in the settlement** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

In **55%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **the absence of religious schools accessible to most children in the settlement** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

1) In those settlements where the presence of a facility was reported.

2) Multiple options could be selected.

3) Only one option could be selected.

4) Emergency shelters built by NGOs (tents, huts, kodai, kapa) ; Open space or makeshift shelter (tents, huts, kodai, kapa) ; Collective center (building not intended for living) ; Transitional shelter built by NGOs (pakhsa, bricks) ; Permanent shelter with poor materials (pakhsa, sun-dried bricks) ; Permanent shelter with robust materials (fired-bricks, concrete, stone).

5) Overcrowding (more than 4 persons in a single room) ; Substandard accommodation (no proper roof, doors, walls or windows).

6) A large number means more than 25% of the shelters in the settlement.

7) In those settlements which reportedly had received assistance in the 3 months prior to data collection.

### SHELTER

**Top 3 reported shelter types used by most residents** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3,4</sup>

1. Transitional shelter 100%
2. No other shelter type reported
3. No other shelter type reported

**Top 3 reported shelter-related concerns among residents** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>2,5</sup>

1. Unable to afford construction / labour 95%
2. Leaks during light or heavy rain 75%
3. No private space for women / girls 48%

In **18%** of assessed settlements, **a large number of shelters had been reportedly destroyed or severely damaged** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>6</sup> In **55%** of assessed settlements, **none of the destroyed shelters have reportedly been repaired**.

### WATER, HYGIENE & SANITATION

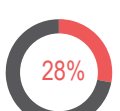
**Top 3 reported water sources used by most residents** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3</sup>

1. Spring, well or kariz (protected) 70%
2. Spring, well or kariz (unprotected) 30%
3. No other water source reported

% of assessed settlements in which KIs reported **most people were not able to access soap in the market** in the 3 months prior to data collection:



% of assessed settlements in which KIs reported **most people did not have access to a functional latrine facility**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:



### ACCOUNTABILITY TO AFFECTED POPULATION

In **25%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported that **at least one resident had received assistance** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

**Top 3 reported types of assistance received** in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>2,7</sup>

1. Health (In-kind) 60%
2. Food (In-kind) 50%
3. WASH (In-kind) 10%

In **48%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **radio** as the **most preferred means of obtaining information** in the 3 months prior to data collection.



# of assessed settlements:  
**34 out of 135**

### ★ PRIORITY NEEDS

Top 3 reported priority needs in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>1</sup>

1. Food	100%	<div></div>
2. Protection	88%	<div></div>
3. Education for children under 18	76%	<div></div>

### → EVENT / SHOCK & DISPLACEMENT

#### Event / Shock

% of assessed settlements reportedly impacted by event or shock, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>2</sup>

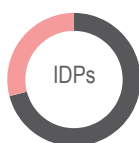
Active conflict or violence	100%	<div></div>
COVID-19	100%	<div></div>
Drought / precipitation deficit	0%	<div></div>
Heavy snow / avalanche	0%	<div></div>
Insect / locust	0%	<div></div>
Flood / heavy rain	0%	<div></div>
Earthquake	0%	<div></div>
None of the above	0%	<div></div>

#### Displacement

In **12%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **at least one household had reportedly been displaced due to an event or shock** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>3</sup>

% of assessed settlements by estimated prevalence of IDP and return-ee households that had reportedly arrived in the 3 months prior to data collection:

None 71%  
Few 29%  
Some 0%  
Many 0%



None 97%  
Few 3%  
Some 0%  
Many 0%



1) Three options maximum could be selected.  
2) Multiple options could be selected.  
3) In those settlements reportedly impacted by an event or a shock in the 3 months prior to data collection.  
4) In those settlements where the presence of areas that women and children avoid due to security reasons was reported.

### 🛡️ PROTECTION

#### Protection incidents

% of assessed settlements by reported protection incidents that have affected men, women, and children, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>2</sup>

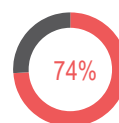
	Men	Women	Children
Assaulted with a weapon	68%	3%	3%
Assaulted without a weapon	71%	0%	0%
Hindered to move freely	6%	65%	12%
Verbally threatened or intimidated	24%	94%	100%
None of the above	0%	6%	0%

In **64%** of assessed settlements, **at least one health care worker had reportedly been affected by a protection incident** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

#### Child work and marriage

% of assessed settlements in which **at least one child under the age of 16 had reportedly been working** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

Boys



Girls



In **0%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **at least one girl under the age of 16 had been married** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

#### Gender-Based Violence

In **100%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported the **presence of areas in and around the settlement that women and children avoid due to security reasons** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

Top 3 reported areas that women and children avoid due to security reasons in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>2,4</sup>

1. Roads	100%	<div></div>
2. Areas away from settlement center	97%	<div></div>
3. Health facilities	15%	<div></div>

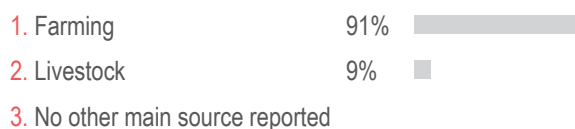
#### Explosive hazards

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

### LIVELIHOODS AND IMPACT

#### Livelihoods

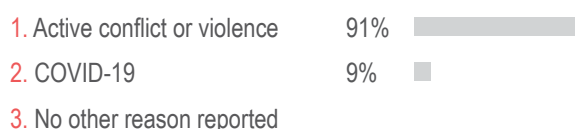
**Top 3 reported main sources of income** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>1</sup>



#### Impact on farming

In **0%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **more than a quarter of households experienced a large decrease in the volume of their production** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>2,3</sup>

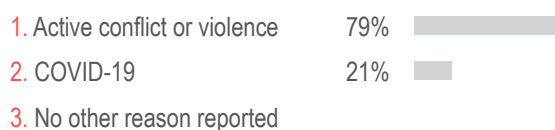
**Top 3 reported reasons that households experienced a large decrease in the volume of their production** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>4</sup>



#### Impact on livestock

In **0%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **more than a quarter of households experienced a large decrease in the number of livestock owned**, in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>2</sup>

**Top 3 reported reasons that households experienced a large decrease in the number of livestock owned** in assessed settlements in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>4</sup>



#### Impact on employment

In **0%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **more than a quarter of households experienced a large decrease in availability of work** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>2</sup>

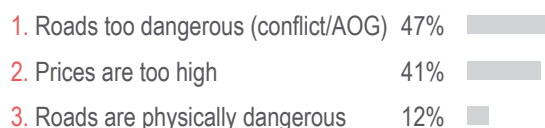
**Top 3 reported reasons that households experienced a large decrease in availability of work** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>4</sup>

1. No large decrease reported
2. No large decrease reported
3. No large decrease reported

### ACCESS TO MARKET

In **94%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **most residents did not have access to a market with NFI and winterization materials accessible within a one hour walking distance** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

In those settlements, **the most commonly reported reasons for no market access** were:<sup>1</sup>



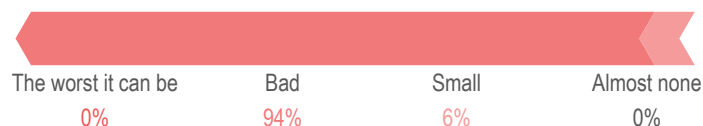
In **100%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **an increase in the price of staple food** in the settlement in the 3 months prior to data collection.

### FOOD SECURITY AND COPING STRATEGIES

#### Food security

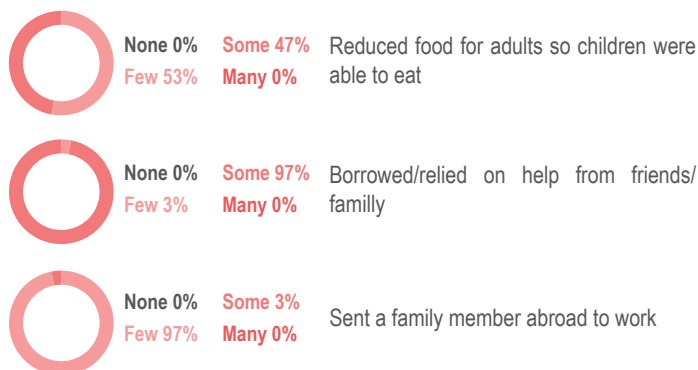
In **91%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported that **most residents were not able to access enough food to meet daily needs** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

% of assessed settlements by reported **level of hunger for most residents**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>5</sup>



#### Coping strategies

% of assessed settlements in which KIs reported no, few, some, or many households **were engaging in the following coping strategies when food or money to buy food was not available** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>6</sup>



- 1) Only one option could be selected.
- 2) In those settlements reporting farming, livestock or employment as one of the 3 main income sources in the settlement.
- 3) A large decrease means a decrease of 50% or more of the volume of the production.
- 4) In settlements where at least one household reportedly experienced a decrease in the volume of production, number of livestock owned or availability of work.
- 5) Almost none: almost no hunger; small: hunger is small, strategies are available to cope with the reduced access to food; bad: hunger is bad, limited options to cope with the reduced access to food; worst: hunger is the worst it can be, it caused many deaths
- 6) Few (1-25%); Some (26-50%); Many (more than 50%)

### ACCESS TO BASIC SERVICES

#### Health

In **68%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **most people did not have access to a comprehensive health facility in or next to the settlement** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

**Top 2 reported types of comprehensive health facilities** accessible from assessed settlements:

1. Private clinic 21%
2. Public clinic (BHC, CHC) 12%

**Top 3 reported barriers to health services access**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>1,2</sup>

1. Insufficient female medical staff 82%
2. Cost of services / medicine too high 64%
3. Fear of COVID in facilities/of stigma 54%

% of assessed settlements in which KIs reported **most residents did not have access to medicine**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:



#### Nutrition

In **91%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **they were not aware of the presence of a nutrition facility in the area**. In areas where a nutrition facility was reported, **33%** of KIs reported **most residents were not able to access the facility** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

**Top 3 reported barriers to nutrition treatment services access**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>1,2</sup>

1. Transportation is too expensive 100%
2. No other barrier reported
3. No other barrier reported

#### Education

In **100%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **the absence of government schools accessible to most children in the settlement** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

In **100%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **the absence of religious schools accessible to most children in the settlement** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

1) In those settlements where the presence of a facility was reported.  
2) Multiple options could be selected.  
3) Only one option could be selected.  
4) Emergency shelters built by NGOs (tents, huts, kodai, kapa) ; Open space or makeshift shelter (tents, huts, kodai, kapa) ; Collective center (building not intended for living) ; Transitional shelter built by NGOs (pakhsa, bricks) ; Permanent shelter with poor materials (pakhsa, sun-dried bricks) ; Permanent shelter with robust materials (fired-bricks, concrete, stone).  
5) Overcrowding (more than 4 persons in a single room) ; Substandard accommodation (no proper roof, doors, walls or windows).  
6) A large number means more than 25% of the shelters in the settlement.  
7) In those settlements which reportedly had received assistance in the 3 months prior to data collection.

### SHELTER

**Top 3 reported shelter types used by most residents** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3,4</sup>

1. Transitional shelter 100%
2. No other shelter type reported
3. No other shelter type reported

**Top 3 reported shelter-related concerns among residents** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>2,5</sup>

1. Unable to afford construction / labour 100%
2. No insulation / heating 79%
3. Unable to afford rent 74%

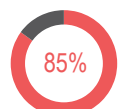
In **3%** of assessed settlements, a large number of shelters had been **reportedly destroyed or severely damaged** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>6</sup> In **73%** of assessed settlements, **none of the destroyed shelters have reportedly been repaired**.

### WATER, HYGIENE & SANITATION

**Top 3 reported water sources used by most residents** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3</sup>

1. Surface water (river/irrigation) 59%
2. Spring, well or kariz (unprotected) 32%
3. Spring, well or kariz (protected) 9%

% of assessed settlements in which KIs reported **most people were not able to access soap in the market** in the 3 months prior to data collection:



% of assessed settlements in which KIs reported **most people did not have access to a functional latrine facility**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:



### ACCOUNTABILITY TO AFFECTED POPULATION

In **3%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported that **at least one resident had received assistance** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

**Top 3 reported types of assistance received** in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>2,7</sup>

1. Food (In-kind) 100%
2. No other assistance reported
3. No other assistance reported

In **68%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **radio** as the **most preferred means of obtaining information** in the 3 months prior to data collection.





# of assessed settlements:  
**42 out of 226**

### ★ PRIORITY NEEDS

Top 3 reported priority needs in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>1</sup>

1. Protection	98%	<div></div>
2. Food	60%	<div></div>
3. Livelihood support / employment	57%	<div></div>

### ➔ EVENT / SHOCK & DISPLACEMENT

#### Event / Shock

% of assessed settlements reportedly impacted by event or shock, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>2</sup>

Active conflict or violence	100%	<div></div>
COVID-19	100%	<div></div>
Drought / precipitation deficit	7%	<div></div>
Insect / locust	0%	<div></div>
Heavy snow / avalanche	0%	<div></div>
Flood / heavy rain	0%	<div></div>
Earthquake	0%	<div></div>
None of the above	0%	<div></div>

#### Displacement

In **98%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **at least one household** had reportedly been displaced due to an event or shock in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>3</sup>

% of assessed settlements by estimated prevalence of IDP and returnee households that had reportedly arrived in the 3 months prior to data collection:



1) Three options maximum could be selected.  
2) Multiple options could be selected.  
3) In those settlements reportedly impacted by an event or a shock in the 3 months prior to data collection.  
4) In those settlements where the presence of areas that women and children avoid due to security reasons was reported.

### 🛡️ PROTECTION

#### Protection incidents

% of assessed settlements by reported protection incidents that have affected men, women, and children, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>2</sup>

	Men	Women	Children
Assaulted with a weapon	2%	0%	0%
Assaulted without a weapon	14%	0%	0%
Hindered to move freely	79%	98%	93%
Verbally threatened or intimidated	91%	21%	17%
None of the above	0%	2%	0%

In **96%** of assessed settlements, **at least one health care worker** had reportedly been affected by a protection incident in the 3 months prior to data collection.

#### Child work and marriage

% of assessed settlements in which **at least one child under the age of 16** had reportedly been working in the 3 months prior to data collection.



In **83%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **at least one girl under the age of 16** had been married in the 3 months prior to data collection.

#### Gender-Based Violence

In **98%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported the **presence of areas** in and around the settlement that women and children avoid due to security reasons in the 3 months prior to data collection.

Top 3 reported areas that women and children avoid due to security reasons in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>2,4</sup>

1. Areas away from settlement center	85%	<div></div>
2. Roads	73%	<div></div>
3. Health facilities	39%	<div></div>

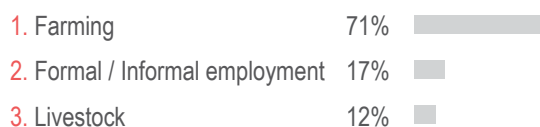
#### Explosive hazards

In **83%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported the **presence of explosive hazards** in or within 5km of the settlement in the 3 months prior to data collection.

### LIVELIHOODS AND IMPACT

#### Livelihoods

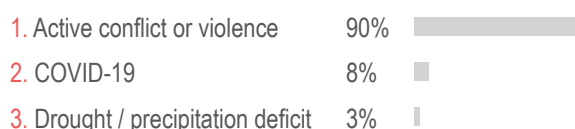
**Top 3 reported main sources of income** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>1</sup>



#### Impact on farming

In **23%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **more than a quarter of households experienced a large decrease in the volume of their production** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>2,3</sup>

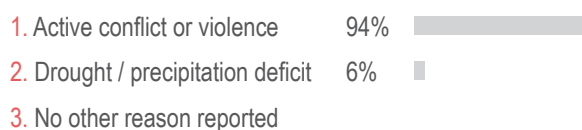
**Top 3 reported reasons that households experienced a large decrease in the volume of their production** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>4</sup>



#### Impact on livestock

In **13%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **more than a quarter of households experienced a large decrease in the number of livestock owned**, in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>2</sup>

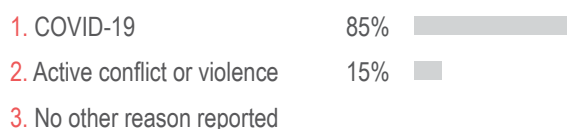
**Top 3 reported reasons that households experienced a large decrease in the number of livestock owned** in assessed settlements in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>4</sup>



#### Impact on employment

In **77%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **more than a quarter of households experienced a large decrease in availability of work** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>2</sup>

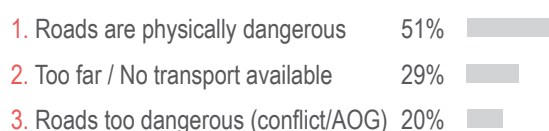
**Top 3 reported reasons that households experienced a large decrease in availability of work** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>4</sup>



### ACCESS TO MARKET

In **83%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **most residents did not have access to a market with NFI and winterization materials accessible within a one hour walking distance** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

In those settlements, **the most commonly reported reasons for no market access** were:<sup>1</sup>



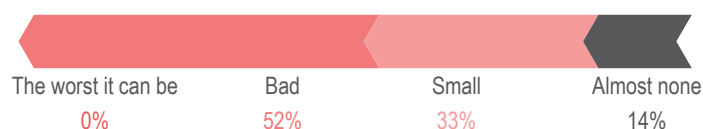
In **100%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **an increase in the price of staple food** in the settlement in the 3 months prior to data collection.

### FOOD SECURITY AND COPING STRATEGIES

#### Food security

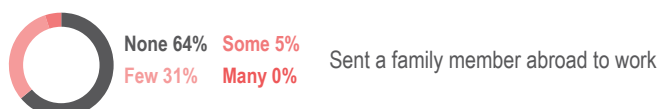
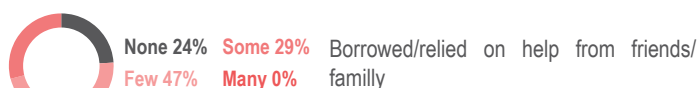
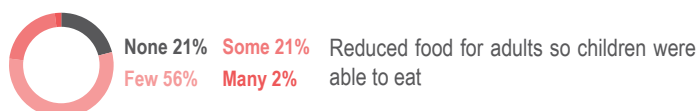
In **69%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported that **most residents were not able to access enough food to meet daily needs** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

% of assessed settlements by reported **level of hunger for most residents**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>5</sup>



#### Coping strategies

% of assessed settlements in which KIs reported no, few, some, or many households **were engaging in the following coping strategies when food or money to buy food was not available** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>6</sup>



1) Only one option could be selected.  
2) In those settlements reporting farming, livestock or employment as one of the 3 main income sources in the settlement.  
3) A large decrease means a decrease of 50% or more of the volume of the production.  
4) In settlements where at least one household reportedly experienced a decrease in the volume of production, number of livestock owned or availability of work.  
5) Almost none: almost no hunger; small: hunger is small, strategies are available to cope with the reduced access to food; bad: hunger is bad, limited options to cope with the reduced access to food; worst: hunger is the worst it can be, it caused many deaths  
6) Few (1-25%); Some (26-50%); Many (more than 50%)

### ACCESS TO BASIC SERVICES

#### Health

In **36%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **most people did not have access to a comprehensive health facility in or next to the settlement** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

**Top 2 reported types of comprehensive health facilities** accessible from assessed settlements:

1. Public hospital 43%
2. Private clinic 10%

**Top 3 reported barriers to health services access**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>1,2</sup>

1. Roads / presence at facilities unsafe 93%
2. Cost of services / medicine too high 59%
3. Unable to reach (transport issues) 44%

% of assessed settlements in which KIs reported **most residents did not have access to medicine**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:

91%

#### Nutrition

In **88%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **they were not aware of the presence of a nutrition facility in the area**. In areas where a nutrition facility was reported, **40%** of KIs reported **most residents were not able to access the facility** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

**Top 3 reported barriers to nutrition treatment services access**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>1,2</sup>

1. Facility inaccessible (COVID) 100%
2. No other barrier reported
3. No other barrier reported

#### Education

In **98%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **the absence of government schools accessible to most children in the settlement** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

In **36%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **the absence of religious schools accessible to most children in the settlement** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

1) In those settlements where the presence of a facility was reported.

2) Multiple options could be selected.

3) Only one option could be selected.

4) Emergency shelters built by NGOs (tents, huts, kodai, kapa) ; Open space or makeshift shelter (tents, huts, kodai, kapa) ; Collective center (building not intended for living) ; Transitional shelter built by NGOs (pakhsa, bricks) ; Permanent shelter with poor materials (pakhsa, sun-dried bricks) ; Permanent shelter with robust materials (fired-bricks, concrete, stone).

5) Overcrowding (more than 4 persons in a single room) ; Substandard accommodation (no proper roof, doors, walls or windows).

6) A large number means more than 25% of the shelters in the settlement.

7) In those settlements which reportedly had received assistance in the 3 months prior to data collection.

### SHELTER

**Top 3 reported shelter types used by most residents** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3,4</sup>

1. Transitional shelter 100%
2. No other shelter type reported
3. No other shelter type reported

**Top 3 reported shelter-related concerns among residents** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>2,5</sup>

1. Leaks during light or heavy rain 76%
2. Unable to afford rent 67%
3. Substandard accommodation 57%

In **31%** of assessed settlements, **a large number of shelters had been reportedly destroyed or severely damaged** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>6</sup> In **90%** of assessed settlements, **none of the destroyed shelters have reportedly been repaired**.

### WATER, HYGIENE & SANITATION

**Top 3 reported water sources used by most residents** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3</sup>

1. Spring, well or kariz (unprotected) 55%
2. Well pump / hand pump (public) 33%
3. Well pump / hand pump (private) 5%

% of assessed settlements in which KIs reported **most people were not able to access soap in the market** in the 3 months prior to data collection:

48%

% of assessed settlements in which KIs reported **most people did not have access to a functional latrine facility**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:

38%

### ACCOUNTABILITY TO AFFECTED POPULATION

In **60%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported that **at least one resident had received assistance** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

**Top 3 reported types of assistance received** in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>2,7</sup>

1. Food (In-kind) 88%
2. Shelter or NFI (In-kind) 84%
3. Health (In-kind) 80%

In **71%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **face-to-face communication as the most preferred means of obtaining information** in the 3 months prior to data collection.



# of assessed settlements:  
**32 out of 166**

### ★ PRIORITY NEEDS

Top 3 reported priority needs in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>1</sup>

1. Food	94%	<div></div>
2. Livelihood support / employment	78%	<div></div>
3. Shelter / Housing	78%	<div></div>

### ➔ EVENT / SHOCK & DISPLACEMENT

#### Event / Shock

% of assessed settlements reportedly impacted by event or shock, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>2</sup>

Active conflict or violence	100%	<div></div>
COVID-19	100%	<div></div>
Drought / precipitation deficit	22%	<div></div>
Heavy snow / avalanche	0%	<div></div>
Insect / locust	0%	<div></div>
Earthquake	0%	<div></div>
Flood / heavy rain	0%	<div></div>
None of the above	0%	<div></div>

#### Displacement

In 0% of assessed settlements, KIs reported at least one household had reportedly been displaced due to an event or shock in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>3</sup>

% of assessed settlements by estimated prevalence of IDP and returnee households that had reportedly arrived in the 3 months prior to data collection:



1) Three options maximum could be selected.  
2) Multiple options could be selected.  
3) In those settlements reportedly impacted by an event or a shock in the 3 months prior to data collection.  
4) In those settlements where the presence of areas that women and children avoid due to security reasons was reported.

### 🛡️ PROTECTION

#### Protection incidents

% of assessed settlements by reported protection incidents that have affected men, women, and children, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>2</sup>

	Men	Women	Children
Assaulted with a weapon	88%	3%	22%
Assaulted without a weapon	97%	19%	66%
Hindered to move freely	0%	0%	0%
Verbally threatened or intimidated	100%	88%	97%
None of the above	0%	0%	0%

In 6% of assessed settlements, at least one health care worker had reportedly been affected by a protection incident in the 3 months prior to data collection.

#### Child work and marriage

% of assessed settlements in which at least one child under the age of 16 had reportedly been working in the 3 months prior to data collection.



In 50% of assessed settlements, KIs reported at least one girl under the age of 16 had been married in the 3 months prior to data collection.

#### Gender-Based Violence

In 0% of assessed settlements, KIs reported the presence of areas in and around the settlement that women and children avoid due to security reasons in the 3 months prior to data collection.

Top 3 reported areas that women and children avoid due to security reasons in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>2,4</sup>

1. No areas reported
2. No areas reported
3. No areas reported

#### Explosive hazards

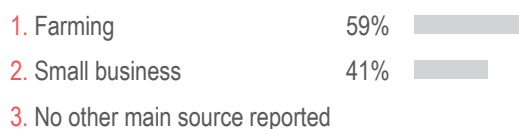
In 97% of assessed settlements, KIs reported the presence of explosive hazards in or within 5km of the settlement in the 3 months prior to data collection.



### LIVELIHOODS AND IMPACT

#### Livelihoods

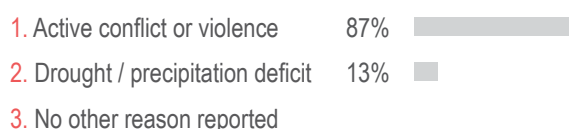
**Top 3 reported main sources of income** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>1</sup>



#### Impact on farming

In **52%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **more than a quarter of households experienced a large decrease in the volume of their production** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>2,3</sup>

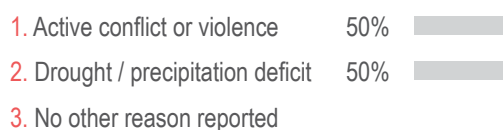
**Top 3 reported reasons that households experienced a large decrease in the volume of their production** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>4</sup>



#### Impact on livestock

In **5%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **more than a quarter of households experienced a large decrease in the number of livestock owned**, in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>2</sup>

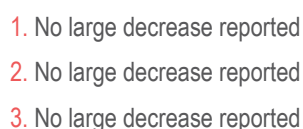
**Top 3 reported reasons that households experienced a large decrease in the number of livestock owned** in assessed settlements in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>4</sup>



#### Impact on employment

In **0%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **more than a quarter of households experienced a large decrease in availability of work** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>2</sup>

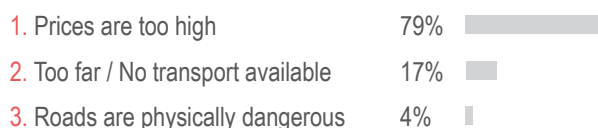
**Top 3 reported reasons that households experienced a large decrease in availability of work** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>4</sup>



### ACCESS TO MARKET

In **75%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **most residents did not have access to a market with NFI and winterization materials accessible within a one hour walking distance** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

In those settlements, **the most commonly reported reasons for no market access** were:<sup>1</sup>



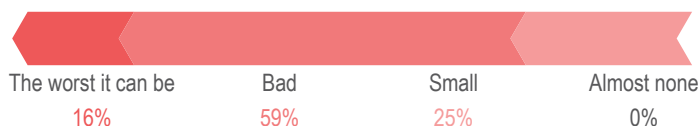
In **97%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **an increase in the price of staple food** in the settlement in the 3 months prior to data collection.

### FOOD SECURITY AND COPING STRATEGIES

#### Food security

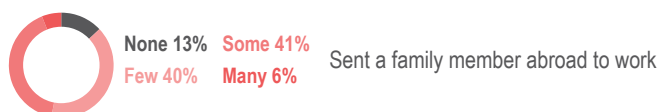
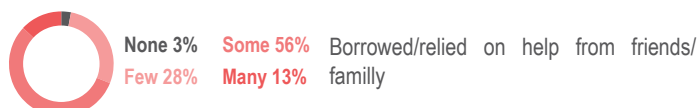
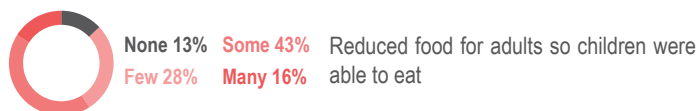
In **100%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported that **most residents were not able to access enough food to meet daily needs** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

% of assessed settlements by reported **level of hunger for most residents**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>5</sup>



#### Coping strategies

% of assessed settlements in which KIs reported no, few, some, or many households **were engaging in the following coping strategies when food or money to buy food was not available** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>6</sup>



1) Only one option could be selected.  
2) In those settlements reporting farming, livestock or employment as one of the 3 main income sources in the settlement.  
3) A large decrease means a decrease of 50% or more of the volume of the production.  
4) In settlements where at least one household reportedly experienced a decrease in the volume of production, number of livestock owned or availability of work.  
5) Almost none: almost no hunger; small: hunger is small, strategies are available to cope with the reduced access to food; bad: hunger is bad, limited options to cope with the reduced access to food; worst: hunger is the worst it can be, it caused many deaths  
6) Few (1-25%); Some (26-50%); Many (more than 50%)

### ACCESS TO BASIC SERVICES

#### Health

In **0%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **most people did not have access to a comprehensive health facility in or next to the settlement** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

**Top 2 reported types of comprehensive health facilities** accessible from assessed settlements:

1. Private hospital 66%
2. Public clinic (BHC, CHC) 31%

**Top 3 reported barriers to health services access**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>1,2</sup>

1. Cost of services / medicine too high 100%
2. Insufficient female medical staff 53%
3. Unable to reach (transport issues) 47%

% of assessed settlements in which KIs reported **most residents did not have access to medicine**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:



#### Nutrition

In **97%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **they were not aware of the presence of a nutrition facility in the area**. In areas where a nutrition facility was reported, **100%** of KIs reported **most residents were not able to access the facility** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

**Top 3 reported barriers to nutrition treatment services access**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>1,2</sup>

1. Treatments are too expensive 100%
2. No other barrier reported
3. No other barrier reported

#### Education

In **16%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **the absence of government schools accessible to most children in the settlement** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

In **19%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **the absence of religious schools accessible to most children in the settlement** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

1) In those settlements where the presence of a facility was reported.  
2) Multiple options could be selected.  
3) Only one option could be selected.  
4) Emergency shelters built by NGOs (tents, huts, kodai, kapa) ; Open space or makeshift shelter (tents, huts, kodai, kapa) ; Collective center (building not intended for living) ; Transitional shelter built by NGOs (pakhsa, bricks) ; Permanent shelter with poor materials (pakhsa, sun-dried bricks) ; Permanent shelter with robust materials (fired-bricks, concrete, stone).  
5) Overcrowding (more than 4 persons in a single room) ; Substandard accommodation (no proper roof, doors, walls or windows).  
6) A large number means more than 25% of the shelters in the settlement.  
7) In those settlements which reportedly had received assistance in the 3 months prior to data collection.

### SHELTER

**Top 3 reported shelter types used by most residents** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3,4</sup>

1. Transitional shelter 100%
2. No other shelter type reported
3. No other shelter type reported

**Top 3 reported shelter-related concerns among residents** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>2,5</sup>

1. Substandard accommodation 100%
2. Leaks during light or heavy rain 100%
3. Overcrowding 41%

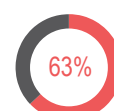
In **78%** of assessed settlements, **a large number of shelters had been reportedly destroyed or severely damaged** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>6</sup> In **50%** of assessed settlements, **none of the destroyed shelters have reportedly been repaired**.

### WATER, HYGIENE & SANITATION

**Top 3 reported water sources used by most residents** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3</sup>

1. Spring, well or kariz (unprotected) 97%
2. Spring, well or kariz (protected) 3%
3. No other water source reported

% of assessed settlements in which KIs reported **most people were not able to access soap in the market** in the 3 months prior to data collection:



% of assessed settlements in which KIs reported **most people did not have access to a functional latrine facility**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:



### ACCOUNTABILITY TO AFFECTED POPULATION

In **0%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported that **at least one resident had received assistance** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

**Top 3 reported types of assistance received** in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>2,7</sup>

1. No assistance reported
2. No assistance reported
3. No assistance reported

In **53%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **radio** as the **most preferred means of obtaining information** in the 3 months prior to data collection.



# of assessed settlements:  
**27 out of 116**

### ★ PRIORITY NEEDS

**Top 3 reported priority needs** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>1</sup>

1. Education for children under 18	85%	<div></div>
2. Seed or other agricultural input	74%	<div></div>
3. Information regarding risks	48%	<div></div>

### ➔ EVENT / SHOCK & DISPLACEMENT

#### Event / Shock

% of assessed settlements **reportedly impacted by event or shock**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>2</sup>

Active conflict or violence	100%	<div></div>
COVID-19	85%	<div></div>
Drought / precipitation deficit	4%	<div></div>
Heavy snow / avalanche	0%	<div></div>
Insect / locust	0%	<div></div>
Flood / heavy rain	0%	<div></div>
Earthquake	0%	<div></div>
None of the above	0%	<div></div>

#### Displacement

In **30%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **at least one household had reportedly been displaced due to an event or shock** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>3</sup>

% of assessed settlements **by estimated prevalence of IDP and return-ee households that had reportedly arrived** in the 3 months prior to data collection:



1) Three options maximum could be selected.  
2) Multiple options could be selected.  
3) In those settlements reportedly impacted by an event or a shock in the 3 months prior to data collection.  
4) In those settlements where the presence of areas that women and children avoid due to security reasons was reported.

### 🛡️ PROTECTION

#### Protection incidents

% of assessed settlements by **reported protection incidents that have affected men, women, and children**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>2</sup>

	Men	Women	Children
Assaulted with a weapon	4%	0%	0%
Assaulted without a weapon	7%	0%	4%
Hindered to move freely	4%	0%	0%
Verbally threatened or intimidated	48%	19%	19%
None of the above	33%	74%	70%

In **20%** of assessed settlements, **at least one health care worker had reportedly been affected by a protection incident** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

#### Child work and marriage

% of assessed settlements in which **at least one child under the age of 16 had reportedly been working** in the 3 months prior to data collection.



In **89%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **at least one girl under the age of 16 had been married** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

#### Gender-Based Violence

In **0%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported the **presence of areas in and around the settlement that women and children avoid due to security reasons** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

**Top 3 reported areas that women and children avoid due to security reasons** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>2,4</sup>

1. No areas reported
2. No areas reported
3. No areas reported


#### Explosive hazards

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

### LIVELIHOODS AND IMPACT

#### Livelihoods




**Top 3 reported main sources of income** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>1</sup>

1. Farming 100% 
2. No other main source reported
3. No other main source reported

#### Impact on farming

In **19%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **more than a quarter of households experienced a large decrease in the volume of their production** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>2,3</sup>




**Top 3 reported reasons that households experienced a large decrease in the volume of their production** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>4</sup>

1. Active conflict or violence 75% 
2. COVID-19 17% 
3. Drought / precipitation deficit 8% 

#### Impact on livestock

In **4%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **more than a quarter of households experienced a large decrease in the number of livestock owned**, in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>2</sup>


**Top 3 reported reasons that households experienced a large decrease in the number of livestock owned** in assessed settlements in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>4</sup>

1. Active conflict or violence 60% 
2. COVID-19 20% 
3. Drought / precipitation deficit 20% 

#### Impact on employment

In **0%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **more than a quarter of households experienced a large decrease in availability of work** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>2</sup>




**Top 3 reported reasons that households experienced a large decrease in availability of work** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>4</sup>

1. Active conflict or violence 100% 
2. No other reason reported
3. No other reason reported

### ACCESS TO MARKET

In **78%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **most residents did not have access to a market with NFI and winterization materials accessible within a one hour walking distance** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

In those settlements, **the most commonly reported reasons for no market access** were:<sup>1</sup>

1. Roads too dangerous (conflict/AOG) 62% 
2. Too far / No transport available 19% 
3. Roads are physically dangerous 10% 

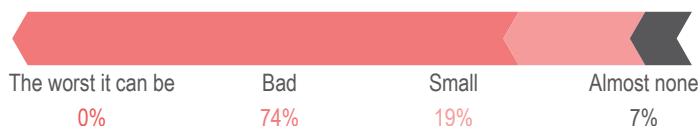
In **96%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **an increase in the price of staple food** in the settlement in the 3 months prior to data collection.

### FOOD SECURITY AND COPING STRATEGIES

#### Food security

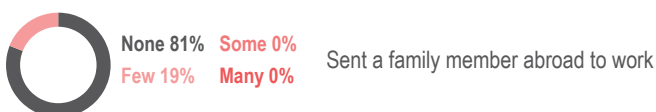
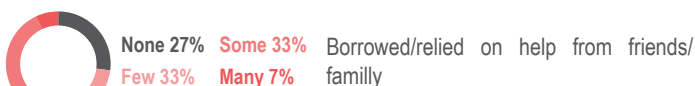
In **74%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported that **most residents were not able to access enough food to meet daily needs** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

% of assessed settlements by reported **level of hunger for most residents**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>5</sup>



#### Coping strategies

% of assessed settlements in which KIs reported no, few, some, or many households **were engaging in the following coping strategies when food or money to buy food was not available** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>6</sup>



- 1) Only one option could be selected.
- 2) In those settlements reporting farming, livestock or employment as one of the 3 main income sources in the settlement.
- 3) A large decrease means a decrease of 50% or more of the volume of the production.
- 4) In settlements where at least one household reportedly experienced a decrease in the volume of production, number of livestock owned or availability of work.
- 5) Almost none: almost no hunger; small: hunger is small, strategies are available to cope with the reduced access to food; bad: hunger is bad, limited options to cope with the reduced access to food; worst: hunger is the worst it can be, it caused many deaths
- 6) Few (1-25%); Some (26-50%); Many (more than 50%)



### ACCESS TO BASIC SERVICES

#### Health

In **78%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **most people did not have access to a comprehensive health facility in or next to the settlement** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

**Top 2 reported types of comprehensive health facilities** accessible from assessed settlements:

1. Private clinic 19%
2. No other facility reported

**Top 3 reported barriers to health services access**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>1,2</sup>

1. Roads / presence at facilities unsafe 83%
2. Insufficient female medical staff 67%
3. Unable to reach (transport issues) 50%

% of assessed settlements in which KIs reported **most residents did not have access to medicine**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:



#### Nutrition

In **93%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **they were not aware of the presence of a nutrition facility in the area**. In areas where a nutrition facility was reported, **100%** of KIs reported **most residents were not able to access the facility** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

**Top 3 reported barriers to nutrition treatment services access**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>1,2</sup>

1. Services are not working 50%
2. No health worker available 50%
3. No other barrier reported

#### Education

In **96%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **the absence of government schools accessible to most children in the settlement** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

In **7%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **the absence of religious schools accessible to most children in the settlement** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

1) In those settlements where the presence of a facility was reported.  
2) Multiple options could be selected.  
3) Only one option could be selected.  
4) Emergency shelters built by NGOs (tents, huts, kodai, kapa) ; Open space or makeshift shelter (tents, huts, kodai, kapa) ; Collective center (building not intended for living) ; Transitional shelter built by NGOs (pakhsa, bricks) ; Permanent shelter with poor materials (pakhsa, sun-dried bricks) ; Permanent shelter with robust materials (fired-bricks, concrete, stone).  
5) Overcrowding (more than 4 persons in a single room) ; Substandard accommodation (no proper roof, doors, walls or windows).  
6) A large number means more than 25% of the shelters in the settlement.  
7) In those settlements which reportedly had received assistance in the 3 months prior to data collection.

### SHELTER

**Top 3 reported shelter types used by most residents** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3,4</sup>

1. Transitional shelter 93%
2. Collective center 4%
3. Open space or makeshift shelter 4%

**Top 3 reported shelter-related concerns among residents** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>2,5</sup>

1. Unable to afford construction / labour 74%
2. Leaks during light or heavy rain 70%
3. Overcrowding 22%

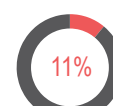
In **0%** of assessed settlements, a large number of shelters had been **reportedly destroyed or severely damaged** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>6</sup> In **60%** of assessed settlements, **none of the destroyed shelters have reportedly been repaired**.

### WATER, HYGIENE & SANITATION

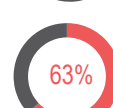
**Top 3 reported water sources used by most residents** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3</sup>

1. Spring, well or kariz (protected) 48%
2. Surface water (river/irrigation) 41%
3. Spring, well or kariz (unprotected) 7%

% of assessed settlements in which KIs reported **most people were not able to access soap in the market** in the 3 months prior to data collection:



% of assessed settlements in which KIs reported **most people did not have access to a functional latrine facility**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:



### ACCOUNTABILITY TO AFFECTED POPULATION

In **0%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported that **at least one resident had received assistance** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

**Top 3 reported types of assistance received** in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>2,7</sup>

1. No assistance reported
2. No assistance reported
3. No assistance reported

In **74%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **face-to-face communication as the most preferred means of obtaining information** in the 3 months prior to data collection.



# of assessed settlements:  
**37 out of 195**

### ★ PRIORITY NEEDS

Top 3 reported priority needs in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>1</sup>

1. Healthcare	89%	<div></div>
2. Education for children under 18	86%	<div></div>
3. Information regarding risks	30%	<div></div>

### ➔ EVENT / SHOCK & DISPLACEMENT

#### Event / Shock

% of assessed settlements reportedly impacted by event or shock, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>2</sup>

Active conflict or violence	100%	<div></div>
COVID-19	62%	<div></div>
Drought / precipitation deficit	14%	<div></div>
Flood / heavy rain	5%	<div></div>
Insect / locust	3%	<div></div>
Heavy snow / avalanche	0%	<div></div>
Earthquake	0%	<div></div>
None of the above	0%	<div></div>

#### Displacement

In **78%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **at least one household had reportedly been displaced due to an event or shock** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>3</sup>

% of assessed settlements by estimated prevalence of IDP and return-ee households that had reportedly arrived in the 3 months prior to data collection:



1) Three options maximum could be selected.  
2) Multiple options could be selected.  
3) In those settlements reportedly impacted by an event or a shock in the 3 months prior to data collection.  
4) In those settlements where the presence of areas that women and children avoid due to security reasons was reported.

### 🛡️ PROTECTION

#### Protection incidents

% of assessed settlements by **reported protection incidents that have affected men, women, and children**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>2</sup>

	Men	Women	Children
Assaulted with a weapon	0%	0%	5%
Assaulted without a weapon	3%	0%	0%
Hindered to move freely	100%	95%	95%
Verbally threatened or intimidated	0%	0%	0%
None of the above	0%	0%	0%

In **100%** of assessed settlements, **at least one health care worker had reportedly been affected by a protection incident** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

#### Child work and marriage

% of assessed settlements in which **at least one child under the age of 16 had reportedly been working** in the 3 months prior to data collection.



In **92%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **at least one girl under the age of 16 had been married** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

#### Gender-Based Violence

In **97%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported the **presence of areas in and around the settlement that women and children avoid due to security reasons** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

Top 3 reported areas that women and children avoid due to security reasons in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>2,4</sup>

1. Areas away from settlement center	100%	<div></div>
2. Roads	31%	<div></div>
3. Markets	19%	<div></div>


#### Explosive hazards

In **95%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported the **presence of explosive hazards in or within 5km of the settlement** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

## LIVELIHOODS AND IMPACT

### Livelihoods




**Top 3 reported main sources of income** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>1</sup>

1. Farming 100% 
2. No other main source reported
3. No other main source reported

### Impact on farming

In **11%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **more than a quarter of households experienced a large decrease in the volume of their production** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>2,3</sup>


**Top 3 reported reasons that households experienced a large decrease in the volume of their production** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>4</sup>

1. Active conflict or violence 89% 
2. Drought / precipitation deficit 8% 
3. Earthquake 3% 

### Impact on livestock

In **0%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **more than a quarter of households experienced a large decrease in the number of livestock owned**, in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>2</sup>

**Top 3 reported reasons that households experienced a large decrease in the number of livestock owned** in assessed settlements in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>4</sup>

1. Active conflict or violence 100% 
2. No other reason reported
3. No other reason reported

### Impact on employment

In **0%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **more than a quarter of households experienced a large decrease in availability of work** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>2</sup>



**Top 3 reported reasons that households experienced a large decrease in availability of work** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>4</sup>

1. No large decrease reported
2. No large decrease reported
3. No large decrease reported

## ACCESS TO MARKET

In **5%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **most residents did not have access to a market with NFI and winterization materials accessible within a one hour walking distance** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

In those settlements, **the most commonly reported reasons for no market access** were:<sup>1</sup>

1. Roads too dangerous (conflict/AOG) 50% 
2. Roads are physically dangerous 50% 
3. No other barrier reported

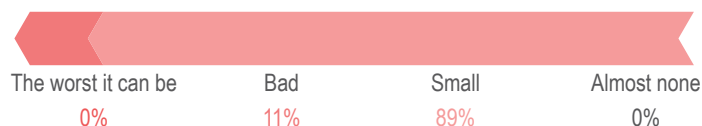
In **100%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **an increase in the price of staple food** in the settlement in the 3 months prior to data collection.

## FOOD SECURITY AND COPING STRATEGIES

### Food security

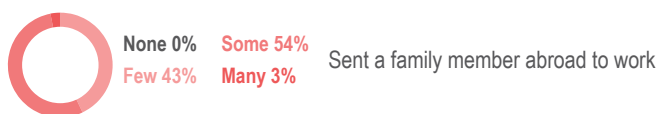
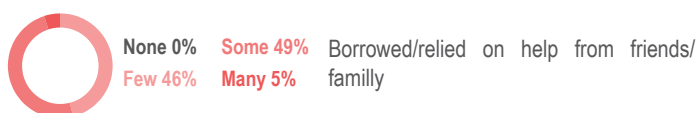
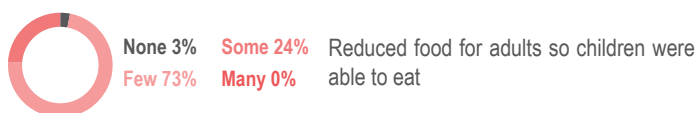
In **0%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported that **most residents were not able to access enough food to meet daily needs** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

% of assessed settlements by reported **level of hunger for most residents**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>5</sup>



### Coping strategies

% of assessed settlements in which KIs reported no, few, some, or many households **were engaging in the following coping strategies when food or money to buy food was not available** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>6</sup>



- 1) Only one option could be selected.
- 2) In those settlements reporting farming, livestock or employment as one of the 3 main income sources in the settlement.
- 3) A large decrease means a decrease of 50% or more of the volume of the production.
- 4) In settlements where at least one household reportedly experienced a decrease in the volume of production, number of livestock owned or availability of work.
- 5) Almost none: almost no hunger; small: hunger is small, strategies are available to cope with the reduced access to food; bad: hunger is bad, limited options to cope with the reduced access to food; worst: hunger is the worst it can be, it caused many deaths
- 6) Few (1-25%); Some (26-50%); Many (more than 50%)

### ACCESS TO BASIC SERVICES

#### Health

In **0%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **most people did not have access to a comprehensive health facility in or next to the settlement** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

**Top 2 reported types of comprehensive health facilities** accessible from assessed settlements:

1. Public clinic (BHC, CHC) 97%
2. Private clinic 3%

**Top 3 reported barriers to health services access**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>1,2</sup>

1. Roads / presence at facilities unsafe 92%
2. Disruption of services (COVID) 49%
3. Insufficient female medical staff 32%

% of assessed settlements in which KIs reported **most residents did not have access to medicine**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:

0%

#### Nutrition

In **70%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **they were not aware of the presence of a nutrition facility in the area**. In areas where a nutrition facility was reported, **36%** of KIs reported **most residents were not able to access the facility** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

**Top 3 reported barriers to nutrition treatment services access**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>1,2</sup>

1. Too far or difficult to access 100%
2. No other barrier reported
3. No other barrier reported

#### Education

In **100%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **the absence of government schools accessible to most children in the settlement** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

In **3%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **the absence of religious schools accessible to most children in the settlement** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

1) In those settlements where the presence of a facility was reported.

2) Multiple options could be selected.

3) Only one option could be selected.

4) Emergency shelters built by NGOs (tents, huts, kodai, kapa) ; Open space or makeshift shelter (tents, huts, kodai, kapa) ; Collective center (building not intended for living) ; Transitional shelter build by NGOs (pakhsa, bricks) ; Permanent shelter with poor materials (pakhsa, sun-dried bricks) ; Permanent shelter with robust materials (fired-bricks, concrete, stone).

5) Overcrowding (more than 4 persons in a single room) ; Substandard accommodation (no proper roof, doors, walls or windows).

6) A large number means more than 25% of the shelters in the settlement.

7) In those settlements which reportedly had received assistance in the 3 months prior to data collection.

### SHELTER

**Top 3 reported shelter types used by most residents** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3,4</sup>

1. Collective center 95%
2. Open space or makeshift shelter 3%
3. Unfinished shelter (house) 3%

**Top 3 reported shelter-related concerns among residents** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>2,5</sup>

1. Unable to afford rent 92%
2. Overcrowding 46%
3. Substandard accommodation 22%

In **5%** of assessed settlements, a large number of shelters had been **reportedly destroyed or severely damaged** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>6</sup> In **76%** of assessed settlements, **none of the destroyed shelters have reportedly been repaired**.

### WATER, HYGIENE & SANITATION

**Top 3 reported water sources used by most residents** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3</sup>

1. Well pump / hand pump (public) 40%
2. Spring, well or kariz (protected) 30%
3. Spring, well or kariz (unprotected) 30%

% of assessed settlements in which KIs reported **most people were not able to access soap in the market** in the 3 months prior to data collection:

0%

% of assessed settlements in which KIs reported **most people did not have access to a functional latrine facility**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:

0%

### ACCOUNTABILITY TO AFFECTED POPULATION

In **8%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported that **at least one resident had received assistance** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

**Top 3 reported types of assistance received** in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>2,7</sup>

1. Health (In-kind) 67%
2. Food (In-kind) 33%
3. Do not know / want to answer 33%

In **97%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **radio** as the **most preferred means of obtaining information** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

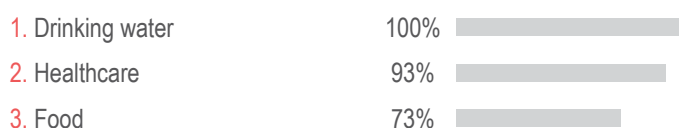




# of assessed settlements:  
**15 out of 127**

### ★ PRIORITY NEEDS

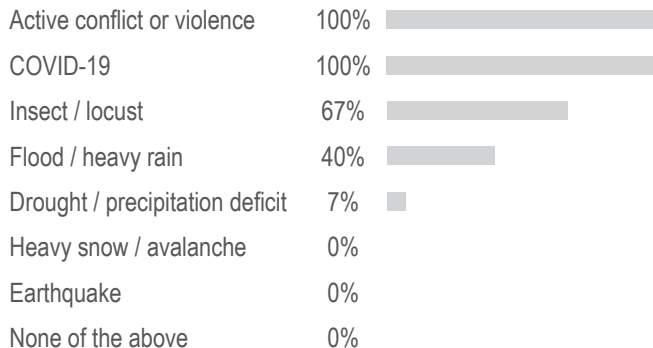
Top 3 reported priority needs in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>1</sup>



### ➔ EVENT / SHOCK & DISPLACEMENT

#### Event / Shock

% of assessed settlements reportedly impacted by event or shock, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>2</sup>



#### Displacement

In **100%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **at least one household had reportedly been displaced due to an event or shock** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>3</sup>

% of assessed settlements by estimated prevalence of IDP and return-ee households that had reportedly arrived in the 3 months prior to data collection:

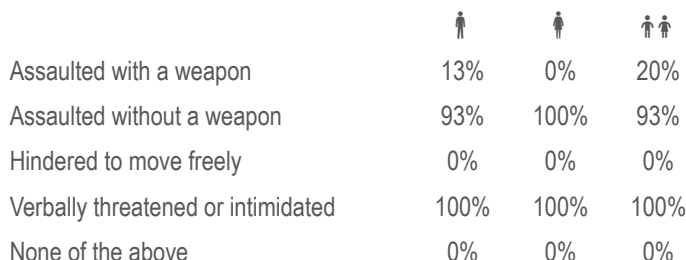


1) Three options maximum could be selected.  
2) Multiple options could be selected.  
3) In those settlements reportedly impacted by an event or a shock in the 3 months prior to data collection.  
4) In those settlements where the presence of areas that women and children avoid due to security reasons was reported.

### 🛡️ PROTECTION

#### Protection incidents

% of assessed settlements by reported protection incidents that have affected men, women, and children, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>2</sup>



In **100%** of assessed settlements, **at least one health care worker had reportedly been affected by a protection incident** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

#### Child work and marriage

% of assessed settlements in which **at least one child under the age of 16 had reportedly been working** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

Boys

100%

Girls

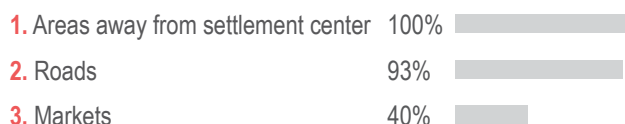
100%

In **80%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **at least one girl under the age of 16 had been married** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

#### Gender-Based Violence

In **100%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported the **presence of areas in and around the settlement that women and children avoid due to security reasons** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

Top 3 reported areas that women and children avoid due to security reasons in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>2,4</sup>




#### Explosive hazards

In **80%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported the **presence of explosive hazards in or within 5km of the settlement** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

## LIVELIHOODS AND IMPACT

### Livelihoods




Top 3 reported main sources of income in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>1</sup>

1. Farming 100% 
2. No other main source reported
3. No other main source reported

### Impact on farming

In 93% of assessed settlements, KIs reported more than a quarter of households experienced a large decrease in the volume of their production in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>2,3</sup>

Top 3 reported reasons that households experienced a large decrease in the volume of their production in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>4</sup>

1. Active conflict or violence 73% 
2. Insect / locust 20% 
3. Flood / heavy rain 7% 

### Impact on livestock

In 100% of assessed settlements, KIs reported more than a quarter of households experienced a large decrease in the number of livestock owned, in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>2</sup>



Top 3 reported reasons that households experienced a large decrease in the number of livestock owned in assessed settlements in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>4</sup>

1. Active conflict or violence 87% 
2. Insect / locust 13% 
3. No other reason reported

### Impact on employment

In 100% of assessed settlements, KIs reported more than a quarter of households experienced a large decrease in availability of work in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>2</sup>



Top 3 reported reasons that households experienced a large decrease in availability of work in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>4</sup>

1. Active conflict or violence 50% 
2. COVID-19 50% 
3. No other reason reported

## ACCESS TO MARKET

In 20% of assessed settlements, KIs reported most residents did not have access to a market with NFI and winterization materials accessible within a one hour walking distance in the 3 months prior to data collection.

In those settlements, the most commonly reported reasons for no market access were:<sup>1</sup>

1. Roads too dangerous (conflict/AOG) 67% 
2. Roads are physically dangerous 33% 
3. No other barrier reported

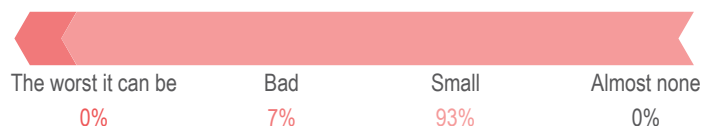
In 100% of assessed settlements, KIs reported an increase in the price of staple food in the settlement in the 3 months prior to data collection.

## FOOD SECURITY AND COPING STRATEGIES

### Food security

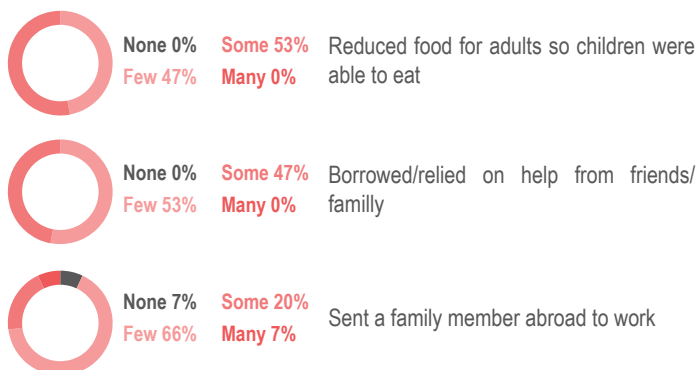
In 87% of assessed settlements, KIs reported that most residents were not able to access enough food to meet daily needs in the 3 months prior to data collection.

% of assessed settlements by reported level of hunger for most residents, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>5</sup>



### Coping strategies

% of assessed settlements in which KIs reported no, few, some, or many households were engaging in the following coping strategies when food or money to buy food was not available in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>6</sup>



- 1) Only one option could be selected.
- 2) In those settlements reporting farming, livestock or employment as one of the 3 main income sources in the settlement.
- 3) A large decrease means a decrease of 50% or more of the volume of the production.
- 4) In settlements where at least one household reportedly experienced a decrease in the volume of production, number of livestock owned or availability of work.
- 5) Almost none: almost no hunger; small: hunger is small, strategies are available to cope with the reduced access to food; bad: hunger is bad, limited options to cope with the reduced access to food; worst: hunger is the worst it can be, it caused many deaths
- 6) Few (1-25%); Some (26-50%); Many (more than 50%)

## ACCESS TO BASIC SERVICES

### Health

In **33%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **most people did not have access to a comprehensive health facility in or next to the settlement** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

**Top 2 reported types of comprehensive health facilities** accessible from assessed settlements:

- |                             |     |             |
|-----------------------------|-----|-------------|
| 1. Private clinic           | 33% | <div></div> |
| 2. Public clinic (BHC, CHC) | 20% | <div></div> |

**Top 3 reported barriers to health services access**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>1,2</sup>

- |  |      |             |
|--|------|-------------|
| 1. Roads / presence at facilities unsafe | 100% | <div></div> |
| 2. Fear of COVID in facilities/of stigma | 90%  | <div></div> |
| 3. Insufficient female medical staff     | 50%  | <div></div> |

% of assessed settlements in which KIs reported **most residents did not have access to medicine**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:

100%

### Nutrition

In **100%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **they were not aware of the presence of a nutrition facility in the area**. In areas where a nutrition facility was reported, **0%** of KIs reported **most residents were not able to access the facility** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

**Top 3 reported barriers to nutrition treatment services access**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>1,2</sup>

1. No facility reported
2. No facility reported
3. No facility reported

### Education

In **100%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **the absence of government schools accessible to most children in the settlement** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

In **27%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **the absence of religious schools accessible to most children in the settlement** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

1) In those settlements where the presence of a facility was reported.

2) Multiple options could be selected.

3) Only one option could be selected.

4) Emergency shelters built by NGOs (tents, huts, kodai, kapa) ; Open space or makeshift shelter (tents, huts, kodai, kapa) ; Collective center (building not intended for living) ; Transitional shelter build by NGOs (pakhsa, bricks) ; Permanent shelter with poor materials (pakhsa, sun-dried bricks) ; Permanent shelter with robust materials (fired-bricks, concrete, stone).

5) Overcrowding (more than 4 persons in a single room) ; Substandard accommodation (no proper roof, doors, walls or windows).

6) A large number means more than 25% of the shelters in the settlement.

7) In those settlements which reportedly had received assistance in the 3 months prior to data collection.

## SHELTER

**Top 3 reported shelter types used by most residents** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3,4</sup>

- |                                   |      |             |
|-----------------------------------|------|-------------|
| 1. Transitional shelter           | 100% | <div></div> |
| 2. No other shelter type reported |      |             |
| 3. No other shelter type reported |      |             |

**Top 3 reported shelter-related concerns among residents** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>2,5</sup>

- |                                       |     |             |
|---------------------------------------|-----|-------------|
| 1. Overcrowding                       | 73% | <div></div> |
| 2. Leaks during light or heavy rain   | 73% | <div></div> |
| 3. No private space for women / girls | 60% | <div></div> |

In **33%** of assessed settlements, **a large number of shelters had been reportedly destroyed or severely damaged** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>6</sup> In **0%** of assessed settlements, **none of the destroyed shelters have reportedly been repaired**.

## WATER, HYGIENE & SANITATION

**Top 3 reported water sources used by most residents** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3</sup>

- |  |     |             |
|--|-----|-------------|
| 1. Spring, well or kariz (protected)   | 80% | <div></div> |
| 2. Spring, well or kariz (unprotected) | 13% | <div></div> |
| 3. Surface water (river/irrigation)    | 7%  | <div></div> |

% of assessed settlements in which KIs reported **most people were not able to access soap in the market** in the 3 months prior to data collection:

0%

% of assessed settlements in which KIs reported **most people did not have access to a functional latrine facility**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:

80%

## ACCOUNTABILITY TO AFFECTED POPULATION

In **0%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported that **at least one resident had received assistance** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

**Top 3 reported types of assistance received** in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>2,7</sup>

1. No assistance reported
2. No assistance reported
3. No assistance reported

In **100%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **radio as the most preferred means of obtaining information** in the 3 months prior to data collection.



# of assessed settlements:  
**52 out of 223**

### ★ PRIORITY NEEDS

Top 3 reported priority needs in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>1</sup>

1. Information regarding risks	96%	<div></div>
2. Protection	90%	<div></div>
3. Healthcare	67%	<div></div>

### ➔ EVENT / SHOCK & DISPLACEMENT

#### Event / Shock

% of assessed settlements reportedly impacted by event or shock, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>2</sup>

Active conflict or violence	100%	<div></div>
COVID-19	31%	<div></div>
Drought / precipitation deficit	60%	<div></div>
Flood / heavy rain	8%	<div></div>
Heavy snow / avalanche	0%	<div></div>
Insect / locust	0%	<div></div>
Earthquake	0%	<div></div>
None of the above	0%	<div></div>

#### Displacement

In **98%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **at least one household** had reportedly been displaced due to an event or shock in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>3</sup>

% of assessed settlements by estimated prevalence of IDP and returnee households that had reportedly arrived in the 3 months prior to data collection:



1) Three options maximum could be selected.  
2) Multiple options could be selected.  
3) In those settlements reportedly impacted by an event or a shock in the 3 months prior to data collection.  
4) In those settlements where the presence of areas that women and children avoid due to security reasons was reported.

### 🛡️ PROTECTION

#### Protection incidents

% of assessed settlements by reported protection incidents that have affected men, women, and children, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>2</sup>

	Men	Women	Children
Assaulted with a weapon	60%	21%	15%
Assaulted without a weapon	89%	71%	65%
Hindered to move freely	81%	56%	44%
Verbally threatened or intimidated	89%	85%	81%
None of the above	0%	0%	0%

In **100%** of assessed settlements, **at least one health care worker** had reportedly been affected by a protection incident in the 3 months prior to data collection.

#### Child work and marriage

% of assessed settlements in which **at least one child under the age of 16** had reportedly been working in the 3 months prior to data collection.



In **98%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **at least one girl under the age of 16** had been married in the 3 months prior to data collection.

#### Gender-Based Violence

In **100%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported the presence of areas in and around the settlement that women and children avoid due to security reasons in the 3 months prior to data collection.

Top 3 reported areas that women and children avoid due to security reasons in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>2,4</sup>

1. Roads	92%	<div></div>
2. Areas away from settlement center	67%	<div></div>
3. Markets	8%	<div></div>

#### Explosive hazards

In **94%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported the presence of explosive hazards in or within 5km of the settlement in the 3 months prior to data collection.



### LIVELIHOODS AND IMPACT

#### Livelihoods

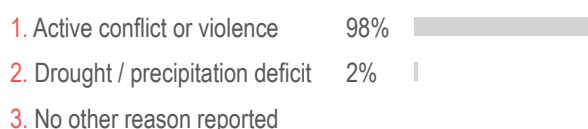
**Top 3 reported main sources of income** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>1</sup>



#### Impact on farming

In **6%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **more than a quarter of households experienced a large decrease in the volume of their production** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>2,3</sup>

**Top 3 reported reasons that households experienced a large decrease in the volume of their production** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>4</sup>



#### Impact on livestock

In **4%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **more than a quarter of households experienced a large decrease in the number of livestock owned**, in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>2</sup>

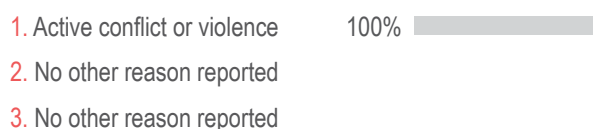
**Top 3 reported reasons that households experienced a large decrease in the number of livestock owned** in assessed settlements in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>4</sup>



#### Impact on employment

In **25%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **more than a quarter of households experienced a large decrease in availability of work** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>2</sup>

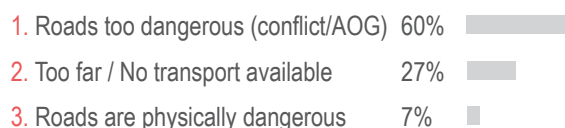
**Top 3 reported reasons that households experienced a large decrease in availability of work** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>4</sup>



### ACCESS TO MARKET

In **29%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **most residents did not have access to a market with NFI and winterization materials accessible within a one hour walking distance** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

In those settlements, **the most commonly reported reasons for no market access** were:<sup>1</sup>



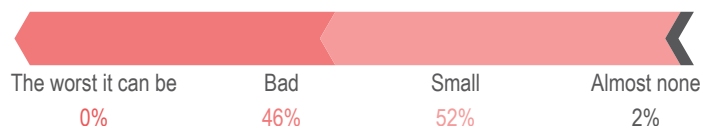
In **100%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **an increase in the price of staple food** in the settlement in the 3 months prior to data collection.

### FOOD SECURITY AND COPING STRATEGIES

#### Food security

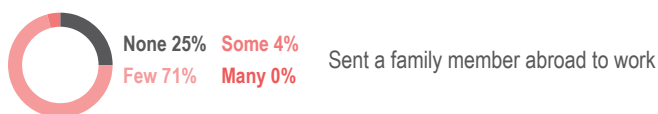
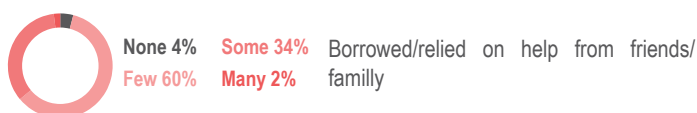
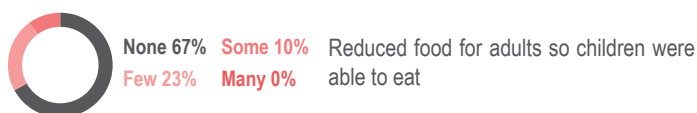
In **21%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported that **most residents were not able to access enough food to meet daily needs** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

% of assessed settlements by reported **level of hunger for most residents**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>5</sup>



#### Coping strategies

% of assessed settlements in which KIs reported no, few, some, or many households **were engaging in the following coping strategies when food or money to buy food was not available** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>6</sup>



1) Only one option could be selected.  
2) In those settlements reporting farming, livestock or employment as one of the 3 main income sources in the settlement.  
3) A large decrease means a decrease of 50% or more of the volume of the production.  
4) In settlements where at least one household reportedly experienced a decrease in the volume of production, number of livestock owned or availability of work.  
5) Almost none: almost no hunger; small: hunger is small, strategies are available to cope with the reduced access to food; bad: hunger is bad, limited options to cope with the reduced access to food; worst: hunger is the worst it can be, it caused many deaths  
6) Few (1-25%); Some (26-50%); Many (more than 50%)

### ACCESS TO BASIC SERVICES

#### Health

In **71%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **most people did not have access to a comprehensive health facility in or next to the settlement** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

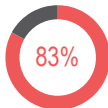
**Top 2 reported types of comprehensive health facilities** accessible from assessed settlements:

1. Public clinic (BHC, CHC) 25%
2. Public hospital 4%

**Top 3 reported barriers to health services access**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>1,2</sup>

1. Insufficient female medical staff 80%
2. Cost of services / medicine too high 73%
3. Roads / presence at facilities unsafe 47%

% of assessed settlements in which KIs reported **most residents did not have access to medicine**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:



#### Nutrition

In **79%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **they were not aware of the presence of a nutrition facility in the area**. In areas where a nutrition facility was reported, **64%** of KIs reported **most residents were not able to access the facility** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

**Top 3 reported barriers to nutrition treatment services access**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>1,2</sup>

1. Services are not working 57%
2. Treatments are too expensive 43%
3. No other barrier reported

#### Education

In **71%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **the absence of government schools accessible to most children in the settlement** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

In **85%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **the absence of religious schools accessible to most children in the settlement** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

1) In those settlements where the presence of a facility was reported.

2) Multiple options could be selected.

3) Only one option could be selected.

4) Emergency shelters built by NGOs (tents, huts, kodai, kapa) ; Open space or makeshift shelter (tents, huts, kodai, kapa) ; Collective center (building not intended for living) ; Transitional shelter build by NGOs (pakhsa, bricks) ; Permanent shelter with poor materials (pakhsa, sun-dried bricks) ; Permanent shelter with robust materials (fired-bricks, concrete, stone).

5) Overcrowding (more than 4 persons in a single room) ; Substandard accommodation (no proper roof, doors, walls or windows).

6) A large number means more than 25% of the shelters in the settlement.

7) In those settlements which reportedly had received assistance in the 3 months prior to data collection.

### SHELTER

**Top 3 reported shelter types used by most residents** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3,4</sup>

1. Transitional shelter 100%
2. No other shelter type reported
3. No other shelter type reported

**Top 3 reported shelter-related concerns among residents** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>2,5</sup>

1. Leaks during light or heavy rain 98%
2. Overcrowding 71%
3. Substandard accommodation 46%

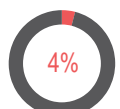
In **4%** of assessed settlements, a large number of shelters had been **reportedly destroyed or severely damaged** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>6</sup> In **44%** of assessed settlements, **none of the destroyed shelters have reportedly been repaired**.

### WATER, HYGIENE & SANITATION

**Top 3 reported water sources used by most residents** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3</sup>

1. Spring, well or kariz (protected) 67%
2. Spring, well or kariz (unprotected) 19%
3. Surface water (river/irrigation) 10%

% of assessed settlements in which KIs reported **most people were not able to access soap in the market** in the 3 months prior to data collection:



% of assessed settlements in which KIs reported **most people did not have access to a functional latrine facility**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:



### ACCOUNTABILITY TO AFFECTED POPULATION

In **10%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported that **at least one resident had received assistance** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

**Top 3 reported types of assistance received** in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>2,7</sup>

1. Shelter or NFI (In-kind) 60%
2. Food (In-kind) 40%
3. Protection (In-kind) 40%

In **81%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **face-to-face communication as the most preferred means of obtaining information** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

# ANNEX 1: DIMENSIONS OF INACCESSIBILITY

HTR - R4 | 2021  
AFGHANISTAN

Since July 2019, the HAG has been measuring and ranking all Afghan districts on a biannual basis according to three factors of inaccessibility: (1) physical constraints, (2) conflict intensity and spread, and (3) complexity of actors. Based on these dimensions, HTR districts are identified as areas that humanitarian actors struggle to access and provide assistance to, due to (1) their remoteness and poor infrastructure, (2) on-going armed clashes, and / or (3) the presence of one or multiple armed actors that actively limits access to areas under their control. The weighted indicators used as from September 2020 by the HAG to determine the inaccessibility score of all Afghan districts are listed below.

Indicators	Weight
<b>Physical Constraints:</b>	<b>15%</b>
Average number of hours to reach district center	50%
Phone coverage	20%
Distance to airport	30%
<b>Conflict Intensity and Spread:</b>	<b>35%</b>
<b>Conflict intensity</b>	<b>75%</b>
# Kinetic Incidents (by political actors)	25%
# Deaths Conflict actors (25%) Civilian causality (75%)	40%
# Airstrikes/IDF incidents	10%
# IED/UXO incidents (detonations and discoveries)	10%
Active/Disputed Control	15%
<b>Conflict spread - Scope of populated areas affected by conflict</b>	<b>25%</b>
<b>Stakeholder Complexity:</b>	<b>50%</b>
<b>Stakeholder complexity</b>	<b>90%</b>
Presence of IS-K	20%
% NSAG Control	20%
Access by female staff	20%
Access by staff	15%
# of conflict actors	15%
Taxation	10%
<b>COVID-19</b>	<b>10%</b>
Lockdown measures	25%
Internal SOPs	25%
Hostility from actors	25%
Access to NSAG-TB areas	25%

Hard-to-Reach Monitoring Assessment Ressources	
<b>General</b>	
	<a href="#">Terms of reference</a>
<b>Maps</b>	
	<a href="#">Basic services district level maps (Central / South-East)</a>
	<a href="#">Basic services district level maps (East)</a>
	<a href="#">Basic services district level maps (West)</a>
	<a href="#">Basic services district level maps (North / North-East)</a>
	<a href="#">Basic services district level maps (South)</a>
<b>Round 1 (August / September 2019)</b>	
	<a href="#">Dataset</a>
	<a href="#">District-level Factsheet (English)</a>
	<a href="#">District-level Factsheet (Dari)</a>
	<a href="#">District-level Factsheet (Pashto)</a>
<b>Round 2 (January/ February 2020)</b>	
	<a href="#">Dataset</a>
	<a href="#">Nation-wide level Factsheet (English)</a>
	<a href="#">District-level Factsheet (English)</a>
<b>Round 3 (July/ August 2020)</b>	
	<a href="#">Dataset</a>
	<a href="#">Tabulated Analysis (Overall and district-level)</a>
	<a href="#">Factsheet booklet at overall and district levels (English)</a>
	<a href="#">Impact of COVID-19 on Hard-to-Reach Districts Factsheet (English)</a>
<b>Round 4 (January 2021)</b>	
	<a href="#">Dataset</a>