

AFGHANISTAN

Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) Dry Spell Assessment

JUNE 2018

Cover photo: A drying river in Panjshir, Afghanistan © REACH, March 2018

About REACH

REACH is a joint initiative of two international non-governmental organizations - ACTED and IMPACT Initiatives - and the UN Operational Satellite Applications Programme (UNOSAT). REACH aims to strengthen evidence-based decision making by aid actors through efficient data collection, management and analysis before, during and after an emergency. By doing so, REACH contributes to ensuring that communities affected by emergencies receive the support they need. All REACH activities are conducted in support to and within the framework of inter-agency aid coordination mechanisms. For more information please visit our website: www.reach-initiative.org. You can contact us directly at: geneva@reach-initiative.org and follow us on Twitter @REACH_info.

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Context and Rationale

Winter in Afghanistan is a critical period for securing successful food production and agricultural inputs for the entire year, as well as for replenishing groundwater aquifers. Compared to national multi-year averages, the winter season for 2017/2018 has been uncharacteristically dry, with below average snowfall and a precipitation deficit of up to 70%.¹ This dry spell has affected access to livelihoods, in particular for communities relying on agriculture, and availability of water in the following months, as reported by the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO).² As a result, the dry spell has compounded the vulnerability of large shares of the Afghan population, leading to a mobilisation of humanitarian actors to support the most affected population. However, limited information is available to identify vulnerable communities and areas most affected by the dry spell, especially with regards to Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) concerns.

To address this information gap, REACH conducted a WASH Cluster assessment between 3 and 21 June 2018 aiming to inform the response of the Cluster for the ongoing dry spell in Afghanistan. In particular, this assessment sought to identify:

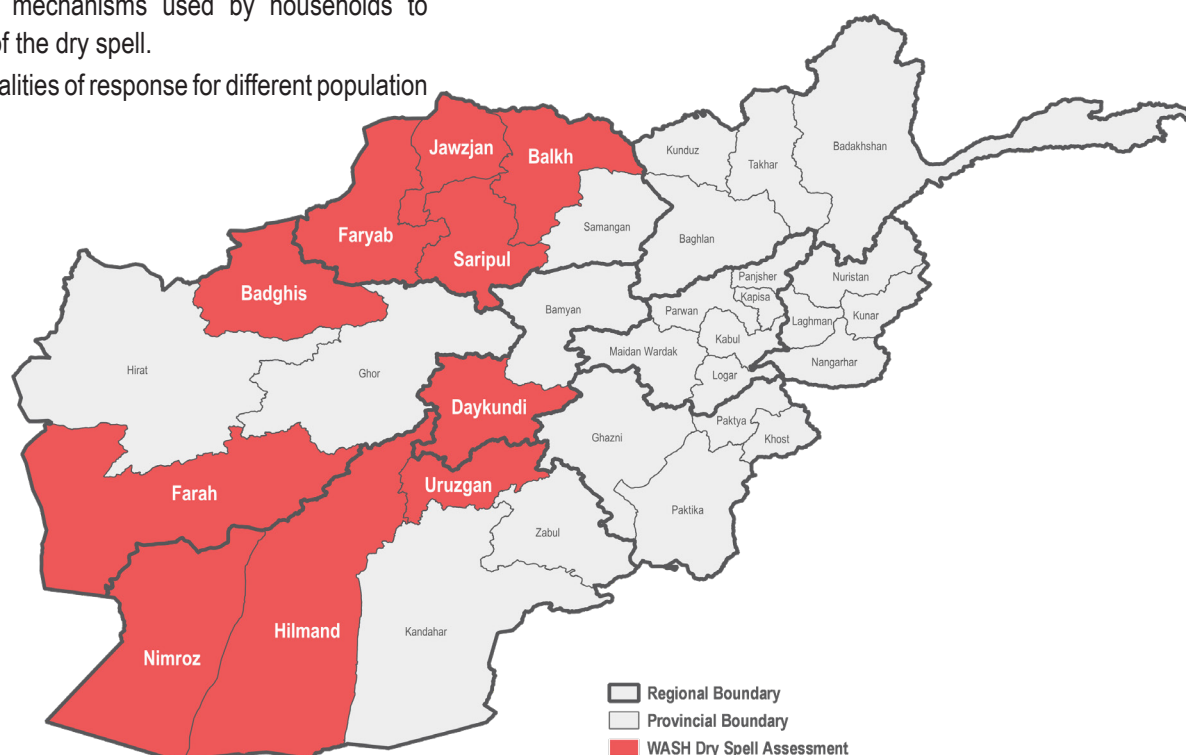
- How population groups have been affected differently by the dry spell. REACH specifically focused on urban and rural areas, Informal Settlements (ISETs)³ and Community Development Councils (CDCs)⁴.
- Which areas are most affected by the dry spell, to inform geographic prioritisation at the district level, beyond the initial provincial-level prioritisation method (see below).
- The main coping mechanisms used by households to mitigate the impact of the dry spell.
- The preferred modalities of response for different population groups.

Methodology

The assessment focused on the 10 provinces prioritized by the WASH Cluster, where more than 25% of water sources have already dried or are drying as a result of the 2018 winter dry spell.⁵ Within these provinces, vulnerable locations were purposively selected across all 67 districts. All identified ISETs were included in this assessment, as access to WASH resources are traditionally limited there, while only the most vulnerable CDCs, both urban and rural, were included following a profiling exercise by WASH partners.⁶

One Key Informant (KI) was interviewed in each community (understood as either an ISET or a CDC), using a structured questionnaire designed in collaboration with the WASH Cluster. KIs were knowledgeable community members, such as leaders, teachers and elders, identified by enumerators. Findings were then aggregated at the district and province level.

In addition, Focus Group Discussions (FGDs) were conducted to supplement and triangulate findings from the KI interviews. Two FGDs, one with female respondents and one with male respondents, were conducted in each province with six to eight participants in each. Participants were selected by approaching pre-existing networks of KIs and snowballing among their connections, aiming for a widespread of areas of origins. Findings from the FGDs were not used in these factsheets but will be used in the Executive Summary (forthcoming).



1. United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA), Afghanistan Drought Contingency Plan, April 2018.

2. FAO, Rapid Assessment of the 2018 Winter Dry Spell in Afghanistan, 2018.

3. Communities with at least 50% of displaced people and no legal rights to occupy the land.

4. Communities in which a democratically elected body operate to strengthen the local governance and social development of the inhabitants. ISETs are not represented in these elected bodies and are thus not included in CDCs.

5. WASH Cluster, WASH Dry Spell Contingency Plan, March 2018.

6. WASH Cluster, internal document.

Research Questions

In order to meet aforementioned objectives, this dry spell assessment attempted to answer the following research questions, designed in close collaboration with the WASH Cluster:

- What are the districts that have been more impacted by the 2018 winter dry spell?
- How has the dry spell affected population groups differently within the community, inclusive of men, women, boys and girls, as well as those dependent on agriculture or livelihoods, and in urban and rural settings?
- What are the preferred modalities of assistance in the different dry-spell affected settings?
- What are the current and expected coping strategies used by affected households to mitigate the implications of the dry spell?

Limitations

- Findings are based on the knowledge of KIs providing information on their communities. Findings should therefore be considered indicative only.
- The geographical areas included in this assessment were selected by the WASH cluster based on the proportion of drying water sources in March 2018. Other affected, but not selected, areas might be missing from this assessment.
- Since data was collected at the community level, and is shown at the district-level, it cannot be used for direct beneficiary selection. The findings from this assessment can be used to prioritise locations and population groups, and should be completed by beneficiary selection data collection.
- Given the society structure and cultural barriers found in Afghanistan, the number of female KIs was very low, thus female-specific issues can be under-represented.

Other WASH Assessments in ISETs

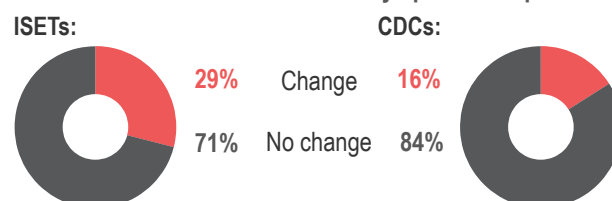
In addition to this booklet, more information on the WASH needs and vulnerabilities of ISET residents, can be found in the WASH and Emergency Shelter Non-Food Items (ESNFI) Needs Assessment [Report](#) (November 2017) carried out by REACH and its partners, or in the following regional factsheets:

- [Central Region WASH, ESNFI and FSAC needs in ISETs](#)
- [North Region WASH, ESNFI and FSAC needs in ISETs](#)
- [West Region WASH, ESNFI and FSAC needs in ISETs](#)
- [South-East Region WASH, ESNFI and FSAC needs in ISETs](#)

Key Reported Figures and Findings

Total # ISETs assessed:	454	Total # CDCs assessed:	704
Est. # HHs in ISETs:	108,399	Est. # HHs in CDCs:	241,887

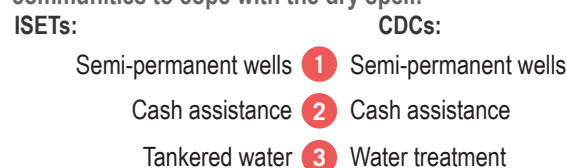
Proportion of communities where a change in the main water source used before and after the dry spell was reported:



Proportion of communities where worsened health concerns due to the dry spell were reported:

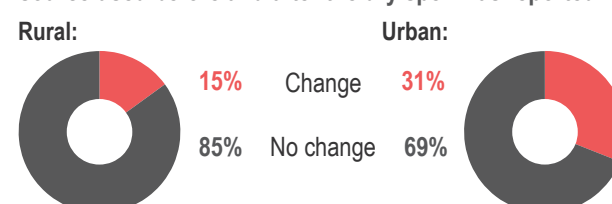


Main types of emergency WASH assistance preferred by communities to cope with the dry spell:



Total # Rural Areas:	722	Total # Urban Areas:	436
Est. # Rural HHs:	204,187	Est. # Urban HHs:	146,099

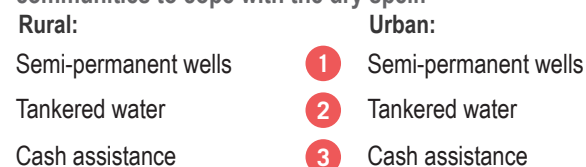
Proportion of communities where a change in the main water source used before and after the dry spell was reported:



Proportion of communities where worsened health concerns due to the dry spell were reported:



Main types of emergency WASH assistance preferred by communities to cope with the dry spell:



Comparative Overview by District

Summary				WASH		Livelihoods				Health	Coping strategies						Assistance					
Provinces	Districts	Total estimated number of households in CDCs	Total estimated number of households in ISETs	% of communities where a change in the main water source used before and after the dry spell was reported	% of communities where population groups have not equally reduced their water consumption since the beginning of the dry spell	% of communities where a decrease of the economic well-being was reported as a result of the dry spell	% of communities where at least some members are reportedly dependent on agriculture	% of communities where crop death as a result of the dry spell was reported, of communities with at least some members dependent on agriculture	% of communities where at least some members are reportedly dependent on livestock	% of communities where livestock death as a result of the dry spell was reported, of communities with at least some members dependent on livestock	% of communities where worsened health concerns due to the dry spell were reported	% of communities where members were reported to actively use coping strategies to deal with a lack of water	% of communities where at least some members travelled more than 1km to fetch water, of communities actively using coping strategies	% of communities where at least some members used unprotected water sources, of communities actively using coping strategies	% of communities where at least some members used less than 5L of water/per day, of communities actively using coping strategies	% of communities where at least some members moved to another location to seek water, of communities actively using coping strategies	% of communities having reportedly received any humanitarian assistance in the six months prior to data collection	% of communities reportedly facing barriers to receiving assistance	% of communities where tankered water was reported as an emergency WASH needs	% of communities where cash assistance was reported as an emergency WASH need	% of communities where semi-permanent wells were reported as an emergency WASH need	% of communities where water treatment was reported as an emergency WASH need
Badghis		29943	4719	3%	0%	100%	99%	83%	100%	89%	14%	38%	69%	39%	31%	0%	49%	4%	6%	85%	9%	0%
	Abkamari	2857	200	0%	0%	100%	100%	94%	100%	94%	6%	13%	100%	100%	50%	0%	69%	0%	6%	94%	0%	0%
	Ghormach	N/A	250	0%	0%	100%	100%	100%	100%	0%	100%	100%	0%	0%	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	0%	0%
	Muqur (Badghis)	3911	312	5%	0%	100%	100%	71%	100%	95%	0%	33%	86%	29%	0%	0%	52%	0%	0%	95%	5%	0%
	Murghab	15184	N/A	0%	0%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	0%	18%	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	0%	0%
	Qadis	2860	120	0%	0%	100%	100%	94%	100%	100%	6%	63%	80%	40%	10%	0%	13%	13%	0%	94%	6%	0%
	Qala e Naw	5131	3837	7%	0%	100%	97%	71%	100%	76%	34%	48%	50%	43%	57%	0%	76%	7%	17%	66%	17%	0%
Balkh		25727	28008	25%	5%	100%	66%	64%	76%	30%	80%	93%	80%	59%	51%	16%	5%	26%	18%	4%	71%	6%
	Charbulak	2395	N/A	0%	0%	100%	100%	44%	100%	22%	89%	100%	67%	89%	56%	0%	0%	67%	0%	0%	100%	0%
	Charkent	1893	N/A	0%	0%	100%	100%	64%	100%	29%	64%	100%	100%	100%	36%	50%	0%	36%	57%	0%	43%	0%
	Chemtal	9253	N/A	0%	0%	100%	100%	100%	100%	50%	100%	100%	100%	100%	83%	0%	0%	0%	100%	0%	0%	0%
	Dawlatabad	2322	N/A	0%	29%	100%	100%	100%	100%	57%	100%	100%	14%	100%	14%	0%	0%	14%	0%	0%	100%	0%
	Dehdadi	N/A	5002	61%	0%	100%	78%	21%	78%	21%	78%	83%	53%	40%	47%	7%	17%	17%	17%	0%	83%	0%
	Keshendeh	5539	N/A	0%	0%	100%	100%	100%	100%	33%	100%	100%	67%	100%	22%	22%	0%	22%	44%	33%	22%	0%
	Khulm	1457	N/A	0%	0%	100%	85%	45%	92%	0%	62%	92%	92%	8%	50%	33%	23%	62%	0%	8%	92%	0%
	Mazar e Sharif	N/A	11932	61%	11%	100%	28%	54%	57%	58%	76%	91%	83%	17%	33%	5%	2%	11%	4%	0%	76%	17%
	Nahr e Shahi	N/A	11074	13%	3%	100%	30%	22%	47%	7%	83%	90%	85%	70%	81%	4%	7%	7%	0%	0%	97%	3%
	Sholgareh	1178	N/A	0%	0%	100%	100%	88%	100%	0%	50%	88%	100%	100%	100%	71%	0%	100%	13%	25%	38%	25%
	Zari	1690	N/A	0%	0%	100%	100%	100%	100%	25%	100%	100%	88%	63%	50%	50%	0%	63%	13%	13%	75%	0%
Daykundi		27178	6766	2%	85%	100%	99%	79%	99%	4%	99%	90%	6%	1%	93%	0%	10%	77%	48%	0%	52%	0%
	Ashtarlay	1242	455	0%	100%	100%	100%	79%	100%	0%	100%	93%	0%	0%	100%	0%	0%	71%	64%	0%	36%	0%
	Giti	15381	N/A	0%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	0%	100%	100%	42%	0%	58%	0%	0%	100%	17%	0%	83%	0%
	Kajran	910	424	0%	94%	100%	100%	94%	100%	6%	100%	94%	0%	0%	100%	0%	0%	94%	82%	0%	18%	0%
	Khadir	950	N/A	0%	88%	100%	100%	100%	100%	0%	100%	88%	29%	0%	71%	0%	0%	100%	25%	0%	75%	0%
	Miramor	879	483	0%	100%	100%	100%	93%	100%	0%	100%	93%	0%	0%	100%	0%	0%	100%	40%	0%	60%	0%
	Nili	1557	3037	7%	63%	100%	93%	57%	97%	10%	100%	87%	0%	4%	96%	0%	47%	33%	30%	0%	70%	0%
	Sang e Takht	1799	85	0%	90%	100%	100%	80%	100%	0%	90%	100%	0%	0%	100%	0%	0%	90%	40%	0%	60%	0%
	Shahrestan	4460	2282	3%	81%	100%	100%	70%	100%	3%	97%	81%	3%	0%	97%	0%	0%	81%	62%	0%	38%	0%
Farah		14293	10580	28%	39%	97%	82%	16%	73%	23%	84%	13%	19%	0%	81%	6%	29%	24%	24%	0%	75%	1%
	Anardara	1080	N/A	0%	100%	100%	100%	0%	100%	0%	0%	0%	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0%	0%	89%	0%	11%	0%
	Balabuluk	910	N/A	0%	100%	100%	100%	0%	100%	0%	100%	0%	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0%	0%	67%	0%	33%	0%
	Farah	11703	10580	31%	35%	96%	78%	13%	68%	19%	90%	16%	19%	0%	81%	6%	35%	26%	19%	0%	80%	1%
	Pushtrod	600	N/A	29%	0%	100%	100%	86%	100%	100%	100%	0%	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0%	43%	0%	0%	100%	0%



The darker the shade, the worse the reported situation.



Comparative Overview by District

Summary				WASH		Livelihoods					Health	Coping strategies					Assistance					
Provinces	Districts	Total estimated number of households in CDCs	Total estimated number of households in ISETs	% of communities where a change in the main water source used before and after the dry spell was reported	% of communities where population groups have not equally reduced their water consumption since the beginning of the dry spell	% of communities where a decrease of the economic well-being was reported as a result of the dry spell	% of communities where at least some members are reportedly dependent on agriculture	% of communities where crop death as a result of the dry spell was reported, of communities with at least some members dependent on agriculture	% of communities where at least some members are reportedly dependent on livestock	% of communities where livestock death as a result of the dry spell was reported, of communities with at least some members dependent on livestock	% of communities where worsened health concerns due to the dry spell were reported	% of communities where members were reported to actively use coping strategies to deal with a lack of water	% of communities where at least some members travelled more than 1km to fetch water, of communities actively using coping strategies	% of communities where at least some members used unprotected water sources, of communities actively using coping strategies	% of communities where at least some members used less than 5L of water/ pers/day, of communities actively using coping strategies	% of communities where at least some members moved to another location to seek water, of communities actively using coping strategies	% of communities having reportedly received any humanitarian assistance in the six months prior to data collection	% of communities reportedly facing barriers to receiving assistance	% of communities where tankered water was reported as an emergency WASH needs	% of communities where cash assistance was reported as an emergency WASH need	% of communities where semi-permanent wells were reported as an emergency WASH need	% of communities where water treatment was reported as an emergency WASH need
Faryab		21598	9180	22%	30%	100%	100%	22%	100%	19%	81%	99%	95%	6%	14%	56%	0%	0%	48%	18%	34%	0%
	Almar	3800	N/A	0%	0%	100%	100%	0%	100%	0%	70%	100%	100%	10%	0%	90%	0%	0%	100%	0%	0%	0%
	Andkhoy	2122	N/A	0%	100%	100%	100%	0%	100%	0%	90%	90%	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	70%	30%	0%	0%
	Dawlatabad	2934	N/A	0%	0%	100%	100%	0%	100%	0%	100%	100%	100%	0%	0%	100%	0%	0%	10%	0%	90%	0%
	Khani Char Bagh	2924	N/A	0%	90%	100%	100%	0%	100%	0%	100%	100%	100%	0%	0%	20%	0%	0%	50%	50%	0%	0%
	Maymana		9180	58%	13%	100%	100%	60%	100%	50%	60%	100%	88%	5%	28%	38%	0%	0%	33%	10%	58%	0%
	Pashtunkot	1500	N/A	0%	100%	100%	100%	0%	100%	0%	100%	100%	100%	60%	80%	60%	0%	0%	20%	80%	0%	0%
	Qaramqol	3720	N/A	0%	0%	100%	100%	0%	100%	0%	100%	100%	100%	0%	0%	100%	0%	0%	50%	0%	50%	0%
	Qaysar	650	N/A	0%	100%	100%	100%	0%	100%	0%	100%	100%	100%	0%	0%	67%	0%	0%	0%	100%	0%	0%
	Shirintagab	3948	N/A	10%	0%	100%	100%	0%	100%	0%	100%	100%	100%	0%	0%	90%	0%	0%	100%	0%	0%	0%
Hilmand		16429	22980	4%	9%	99%	100%	21%	100%	12%	83%	52%	42%	17%	33%	67%	22%	50%	3%	39%	42%	15%
	Garmser	6008	N/A	0%	30%	100%	100%	10%	100%	40%	60%	25%	60%	20%	40%	40%	0%	50%	5%	35%	55%	5%
	Lashkar Gah	1078	19700	11%	4%	100%	100%	36%	100%	7%	89%	71%	35%	25%	40%	65%	64%	18%	7%	36%	36%	21%
	Marja	4287	N/A	0%	6%	94%	100%	19%	100%	6%	88%	69%	36%	0%	9%	91%	0%	81%	0%	44%	38%	19%
	Nad e Ali	2135	N/A	0%	0%	100%	100%	29%	100%	0%	86%	71%	80%	40%	0%	60%	0%	86%	0%	71%	29%	0%
	Nahr e Saraj	2615	3280	5%	0%	100%	100%	10%	100%	0%	90%	30%	33%	0%	67%	50%	10%	55%	0%	35%	45%	20%
	Nawa e Barakzaiy	306	N/A	0%	0%	100%	100%	0%	100%	0%	100%	100%	0%	0%	100%	100%	0%	100%	0%	0%	100%	0%
Jawzjan		19476	5394	29%	0%	98%	69%	0%	69%	0%	67%	93%	82%	72%	34%	0%	4%	0%	55%	11%	34%	1%
	Aqcha	3231	N/A	44%	0%	100%	100%	0%	67%	0%	56%	89%	63%	13%	0%	0%	0%	0%	67%	11%	22%	0%
	Fayzabad	3945	N/A	10%	0%	100%	100%	0%	100%	0%	25%	90%	83%	72%	0%	0%	0%	0%	70%	25%	0%	5%
	Khanaqah	3007	N/A	0%	0%	100%	100%	0%	100%	0%	44%	89%	63%	25%	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	0%	0%	0%
	Khwaja Du Koh	2291	305	14%	0%	100%	100%	0%	100%	0%	71%	86%	67%	67%	0%	0%	29%	0%	71%	29%	0%	0%
	Mardyan	1865	N/A	0%	0%	100%	100%	0%	100%	0%	80%	100%	100%	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	0%	0%	0%
	Mingajik	1682	N/A	40%	0%	100%	100%	0%	60%	0%	100%	100%	100%	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	0%	0%	0%
	Qushtepa	1573	N/A	0%	0%	100%	100%	0%	100%	0%	67%	100%	33%	17%	0%	0%	0%	0%	83%	17%	0%	0%
	Shiberghan	1882	5089	49%	0%	95%	26%	0%	37%	0%	88%	95%	95%	95%	80%	0%	5%	0%	19%	5%	77%	0%
Nimroz		3949	2220	68%	29%	99%	100%	11%	100%	34%	6%	1%	0%	0%	0%	0%	1%	70%	4%	21%	73%	1%
	Chakhansur	1005	N/A	90%	20%	100%	100%	10%	100%	55%	0%	0%	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0%	75%	0%	10%	90%	0%
	Charburjak	883	N/A	44%	33%	100%	100%	0%	100%	28%	0%	0%	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	6%	89%	0%	11%	89%	0%
	Delaram	691	N/A	80%	47%	100%	100%	0%	100%	40%	0%	0%	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0%	80%	0%	27%	73%	0%
	Khashrod	802	N/A	88%	38%	100%	100%	0%	100%	25%	6%	0%	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0%	94%	0%	6%	88%	6%
	Zaranj	568	2220	43%	14%	95%	100%	38%	100%	24%	19%	5%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	24%	19%	48%	33%	0%



The darker the shade, the worse the reported situation.



Comparative Overview by District

Summary				WASH		Livelihoods				Health	Coping strategies						Assistance					
Provinces	Districts	Total estimated number of households in CDCs	Total estimated number of households in ISEIs	% of communities where a change in the main water source used before and after the dry spell was reported	% of communities where population groups have not equally reduced their water consumption since the beginning of the dry spell	% of communities where a decrease of the economic well-being was reported as a result of the dry spell	% of communities where at least some members are reportedly dependent on agriculture	% of communities where crop death as a result of the dry spell was reported, of communities with at least some members dependent on agriculture	% of communities where at least some members are reportedly dependent on livestock	% of communities where livestock death as a result of the dry spell was reported, of communities with at least some members dependent on livestock	% of communities where worsened health concerns due to the dry spell were reported	% of communities where members were reported to actively use coping strategies to deal with a lack of water	% of communities where at least some members travelled more than 1 km to fetch water, of communities actively using coping strategies	% of communities where at least some members used unprotected water sources, of communities actively using coping strategies	% of communities where at least some members used less than 5L of water/ person/day, of communities actively using coping strategies	% of communities where at least some members moved to another location to seek water, of communities actively using coping strategies	% of communities having reportedly received any humanitarian assistance in the six months prior to data collection	% of communities reportedly facing barriers to receiving assistance	% of communities where tankered water was reported as an emergency WASH need	% of communities where cash assistance was reported as an emergency WASH need	% of communities where semi-permanent wells were reported as an emergency WASH need	% of communities where water treatment was reported as an emergency WASH need
Saripul		19976	8058	32%	0%	100%	99%	69%	97%	52%	87%	87%	61%	68%	47%	7%	8%	21%	3%	30%	65%	2%
	Gosfandi	1937	N/A	30%	0%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	90%	89%	100%	0%	0%	0%	100%	0%	30%	60%	10%
	Sancharak	2501	515	13%	0%	100%	100%	100%	94%	100%	94%	94%	93%	93%	7%	0%	6%	13%	0%	50%	50%	0%
	Saripul	12255	7543	41%	0%	100%	99%	53%	96%	29%	82%	84%	42%	52%	71%	11%	10%	1%	5%	20%	73%	1%
	Sayad	1806	N/A	0%	0%	100%	100%	100%	100%	88%	100%	100%	100%	100%	0%	0%	0%	88%	0%	75%	25%	0%
	Sozmaqala	1477	N/A	17%	0%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	83%	83%	100%	100%	0%	0%	0%	83%	0%	50%	50%	0%
Uruzgan		63318	10494	6%	4%	100%	96%	25%	99%	11%	99%	1%	0%	100%	0%	0%	5%	0%	0%	0%	78%	22%
	Chora	2250	N/A	0%	0%	100%	100%	50%	100%	0%	100%	0%	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	0%
	Dehrawud	22500	N/A	18%	29%	100%	100%	59%	100%	35%	100%	0%	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	6%	0%	0%	0%	76%	24%
	Gizab	14100	N/A	0%	0%	100%	100%	18%	100%	9%	100%	0%	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0%	0%	0%	0%	91%	9%
	Shahid e Hassas	15300	N/A	0%	0%	100%	100%	46%	100%	8%	100%	0%	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0%	0%	0%	0%	92%	8%
	Tirinkot	9168	10494	6%	0%	100%	93%	13%	99%	6%	99%	1%	0%	100%	0%	0%	7%	0%	0%	0%	74%	26%
TOTAL		241887	108399	21%	21%	99%	89%	42%	90%	27%	73%	60%	62%	38%	48%	18%	12%	28%	22%	18%	55%	5%



The darker the shade, the worse the reported situation.



WASH Dry Spell Assessment Province Overview: Badghis Province

Afghanistan, June 2018

Methodology

To inform humanitarian planning after the 2018 winter dry spell in Afghanistan, REACH together with the WASH Cluster conducted an assessment between 3 and 21 June 2018 across the 10 most dry spell-affected provinces.¹ In Badghis, 94 KI interviews were conducted in 94 communities, including 74 CDCs and 20 ISETs.³ Findings should be considered indicative only.

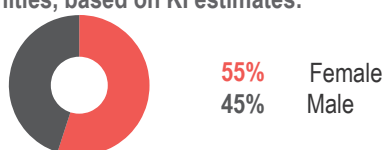


Demographic characteristics of assessed communities

Total number of households in assessed communities, estimated by KIs:

4719 households in 20 ISETs **29943** households in 74 CDCs

Average proportion of the population by gender in assessed communities, based on KI estimates:



Average proportion of the population belonging to the following groups in assessed communities, based on KI estimates:

	ISETs	CDCs
Recent IDPs	11%	7%
Non-recent IDPs	38%	0%
Returnee refugees	2%	0%
Undocumented returnees	2%	0%
Refugees (non-Afghan)	0%	0%
Host ISETs/CDCs	47%	93%

% of assessed communities per type, as reported by KIs:



Average proportion of the population by age group in assessed communities, based on KI estimates:



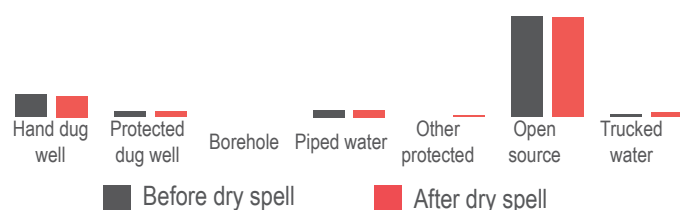
Average proportion of the population in assessed communities exhibiting a physical disability which impacts their ability to function in their day-to-day lives, based on KI estimates:



WASH

Main water source reportedly used by communities before and after the dry spell:

16% 15% 4% 4% 0% 0% 5% 5% 0% 1% 72% 71% 2% 3%



% of communities where a change in the main water source used before and after the dry spell was reported:



Three most reported statements best describing water access after the dry spell, by proportion of communities:

- Physical access constraints 89%
- Little to no problems 7%
- Affordability problem 3%

In **0%** of communities, population groups have reportedly not equally reduced their average daily water consumption since the beginning of the dry spell.

Of those, % of communities where the following population groups have reportedly reduced their water consumption the most:

Men	N/A
Women	N/A
Boys	N/A
Girls	N/A

% of communities where latrine conditions and/or access to latrines have reportedly worsened as a result of the dry spell:



¹ The 10 provinces in this assessment were prioritised through the WASH Cluster review of proportion of dry or drying water sources at the province level.

² ISETs are communities made of at least 50% of displaced people and without the legal right to occupy the land. CDCs are communities in which an elected body operates and strengthens the local governance/social development.

WASH Dry Spell Assessment Province Overview: Badghis Province

Socio-Economic Livelihoods

% of communities where a decrease of the economic well-being was reported as a result of the dry spell:

100% of ISETs 100% of CDCs

Average % of community members depending on agriculture, based on KI estimates:

55% in ISETs 43% in CDCs

% of communities with at least some members dependent on agriculture where the following impacts on community members were reported:

	ISETs	CDCs
No implications	0%	0%
Crop quality decreased	47%	8%
Households unable to plant crops	5%	0%
Crops died	47%	92%
Other	0%	0%

Average % of community members depending on livestock, based on KI estimates:

37% in ISET 57% in CDC

% of communities with at least some members dependent on livestock where the following impacts on community members were reported:

	ISETs	CDCs
No implications	0%	0%
Livestock are unwell	20%	1%
Less egg/milk produced	25%	0%
Livestock died	55%	99%
Other	0%	0%

Health

% of communities where worsened health concerns as a result of the dry spell were reported:

ISETs 65%

CDCs 0%

Of those, % of communities where an increase in the number of people receiving treatment for mosquito-borne diseases after the dry spell was reported:

85% in ISETs N/A in CDCs

% of communities where an increase in the number of people receiving treatment for diarrhoea after the dry spell was reported:

65% in ISETs 0% in CDCs

In 8% of communities where worsened health concerns were reported as a result of the dry spell, population groups have reportedly not equally suffered from worsening health concerns.

Of those, % of communities where the following population groups have reportedly suffered from worsening health concerns the most:

Men	0%
Women	0%
Boys	100%
Girls	0%

Coping Strategies

% of communities where members were reportedly actively using coping strategies to deal with a lack of water:

ISETs 100%
CDCs 22%

In those, three most reported coping strategies to deal with the lack of water:

1. Use less than 5L/pers/day 31%
2. Travelling more than 1 km 27%
3. Use unprotected water sources 15%

Assistance

Main emergency WASH assistance reportedly needed to cope with the dry spell, by proportion of communities:

ISETs		CDCs
30%	Trucked water	0%
35%	Cash assistance	99%
35%	Semi-permanent wells	1%
0%	Water treatment	0%
0%	Other	0%

Main long-term WASH assistance reportedly required to build resilience against the impact of a dry spell in the future, by proportion of communities:

ISETs		CDCs
40%	Boreholes/wells	0%
0%	Improve quality of water	0%
60%	Other employment	100%
0%	Improving hygiene practices	0%
0%	Other	0%

% of communities having reportedly received humanitarian assistance in the six months prior to data collection:

80% of ISETs 41% of CDCs

Of those, reported types of assistance that have been received, by proportion of communities:

Shelter	2%	Cash assistance	0%	WASH	0%
Food	98%	Healthcare	4%	infrastructure	0%
Drinking water	0%	Hygiene kits	0%	Psychosocial	0%
Education	0%	Winterization	0%	support	0%

% of communities reportedly facing barriers to receiving assistance:

15% of ISETs 1% of CDCs

Of those, three most reported barriers to receiving assistance, by proportion of communities:

1. Prior to dry spell no needs for assistance 50%
2. Security concerns on the road 25%
3. Don't know 25%

WASH Dry Spell Assessment District Overview: Abkamari District

Badghis Province, Afghanistan, June 2018

Methodology

To inform humanitarian planning after the 2018 winter dry spell in Afghanistan, REACH together with the WASH Cluster conducted an assessment between 3 and 21 June 2018 across the 10 most dry spell-affected provinces.¹ In Abkamari, 16 KI interviews were conducted in 16 communities, including 14 CDCs and 2 ISETs.³ Findings should be considered indicative only.

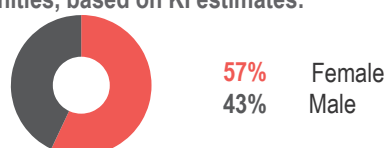


Demographic characteristics of assessed communities

Total number of households in assessed communities, estimated by KIs:

200 households in 2 ISETs **2857** households in 14 CDCs

Average proportion of the population by gender in assessed communities, based on KI estimates:



Average proportion of the population belonging to the following groups in assessed communities, based on KI estimates:

	ISETs	CDCs
Recent IDPs	20%	1%
Non-recent IDPs	40%	0%
Returnee refugees	3%	0%
Undocumented returnees	3%	0%
Refugees (non-Afghan)	0%	0%
Host ISETs/CDCs	35%	99%

% of assessed communities per type, as reported by KIs:



Average proportion of the population by age group in assessed communities, based on KI estimates:



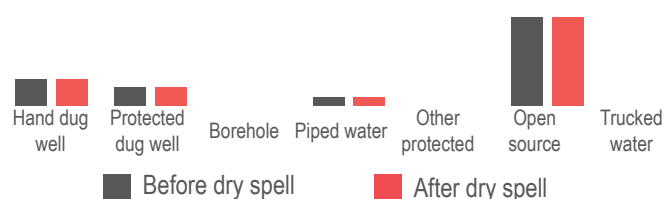
Average proportion of the population in assessed communities exhibiting a physical disability which impacts their ability to function in their day-to-day lives, based on KI estimates:



WASH

Main water source reportedly used by communities before and after the dry spell:

19% 19% 13% 13% 0% 0% 6% 6% 0% 0% 63% 63% 0% 0%



% of communities where a change in the main water source used before and after the dry spell was reported:

ISETs	0%
CDCs	0%

Three most reported statements best describing water access after the dry spell, by proportion of communities:

- Physical access constraints 94%
- Affordability problem 6%
- Intermittent access problems 0%

In 0% of communities, population groups have reportedly not equally reduced their average daily water consumption since the beginning of the dry spell.

Of those, % of communities where the following population groups have reportedly reduced their water consumption the most:

Men	N/A
Women	N/A
Boys	N/A
Girls	N/A

% of communities where latrine conditions and/or access to latrines have reportedly worsened as a result of the dry spell:



¹ The 10 provinces in this assessment were prioritised through the WASH Cluster review of proportion of dry or drying water sources at the province level.

² ISETs are communities made of at least 50% of displaced people and without the legal right to occupy the land. CDCs are communities in which an elected body operates and strengthens the local governance/social development.

WASH Dry Spell Assessment District Overview: Abkamari District

Socio-Economic Livelihoods

% of communities where a decrease of the economic well-being was reported as a result of the dry spell:

100% of ISETs 100% of CDCs

 Average % of community members depending on agriculture, based on KI estimates:

55% in ISETs 59% in CDCs

% of communities with at least some members dependent on agriculture where the following impacts on community members were reported:

	ISETs	CDCs
No implications	0%	0%
Crop quality decreased	50%	0%
Households unable to plant crops	0%	0%
Crops died	50%	100%
Other	0%	0%

 Average % of community members depending on livestock, based on KI estimates:

45% in ISET 40% in CDC

% of communities with at least some members dependent on livestock where the following impacts on community members were reported:

	ISETs	CDCs
No implications	0%	0%
Livestock are unwell	0%	0%
Less egg/milk produced	50%	0%
Livestock died	50%	100%
Other	0%	0%

Health

% of communities where worsened health concerns as a result of the dry spell were reported:

ISETs 50%

CDCs 0%

Of those, % of communities where an increase in the number of people receiving treatment for mosquito-borne diseases after the dry spell was reported:





100% in ISETs N/A in CDCs

% of communities where an increase in the number of people receiving treatment for diarrhoea after the dry spell was reported:

50% in ISETs 6% in CDCs

In 0% of communities where worsened health concerns were reported as a result of the dry spell, population groups have reportedly not equally suffered from worsening health concerns.

Of those, % of communities where the following population groups have reportedly suffered from worsening health concerns the most:

	Men	N/A
	Women	N/A
	Boys	N/A
	Girls	N/A

Coping Strategies

% of communities where members were reportedly actively using coping strategies to deal with a lack of water:

ISETs 100%



CDCs 0%

In those, three most reported coping strategies to deal with the lack of water:



1. Use unprotected water sources 100%
2. Travelling more than 1 km 100%
3. Use less than 5L/pers/day 50%

Assistance

Main emergency WASH assistance reportedly needed to cope with the dry spell, by proportion of communities:

	ISETs		CDCs
	50%	Trucked water	0%
	50%	Cash assistance	100%
	0%	Semi-permanent wells	0%
	0%	Water treatment	0%
	0%	Other	0%

Main long-term WASH assistance reportedly required to build resilience against the impact of a dry spell in the future, by proportion of communities:

	ISETs		CDCs
	50%	Boreholes/wells	0%
	0%	Improve quality of water	0%
	50%	Other employment	100%
	0%	Improving hygiene practices	0%
	0%	Other	0%

% of communities having reportedly received humanitarian assistance in the six months prior to data collection:

100% of ISETs 64% of CDCs

Of those, reported types of assistance that have been received, by proportion of communities:

Shelter	0%	Cash assistance	0%	WASH	0%
Food	100%	Healthcare	0%	infrastructure	0%
Drinking water	0%	Hygiene kits	0%	Psychosocial	0%
Education	0%	Winterization	0%	support	0%

% of communities reportedly facing barriers to receiving assistance:

0% of ISETs 0% of CDCs

Of those, three most reported barriers to receiving assistance, by proportion of communities:

1. N/A N/A
2. N/A N/A
3. N/A N/A

WASH Dry Spell Assessment District Overview: Ghormach District

Badghis Province, Afghanistan, June 2018

Methodology

To inform humanitarian planning after the 2018 winter dry spell in Afghanistan, REACH together with the WASH Cluster conducted an assessment between 3 and 21 June 2018 across the 10 most dry spell-affected provinces.¹ In Ghormach, 1 KI interview was conducted in 1 community, including N/A CDCs and 1 ISET.³ Findings should be considered indicative only.

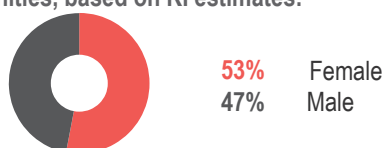


Demographic characteristics of assessed communities

Total number of households in assessed communities, estimated by KIs:

250 households in 1 ISETs **N/A** households in N/A CDCs

Average proportion of the population by gender in assessed communities, based on KI estimates:



Average proportion of the population belonging to the following groups in assessed communities, based on KI estimates:

	ISETs	CDCs
Recent IDPs	1%	N/A
Non-recent IDPs	7%	N/A
Returnee refugees	0%	N/A
Undocumented returnees	0%	N/A
Refugees (non-Afghan)	0%	N/A
Host ISETs/CDCs	92%	N/A

% of assessed communities per type, as reported by KIs:

Peri Urban	0%
Urban	0%
Rural	100%

Average proportion of the population by age group in assessed communities, based on KI estimates:

	>60 years	19-59 years	6-18 years	0-5 years
ISETs	3%	52%	42%	3%
CDCs	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

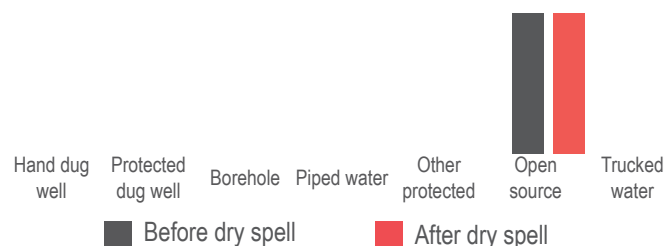
Average proportion of the population in assessed communities exhibiting a physical disability which impacts their ability to function in their day-to-day lives, based on KI estimates:

ISETs	7%
CDCs	N/A

WASH

Main water source reportedly used by communities before and after the dry spell:

0% 0% 0% 0% 0% 0% 0% 0% 0% 0% 100% 100% 0% 0%



% of communities where a change in the main water source used before and after the dry spell was reported:

ISETs	0%
CDCs	N/A

Three most reported statements best describing water access after the dry spell, by proportion of communities:

1.	Physical access constraints	100%
2.	N/A	0%
3.	N/A	0%

In **0%** of communities, population groups have reportedly not equally reduced their average daily water consumption since the beginning of the dry spell.

Of those, % of communities where the following population groups have reportedly reduced their water consumption the most:

Men	N/A
Women	N/A
Boys	N/A
Girls	N/A

% of communities where latrine conditions and/or access to latrines have reportedly worsened as a result of the dry spell:

ISETs	0%
CDCs	N/A

¹ The 10 provinces in this assessment were prioritised through the WASH Cluster review of proportion of dry or drying water sources at the province level.

² ISETs are communities made of at least 50% of displaced people and without the legal right to occupy the land. CDCs are communities in which an elected body operates and strengthens the local governance/social development.

WASH Dry Spell Assessment District Overview: Ghormach District

Socio-Economic Livelihoods

% of communities where a decrease of the economic well-being was reported as a result of the dry spell:

100% of ISETs N/A of CDCs

 Average % of community members depending on agriculture, based on KI estimates:

70% in ISETs N/A in CDCs

% of communities with at least some members dependent on agriculture where the following impacts on community members were reported:

	ISETs	CDCs
No implications	0%	N/A
Crop quality decreased	0%	N/A
Households unable to plant crops	0%	N/A
Crops died	100%	N/A
Other	0%	N/A

 Average % of community members depending on livestock, based on KI estimates:

20% in ISET N/A in CDC

% of communities with at least some members dependent on livestock where the following impacts on community members were reported:

	ISETs	CDCs
No implications	0%	N/A
Livestock are unwell	0%	N/A
Less egg/milk produced	100%	N/A
Livestock died	0%	N/A
Other	0%	N/A

Health

% of communities where worsened health concerns as a result of the dry spell were reported:

ISETs 100%

CDCs N/A

Of those, % of communities where an increase in the number of people receiving treatment for mosquito-borne diseases after the dry spell was reported:





100% in ISETs N/A in CDCs

% of communities where an increase in the number of people receiving treatment for diarrhoea after the dry spell was reported:

100% in ISETs N/A in CDCs

In 0% of communities where worsened health concerns were reported as a result of the dry spell, population groups have reportedly not equally suffered from worsening health concerns.

Of those, % of communities where the following population groups have reportedly suffered from worsening health concerns the most:

	Men	N/A
	Women	N/A
	Boys	N/A
	Girls	N/A

Coping Strategies

% of communities where members were reportedly actively using coping strategies to deal with a lack of water:

ISETs 100%

CDCs N/A

In those, three most reported coping strategies to deal with the lack of water:

1. Use less than 5L/pers/day 100%
2. N/A N/A
3. N/A N/A

Assistance

Main emergency WASH assistance reportedly needed to cope with the dry spell, by proportion of communities:

	ISETs	CDCs
0%	Trucked water	N/A
0%	Cash assistance	N/A
100%	Semi-permanent wells	N/A
0%	Water treatment	N/A
0%	Other	N/A

Main long-term WASH assistance reportedly required to build resilience against the impact of a dry spell in the future, by proportion of communities:

	ISETs	CDCs
100%	Boreholes/wells	N/A
0%	Improve quality of water	N/A
0%	Other employment	N/A
0%	Improving hygiene practices	N/A
0%	Other	N/A

% of communities having reportedly received humanitarian assistance in the six months prior to data collection:

0% of ISETs N/A of CDCs

Of those, reported types of assistance that have been received, by proportion of communities:

Shelter	N/A	Cash assistance	N/A	WASH	N/A
Food	N/A	Healthcare	N/A	infrastructure	N/A
Drinking water	N/A	Hygiene kits	N/A	Psychosocial	N/A
Education	N/A	Winterization	N/A	support	N/A

% of communities reportedly facing barriers to receiving assistance:

0% of ISETs N/A of CDCs

Of those, three most reported barriers to receiving assistance, by proportion of communities:

1. N/A N/A
2. N/A N/A
3. N/A N/A

WASH Dry Spell Assessment District Overview: Muqur (Badghis) District

Badghis Province, Afghanistan, June 2018

Methodology

To inform humanitarian planning after the 2018 winter dry spell in Afghanistan, REACH together with the WASH Cluster conducted an assessment between 3 and 21 June 2018 across the 10 most dry spell-affected provinces.¹ In Muqur (Badghis), 21 KI interviews were conducted in 21 communities, including 16 CDCs and 5 ISETs.³ Findings should be considered indicative only.

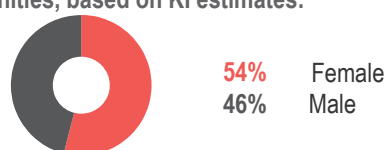


Demographic characteristics of assessed communities

Total number of households in assessed communities, estimated by KIs:

312 households in 5 ISETs **3911** households in 16 CDCs

Average proportion of the population by gender in assessed communities, based on KI estimates:



Average proportion of the population belonging to the following groups in assessed communities, based on KI estimates:

	ISETs	CDCs
Recent IDPs	8%	2%
Non-recent IDPs	33%	1%
Returnee refugees	0%	0%
Undocumented returnees	0%	0%
Refugees (non-Afghan)	0%	0%
Host ISETs/CDCs	59%	98%

% of assessed communities per type, as reported by KIs:

Peri Urban	0%
Urban	0%
Rural	100%

Average proportion of the population by age group in assessed communities, based on KI estimates:

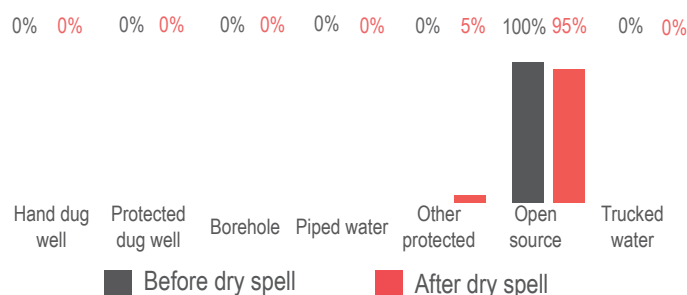
Age Group	ISETs	CDCs
>60 years	10%	12%
19-59 years	40%	39%
6-18 years	40%	37%
0-5 years	10%	12%

Average proportion of the population in assessed communities exhibiting a physical disability which impacts their ability to function in their day-to-day lives, based on KI estimates:

ISETs	3%
CDCs	6%

WASH

Main water source reportedly used by communities before and after the dry spell:



% of communities where a change in the main water source used before and after the dry spell was reported:

ISETs	0%
CDCs	6%

Three most reported statements best describing water access after the dry spell, by proportion of communities:

- Physical access constraints: 95%
- Little to no problems: 5%
- N/A: 0%

In **0%** of communities, population groups have reportedly not equally reduced their average daily water consumption since the beginning of the dry spell.

Of those, % of communities where the following population groups have reportedly reduced their water consumption the most:

Men	N/A
Women	N/A
Boys	N/A
Girls	N/A

% of communities where latrine conditions and/or access to latrines have reportedly worsened as a result of the dry spell:

ISETs	0%
CDCs	0%

¹ The 10 provinces in this assessment were prioritised through the WASH Cluster review of proportion of dry or drying water sources at the province level.

² ISETs are communities made of at least 50% of displaced people and without the legal right to occupy the land. CDCs are communities in which an elected body operates and strengthens the local governance/social development.

WASH Dry Spell Assessment District Overview: Muqur (Badghis) District

Socio-Economic Livelihoods

% of communities where a decrease of the economic well-being was reported as a result of the dry spell:

100% of ISETs 100% of CDCs

 Average % of community members depending on agriculture, based on KI estimates:

70% in ISETs 48% in CDCs

% of communities with at least some members dependent on agriculture where the following impacts on community members were reported:

	ISETs	CDCs
No implications	0%	0%
Crop quality decreased	0%	38%
Households unable to plant crops	0%	0%
Crops died	100%	63%
Other	0%	0%

 Average % of community members depending on livestock, based on KI estimates:

30% in ISET 52% in CDC

% of communities with at least some members dependent on livestock where the following impacts on community members were reported:

	ISETs	CDCs
No implications	0%	0%
Livestock are unwell	0%	6%
Less egg/milk produced	0%	0%
Livestock died	100%	94%
Other	0%	0%

Health

% of communities where worsened health concerns as a result of the dry spell were reported:

ISETs 0%

CDCs 0%

Of those, % of communities where an increase in the number of people receiving treatment for mosquito-borne diseases after the dry spell was reported:





N/A in ISETs N/A in CDCs

% of communities where an increase in the number of people receiving treatment for diarrhoea after the dry spell was reported:

0% in ISETs 0% in CDCs

In N/A of communities where worsened health concerns were reported as a result of the dry spell, population groups have reportedly not equally suffered from worsening health concerns.

Of those, % of communities where the following population groups have reportedly suffered from worsening health concerns the most:

	Men	N/A
	Women	N/A
	Boys	N/A
	Girls	N/A

Coping Strategies

% of communities where members were reportedly actively using coping strategies to deal with a lack of water:

ISETs	100%
CDCs	13%

In those, three most reported coping strategies to deal with the lack of water:

1. Travelling more than 1 km 86%
2. Use unprotected water sources 29%
3. N/A N/A

Assistance

Main emergency WASH assistance reportedly needed to cope with the dry spell, by proportion of communities:

ISETs		CDCs
0%	Trucked water	0%
100%	Cash assistance	94%
0%	Semi-permanent wells	6%
0%	Water treatment	0%
0%	Other	0%

Main long-term WASH assistance reportedly required to build resilience against the impact of a dry spell in the future, by proportion of communities:

ISETs		CDCs
0%	Boreholes/wells	0%
0%	Improve quality of water	0%
100%	Other employment	100%
0%	Improving hygiene practices	0%
0%	Other	0%

% of communities having reportedly received humanitarian assistance in the six months prior to data collection:

100% of ISETs 38% of CDCs

Of those, reported types of assistance that have been received, by proportion of communities:

Shelter	9%	Cash assistance	0%	WASH	0%
Food	100%	Healthcare	9%	infrastructure	0%
Drinking water	0%	Hygiene kits	0%	Psychosocial	0%
Education	0%	Winterization	0%	support	0%

% of communities reportedly facing barriers to receiving assistance:

0% of ISETs 0% of CDCs

Of those, three most reported barriers to receiving assistance, by proportion of communities:

1. N/A N/A
2. N/A N/A
3. N/A N/A

WASH Dry Spell Assessment District Overview: Murghab District

Badghis Province, Afghanistan, June 2018

Methodology

To inform humanitarian planning after the 2018 winter dry spell in Afghanistan, REACH together with the WASH Cluster conducted an assessment between 3 and 21 June 2018 across the 10 most dry spell-affected provinces.¹ In Murghab, 11 KI interviews were conducted in 11 communities, including 11 CDCs and N/A ISETs.³ Findings should be considered indicative only.

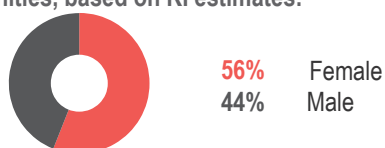


Demographic characteristics of assessed communities

Total number of households in assessed communities, estimated by KIs:

N/A households in N/A ISETs **15184** households in 11 CDCs

Average proportion of the population by gender in assessed communities, based on KI estimates:



Average proportion of the population belonging to the following groups in assessed communities, based on KI estimates:

	ISETs	CDCs
Recent IDPs	N/A	12%
Non-recent IDPs	N/A	0%
Returnee refugees	N/A	0%
Undocumented returnees	N/A	0%
Refugees (non-Afghan)	N/A	0%
Host ISETs/CDCs	N/A	88%

% of assessed communities per type, as reported by KIs:

Peri Urban	0%
Urban	0%
Rural	100%

Average proportion of the population by age group in assessed communities, based on KI estimates:

	N/A	>60 years	14%
ISETs	N/A	19-59 years	35%
	N/A	6-18 years	38%
	N/A	0-5 years	13%

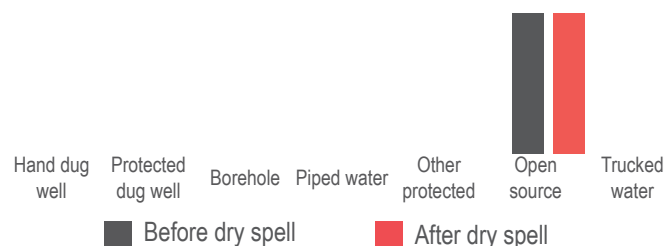
Average proportion of the population in assessed communities exhibiting a physical disability which impacts their ability to function in their day-to-day lives, based on KI estimates:

ISETs	N/A
CDCs	32%

WASH

Main water source reportedly used by communities before and after the dry spell:

0% 0% 0% 0% 0% 0% 0% 0% 0% 0% 100% 100% 0% 0%



% of communities where a change in the main water source used before and after the dry spell was reported:

ISETs	N/A
CDCs	0%

Three most reported statements best describing water access after the dry spell, by proportion of communities:

1.	Physical access constraints	100%
2.	N/A	0%
3.	N/A	0%

In **0%** of communities, population groups have reportedly not equally reduced their average daily water consumption since the beginning of the dry spell.

Of those, % of communities where the following population groups have reportedly reduced their water consumption the most:

Men	N/A
Women	N/A
Boys	N/A
Girls	N/A

% of communities where latrine conditions and/or access to latrines have reportedly worsened as a result of the dry spell:

ISETs	N/A
CDCs	0%

¹ The 10 provinces in this assessment were prioritised through the WASH Cluster review of proportion of dry or drying water sources at the province level.

² ISETs are communities made of at least 50% of displaced people and without the legal right to occupy the land. CDCs are communities in which an elected body operates and strengthens the local governance/social development.

WASH Dry Spell Assessment District Overview: Murghab District

Socio-Economic Livelihoods

% of communities where a decrease of the economic well-being was reported as a result of the dry spell:

N/A of ISETs 100% of CDCs

 Average % of community members depending on agriculture, based on KI estimates:

N/A in ISETs 27% in CDCs

% of communities with at least some members dependent on agriculture where the following impacts on community members were reported:

	ISETs	CDCs
No implications	N/A	0%
Crop quality decreased	N/A	0%
Households unable to plant crops	N/A	0%
Crops died	N/A	100%
Other	N/A	0%

 Average % of community members depending on livestock, based on KI estimates:

N/A in ISET 73% in CDC

% of communities with at least some members dependent on livestock where the following impacts on community members were reported:

	ISETs	CDCs
No implications	N/A	0%
Livestock are unwell	N/A	0%
Less egg/milk produced	N/A	0%
Livestock died	N/A	100%
Other	N/A	0%

Health

% of communities where worsened health concerns as a result of the dry spell were reported:

ISETs	N/A
CDCs	0%

Of those, % of communities where an increase in the number of people receiving treatment for mosquito-borne diseases after the dry spell was reported:





N/A in ISETs N/A in CDCs

% of communities where an increase in the number of people receiving treatment for diarrhoea after the dry spell was reported:

N/A in ISETs 0% in CDCs

In N/A of communities where worsened health concerns were reported as a result of the dry spell, population groups have reportedly not equally suffered from worsening health concerns.

Of those, % of communities where the following population groups have reportedly suffered from worsening health concerns the most:

	Men	N/A
	Women	N/A
	Boys	N/A
	Girls	N/A

Coping Strategies

% of communities where members were reportedly actively using coping strategies to deal with a lack of water:

ISETs	N/A
CDCs	18%

In those, three most reported coping strategies to deal with the lack of water:

1.	Travelling more than 1 km	100%
2.	N/A	N/A
3.	N/A	N/A

Assistance

Main emergency WASH assistance reportedly needed to cope with the dry spell, by proportion of communities:

ISETs		CDCs
N/A	Trucked water	0%
N/A	Cash assistance	100%
N/A	Semi-permanent wells	0%
N/A	Water treatment	0%
N/A	Other	0%

Main long-term WASH assistance reportedly required to build resilience against the impact of a dry spell in the future, by proportion of communities:

ISETs		CDCs
N/A	Boreholes/wells	0%
N/A	Improve quality of water	0%
N/A	Other employment	100%
N/A	Improving hygiene practices	0%
N/A	Other	0%

% of communities having reportedly received humanitarian assistance in the six months prior to data collection:

N/A of ISETs 0% of CDCs

Of those, reported types of assistance that have been received, by proportion of communities:

Shelter	N/A	Cash assistance	N/A	WASH infrastructure	N/A
Food	N/A	Healthcare	N/A		
Drinking water	N/A	Hygiene kits	N/A	Psychosocial support	N/A
Education	N/A	Winterization	N/A		

% of communities reportedly facing barriers to receiving assistance:

N/A of ISETs 0% of CDCs

Of those, three most reported barriers to receiving assistance, by proportion of communities:

1.	N/A	N/A
2.	N/A	N/A
3.	N/A	N/A

WASH Dry Spell Assessment District Overview: Qadis District

Badghis Province, Afghanistan, June 2018

Methodology

To inform humanitarian planning after the 2018 winter dry spell in Afghanistan, REACH together with the WASH Cluster conducted an assessment between 3 and 21 June 2018 across the 10 most dry spell-affected provinces.¹ In Qadis, 16 KI interviews were conducted in 16 communities, including 15 CDCs and 1 ISET.³ Findings should be considered indicative only.

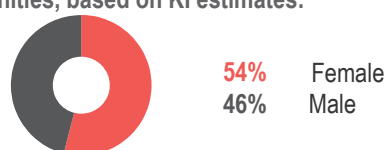


Demographic characteristics of assessed communities

Total number of households in assessed communities, estimated by KIs:

120 households in 1 ISET **2860** households in 15 CDCs

Average proportion of the population by gender in assessed communities, based on KI estimates:



Average proportion of the population belonging to the following groups in assessed communities, based on KI estimates:

	ISETs	CDCs
Recent IDPs	20%	3%
Non-recent IDPs	10%	1%
Returnee refugees	0%	0%
Undocumented returnees	0%	0%
Refugees (non-Afghan)	0%	0%
Host ISETs/CDCs	70%	96%

% of assessed communities per type, as reported by KIs:

Peri Urban	0%
Urban	6%
Rural	94%

Average proportion of the population by age group in assessed communities, based on KI estimates:

Age Group	ISETs	CDCs
>60 years	5%	13%
19-59 years	50%	37%
6-18 years	35%	38%
0-5 years	10%	13%

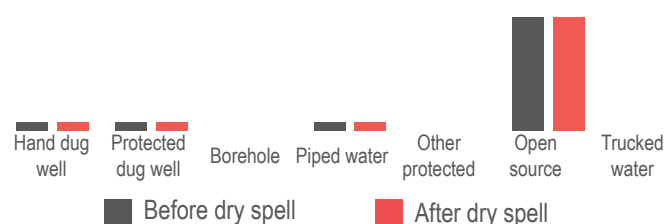
Average proportion of the population in assessed communities exhibiting a physical disability which impacts their ability to function in their day-to-day lives, based on KI estimates:

ISETs	3%
CDCs	6%

WASH

Main water source reportedly used by communities before and after the dry spell:

6% 6% 6% 6% 0% 0% 6% 6% 0% 0% 81% 81% 0% 0%



% of communities where a change in the main water source used before and after the dry spell was reported:

ISETs	0%
CDCs	0%

Three most reported statements best describing water access after the dry spell, by proportion of communities:

1.	Physical access constraints	100%
2.	N/A	0%
3.	N/A	0%

In **0%** of communities, population groups have reportedly not equally reduced their average daily water consumption since the beginning of the dry spell.

Of those, % of communities where the following population groups have reportedly reduced their water consumption the most:

Men	N/A
Women	N/A
Boys	N/A
Girls	N/A

% of communities where latrine conditions and/or access to latrines have reportedly worsened as a result of the dry spell:

ISETs	100%
CDCs	0%

¹ The 10 provinces in this assessment were prioritised through the WASH Cluster review of proportion of dry or drying water sources at the province level.

² ISETs are communities made of at least 50% of displaced people and without the legal right to occupy the land. CDCs are communities in which an elected body operates and strengthens the local governance/social development.

WASH Dry Spell Assessment District Overview: Qadis District

Socio-Economic Livelihoods

% of communities where a decrease of the economic well-being was reported as a result of the dry spell:

100% of ISETs 100% of CDCs

 Average % of community members depending on agriculture, based on KI estimates:

60% in ISETs 57% in CDCs

% of communities with at least some members dependent on agriculture where the following impacts on community members were reported:

	ISETs	CDCs
No implications	0%	0%
Crop quality decreased	100%	0%
Households unable to plant crops	0%	0%
Crops died	0%	100%
Other	0%	0%

 Average % of community members depending on livestock, based on KI estimates:

40% in ISET 43% in CDC

% of communities with at least some members dependent on livestock where the following impacts on community members were reported:

	ISETs	CDCs
No implications	0%	0%
Livestock are unwell	0%	0%
Less egg/milk produced	0%	0%
Livestock died	100%	100%
Other	0%	0%

Health

% of communities where worsened health concerns as a result of the dry spell were reported:

ISETs 100%
CDCs 0%

Of those, % of communities where an increase in the number of people receiving treatment for mosquito-borne diseases after the dry spell was reported:





100% in ISETs N/A in CDCs

% of communities where an increase in the number of people receiving treatment for diarrhoea after the dry spell was reported:

100% in ISETs 0% in CDCs

In 0% of communities where worsened health concerns were reported as a result of the dry spell, population groups have reportedly not equally suffered from worsening health concerns.

Of those, % of communities where the following population groups have reportedly suffered from worsening health concerns the most:

	Men	N/A
	Women	N/A
	Boys	N/A
	Girls	N/A

Coping Strategies

% of communities where members were reportedly actively using coping strategies to deal with a lack of water:

ISETs 100%
CDCs 60%

In those, three most reported coping strategies to deal with the lack of water:

1. Travelling more than 1 km 80%
2. Use unprotected water sources 40%
3. Use less than 5L/pers/day 10%

Assistance

Main emergency WASH assistance reportedly needed to cope with the dry spell, by proportion of communities:

ISETs		CDCs
0%	Trucked water	0%
0%	Cash assistance	100%
100%	Semi-permanent wells	0%
0%	Water treatment	0%
0%	Other	0%

Main long-term WASH assistance reportedly required to build resilience against the impact of a dry spell in the future, by proportion of communities:

ISETs		CDCs
0%	Boreholes/wells	0%
0%	Improve quality of water	0%
100%	Other employment	100%
0%	Improving hygiene practices	0%
0%	Other	0%

% of communities having reportedly received humanitarian assistance in the six months prior to data collection:

100% of ISETs 7% of CDCs

Of those, reported types of assistance that have been received, by proportion of communities:

Shelter	0%	Cash assistance	0%	WASH	0%
Food	100%	Healthcare	0%	infrastructure	0%
Drinking water	0%	Hygiene kits	0%	Psychosocial	0%
Education	0%	Winterization	0%	support	0%

% of communities reportedly facing barriers to receiving assistance:

100% of ISETs 7% of CDCs

Of those, three most reported barriers to receiving assistance, by proportion of communities:

1. Security concerns on the road 50%
2. Prior to dry spell no needs for assistance 50%
3. N/A N/A

WASH Dry Spell Assessment District Overview: Qala e Naw District

Badghis Province, Afghanistan, June 2018

Methodology

To inform humanitarian planning after the 2018 winter dry spell in Afghanistan, REACH together with the WASH Cluster conducted an assessment between 3 and 21 June 2018 across the 10 most dry spell-affected provinces.¹ In Qala e Naw, 29 KI interviews were conducted in 29 communities, including 18 CDCs and 11 ISETs.³ Findings should be considered indicative only.

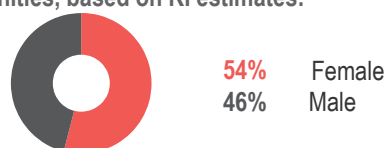


Demographic characteristics of assessed communities

Total number of households in assessed communities, estimated by KIs:

3837 households in 11 ISETs **5131** households in 18 CDCs

Average proportion of the population by gender in assessed communities, based on KI estimates:



Average proportion of the population belonging to the following groups in assessed communities, based on KI estimates:

	ISETs	CDCs
Recent IDPs	12%	2%
Non-recent IDPs	41%	0%
Returnee refugees	2%	0%
Undocumented returnees	2%	0%
Refugees (non-Afghan)	0%	0%
Host ISETs/CDCs	43%	98%

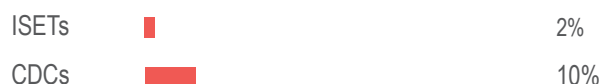
% of assessed communities per type, as reported by KIs:



Average proportion of the population by age group in assessed communities, based on KI estimates:



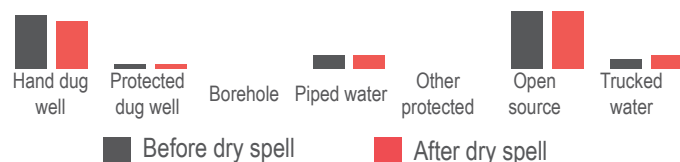
Average proportion of the population in assessed communities exhibiting a physical disability which impacts their ability to function in their day-to-day lives, based on KI estimates:



WASH

Main water source reportedly used by communities before and after the dry spell:

38% 34% 3% 3% 0% 0% 10% 10% 0% 0% 41% 41% 7% 10%

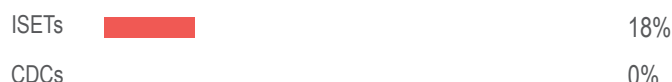


In **0%** of communities, population groups have reportedly not equally reduced their average daily water consumption since the beginning of the dry spell.

Of those, % of communities where the following population groups have reportedly reduced their water consumption the most:

Men	N/A
Women	N/A
Boys	N/A
Girls	N/A

% of communities where a change in the main water source used before and after the dry spell was reported:



Three most reported statements best describing water access after the dry spell, by proportion of communities:

- Physical access constraints 72%
- Little to no problems 21%
- Affordability problem 7%

% of communities where latrine conditions and/or access to latrines have reportedly worsened as a result of the dry spell:



¹ The 10 provinces in this assessment were prioritised through the WASH Cluster review of proportion of dry or drying water sources at the province level.

² ISETs are communities made of at least 50% of displaced people and without the legal right to occupy the land. CDCs are communities in which an elected body operates and strengthens the local governance/social development.

WASH Dry Spell Assessment District Overview: Qala e Naw District

Socio-Economic Livelihoods

% of communities where a decrease of the economic well-being was reported as a result of the dry spell:

100% of ISETs 100% of CDCs

 Average % of community members depending on agriculture, based on KI estimates:

52% in ISETs 68% in CDCs

% of communities with at least some members dependent on agriculture where the following impacts on community members were reported:

	ISETs	CDCs
No implications	0%	0%
Crop quality decreased	70%	0%
Households unable to plant crops	10%	0%
Crops died	20%	100%
Other	0%	0%

 Average % of community members depending on livestock, based on KI estimates:

38% in ISET 32% in CDC

% of communities with at least some members dependent on livestock where the following impacts on community members were reported:

	ISETs	CDCs
No implications	0%	0%
Livestock are unwell	36%	0%
Less egg/milk produced	27%	0%
Livestock died	36%	100%
Other	0%	0%

Health

% of communities where worsened health concerns as a result of the dry spell were reported:

ISETs 91%

CDCs 0%

Of those, % of communities where an increase in the number of people receiving treatment for mosquito-borne diseases after the dry spell was reported:

80% in ISETs N/A in CDCs

% of communities where an increase in the number of people receiving treatment for diarrhoea after the dry spell was reported:

91% in ISETs 0% in CDCs

In 10% of communities where worsened health concerns were reported as a result of the dry spell, population groups have reportedly not equally suffered from worsening health concerns.

Of those, % of communities where the following population groups have reportedly suffered from worsening health concerns the most:

	Men	0%
	Women	0%
	Boys	100%
	Girls	0%

Coping Strategies

% of communities where members were reportedly actively using coping strategies to deal with a lack of water:






ISETs 100%
CDCs 17%

In those, three most reported coping strategies to deal with the lack of water:






1. Use less than 5L/pers/day 57%
2. Travelling more than 1 km 50%
3. Buying water from private vendor 50%

Assistance

Main emergency WASH assistance reportedly needed to cope with the dry spell, by proportion of communities:

	ISETs		CDCs
	45%	Trucked water	0%
	9%	Cash assistance	100%
	45%	Semi-permanent wells	0%
	0%	Water treatment	0%
	0%	Other	0%

Main long-term WASH assistance reportedly required to build resilience against the impact of a dry spell in the future, by proportion of communities:

	ISETs		CDCs
	55%	Boreholes/wells	0%
	0%	Improve quality of water	0%
	45%	Other employment	100%
	0%	Improving hygiene practices	0%
	0%	Other	0%

% of communities having reportedly received humanitarian assistance in the six months prior to data collection:

73% of ISETs 78% of CDCs

Of those, reported types of assistance that have been received, by proportion of communities:

Shelter	0%	Cash assistance	0%	WASH infrastructure	0%
Food	95%	Healthcare	5%	Psychosocial support	0%
Drinking water	0%	Hygiene kits	0%		
Education	0%	Winterization	0%		

% of communities reportedly facing barriers to receiving assistance:

18% of ISETs 0% of CDCs

Of those, three most reported barriers to receiving assistance, by proportion of communities:

1. Don't know 50%
2. Prior to dry spell no needs for assistance 50%
3. N/A N/A

WASH Dry Spell Assessment Province Overview: Balkh Province

Afghanistan, June 2018

Methodology

To inform humanitarian planning after the 2018 winter dry spell in Afghanistan, REACH together with the WASH Cluster conducted an assessment between 3 and 21 June 2018 across the 10 most dry spell-affected provinces.¹ In Balkh, 174 KI interviews were conducted in 174 communities, including 80 CDCs and 94 ISETs.³ Findings should be considered indicative only.

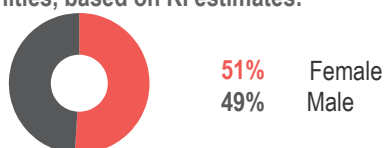


Demographic characteristics of assessed communities

Total number of households in assessed communities, estimated by KIs:

28008 households in 94 ISETs **25727** households in 80 CDCs

Average proportion of the population by gender in assessed communities, based on KI estimates:



Average proportion of the population belonging to the following groups in assessed communities, based on KI estimates:

	ISETs	CDCs
Recent IDPs	17%	1%
Non-recent IDPs	51%	1%
Returnee refugees	11%	0%
Undocumented returnees	10	1%
Refugees (non-Afghan)	0%	0%
Host ISETs/CDCs	11%	98%

% of assessed communities per type, as reported by KIs:

Peri Urban	15%
Urban	11%
Rural	74%

Average proportion of the population by age group in assessed communities, based on KI estimates:

	>60 years	19-59 years	6-18 years	0-5 years
ISETs	12%	43%	36%	9%
CDCs	16%	43%	32%	9%

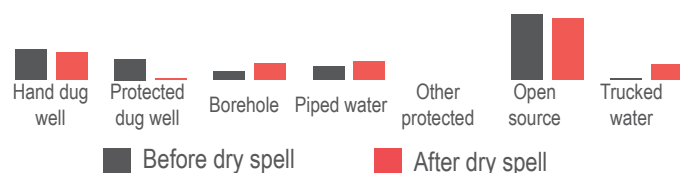
Average proportion of the population in assessed communities exhibiting a physical disability which impacts their ability to function in their day-to-day lives, based on KI estimates:

ISETs	6%
CDCs	3%

WASH

Main water source reportedly used by communities before and after the dry spell:

22% 20% 15% 1% 6% 12% 10% 13% 0% 0% 47% 44% 1% 11%



% of communities where a change in the main water source used before and after the dry spell was reported:

ISETs	46%
CDCs	0%

Three most reported statements best describing water access after the dry spell, by proportion of communities:

- Physical access constraints 80%
- Intermittent access problems 7%
- Affordability problem 7%

In 5% of communities, population groups have reportedly not equally reduced their average daily water consumption since the beginning of the dry spell.

Of those, % of communities where the following population groups have reportedly reduced their water consumption the most:

Men	88%
Women	13%
Boys	0%
Girls	0%

% of communities where latrine conditions and/or access to latrines have reportedly worsened as a result of the dry spell:

ISETs	68%
CDCs	79%

¹ The 10 provinces in this assessment were prioritised through the WASH Cluster review of proportion of dry or drying water sources at the province level.

² ISETs are communities made of at least 50% of displaced people and without the legal right to occupy the land. CDCs are communities in which an elected body operates and strengthens the local governance/social development.

WASH Dry Spell Assessment Province Overview: Balkh Province

Socio-Economic Livelihoods

% of communities where a decrease of the economic well-being was reported as a result of the dry spell:

100% of ISETs 100% of CDCs

Average % of community members depending on agriculture, based on KI estimates:

15% in ISETs 71% in CDCs

% of communities with at least some members dependent on agriculture where the following impacts on community members were reported:

	ISETs	CDCs
No implications	0%	0%
Crop quality decreased	61%	13%
Households unable to plant crops	3%	9%
Crops died	33%	78%
Other	3%	0%

Average % of community members depending on livestock, based on KI estimates:

15% in ISET 62% in CDC

% of communities with at least some members dependent on livestock where the following impacts on community members were reported:

	ISETs	CDCs
No implications	0%	0%
Livestock are unwell	41%	44%
Less egg/milk produced	24%	29%
Livestock died	35%	27%
Other	0%	0%

Health

% of communities where worsened health concerns as a result of the dry spell were reported:

ISETs 79%

CDCs 81%

Of those, % of communities where an increase in the number of people receiving treatment for mosquito-borne diseases after the dry spell was reported:

64% in ISETs 94% in CDCs

% of communities where an increase in the number of people receiving treatment for diarrhoea after the dry spell was reported:

77% in ISETs 81% in CDCs

In 1% of communities where worsened health concerns were reported as a result of the dry spell, population groups have reportedly not equally suffered from worsening health concerns.

Of those, % of communities where the following population groups have reportedly suffered from worsening health concerns the most:

Men	0%
Women	0%
Boys	100%
Girls	0%

Coping Strategies

% of communities where members were reportedly actively using coping strategies to deal with a lack of water:

ISETs	89%
CDCs	98%

In those, three most reported coping strategies to deal with the lack of water:

1. Travelling more than 1 km 75%
2. Use unprotected water sources 55%
3. Use less than 5L/pers/day 51%

Assistance

Main emergency WASH assistance reportedly needed to cope with the dry spell, by proportion of communities:

ISETs	CDCs
5% Trucked water	33%
0% Cash assistance	9%
84% Semi-permanent wells	56%
10% Water treatment	3%
1% Other	0%

Main long-term WASH assistance reportedly required to build resilience against the impact of a dry spell in the future, by proportion of communities:

ISETs	CDCs
54% Boreholes/wells	0%
1% Improve quality of water	0%
45% Other employment	100%
0% Improving hygiene practices	0%
0% Other	0%

% of communities having reportedly received humanitarian assistance in the six months prior to data collection:

6% of ISETs 4% of CDCs

Of those, reported types of assistance that have been received, by proportion of communities:

Shelter 44%	Cash assistance 11%	WASH infrastructure 0%
Food 56%	Healthcare 0%	Psychosocial support 0%
Drinking water 11%	Hygiene kits 0%	
Education 0%	Winterization 33%	

% of communities reportedly facing barriers to receiving assistance:

11% of ISETs 44% of CDCs

Of those, three most reported barriers to receiving assistance, by proportion of communities:

1. Prior to dry spell no needs for assistance 100%
2. No government offices 78%
3. Remote location 64%

WASH Dry Spell Assessment District Overview: Charbulak District

Balkh Province, Afghanistan, June 2018

Methodology

To inform humanitarian planning after the 2018 winter dry spell in Afghanistan, REACH together with the WASH Cluster conducted an assessment between 3 and 21 June 2018 across the 10 most dry spell-affected provinces.¹ In Charbulak, 9 KI interviews were conducted in 9 communities, including 9 CDCs and N/A ISETs.³ Findings should be considered indicative only.

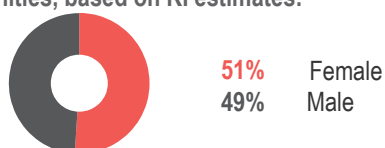


Demographic characteristics of assessed communities

Total number of households in assessed communities, estimated by KIs:

N/A households in N/A ISETs **2395** households in 9 CDCs

Average proportion of the population by gender in assessed communities, based on KI estimates:



Average proportion of the population belonging to the following groups in assessed communities, based on KI estimates:

	ISETs	CDCs
Recent IDPs	N/A	3%
Non-recent IDPs	N/A	4%
Returnee refugees	N/A	1%
Undocumented returnees	N/A	2%
Refugees (non-Afghan)	N/A	0%
Host ISETs/CDCs	N/A	90%

% of assessed communities per type, as reported by KIs:

Peri Urban	0%
Urban	0%
Rural	100%

Average proportion of the population by age group in assessed communities, based on KI estimates:

	N/A	>60 years	14%
ISETs	N/A	19-59 years	43%
	N/A	6-18 years	34%
	N/A	0-5 years	9%

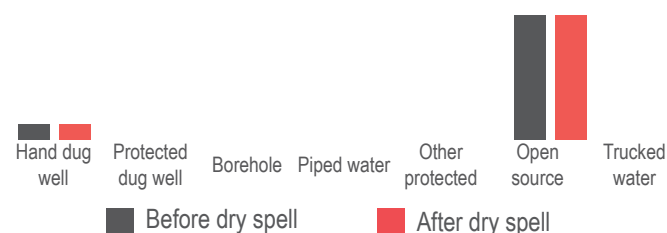
Average proportion of the population in assessed communities exhibiting a physical disability which impacts their ability to function in their day-to-day lives, based on KI estimates:

ISETs	N/A
CDCs	2%

WASH

Main water source reportedly used by communities before and after the dry spell:

11% 11% 0% 0% 0% 0% 0% 0% 0% 0% 89% 89% 0% 0%



% of communities where a change in the main water source used before and after the dry spell was reported:

ISETs	N/A
CDCs	0

Three most reported statements best describing water access after the dry spell, by proportion of communities:

- Physical access constraints 56%
- Intermittent access problems 44%
- N/A 0%

In 0% of communities, population groups have reportedly not equally reduced their average daily water consumption since the beginning of the dry spell.

Of those, % of communities where the following population groups have reportedly reduced their water consumption the most:

Men	N/A
Women	N/A
Boys	N/A
Girls	N/A

% of communities where latrine conditions and/or access to latrines have reportedly worsened as a result of the dry spell:

ISETs	N/A
CDCs	89%

¹ The 10 provinces in this assessment were prioritised through the WASH Cluster review of proportion of dry or drying water sources at the province level.

² ISETs are communities made of at least 50% of displaced people and without the legal right to occupy the land. CDCs are communities in which an elected body operates and strengthens the local governance/social development.

WASH Dry Spell Assessment District Overview: Charbulak District

Socio-Economic Livelihoods

% of communities where a decrease of the economic well-being was reported as a result of the dry spell:

N/A of ISETs 100% of CDCs

 Average % of community members depending on agriculture, based on KI estimates:

N/A in ISETs 71% in CDCs

% of communities with at least some members dependent on agriculture where the following impacts on community members were reported:

	ISETs	CDCs
No implications	N/A	0%
Crop quality decreased	N/A	56%
Households unable to plant crops	N/A	0%
Crops died	N/A	44%
Other	N/A	0%

 Average % of community members depending on livestock, based on KI estimates:

N/A in ISET 52% in CDC

% of communities with at least some members dependent on livestock where the following impacts on community members were reported:

	ISETs	CDCs
No implications	N/A	0%
Livestock are unwell	N/A	67%
Less egg/milk produced	N/A	11%
Livestock died	N/A	22%
Other	N/A	0%

Health

% of communities where worsened health concerns as a result of the dry spell were reported:

ISETs	N/A
CDCs	89%

Of those, % of communities where an increase in the number of people receiving treatment for mosquito-borne diseases after the dry spell was reported:





N/A in ISETs 100% in CDCs

% of communities where an increase in the number of people receiving treatment for diarrhoea after the dry spell was reported:

N/A in ISETs 89% in CDCs

In 0% of communities where worsened health concerns were reported as a result of the dry spell, population groups have reportedly not equally suffered from worsening health concerns.

Of those, % of communities where the following population groups have reportedly suffered from worsening health concerns the most:

	Men	N/A
	Women	N/A
	Boys	N/A
	Girls	N/A

Coping Strategies

% of communities where members were reportedly actively using coping strategies to deal with a lack of water:

ISETs	N/A
CDCs	100%

In those, three most reported coping strategies to deal with the lack of water:

1. Use unprotected water sources 89%
2. Travelling more than 1 km 67%
3. Use less than 5L/pers/day 56%

Assistance

Main emergency WASH assistance reportedly needed to cope with the dry spell, by proportion of communities:

	ISETs	CDCs
N/A	Trucked water	0%
N/A	Cash assistance	0%
N/A	Semi-permanent wells	100%
N/A	Water treatment	0%
N/A	Other	0%

Main long-term WASH assistance reportedly required to build resilience against the impact of a dry spell in the future, by proportion of communities:

	ISETs	CDCs
N/A	Boreholes/wells	0%
N/A	Improve quality of water	0%
N/A	Other employment	100%
N/A	Improving hygiene practices	0%
N/A	Other	0%

% of communities having reportedly received humanitarian assistance in the six months prior to data collection:

N/A of ISETs 0% of CDCs

Of those, reported types of assistance that have been received, by proportion of communities:

Shelter	N/A	Cash assistance	N/A	WASH infrastructure	N/A
Food	N/A	Healthcare	N/A	Psychosocial support	N/A
Drinking water	N/A	Hygiene kits	N/A		
Education	N/A	Winterization	N/A		

% of communities reportedly facing barriers to receiving assistance:

N/A of ISETs 67% of CDCs

Of those, three most reported barriers to receiving assistance, by proportion of communities:

1. No government offices 100%
2. Remote location 100%
3. Prior to dry spell no needs for assistance 100%

WASH Dry Spell Assessment District Overview: Charkent District

Balkh Province, Afghanistan, June 2018

Methodology

To inform humanitarian planning after the 2018 winter dry spell in Afghanistan, REACH together with the WASH Cluster conducted an assessment between 3 and 21 June 2018 across the 10 most dry spell-affected provinces.¹ In Charkent, 14 KI interviews were conducted in 14 communities, including 14 CDCs and N/A ISETs.³ Findings should be considered indicative only.

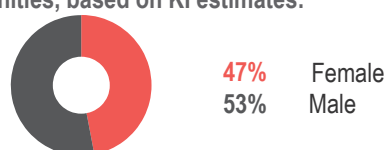


Demographic characteristics of assessed communities

Total number of households in assessed communities, estimated by KIs:

N/A households in N/A ISETs **1893** households in 14 CDCs

Average proportion of the population by gender in assessed communities, based on KI estimates:



Average proportion of the population belonging to the following groups in assessed communities, based on KI estimates:

	ISETs	CDCs
Recent IDPs	N/A	0%
Non-recent IDPs	N/A	0%
Returnee refugees	N/A	0%
Undocumented returnees	N/A	0%
Refugees (non-Afghan)	N/A	0%
Host ISETs/CDCs	N/A	100%

% of assessed communities per type, as reported by KIs:

Peri Urban	0%
Urban	0%
Rural	100%

Average proportion of the population by age group in assessed communities, based on KI estimates:

	N/A	>60 years	13%
ISETs	N/A	19-59 years	47%
	N/A	6-18 years	31%
	N/A	0-5 years	10%

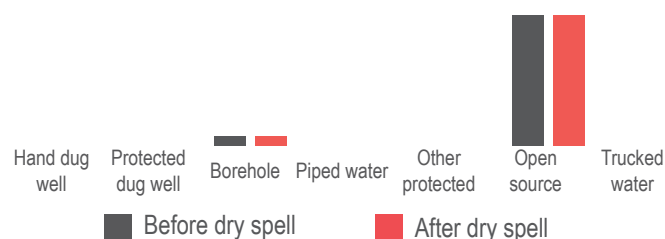
Average proportion of the population in assessed communities exhibiting a physical disability which impacts their ability to function in their day-to-day lives, based on KI estimates:

ISETs	N/A
CDCs	2%

WASH

Main water source reportedly used by communities before and after the dry spell:

0% 0% 0% 0% 7% 7% 0% 0% 0% 0% 93% 93% 0% 0%



% of communities where a change in the main water source used before and after the dry spell was reported:

ISETs	N/A
CDCs	0%

Three most reported statements best describing water access after the dry spell, by proportion of communities:

1. Physical access constraints 100%
2. N/A 0%
3. N/A 0%

In **0%** of communities, population groups have reportedly not equally reduced their average daily water consumption since the beginning of the dry spell.

Of those, % of communities where the following population groups have reportedly reduced their water consumption the most:

Men	N/A
Women	N/A
Boys	N/A
Girls	N/A

% of communities where latrine conditions and/or access to latrines have reportedly worsened as a result of the dry spell:

ISETs	N/A
CDCs	100%

¹ The 10 provinces in this assessment were prioritised through the WASH Cluster review of proportion of dry or drying water sources at the province level.

² ISETs are communities made of at least 50% of displaced people and without the legal right to occupy the land. CDCs are communities in which an elected body operates and strengthens the local governance/social development.

WASH Dry Spell Assessment District Overview: Charkent District

Socio-Economic Livelihoods

% of communities where a decrease of the economic well-being was reported as a result of the dry spell:

N/A of ISETs 100% of CDCs

 Average % of community members depending on agriculture, based on KI estimates:

N/A in ISETs 76% in CDCs

% of communities with at least some members dependent on agriculture where the following impacts on community members were reported:

	ISETs	CDCs
No implications	N/A	0%
Crop quality decreased	N/A	36%
Households unable to plant crops	N/A	0%
Crops died	N/A	64%
Other	N/A	0%

 Average % of community members depending on livestock, based on KI estimates:

N/A in ISET 53% in CDC

% of communities with at least some members dependent on livestock where the following impacts on community members were reported:

	ISETs	CDCs
No implications	N/A	0%
Livestock are unwell	N/A	57%
Less egg/milk produced	N/A	14%
Livestock died	N/A	29%
Other	N/A	0%

Health

% of communities where worsened health concerns as a result of the dry spell were reported:

ISETs	N/A
CDCs	64%

Of those, % of communities where an increase in the number of people receiving treatment for mosquito-borne diseases after the dry spell was reported:





N/A in ISETs 100% in CDCs

% of communities where an increase in the number of people receiving treatment for diarrhoea after the dry spell was reported:

N/A in ISETs 64% in CDCs

In 0% of communities where worsened health concerns were reported as a result of the dry spell, population groups have reportedly not equally suffered from worsening health concerns.

Of those, % of communities where the following population groups have reportedly suffered from worsening health concerns the most:

	Men	N/A
	Women	N/A
	Boys	N/A
	Girls	N/A

Coping Strategies

% of communities where members were reportedly actively using coping strategies to deal with a lack of water:

ISETs	N/A
CDCs	100%

In those, three most reported coping strategies to deal with the lack of water:

1. Use unprotected water sources 100%
2. Travelling more than 1 km 100%

Assistance

Main emergency WASH assistance reportedly needed to cope with the dry spell, by proportion of communities:

ISETs	CDCs
N/A	Trucked water 57%
N/A	Cash assistance 0%
N/A	Semi-permanent wells 43%
N/A	Water treatment 0%
N/A	Other 0%

Main long-term WASH assistance reportedly required to build resilience against the impact of a dry spell in the future, by proportion of communities:

ISETs	CDCs
N/A	Boreholes/wells 0%
N/A	Improve quality of water 0%
N/A	Other employment 100%
N/A	Improving hygiene practices 0%
N/A	Other 0%

% of communities having reportedly received humanitarian assistance in the six months prior to data collection:

N/A of ISETs 0% of CDCs

Of those, reported types of assistance that have been received, by proportion of communities:

Shelter	N/A	Cash assistance	N/A	WASH infrastructure	N/A
Food	N/A	Healthcare	N/A	Psychosocial support	N/A
Drinking water	N/A	Hygiene kits	N/A		
Education	N/A	Winterization	N/A		

% of communities reportedly facing barriers to receiving assistance:

N/A of ISETs 36% of CDCs

Of those, three most reported barriers to receiving assistance, by proportion of communities:

1. No government offices 100%
2. Remote location 100%
3. Prior to dry spell no needs for assistance 100%

WASH Dry Spell Assessment District Overview: Chemtal District

Balkh Province, Afghanistan, June 2018

Methodology

To inform humanitarian planning after the 2018 winter dry spell in Afghanistan, REACH together with the WASH Cluster conducted an assessment between 3 and 21 June 2018 across the 10 most dry spell-affected provinces.¹ In Chemtal, 12 KI interviews were conducted in 12 communities, including 12 CDCs and N/A ISETs.³ Findings should be considered indicative only.

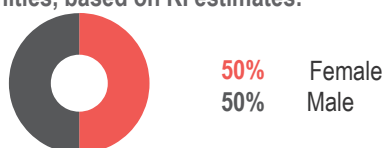


Demographic characteristics of assessed communities

Total number of households in assessed communities, estimated by KIs:

N/A households in N/A ISETs **9253** households in 12 CDCs

Average proportion of the population by gender in assessed communities, based on KI estimates:



Average proportion of the population belonging to the following groups in assessed communities, based on KI estimates:

	ISETs	CDCs
Recent IDPs	N/A	0%
Non-recent IDPs	N/A	0%
Returnee refugees	N/A	0%
Undocumented returnees	N/A	0%
Refugees (non-Afghan)	N/A	0%
Host ISETs/CDCs	N/A	100%

% of assessed communities per type, as reported by KIs:

Peri Urban	0%
Urban	0%
Rural	100%

Average proportion of the population by age group in assessed communities, based on KI estimates:

	N/A	>60 years	19%
ISETs	N/A	19-59 years	41%
	N/A	6-18 years	32%
	N/A	0-5 years	8%

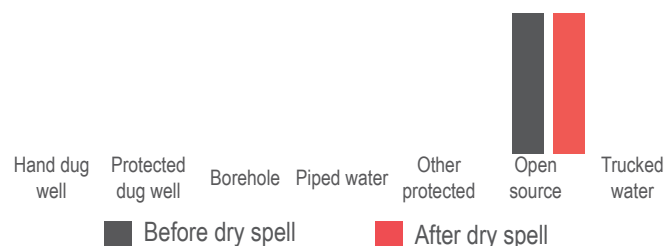
Average proportion of the population in assessed communities exhibiting a physical disability which impacts their ability to function in their day-to-day lives, based on KI estimates:

ISETs	N/A
CDCs	4%

WASH

Main water source reportedly used by communities before and after the dry spell:

0% 0% 0% 0% 0% 0% 0% 0% 0% 0% 100% 100% 0% 0%



% of communities where a change in the main water source used before and after the dry spell was reported:

ISETs	N/A
CDCs	0%

Three most reported statements best describing water access after the dry spell, by proportion of communities:

1.	Physical access constraints	100%
2.	N/A	0%
3.	N/A	0%

In **0%** of communities, population groups have reportedly not equally reduced their average daily water consumption since the beginning of the dry spell.

Of those, % of communities where the following population groups have reportedly reduced their water consumption the most:

Men	N/A
Women	N/A
Boys	N/A
Girls	N/A

% of communities where latrine conditions and/or access to latrines have reportedly worsened as a result of the dry spell:

ISETs	N/A
CDCs	92%

¹ The 10 provinces in this assessment were prioritised through the WASH Cluster review of proportion of dry or drying water sources at the province level.

² ISETs are communities made of at least 50% of displaced people and without the legal right to occupy the land. CDCs are communities in which an elected body operates and strengthens the local governance/social development.

WASH Dry Spell Assessment District Overview: Chemtal District

Socio-Economic Livelihoods

% of communities where a decrease of the economic well-being was reported as a result of the dry spell:

N/A of ISETs 100% of CDCs

 Average % of community members depending on agriculture, based on KI estimates:

N/A in ISETs 71% in CDCs

% of communities with at least some members dependent on agriculture where the following impacts on community members were reported:

	ISETs	CDCs
No implications	N/A	0%
Crop quality decreased	N/A	0%
Households unable to plant crops	N/A	0%
Crops died	N/A	100%
Other	N/A	0%

 Average % of community members depending on livestock, based on KI estimates:

N/A in ISET 69% in CDC

% of communities with at least some members dependent on livestock where the following impacts on community members were reported:

	ISETs	CDCs
No implications	N/A	0%
Livestock are unwell	N/A	0%
Less egg/milk produced	N/A	50%
Livestock died	N/A	50%
Other	N/A	0%

Health

% of communities where worsened health concerns as a result of the dry spell were reported:

ISETs N/A
CDCs 100%

Of those, % of communities where an increase in the number of people receiving treatment for mosquito-borne diseases after the dry spell was reported:





N/A in ISETs 83% in CDCs

% of communities where an increase in the number of people receiving treatment for diarrhoea after the dry spell was reported:

N/A in ISETs 100% in CDCs

In 0% of communities where worsened health concerns were reported as a result of the dry spell, population groups have reportedly not equally suffered from worsening health concerns.

Of those, % of communities where the following population groups have reportedly suffered from worsening health concerns the most:

	Men	N/A
	Women	N/A
	Boys	N/A
	Girls	N/A

Coping Strategies

% of communities where members were reportedly actively using coping strategies to deal with a lack of water:

ISETs N/A
CDCs 100%

In those, three most reported coping strategies to deal with the lack of water:

1. Use unprotected water sources 100%
2. Travelling more than 1 km 100%
3. Use less than 5L/pers/day 83%

Assistance

Main emergency WASH assistance reportedly needed to cope with the dry spell, by proportion of communities:

ISETs	CDCs
N/A	Trucked water 100%
N/A	Cash assistance 0%
N/A	Semi-permanent wells 0%
N/A	Water treatment 0%
N/A	Other 0%

Main long-term WASH assistance reportedly required to build resilience against the impact of a dry spell in the future, by proportion of communities:

ISETs	CDCs
N/A	Boreholes/wells 0%
N/A	Improve quality of water 0%
N/A	Other employment 100%
N/A	Improving hygiene practices 0%
N/A	Other 0%

% of communities having reportedly received humanitarian assistance in the six months prior to data collection:

N/A of ISETs 0% of CDCs

Of those, reported types of assistance that have been received, by proportion of communities:

Shelter	N/A	Cash assistance	N/A	WASH infrastructure	N/A
Food	N/A	Healthcare	N/A	Psychosocial support	N/A
Drinking water	N/A	Hygiene kits	N/A		
Education	N/A	Winterization	N/A		

% of communities reportedly facing barriers to receiving assistance:

N/A of ISETs 0% of CDCs

Of those, three most reported barriers to receiving assistance, by proportion of communities:

1. N/A N/A
2. N/A N/A
3. N/A N/A

WASH Dry Spell Assessment District Overview: Dawlatabad (Balkh) District

Balkh Province, Afghanistan, June 2018

Methodology

To inform humanitarian planning after the 2018 winter dry spell in Afghanistan, REACH together with the WASH Cluster conducted an assessment between 3 and 21 June 2018 across the 10 most dry spell-affected provinces.¹ In Dawlatabad (Balkh), 7 KI interviews were conducted in 7 communities, including 7 CDCs and N/A ISETs.³ Findings should be considered indicative only.

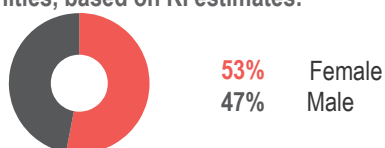


Demographic characteristics of assessed communities

Total number of households in assessed communities, estimated by KIs:

N/A households in N/A ISETs **2322** households in 7 CDCs

Average proportion of the population by gender in assessed communities, based on KI estimates:



Average proportion of the population belonging to the following groups in assessed communities, based on KI estimates:

	ISETs	CDCs
Recent IDPs	N/A	4%
Non-recent IDPs	N/A	3%
Returnee refugees	N/A	3%
Undocumented returnees	N/A	3%
Refugees (non-Afghan)	N/A	0%
Host ISETs/CDCs	N/A	88%

% of assessed communities per type, as reported by KIs:

Peri Urban	0%
Urban	0%
Rural	100%

Average proportion of the population by age group in assessed communities, based on KI estimates:

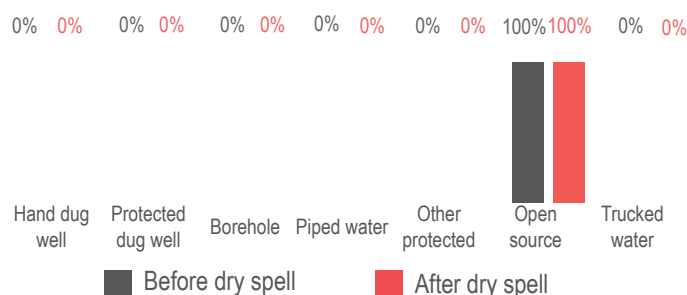
	N/A	>60 years	16%
ISETs	N/A	19-59 years	41%
N/A	N/A	6-18 years	32%
N/A	N/A	0-5 years	11%

Average proportion of the population in assessed communities exhibiting a physical disability which impacts their ability to function in their day-to-day lives, based on KI estimates:

ISETs	N/A
CDCs	2%

WASH

Main water source reportedly used by communities before and after the dry spell:



% of communities where a change in the main water source used before and after the dry spell was reported:

ISETs	N/A
CDCs	0%

Three most reported statements best describing water access after the dry spell, by proportion of communities:

- Physical access constraints 86%
- Intermittent access problems 14%
- N/A 0%

In **29%** of communities, population groups have reportedly not equally reduced their average daily water consumption since the beginning of the dry spell.

Of those, % of communities where the following population groups have reportedly reduced their water consumption the most:

Men	50%
Women	50%
Boys	0%
Girls	0%

% of communities where latrine conditions and/or access to latrines have reportedly worsened as a result of the dry spell:

ISETs	N/A
CDCs	71%

¹ The 10 provinces in this assessment were prioritised through the WASH Cluster review of proportion of dry or drying water sources at the province level.

² ISETs are communities made of at least 50% of displaced people and without the legal right to occupy the land. CDCs are communities in which an elected body operates and strengthens the local governance/social development.

WASH Dry Spell Assessment District Overview: Dawlatabad (Balkh) District

Socio-Economic Livelihoods

% of communities where a decrease of the economic well-being was reported as a result of the dry spell:

N/A of ISETs 100% of CDCs

 Average % of community members depending on agriculture, based on KI estimates:

N/A in ISETs 80% in CDCs

% of communities with at least some members dependent on agriculture where the following impacts on community members were reported:

	ISETs	CDCs
No implications	N/A	0%
Crop quality decreased	N/A	0%
Households unable to plant crops	N/A	0%
Crops died	N/A	100%
Other	N/A	0%

 Average % of community members depending on livestock, based on KI estimates:

N/A in ISET in CDC

% of communities with at least some members dependent on livestock where the following impacts on community members were reported:

	ISETs	CDCs
No implications	N/A	0%
Livestock are unwell	N/A	29%
Less egg/milk produced	N/A	14%
Livestock died	N/A	57%
Other	N/A	0%

Health

% of communities where worsened health concerns as a result of the dry spell were reported:

ISETs	N/A
CDCs	100%

Of those, % of communities where an increase in the number of people receiving treatment for mosquito-borne diseases after the dry spell was reported:





N/A in ISETs 100% in CDCs

% of communities where an increase in the number of people receiving treatment for diarrhoea after the dry spell was reported:

N/A in ISETs 100% in CDCs

In 0% of communities where worsened health concerns were reported as a result of the dry spell, population groups have reportedly not equally suffered from worsening health concerns.

Of those, % of communities where the following population groups have reportedly suffered from worsening health concerns the most:

	Men	N/A
	Women	N/A
	Boys	N/A
	Girls	N/A

Coping Strategies

% of communities where members were reportedly actively using coping strategies to deal with a lack of water:

ISETs	N/A
CDCs	100%

In those, three most reported coping strategies to deal with the lack of water:

1.	Use unprotected water sources	100%
2.	Use less than 5L/pers/day	14%
3.	Travelling more than 1 km	14%

Assistance

Main emergency WASH assistance reportedly needed to cope with the dry spell, by proportion of communities:

ISETs		CDCs
N/A	Trucked water	0%
N/A	Cash assistance	0%
N/A	Semi-permanent wells	100%
N/A	Water treatment	0%
N/A	Other	0%

Main long-term WASH assistance reportedly required to build resilience against the impact of a dry spell in the future, by proportion of communities:

ISETs		CDCs
N/A	Boreholes/wells	0%
N/A	Improve quality of water	0%
N/A	Other employment	100%
N/A	Improving hygiene practices	0%
N/A	Other	0%

% of communities having reportedly received humanitarian assistance in the six months prior to data collection:

N/A of ISETs 0% of CDCs

Of those, reported types of assistance that have been received, by proportion of communities:

Shelter	N/A	Cash assistance	N/A	WASH infrastructure	N/A
Food	N/A	Healthcare	N/A	Psychosocial support	N/A
Drinking water	N/A	Hygiene kits	N/A		
Education	N/A	Winterization	N/A		

% of communities reportedly facing barriers to receiving assistance:

N/A of ISETs 14% of CDCs

Of those, three most reported barriers to receiving assistance, by proportion of communities:

1.	No government offices	100%
2.	Remote location	100%
3.	Prior to dry spell no needs for assistance	100%

WASH Dry Spell Assessment District Overview: Dehdadi District

Balkh Province, Afghanistan, June 2018

Methodology

To inform humanitarian planning after the 2018 winter dry spell in Afghanistan, REACH together with the WASH Cluster conducted an assessment between 3 and 21 June 2018 across the 10 most dry spell-affected provinces.¹ In Dehdadi, 18 KI interviews were conducted in 18 communities, including N/A CDCs and 18 ISETs.³ Findings should be considered indicative only.

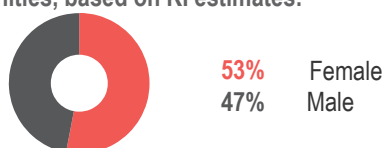


Demographic characteristics of assessed communities

Total number of households in assessed communities, estimated by KIs:

5002 households in 18 ISETs **N/A** households in N/A CDCs

Average proportion of the population by gender in assessed communities, based on KI estimates:



Average proportion of the population belonging to the following groups in assessed communities, based on KI estimates:

	ISETs	CDCs
Recent IDPs	17%	N/A
Non-recent IDPs	43%	N/A
Returnee refugees	5%	N/A
Undocumented returnees	10%	N/A
Refugees (non-Afghan)	0%	N/A
Host ISETs/CDCs	26%	N/A

% of assessed communities per type, as reported by KIs:

Peri Urban	17%
Urban	0%
Rural	83%

Average proportion of the population by age group in assessed communities, based on KI estimates:

	>60 years	19-59 years	6-18 years	0-5 years
ISETs	8%	42%	43%	8%
CDCs	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

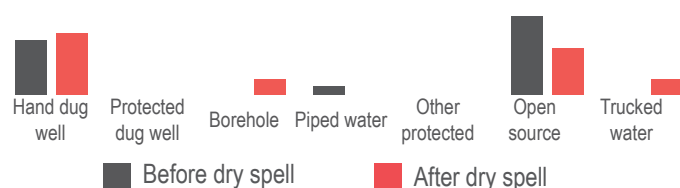
Average proportion of the population in assessed communities exhibiting a physical disability which impacts their ability to function in their day-to-day lives, based on KI estimates:

ISETs	3%
CDCs	N/A

WASH

Main water source reportedly used by communities before and after the dry spell:

39% 44% 0% 0% 0% 11% 6% 0% 0% 0% 56% 33% 0% 11%



% of communities where a change in the main water source used before and after the dry spell was reported:

ISETs	61%
CDCs	N/A

Three most reported statements best describing water access after the dry spell, by proportion of communities:

- Physical access constraints 50%
- Social exclusion 33%
- Affordability problem 11%

In **0%** of communities, population groups have reportedly not equally reduced their average daily water consumption since the beginning of the dry spell.

Of those, % of communities where the following population groups have reportedly reduced their water consumption the most:

Men	N/A
Women	N/A
Boys	N/A
Girls	N/A

% of communities where latrine conditions and/or access to latrines have reportedly worsened as a result of the dry spell:

ISETs	56%
CDCs	N/A

¹ The 10 provinces in this assessment were prioritised through the WASH Cluster review of proportion of dry or drying water sources at the province level.

² ISETs are communities made of at least 50% of displaced people and without the legal right to occupy the land. CDCs are communities in which an elected body operates and strengthens the local governance/social development.

WASH Dry Spell Assessment District Overview: Dehdadi District

Socio-Economic Livelihoods

% of communities where a decrease of the economic well-being was reported as a result of the dry spell:

100% of ISETs N/A of CDCs

 Average % of community members depending on agriculture, based on KI estimates:

35% in ISETs N/A in CDCs

% of communities with at least some members dependent on agriculture where the following impacts on community members were reported:

	ISETs	CDCs
No implications	0%	N/A
Crop quality decreased	71%	N/A
Households unable to plant crops	0%	N/A
Crops died	21%	N/A
Other	7%	N/A

 Average % of community members depending on livestock, based on KI estimates:

24% in ISET N/A in CDC

% of communities with at least some members dependent on livestock where the following impacts on community members were reported:

	ISETs	CDCs
No implications	0%	N/A
Livestock are unwell	64%	N/A
Less egg/milk produced	14%	N/A
Livestock died	21%	N/A
Other	0%	N/A

Health

% of communities where worsened health concerns as a result of the dry spell were reported:

ISETs 78%

CDCs N/A

Of those, % of communities where an increase in the number of people receiving treatment for mosquito-borne diseases after the dry spell was reported:





50% in ISETs N/A in CDCs

% of communities where an increase in the number of people receiving treatment for diarrhoea after the dry spell was reported:

72% in ISETs N/A in CDCs

In 0% of communities where worsened health concerns were reported as a result of the dry spell, population groups have reportedly not equally suffered from worsening health concerns.

Of those, % of communities where the following population groups have reportedly suffered from worsening health concerns the most:

	Men	N/A
	Women	N/A
	Boys	N/A
	Girls	N/A

Coping Strategies

% of communities where members were reportedly actively using coping strategies to deal with a lack of water:






ISETs	83%
CDCs	N/A

In those, three most reported coping strategies to deal with the lack of water:






1. Travelling more than 1 km 53%
2. Use less than 5L/pers/day 47%
3. Use unprotected water sources 40%

Assistance

Main emergency WASH assistance reportedly needed to cope with the dry spell, by proportion of communities:

	ISETs		CDCs
	17%	Trucked water	N/A
	0%	Cash assistance	N/A
	83%	Semi-permanent wells	N/A
	0%	Water treatment	N/A
	0%	Other	N/A

Main long-term WASH assistance reportedly required to build resilience against the impact of a dry spell in the future, by proportion of communities:

	ISETs		CDCs
	39%	Boreholes/wells	N/A
	6%	Improve quality of water	N/A
	56%	Other employment	N/A
	0%	Improving hygiene practices	N/A
	0%	Other	N/A

% of communities having reportedly received humanitarian assistance in the six months prior to data collection:

17% of ISETs N/A of CDCs

Of those, reported types of assistance that have been received, by proportion of communities:

Shelter	67%	Cash assistance	33%	WASH infrastructure	0%
Food	33%	Healthcare	0%	Psychosocial support	0%
Drinking water	0%	Hygiene kits	0%		
Education	0%	Winterization	0%		

% of communities reportedly facing barriers to receiving assistance:

17% of ISETs N/A of CDCs

Of those, three most reported barriers to receiving assistance, by proportion of communities:

1. Prior to dry spell no needs for assistance 100%
2. N/A N/A
3. N/A N/A

WASH Dry Spell Assessment District Overview: Keshendeh District

Balkh Province, Afghanistan, June 2018

Methodology

To inform humanitarian planning after the 2018 winter dry spell in Afghanistan, REACH together with the WASH Cluster conducted an assessment between 3 and 21 June 2018 across the 10 most dry spell-affected provinces.¹ In Keshendeh, 9 KI interviews were conducted in 9 communities, including 9 CDCs and N/A ISETs.³ Findings should be considered indicative only.

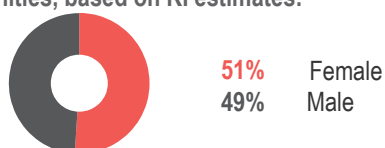


Demographic characteristics of assessed communities

Total number of households in assessed communities, estimated by KIs:

N/A households in N/A ISETs **5539** households in 9 CDCs

Average proportion of the population by gender in assessed communities, based on KI estimates:



Average proportion of the population belonging to the following groups in assessed communities, based on KI estimates:

	ISETs	CDCs
Recent IDPs	N/A	0%
Non-recent IDPs	N/A	0%
Returnee refugees	N/A	0%
Undocumented returnees	N/A	0%
Refugees (non-Afghan)	N/A	0%
Host ISETs/CDCs	N/A	100%

% of assessed communities per type, as reported by KIs:

Peri Urban	0%
Urban	0%
Rural	100%

Average proportion of the population by age group in assessed communities, based on KI estimates:

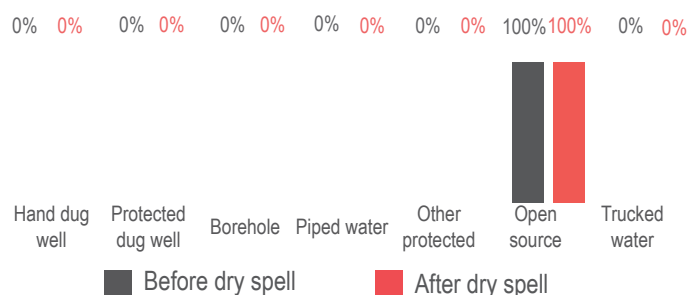
	N/A	>60 years	14%
ISETs	N/A	19-59 years	46%
	N/A	6-18 years	30%
	N/A	0-5 years	10%

Average proportion of the population in assessed communities exhibiting a physical disability which impacts their ability to function in their day-to-day lives, based on KI estimates:

ISETs	N/A
CDCs	2%

WASH

Main water source reportedly used by communities before and after the dry spell:



% of communities where a change in the main water source used before and after the dry spell was reported:

ISETs	N/A
CDCs	0%

Three most reported statements best describing water access after the dry spell, by proportion of communities:

1.	Physical access constraints	100%
2.	N/A	0%
3.	N/A	0%

In **0%** of communities, population groups have reportedly not equally reduced their average daily water consumption since the beginning of the dry spell.

Of those, % of communities where the following population groups have reportedly reduced their water consumption the most:

Men	N/A
Women	N/A
Boys	N/A
Girls	N/A

% of communities where latrine conditions and/or access to latrines have reportedly worsened as a result of the dry spell:

ISETs	N/A
CDCs	78%

¹ The 10 provinces in this assessment were prioritised through the WASH Cluster review of proportion of dry or drying water sources at the province level.

² ISETs are communities made of at least 50% of displaced people and without the legal right to occupy the land. CDCs are communities in which an elected body operates and strengthens the local governance/social development.

WASH Dry Spell Assessment District Overview: Keshendeh District

Socio-Economic Livelihoods

% of communities where a decrease of the economic well-being was reported as a result of the dry spell:

N/A of ISETs 100% of CDCs

 Average % of community members depending on agriculture, based on KI estimates:

N/A in ISETs 78% in CDCs

% of communities with at least some members dependent on agriculture where the following impacts on community members were reported:

	ISETs	CDCs
No implications	N/A	0%
Crop quality decreased	N/A	0%
Households unable to plant crops	N/A	0%
Crops died	N/A	100%
Other	N/A	0%

 Average % of community members depending on livestock, based on KI estimates:

N/A in ISET 71% in CDC

% of communities with at least some members dependent on livestock where the following impacts on community members were reported:

	ISETs	CDCs
No implications	N/A	0%
Livestock are unwell	N/A	22%
Less egg/milk produced	N/A	44%
Livestock died	N/A	33%
Other	N/A	0%

Health

% of communities where worsened health concerns as a result of the dry spell were reported:

ISETs	N/A
CDCs	100%

Of those, % of communities where an increase in the number of people receiving treatment for mosquito-borne diseases after the dry spell was reported:





N/A in ISETs 78% in CDCs

% of communities where an increase in the number of people receiving treatment for diarrhoea after the dry spell was reported:

N/A in ISETs 100% in CDCs

In 0% of communities where worsened health concerns were reported as a result of the dry spell, population groups have reportedly not equally suffered from worsening health concerns.

Of those, % of communities where the following population groups have reportedly suffered from worsening health concerns the most:

	Men	N/A
	Women	N/A
	Boys	N/A
	Girls	N/A

Coping Strategies

% of communities where members were reportedly actively using coping strategies to deal with a lack of water:

ISETs	N/A
CDCs	100%

In those, three most reported coping strategies to deal with the lack of water:

1. Use unprotected water sources 100%
2. Travelling more than 1 km 67%
3. Use less than 5L/pers/day 22%

Assistance

Main emergency WASH assistance reportedly needed to cope with the dry spell, by proportion of communities:

ISETs	CDCs
N/A	Trucked water 44%
N/A	Cash assistance 33%
N/A	Semi-permanent wells 22%
N/A	Water treatment 0%
N/A	Other 0%

Main long-term WASH assistance reportedly required to build resilience against the impact of a dry spell in the future, by proportion of communities:

ISETs	CDCs
N/A	Boreholes/wells 0%
N/A	Improve quality of water 0%
N/A	Other employment 100%
N/A	Improving hygiene practices 0%
N/A	Other 0%

% of communities having reportedly received humanitarian assistance in the six months prior to data collection:

N/A of ISETs 0% of CDCs

Of those, reported types of assistance that have been received, by proportion of communities:

Shelter	N/A	Cash assistance	N/A	WASH infrastructure	N/A
Food	N/A	Healthcare	N/A	Psychosocial support	N/A
Drinking water	N/A	Hygiene kits	N/A		
Education	N/A	Winterization	N/A		

% of communities reportedly facing barriers to receiving assistance:

N/A of ISETs 22% of CDCs

Of those, three most reported barriers to receiving assistance, by proportion of communities:

1. No government offices 100%
2. Remote location 100%
3. Prior to dry spell no needs for assistance 100%

WASH Dry Spell Assessment District Overview: Khulm District

Balkh Province, Afghanistan, June 2018

Methodology

To inform humanitarian planning after the 2018 winter dry spell in Afghanistan, REACH together with the WASH Cluster conducted an assessment between 3 and 21 June 2018 across the 10 most dry spell-affected provinces.¹ In Khulm, 13 KI interviews were conducted in 13 communities, including 13 CDCs and N/A ISETs.³ Findings should be considered indicative only.

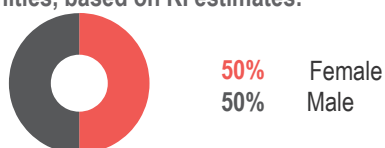


Demographic characteristics of assessed communities

Total number of households in assessed communities, estimated by KIs:

N/A households in N/A ISETs **1457** households in 13 CDCs

Average proportion of the population by gender in assessed communities, based on KI estimates:



Average proportion of the population belonging to the following groups in assessed communities, based on KI estimates:

	ISETs	CDCs
Recent IDPs	N/A	1%
Non-recent IDPs	N/A	1%
Returnee refugees	N/A	0
Undocumented returnees	N/A	0%
Refugees (non-Afghan)	N/A	0%
Host ISETs/CDCs	N/A	97%

% of assessed communities per type, as reported by KIs:

Peri Urban	8%
Urban	8%
Rural	85%

Average proportion of the population by age group in assessed communities, based on KI estimates:

	N/A	>60 years	14%
ISETs	N/A	19-59 years	41%
	N/A	6-18 years	35%
	N/A	0-5 years	10%

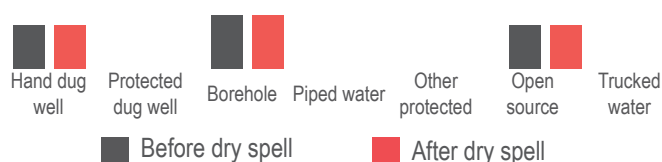
Average proportion of the population in assessed communities exhibiting a physical disability which impacts their ability to function in their day-to-day lives, based on KI estimates:

ISETs	N/A
CDCs	2%

WASH

Main water source reportedly used by communities before and after the dry spell:

31% 31% 0% 0% 38% 38% 0% 0% 0% 0% 31% 31% 0% 0%



% of communities where a change in the main water source used before and after the dry spell was reported:

ISETs	N/A
CDCs	0%

Three most reported statements best describing water access after the dry spell, by proportion of communities:

- Physical access constraints 54%
- Intermittent access problems 38%
- Affordability problem 8%

In **0%** of communities, population groups have reportedly not equally reduced their average daily water consumption since the beginning of the dry spell.

Of those, % of communities where the following population groups have reportedly reduced their water consumption the most:

Men	N/A
Women	N/A
Boys	N/A
Girls	N/A

% of communities where latrine conditions and/or access to latrines have reportedly worsened as a result of the dry spell:

ISETs	N/A
CDCs	46%

¹ The 10 provinces in this assessment were prioritised through the WASH Cluster review of proportion of dry or drying water sources at the province level.

² ISETs are communities made of at least 50% of displaced people and without the legal right to occupy the land. CDCs are communities in which an elected body operates and strengthens the local governance/social development.

WASH Dry Spell Assessment District Overview: Khulm District

Socio-Economic Livelihoods

% of communities where a decrease of the economic well-being was reported as a result of the dry spell:

N/A of ISETs 100% of CDCs

 Average % of community members depending on agriculture, based on KI estimates:

N/A in ISETs 40% in CDCs

% of communities with at least some members dependent on agriculture where the following impacts on community members were reported:

	ISETs	CDCs
No implications	N/A	0%
Crop quality decreased	N/A	0%
Households unable to plant crops	N/A	55%
Crops died	N/A	45%
Other	N/A	0%

 Average % of community members depending on livestock, based on KI estimates:

N/A in ISET 40% in CDC

% of communities with at least some members dependent on livestock where the following impacts on community members were reported:

	ISETs	CDCs
No implications	N/A	0%
Livestock are unwell	N/A	33%
Less egg/milk produced	N/A	67%
Livestock died	N/A	0%
Other	N/A	0%

Health

% of communities where worsened health concerns as a result of the dry spell were reported:

ISETs	N/A
CDCs	62%

Of those, % of communities where an increase in the number of people receiving treatment for mosquito-borne diseases after the dry spell was reported:





N/A in ISETs 100% in CDCs

% of communities where an increase in the number of people receiving treatment for diarrhoea after the dry spell was reported:

N/A in ISETs 62% in CDCs

In 0% of communities where worsened health concerns were reported as a result of the dry spell, population groups have reportedly not equally suffered from worsening health concerns.

Of those, % of communities where the following population groups have reportedly suffered from worsening health concerns the most:

	Men	N/A
	Women	N/A
	Boys	N/A
	Girls	N/A

Coping Strategies

% of communities where members were reportedly actively using coping strategies to deal with a lack of water:

ISETs	N/A
CDCs	92%

In those, three most reported coping strategies to deal with the lack of water:

1. Travelling more than 1 km 92%
2. Use less than 5L/pers/day 50%

Assistance

Main emergency WASH assistance reportedly needed to cope with the dry spell, by proportion of communities:

ISETs		CDCs
N/A	Trucked water	0%
N/A	Cash assistance	8%
N/A	Semi-permanent wells	92%
N/A	Water treatment	0%
N/A	Other	0%

Main long-term WASH assistance reportedly required to build resilience against the impact of a dry spell in the future, by proportion of communities:

ISETs		CDCs
N/A	Boreholes/wells	0%
N/A	Improve quality of water	0%
N/A	Other employment	100%
N/A	Improving hygiene practices	0%
N/A	Other	0%

% of communities having reportedly received humanitarian assistance in the six months prior to data collection:

N/A of ISETs 23% of CDCs

Of those, reported types of assistance that have been received, by proportion of communities:

Shelter	0%	Cash assistance	0%	WASH	0%
Food	100%	Healthcare	0%	infrastructure	0%
Drinking water	0%	Hygiene kits	0%	Psychosocial	0%
Education	0%	Winterization	100%	support	0%

% of communities reportedly facing barriers to receiving assistance:

N/A of ISETs 62% of CDCs

Of those, three most reported barriers to receiving assistance, by proportion of communities:

1. No government offices 100%
2. Prior to dry spell no needs for assistance 100%
3. Remote location 38%

WASH Dry Spell Assessment District Overview: Mazar e Sharif District

Balkh Province, Afghanistan, June 2018

Methodology

To inform humanitarian planning after the 2018 winter dry spell in Afghanistan, REACH together with the WASH Cluster conducted an assessment between 3 and 21 June 2018 across the 10 most dry spell-affected provinces.¹ In Mazar e Sharif, 46 KI interviews were conducted in 46 communities, including N/A CDCs and 46 ISETs.³ Findings should be considered indicative only.

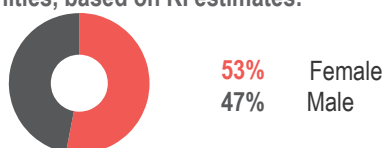


Demographic characteristics of assessed communities

Total number of households in assessed communities, estimated by KIs:

11932 households in 46 ISETs **N/A** households in N/A CDCs

Average proportion of the population by gender in assessed communities, based on KI estimates:



Average proportion of the population belonging to the following groups in assessed communities, based on KI estimates:

	ISETs	CDCs
Recent IDPs	15%	N/A
Non-recent IDPs	62%	N/A
Returnee refugees	9%	N/A
Undocumented returnees	6%	N/A
Refugees (non-Afghan)	0%	N/A
Host ISETs/CDCs	8%	N/A

% of assessed communities per type, as reported by KIs:

Peri Urban	37%
Urban	37%
Rural	26%

Average proportion of the population by age group in assessed communities, based on KI estimates:

	>60 years	19-59 years	6-18 years	0-5 years
ISETs	10%	44%	39%	7%
CDCs	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

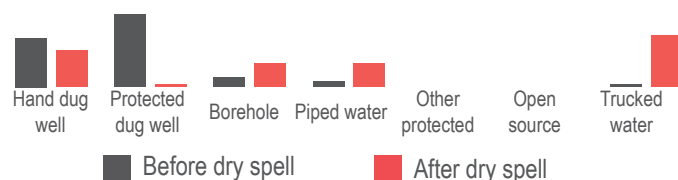
Average proportion of the population in assessed communities exhibiting a physical disability which impacts their ability to function in their day-to-day lives, based on KI estimates:

ISETs	5%
CDCs	N/A

WASH

Main water source reportedly used by communities before and after the dry spell:

35% 26% 52% 2% 7% 17% 4% 17% 0% 0% 0% 0% 2% 37%



% of communities where a change in the main water source used before and after the dry spell was reported:

ISETs	61%
CDCs	N/A

Three most reported statements best describing water access after the dry spell, by proportion of communities:

- Physical access constraints 80%
- Affordability problem 13%
- Social exclusion 7%

In **11%** of communities, population groups have reportedly not equally reduced their average daily water consumption since the beginning of the dry spell.

Of those, % of communities where the following population groups have reportedly reduced their water consumption the most:

Men	100%
Women	0%
Boys	0%
Girls	0%

% of communities where latrine conditions and/or access to latrines have reportedly worsened as a result of the dry spell:

ISETs	65%
CDCs	N/A

¹ The 10 provinces in this assessment were prioritised through the WASH Cluster review of proportion of dry or drying water sources at the province level.

² ISETs are communities made of at least 50% of displaced people and without the legal right to occupy the land. CDCs are communities in which an elected body operates and strengthens the local governance/social development.

WASH Dry Spell Assessment District Overview: Mazar e Sharif District

Socio-Economic Livelihoods

% of communities where a decrease of the economic well-being was reported as a result of the dry spell:

100% of ISETs N/A of CDCs

 Average % of community members depending on agriculture, based on KI estimates:

82% in ISETs N/A in CDCs

% of communities with at least some members dependent on agriculture where the following impacts on community members were reported:

	ISETs	CDCs
No implications	0%	N/A
Crop quality decreased	38%	N/A
Households unable to plant crops	8%	N/A
Crops died	54%	N/A
Other	0%	N/A

 Average % of community members depending on livestock, based on KI estimates:

16% in ISET N/A in CDC

% of communities with at least some members dependent on livestock where the following impacts on community members were reported:

	ISETs	CDCs
No implications	0%	N/A
Livestock are unwell	23%	N/A
Less egg/milk produced	19%	N/A
Livestock died	58%	N/A
Other	0%	N/A

Health

% of communities where worsened health concerns as a result of the dry spell were reported:

ISETs 76%

CDCs N/A

Of those, % of communities where an increase in the number of people receiving treatment for mosquito-borne diseases after the dry spell was reported:





51% in ISETs N/A in CDCs

% of communities where an increase in the number of people receiving treatment for diarrhoea after the dry spell was reported:

76% in ISETs N/A in CDCs

In 0% of communities where worsened health concerns were reported as a result of the dry spell, population groups have reportedly not equally suffered from worsening health concerns.

Of those, % of communities where the following population groups have reportedly suffered from worsening health concerns the most:

	Men	N/A
	Women	N/A
	Boys	N/A
	Girls	N/A

Coping Strategies

% of communities where members were reportedly actively using coping strategies to deal with a lack of water:






ISETs	91%
CDCs	N/A

In those, three most reported coping strategies to deal with the lack of water:






1. Travelling more than 1 km 83%
2. Buying water from private vendor 64%
3. Use less than 5L/pers/day 33%

Assistance

Main emergency WASH assistance reportedly needed to cope with the dry spell, by proportion of communities:

	ISETs		CDCs
	4%	Trucked water	N/A
	0%	Cash assistance	N/A
	76%	Semi-permanent wells	N/A
	17%	Water treatment	N/A
	2%	Other	N/A

Main long-term WASH assistance reportedly required to build resilience against the impact of a dry spell in the future, by proportion of communities:

	ISETs		CDCs
	72%	Boreholes/wells	N/A
	0%	Improve quality of water	N/A
	28%	Other employment	N/A
	0%	Improving hygiene practices	N/A
	0%	Other	N/A

% of communities having reportedly received humanitarian assistance in the six months prior to data collection:

2% of ISETs N/A of CDCs

Of those, reported types of assistance that have been received, by proportion of communities:

Shelter	100%	Cash assistance	0%	WASH infrastructure	0%
Food	0%	Healthcare	0%	Psychosocial support	0%
Drinking water	0%	Hygiene kits	0%		
Education	0%	Winterization	0%		

% of communities reportedly facing barriers to receiving assistance:

11% of ISETs N/A of CDCs

Of those, three most reported barriers to receiving assistance, by proportion of communities:

1. Prior to dry spell no needs for assistance 100%
2. N/A N/A
3. N/A N/A

WASH Dry Spell Assessment District Overview: Nahr e Shahi District

Balkh Province, Afghanistan, June 2018

Methodology

To inform humanitarian planning after the 2018 winter dry spell in Afghanistan, REACH together with the WASH Cluster conducted an assessment between 3 and 21 June 2018 across the 10 most dry spell-affected provinces.¹ In Nahr e Shahi, 30 KI interviews were conducted in 30 communities, including N/A CDCs and 30 ISETs.³ Findings should be considered indicative only.

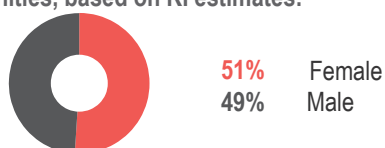


Demographic characteristics of assessed communities

Total number of households in assessed communities, estimated by KIs:

11074 households in 30 ISETs **N/A** households in N/A CDCs

Average proportion of the population by gender in assessed communities, based on KI estimates:



Average proportion of the population belonging to the following groups in assessed communities, based on KI estimates:

	ISETs	CDCs
Recent IDPs	19%	N/A
Non-recent IDPs	42%	N/A
Returnee refugees	17%	N/A
Undocumented returnees	15%	N/A
Refugees (non-Afghan)	0%	N/A
Host ISETs/CDCs	7%	N/A

% of assessed communities per type, as reported by KIs:

Peri Urban	17%
Urban	3%
Rural	80%

Average proportion of the population by age group in assessed communities, based on KI estimates:

Age Group	ISETs	CDCs
>60 years	17%	N/A
19-59 years	43%	N/A
6-18 years	30%	N/A
0-5 years	10%	N/A

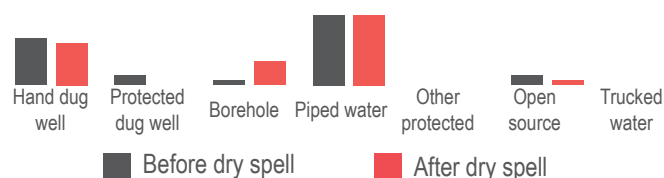
Average proportion of the population in assessed communities exhibiting a physical disability which impacts their ability to function in their day-to-day lives, based on KI estimates:

ISETs	9%
CDCs	N/A

WASH

Main water source reportedly used by communities before and after the dry spell:

33% 30% 7% 0% 3% 17% 50% 50% 0% 0% 7% 3% 0% 0%



% of communities where a change in the main water source used before and after the dry spell was reported:

ISETs	13%
CDCs	N/A

Three most reported statements best describing water access after the dry spell, by proportion of communities:

- Physical access constraints 83%
- Affordability problem 13%
- Little to no problems 3%

In **3%** of communities, population groups have reportedly not equally reduced their average daily water consumption since the beginning of the dry spell.

Of those, % of communities where the following population groups have reportedly reduced their water consumption the most:

Men	100%
Women	0%
Boys	0%
Girls	0%

% of communities where latrine conditions and/or access to latrines have reportedly worsened as a result of the dry spell:

ISETs	80%
CDCs	N/A

¹ The 10 provinces in this assessment were prioritised through the WASH Cluster review of proportion of dry or drying water sources at the province level.

² ISETs are communities made of at least 50% of displaced people and without the legal right to occupy the land. CDCs are communities in which an elected body operates and strengthens the local governance/social development.

WASH Dry Spell Assessment District Overview: Nahr e Shahi District

Socio-Economic Livelihoods

% of communities where a decrease of the economic well-being was reported as a result of the dry spell:

100% of ISETs N/A of CDCs

Average % of community members depending on agriculture, based on KI estimates:

13% in ISETs N/A in CDCs

% of communities with at least some members dependent on agriculture where the following impacts on community members were reported:

	ISETs	CDCs
No implications	0%	N/A
Crop quality decreased	78%	N/A
Households unable to plant crops	0%	N/A
Crops died	22%	N/A
Other	0%	N/A

Average % of community members depending on livestock, based on KI estimates:

10% in ISET N/A in CDC

% of communities with at least some members dependent on livestock where the following impacts on community members were reported:

	ISETs	CDCs
No implications	0%	N/A
Livestock are unwell	50%	N/A
Less egg/milk produced	43%	N/A
Livestock died	7%	N/A
Other	0%	N/A

Health

% of communities where worsened health concerns as a result of the dry spell were reported:

ISETs 83%

CDCs N/A

Of those, % of communities where an increase in the number of people receiving treatment for mosquito-borne diseases after the dry spell was reported:

88% in ISETs N/A in CDCs

% of communities where an increase in the number of people receiving treatment for diarrhoea after the dry spell was reported:

80% in ISETs N/A in CDCs

In 8% of communities where worsened health concerns were reported as a result of the dry spell, population groups have reportedly not equally suffered from worsening health concerns.

Of those, % of communities where the following population groups have reportedly suffered from worsening health concerns the most:

Men	0%
Women	0%
Boys	100%
Girls	0%

Coping Strategies

% of communities where members were reportedly actively using coping strategies to deal with a lack of water:

ISETs	90%
CDCs	N/A

In those, three most reported coping strategies to deal with the lack of water:

1. Travelling more than 1 km 85%
2. Use less than 5L/pers/day 81%
3. Use unprotected water sources 70%

Assistance

Main emergency WASH assistance reportedly needed to cope with the dry spell, by proportion of communities:

	ISETs	CDCs
Trucked water	0%	N/A
Cash assistance	0%	N/A
Semi-permanent wells	97%	N/A
Water treatment	3%	N/A
Other	0%	N/A

Main long-term WASH assistance reportedly required to build resilience against the impact of a dry spell in the future, by proportion of communities:

	ISETs	CDCs
Boreholes/wells	37%	N/A
Improve quality of water	0%	N/A
Other employment	63%	N/A
Improving hygiene practices	0%	N/A
Other	0%	N/A

% of communities having reportedly received humanitarian assistance in the six months prior to data collection:

7% of ISETs N/A of CDCs

Of those, reported types of assistance that have been received, by proportion of communities:

Shelter	50%	Cash assistance	0%	WASH infrastructure	0%
Food	50%	Healthcare	0%	Psychosocial support	0%
Drinking water	50%	Hygiene kits	0%		
Education	0%	Winterization	0%		

% of communities reportedly facing barriers to receiving assistance:

7% of ISETs N/A of CDCs

Of those, three most reported barriers to receiving assistance, by proportion of communities:

1. Prior to dry spell no needs for assistance 100%
2. N/A N/A
3. N/A N/A

WASH Dry Spell Assessment District Overview: Sholgareh District

Balkh Province, Afghanistan, June 2018

Methodology

To inform humanitarian planning after the 2018 winter dry spell in Afghanistan, REACH together with the WASH Cluster conducted an assessment between 3 and 21 June 2018 across the 10 most dry spell-affected provinces.¹ In Sholgareh, 8 KI interviews were conducted in 8 communities, including 8 CDCs and N/A ISETs.³ Findings should be considered indicative only.

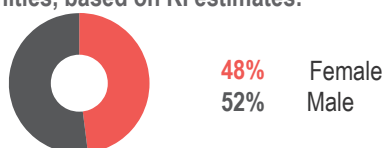


Demographic characteristics of assessed communities

Total number of households in assessed communities, estimated by KIs:

N/A households in N/A ISETs **1178** households in 8 CDCs

Average proportion of the population by gender in assessed communities, based on KI estimates:



Average proportion of the population belonging to the following groups in assessed communities, based on KI estimates:

	ISETs	CDCs
Recent IDPs	N/A	1%
Non-recent IDPs	N/A	2%
Returnee refugees	N/A	0%
Undocumented returnees	N/A	0%
Refugees (non-Afghan)	N/A	0%
Host ISETs/CDCs	N/A	97%

% of assessed communities per type, as reported by KIs:

Peri Urban	0%
Urban	0%
Rural	100%

Average proportion of the population by age group in assessed communities, based on KI estimates:

	N/A	>60 years	16%
ISETs	N/A	19-59 years	40%
	N/A	6-18 years	33%
	N/A	0-5 years	10%

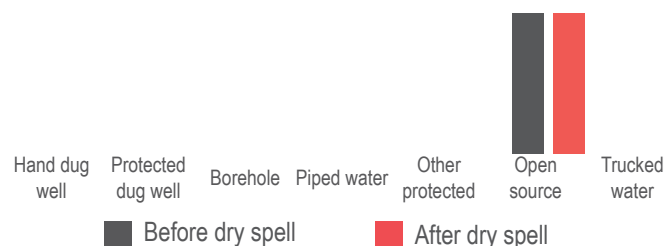
Average proportion of the population in assessed communities exhibiting a physical disability which impacts their ability to function in their day-to-day lives, based on KI estimates:

ISETs	N/A
CDCs	2%

WASH

Main water source reportedly used by communities before and after the dry spell:

0% 0% 0% 0% 0% 0% 0% 0% 0% 0% 100% 100% 0% 0%



% of communities where a change in the main water source used before and after the dry spell was reported:

ISETs	N/A
CDCs	0%

Three most reported statements best describing water access after the dry spell, by proportion of communities:

- Physical access constraints 88%
- Intermittent access problems 13%
- N/A 0%

In 0% of communities, population groups have reportedly not equally reduced their average daily water consumption since the beginning of the dry spell.

Of those, % of communities where the following population groups have reportedly reduced their water consumption the most:

Men	N/A
Women	N/A
Boys	N/A
Girls	N/A

% of communities where latrine conditions and/or access to latrines have reportedly worsened as a result of the dry spell:

ISETs	N/A
CDCs	50%

¹ The 10 provinces in this assessment were prioritised through the WASH Cluster review of proportion of dry or drying water sources at the province level.

² ISETs are communities made of at least 50% of displaced people and without the legal right to occupy the land. CDCs are communities in which an elected body operates and strengthens the local governance/social development.

WASH Dry Spell Assessment District Overview: Sholgareh District

Socio-Economic Livelihoods

% of communities where a decrease of the economic well-being was reported as a result of the dry spell:

N/A of ISETs 100% of CDCs

 Average % of community members depending on agriculture, based on KI estimates:

N/A in ISETs 51% in CDCs

% of communities with at least some members dependent on agriculture where the following impacts on community members were reported:

	ISETs	CDCs
No implications	N/A	0%
Crop quality decreased	N/A	0%
Households unable to plant crops	N/A	13%
Crops died	N/A	88%
Other	N/A	0%

 Average % of community members depending on livestock, based on KI estimates:

N/A in ISET 44% in CDC

% of communities with at least some members dependent on livestock where the following impacts on community members were reported:

	ISETs	CDCs
No implications	N/A	0%
Livestock are unwell	N/A	88%
Less egg/milk produced	N/A	13%
Livestock died	N/A	0%
Other	N/A	0%

Health

% of communities where worsened health concerns as a result of the dry spell were reported:

ISETs	N/A
CDCs	50%

Of those, % of communities where an increase in the number of people receiving treatment for mosquito-borne diseases after the dry spell was reported:





N/A in ISETs 100% in CDCs

% of communities where an increase in the number of people receiving treatment for diarrhoea after the dry spell was reported:

N/A in ISETs 50% in CDCs

In 0% of communities where worsened health concerns were reported as a result of the dry spell, population groups have reportedly not equally suffered from worsening health concerns.

Of those, % of communities where the following population groups have reportedly suffered from worsening health concerns the most:

	Men	N/A
	Women	N/A
	Boys	N/A
	Girls	N/A

Coping Strategies

% of communities where members were reportedly actively using coping strategies to deal with a lack of water:

ISETs	N/A
CDCs	88%

In those, three most reported coping strategies to deal with the lack of water:

1. Use less than 5L/pers/day 100%
2. Use unprotected water sources 100%
3. Travelling more than 1 km 100%

Assistance

Main emergency WASH assistance reportedly needed to cope with the dry spell, by proportion of communities:

ISETs		CDCs
N/A	Trucked water	13%
N/A	Cash assistance	25%
N/A	Semi-permanent wells	38%
N/A	Water treatment	25%
N/A	Other	0%

Main long-term WASH assistance reportedly required to build resilience against the impact of a dry spell in the future, by proportion of communities:

ISETs		CDCs
N/A	Boreholes/wells	0%
N/A	Improve quality of water	0%
N/A	Other employment	100%
N/A	Improving hygiene practices	0%
N/A	Other	0%

% of communities having reportedly received humanitarian assistance in the six months prior to data collection:

N/A of ISETs 0% of CDCs

Of those, reported types of assistance that have been received, by proportion of communities:

Shelter	N/A	Cash assistance	N/A	WASH infrastructure	N/A
Food	N/A	Healthcare	N/A	Psychosocial support	N/A
Drinking water	N/A	Hygiene kits	N/A		
Education	N/A	Winterization	N/A		

% of communities reportedly facing barriers to receiving assistance:

N/A of ISETs 100% of CDCs

Of those, three most reported barriers to receiving assistance, by proportion of communities:

1. No government offices 100%
2. Prior to dry spell no needs for assistance 100%
3. Remote location 88%

WASH Dry Spell Assessment District Overview: Zari District

Balkh Province, Afghanistan, June 2018

Methodology

To inform humanitarian planning after the 2018 winter dry spell in Afghanistan, REACH together with the WASH Cluster conducted an assessment between 3 and 21 June 2018 across the 10 most dry spell-affected provinces.¹ In Zari, 8 KI interviews were conducted in 8 communities, including 8 CDCs and N/A ISETs.³ Findings should be considered indicative only.

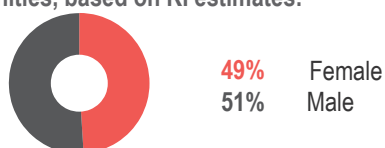


Demographic characteristics of assessed communities

Total number of households in assessed communities, estimated by KIs:

N/A households in N/A ISETs **1690** households in 8 CDCs

Average proportion of the population by gender in assessed communities, based on KI estimates:



Average proportion of the population belonging to the following groups in assessed communities, based on KI estimates:

	ISETs	CDCs
Recent IDPs	N/A	0%
Non-recent IDPs	N/A	0%
Returnee refugees	N/A	0%
Undocumented returnees	N/A	0%
Refugees (non-Afghan)	N/A	0%
Host ISETs/CDCs	N/A	100%

% of assessed communities per type, as reported by KIs:

Peri Urban	0%
Urban	0%
Rural	100%

Average proportion of the population by age group in assessed communities, based on KI estimates:

	N/A	>60 years	15%
ISETs	N/A	19-59 years	45%
	N/A	6-18 years	30%
	N/A	0-5 years	10%

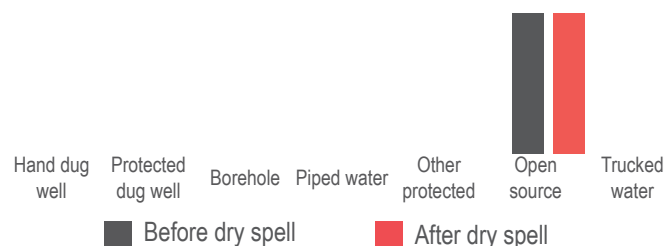
Average proportion of the population in assessed communities exhibiting a physical disability which impacts their ability to function in their day-to-day lives, based on KI estimates:

ISETs	N/A
CDCs	2%

WASH

Main water source reportedly used by communities before and after the dry spell:

0% 0% 0% 0% 0% 0% 0% 0% 0% 0% 100% 100% 0% 0%



% of communities where a change in the main water source used before and after the dry spell was reported:

ISETs	N/A
CDCs	0%

Three most reported statements best describing water access after the dry spell, by proportion of communities:

1.	Physical access constraints	100%
2.	N/A	0%
3.	N/A	0%

In **0%** of communities, population groups have reportedly not equally reduced their average daily water consumption since the beginning of the dry spell.

Of those, % of communities where the following population groups have reportedly reduced their water consumption the most:

Men	N/A
Women	N/A
Boys	N/A
Girls	N/A

% of communities where latrine conditions and/or access to latrines have reportedly worsened as a result of the dry spell:

ISETs	N/A
CDCs	100%

¹ The 10 provinces in this assessment were prioritised through the WASH Cluster review of proportion of dry or drying water sources at the province level.

² ISETs are communities made of at least 50% of displaced people and without the legal right to occupy the land. CDCs are communities in which an elected body operates and strengthens the local governance/social development.

WASH Dry Spell Assessment District Overview: Zari District

Socio-Economic Livelihoods

% of communities where a decrease of the economic well-being was reported as a result of the dry spell:

N/A of ISETs 100% of CDCs

 Average % of community members depending on agriculture, based on KI estimates:

N/A in ISETs 18% in CDCs

% of communities with at least some members dependent on agriculture where the following impacts on community members were reported:

	ISETs	CDCs
No implications	N/A	0%
Crop quality decreased	N/A	0%
Households unable to plant crops	N/A	0%
Crops died	N/A	100%
Other	N/A	0%

 Average % of community members depending on livestock, based on KI estimates:

N/A in ISET 40% in CDC

% of communities with at least some members dependent on livestock where the following impacts on community members were reported:

	ISETs	CDCs
No implications	N/A	0%
Livestock are unwell	N/A	75%
Less egg/milk produced	N/A	0%
Livestock died	N/A	25%
Other	N/A	0%

Health

% of communities where worsened health concerns as a result of the dry spell were reported:

ISETs	N/A
CDCs	100%

Of those, % of communities where an increase in the number of people receiving treatment for mosquito-borne diseases after the dry spell was reported:





N/A in ISETs 100% in CDCs

% of communities where an increase in the number of people receiving treatment for diarrhoea after the dry spell was reported:

N/A in ISETs 100% in CDCs

In 0% of communities where worsened health concerns were reported as a result of the dry spell, population groups have reportedly not equally suffered from worsening health concerns.

Of those, % of communities where the following population groups have reportedly suffered from worsening health concerns the most:

	Men	N/A
	Women	N/A
	Boys	N/A
	Girls	N/A

Coping Strategies

% of communities where members were reportedly actively using coping strategies to deal with a lack of water:

ISETs	N/A
CDCs	100%

In those, three most reported coping strategies to deal with the lack of water:

1.	Travelling more than 1 km	88%
2.	Travelling more than 1 km	63%
3.	Use less than 5L/pers/day	50%

Assistance

Main emergency WASH assistance reportedly needed to cope with the dry spell, by proportion of communities:

ISETs		CDCs
N/A	Trucked water	13%
N/A	Cash assistance	13%
N/A	Semi-permanent wells	75%
N/A	Water treatment	0%
N/A	Other	0%

Main long-term WASH assistance reportedly required to build resilience against the impact of a dry spell in the future, by proportion of communities:

ISETs		CDCs
N/A	Boreholes/wells	0%
N/A	Improve quality of water	0%
N/A	Other employment	100%
N/A	Improving hygiene practices	0%
N/A	Other	0%

% of communities having reportedly received humanitarian assistance in the six months prior to data collection:

N/A of ISETs 0% of CDCs

Of those, reported types of assistance that have been received, by proportion of communities:

Shelter	N/A	Cash assistance	N/A	WASH infrastructure	N/A
Food	N/A	Healthcare	N/A	Psychosocial support	N/A
Drinking water	N/A	Hygiene kits	N/A		
Education	N/A	Winterization	N/A		

% of communities reportedly facing barriers to receiving assistance:

N/A of ISETs 63% of CDCs

Of those, three most reported barriers to receiving assistance, by proportion of communities:

1.	No government offices	100%
2.	Remote location	100%
3.	Prior to dry spell no needs for assistance	100%

WASH Dry Spell Assessment Province Overview: Daykundi Province

Afghanistan, June 2018

Methodology

To inform humanitarian planning after the 2018 winter dry spell in Afghanistan, REACH together with the WASH Cluster conducted an assessment between 3 and 21 June 2018 across the 10 most dry spell-affected provinces.¹ In Daykundi, 143 KI interviews were conducted in 143 communities, including 71 CDCs and 72 ISETs.³ Findings should be considered indicative only.

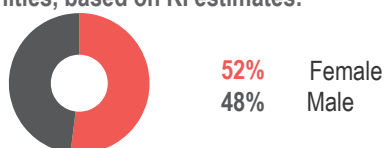


Demographic characteristics of assessed communities

Total number of households in assessed communities, estimated by KIs:

6766 households in 72 ISETs **27178** households in 71 CDCs

Average proportion of the population by gender in assessed communities, based on KI estimates:



Average proportion of the population belonging to the following groups in assessed communities, based on KI estimates:

	ISETs	CDCs
Recent IDPs	1%	0%
Non-recent IDPs	9%	5%
Returnee refugees	2%	2%
Undocumented returnees	4%	3%
Refugees (non-Afghan)	0%	0%
Host ISETs/CDCs	84%	90%

% of assessed communities per type, as reported by KIs:



Average proportion of the population by age group in assessed communities, based on KI estimates:



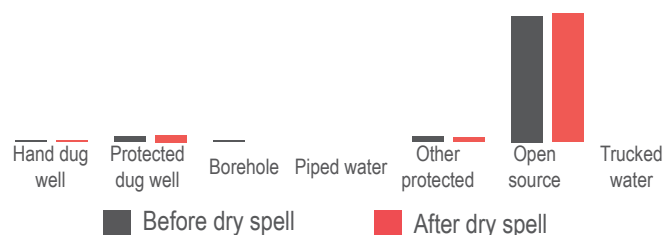
Average proportion of the population in assessed communities exhibiting a physical disability which impacts their ability to function in their day-to-day lives, based on KI estimates:



WASH

Main water source reportedly used by communities before and after the dry spell:

1% 1% 4% 5% 1% 0% 0% 0% 4% 3% 90% 92% 0% 0%



% of communities where a change in the main water source used before and after the dry spell was reported:

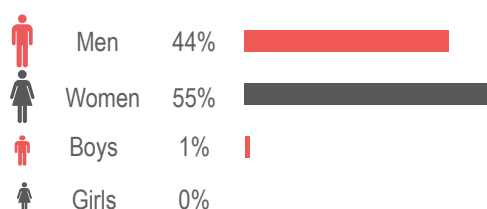


Three most reported statements best describing water access after the dry spell, by proportion of communities:

- Physical access constraints 99%
- Little to no problems 1%
- N/A N/A

In **85%** of communities, population groups have reportedly not equally reduced their average daily water consumption since the beginning of the dry spell.

Of those, % of communities where the following population groups have reportedly reduced their water consumption the most:



% of communities where latrine conditions and/or access to latrines have reportedly worsened as a result of the dry spell:



¹ The 10 provinces in this assessment were prioritised through the WASH Cluster review of proportion of dry or drying water sources at the province level.

² ISETs are communities made of at least 50% of displaced people and without the legal right to occupy the land. CDCs are communities in which an elected body operates and strengthens the local governance/social development.

WASH Dry Spell Assessment Province Overview: Daykundi Province

Socio-Economic Livelihoods

% of communities where a decrease of the economic well-being was reported as a result of the dry spell:

100% of ISETs 100% of CDCs

Average % of community members depending on agriculture, based on KI estimates:

69% in ISETs 84% in CDCs

% of communities with at least some members dependent on agriculture where the following impacts on community members were reported:

	ISETs	CDCs
No implications	0%	0%
Crop quality decreased	19%	24%
Households unable to plant crops	0%	0%
Crops died	81%	76%
Other	0%	0%

Average % of community members depending on livestock, based on KI estimates:

15% in ISET 16% in CDC

% of communities with at least some members dependent on livestock where the following impacts on community members were reported:

	ISETs	CDCs
No implications	0%	0%
Livestock are unwell	27%	49%
Less egg/milk produced	70%	46%
Livestock died	3%	4%
Other	0%	0%

Health

% of communities where worsened health concerns as a result of the dry spell were reported:

ISETs	100%
CDCs	97%

Of those, % of communities where an increase in the number of people receiving treatment for mosquito-borne diseases after the dry spell was reported:

92% in ISETs 84% in CDCs

% of communities where an increase in the number of people receiving treatment for diarrhoea after the dry spell was reported:

100% in ISETs 97% in CDCs

In 86% of communities where worsened health concerns were reported as a result of the dry spell, population groups have reportedly not equally suffered from worsening health concerns.

Of those, % of communities where the following population groups have reportedly suffered from worsening health concerns the most:

Men	0%
Women	1%
Boys	55%
Girls	44%

Coping Strategies

% of communities where members were reportedly actively using coping strategies to deal with a lack of water:

ISETs	94%
CDCs	85%

In those, three most reported coping strategies to deal with the lack of water:

1. Use less than 5L/pers/day 93%
2. Travelling more than 1 km 6%
3. Use unprotected water sources 1%

Assistance

Main emergency WASH assistance reportedly needed to cope with the dry spell, by proportion of communities:

ISETs		CDCs
51%	Trucked water	45%
0%	Cash assistance	0%
49%	Semi-permanent wells	55%
0%	Water treatment	0%
0%	Other	0%

Main long-term WASH assistance reportedly required to build resilience against the impact of a dry spell in the future, by proportion of communities:

ISETs		CDCs
21%	Boreholes/wells	0%
0%	Improve quality of water	3%
78%	Other employment	96%
1%	Improving hygiene practices	1%
0%	Other	0%

% of communities having reportedly received humanitarian assistance in the six months prior to data collection:

11% of ISETs 8% of CDCs

Of those, reported types of assistance that have been received, by proportion of communities:

Shelter	0%	Cash assistance	29%	WASH infrastructure	57%
Food	7%	Healthcare	0%	Psychosocial support	0%
Drinking water	0%	Hygiene kits	0%		
Education	0%	Winterization	14%		

% of communities reportedly facing barriers to receiving assistance:

71% of ISETs 83% of CDCs

Of those, three most reported barriers to receiving assistance, by proportion of communities:

1. Remote location 100%
2. Don't know 100%
3. Prior to dry spell no needs for assistance 100%

WASH Dry Spell Assessment District Overview: Ashtarlay District

Daykundi Province, Afghanistan, June 2018

Methodology

To inform humanitarian planning after the 2018 winter dry spell in Afghanistan, REACH together with the WASH Cluster conducted an assessment between 3 and 21 June 2018 across the 10 most dry spell-affected provinces.¹ In Ashtarlay, 14 KI interviews were conducted in 14 communities, including 6 CDCs and 8 ISETs.³ Findings should be considered indicative only.

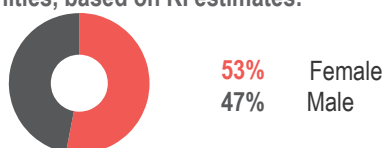


Demographic characteristics of assessed communities

Total number of households in assessed communities, estimated by KIs:

455 households in 8 ISETs **1242** households in 6 CDCs

Average proportion of the population by gender in assessed communities, based on KI estimates:



Average proportion of the population belonging to the following groups in assessed communities, based on KI estimates:

	ISETs	CDCs
Recent IDPs	0%	0%
Non-recent IDPs	5%	3%
Returnee refugees	1%	2%
Undocumented returnees	3%	2%
Refugees (non-Afghan)	0%	0%
Host ISETs/CDCs	92%	93%

% of assessed communities per type, as reported by KIs:

Peri Urban	0%
Urban	0%
Rural	100%

Average proportion of the population by age group in assessed communities, based on KI estimates:

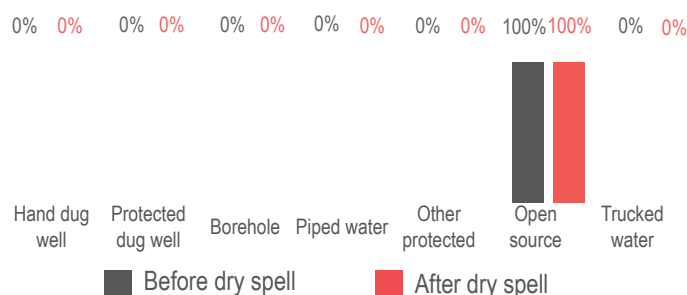
	>60 years	19-59 years	6-18 years	0-5 years
ISETs	4%	46%	37%	13%
CDCs	5%	45%	35%	15%

Average proportion of the population in assessed communities exhibiting a physical disability which impacts their ability to function in their day-to-day lives, based on KI estimates:

ISETs	2%
CDCs	2%

WASH

Main water source reportedly used by communities before and after the dry spell:



% of communities where a change in the main water source used before and after the dry spell was reported:

ISETs	0%
CDCs	0%

Three most reported statements best describing water access after the dry spell, by proportion of communities:

1.	Physical access constraints	100%
2.	N/A	0%
3.	N/A	0%

In **100%** of communities, population groups have reportedly not equally reduced their average daily water consumption since the beginning of the dry spell.

Of those, % of communities where the following population groups have reportedly reduced their water consumption the most:

Men	43%
Women	57%
Boys	0%
Girls	0%

% of communities where latrine conditions and/or access to latrines have reportedly worsened as a result of the dry spell:

ISETs	100%
CDCs	100%

¹ The 10 provinces in this assessment were prioritised through the WASH Cluster review of proportion of dry or drying water sources at the province level.

² ISETs are communities made of at least 50% of displaced people and without the legal right to occupy the land. CDCs are communities in which an elected body operates and strengthens the local governance/social development.

WASH Dry Spell Assessment District Overview: Ashtarlay District

Socio-Economic Livelihoods

% of communities where a decrease of the economic well-being was reported as a result of the dry spell:

100% of ISETs 100% of CDCs

Average % of community members depending on agriculture, based on KI estimates:

82% in ISETs 88% in CDCs

% of communities with at least some members dependent on agriculture where the following impacts on community members were reported:

	ISETs	CDCs
No implications	0%	0%
Crop quality decreased	25%	17%
Households unable to plant crops	0%	0%
Crops died	75%	83%
Other	0%	0%

Average % of community members depending on livestock, based on KI estimates:

18% in ISET 12% in CDC

% of communities with at least some members dependent on livestock where the following impacts on community members were reported:

	ISETs	CDCs
No implications	0%	0%
Livestock are unwell	38%	17%
Less egg/milk produced	63%	83%
Livestock died	0%	0%
Other	0%	0%

Health

% of communities where worsened health concerns as a result of the dry spell were reported:

ISETs 100%

CDCs 100%

Of those, % of communities where an increase in the number of people receiving treatment for mosquito-borne diseases after the dry spell was reported:

100% in ISETs 100% in CDCs

% of communities where an increase in the number of people receiving treatment for diarrhoea after the dry spell was reported:

100% in ISETs 100% in CDCs

In 93% of communities where worsened health concerns were reported as a result of the dry spell, population groups have reportedly not equally suffered from worsening health concerns.

Of those, % of communities where the following population groups have reportedly suffered from worsening health concerns the most:

Men	0%
Women	0%
Boys	54%
Girls	46%

Coping Strategies

% of communities where members were reportedly actively using coping strategies to deal with a lack of water:

ISETs 88%

CDCs 100%

In those, three most reported coping strategies to deal with the lack of water:

1. Use less than 5L/pers/day 100%
2. Travelling more than 1 km N/A
3. N/A N/A

Assistance

Main emergency WASH assistance reportedly needed to cope with the dry spell, by proportion of communities:

ISETs		CDCs
63%	Trucked water	67%
0%	Cash assistance	0%
38%	Semi-permanent wells	33%
0%	Water treatment	0%
0%	Other	0%

Main long-term WASH assistance reportedly required to build resilience against the impact of a dry spell in the future, by proportion of communities:

ISETs		CDCs
0%	Boreholes/wells	0%
0%	Improve quality of water	0%
100%	Other employment	100%
0%	Improving hygiene practices	0%
0%	Other	0%

% of communities having reportedly received humanitarian assistance in the six months prior to data collection:

0% of ISETs 0% of CDCs

Of those, reported types of assistance that have been received, by proportion of communities:

Shelter	N/A	Cash assistance	N/A	WASH infrastructure	N/A
Food	N/A	Healthcare	N/A		
Drinking water	N/A	Hygiene kits	N/A	Psychosocial support	N/A
Education	N/A	Winterization	N/A		

% of communities reportedly facing barriers to receiving assistance:

100% of ISETs 33% of CDCs

Of those, three most reported barriers to receiving assistance, by proportion of communities:

1. Remote location 100%
2. Don't know 100%
3. Prior to dry spell no needs for assistance 100%

WASH Dry Spell Assessment District Overview: Giti District

Daykundi Province, Afghanistan, June 2018

Methodology

To inform humanitarian planning after the 2018 winter dry spell in Afghanistan, REACH together with the WASH Cluster conducted an assessment between 3 and 21 June 2018 across the 10 most dry spell-affected provinces.¹ In Giti, 12 KI interviews were conducted in 12 communities, including 12 CDCs and N/A ISETs.³ Findings should be considered indicative only.

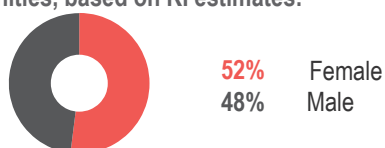


Demographic characteristics of assessed communities

Total number of households in assessed communities, estimated by KIs:

N/A households in N/A ISETs **15381** households in 12 CDCs

Average proportion of the population by gender in assessed communities, based on KI estimates:



Average proportion of the population belonging to the following groups in assessed communities, based on KI estimates:

	ISETs	CDCs
Recent IDPs	N/A	0%
Non-recent IDPs	N/A	5%
Returnee refugees	N/A	2%
Undocumented returnees	N/A	3%
Refugees (non-Afghan)	N/A	0%
Host ISETs/CDCs	N/A	89%

% of assessed communities per type, as reported by KIs:

Peri Urban	0%
Urban	0%
Rural	100%

Average proportion of the population by age group in assessed communities, based on KI estimates:

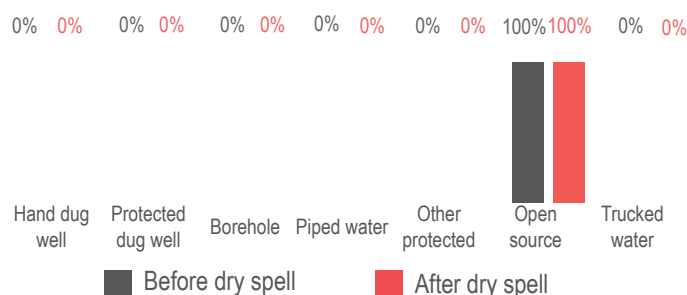
	N/A	>60 years	5%
ISETs	N/A	19-59 years	48%
	N/A	6-18 years	32%
	N/A	0-5 years	15%

Average proportion of the population in assessed communities exhibiting a physical disability which impacts their ability to function in their day-to-day lives, based on KI estimates:

ISETs	N/A
CDCs	5%

WASH

Main water source reportedly used by communities before and after the dry spell:



% of communities where a change in the main water source used before and after the dry spell was reported:

ISETs	N/A
CDCs	0%

Three most reported statements best describing water access after the dry spell, by proportion of communities:

1.	Physical access constraints	100%
2.	N/A	0%
3.	N/A	0%

In **100%** of communities, population groups have reportedly not equally reduced their average daily water consumption since the beginning of the dry spell.

Of those, % of communities where the following population groups have reportedly reduced their water consumption the most:

Men	25%
Women	75%
Boys	0%
Girls	0%

% of communities where latrine conditions and/or access to latrines have reportedly worsened as a result of the dry spell:

ISETs	N/A
CDCs	67%

¹ The 10 provinces in this assessment were prioritised through the WASH Cluster review of proportion of dry or drying water sources at the province level.

² ISETs are communities made of at least 50% of displaced people and without the legal right to occupy the land. CDCs are communities in which an elected body operates and strengthens the local governance/social development.

WASH Dry Spell Assessment District Overview: Giti District

Socio-Economic Livelihoods

% of communities where a decrease of the economic well-being was reported as a result of the dry spell:

N/A of ISETs 100% of CDCs

 Average % of community members depending on agriculture, based on KI estimates:

N/A in ISETs 86% in CDCs

% of communities with at least some members dependent on agriculture where the following impacts on community members were reported:

	ISETs	CDCs
No implications	N/A	0%
Crop quality decreased	N/A	0%
Households unable to plant crops	N/A	0%
Crops died	N/A	100%
Other	N/A	0%

 Average % of community members depending on livestock, based on KI estimates:

N/A in ISET 15% in CDC

% of communities with at least some members dependent on livestock where the following impacts on community members were reported:

	ISETs	CDCs
No implications	N/A	0%
Livestock are unwell	N/A	67%
Less egg/milk produced	N/A	33%
Livestock died	N/A	0%
Other	N/A	0%

Health

% of communities where worsened health concerns as a result of the dry spell were reported:

ISETs	N/A
CDCs	100%

Of those, % of communities where an increase in the number of people receiving treatment for mosquito-borne diseases after the dry spell was reported:





N/A in ISETs 58% in CDCs

% of communities where an increase in the number of people receiving treatment for diarrhoea after the dry spell was reported:

N/A in ISETs 100% in CDCs

In 92% of communities where worsened health concerns were reported as a result of the dry spell, population groups have reportedly not equally suffered from worsening health concerns.

Of those, % of communities where the following population groups have reportedly suffered from worsening health concerns the most:

	Men	0%
	Women	0%
	Boys	55%
	Girls	45%

Coping Strategies

% of communities where members were reportedly actively using coping strategies to deal with a lack of water:

ISETs	N/A
CDCs	100%

In those, three most reported coping strategies to deal with the lack of water:

1.	Use less than 5L/pers/day	58%
2.	Travelling more than 1 km	42%
3.	N/A	N/A

Assistance

Main emergency WASH assistance reportedly needed to cope with the dry spell, by proportion of communities:

ISETs		CDCs
N/A	Trucked water	17%
N/A	Cash assistance	0%
N/A	Semi-permanent wells	83%
N/A	Water treatment	0%
N/A	Other	0%

Main long-term WASH assistance reportedly required to build resilience against the impact of a dry spell in the future, by proportion of communities:

ISETs		CDCs
N/A	Boreholes/wells	0%
N/A	Improve quality of water	0%
N/A	Other employment	100%
N/A	Improving hygiene practices	0%
N/A	Other	0%

% of communities having reportedly received humanitarian assistance in the six months prior to data collection:

N/A of ISETs 0% of CDCs

Of those, reported types of assistance that have been received, by proportion of communities:

Shelter	N/A	Cash assistance	N/A	WASH infrastructure	N/A
Food	N/A	Healthcare	N/A	Psychosocial support	N/A
Drinking water	N/A	Hygiene kits	N/A		
Education	N/A	Winterization	N/A		

% of communities reportedly facing barriers to receiving assistance:

N/A of ISETs 100% of CDCs

Of those, three most reported barriers to receiving assistance, by proportion of communities:

1.	Remote location	100%
2.	Don't know	100%
3.	Prior to dry spell no needs for assistance	100%

WASH Dry Spell Assessment District Overview: Kajran District

Daykundi Province, Afghanistan, June 2018

Methodology

To inform humanitarian planning after the 2018 winter dry spell in Afghanistan, REACH together with the WASH Cluster conducted an assessment between 3 and 21 June 2018 across the 10 most dry spell-affected provinces.¹ In Kajran, 17 KI interviews were conducted in 17 communities, including 8 CDCs and 9 ISETs.³ Findings should be considered indicative only.

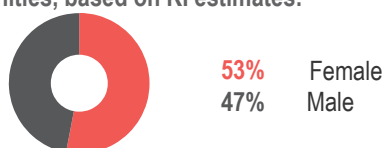


Demographic characteristics of assessed communities

Total number of households in assessed communities, estimated by KIs:

424 households in 9 ISETs **910** households in 8 CDCs

Average proportion of the population by gender in assessed communities, based on KI estimates:



Average proportion of the population belonging to the following groups in assessed communities, based on KI estimates:

	ISETs	CDCs
Recent IDPs	0%	0%
Non-recent IDPs	6%	5%
Returnee refugees	0%	0%
Undocumented returnees	3%	3%
Refugees (non-Afghan)	0%	0%
Host ISETs/CDCs	91%	92%

% of assessed communities per type, as reported by KIs:

Peri Urban	0%
Urban	0%
Rural	100%

Average proportion of the population by age group in assessed communities, based on KI estimates:

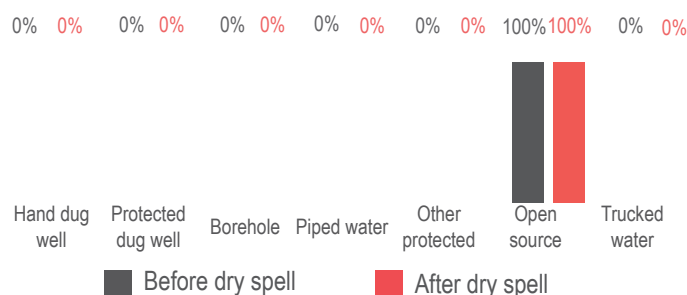
	>60 years	19-59 years	6-18 years	0-5 years
ISETs	5%	45%	37%	12%
CDCs	4%	46%	38%	12%

Average proportion of the population in assessed communities exhibiting a physical disability which impacts their ability to function in their day-to-day lives, based on KI estimates:

ISETs	1%
CDCs	1%

WASH

Main water source reportedly used by communities before and after the dry spell:



% of communities where a change in the main water source used before and after the dry spell was reported:

ISETs	0%
CDCs	0%

Three most reported statements best describing water access after the dry spell, by proportion of communities:

1.	Physical access constraints	94%
2.	Little to no problems	6%
3.	N/A	0%

In **94%** of communities, population groups have reportedly not equally reduced their average daily water consumption since the beginning of the dry spell.

Of those, % of communities where the following population groups have reportedly reduced their water consumption the most:

Men	44%
Women	56%
Boys	0%
Girls	0%

% of communities where latrine conditions and/or access to latrines have reportedly worsened as a result of the dry spell:

ISETs	100%
CDCs	88%

¹ The 10 provinces in this assessment were prioritised through the WASH Cluster review of proportion of dry or drying water sources at the province level.

² ISETs are communities made of at least 50% of displaced people and without the legal right to occupy the land. CDCs are communities in which an elected body operates and strengthens the local governance/social development.

WASH Dry Spell Assessment District Overview: Kajran District

Socio-Economic Livelihoods

% of communities where a decrease of the economic well-being was reported as a result of the dry spell:

100% of ISETs 100% of CDCs

Average % of community members depending on agriculture, based on KI estimates:

81% in ISETs 82% in CDCs

% of communities with at least some members dependent on agriculture where the following impacts on community members were reported:

	ISETs	CDCs
No implications	0%	0%
Crop quality decreased	0%	13%
Households unable to plant crops	0%	0%
Crops died	100%	88%
Other	0%	0%

Average % of community members depending on livestock, based on KI estimates:

19% in ISET 18% in CDC

% of communities with at least some members dependent on livestock where the following impacts on community members were reported:

	ISETs	CDCs
No implications	0%	0%
Livestock are unwell	22%	13%
Less egg/milk produced	78%	75%
Livestock died	0%	13%
Other	0%	0%

Health

% of communities where worsened health concerns as a result of the dry spell were reported:

ISETs 100%

CDCs 100%

Of those, % of communities where an increase in the number of people receiving treatment for mosquito-borne diseases after the dry spell was reported:

100% in ISETs 100% in CDCs

% of communities where an increase in the number of people receiving treatment for diarrhoea after the dry spell was reported:

100% in ISETs 100% in CDCs

In 100% of communities where worsened health concerns were reported as a result of the dry spell, population groups have reportedly not equally suffered from worsening health concerns.

Of those, % of communities where the following population groups have reportedly suffered from worsening health concerns the most:

Men	0%
Women	0%
Boys	53%
Girls	47%

Coping Strategies

% of communities where members were reportedly actively using coping strategies to deal with a lack of water:

ISETs 100%

CDCs 88%

In those, three most reported coping strategies to deal with the lack of water:

1. Use less than 5L/pers/day 100%
2. N/A N/A
3. N/A N/A

Assistance

Main emergency WASH assistance reportedly needed to cope with the dry spell, by proportion of communities:

ISETs		CDCs
89%	Trucked water	75%
0%	Cash assistance	0%
11%	Semi-permanent wells	25%
0%	Water treatment	0%
0%	Other	0%

Main long-term WASH assistance reportedly required to build resilience against the impact of a dry spell in the future, by proportion of communities:

ISETs		CDCs
0%	Boreholes/wells	0%
0%	Improve quality of water	0%
100%	Other employment	100%
0%	Improving hygiene practices	0%
0%	Other	0%

% of communities having reportedly received humanitarian assistance in the six months prior to data collection:

0% of ISETs 0% of CDCs

Of those, reported types of assistance that have been received, by proportion of communities:

Shelter	N/A	Cash assistance	N/A	WASH infrastructure	N/A
Food	N/A	Healthcare	N/A		
Drinking water	N/A	Hygiene kits	N/A	Psychosocial support	N/A
Education	N/A	Winterization	N/A		

% of communities reportedly facing barriers to receiving assistance:

100% of ISETs 88% of CDCs

Of those, three most reported barriers to receiving assistance, by proportion of communities:

1. Remote location 100%
2. Don't know 100%
3. Prior to dry spell no needs for assistance 100%

WASH Dry Spell Assessment District Overview: Khadir District

Daykundi Province, Afghanistan, June 2018

Methodology

To inform humanitarian planning after the 2018 winter dry spell in Afghanistan, REACH together with the WASH Cluster conducted an assessment between 3 and 21 June 2018 across the 10 most dry spell-affected provinces.¹ In Khadir, 8 KI interviews were conducted in 8 communities, including 8 CDCs and N/A ISETs.³ Findings should be considered indicative only.

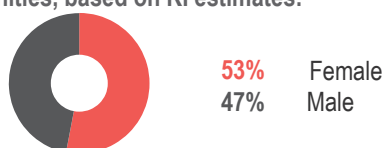


Demographic characteristics of assessed communities

Total number of households in assessed communities, estimated by KIs:

N/A households in N/A ISETs **950** households in 8 CDCs

Average proportion of the population by gender in assessed communities, based on KI estimates:



Average proportion of the population belonging to the following groups in assessed communities, based on KI estimates:

	ISETs	CDCs
Recent IDPs	N/A	0%
Non-recent IDPs	N/A	6%
Returnee refugees	N/A	1%
Undocumented returnees	N/A	4%
Refugees (non-Afghan)	N/A	0%
Host ISETs/CDCs	N/A	90%

% of assessed communities per type, as reported by KIs:

Peri Urban	0%
Urban	0%
Rural	100%

Average proportion of the population by age group in assessed communities, based on KI estimates:

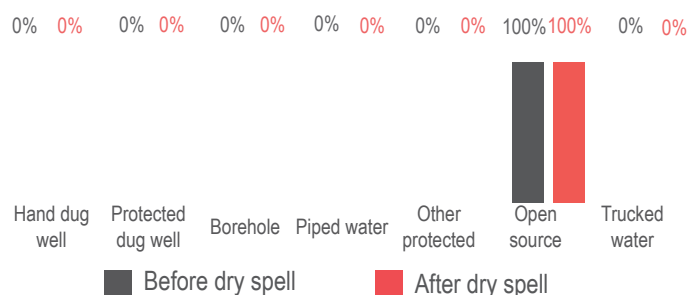
	N/A	>60 years	4%
ISETs	N/A	19-59 years	46%
	N/A	6-18 years	36%
	N/A	0-5 years	14%

Average proportion of the population in assessed communities exhibiting a physical disability which impacts their ability to function in their day-to-day lives, based on KI estimates:

ISETs	N/A
CDCs	3%

WASH

Main water source reportedly used by communities before and after the dry spell:



% of communities where a change in the main water source used before and after the dry spell was reported:

ISETs	N/A
CDCs	0%

Three most reported statements best describing water access after the dry spell, by proportion of communities:

1.	Physical access constraints	100%
2.	N/A	0%
3.	N/A	0%

In **88%** of communities, population groups have reportedly not equally reduced their average daily water consumption since the beginning of the dry spell.

Of those, % of communities where the following population groups have reportedly reduced their water consumption the most:

Men	57%
Women	43%
Boys	0%
Girls	0%

% of communities where latrine conditions and/or access to latrines have reportedly worsened as a result of the dry spell:

ISETs	N/A
CDCs	75%

¹ The 10 provinces in this assessment were prioritised through the WASH Cluster review of proportion of dry or drying water sources at the province level.

² ISETs are communities made of at least 50% of displaced people and without the legal right to occupy the land. CDCs are communities in which an elected body operates and strengthens the local governance/social development.

WASH Dry Spell Assessment District Overview: Khadir District

Socio-Economic Livelihoods

% of communities where a decrease of the economic well-being was reported as a result of the dry spell:

N/A of ISETs 100% of CDCs

 Average % of community members depending on agriculture, based on KI estimates:

N/A in ISETs 84% in CDCs

% of communities with at least some members dependent on agriculture where the following impacts on community members were reported:

	ISETs	CDCs
No implications	N/A	0%
Crop quality decreased	N/A	0%
Households unable to plant crops	N/A	0%
Crops died	N/A	100%
Other	N/A	0%

 Average % of community members depending on livestock, based on KI estimates:

N/A in ISET 16% in CDC

% of communities with at least some members dependent on livestock where the following impacts on community members were reported:

	ISETs	CDCs
No implications	N/A	0%
Livestock are unwell	N/A	63%
Less egg/milk produced	N/A	38%
Livestock died	N/A	0%
Other	N/A	0%

Health

% of communities where worsened health concerns as a result of the dry spell were reported:

ISETs	N/A
CDCs	100%

Of those, % of communities where an increase in the number of people receiving treatment for mosquito-borne diseases after the dry spell was reported:





N/A in ISETs 75% in CDCs

% of communities where an increase in the number of people receiving treatment for diarrhoea after the dry spell was reported:

N/A in ISETs 100% in CDCs

In 100% of communities where worsened health concerns were reported as a result of the dry spell, population groups have reportedly not equally suffered from worsening health concerns.

Of those, % of communities where the following population groups have reportedly suffered from worsening health concerns the most:

	Men	0%
	Women	13%
	Boys	38%
	Girls	50%

Coping Strategies

% of communities where members were reportedly actively using coping strategies to deal with a lack of water:

ISETs	N/A
CDCs	88%

In those, three most reported coping strategies to deal with the lack of water:

1. Use less than 5L/pers/day 71%
2. Travelling more than 1 km 29%
3. N/A N/A

Assistance

Main emergency WASH assistance reportedly needed to cope with the dry spell, by proportion of communities:

ISETs		CDCs
N/A	Trucked water	25%
N/A	Cash assistance	0%
N/A	Semi-permanent wells	75%
N/A	Water treatment	0%
N/A	Other	0%

Main long-term WASH assistance reportedly required to build resilience against the impact of a dry spell in the future, by proportion of communities:

ISETs		CDCs
N/A	Boreholes/wells	0%
N/A	Improve quality of water	0%
N/A	Other employment	100%
N/A	Improving hygiene practices	0%
N/A	Other	0%

% of communities having reportedly received humanitarian assistance in the six months prior to data collection:

N/A of ISETs 0% of CDCs

Of those, reported types of assistance that have been received, by proportion of communities:

Shelter	N/A	Cash assistance	N/A	WASH infrastructure	N/A
Food	N/A	Healthcare	N/A		
Drinking water	N/A	Hygiene kits	N/A	Psychosocial support	N/A
Education	N/A	Winterization	N/A		

% of communities reportedly facing barriers to receiving assistance:

N/A of ISETs 100% of CDCs

Of those, three most reported barriers to receiving assistance, by proportion of communities:

1. Remote location 100%
2. Don't know 100%
3. Prior to dry spell no needs for assistance 100%

WASH Dry Spell Assessment District Overview: Miramor District

Daykundi Province, Afghanistan, June 2018

Methodology

To inform humanitarian planning after the 2018 winter dry spell in Afghanistan, REACH together with the WASH Cluster conducted an assessment between 3 and 21 June 2018 across the 10 most dry spell-affected provinces.¹ In Miramor, 15 KI interviews were conducted in 15 communities, including 9 CDCs and 6 ISETs.³ Findings should be considered indicative only.

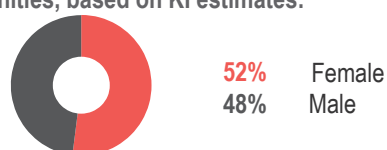


Demographic characteristics of assessed communities

Total number of households in assessed communities, estimated by KIs:

483 households in 6 ISETs **879** households in 9 CDCs

Average proportion of the population by gender in assessed communities, based on KI estimates:



Average proportion of the population belonging to the following groups in assessed communities, based on KI estimates:

	ISETs	CDCs
Recent IDPs	0%	0%
Non-recent IDPs	5%	5%
Returnee refugees	0%	0%
Undocumented returnees	3%	2%
Refugees (non-Afghan)	0%	0%
Host ISETs/CDCs	91%	93%

% of assessed communities per type, as reported by KIs:

Peri Urban	0%
Urban	0%
Rural	100%

Average proportion of the population by age group in assessed communities, based on KI estimates:

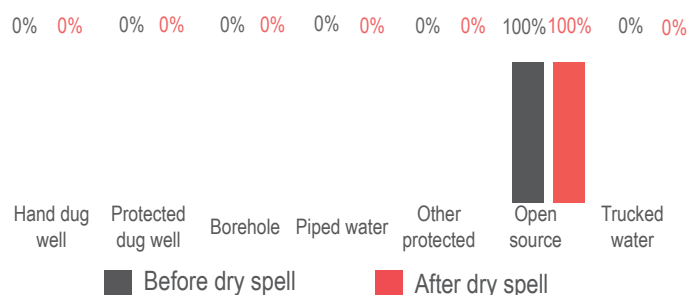
	>60 years	19-59 years	6-18 years	0-5 years
ISETs	5%	45%	36%	14%
CDCs	6%	44%	36%	14%

Average proportion of the population in assessed communities exhibiting a physical disability which impacts their ability to function in their day-to-day lives, based on KI estimates:

ISETs	2%
CDCs	3%

WASH

Main water source reportedly used by communities before and after the dry spell:



% of communities where a change in the main water source used before and after the dry spell was reported:

ISETs	0%
CDCs	0%

Three most reported statements best describing water access after the dry spell, by proportion of communities:

1.	Physical access constraints	100%
2.	N/A	0%
3.	N/A	0%

In **100%** of communities, population groups have reportedly not equally reduced their average daily water consumption since the beginning of the dry spell.

Of those, % of communities where the following population groups have reportedly reduced their water consumption the most:

Men	47%
Women	53%
Boys	0%
Girls	0%

% of communities where latrine conditions and/or access to latrines have reportedly worsened as a result of the dry spell:

ISETs	100%
CDCs	100%

¹ The 10 provinces in this assessment were prioritised through the WASH Cluster review of proportion of dry or drying water sources at the province level.

² ISETs are communities made of at least 50% of displaced people and without the legal right to occupy the land. CDCs are communities in which an elected body operates and strengthens the local governance/social development.

WASH Dry Spell Assessment District Overview: Miramor District

Socio-Economic Livelihoods

% of communities where a decrease of the economic well-being was reported as a result of the dry spell:

100% of ISETs 100% of CDCs

 Average % of community members depending on agriculture, based on KI estimates:

81% in ISETs 84% in CDCs

% of communities with at least some members dependent on agriculture where the following impacts on community members were reported:

	ISETs	CDCs
No implications	0%	0%
Crop quality decreased	17%	0%
Households unable to plant crops	0%	0%
Crops died	83%	100%
Other	0%	0%

 Average % of community members depending on livestock, based on KI estimates:

19% in ISET 16% in CDC

% of communities with at least some members dependent on livestock where the following impacts on community members were reported:

	ISETs	CDCs
No implications	0%	0%
Livestock are unwell	17%	44%
Less egg/milk produced	83%	56%
Livestock died	0%	0%
Other	0%	0%

Health

% of communities where worsened health concerns as a result of the dry spell were reported:

ISETs	100%
CDCs	100%

Of those, % of communities where an increase in the number of people receiving treatment for mosquito-borne diseases after the dry spell was reported:





100% in ISETs 100% in CDCs

% of communities where an increase in the number of people receiving treatment for diarrhoea after the dry spell was reported:

100% in ISETs 100% in CDCs

In 93% of communities where worsened health concerns were reported as a result of the dry spell, population groups have reportedly not equally suffered from worsening health concerns.

Of those, % of communities where the following population groups have reportedly suffered from worsening health concerns the most:

	Men	0%
	Women	0%
	Boys	50%
	Girls	50%

Coping Strategies

% of communities where members were reportedly actively using coping strategies to deal with a lack of water:

ISETs	83%
CDCs	100%

In those, three most reported coping strategies to deal with the lack of water:

1.	Use less than 5L/pers/day	100%
2.	N/A	N/A
3.	N/A	N/A

Assistance

Main emergency WASH assistance reportedly needed to cope with the dry spell, by proportion of communities:

	ISETs		CDCs
17%	Trucked water	56%	
0%	Cash assistance	0%	
83%	Semi-permanent wells	44%	
0%	Water treatment	0%	
0%	Other	0%	

Main long-term WASH assistance reportedly required to build resilience against the impact of a dry spell in the future, by proportion of communities:

	ISETs		CDCs
0%	Boreholes/wells	0%	
0%	Improve quality of water	22%	
100%	Other employment	78%	
0%	Improving hygiene practices	0%	
0%	Other	0%	

% of communities having reportedly received humanitarian assistance in the six months prior to data collection:

0% of ISETs 0% of CDCs

Of those, reported types of assistance that have been received, by proportion of communities:

Shelter	N/A	Cash assistance	N/A	WASH infrastructure	N/A
Food	N/A	Healthcare	N/A		
Drinking water	N/A	Hygiene kits	N/A	Psychosocial support	N/A
Education	N/A	Winterization	N/A		

% of communities reportedly facing barriers to receiving assistance:

100% of ISETs 100% of CDCs

Of those, three most reported barriers to receiving assistance, by proportion of communities:

1.	Remote location	100%
2.	Don't know	100%
3.	Prior to dry spell no needs for assistance	100%

WASH Dry Spell Assessment District Overview: Nili District

Daykundi Province, Afghanistan, June 2018

Methodology

To inform humanitarian planning after the 2018 winter dry spell in Afghanistan, REACH together with the WASH Cluster conducted an assessment between 3 and 21 June 2018 across the 10 most dry spell-affected provinces.¹ In Nili, 30 KI interviews were conducted in 30 communities, including 8 CDCs and 22 ISETs.³ Findings should be considered indicative only.

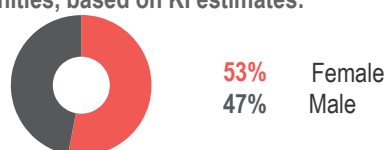


Demographic characteristics of assessed communities

Total number of households in assessed communities, estimated by KIs:

3037 households in 22 ISETs **1557** households in 8 CDCs

Average proportion of the population by gender in assessed communities, based on KI estimates:



Average proportion of the population belonging to the following groups in assessed communities, based on KI estimates:

	ISETs	CDCs
Recent IDPs	2%	0%
Non-recent IDPs	10%	4%
Returnee refugees	1%	2%
Undocumented returnees	2%	4%
Refugees (non-Afghan)	0%	0%
Host ISETs/CDCs	85%	91%

% of assessed communities per type, as reported by KIs:



Average proportion of the population by age group in assessed communities, based on KI estimates:



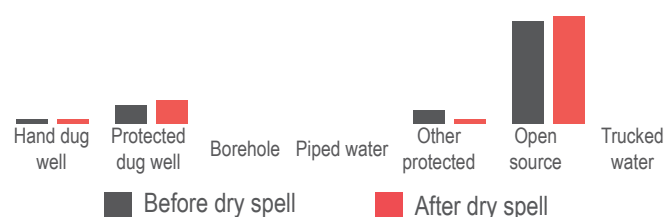
Average proportion of the population in assessed communities exhibiting a physical disability which impacts their ability to function in their day-to-day lives, based on KI estimates:



WASH

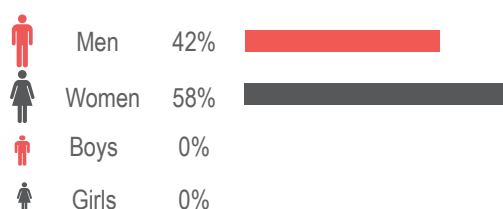
Main water source reportedly used by communities before and after the dry spell:

3% 3% 13% 17% 0% 0% 0% 0% 10% 3% 73% 77% 0% 0%



In **63%** of communities, population groups have reportedly not equally reduced their average daily water consumption since the beginning of the dry spell.

Of those, % of communities where the following population groups have reportedly reduced their water consumption the most:



% of communities where a change in the main water source used before and after the dry spell was reported:



Three most reported statements best describing water access after the dry spell, by proportion of communities:

- Physical access constraints 100%
- N/A 0%
- N/A 0%

% of communities where latrine conditions and/or access to latrines have reportedly worsened as a result of the dry spell:



¹ The 10 provinces in this assessment were prioritised through the WASH Cluster review of proportion of dry or drying water sources at the province level.

² ISETs are communities made of at least 50% of displaced people and without the legal right to occupy the land. CDCs are communities in which an elected body operates and strengthens the local governance/social development.

WASH Dry Spell Assessment District Overview: Nili District

Socio-Economic Livelihoods

% of communities where a decrease of the economic well-being was reported as a result of the dry spell:

100% of ISETs 100% of CDCs

Average % of community members depending on agriculture, based on KI estimates:

57% in ISETs 84% in CDCs

% of communities with at least some members dependent on agriculture where the following impacts on community members were reported:

	ISETs	CDCs
No implications	0%	0%
Crop quality decreased	30%	75%
Households unable to plant crops	0%	0%
Crops died	70%	25%
Other	0%	0%

Average % of community members depending on livestock, based on KI estimates:

14% in ISET 13% in CDC

% of communities with at least some members dependent on livestock where the following impacts on community members were reported:

	ISETs	CDCs
No implications	0%	0%
Livestock are unwell	24%	75%
Less egg/milk produced	71%	0%
Livestock died	5%	25%
Other	0%	0%

Health

% of communities where worsened health concerns as a result of the dry spell were reported:

ISETs 100%

CDCs 100%

Of those, % of communities where an increase in the number of people receiving treatment for mosquito-borne diseases after the dry spell was reported:

82% in ISETs 100% in CDCs

% of communities where an increase in the number of people receiving treatment for diarrhoea after the dry spell was reported:

100% in ISETs 100% in CDCs

In 70% of communities where worsened health concerns were reported as a result of the dry spell, population groups have reportedly not equally suffered from worsening health concerns.

Of those, % of communities where the following population groups have reportedly suffered from worsening health concerns the most:

Men	0%
Women	0%
Boys	76%
Girls	24%

Coping Strategies

% of communities where members were reportedly actively using coping strategies to deal with a lack of water:

ISETs	95%
CDCs	63%

In those, three most reported coping strategies to deal with the lack of water:

1. Use less than 5L/pers/day 96%
2. Use unprotected water sources 4%
3. N/A N/A

Assistance

Main emergency WASH assistance reportedly needed to cope with the dry spell, by proportion of communities:

ISETs	CDCs
41%	0%
0%	0%
59%	100%
0%	0%
0%	0%

Main long-term WASH assistance reportedly required to build resilience against the impact of a dry spell in the future, by proportion of communities:

ISETs	CDCs
41%	0%
0%	0%
59%	100%
0%	0%
0%	0%

% of communities having reportedly received humanitarian assistance in the six months prior to data collection:

36% of ISETs 75% of CDCs

Of those, reported types of assistance that have been received, by proportion of communities:

Shelter	0%	Cash assistance	29%	WASH	57%
Food	7%	Healthcare	0%	infrastructure	
Drinking water	0%	Hygiene kits	0%	Psychosocial	0%
Education	0%	Winterization	14%	support	

% of communities reportedly facing barriers to receiving assistance:

41% of ISETs 13% of CDCs

Of those, three most reported barriers to receiving assistance, by proportion of communities:

1. Remote location 100%
2. Don't know 100%
3. Prior to dry spell no needs for assistance 100%

WASH Dry Spell Assessment District Overview: Sang e Takht District

Daykundi Province, Afghanistan, June 2018

Methodology

To inform humanitarian planning after the 2018 winter dry spell in Afghanistan, REACH together with the WASH Cluster conducted an assessment between 3 and 21 June 2018 across the 10 most dry spell-affected provinces.¹ In Sang e Takht, 10 KI interviews were conducted in 10 communities, including 8 CDCs and 2 ISETs.³ Findings should be considered indicative only.

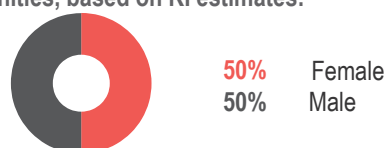


Demographic characteristics of assessed communities

Total number of households in assessed communities, estimated by KIs:

85 households in 2 ISETs **1799** households in 8 CDCs

Average proportion of the population by gender in assessed communities, based on KI estimates:



Average proportion of the population belonging to the following groups in assessed communities, based on KI estimates:

	ISETs	CDCs
Recent IDPs	0%	0%
Non-recent IDPs	61%	5%
Returnee refugees	0%	0%
Undocumented returnees	1%	2%
Refugees (non-Afghan)	0%	0%
Host ISETs/CDCs	37%	93%

% of assessed communities per type, as reported by KIs:

Peri Urban	0%
Urban	0%
Rural	100%

Average proportion of the population by age group in assessed communities, based on KI estimates:

	>60 years	19-59 years	6-18 years	0-5 years
ISETs	4%	49%	39%	8%
CDCs	5%	45%	35%	14%

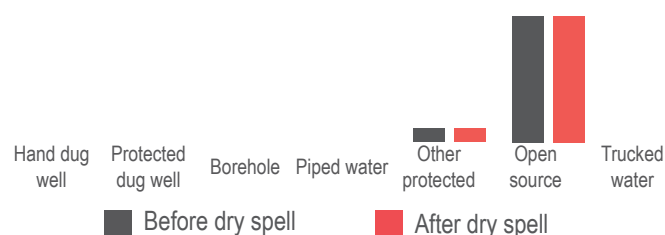
Average proportion of the population in assessed communities exhibiting a physical disability which impacts their ability to function in their day-to-day lives, based on KI estimates:

ISETs	0%
CDCs	5%

WASH

Main water source reportedly used by communities before and after the dry spell:

0% 0% 0% 0% 0% 0% 0% 0% 10% 10% 90% 90% 0% 0%



% of communities where a change in the main water source used before and after the dry spell was reported:

ISETs	0%
CDCs	0%

Three most reported statements best describing water access after the dry spell, by proportion of communities:

1.	Physical access constraints	100%
2.	N/A	0%
3.	N/A	0%

In **90%** of communities, population groups have reportedly not equally reduced their average daily water consumption since the beginning of the dry spell.

Of those, % of communities where the following population groups have reportedly reduced their water consumption the most:

Men	33%
Women	67%
Boys	0%
Girls	0%

% of communities where latrine conditions and/or access to latrines have reportedly worsened as a result of the dry spell:

ISETs	50%
CDCs	100%

¹ The 10 provinces in this assessment were prioritised through the WASH Cluster review of proportion of dry or drying water sources at the province level.

² ISETs are communities made of at least 50% of displaced people and without the legal right to occupy the land. CDCs are communities in which an elected body operates and strengthens the local governance/social development.

WASH Dry Spell Assessment District Overview: Sang e Takht District

Socio-Economic Livelihoods

% of communities where a decrease of the economic well-being was reported as a result of the dry spell:

100% of ISETs 100% of CDCs

Average % of community members depending on agriculture, based on KI estimates:

39% in ISETs 83% in CDCs

% of communities with at least some members dependent on agriculture where the following impacts on community members were reported:

	ISETs	CDCs
No implications	0%	0%
Crop quality decreased	50%	13%
Households unable to plant crops	0%	0%
Crops died	50%	88%
Other	0%	0%

Average % of community members depending on livestock, based on KI estimates:

55% in ISET 17% in CDC

% of communities with at least some members dependent on livestock where the following impacts on community members were reported:

	ISETs	CDCs
No implications	0%	0%
Livestock are unwell	100%	50%
Less egg/milk produced	0%	50%
Livestock died	0%	0%
Other	0%	0%

Health

% of communities where worsened health concerns as a result of the dry spell were reported:

ISETs 100%

CDCs 88%

Of those, % of communities where an increase in the number of people receiving treatment for mosquito-borne diseases after the dry spell was reported:

50% in ISETs 100% in CDCs

% of communities where an increase in the number of people receiving treatment for diarrhoea after the dry spell was reported:

100% in ISETs 100% in CDCs

In 89% of communities where worsened health concerns were reported as a result of the dry spell, population groups have reportedly not equally suffered from worsening health concerns.

Of those, % of communities where the following population groups have reportedly suffered from worsening health concerns the most:

Men	0%
Women	0%
Boys	75%
Girls	25%

Coping Strategies

% of communities where members were reportedly actively using coping strategies to deal with a lack of water:

ISETs 100%

CDCs 100%

In those, three most reported coping strategies to deal with the lack of water:

1. Use less than 5L/pers/day 100%
2. N/A N/A
3. N/A N/A

Assistance

Main emergency WASH assistance reportedly needed to cope with the dry spell, by proportion of communities:

ISETs	CDCs
0%	Trucked water 50%
0%	Cash assistance 0%
100%	Semi-permanent wells 50%
0%	Water treatment 0%
0%	Other 0%

Main long-term WASH assistance reportedly required to build resilience against the impact of a dry spell in the future, by proportion of communities:

ISETs	CDCs
50%	Boreholes/wells 0%
0%	Improve quality of water 0%
50%	Other employment 100%
0%	Improving hygiene practices 0%
0%	Other 0%

% of communities having reportedly received humanitarian assistance in the six months prior to data collection:

0% of ISETs 0% of CDCs

Of those, reported types of assistance that have been received, by proportion of communities:

Shelter	N/A	Cash assistance	N/A	WASH	N/A
Food	N/A	Healthcare	N/A	infrastructure	N/A
Drinking water	N/A	Hygiene kits	N/A	Psychosocial	N/A
Education	N/A	Winterization	N/A	support	N/A

% of communities reportedly facing barriers to receiving assistance:

50% of ISETs 100% of CDCs

Of those, three most reported barriers to receiving assistance, by proportion of communities:

1. Remote location 100%
2. Don't know 100%
3. Prior to dry spell no needs for assistance 100%

WASH Dry Spell Assessment District Overview: Sharestan District

Daykundi Province, Afghanistan, June 2018

Methodology

To inform humanitarian planning after the 2018 winter dry spell in Afghanistan, REACH together with the WASH Cluster conducted an assessment between 3 and 21 June 2018 across the 10 most dry spell-affected provinces.¹ In Sharestan, 37 KI interviews were conducted in 37 communities, including 12 CDCs and 25 ISETs.³ Findings should be considered indicative only.

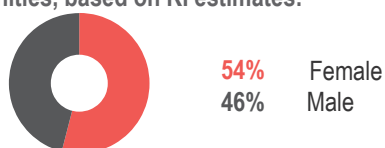


Demographic characteristics of assessed communities

Total number of households in assessed communities, estimated by KIs:

2282 households in 25 ISETs **4460** households in 12 CDCs

Average proportion of the population by gender in assessed communities, based on KI estimates:



Average proportion of the population belonging to the following groups in assessed communities, based on KI estimates:

	ISETs	CDCs
Recent IDPs	0%	0%
Non-recent IDPs	8%	5%
Returnee refugees	3%	2%
Undocumented returnees	8%	4%
Refugees (non-Afghan)	0%	0%
Host ISETs/CDCs	80%	89%

% of assessed communities per type, as reported by KIs:



Average proportion of the population by age group in assessed communities, based on KI estimates:



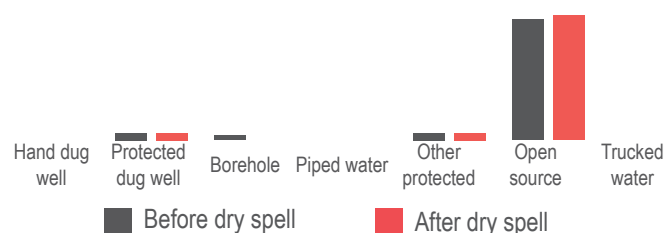
Average proportion of the population in assessed communities exhibiting a physical disability which impacts their ability to function in their day-to-day lives, based on KI estimates:



WASH

Main water source reportedly used by communities before and after the dry spell:

0% 0% 5% 5% 3% 0% 0% 0% 5% 5% 86% 89% 0% 0%



% of communities where a change in the main water source used before and after the dry spell was reported:

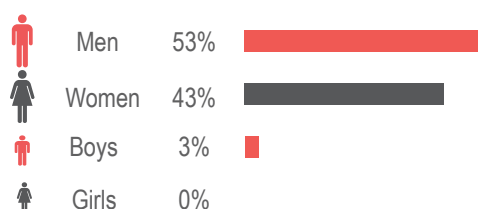


Three most reported statements best describing water access after the dry spell, by proportion of communities:

- Physical access constraints: 97%
- Little to no problems: 3%
- N/A: 0%

In **81%** of communities, population groups have reportedly not equally reduced their average daily water consumption since the beginning of the dry spell.

Of those, % of communities where the following population groups have reportedly reduced their water consumption the most:



% of communities where latrine conditions and/or access to latrines have reportedly worsened as a result of the dry spell:



¹ The 10 provinces in this assessment were prioritised through the WASH Cluster review of proportion of dry or drying water sources at the province level.

² ISETs are communities made of at least 50% of displaced people and without the legal right to occupy the land. CDCs are communities in which an elected body operates and strengthens the local governance/social development.

WASH Dry Spell Assessment District Overview: Sharestan District

Socio-Economic Livelihoods

% of communities where a decrease of the economic well-being was reported as a result of the dry spell:

100% of ISETs 100% of CDCs

Average % of community members depending on agriculture, based on KI estimates:

78% in ISETs 80% in CDCs

% of communities with at least some members dependent on agriculture where the following impacts on community members were reported:

	ISETs	CDCs
No implications	0%	0%
Crop quality decreased	12%	67%
Households unable to plant crops	0%	0%
Crops died	88%	33%
Other	0%	0%

Average % of community members depending on livestock, based on KI estimates:

13% in ISET 22% in CDC

% of communities with at least some members dependent on livestock where the following impacts on community members were reported:

	ISETs	CDCs
No implications	0%	0%
Livestock are unwell	24%	50%
Less egg/milk produced	72%	50%
Livestock died	4%	0%
Other	0%	0%

Health

% of communities where worsened health concerns as a result of the dry spell were reported:

ISETs 100%
CDCs 92%

Of those, % of communities where an increase in the number of people receiving treatment for mosquito-borne diseases after the dry spell was reported:

96% in ISETs 64% in CDCs

% of communities where an increase in the number of people receiving treatment for diarrhoea after the dry spell was reported:

100% in ISETs 83% in CDCs

In 81% of communities where worsened health concerns were reported as a result of the dry spell, population groups have reportedly not equally suffered from worsening health concerns.

Of those, % of communities where the following population groups have reportedly suffered from worsening health concerns the most:

Men	0%
Women	0%
Boys	45%
Girls	55%

Coping Strategies

% of communities where members were reportedly actively using coping strategies to deal with a lack of water:

ISETs 96%
CDCs 50%

In those, three most reported coping strategies to deal with the lack of water:

1. Use less than 5L/pers/day 97%
2. Travelling more than 1 km 3%
3. N/A N/A

Assistance

Main emergency WASH assistance reportedly needed to cope with the dry spell, by proportion of communities:

ISETs		CDCs
56%	Trucked water	75%
0%	Cash assistance	0%
44%	Semi-permanent wells	25%
0%	Water treatment	0%
0%	Other	0%

Main long-term WASH assistance reportedly required to build resilience against the impact of a dry spell in the future, by proportion of communities:

ISETs		CDCs
20%	Boreholes/wells	0%
0%	Improve quality of water	0%
76%	Other employment	92%
4%	Improving hygiene practices	8%
0%	Other	0%

% of communities having reportedly received humanitarian assistance in the six months prior to data collection:

0% of ISETs 0% of CDCs

Of those, reported types of assistance that have been received, by proportion of communities:

Shelter	N/A	Cash assistance	N/A	WASH infrastructure	N/A
Food	N/A	Healthcare	N/A		
Drinking water	N/A	Hygiene kits	N/A	Psychosocial support	N/A
Education	N/A	Winterization	N/A		

% of communities reportedly facing barriers to receiving assistance:

72% of ISETs 100% of CDCs

Of those, three most reported barriers to receiving assistance, by proportion of communities:

1. Remote location 100%
2. Don't know 100%
3. Prior to dry spell no needs for assistance 100%

WASH Dry Spell Assessment Province Overview: Farah Province

Afghanistan, June 2018

Methodology

To inform humanitarian planning after the 2018 winter dry spell in Afghanistan, REACH together with the WASH Cluster conducted an assessment between 3 and 21 June 2018 across the 10 most dry spell-affected provinces.¹ In Farah, 119 KI interviews were conducted in 119 communities, including 78 CDCs and 41 ISETs.³ Findings should be considered indicative only.

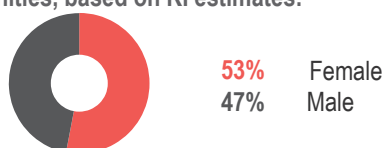


Demographic characteristics of assessed communities

Total number of households in assessed communities, estimated by KIs:

10580 households in 41 ISETs **14293** households in 78 CDCs

Average proportion of the population by gender in assessed communities, based on KI estimates:



Average proportion of the population belonging to the following groups in assessed communities, based on KI estimates:

	ISETs	CDCs
Recent IDPs	17%	11%
Non-recent IDPs	44%	19%
Returnee refugees	9%	4%
Undocumented returnees	7%	7%
Refugees (non-Afghan)	0%	0%
Host ISETs/CDCs	23%	59%

% of assessed communities per type, as reported by KIs:



Average proportion of the population by age group in assessed communities, based on KI estimates:



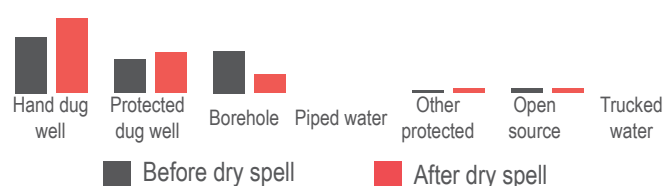
Average proportion of the population in assessed communities exhibiting a physical disability which impacts their ability to function in their day-to-day lives, based on KI estimates:



WASH

Main water source reportedly used by communities before and after the dry spell:

40% 53% 24% 29% 30% 13% 0% 0% 2% 3% 3% 3% 0% 0%



% of communities where a change in the main water source used before and after the dry spell was reported:

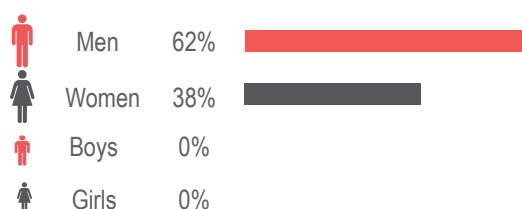


Three most reported statements best describing water access after the dry spell, by proportion of communities:

- Affordability problem 43%
- Physical access constraints 43%
- Little to no problems 11%

In **39%** of communities, population groups have reportedly not equally reduced their average daily water consumption since the beginning of the dry spell.

Of those, % of communities where the following population groups have reportedly reduced their water consumption the most:



% of communities where latrine conditions and/or access to latrines have reportedly worsened as a result of the dry spell:



¹ The 10 provinces in this assessment were prioritised through the WASH Cluster review of proportion of dry or drying water sources at the province level.

² ISETs are communities made of at least 50% of displaced people and without the legal right to occupy the land. CDCs are communities in which an elected body operates and strengthens the local governance/social development.

WASH Dry Spell Assessment Province Overview: Farah Province

Socio-Economic Livelihoods

% of communities where a decrease of the economic well-being was reported as a result of the dry spell:

100% of ISETs 95% of CDCs

Average % of community members depending on agriculture, based on KI estimates:

26% in ISETs 28% in CDCs

% of communities with at least some members dependent on agriculture where the following impacts on community members were reported:

	ISETs	CDCs
No implications	0%	2%
Crop quality decreased	76%	53%
Households unable to plant crops	21%	20%
Crops died	3%	25%
Other	0%	0%

Average % of community members depending on livestock, based on KI estimates:

11% in ISET 13% in CDC

% of communities with at least some members dependent on livestock where the following impacts on community members were reported:

	ISETs	CDCs
No implications	0%	0%
Livestock are unwell	72%	69%
Less egg/milk produced	16%	2%
Livestock died	13%	29%
Other	0%	0%

Health

% of communities where worsened health concerns as a result of the dry spell were reported:

ISETs	98%
CDCs	77%

Of those, % of communities where an increase in the number of people receiving treatment for mosquito-borne diseases after the dry spell was reported:

80% in ISETs 95% in CDCs

% of communities where an increase in the number of people receiving treatment for diarrhoea after the dry spell was reported:

83% in ISETs 64% in CDCs

In 19% of communities where worsened health concerns were reported as a result of the dry spell, population groups have reportedly not equally suffered from worsening health concerns.

Of those, % of communities where the following population groups have reportedly suffered from worsening health concerns the most:

Men	37%
Women	58%
Boys	5%
Girls	0%

Coping Strategies

% of communities where members were reportedly actively using coping strategies to deal with a lack of water:

ISETs	34%
CDCs	3%

In those, three most reported coping strategies to deal with the lack of water:

1. Use less than 5L/pers/day 81%
2. Travelling more than 1 km 3%

Assistance

Main emergency WASH assistance reportedly needed to cope with the dry spell, by proportion of communities:

ISETs		CDCs
17%	Trucked water	28%
0%	Cash assistance	0%
80%	Semi-permanent wells	72%
2%	Water treatment	0%
0%	Other	0%

Main long-term WASH assistance reportedly required to build resilience against the impact of a dry spell in the future, by proportion of communities:

ISETs		CDCs
56%	Boreholes/wells	54%
34%	Improve quality of water	21%
0%	Other employment	12%
0%	Improving hygiene practices	0%
10%	Other	14%

% of communities having reportedly received humanitarian assistance in the six months prior to data collection:

22% of ISETs 33% of CDCs

Of those, reported types of assistance that have been received, by proportion of communities:

Shelter	0%	Cash assistance	3%	WASH infrastructure	3%
Food	29%	Healthcare	0%	Psychosocial support	0%
Drinking water	91%	Hygiene kits	0%		
Education	0%	Winterization	0%		

% of communities reportedly facing barriers to receiving assistance:

27% of ISETs 23% of CDCs

Of those, three most reported barriers to receiving assistance, by proportion of communities:

1. Prior to dry spell no needs for assistance 100%
2. N/A N/A
3. N/A N/A

WASH Dry Spell Assessment District Overview: Anardara District

Farah Province, Afghanistan, June 2018

Methodology

To inform humanitarian planning after the 2018 winter dry spell in Afghanistan, REACH together with the WASH Cluster conducted an assessment between 3 and 21 June 2018 across the 10 most dry spell-affected provinces.¹ In Anardara, 9 KI interviews were conducted in 9 communities, including 9 CDCs and N/A ISETs.³ Findings should be considered indicative only.

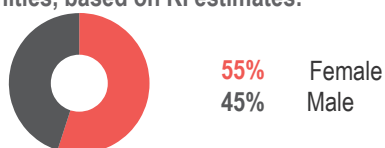


Demographic characteristics of assessed communities

Total number of households in assessed communities, estimated by KIs:

N/A households in N/A ISETs **1080** households in 9 CDCs

Average proportion of the population by gender in assessed communities, based on KI estimates:



Average proportion of the population belonging to the following groups in assessed communities, based on KI estimates:

	ISETs	CDCs
Recent IDPs	N/A	4%
Non-recent IDPs	N/A	6%
Returnee refugees	N/A	4%
Undocumented returnees	N/A	2%
Refugees (non-Afghan)	N/A	0%
Host ISETs/CDCs	N/A	84%

% of assessed communities per type, as reported by KIs:

Peri Urban	0%
Urban	0%
Rural	100%

Average proportion of the population by age group in assessed communities, based on KI estimates:

	N/A	>60 years	18%
ISETs	N/A	19-59 years	37%
	N/A	6-18 years	35%
	N/A	0-5 years	10%

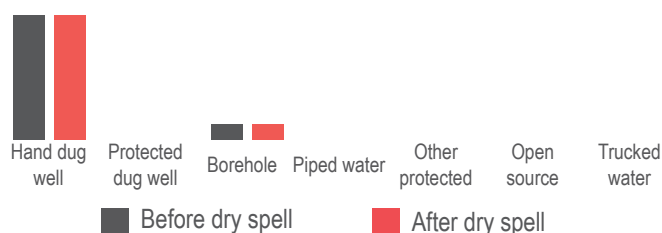
Average proportion of the population in assessed communities exhibiting a physical disability which impacts their ability to function in their day-to-day lives, based on KI estimates:

ISETs	N/A
CDCs	6%

WASH

Main water source reportedly used by communities before and after the dry spell:

89% 89% 0% 0% 11% 11% 0% 0% 0% 0% 0% 0% 0% 0%



% of communities where a change in the main water source used before and after the dry spell was reported:

ISETs	N/A
CDCs	0%

Three most reported statements best describing water access after the dry spell, by proportion of communities:

1. Little to no problems 89%
2. Affordability problem 11%
3. N/A 0%

In **100%** of communities, population groups have reportedly not equally reduced their average daily water consumption since the beginning of the dry spell.

Of those, % of communities where the following population groups have reportedly reduced their water consumption the most:

Men	78%
Women	22%
Boys	0%
Girls	0%

% of communities where latrine conditions and/or access to latrines have reportedly worsened as a result of the dry spell:

ISETs	N/A
CDCs	0%

¹ The 10 provinces in this assessment were prioritised through the WASH Cluster review of proportion of dry or drying water sources at the province level.

² ISETs are communities made of at least 50% of displaced people and without the legal right to occupy the land. CDCs are communities in which an elected body operates and strengthens the local governance/social development.

WASH Dry Spell Assessment District Overview: Anardara District

Socio-Economic Livelihoods

% of communities where a decrease of the economic well-being was reported as a result of the dry spell:

N/A of ISETs 100% of CDCs

 Average % of community members depending on agriculture, based on KI estimates:

N/A in ISETs 32% in CDCs

% of communities with at least some members dependent on agriculture where the following impacts on community members were reported:

	ISETs	CDCs
No implications	N/A	0%
Crop quality decreased	N/A	100%
Households unable to plant crops	N/A	0%
Crops died	N/A	0%
Other	N/A	0%

 Average % of community members depending on livestock, based on KI estimates:

N/A in ISET 16% in CDC

% of communities with at least some members dependent on livestock where the following impacts on community members were reported:

	ISETs	CDCs
No implications	N/A	0%
Livestock are unwell	N/A	100%
Less egg/milk produced	N/A	0%
Livestock died	N/A	0%
Other	N/A	0%

Health

% of communities where worsened health concerns as a result of the dry spell were reported:

ISETs	N/A
CDCs	0%

Of those, % of communities where an increase in the number of people receiving treatment for mosquito-borne diseases after the dry spell was reported:





N/A in ISETs N/A in CDCs

% of communities where an increase in the number of people receiving treatment for diarrhoea after the dry spell was reported:

N/A in ISETs 22% in CDCs

In N/A of communities where worsened health concerns were reported as a result of the dry spell, population groups have reportedly not equally suffered from worsening health concerns.

Of those, % of communities where the following population groups have reportedly suffered from worsening health concerns the most:

	Men	N/A
	Women	N/A
	Boys	N/A
	Girls	N/A

Coping Strategies

% of communities where members were reportedly actively using coping strategies to deal with a lack of water:



ISETs	N/A
CDCs	0%

In those, three most reported coping strategies to deal with the lack of water:



1.	N/A	N/A
2.	N/A	N/A
3.	N/A	N/A

Assistance

Main emergency WASH assistance reportedly needed to cope with the dry spell, by proportion of communities:

ISETs		CDCs
N/A	Trucked water	89% 
N/A	Cash assistance	0%
N/A	Semi-permanent wells	11% 
N/A	Water treatment	0%
N/A	Other	0%

Main long-term WASH assistance reportedly required to build resilience against the impact of a dry spell in the future, by proportion of communities:

ISETs		CDCs
N/A	Boreholes/wells	67% 
N/A	Improve quality of water	33% 
N/A	Other employment	0%
N/A	Improving hygiene practices	0%
N/A	Other	0%

% of communities having reportedly received humanitarian assistance in the six months prior to data collection:

N/A of ISETs 0% of CDCs

Of those, reported types of assistance that have been received, by proportion of communities:

Shelter	N/A	Cash assistance	N/A	WASH infrastructure	N/A
Food	N/A	Healthcare	N/A		
Drinking water	N/A	Hygiene kits	N/A	Psychosocial support	N/A
Education	N/A	Winterization	N/A		

% of communities reportedly facing barriers to receiving assistance:

N/A of ISETs 0% of CDCs

Of those, three most reported barriers to receiving assistance, by proportion of communities:

1.	N/A	N/A
2.	N/A	N/A
3.	N/A	N/A

WASH Dry Spell Assessment District Overview: Balabuluk District

Farah Province, Afghanistan, June 2018

Methodology

To inform humanitarian planning after the 2018 winter dry spell in Afghanistan, REACH together with the WASH Cluster conducted an assessment between 3 and 21 June 2018 across the 10 most dry spell-affected provinces.¹ In Balabuluk, 3 KI interviews were conducted in 3 communities, including 3 CDCs and N/A ISETs.³ Findings should be considered indicative only.

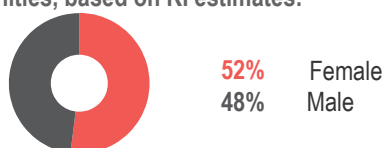


Demographic characteristics of assessed communities

Total number of households in assessed communities, estimated by KIs:

N/A households in N/A ISETs **910** households in 3 CDCs

Average proportion of the population by gender in assessed communities, based on KI estimates:



Average proportion of the population belonging to the following groups in assessed communities, based on KI estimates:

	ISETs	CDCs
Recent IDPs	N/A	3%
Non-recent IDPs	N/A	5%
Returnee refugees	N/A	0%
Undocumented returnees	N/A	0%
Refugees (non-Afghan)	N/A	0%
Host ISETs/CDCs	N/A	92%

% of assessed communities per type, as reported by KIs:

Peri Urban	0%
Urban	0%
Rural	100%

Average proportion of the population by age group in assessed communities, based on KI estimates:

	N/A	>60 years	15%
ISETs	N/A	19-59 years	50%
	N/A	6-18 years	23%
	N/A	0-5 years	12%

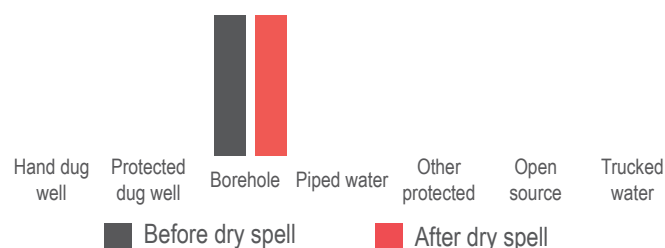
Average proportion of the population in assessed communities exhibiting a physical disability which impacts their ability to function in their day-to-day lives, based on KI estimates:

ISETs	N/A
CDCs	7%

WASH

Main water source reportedly used by communities before and after the dry spell:

0% 0% 0% 0% 100% 100% 0% 0% 0% 0% 0% 0% 0% 0%



% of communities where a change in the main water source used before and after the dry spell was reported:

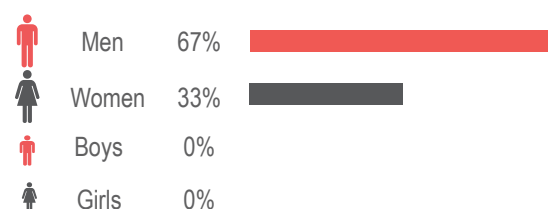
ISETs	N/A
CDCs	0%

Three most reported statements best describing water access after the dry spell, by proportion of communities:

- Affordability problem 67%
- Physical access constraints 33%
- N/A 0%

In **100%** of communities, population groups have reportedly not equally reduced their average daily water consumption since the beginning of the dry spell.

Of those, % of communities where the following population groups have reportedly reduced their water consumption the most:



% of communities where latrine conditions and/or access to latrines have reportedly worsened as a result of the dry spell:

ISETs	N/A
CDCs	0%

¹ The 10 provinces in this assessment were prioritised through the WASH Cluster review of proportion of dry or drying water sources at the province level.

² ISETs are communities made of at least 50% of displaced people and without the legal right to occupy the land. CDCs are communities in which an elected body operates and strengthens the local governance/social development.

WASH Dry Spell Assessment District Overview: Balabuluk District

Socio-Economic Livelihoods

% of communities where a decrease of the economic well-being was reported as a result of the dry spell:

N/A of ISETs 100% of CDCs

 Average % of community members depending on agriculture, based on KI estimates:

N/A in ISETs 39% in CDCs

% of communities with at least some members dependent on agriculture where the following impacts on community members were reported:

	ISETs	CDCs
No implications	N/A	0%
Crop quality decreased	N/A	100%
Households unable to plant crops	N/A	0%
Crops died	N/A	0%
Other	N/A	0%

 Average % of community members depending on livestock, based on KI estimates:

N/A in ISET 27% in CDC

% of communities with at least some members dependent on livestock where the following impacts on community members were reported:

	ISETs	CDCs
No implications	N/A	0%
Livestock are unwell	N/A	100%
Less egg/milk produced	N/A	0%
Livestock died	N/A	0%
Other	N/A	0%

Health

% of communities where worsened health concerns as a result of the dry spell were reported:

ISETs	N/A
CDCs	100%

Of those, % of communities where an increase in the number of people receiving treatment for mosquito-borne diseases after the dry spell was reported:





N/A in ISETs 100% in CDCs

% of communities where an increase in the number of people receiving treatment for diarrhoea after the dry spell was reported:

N/A in ISETs 33% in CDCs

In 67% of communities where worsened health concerns were reported as a result of the dry spell, population groups have reportedly not equally suffered from worsening health concerns.

Of those, % of communities where the following population groups have reportedly suffered from worsening health concerns the most:

	Men	50%	<div></div>
	Women	50%	<div></div>
	Boys	0%	
	Girls	0%	

Coping Strategies

% of communities where members were reportedly actively using coping strategies to deal with a lack of water:

ISETs	N/A
CDCs	0%

In those, three most reported coping strategies to deal with the lack of water:

1.	N/A	N/A
2.	N/A	N/A
3.	N/A	N/A

Assistance

Main emergency WASH assistance reportedly needed to cope with the dry spell, by proportion of communities:

ISETs		CDCs
N/A	Trucked water	67% <div></div>
N/A	Cash assistance	0%
N/A	Semi-permanent wells	33% <div></div>
N/A	Water treatment	0%
N/A	Other	0%

Main long-term WASH assistance reportedly required to build resilience against the impact of a dry spell in the future, by proportion of communities:

ISETs		CDCs
N/A	Boreholes/wells	33% <div></div>
N/A	Improve quality of water	67% <div></div>
N/A	Other employment	0%
N/A	Improving hygiene practices	0%
N/A	Other	0%

% of communities having reportedly received humanitarian assistance in the six months prior to data collection:

N/A of ISETs 0% of CDCs

Of those, reported types of assistance that have been received, by proportion of communities:

Shelter	N/A	Cash assistance	N/A	WASH infrastructure	N/A
Food	N/A	Healthcare	N/A		
Drinking water	N/A	Hygiene kits	N/A	Psychosocial support	N/A
Education	N/A	Winterization	N/A		

% of communities reportedly facing barriers to receiving assistance:

N/A of ISETs 0% of CDCs

Of those, three most reported barriers to receiving assistance, by proportion of communities:

1.	N/A	N/A
2.	N/A	N/A
3.	N/A	N/A

WASH Dry Spell Assessment District Overview: Farah District

Farah Province, Afghanistan, June 2018

Methodology

To inform humanitarian planning after the 2018 winter dry spell in Afghanistan, REACH together with the WASH Cluster conducted an assessment between 3 and 21 June 2018 across the 10 most dry spell-affected provinces.¹ In Farah, 100 KI interviews were conducted in 100 communities, including 59 CDCs and 41 ISETs.³ Findings should be considered indicative only.

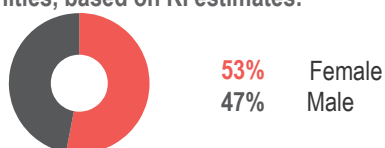


Demographic characteristics of assessed communities

Total number of households in assessed communities, estimated by KIs:

10580 households in 41 ISETs **11703** households in 59 CDCs

Average proportion of the population by gender in assessed communities, based on KI estimates:



Average proportion of the population belonging to the following groups in assessed communities, based on KI estimates:

	ISETs	CDCs
Recent IDPs	17%	13%
Non-recent IDPs	44%	22%
Returnee refugees	9%	4%
Undocumented returnees	7%	8%
Refugees (non-Afghan)	0%	0%
Host ISETs/CDCs	23%	53%

% of assessed communities per type, as reported by KIs:

Peri Urban	55%
Urban	23%
Rural	22%

Average proportion of the population by age group in assessed communities, based on KI estimates:

	>60 years	19-59 years	6-18 years	0-5 years
ISETs	12%	48%	33%	7%
CDCs	17%	41%	32%	11%

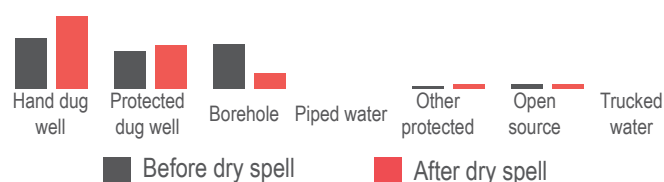
Average proportion of the population in assessed communities exhibiting a physical disability which impacts their ability to function in their day-to-day lives, based on KI estimates:

ISETs	5%
CDCs	6%

WASH

Main water source reportedly used by communities before and after the dry spell:

36% 52% 27% 31% 32% 11% 0% 0% 2% 3% 3% 3% 0% 0%



% of communities where a change in the main water source used before and after the dry spell was reported:

ISETs	41%
CDCs	24%

Three most reported statements best describing water access after the dry spell, by proportion of communities:

- Affordability problem 48%
- Physical access constraints 44%
- Little to no problems 5%

In **35%** of communities, population groups have reportedly not equally reduced their average daily water consumption since the beginning of the dry spell.

Of those, % of communities where the following population groups have reportedly reduced their water consumption the most:

Men	57%
Women	43%
Boys	0%
Girls	0%

% of communities where latrine conditions and/or access to latrines have reportedly worsened as a result of the dry spell:

ISETs	46%
CDCs	15%

¹ The 10 provinces in this assessment were prioritised through the WASH Cluster review of proportion of dry or drying water sources at the province level.

² ISETs are communities made of at least 50% of displaced people and without the legal right to occupy the land. CDCs are communities in which an elected body operates and strengthens the local governance/social development.

WASH Dry Spell Assessment District Overview: Farah District

Socio-Economic Livelihoods

% of communities where a decrease of the economic well-being was reported as a result of the dry spell:

100% of ISETs 93% of CDCs

Average % of community members depending on agriculture, based on KI estimates:

26% in ISETs 25% in CDCs

% of communities with at least some members dependent on agriculture where the following impacts on community members were reported:

	ISETs	CDCs
No implications	0%	3%
Crop quality decreased	76%	48%
Households unable to plant crops	21%	28%
Crops died	3%	23%
Other	0%	0%

Average % of community members depending on livestock, based on KI estimates:

11% in ISET 12% in CDC

% of communities with at least some members dependent on livestock where the following impacts on community members were reported:

	ISETs	CDCs
No implications	0%	0%
Livestock are unwell	72%	72%
Less egg/milk produced	16%	3%
Livestock died	13%	25%
Other	0%	0%

Health

% of communities where worsened health concerns as a result of the dry spell were reported:

ISETs	98%
CDCs	85%

Of those, % of communities where an increase in the number of people receiving treatment for mosquito-borne diseases after the dry spell was reported:

80% in ISETs 94% in CDCs

% of communities where an increase in the number of people receiving treatment for diarrhoea after the dry spell was reported:

83% in ISETs 68% in CDCs

In 19% of communities where worsened health concerns were reported as a result of the dry spell, population groups have reportedly not equally suffered from worsening health concerns.

Of those, % of communities where the following population groups have reportedly suffered from worsening health concerns the most:

Men	35%
Women	59%
Boys	6%
Girls	0%

Coping Strategies

% of communities where members were reportedly actively using coping strategies to deal with a lack of water:

ISETs	34%
CDCs	3%

In those, three most reported coping strategies to deal with the lack of water:

1. Use less than 5L/pers/day 81%
2. Travelling more than 1 km 19%

Assistance

Main emergency WASH assistance reportedly needed to cope with the dry spell, by proportion of communities:

ISETs		CDCs
17%	Trucked water	20%
0%	Cash assistance	0%
80%	Semi-permanent wells	80%
2%	Water treatment	0%
0%	Other	0%

Main long-term WASH assistance reportedly required to build resilience against the impact of a dry spell in the future, by proportion of communities:

ISETs		CDCs
56%	Boreholes/wells	59%
34%	Improve quality of water	19%
0%	Other employment	8%
0%	Improving hygiene practices	0%
10%	Other	14%

% of communities having reportedly received humanitarian assistance in the six months prior to data collection:

22% of ISETs 44% of CDCs

Of those, reported types of assistance that have been received, by proportion of communities:

Shelter	0%	Cash assistance	0%	WASH infrastructure	3%
Food	29%	Healthcare	0%	Psychosocial support	0%
Drinking water	91%	Hygiene kits	0%		
Education	0%	Winterization	0%		

% of communities reportedly facing barriers to receiving assistance:

27% of ISETs 25% of CDCs

Of those, three most reported barriers to receiving assistance, by proportion of communities:

1. Prior to dry spell no needs for assistance 100%
2. N/A N/A
3. N/A N/A

WASH Dry Spell Assessment District Overview: Pushtrod District

Farah Province, Afghanistan, June 2018

Methodology

To inform humanitarian planning after the 2018 winter dry spell in Afghanistan, REACH together with the WASH Cluster conducted an assessment between 3 and 21 June 2018 across the 10 most dry spell-affected provinces.¹ In Pushtrod, 7 KI interviews were conducted in 7 communities, including 7 CDCs and N/A ISETs.³ Findings should be considered indicative only.

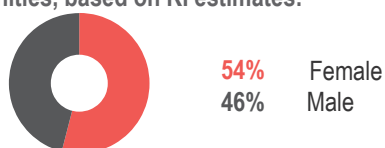


Demographic characteristics of assessed communities

Total number of households in assessed communities, estimated by KIs:

N/A households in N/A ISETs **600** households in 7 CDCs

Average proportion of the population by gender in assessed communities, based on KI estimates:



Average proportion of the population belonging to the following groups in assessed communities, based on KI estimates:

	ISETs	CDCs
Recent IDPs	N/A	7%
Non-recent IDPs	N/A	12%
Returnee refugees	N/A	1%
Undocumented returnees	N/A	3%
Refugees (non-Afghan)	N/A	0%
Host ISETs/CDCs	N/A	78%

% of assessed communities per type, as reported by KIs:

Peri Urban	14%
Urban	0%
Rural	86%

Average proportion of the population by age group in assessed communities, based on KI estimates:

	N/A	>60 years	14%
ISETs	N/A	19-59 years	43%
	N/A	6-18 years	29%
	N/A	0-5 years	14%

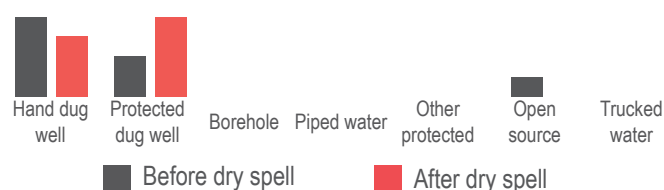
Average proportion of the population in assessed communities exhibiting a physical disability which impacts their ability to function in their day-to-day lives, based on KI estimates:

ISETs	N/A
CDCs	6%

WASH

Main water source reportedly used by communities before and after the dry spell:

57% 43% 29% 57% 0% 0% 0% 0% 0% 0% 14% 0% 0% 0%



% of communities where a change in the main water source used before and after the dry spell was reported:

ISETs	N/A
CDCs	29%

Three most reported statements best describing water access after the dry spell, by proportion of communities:

- Physical access constraints 86%
- Intermittent access problems 14%
- N/A 0%

In 0 of communities, population groups have reportedly not equally reduced their average daily water consumption since the beginning of the dry spell.

Of those, % of communities where the following population groups have reportedly reduced their water consumption the most:

Men	N/A
Women	N/A
Boys	N/A
Girls	N/A

% of communities where latrine conditions and/or access to latrines have reportedly worsened as a result of the dry spell:

ISETs	N/A
CDCs	43%

¹ The 10 provinces in this assessment were prioritised through the WASH Cluster review of proportion of dry or drying water sources at the province level.

² ISETs are communities made of at least 50% of displaced people and without the legal right to occupy the land. CDCs are communities in which an elected body operates and strengthens the local governance/social development.

WASH Dry Spell Assessment District Overview: Pushtrod District

Socio-Economic Livelihoods

% of communities where a decrease of the economic well-being was reported as a result of the dry spell:

N/A of ISETs 100 of CDCs

 Average % of community members depending on agriculture, based on KI estimates:

N/A in ISETs 68% in CDCs

% of communities with at least some members dependent on agriculture where the following impacts on community members were reported:

	ISETs	CDCs
No implications	N/A	0
Crop quality decreased	N/A	0
Households unable to plant crops	N/A	14
Crops died	N/A	86
Other	N/A	0

 Average % of community members depending on livestock, based on KI estimates:

N/A in ISET 15% in CDC

% of communities with at least some members dependent on livestock where the following impacts on community members were reported:

	ISETs	CDCs
No implications	N/A	0
Livestock are unwell	N/A	0
Less egg/milk produced	N/A	0
Livestock died	N/A	100
Other	N/A	0

Health

% of communities where worsened health concerns as a result of the dry spell were reported:

ISETs	N/A
CDCs	100

Of those, % of communities where an increase in the number of people receiving treatment for mosquito-borne diseases after the dry spell was reported:





N/A in ISETs 100 in CDCs

% of communities where an increase in the number of people receiving treatment for diarrhoea after the dry spell was reported:

N/A in ISETs 100 in CDCs

In 0 of communities where worsened health concerns were reported as a result of the dry spell, population groups have reportedly not equally suffered from worsening health concerns.

Of those, % of communities where the following population groups have reportedly suffered from worsening health concerns the most:

	Men	N/A
	Women	N/A
	Boys	N/A
	Girls	N/A

Coping Strategies

% of communities where members were reportedly actively using coping strategies to deal with a lack of water:

ISETs	N/A
CDCs	0

In those, three most reported coping strategies to deal with the lack of water:

1.	N/A	N/A
2.	N/A	N/A
3.	N/A	N/A

Assistance

Main emergency WASH assistance reportedly needed to cope with the dry spell, by proportion of communities:

ISETs		CDCs
N/A	Trucked water	0
N/A	Cash assistance	0
N/A	Semi-permanent wells	100
N/A	Water treatment	0
N/A	Other	0

Main long-term WASH assistance reportedly required to build resilience against the impact of a dry spell in the future, by proportion of communities:

ISETs		CDCs
N/A	Boreholes/wells	0
N/A	Improve quality of water	0
N/A	Other employment	57
N/A	Improving hygiene practices	0
N/A	Other	43

% of communities having reportedly received humanitarian assistance in the six months prior to data collection:

N/A of ISETs 0 of CDCs

Of those, reported types of assistance that have been received, by proportion of communities:

Shelter	N/A	Cash assistance	N/A	WASH infrastructure	N/A
Food	N/A	Healthcare	N/A		
Drinking water	N/A	Hygiene kits	N/A	Psychosocial support	N/A
Education	N/A	Winterization	N/A		

% of communities reportedly facing barriers to receiving assistance:

N/A of ISETs 43 of CDCs

Of those, three most reported barriers to receiving assistance, by proportion of communities:

1.	Prior to dry spell no needs for assistance	100
2.	N/A	N/A
3.	N/A	N/A

WASH Dry Spell Assessment Province Overview: Faryab Province

Afghanistan, June 2018

Methodology

To inform humanitarian planning after the 2018 winter dry spell in Afghanistan, REACH together with the WASH Cluster conducted an assessment between 3 and 21 June 2018 across the 10 most dry spell-affected provinces.¹ In Faryab, 108 KI interviews were conducted in 108 communities, including 68 CDCs and 40 ISETs.³ Findings should be considered indicative only.

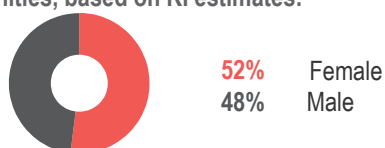


Demographic characteristics of assessed communities

Total number of households in assessed communities, estimated by KIs:

9180 households in 40 ISETs **21598** households in 68 CDCs

Average proportion of the population by gender in assessed communities, based on KI estimates:



Average proportion of the population belonging to the following groups in assessed communities, based on KI estimates:

	ISETs	CDCs
Recent IDPs	10%	3%
Non-recent IDPs	33%	3%
Returnee refugees	2%	0%
Undocumented returnees	1%	2%
Refugees (non-Afghan)	0%	0%
Host ISETs/CDCs	54%	93%

% of assessed communities per type, as reported by KIs:



Average proportion of the population by age group in assessed communities, based on KI estimates:



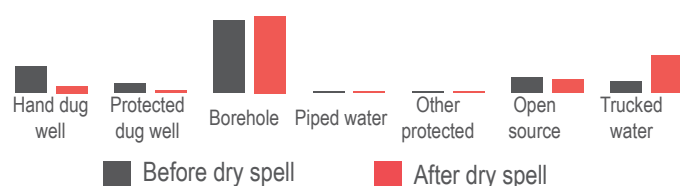
Average proportion of the population in assessed communities exhibiting a physical disability which impacts their ability to function in their day-to-day lives, based on KI estimates:



WASH

Main water source reportedly used by communities before and after the dry spell:

19% 5% 7% 2% 52% 55% 1% 1% 1% 1% 11% 10% 8% 27%



% of communities where a change in the main water source used before and after the dry spell was reported:



Three most reported statements best describing water access after the dry spell, by proportion of communities:

- Physical access constraints 95%
- Intermittent access problems 3%
- Little to no problems 1%

In **30%** of communities, population groups have reportedly not equally reduced their average daily water consumption since the beginning of the dry spell.

Of those, % of communities where the following population groups have reportedly reduced their water consumption the most:



% of communities where latrine conditions and/or access to latrines have reportedly worsened as a result of the dry spell:



¹ The 10 provinces in this assessment were prioritised through the WASH Cluster review of proportion of dry or drying water sources at the province level.

² ISETs are communities made of at least 50% of displaced people and without the legal right to occupy the land. CDCs are communities in which an elected body operates and strengthens the local governance/social development.

WASH Dry Spell Assessment Province Overview: Faryab Province

Socio-Economic Livelihoods

% of communities where a decrease of the economic well-being was reported as a result of the dry spell:

100% of ISETs 100% of CDCs

Average % of community members depending on agriculture, based on KI estimates:

54% in ISETs 66% in CDCs

% of communities with at least some members dependent on agriculture where the following impacts on community members were reported:

	ISETs	CDCs
No implications	0%	0%
Crop quality decreased	0%	0%
Households unable to plant crops	40%	100%
Crops died	60%	0%
Other	0%	0%

Average % of community members depending on livestock, based on KI estimates:

30% in ISET 30% in CDC

% of communities with at least some members dependent on livestock where the following impacts on community members were reported:

	ISETs	CDCs
No implications	0%	0%
Livestock are unwell	20%	41%
Less egg/milk produced	30%	59%
Livestock died	50%	0%
Other	0%	0%

Health

% of communities where worsened health concerns as a result of the dry spell were reported:

ISETs 60%

CDCs 94%

Of those, % of communities where an increase in the number of people receiving treatment for mosquito-borne diseases after the dry spell was reported:

54% in ISETs 64% in CDCs

% of communities where an increase in the number of people receiving treatment for diarrhoea after the dry spell was reported:

85% in ISETs 60% in CDCs

In 34% of communities where worsened health concerns were reported as a result of the dry spell, population groups have reportedly not equally suffered from worsening health concerns.

Of those, % of communities where the following population groups have reportedly suffered from worsening health concerns the most:

Men	0%
Women	0%
Boys	93%
Girls	7%

Coping Strategies

% of communities where members were reportedly actively using coping strategies to deal with a lack of water:

ISETs 100%

CDCs 99%

In those, three most reported coping strategies to deal with the lack of water:

1. Travelling more than 1 km 94%
2. Buying water from private vendor 89%

Assistance

Main emergency WASH assistance reportedly needed to cope with the dry spell, by proportion of communities:

ISETs		CDCs
33%	Trucked water	57%
10%	Cash assistance	22%
58%	Semi-permanent wells	21%
0%	Water treatment	0%
0%	Other	0%

Main long-term WASH assistance reportedly required to build resilience against the impact of a dry spell in the future, by proportion of communities:

ISETs		CDCs
78%	Boreholes/wells	99%
3%	Improve quality of water	1%
20%	Other employment	0%
0%	Improving hygiene practices	0%
0%	Other	0%

% of communities having reportedly received humanitarian assistance in the six months prior to data collection:

0% of ISETs 0% of CDCs

Of those, reported types of assistance that have been received, by proportion of communities:

Shelter	N/A	Cash assistance	N/A	WASH infrastructure	N/A
Food	N/A	Healthcare	N/A	Psychosocial support	N/A
Drinking water	N/A	Hygiene kits	N/A		
Education	N/A	Winterization	N/A		

% of communities reportedly facing barriers to receiving assistance:

0% of ISETs 0% of CDCs

Of those, three most reported barriers to receiving assistance, by proportion of communities:

1. N/A N/A
2. N/A N/A
3. N/A N/A

WASH Dry Spell Assessment District Overview: Almar District

Faryab Province, Afghanistan, June 2018

Methodology

To inform humanitarian planning after the 2018 winter dry spell in Afghanistan, REACH together with the WASH Cluster conducted an assessment between 3 and 21 June 2018 across the 10 most dry spell-affected provinces.¹ In Almar, 10 KI interviews were conducted in 10 communities, including 10 CDCs and N/A ISETs.³ Findings should be considered indicative only.

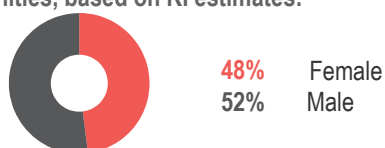


Demographic characteristics of assessed communities

Total number of households in assessed communities, estimated by KIs:

N/A households in N/A ISETs **3800** households in 10 CDCs

Average proportion of the population by gender in assessed communities, based on KI estimates:



Average proportion of the population belonging to the following groups in assessed communities, based on KI estimates:

	ISETs	CDCs
Recent IDPs	N/A	4%
Non-recent IDPs	N/A	5%
Returnee refugees	N/A	0%
Undocumented returnees	N/A	0%
Refugees (non-Afghan)	N/A	0%
Host ISETs/CDCs	N/A	92%

% of assessed communities per type, as reported by KIs:

Peri Urban	0%
Urban	0%
Rural	100%

Average proportion of the population by age group in assessed communities, based on KI estimates:

	N/A	>60 years	23%
ISETs	N/A	19-59 years	37%
	N/A	6-18 years	29%
	N/A	0-5 years	11%

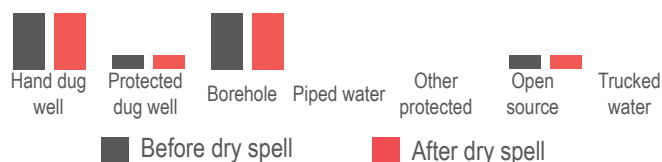
Average proportion of the population in assessed communities exhibiting a physical disability which impacts their ability to function in their day-to-day lives, based on KI estimates:

ISETs	N/A
CDCs	2%

WASH

Main water source reportedly used by communities before and after the dry spell:

40% 40% 10% 10% 40% 40% 0% 0% 0% 0% 10% 10% 0% 0%



% of communities where a change in the main water source used before and after the dry spell was reported:

ISETs	N/A
CDCs	0%

Three most reported statements best describing water access after the dry spell, by proportion of communities:

1.	Physical access constraints	100%
2.	N/A	0%
3.	N/A	0%

In **0%** of communities, population groups have reportedly not equally reduced their average daily water consumption since the beginning of the dry spell.

Of those, % of communities where the following population groups have reportedly reduced their water consumption the most:

Men	N/A
Women	N/A
Boys	N/A
Girls	N/A

% of communities where latrine conditions and/or access to latrines have reportedly worsened as a result of the dry spell:

ISETs	N/A
CDCs	40%

¹ The 10 provinces in this assessment were prioritised through the WASH Cluster review of proportion of dry or drying water sources at the province level.

² ISETs are communities made of at least 50% of displaced people and without the legal right to occupy the land. CDCs are communities in which an elected body operates and strengthens the local governance/social development.

WASH Dry Spell Assessment District Overview: Almar District

Socio-Economic Livelihoods

% of communities where a decrease of the economic well-being was reported as a result of the dry spell:

N/A of ISETs 100% of CDCs

 Average % of community members depending on agriculture, based on KI estimates:

N/A in ISETs 74% in CDCs

% of communities with at least some members dependent on agriculture where the following impacts on community members were reported:

	ISETs	CDCs
No implications	N/A	0%
Crop quality decreased	N/A	0%
Households unable to plant crops	N/A	100%
Crops died	N/A	0%
Other	N/A	0%

 Average % of community members depending on livestock, based on KI estimates:

N/A in ISET 26% in CDC

% of communities with at least some members dependent on livestock where the following impacts on community members were reported:

	ISETs	CDCs
No implications	N/A	0%
Livestock are unwell	N/A	0%
Less egg/milk produced	N/A	100%
Livestock died	N/A	0%
Other	N/A	0%

Health

% of communities where worsened health concerns as a result of the dry spell were reported:

ISETs	N/A
CDCs	70%

Of those, % of communities where an increase in the number of people receiving treatment for mosquito-borne diseases after the dry spell was reported:

N/A in ISETs 100% in CDCs

% of communities where an increase in the number of people receiving treatment for diarrhoea after the dry spell was reported:

N/A in ISETs 90% in CDCs

In 14% of communities where worsened health concerns were reported as a result of the dry spell, population groups have reportedly not equally suffered from worsening health concerns.

Of those, % of communities where the following population groups have reportedly suffered from worsening health concerns the most:

	Men	0%
	Women	0%
	Boys	0%
	Girls	100%

Coping Strategies

% of communities where members were reportedly actively using coping strategies to deal with a lack of water:

ISETs	N/A
CDCs	100%

In those, three most reported coping strategies to deal with the lack of water:

1. Travelling more than 1 km 100%
2. Buying water from private vendor 100%

Assistance

Main emergency WASH assistance reportedly needed to cope with the dry spell, by proportion of communities:

ISETs		CDCs
N/A	Trucked water	100%
N/A	Cash assistance	0%
N/A	Semi-permanent wells	0%
N/A	Water treatment	0%
N/A	Other	0%

Main long-term WASH assistance reportedly required to build resilience against the impact of a dry spell in the future, by proportion of communities:

ISETs		CDCs
N/A	Boreholes/wells	100%
N/A	Improve quality of water	0%
N/A	Other employment	0%
N/A	Improving hygiene practices	0%
N/A	Other	0%

% of communities having reportedly received humanitarian assistance in the six months prior to data collection:

N/A of ISETs 0% of CDCs

Of those, reported types of assistance that have been received, by proportion of communities:

Shelter	N/A	Cash assistance	N/A	WASH infrastructure	N/A
Food	N/A	Healthcare	N/A	Psychosocial support	N/A
Drinking water	N/A	Hygiene kits	N/A		
Education	N/A	Winterization	N/A		

% of communities reportedly facing barriers to receiving assistance:

N/A of ISETs 0% of CDCs

Of those, three most reported barriers to receiving assistance, by proportion of communities:

1. N/A N/A
2. N/A N/A
3. N/A N/A

WASH Dry Spell Assessment District Overview: Andkhoy District

Faryab Province, Afghanistan, June 2018

Methodology

To inform humanitarian planning after the 2018 winter dry spell in Afghanistan, REACH together with the WASH Cluster conducted an assessment between 3 and 21 June 2018 across the 10 most dry spell-affected provinces.¹ In Andkhoy, 10 KI interviews were conducted in 10 communities, including 10 CDCs and N/A ISETs.³ Findings should be considered indicative only.

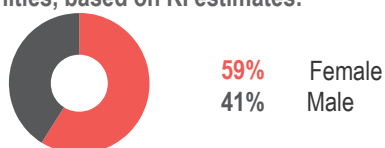


Demographic characteristics of assessed communities

Total number of households in assessed communities, estimated by KIs:

N/A households in N/A ISETs **2122** households in 10 CDCs

Average proportion of the population by gender in assessed communities, based on KI estimates:



Average proportion of the population belonging to the following groups in assessed communities, based on KI estimates:

	ISETs	CDCs
Recent IDPs	N/A	3%
Non-recent IDPs	N/A	2%
Returnee refugees	N/A	0%
Undocumented returnees	N/A	5%
Refugees (non-Afghan)	N/A	0%
Host ISETs/CDCs	N/A	90%

% of assessed communities per type, as reported by KIs:

Peri Urban	0%
Urban	0%
Rural	100%

Average proportion of the population by age group in assessed communities, based on KI estimates:

	N/A	>60 years	18%
ISETs	N/A	19-59 years	43%
	N/A	6-18 years	27%
	N/A	0-5 years	12%

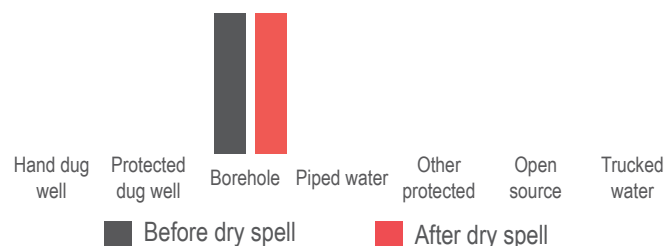
Average proportion of the population in assessed communities exhibiting a physical disability which impacts their ability to function in their day-to-day lives, based on KI estimates:

ISETs	N/A
CDCs	2%

WASH

Main water source reportedly used by communities before and after the dry spell:

0% 0% 0% 0% 100% 100% 0% 0% 0% 0% 0% 0% 0% 0%



% of communities where a change in the main water source used before and after the dry spell was reported:

ISETs	N/A
CDCs	0%

Three most reported statements best describing water access after the dry spell, by proportion of communities:

1.	Physical access constraints	100%
2.	N/A	0%
3.	N/A	0%

In **100%** of communities, population groups have reportedly not equally reduced their average daily water consumption since the beginning of the dry spell.

Of those, % of communities where the following population groups have reportedly reduced their water consumption the most:

Men	0%
Women	100%
Boys	0%
Girls	0%

% of communities where latrine conditions and/or access to latrines have reportedly worsened as a result of the dry spell:

ISETs	N/A
CDCs	10%

¹ The 10 provinces in this assessment were prioritised through the WASH Cluster review of proportion of dry or drying water sources at the province level.

² ISETs are communities made of at least 50% of displaced people and without the legal right to occupy the land. CDCs are communities in which an elected body operates and strengthens the local governance/social development.

WASH Dry Spell Assessment District Overview: Andkhoy District

Socio-Economic Livelihoods

% of communities where a decrease of the economic well-being was reported as a result of the dry spell:

N/A of ISETs 100% of CDCs

 Average % of community members depending on agriculture, based on KI estimates:

N/A in ISETs 52% in CDCs

% of communities with at least some members dependent on agriculture where the following impacts on community members were reported:

	ISETs	CDCs
No implications	N/A	0%
Crop quality decreased	N/A	0%
Households unable to plant crops	N/A	100%
Crops died	N/A	0%
Other	N/A	0%

 Average % of community members depending on livestock, based on KI estimates:

N/A in ISET 19% in CDC

% of communities with at least some members dependent on livestock where the following impacts on community members were reported:

	ISETs	CDCs
No implications	N/A	0%
Livestock are unwell	N/A	100%
Less egg/milk produced	N/A	0%
Livestock died	N/A	0%
Other	N/A	0%

Health

% of communities where worsened health concerns as a result of the dry spell were reported:

ISETs	N/A
CDCs	90%

Of those, % of communities where an increase in the number of people receiving treatment for mosquito-borne diseases after the dry spell was reported:

N/A in ISETs 11% in CDCs

% of communities where an increase in the number of people receiving treatment for diarrhoea after the dry spell was reported:

N/A in ISETs 0% in CDCs

In 100% of communities where worsened health concerns were reported as a result of the dry spell, population groups have reportedly not equally suffered from worsening health concerns.

Of those, % of communities where the following population groups have reportedly suffered from worsening health concerns the most:

	Men	0%
	Women	0%
	Boys	100%
	Girls	0%

Coping Strategies

% of communities where members were reportedly actively using coping strategies to deal with a lack of water:

ISETs	N/A
CDCs	90%

In those, three most reported coping strategies to deal with the lack of water:

1. Travelling more than 1 km 100%
2. Taking children out of school more than 4 days/week to collect water 100%

Assistance

Main emergency WASH assistance reportedly needed to cope with the dry spell, by proportion of communities:

ISETs		CDCs
N/A	Trucked water	70%
N/A	Cash assistance	30%
N/A	Semi-permanent wells	0%
N/A	Water treatment	0%
N/A	Other	0%

Main long-term WASH assistance reportedly required to build resilience against the impact of a dry spell in the future, by proportion of communities:

ISETs		CDCs
N/A	Boreholes/wells	100%
N/A	Improve quality of water	0%
N/A	Other employment	0%
N/A	Improving hygiene practices	0%
N/A	Other	0%

% of communities having reportedly received humanitarian assistance in the six months prior to data collection:

N/A of ISETs 0% of CDCs

Of those, reported types of assistance that have been received, by proportion of communities:

Shelter	N/A	Cash assistance	N/A	WASH infrastructure	N/A
Food	N/A	Healthcare	N/A	Psychosocial support	N/A
Drinking water	N/A	Hygiene kits	N/A		
Education	N/A	Winterization	N/A		

% of communities reportedly facing barriers to receiving assistance:

N/A of ISETs 0% of CDCs

Of those, three most reported barriers to receiving assistance, by proportion of communities:

1. N/A N/A
2. N/A N/A
3. N/A N/A

WASH Dry Spell Assessment District Overview: Dawlatabad District

Faryab Province, Afghanistan, June 2018

Methodology

To inform humanitarian planning after the 2018 winter dry spell in Afghanistan, REACH together with the WASH Cluster conducted an assessment between 3 and 21 June 2018 across the 10 most dry spell-affected provinces.¹ In Dawlatabad, 10 KI interviews were conducted in 10 communities, including 10 CDCs and N/A ISETs.³ Findings should be considered indicative only.

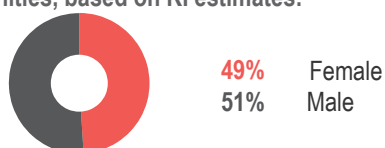


Demographic characteristics of assessed communities

Total number of households in assessed communities, estimated by KIs:

N/A households in N/A ISETs **2934** households in 10 CDCs

Average proportion of the population by gender in assessed communities, based on KI estimates:



Average proportion of the population belonging to the following groups in assessed communities, based on KI estimates:

	ISETs	CDCs
Recent IDPs	N/A	1%
Non-recent IDPs	N/A	1%
Returnee refugees	N/A	0%
Undocumented returnees	N/A	0%
Refugees (non-Afghan)	N/A	0%
Host ISETs/CDCs	N/A	98%

% of assessed communities per type, as reported by KIs:

Peri Urban	0%
Urban	0%
Rural	100%

Average proportion of the population by age group in assessed communities, based on KI estimates:

	N/A	>60 years	25%
ISETs	N/A	19-59 years	35%
	N/A	6-18 years	25%
	N/A	0-5 years	15%

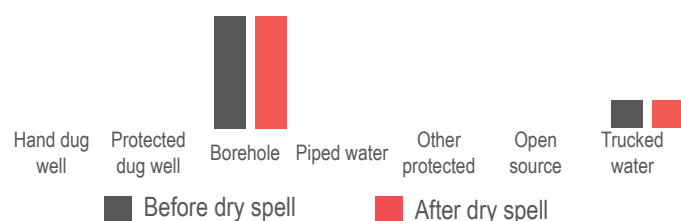
Average proportion of the population in assessed communities exhibiting a physical disability which impacts their ability to function in their day-to-day lives, based on KI estimates:

ISETs	N/A
CDCs	1%

WASH

Main water source reportedly used by communities before and after the dry spell:

0% 0% 0% 0% 80% 80% 0% 0% 0% 0% 0% 0% 20% 20%



% of communities where a change in the main water source used before and after the dry spell was reported:

ISETs	N/A
CDCs	0%

Three most reported statements best describing water access after the dry spell, by proportion of communities:

1.	Physical access constraints	100%
2.	N/A	0%
3.	N/A	0%

In **0%** of communities, population groups have reportedly not equally reduced their average daily water consumption since the beginning of the dry spell.

Of those, % of communities where the following population groups have reportedly reduced their water consumption the most:

Men	N/A
Women	N/A
Boys	N/A
Girls	N/A

% of communities where latrine conditions and/or access to latrines have reportedly worsened as a result of the dry spell:

ISETs	N/A
CDCs	50%

¹ The 10 provinces in this assessment were prioritised through the WASH Cluster review of proportion of dry or drying water sources at the province level.

² ISETs are communities made of at least 50% of displaced people and without the legal right to occupy the land. CDCs are communities in which an elected body operates and strengthens the local governance/social development.

WASH Dry Spell Assessment District Overview: Dawlatabad District

Socio-Economic Livelihoods

% of communities where a decrease of the economic well-being was reported as a result of the dry spell:

N/A of ISETs 100% of CDCs

 Average % of community members depending on agriculture, based on KI estimates:

N/A in ISETs 59% in CDCs

% of communities with at least some members dependent on agriculture where the following impacts on community members were reported:

	ISETs	CDCs
No implications	N/A	0%
Crop quality decreased	N/A	0%
Households unable to plant crops	N/A	100%
Crops died	N/A	0%
Other	N/A	0%

 Average % of community members depending on livestock, based on KI estimates:

N/A in ISET 41% in CDC

% of communities with at least some members dependent on livestock where the following impacts on community members were reported:

	ISETs	CDCs
No implications	N/A	0%
Livestock are unwell	N/A	0%
Less egg/milk produced	N/A	100%
Livestock died	N/A	0%
Other	N/A	0%

Health

% of communities where worsened health concerns as a result of the dry spell were reported:

ISETs	N/A
CDCs	100%

Of those, % of communities where an increase in the number of people receiving treatment for mosquito-borne diseases after the dry spell was reported:





N/A in ISETs 100% in CDCs

% of communities where an increase in the number of people receiving treatment for diarrhoea after the dry spell was reported:

N/A in ISETs 100% in CDCs

In 0% of communities where worsened health concerns were reported as a result of the dry spell, population groups have reportedly not equally suffered from worsening health concerns.

Of those, % of communities where the following population groups have reportedly suffered from worsening health concerns the most:

	Men	N/A
	Women	N/A
	Boys	N/A
	Girls	N/A

Coping Strategies

% of communities where members were reportedly actively using coping strategies to deal with a lack of water:

ISETs	N/A
CDCs	100%

In those, three most reported coping strategies to deal with the lack of water:

1. Travelling more than 1 km 100%
2. Moved to another location to seek water 100%

Assistance

Main emergency WASH assistance reportedly needed to cope with the dry spell, by proportion of communities:

ISETs		CDCs
N/A	Trucked water	10%
N/A	Cash assistance	0%
N/A	Semi-permanent wells	90%
N/A	Water treatment	0%
N/A	Other	0%

Main long-term WASH assistance reportedly required to build resilience against the impact of a dry spell in the future, by proportion of communities:

ISETs		CDCs
N/A	Boreholes/wells	100%
N/A	Improve quality of water	0%
N/A	Other employment	0%
N/A	Improving hygiene practices	0%
N/A	Other	0%

% of communities having reportedly received humanitarian assistance in the six months prior to data collection:

N/A of ISETs 0% of CDCs

Of those, reported types of assistance that have been received, by proportion of communities:

Shelter	N/A	Cash assistance	N/A	WASH infrastructure	N/A
Food	N/A	Healthcare	N/A	Psychosocial support	N/A
Drinking water	N/A	Hygiene kits	N/A		
Education	N/A	Winterization	N/A		

% of communities reportedly facing barriers to receiving assistance:

N/A of ISETs 0% of CDCs

Of those, three most reported barriers to receiving assistance, by proportion of communities:

1. N/A N/A
2. N/A N/A
3. N/A N/A

WASH Dry Spell Assessment District Overview: Khani Char Bagh District

Faryab Province, Afghanistan, June 2018

Methodology

To inform humanitarian planning after the 2018 winter dry spell in Afghanistan, REACH together with the WASH Cluster conducted an assessment between 3 and 21 June 2018 across the 10 most dry spell-affected provinces.¹ In Khani Char Bagh, 10 KI interviews were conducted in 10 communities, including 10 CDCs and N/A ISETs.³ Findings should be considered indicative only.

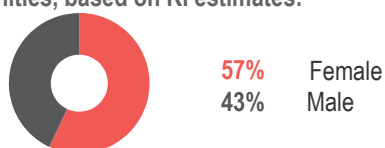


Demographic characteristics of assessed communities

Total number of households in assessed communities, estimated by KIs:

N/A households in N/A ISETs **2924** households in 10 CDCs

Average proportion of the population by gender in assessed communities, based on KI estimates:



Average proportion of the population belonging to the following groups in assessed communities, based on KI estimates:

	ISETs	CDCs
Recent IDPs	N/A	2%
Non-recent IDPs	N/A	3%
Returnee refugees	N/A	0%
Undocumented returnees	N/A	5%
Refugees (non-Afghan)	N/A	0%
Host ISETs/CDCs	N/A	90%

% of assessed communities per type, as reported by KIs:

Peri Urban	0%
Urban	0%
Rural	100%

Average proportion of the population by age group in assessed communities, based on KI estimates:

	N/A	>60 years	16%
ISETs	N/A	19-59 years	43%
	N/A	6-18 years	28%
	N/A	0-5 years	12%

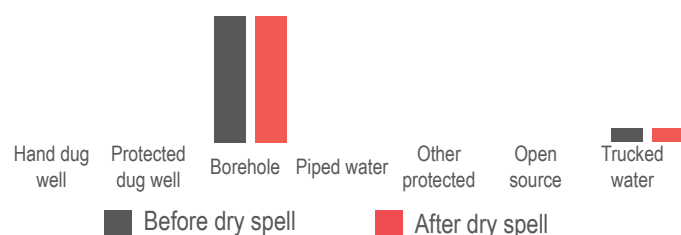
Average proportion of the population in assessed communities exhibiting a physical disability which impacts their ability to function in their day-to-day lives, based on KI estimates:

ISETs	N/A
CDCs	2%

WASH

Main water source reportedly used by communities before and after the dry spell:

0% 0% 0% 0% 90% 90% 0% 0% 0% 0% 0% 0% 10% 10%



% of communities where a change in the main water source used before and after the dry spell was reported:

ISETs	N/A
CDCs	0%

Three most reported statements best describing water access after the dry spell, by proportion of communities:

1.	Physical access constraints	100%
2.	N/A	0%
3.	N/A	0%

In **90%** of communities, population groups have reportedly not equally reduced their average daily water consumption since the beginning of the dry spell.

Of those, % of communities where the following population groups have reportedly reduced their water consumption the most:

Men	0%
Women	100%
Boys	0%
Girls	0%

% of communities where latrine conditions and/or access to latrines have reportedly worsened as a result of the dry spell:

ISETs	N/A
CDCs	0%

¹ The 10 provinces in this assessment were prioritised through the WASH Cluster review of proportion of dry or drying water sources at the province level.

² ISETs are communities made of at least 50% of displaced people and without the legal right to occupy the land. CDCs are communities in which an elected body operates and strengthens the local governance/social development.

WASH Dry Spell Assessment District Overview: Khani Char Bagh District

Socio-Economic Livelihoods

% of communities where a decrease of the economic well-being was reported as a result of the dry spell:

N/A of ISETs 100% of CDCs

 Average % of community members depending on agriculture, based on KI estimates:

N/A in ISETs 73% in CDCs

% of communities with at least some members dependent on agriculture where the following impacts on community members were reported:

	ISETs	CDCs
No implications	N/A	0%
Crop quality decreased	N/A	0%
Households unable to plant crops	N/A	100%
Crops died	N/A	0%
Other	N/A	0%

 Average % of community members depending on livestock, based on KI estimates:

N/A in ISET 21% in CDC

% of communities with at least some members dependent on livestock where the following impacts on community members were reported:

	ISETs	CDCs
No implications	N/A	0%
Livestock are unwell	N/A	100%
Less egg/milk produced	N/A	0%
Livestock died	N/A	0%
Other	N/A	0%

Health

% of communities where worsened health concerns as a result of the dry spell were reported:

ISETs	N/A
CDCs	100%

Of those, % of communities where an increase in the number of people receiving treatment for mosquito-borne diseases after the dry spell was reported:

N/A in ISETs 10% in CDCs

% of communities where an increase in the number of people receiving treatment for diarrhoea after the dry spell was reported:

N/A in ISETs 10% in CDCs

In 100% of communities where worsened health concerns were reported as a result of the dry spell, population groups have reportedly not equally suffered from worsening health concerns.

Of those, % of communities where the following population groups have reportedly suffered from worsening health concerns the most:

	Men	0%
	Women	0%
	Boys	100%
	Girls	0%

Coping Strategies

% of communities where members were reportedly actively using coping strategies to deal with a lack of water:

ISETs	N/A
CDCs	100%

In those, three most reported coping strategies to deal with the lack of water:

1. Travelling more than 1 km 100%
2. Taking children out of school more than 4 days/week to collect water 100%

Assistance

Main emergency WASH assistance reportedly needed to cope with the dry spell, by proportion of communities:

ISETs		CDCs
N/A	Trucked water	50%
N/A	Cash assistance	50%
N/A	Semi-permanent wells	0%
N/A	Water treatment	0%
N/A	Other	0%

Main long-term WASH assistance reportedly required to build resilience against the impact of a dry spell in the future, by proportion of communities:

ISETs		CDCs
N/A	Boreholes/wells	100%
N/A	Improve quality of water	0%
N/A	Other employment	0%
N/A	Improving hygiene practices	0%
N/A	Other	0%

% of communities having reportedly received humanitarian assistance in the six months prior to data collection:

N/A of ISETs 0% of CDCs

Of those, reported types of assistance that have been received, by proportion of communities:

Shelter	N/A	Cash assistance	N/A	WASH infrastructure	N/A
Food	N/A	Healthcare	N/A	Psychosocial support	N/A
Drinking water	N/A	Hygiene kits	N/A		
Education	N/A	Winterization	N/A		

% of communities reportedly facing barriers to receiving assistance:

N/A of ISETs 0% of CDCs

Of those, three most reported barriers to receiving assistance, by proportion of communities:

1. N/A N/A
2. N/A N/A
3. N/A N/A

WASH Dry Spell Assessment District Overview: Maymana District

Faryab Province, Afghanistan, June 2018

Methodology

To inform humanitarian planning after the 2018 winter dry spell in Afghanistan, REACH together with the WASH Cluster conducted an assessment between 3 and 21 June 2018 across the 10 most dry spell-affected provinces.¹ In Maymana, 40 KI interviews were conducted in 40 communities, including N/A CDCs and 40 ISETs.³ Findings should be considered indicative only.

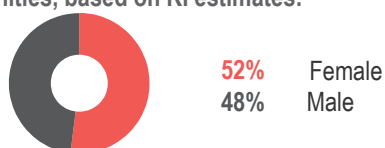


Demographic characteristics of assessed communities

Total number of households in assessed communities, estimated by KIs:

9180 households in 40 ISETs **N/A** households in N/A CDCs

Average proportion of the population by gender in assessed communities, based on KI estimates:



Average proportion of the population belonging to the following groups in assessed communities, based on KI estimates:

	ISETs	CDCs
Recent IDPs	10%	N/A
Non-recent IDPs	33%	N/A
Returnee refugees	2%	N/A
Undocumented returnees	1%	N/A
Refugees (non-Afghan)	0%	N/A
Host ISETs/CDCs	54%	N/A

% of assessed communities per type, as reported by KIs:

Peri Urban	20%
Urban	80%
Rural	0%

Average proportion of the population by age group in assessed communities, based on KI estimates:

	>60 years	19-59 years	6-18 years	0-5 years
ISETs	17%	39%	32%	11%
CDCs	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

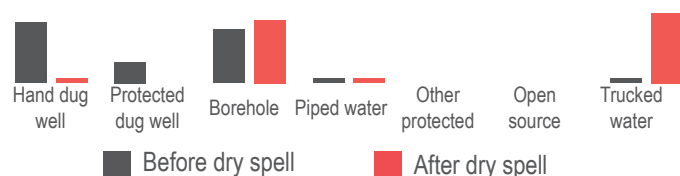
Average proportion of the population in assessed communities exhibiting a physical disability which impacts their ability to function in their day-to-day lives, based on KI estimates:

ISETs	2%
CDCs	N/A

WASH

Main water source reportedly used by communities before and after the dry spell:

43% 3% 15% 0% 38% 45% 3% 3% 0% 0% 0% 0% 3% 50%



% of communities where a change in the main water source used before and after the dry spell was reported:

ISETs	58%
CDCs	N/A

Three most reported statements best describing water access after the dry spell, by proportion of communities:

- Physical access constraints 88%
- Intermittent access problems 8%
- Affordability problem 3%

In **13%** of communities, population groups have reportedly not equally reduced their average daily water consumption since the beginning of the dry spell.

Of those, % of communities where the following population groups have reportedly reduced their water consumption the most:

Men	0%
Women	100%
Boys	0%
Girls	0%

% of communities where latrine conditions and/or access to latrines have reportedly worsened as a result of the dry spell:

ISETs	58%
CDCs	N/A

¹ The 10 provinces in this assessment were prioritised through the WASH Cluster review of proportion of dry or drying water sources at the province level.

² ISETs are communities made of at least 50% of displaced people and without the legal right to occupy the land. CDCs are communities in which an elected body operates and strengthens the local governance/social development.

WASH Dry Spell Assessment District Overview: Maymana District

Socio-Economic Livelihoods

% of communities where a decrease of the economic well-being was reported as a result of the dry spell:

100% of ISETs N/A of CDCs

 Average % of community members depending on agriculture, based on KI estimates:

54% in ISETs N/A in CDCs

% of communities with at least some members dependent on agriculture where the following impacts on community members were reported:

	ISETs	CDCs
No implications	0%	N/A
Crop quality decreased	0%	N/A
Households unable to plant crops	40%	N/A
Crops died	60%	N/A
Other	0%	N/A

 Average % of community members depending on livestock, based on KI estimates:

30% in ISET N/A in CDC

% of communities with at least some members dependent on livestock where the following impacts on community members were reported:

	ISETs	CDCs
No implications	0%	N/A
Livestock are unwell	20%	N/A
Less egg/milk produced	30%	N/A
Livestock died	50%	N/A
Other	0%	N/A

Health

% of communities where worsened health concerns as a result of the dry spell were reported:

ISETs 60%

CDCs N/A

Of those, % of communities where an increase in the number of people receiving treatment for mosquito-borne diseases after the dry spell was reported:

54% in ISETs N/A in CDCs

% of communities where an increase in the number of people receiving treatment for diarrhoea after the dry spell was reported:

85% in ISETs N/A in CDCs

In 13% of communities where worsened health concerns were reported as a result of the dry spell, population groups have reportedly not equally suffered from worsening health concerns.

Of those, % of communities where the following population groups have reportedly suffered from worsening health concerns the most:

	Men	0%
	Women	0%
	Boys	100%
	Girls	0%

Coping Strategies

% of communities where members were reportedly actively using coping strategies to deal with a lack of water:

ISETs 100%






CDCs N/A

In those, three most reported coping strategies to deal with the lack of water:






1. Buying water from private vendor 90%
2. Travelling more than 1 km 88%

Assistance

Main emergency WASH assistance reportedly needed to cope with the dry spell, by proportion of communities:

	ISETs		CDCs
	33%	Trucked water	N/A
	10%	Cash assistance	N/A
	58%	Semi-permanent wells	N/A
	0%	Water treatment	N/A
	0%	Other	N/A

Main long-term WASH assistance reportedly required to build resilience against the impact of a dry spell in the future, by proportion of communities:

	ISETs		CDCs
	78%	Boreholes/wells	N/A
	3%	Improve quality of water	N/A
	20%	Other employment	N/A
	0%	Improving hygiene practices	N/A
	0%	Other	N/A

% of communities having reportedly received humanitarian assistance in the six months prior to data collection:

0% of ISETs N/A of CDCs

Of those, reported types of assistance that have been received, by proportion of communities:

Shelter	N/A	Cash assistance	N/A	WASH	N/A
Food	N/A	Healthcare	N/A	infrastructure	N/A
Drinking water	N/A	Hygiene kits	N/A	Psychosocial	N/A
Education	N/A	Winterization	N/A	support	N/A

% of communities reportedly facing barriers to receiving assistance:

0% of ISETs N/A of CDCs

Of those, three most reported barriers to receiving assistance, by proportion of communities:

1. N/A N/A
2. N/A N/A
3. N/A N/A

WASH Dry Spell Assessment District Overview: Pashtunkot District

Faryab Province, Afghanistan, June 2018

Methodology

To inform humanitarian planning after the 2018 winter dry spell in Afghanistan, REACH together with the WASH Cluster conducted an assessment between 3 and 21 June 2018 across the 10 most dry spell-affected provinces.¹ In Pashtunkot, 5 KI interviews were conducted in 5 communities, including 5 CDCs and N/A ISETs.³ Findings should be considered indicative only.

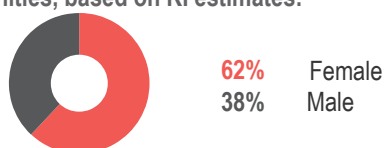


Demographic characteristics of assessed communities

Total number of households in assessed communities, estimated by KIs:

N/A households in N/A ISETs **1500** households in 5 CDCs

Average proportion of the population by gender in assessed communities, based on KI estimates:



Average proportion of the population belonging to the following groups in assessed communities, based on KI estimates:

	ISETs	CDCs
Recent IDPs	N/A	2%
Non-recent IDPs	N/A	4%
Returnee refugees	N/A	0%
Undocumented returnees	N/A	4%
Refugees (non-Afghan)	N/A	0%
Host ISETs/CDCs	N/A	90%

% of assessed communities per type, as reported by KIs:

Peri Urban	20%
Urban	0%
Rural	80%

Average proportion of the population by age group in assessed communities, based on KI estimates:

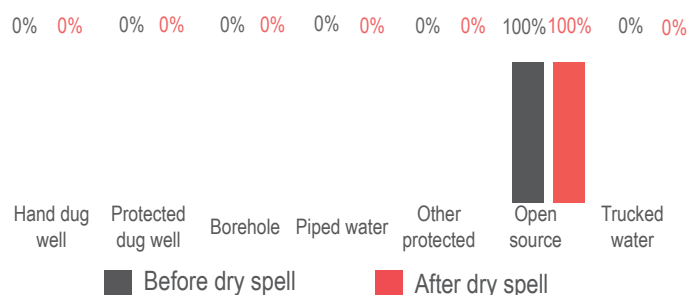
	N/A	>60 years	14%
ISETs	N/A	19-59 years	53%
	N/A	6-18 years	23%
	N/A	0-5 years	10%

Average proportion of the population in assessed communities exhibiting a physical disability which impacts their ability to function in their day-to-day lives, based on KI estimates:

ISETs	N/A
CDCs	2%

WASH

Main water source reportedly used by communities before and after the dry spell:



% of communities where a change in the main water source used before and after the dry spell was reported:

ISETs	N/A
CDCs	0%

Three most reported statements best describing water access after the dry spell, by proportion of communities:

1.	Physical access constraints	100%
2.	N/A	0%
3.	N/A	0%

In **100%** of communities, population groups have reportedly not equally reduced their average daily water consumption since the beginning of the dry spell.

Of those, % of communities where the following population groups have reportedly reduced their water consumption the most:

Men	0%
Women	100%
Boys	0%
Girls	0%

% of communities where latrine conditions and/or access to latrines have reportedly worsened as a result of the dry spell:

ISETs	N/A
CDCs	40%

¹ The 10 provinces in this assessment were prioritised through the WASH Cluster review of proportion of dry or drying water sources at the province level.

² ISETs are communities made of at least 50% of displaced people and without the legal right to occupy the land. CDCs are communities in which an elected body operates and strengthens the local governance/social development.

WASH Dry Spell Assessment District Overview: Pashtunkot District

Socio-Economic Livelihoods

% of communities where a decrease of the economic well-being was reported as a result of the dry spell:

N/A of ISETs 100% of CDCs

 Average % of community members depending on agriculture, based on KI estimates:

N/A in ISETs 76% in CDCs

% of communities with at least some members dependent on agriculture where the following impacts on community members were reported:

	ISETs	CDCs
No implications	N/A	0%
Crop quality decreased	N/A	0%
Households unable to plant crops	N/A	100%
Crops died	N/A	0%
Other	N/A	0%

 Average % of community members depending on livestock, based on KI estimates:

N/A in ISET 22% in CDC

% of communities with at least some members dependent on livestock where the following impacts on community members were reported:

	ISETs	CDCs
No implications	N/A	0%
Livestock are unwell	N/A	100%
Less egg/milk produced	N/A	0%
Livestock died	N/A	0%
Other	N/A	0%

Health

% of communities where worsened health concerns as a result of the dry spell were reported:

ISETs	N/A
CDCs	100%

Of those, % of communities where an increase in the number of people receiving treatment for mosquito-borne diseases after the dry spell was reported:





N/A in ISETs 40% in CDCs

% of communities where an increase in the number of people receiving treatment for diarrhoea after the dry spell was reported:

N/A in ISETs 20% in CDCs

In 80% of communities where worsened health concerns were reported as a result of the dry spell, population groups have reportedly not equally suffered from worsening health concerns.

Of those, % of communities where the following population groups have reportedly suffered from worsening health concerns the most:

	Men	0%
	Women	0%
	Boys	75%
	Girls	25%

Coping Strategies

% of communities where members were reportedly actively using coping strategies to deal with a lack of water:

ISETs	N/A
CDCs	100%

In those, three most reported coping strategies to deal with the lack of water:

1.	Travelling more than 1 km	100%
2.	N/A	N/A
3.	N/A	N/A

Assistance

Main emergency WASH assistance reportedly needed to cope with the dry spell, by proportion of communities:

ISETs		CDCs
N/A	Trucked water	20%
N/A	Cash assistance	80%
N/A	Semi-permanent wells	0%
N/A	Water treatment	0%
N/A	Other	0%

Main long-term WASH assistance reportedly required to build resilience against the impact of a dry spell in the future, by proportion of communities:

ISETs		CDCs
N/A	Boreholes/wells	100%
N/A	Improve quality of water	0%
N/A	Other employment	0%
N/A	Improving hygiene practices	0%
N/A	Other	0%

% of communities having reportedly received humanitarian assistance in the six months prior to data collection:

N/A of ISETs 0% of CDCs

Of those, reported types of assistance that have been received, by proportion of communities:

Shelter	N/A	Cash assistance	N/A	WASH infrastructure	N/A
Food	N/A	Healthcare	N/A	Psychosocial support	N/A
Drinking water	N/A	Hygiene kits	N/A		
Education	N/A	Winterization	N/A		

% of communities reportedly facing barriers to receiving assistance:

N/A of ISETs 0% of CDCs

Of those, three most reported barriers to receiving assistance, by proportion of communities:

1.	N/A	N/A
2.	N/A	N/A
3.	N/A	N/A

WASH Dry Spell Assessment District Overview: Qaramqol District

Faryab Province, Afghanistan, June 2018

Methodology

To inform humanitarian planning after the 2018 winter dry spell in Afghanistan, REACH together with the WASH Cluster conducted an assessment between 3 and 21 June 2018 across the 10 most dry spell-affected provinces.¹ In Qaramqol, 10 KI interviews were conducted in 10 communities, including 10 CDCs and N/A ISETs.³ Findings should be considered indicative only.

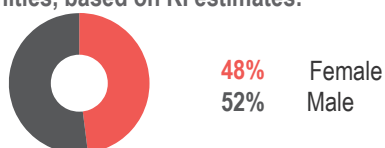


Demographic characteristics of assessed communities

Total number of households in assessed communities, estimated by KIs:

N/A households in N/A ISETs **3720** households in 10 CDCs

Average proportion of the population by gender in assessed communities, based on KI estimates:



Average proportion of the population belonging to the following groups in assessed communities, based on KI estimates:

	ISETs	CDCs
Recent IDPs	N/A	3%
Non-recent IDPs	N/A	3%
Returnee refugees	N/A	0%
Undocumented returnees	N/A	0%
Refugees (non-Afghan)	N/A	0%
Host ISETs/CDCs	N/A	94%

% of assessed communities per type, as reported by KIs:

Peri Urban	0%
Urban	0%
Rural	100%

Average proportion of the population by age group in assessed communities, based on KI estimates:

	N/A	>60 years	23%
ISETs	N/A	19-59 years	37%
	N/A	6-18 years	26%
	N/A	0-5 years	14%

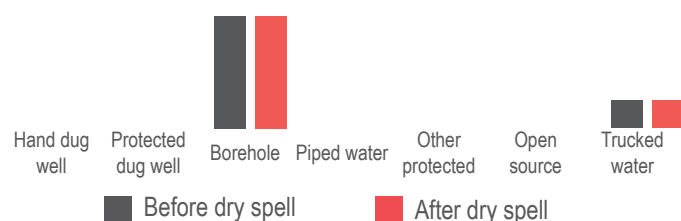
Average proportion of the population in assessed communities exhibiting a physical disability which impacts their ability to function in their day-to-day lives, based on KI estimates:

ISETs	N/A
CDCs	1%

WASH

Main water source reportedly used by communities before and after the dry spell:

0% 0% 0% 0% 80% 80% 0% 0% 0% 0% 0% 0% 20% 20%



% of communities where a change in the main water source used before and after the dry spell was reported:

ISETs	N/A
CDCs	0%

Three most reported statements best describing water access after the dry spell, by proportion of communities:

1.	Physical access constraints	100%
2.	N/A	0%
3.	N/A	0%

In **0%** of communities, population groups have reportedly not equally reduced their average daily water consumption since the beginning of the dry spell.

Of those, % of communities where the following population groups have reportedly reduced their water consumption the most:

Men	N/A
Women	N/A
Boys	N/A
Girls	N/A

% of communities where latrine conditions and/or access to latrines have reportedly worsened as a result of the dry spell:

ISETs	N/A
CDCs	80%

¹ The 10 provinces in this assessment were prioritised through the WASH Cluster review of proportion of dry or drying water sources at the province level.

² ISETs are communities made of at least 50% of displaced people and without the legal right to occupy the land. CDCs are communities in which an elected body operates and strengthens the local governance/social development.

WASH Dry Spell Assessment District Overview: Qaramqol District

Socio-Economic Livelihoods

% of communities where a decrease of the economic well-being was reported as a result of the dry spell:

N/A of ISETs 100% of CDCs

 Average % of community members depending on agriculture, based on KI estimates:

N/A in ISETs 71% in CDCs

% of communities with at least some members dependent on agriculture where the following impacts on community members were reported:

	ISETs	CDCs
No implications	N/A	0%
Crop quality decreased	N/A	0%
Households unable to plant crops	N/A	100%
Crops died	N/A	0%
Other	N/A	0%

 Average % of community members depending on livestock, based on KI estimates:

N/A in ISET 29% in CDC

% of communities with at least some members dependent on livestock where the following impacts on community members were reported:

	ISETs	CDCs
No implications	N/A	0%
Livestock are unwell	N/A	0%
Less egg/milk produced	N/A	100%
Livestock died	N/A	0%
Other	N/A	0%

Health

% of communities where worsened health concerns as a result of the dry spell were reported:

ISETs	N/A
CDCs	100%

Of those, % of communities where an increase in the number of people receiving treatment for mosquito-borne diseases after the dry spell was reported:





N/A in ISETs 100% in CDCs

% of communities where an increase in the number of people receiving treatment for diarrhoea after the dry spell was reported:

N/A in ISETs 100% in CDCs

In 0% of communities where worsened health concerns were reported as a result of the dry spell, population groups have reportedly not equally suffered from worsening health concerns.

Of those, % of communities where the following population groups have reportedly suffered from worsening health concerns the most:

	Men	N/A
	Women	N/A
	Boys	N/A
	Girls	N/A

Coping Strategies

% of communities where members were reportedly actively using coping strategies to deal with a lack of water:

ISETs	N/A
CDCs	100%

In those, three most reported coping strategies to deal with the lack of water:

1.	Travelling more than 1 km	100%
2.	N/A	N/A
3.	N/A	N/A

Assistance

Main emergency WASH assistance reportedly needed to cope with the dry spell, by proportion of communities:

ISETs		CDCs
N/A	Trucked water	50%
N/A	Cash assistance	0%
N/A	Semi-permanent wells	50%
N/A	Water treatment	0%
N/A	Other	0%

Main long-term WASH assistance reportedly required to build resilience against the impact of a dry spell in the future, by proportion of communities:

ISETs		CDCs
N/A	Boreholes/wells	100%
N/A	Improve quality of water	0%
N/A	Other employment	0%
N/A	Improving hygiene practices	0%
N/A	Other	0%

% of communities having reportedly received humanitarian assistance in the six months prior to data collection:

N/A of ISETs 0% of CDCs

Of those, reported types of assistance that have been received, by proportion of communities:

Shelter	N/A	Cash assistance	N/A	WASH infrastructure	N/A
Food	N/A	Healthcare	N/A		
Drinking water	N/A	Hygiene kits	N/A	Psychosocial support	N/A
Education	N/A	Winterization	N/A		

% of communities reportedly facing barriers to receiving assistance:

N/A of ISETs 0% of CDCs

Of those, three most reported barriers to receiving assistance, by proportion of communities:

1.	N/A	N/A
2.	N/A	N/A
3.	N/A	N/A

WASH Dry Spell Assessment District Overview: Qaysar District

Faryab Province, Afghanistan, June 2018

Methodology

To inform humanitarian planning after the 2018 winter dry spell in Afghanistan, REACH together with the WASH Cluster conducted an assessment between 3 and 21 June 2018 across the 10 most dry spell-affected provinces.¹ In Qaysar, 3 KI interviews were conducted in 3 communities, including 3 CDCs and N/A ISETs.³ Findings should be considered indicative only.

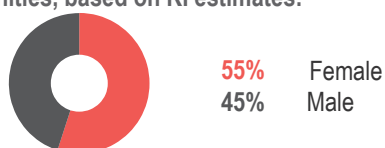


Demographic characteristics of assessed communities

Total number of households in assessed communities, estimated by KIs:

N/A households in N/A ISETs **650** households in 3 CDCs

Average proportion of the population by gender in assessed communities, based on KI estimates:



Average proportion of the population belonging to the following groups in assessed communities, based on KI estimates:

	ISETs	CDCs
Recent IDPs	N/A	2%
Non-recent IDPs	N/A	3%
Returnee refugees	N/A	0%
Undocumented returnees	N/A	5%
Refugees (non-Afghan)	N/A	0%
Host ISETs/CDCs	N/A	89%

% of assessed communities per type, as reported by KIs:

Peri Urban	0%
Urban	0%
Rural	100%

Average proportion of the population by age group in assessed communities, based on KI estimates:

	N/A	>60 years	23%
ISETs	N/A	19-59 years	33%
	N/A	6-18 years	27%
	N/A	0-5 years	17%

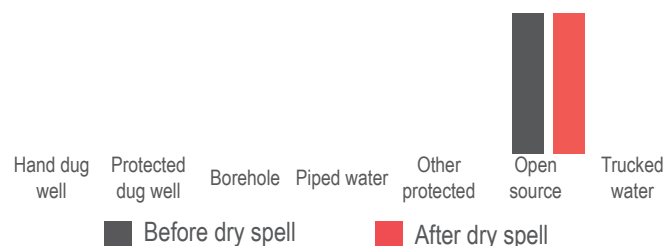
Average proportion of the population in assessed communities exhibiting a physical disability which impacts their ability to function in their day-to-day lives, based on KI estimates:

ISETs	N/A
CDCs	3%

WASH

Main water source reportedly used by communities before and after the dry spell:

0% 0% 0% 0% 0% 0% 0% 0% 0% 0% 100% 100% 0% 0%



% of communities where a change in the main water source used before and after the dry spell was reported:

ISETs	N/A
CDCs	0%

Three most reported statements best describing water access after the dry spell, by proportion of communities:

1.	Physical access constraints	100%
2.	N/A	0%
3.	N/A	0%

In **100%** of communities, population groups have reportedly not equally reduced their average daily water consumption since the beginning of the dry spell.

Of those, % of communities where the following population groups have reportedly reduced their water consumption the most:

Men	0%
Women	67%
Boys	33%
Girls	0%

% of communities where latrine conditions and/or access to latrines have reportedly worsened as a result of the dry spell:

ISETs	N/A
CDCs	0%

¹ The 10 provinces in this assessment were prioritised through the WASH Cluster review of proportion of dry or drying water sources at the province level.

² ISETs are communities made of at least 50% of displaced people and without the legal right to occupy the land. CDCs are communities in which an elected body operates and strengthens the local governance/social development.

WASH Dry Spell Assessment District Overview: Qaysar District

Socio-Economic Livelihoods

% of communities where a decrease of the economic well-being was reported as a result of the dry spell:

N/A of ISETs 100% of CDCs

 Average % of community members depending on agriculture, based on KI estimates:

N/A in ISETs 70% in CDCs

% of communities with at least some members dependent on agriculture where the following impacts on community members were reported:

	ISETs	CDCs
No implications	N/A	0%
Crop quality decreased	N/A	0%
Households unable to plant crops	N/A	100%
Crops died	N/A	0%
Other	N/A	0%

 Average % of community members depending on livestock, based on KI estimates:

N/A in ISET 12% in CDC

% of communities with at least some members dependent on livestock where the following impacts on community members were reported:

	ISETs	CDCs
No implications	N/A	0%
Livestock are unwell	N/A	100%
Less egg/milk produced	N/A	0%
Livestock died	N/A	0%
Other	N/A	0%

Health

% of communities where worsened health concerns as a result of the dry spell were reported:

ISETs	N/A
CDCs	100%

Of those, % of communities where an increase in the number of people receiving treatment for mosquito-borne diseases after the dry spell was reported:

N/A in ISETs 0% in CDCs

% of communities where an increase in the number of people receiving treatment for diarrhoea after the dry spell was reported:

N/A in ISETs 0% in CDCs

In 100% of communities where worsened health concerns were reported as a result of the dry spell, population groups have reportedly not equally suffered from worsening health concerns.

Of those, % of communities where the following population groups have reportedly suffered from worsening health concerns the most:

	Men	0%
	Women	0%
	Boys	100%
	Girls	0%

Coping Strategies

% of communities where members were reportedly actively using coping strategies to deal with a lack of water:

ISETs	N/A
CDCs	100%

In those, three most reported coping strategies to deal with the lack of water:

1.	Travelling more than 1 km	100%
2.	N/A	N/A
3.	N/A	N/A

Assistance

Main emergency WASH assistance reportedly needed to cope with the dry spell, by proportion of communities:

ISETs		CDCs
N/A	Trucked water	0%
N/A	Cash assistance	100%
N/A	Semi-permanent wells	0%
N/A	Water treatment	0%
N/A	Other	0%

Main long-term WASH assistance reportedly required to build resilience against the impact of a dry spell in the future, by proportion of communities:

ISETs		CDCs
N/A	Boreholes/wells	67%
N/A	Improve quality of water	33%
N/A	Other employment	0%
N/A	Improving hygiene practices	0%
N/A	Other	0%

% of communities having reportedly received humanitarian assistance in the six months prior to data collection:

N/A of ISETs 0% of CDCs

Of those, reported types of assistance that have been received, by proportion of communities:

Shelter	N/A	Cash assistance	N/A	WASH infrastructure	N/A
Food	N/A	Healthcare	N/A		
Drinking water	N/A	Hygiene kits	N/A	Psychosocial support	N/A
Education	N/A	Winterization	N/A		

% of communities reportedly facing barriers to receiving assistance:

N/A of ISETs 0% of CDCs

Of those, three most reported barriers to receiving assistance, by proportion of communities:

1.	N/A	N/A
2.	N/A	N/A
3.	N/A	N/A

WASH Dry Spell Assessment District Overview: Shirintagab District

Faryab Province, Afghanistan, June 2018

Methodology

To inform humanitarian planning after the 2018 winter dry spell in Afghanistan, REACH together with the WASH Cluster conducted an assessment between 3 and 21 June 2018 across the 10 most dry spell-affected provinces.¹ In Shirintagab, 10 KI interviews were conducted in 10 communities, including 10 CDCs and N/A ISETs.³ Findings should be considered indicative only.

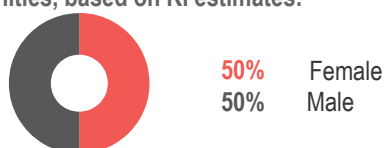


Demographic characteristics of assessed communities

Total number of households in assessed communities, estimated by KIs:

N/A households in N/A ISETs **3948** households in 10 CDCs

Average proportion of the population by gender in assessed communities, based on KI estimates:



Average proportion of the population belonging to the following groups in assessed communities, based on KI estimates:

	ISETs	CDCs
Recent IDPs	N/A	3%
Non-recent IDPs	N/A	4%
Returnee refugees	N/A	0%
Undocumented returnees	N/A	0%
Refugees (non-Afghan)	N/A	0%
Host ISETs/CDCs	N/A	93%

% of assessed communities per type, as reported by KIs:

Peri Urban	0%
Urban	0%
Rural	100%

Average proportion of the population by age group in assessed communities, based on KI estimates:

	N/A	>60 years	24%
ISETs	N/A	19-59 years	36%
	N/A	6-18 years	27%
	N/A	0-5 years	13%

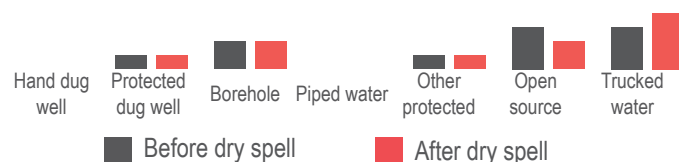
Average proportion of the population in assessed communities exhibiting a physical disability which impacts their ability to function in their day-to-day lives, based on KI estimates:

ISETs	N/A
CDCs	2%

WASH

Main water source reportedly used by communities before and after the dry spell:

0% 0% 10% 10% 20% 20% 0% 0% 10% 10% 30% 20% 30% 40%



% of communities where a change in the main water source used before and after the dry spell was reported:

ISETs	N/A
CDCs	10%

Three most reported statements best describing water access after the dry spell, by proportion of communities:

1.	Physical access constraints	100%
2.	N/A	0%
3.	N/A	0%

In **0%** of communities, population groups have reportedly not equally reduced their average daily water consumption since the beginning of the dry spell.

Of those, % of communities where the following population groups have reportedly reduced their water consumption the most:

Men	N/A
Women	N/A
Boys	N/A
Girls	N/A

% of communities where latrine conditions and/or access to latrines have reportedly worsened as a result of the dry spell:

ISETs	N/A
CDCs	100%

¹ The 10 provinces in this assessment were prioritised through the WASH Cluster review of proportion of dry or drying water sources at the province level.

² ISETs are communities made of at least 50% of displaced people and without the legal right to occupy the land. CDCs are communities in which an elected body operates and strengthens the local governance/social development.

WASH Dry Spell Assessment District Overview: Shirintagab District

Socio-Economic Livelihoods

% of communities where a decrease of the economic well-being was reported as a result of the dry spell:

N/A of ISETs 100% of CDCs

 Average % of community members depending on agriculture, based on KI estimates:

N/A in ISETs 56% in CDCs

% of communities with at least some members dependent on agriculture where the following impacts on community members were reported:

	ISETs	CDCs
No implications	N/A	0%
Crop quality decreased	N/A	0%
Households unable to plant crops	N/A	100%
Crops died	N/A	0%
Other	N/A	0%

 Average % of community members depending on livestock, based on KI estimates:

N/A in ISET 44% in CDC

% of communities with at least some members dependent on livestock where the following impacts on community members were reported:

	ISETs	CDCs
No implications	N/A	0%
Livestock are unwell	N/A	0%
Less egg/milk produced	N/A	100%
Livestock died	N/A	0%
Other	N/A	0%

Health

% of communities where worsened health concerns as a result of the dry spell were reported:

ISETs	N/A
CDCs	100%

Of those, % of communities where an increase in the number of people receiving treatment for mosquito-borne diseases after the dry spell was reported:





N/A in ISETs 100% in CDCs

% of communities where an increase in the number of people receiving treatment for diarrhoea after the dry spell was reported:

N/A in ISETs 100% in CDCs

In 0% of communities where worsened health concerns were reported as a result of the dry spell, population groups have reportedly not equally suffered from worsening health concerns.

Of those, % of communities where the following population groups have reportedly suffered from worsening health concerns the most:

	Men	N/A
	Women	N/A
	Boys	N/A
	Girls	N/A

Coping Strategies

% of communities where members were reportedly actively using coping strategies to deal with a lack of water:

ISETs	N/A
CDCs	100%

In those, three most reported coping strategies to deal with the lack of water:

1. Travelling more than 1 km 100%
2. Buying water from private vendor 100%

Assistance

Main emergency WASH assistance reportedly needed to cope with the dry spell, by proportion of communities:

ISETs		CDCs
N/A	Trucked water	100%
N/A	Cash assistance	0%
N/A	Semi-permanent wells	0%
N/A	Water treatment	0%
N/A	Other	0%

Main long-term WASH assistance reportedly required to build resilience against the impact of a dry spell in the future, by proportion of communities:

ISETs		CDCs
N/A	Boreholes/wells	100%
N/A	Improve quality of water	0%
N/A	Other employment	0%
N/A	Improving hygiene practices	0%
N/A	Other	0%

% of communities having reportedly received humanitarian assistance in the six months prior to data collection:

N/A of ISETs 0% of CDCs

Of those, reported types of assistance that have been received, by proportion of communities:

Shelter	N/A	Cash assistance	N/A	WASH infrastructure	N/A
Food	N/A	Healthcare	N/A	Psychosocial support	N/A
Drinking water	N/A	Hygiene kits	N/A		
Education	N/A	Winterization	N/A		

% of communities reportedly facing barriers to receiving assistance:

N/A of ISETs 0% of CDCs

Of those, three most reported barriers to receiving assistance, by proportion of communities:

1. N/A N/A
2. N/A N/A
3. N/A N/A

WASH Dry Spell Assessment Province Overview: Hilmand Province

Afghanistan, June 2018

Methodology

To inform humanitarian planning after the 2018 winter dry spell in Afghanistan, REACH together with the WASH Cluster conducted an assessment between 3 and 21 June 2018 across the 10 most dry spell-affected provinces.¹ In Hilmand, 92 KI interviews were conducted in 92 communities, including 57 CDCs and 35 ISETs.³ Findings should be considered indicative only.

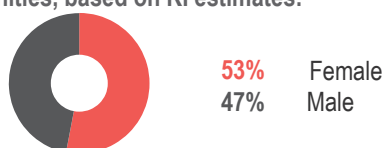


Demographic characteristics of assessed communities

Total number of households in assessed communities, estimated by KIs:

22980 households in 35 ISETs **16429** households in 57 CDCs

Average proportion of the population by gender in assessed communities, based on KI estimates:



Average proportion of the population belonging to the following groups in assessed communities, based on KI estimates:

	ISETs	CDCs
Recent IDPs	23%	4%
Non-recent IDPs	57%	8%
Returnee refugees	3%	1%
Undocumented returnees	4%	0%
Refugees (non-Afghan)	0%	0%
Host ISETs/CDCs	13%	86%

% of assessed communities per type, as reported by KIs:



Average proportion of the population by age group in assessed communities, based on KI estimates:



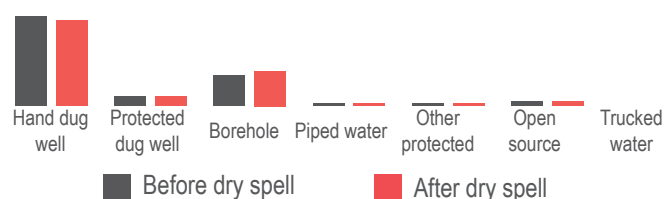
Average proportion of the population in assessed communities exhibiting a physical disability which impacts their ability to function in their day-to-day lives, based on KI estimates:



WASH

Main water source reportedly used by communities before and after the dry spell:

64% 61% 7% 7% 22% 25% 2% 2% 2% 2% 3% 3% 0% 0%



% of communities where a change in the main water source used before and after the dry spell was reported:

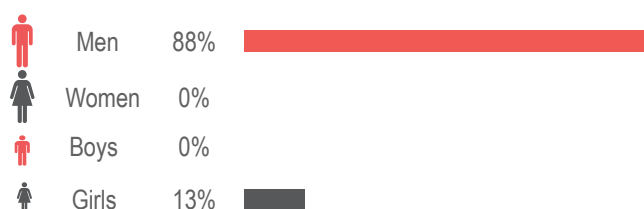


Three most reported statements best describing water access after the dry spell, by proportion of communities:

1. Little to no problems 39%
2. Affordability problem 29%
3. Physical access constraints 22%

In 9% of communities, population groups have reportedly not equally reduced their average daily water consumption since the beginning of the dry spell.

Of those, % of communities where the following population groups have reportedly reduced their water consumption the most:



% of communities where latrine conditions and/or access to latrines have reportedly worsened as a result of the dry spell:



¹ The 10 provinces in this assessment were prioritised through the WASH Cluster review of proportion of dry or drying water sources at the province level.

² ISETs are communities made of at least 50% of displaced people and without the legal right to occupy the land. CDCs are communities in which an elected body operates and strengthens the local governance/social development.

WASH Dry Spell Assessment Province Overview: Hilmand Province

Socio-Economic Livelihoods

% of communities where a decrease of the economic well-being was reported as a result of the dry spell:

100% of ISETs 98% of CDCs

Average % of community members depending on agriculture, based on KI estimates:

49% in ISETs 69% in CDCs

% of communities with at least some members dependent on agriculture where the following impacts on community members were reported:

	ISETs	CDCs
No implications	0%	0%
Crop quality decreased	54%	82%
Households unable to plant crops	14%	4%
Crops died	31%	14%
Other	0%	0%

Average % of community members depending on livestock, based on KI estimates:

20% in ISET 18% in CDC

% of communities with at least some members dependent on livestock where the following impacts on community members were reported:

	ISETs	CDCs
No implications	0%	0%
Livestock are unwell	20%	12%
Less egg/milk produced	74%	72%
Livestock died	6%	16%
Other	0%	0%

Health

% of communities where worsened health concerns as a result of the dry spell were reported:

ISETs 89%

CDCs 79%

Of those, % of communities where an increase in the number of people receiving treatment for mosquito-borne diseases after the dry spell was reported:

87% in ISETs 82% in CDCs

% of communities where an increase in the number of people receiving treatment for diarrhoea after the dry spell was reported:

89% in ISETs 63% in CDCs

In 0% of communities where worsened health concerns were reported as a result of the dry spell, population groups have reportedly not equally suffered from worsening health concerns.

Of those, % of communities where the following population groups have reportedly suffered from worsening health concerns the most:

Men	N/A
Women	N/A
Boys	N/A
Girls	N/A

Coping Strategies

% of communities where members were reportedly actively using coping strategies to deal with a lack of water:

ISETs	51%
CDCs	53%

In those, three most reported coping strategies to deal with the lack of water:

- Moved to another location to seek water 35%
- Use less than 5L/pers/day 33%

Assistance

Main emergency WASH assistance reportedly needed to cope with the dry spell, by proportion of communities:

ISETs		CDCs
6%	Trucked water	2%
29%	Cash assistance	46%
46%	Semi-permanent wells	40%
20%	Water treatment	12%
0%	Other	0%

Main long-term WASH assistance reportedly required to build resilience against the impact of a dry spell in the future, by proportion of communities:

ISETs		CDCs
74%	Boreholes/wells	56%
9%	Improve quality of water	19%
17%	Other employment	25%
0%	Improving hygiene practices	0%
0%	Other	0%

% of communities having reportedly received humanitarian assistance in the six months prior to data collection:

54% of ISETs 2% of CDCs

Of those, reported types of assistance that have been received, by proportion of communities:

Shelter	0%	Cash assistance	0%	WASH infrastructure	0%
Food	90%	Healthcare	0%	Psychosocial support	0%
Drinking water	5%	Hygiene kits	5%		
Education	0%	Winterization	15%		

% of communities reportedly facing barriers to receiving assistance:

17% of ISETs 70% of CDCs

Of those, three most reported barriers to receiving assistance, by proportion of communities:

- Remo 50%
- Security concerns on the road 46%
- Need to cross checkpoint 20%

WASH Dry Spell Assessment District Overview: Garmser District

Hilmand Province, Afghanistan, June 2018

Methodology

To inform humanitarian planning after the 2018 winter dry spell in Afghanistan, REACH together with the WASH Cluster conducted an assessment between 3 and 21 June 2018 across the 10 most dry spell-affected provinces.¹ In Garmser, 20 KI interviews were conducted in 20 communities, including 20 CDCs and N/A ISETs.³ Findings should be considered indicative only.

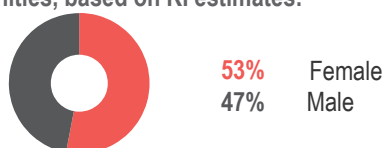


Demographic characteristics of assessed communities

Total number of households in assessed communities, estimated by KIs:

N/A households in N/A ISETs **6008** households in 20 CDCs

Average proportion of the population by gender in assessed communities, based on KI estimates:



Average proportion of the population belonging to the following groups in assessed communities, based on KI estimates:

	ISETs	CDCs
Recent IDPs	N/A	3%
Non-recent IDPs	N/A	3%
Returnee refugees	N/A	0%
Undocumented returnees	N/A	0%
Refugees (non-Afghan)	N/A	0%
Host ISETs/CDCs	N/A	93%

% of assessed communities per type, as reported by KIs:

Peri Urban	0%
Urban	0%
Rural	100%

Average proportion of the population by age group in assessed communities, based on KI estimates:

	N/A	>60 years	7%
ISETs	N/A	19-59 years	53% CDCs
	N/A	6-18 years	23%
	N/A	0-5 years	17%

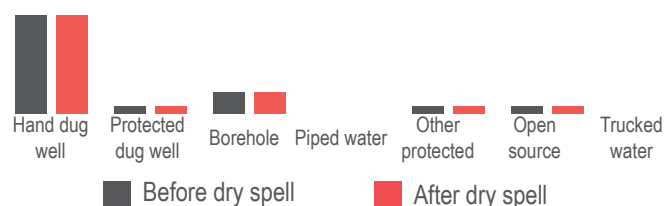
Average proportion of the population in assessed communities exhibiting a physical disability which impacts their ability to function in their day-to-day lives, based on KI estimates:

ISETs	N/A
CDCs	3%

WASH

Main water source reportedly used by communities before and after the dry spell:

70% 70% 5% 5% 15% 15% 0% 0% 5% 5% 5% 5% 0% 0%



% of communities where a change in the main water source used before and after the dry spell was reported:

ISETs	N/A
CDCs	0%

Three most reported statements best describing water access after the dry spell, by proportion of communities:

1. Affordability problem 45%
2. Little to no problems 35%
3. Physical access constraints 20%

In **30%** of communities, population groups have reportedly not equally reduced their average daily water consumption since the beginning of the dry spell.

Of those, % of communities where the following population groups have reportedly reduced their water consumption the most:

Men	100%
Women	0%
Boys	0%
Girls	0%

% of communities where latrine conditions and/or access to latrines have reportedly worsened as a result of the dry spell:

ISETs	N/A
CDCs	55%

¹ The 10 provinces in this assessment were prioritised through the WASH Cluster review of proportion of dry or drying water sources at the province level.

² ISETs are communities made of at least 50% of displaced people and without the legal right to occupy the land. CDCs are communities in which an elected body operates and strengthens the local governance/social development.

WASH Dry Spell Assessment District Overview: Garmser District

Socio-Economic Livelihoods

% of communities where a decrease of the economic well-being was reported as a result of the dry spell:

N/A of ISETs 100% of CDCs

 Average % of community members depending on agriculture, based on KI estimates:

N/A in ISETs 64% in CDCs

% of communities with at least some members dependent on agriculture where the following impacts on community members were reported:

	ISETs	CDCs
No implications	N/A	0%
Crop quality decreased	N/A	90%
Households unable to plant crops	N/A	0%
Crops died	N/A	10%
Other	N/A	0%

 Average % of community members depending on livestock, based on KI estimates:

N/A in ISET 18% in CDC

% of communities with at least some members dependent on livestock where the following impacts on community members were reported:

	ISETs	CDCs
No implications	N/A	0%
Livestock are unwell	N/A	0%
Less egg/milk produced	N/A	60%
Livestock died	N/A	40%
Other	N/A	0%

Health

% of communities where worsened health concerns as a result of the dry spell were reported:

ISETs	N/A
CDCs	60%

Of those, % of communities where an increase in the number of people receiving treatment for mosquito-borne diseases after the dry spell was reported:





N/A in ISETs 83% in CDCs

% of communities where an increase in the number of people receiving treatment for diarrhoea after the dry spell was reported:

N/A in ISETs 60% in CDCs

In 0% of communities where worsened health concerns were reported as a result of the dry spell, population groups have reportedly not equally suffered from worsening health concerns.

Of those, % of communities where the following population groups have reportedly suffered from worsening health concerns the most:

	Men	N/A
	Women	N/A
	Boys	N/A
	Girls	N/A

Coping Strategies

% of communities where members were reportedly actively using coping strategies to deal with a lack of water:

ISETs	N/A
CDCs	25%

In those, three most reported coping strategies to deal with the lack of water:

1. Travelling more than 1 km 60%
2. Use less than 5L/pers/day 40%

Assistance

Main emergency WASH assistance reportedly needed to cope with the dry spell, by proportion of communities:

ISETs	CDCs
N/A	Trucked water 5%
N/A	Cash assistance 35%
N/A	Semi-permanent wells 55%
N/A	Water treatment 5%
N/A	Other 0%

Main long-term WASH assistance reportedly required to build resilience against the impact of a dry spell in the future, by proportion of communities:

ISETs	CDCs
N/A	Boreholes/wells 65%
N/A	Improve quality of water 15%
N/A	Other employment 20%
N/A	Improving hygiene practices 0%
N/A	Other 0%

% of communities having reportedly received humanitarian assistance in the six months prior to data collection:

N/A of ISETs 0% of CDCs

Of those, reported types of assistance that have been received, by proportion of communities:

Shelter	N/A	Cash assistance	N/A	WASH infrastructure	N/A
Food	N/A	Healthcare	N/A	Psychosocial support	N/A
Drinking water	N/A	Hygiene kits	N/A		
Education	N/A	Winterization	N/A		

% of communities reportedly facing barriers to receiving assistance:

N/A of ISETs 50% of CDCs

Of those, three most reported barriers to receiving assistance, by proportion of communities:

1. Security concerns on the road 50%
2. Remote location 30%
3. Need to cross checkpoint 20%

WASH Dry Spell Assessment District Overview: Lashkar Gah District

Hilmand Province, Afghanistan, June 2018

Methodology

To inform humanitarian planning after the 2018 winter dry spell in Afghanistan, REACH together with the WASH Cluster conducted an assessment between 3 and 21 June 2018 across the 10 most dry spell-affected provinces.¹ In Lashkar Gah, 28 KI interviews were conducted in 28 communities, including 4 CDCs and 24 ISETs.³ Findings should be considered indicative only.

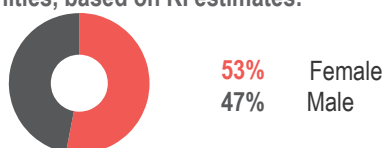


Demographic characteristics of assessed communities

Total number of households in assessed communities, estimated by KIs:

19700 households in 24 ISETs **1078** households in 4 CDCs

Average proportion of the population by gender in assessed communities, based on KI estimates:



Average proportion of the population belonging to the following groups in assessed communities, based on KI estimates:

	ISETs	CDCs
Recent IDPs	19%	11%
Non-recent IDPs	64%	60%
Returnee refugees	3%	1%
Undocumented returnees	4%	2%
Refugees (non-Afghan)	0%	0%
Host ISETs/CDCs	10%	26%

% of assessed communities per type, as reported by KIs:



Average proportion of the population by age group in assessed communities, based on KI estimates:



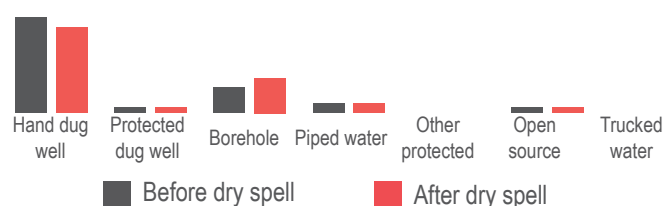
Average proportion of the population in assessed communities exhibiting a physical disability which impacts their ability to function in their day-to-day lives, based on KI estimates:



WASH

Main water source reportedly used by communities before and after the dry spell:

68% 61% 4% 4% 18% 25% 7% 7% 0% 0% 4% 4% 0% 0%



% of communities where a change in the main water source used before and after the dry spell was reported:



Three most reported statements best describing water access after the dry spell, by proportion of communities:

1. Little to no problems 39%
2. Physical access constraints 25%
3. Affordability problem 21%

In 4% of communities, population groups have reportedly not equally reduced their average daily water consumption since the beginning of the dry spell.

Of those, % of communities where the following population groups have reportedly reduced their water consumption the most:



% of communities where latrine conditions and/or access to latrines have reportedly worsened as a result of the dry spell:



¹ The 10 provinces in this assessment were prioritised through the WASH Cluster review of proportion of dry or drying water sources at the province level.

² ISETs are communities made of at least 50% of displaced people and without the legal right to occupy the land. CDCs are communities in which an elected body operates and strengthens the local governance/social development.

WASH Dry Spell Assessment District Overview: Lashkar Gah District

Socio-Economic Livelihoods

% of communities where a decrease of the economic well-being was reported as a result of the dry spell:

100% of ISETs 100% of CDCs

Average % of community members depending on agriculture, based on KI estimates:

51% in ISETs 72% in CDCs

% of communities with at least some members dependent on agriculture where the following impacts on community members were reported:

	ISETs	CDCs
No implications	0%	0%
Crop quality decreased	46%	75%
Households unable to plant crops	17%	0%
Crops died	38%	25%
Other	0%	0%

Average % of community members depending on livestock, based on KI estimates:

21% in ISET 18% in CDC

% of communities with at least some members dependent on livestock where the following impacts on community members were reported:

	ISETs	CDCs
No implications	0%	0%
Livestock are unwell	29%	25%
Less egg/milk produced	63%	75%
Livestock died	8%	0%
Other	0%	0%

Health

% of communities where worsened health concerns as a result of the dry spell were reported:

ISETs 88%

CDCs 100%

Of those, % of communities where an increase in the number of people receiving treatment for mosquito-borne diseases after the dry spell was reported:

81% in ISETs 25% in CDCs

% of communities where an increase in the number of people receiving treatment for diarrhoea after the dry spell was reported:

92% in ISETs 25% in CDCs

In 0% of communities where worsened health concerns were reported as a result of the dry spell, population groups have reportedly not equally suffered from worsening health concerns.

Of those, % of communities where the following population groups have reportedly suffered from worsening health concerns the most:

Men	N/A
Women	N/A
Boys	N/A
Girls	N/A

Coping Strategies

% of communities where members were reportedly actively using coping strategies to deal with a lack of water:

ISETs	71%
CDCs	75%

In those, three most reported coping strategies to deal with the lack of water:

- Moved to another location to seek water 65%
- Use less than 5L/pers/day 40%

Assistance

Main emergency WASH assistance reportedly needed to cope with the dry spell, by proportion of communities:

ISETs		CDCs
8%	Trucked water	0%
38%	Cash assistance	25%
33%	Semi-permanent wells	50%
21%	Water treatment	25%
0%	Other	0%

Main long-term WASH assistance reportedly required to build resilience against the impact of a dry spell in the future, by proportion of communities:

ISETs		CDCs
71%	Boreholes/wells	75%
13%	Improve quality of water	0%
17%	Other employment	25%
0%	Improving hygiene practices	0%
0%	Other	0%

% of communities having reportedly received humanitarian assistance in the six months prior to data collection:

71% of ISETs 25% of CDCs

Of those, reported types of assistance that have been received, by proportion of communities:

Shelter	0%	Cash assistance	0%	WASH infrastructure	0%
Food	94%	Healthcare	0%	Psychosocial support	0%
Drinking water	6%	Hygiene kits	0%		
Education	0%	Winterization	11%		

% of communities reportedly facing barriers to receiving assistance:

13% of ISETs 50% of CDCs

Of those, three most reported barriers to receiving assistance, by proportion of communities:

- Prior to dry spell no needs for assistance 60%
- Remote location 40%
- Security concerns on the road 20%

WASH Dry Spell Assessment District Overview: Marja District

Hilmand Province, Afghanistan, June 2018

Methodology

To inform humanitarian planning after the 2018 winter dry spell in Afghanistan, REACH together with the WASH Cluster conducted an assessment between 3 and 21 June 2018 across the 10 most dry spell-affected provinces.¹ In Marja, 16 KI interviews were conducted in 16 communities, including 16 CDCs and N/A ISETs.³ Findings should be considered indicative only.

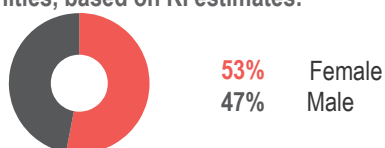


Demographic characteristics of assessed communities

Total number of households in assessed communities, estimated by KIs:

N/A households in N/A ISETs **4287** households in 16 CDCs

Average proportion of the population by gender in assessed communities, based on KI estimates:



Average proportion of the population belonging to the following groups in assessed communities, based on KI estimates:

	ISETs	CDCs
Recent IDPs	N/A	5%
Non-recent IDPs	N/A	9%
Returnee refugees	N/A	1%
Undocumented returnees	N/A	0%
Refugees (non-Afghan)	N/A	0%
Host ISETs/CDCs	N/A	86%

% of assessed communities per type, as reported by KIs:

Peri Urban	0%
Urban	0%
Rural	100%

Average proportion of the population by age group in assessed communities, based on KI estimates:

	N/A	>60 years	7%
ISETs	N/A	19-59 years	53%
	N/A	6-18 years	14%
	N/A	0-5 years	26%

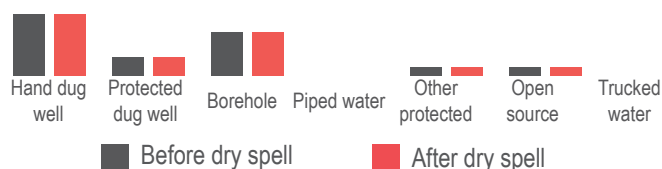
Average proportion of the population in assessed communities exhibiting a physical disability which impacts their ability to function in their day-to-day lives, based on KI estimates:

ISETs	N/A
CDCs	1%

WASH

Main water source reportedly used by communities before and after the dry spell:

44% 44% 13% 13% 31% 31% 0% 0% 6% 6% 6% 6% 0% 0%



% of communities where a change in the main water source used before and after the dry spell was reported:

ISETs	N/A
CDCs	0%

Three most reported statements best describing water access after the dry spell, by proportion of communities:

1. Little to no problems 69%
2. Physical access constraints 19%
3. Intermittent access problems 6%

In 6% of communities, population groups have reportedly not equally reduced their average daily water consumption since the beginning of the dry spell.

Of those, % of communities where the following population groups have reportedly reduced their water consumption the most:

Men	0%
Women	0%
Boys	0%
Girls	100%

% of communities where latrine conditions and/or access to latrines have reportedly worsened as a result of the dry spell:

ISETs	N/A
CDCs	69%

¹ The 10 provinces in this assessment were prioritised through the WASH Cluster review of proportion of dry or drying water sources at the province level.

² ISETs are communities made of at least 50% of displaced people and without the legal right to occupy the land. CDCs are communities in which an elected body operates and strengthens the local governance/social development.

WASH Dry Spell Assessment District Overview: Marja District

Socio-Economic Livelihoods

% of communities where a decrease of the economic well-being was reported as a result of the dry spell:

N/A of ISETs 94% of CDCs

 Average % of community members depending on agriculture, based on KI estimates:

N/A in ISETs 72% in CDCs

% of communities with at least some members dependent on agriculture where the following impacts on community members were reported:

	ISETs	CDCs
No implications	N/A	0%
Crop quality decreased	N/A	75%
Households unable to plant crops	N/A	6%
Crops died	N/A	19%
Other	N/A	0%

 Average % of community members depending on livestock, based on KI estimates:

N/A in ISET 18% in CDC

% of communities with at least some members dependent on livestock where the following impacts on community members were reported:

	ISETs	CDCs
No implications	N/A	0%
Livestock are unwell	N/A	25%
Less egg/milk produced	N/A	69%
Livestock died	N/A	6%
Other	N/A	0%

Health

% of communities where worsened health concerns as a result of the dry spell were reported:

ISETs	N/A
CDCs	88%

Of those, % of communities where an increase in the number of people receiving treatment for mosquito-borne diseases after the dry spell was reported:





N/A in ISETs 86% in CDCs

% of communities where an increase in the number of people receiving treatment for diarrhoea after the dry spell was reported:

N/A in ISETs 56% in CDCs

In 0% of communities where worsened health concerns were reported as a result of the dry spell, population groups have reportedly not equally suffered from worsening health concerns.

Of those, % of communities where the following population groups have reportedly suffered from worsening health concerns the most:

	Men	N/A
	Women	N/A
	Boys	N/A
	Girls	N/A

Coping Strategies

% of communities where members were reportedly actively using coping strategies to deal with a lack of water:

ISETs	N/A
CDCs	69%

In those, three most reported coping strategies to deal with the lack of water:

1. Moved to another location to seek water 91%
2. Travelling more than 1 km 36%

Assistance

Main emergency WASH assistance reportedly needed to cope with the dry spell, by proportion of communities:

ISETs		CDCs
N/A	Trucked water	0%
N/A	Cash assistance	44%
N/A	Semi-permanent wells	38%
N/A	Water treatment	19%
N/A	Other	0%

Main long-term WASH assistance reportedly required to build resilience against the impact of a dry spell in the future, by proportion of communities:

ISETs		CDCs
N/A	Boreholes/wells	50%
N/A	Improve quality of water	19%
N/A	Other employment	31%
N/A	Improving hygiene practices	0%
N/A	Other	0%

% of communities having reportedly received humanitarian assistance in the six months prior to data collection:

N/A of ISETs 0% of CDCs

Of those, reported types of assistance that have been received, by proportion of communities:

Shelter	N/A	Cash assistance	N/A	WASH infrastructure	N/A
Food	N/A	Healthcare	N/A	Psychosocial support	N/A
Drinking water	N/A	Hygiene kits	N/A		
Education	N/A	Winterization	N/A		

% of communities reportedly facing barriers to receiving assistance:

N/A of ISETs 81% of CDCs

Of those, three most reported barriers to receiving assistance, by proportion of communities:

1. Security concerns on the road 77%
2. Remote location 54%
3. Need to cross checkpoint 38%

WASH Dry Spell Assessment District Overview: Nad e Ali District

Hilmand Province, Afghanistan, June 2018

Methodology

To inform humanitarian planning after the 2018 winter dry spell in Afghanistan, REACH together with the WASH Cluster conducted an assessment between 3 and 21 June 2018 across the 10 most dry spell-affected provinces.¹ In Nad e Ali, 7 KI interviews were conducted in 7 communities, including 7 CDCs and N/A ISETs.³ Findings should be considered indicative only.

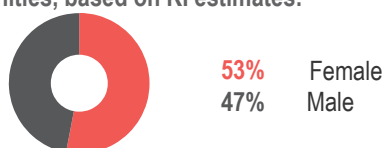


Demographic characteristics of assessed communities

Total number of households in assessed communities, estimated by KIs:

N/A households in N/A ISETs **2135** households in 7 CDCs

Average proportion of the population by gender in assessed communities, based on KI estimates:



Average proportion of the population belonging to the following groups in assessed communities, based on KI estimates:

	ISETs	CDCs
Recent IDPs	N/A	3%
Non-recent IDPs	N/A	3%
Returnee refugees	N/A	1%
Undocumented returnees	N/A	0%
Refugees (non-Afghan)	N/A	0%
Host ISETs/CDCs	N/A	94%

% of assessed communities per type, as reported by KIs:

Peri Urban	0%
Urban	0%
Rural	100%

Average proportion of the population by age group in assessed communities, based on KI estimates:

	N/A	>60 years	7%
ISETs	N/A	19-59 years	53% CDCs
	N/A	6-18 years	13%
	N/A	0-5 years	27%

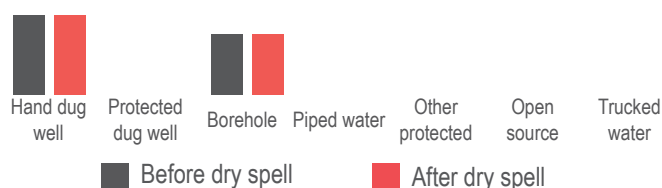
Average proportion of the population in assessed communities exhibiting a physical disability which impacts their ability to function in their day-to-day lives, based on KI estimates:

ISETs	N/A
CDCs	1%

WASH

Main water source reportedly used by communities before and after the dry spell:

57% 57% 0% 0% 43% 43% 0% 0% 0% 0% 0% 0% 0% 0%



% of communities where a change in the main water source used before and after the dry spell was reported:

ISETs	N/A
CDCs	0%

Three most reported statements best describing water access after the dry spell, by proportion of communities:

- Affordability problem 43%
- Little to no problems 43%
- Physical access constraints 14%

In 0% of communities, population groups have reportedly not equally reduced their average daily water consumption since the beginning of the dry spell.

Of those, % of communities where the following population groups have reportedly reduced their water consumption the most:

Men	N/A
Women	N/A
Boys	N/A
Girls	N/A

% of communities where latrine conditions and/or access to latrines have reportedly worsened as a result of the dry spell:

ISETs	N/A
CDCs	86%

¹ The 10 provinces in this assessment were prioritised through the WASH Cluster review of proportion of dry or drying water sources at the province level.

² ISETs are communities made of at least 50% of displaced people and without the legal right to occupy the land. CDCs are communities in which an elected body operates and strengthens the local governance/social development.

WASH Dry Spell Assessment District Overview: Nad e Ali District

Socio-Economic Livelihoods

% of communities where a decrease of the economic well-being was reported as a result of the dry spell:

100% of ISETs 100% of CDCs

 Average % of community members depending on agriculture, based on KI estimates:

N/A in ISETs 71% in CDCs

% of communities with at least some members dependent on agriculture where the following impacts on community members were reported:

	ISETs	CDCs
No implications	N/A	0%
Crop quality decreased	N/A	71%
Households unable to plant crops	N/A	0%
Crops died	N/A	29%
Other	N/A	0%

 Average % of community members depending on livestock, based on KI estimates:

N/A in ISET 22% in CDC

% of communities with at least some members dependent on livestock where the following impacts on community members were reported:

	ISETs	CDCs
No implications	N/A	0%
Livestock are unwell	N/A	14%
Less egg/milk produced	N/A	86%
Livestock died	N/A	0%
Other	N/A	0%

Health

% of communities where worsened health concerns as a result of the dry spell were reported:

ISETs	N/A
CDCs	86%

Of those, % of communities where an increase in the number of people receiving treatment for mosquito-borne diseases after the dry spell was reported:





N/A in ISETs 83% in CDCs

% of communities where an increase in the number of people receiving treatment for diarrhoea after the dry spell was reported:

N/A in ISETs 71% in CDCs

In 0% of communities where worsened health concerns were reported as a result of the dry spell, population groups have reportedly not equally suffered from worsening health concerns.

Of those, % of communities where the following population groups have reportedly suffered from worsening health concerns the most:

	Men	N/A
	Women	N/A
	Boys	N/A
	Girls	N/A

Coping Strategies

% of communities where members were reportedly actively using coping strategies to deal with a lack of water:

ISETs	N/A
CDCs	71%

In those, three most reported coping strategies to deal with the lack of water:

1. Travelling more than 1 km 80%
2. Moved to another location to seek water 60%

Assistance

Main emergency WASH assistance reportedly needed to cope with the dry spell, by proportion of communities:

ISETs		CDCs
N/A	Trucked water	0%
N/A	Cash assistance	71%
N/A	Semi-permanent wells	29%
N/A	Water treatment	0%
N/A	Other	0%

Main long-term WASH assistance reportedly required to build resilience against the impact of a dry spell in the future, by proportion of communities:

ISETs		CDCs
N/A	Boreholes/wells	29%
N/A	Improve quality of water	57%
N/A	Other employment	14%
N/A	Improving hygiene practices	0%
N/A	Other	0%

% of communities having reportedly received humanitarian assistance in the six months prior to data collection:

N/A of ISETs 0% of CDCs

Of those, reported types of assistance that have been received, by proportion of communities:

Shelter	N/A	Cash assistance	N/A	WASH infrastructure	N/A
Food	N/A	Healthcare	N/A	Psychosocial support	N/A
Drinking water	N/A	Hygiene kits	N/A		
Education	N/A	Winterization	N/A		

% of communities reportedly facing barriers to receiving assistance:

N/A of ISETs 86% of CDCs

Of those, three most reported barriers to receiving assistance, by proportion of communities:

1. Remote location 83%
2. Don't know 17%
3. Security concerns on the road 17%

WASH Dry Spell Assessment District Overview: Nahr e Saraj District

Hilmand Province, Afghanistan, June 2018

Methodology

To inform humanitarian planning after the 2018 winter dry spell in Afghanistan, REACH together with the WASH Cluster conducted an assessment between 3 and 21 June 2018 across the 10 most dry spell-affected provinces.¹ In Nahr e Saraj, 20 KI interviews were conducted in 20 communities, including 9 CDCs and 11 ISETs.³ Findings should be considered indicative only.

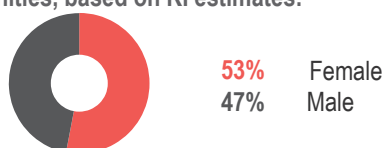


Demographic characteristics of assessed communities

Total number of households in assessed communities, estimated by KIs:

3280 households in 11 ISETs **2615** households in 9 CDCs

Average proportion of the population by gender in assessed communities, based on KI estimates:



Average proportion of the population belonging to the following groups in assessed communities, based on KI estimates:

	ISETs	CDCs
Recent IDPs	43%	5%
Non-recent IDPs	17%	4%
Returnee refugees	3%	1%
Undocumented returnees	1%	0%
Refugees (non-Afghan)	0%	0%
Host ISETs/CDCs	36%	91%

% of assessed communities per type, as reported by KIs:

Peri Urban	25%
Urban	30%
Rural	45%

Average proportion of the population by age group in assessed communities, based on KI estimates:

	>60 years	19-59 years	6-18 years	0-5 years
ISETs	7%	53%	13%	27%
CDCs	7%	53%	16%	24%

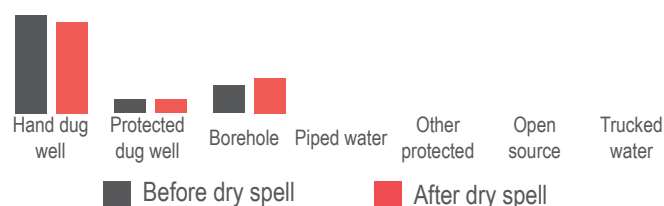
Average proportion of the population in assessed communities exhibiting a physical disability which impacts their ability to function in their day-to-day lives, based on KI estimates:

ISETs	1%
CDCs	1%

WASH

Main water source reportedly used by communities before and after the dry spell:

70% 65% 10% 10% 20% 25% 0% 0% 0% 0% 0% 0% 0%



% of communities where a change in the main water source used before and after the dry spell was reported:

ISETs	0%
CDCs	11%

Three most reported statements best describing water access after the dry spell, by proportion of communities:

- Affordability problem 45%
- Physical access constraints 20%
- Little to no problems 20%

In 0% of communities, population groups have reportedly not equally reduced their average daily water consumption since the beginning of the dry spell.

Of those, % of communities where the following population groups have reportedly reduced their water consumption the most:

Men	N/A
Women	N/A
Boys	N/A
Girls	N/A

% of communities where latrine conditions and/or access to latrines have reportedly worsened as a result of the dry spell:

ISETs	100%
CDCs	56%

¹ The 10 provinces in this assessment were prioritised through the WASH Cluster review of proportion of dry or drying water sources at the province level.

² ISETs are communities made of at least 50% of displaced people and without the legal right to occupy the land. CDCs are communities in which an elected body operates and strengthens the local governance/social development.

WASH Dry Spell Assessment District Overview: Nahr e Saraj District

Socio-Economic Livelihoods

% of communities where a decrease of the economic well-being was reported as a result of the dry spell:

100% of ISETs 100% of CDCs

Average % of community members depending on agriculture, based on KI estimates:

36% in ISETs 73% in CDCs

% of communities with at least some members dependent on agriculture where the following impacts on community members were reported:

	ISETs	CDCs
No implications	0%	0%
Crop quality decreased	73%	89%
Households unable to plant crops	9%	11%
Crops died	18%	0%
Other	0%	0%

Average % of community members depending on livestock, based on KI estimates:

14% in ISET 18% in CDC

% of communities with at least some members dependent on livestock where the following impacts on community members were reported:

	ISETs	CDCs
No implications	0%	0%
Livestock are unwell	0%	11%
Less egg/milk produced	100%	89%
Livestock died	0%	0%
Other	0%	0%

Health

% of communities where worsened health concerns as a result of the dry spell were reported:

ISETs	91%
CDCs	89%

Of those, % of communities where an increase in the number of people receiving treatment for mosquito-borne diseases after the dry spell was reported:

100% in ISETs 100% in CDCs

% of communities where an increase in the number of people receiving treatment for diarrhoea after the dry spell was reported:

82% in ISETs 89% in CDCs

In 0% of communities where worsened health concerns were reported as a result of the dry spell, population groups have reportedly not equally suffered from worsening health concerns.

Of those, % of communities where the following population groups have reportedly suffered from worsening health concerns the most:

Men	N/A
Women	N/A
Boys	N/A
Girls	N/A

Coping Strategies

% of communities where members were reportedly actively using coping strategies to deal with a lack of water:

ISETs	9%
CDCs	56%

In those, three most reported coping strategies to deal with the lack of water:

1. Use less than 5L/pers/day 67%
2. Moved to another location to seek water 50%

Assistance

Main emergency WASH assistance reportedly needed to cope with the dry spell, by proportion of communities:

ISETs		CDCs
0%	Trucked water	0%
9%	Cash assistance	67%
73%	Semi-permanent wells	11%
18%	Water treatment	22%
0%	Other	0%

Main long-term WASH assistance reportedly required to build resilience against the impact of a dry spell in the future, by proportion of communities:

ISETs		CDCs
82%	Boreholes/wells	56%
0%	Improve quality of water	11%
18%	Other employment	33%
0%	Improving hygiene practices	0%
0%	Other	0%

% of communities having reportedly received humanitarian assistance in the six months prior to data collection:

18% of ISETs 0% of CDCs

Of those, reported types of assistance that have been received, by proportion of communities:

Shelter	0%	Cash assistance	0%	WASH infrastructure	0%
Food	50%	Healthcare	0%		
Drinking water	0%	Hygiene kits	50%	Psychosocial support	0%
Education	0%	Winterization	50%		

% of communities reportedly facing barriers to receiving assistance:

27% of ISETs 89% of CDCs

Of those, three most reported barriers to receiving assistance, by proportion of communities:

1. Remote location 55%
2. Security concerns on the road 36%
3. No government offices 27%

WASH Dry Spell Assessment District Overview: Nawa e Barakzai District

Hilmand Province, Afghanistan, June 2018

Methodology

To inform humanitarian planning after the 2018 winter dry spell in Afghanistan, REACH together with the WASH Cluster conducted an assessment between 3 and 21 June 2018 across the 10 most dry spell-affected provinces.¹ In Nawa e Barakzai, 1 KI interview was conducted in 1 community, including 1 CDC and N/A ISETs.³ Findings should be considered indicative only.

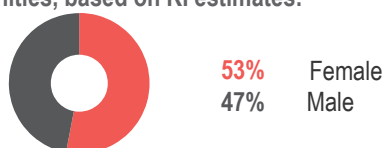


Demographic characteristics of assessed communities

Total number of households in assessed communities, estimated by KIs:

N/A households in N/A ISETs **306** households in 1 CDC

Average proportion of the population by gender in assessed communities, based on KI estimates:



Average proportion of the population belonging to the following groups in assessed communities, based on KI estimates:

	ISETs	CDCs
Recent IDPs	N/A	0%
Non-recent IDPs	N/A	0%
Returnee refugees	N/A	0%
Undocumented returnees	N/A	0%
Refugees (non-Afghan)	N/A	0%
Host ISETs/CDCs	N/A	100%

% of assessed communities per type, as reported by KIs:

Peri Urban	0%
Urban	0%
Rural	100%

Average proportion of the population by age group in assessed communities, based on KI estimates:

	N/A	>60 years	7%
ISETs	N/A	19-59 years	53%
	N/A	6-18 years	13%
	N/A	0-5 years	27%

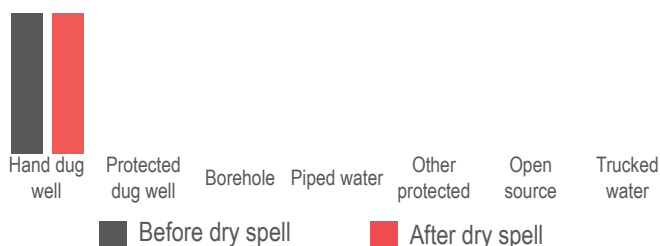
Average proportion of the population in assessed communities exhibiting a physical disability which impacts their ability to function in their day-to-day lives, based on KI estimates:

ISETs	N/A
CDCs	0%

WASH

Main water source reportedly used by communities before and after the dry spell:

100% 100% 0% 0% 0% 0% 0% 0% 0% 0% 0% 0%



% of communities where a change in the main water source used before and after the dry spell was reported:

ISETs	N/A
CDCs	0%

Three most reported statements best describing water access after the dry spell, by proportion of communities:

1.	Physical access constraints	100%
2.	N/A	0%
3.	N/A	0%

In **0%** of communities, population groups have reportedly not equally reduced their average daily water consumption since the beginning of the dry spell.

Of those, % of communities where the following population groups have reportedly reduced their water consumption the most:

Men	N/A
Women	N/A
Boys	N/A
Girls	N/A

% of communities where latrine conditions and/or access to latrines have reportedly worsened as a result of the dry spell:

ISETs	N/A
CDCs	100%

¹ The 10 provinces in this assessment were prioritised through the WASH Cluster review of proportion of dry or drying water sources at the province level.

² ISETs are communities made of at least 50% of displaced people and without the legal right to occupy the land. CDCs are communities in which an elected body operates and strengthens the local governance/social development.

WASH Dry Spell Assessment District Overview: Nawa e Barakzaiy District

Socio-Economic Livelihoods

% of communities where a decrease of the economic well-being was reported as a result of the dry spell:

N/A of ISETs 100% of CDCs

 Average % of community members depending on agriculture, based on KI estimates:

N/A in ISETs 75% in CDCs

% of communities with at least some members dependent on agriculture where the following impacts on community members were reported:

	ISETs	CDCs
No implications	N/A	0%
Crop quality decreased	N/A	100%
Households unable to plant crops	N/A	0%
Crops died	N/A	0%
Other	N/A	0%

 Average % of community members depending on livestock, based on KI estimates:

N/A in ISET 20% in CDC

% of communities with at least some members dependent on livestock where the following impacts on community members were reported:

	ISETs	CDCs
No implications	N/A	0%
Livestock are unwell	N/A	0%
Less egg/milk produced	N/A	100%
Livestock died	N/A	0%
Other	N/A	0%

Health

% of communities where worsened health concerns as a result of the dry spell were reported:

ISETs	N/A
CDCs	100%

Of those, % of communities where an increase in the number of people receiving treatment for mosquito-borne diseases after the dry spell was reported:





N/A in ISETs 100% in CDCs

% of communities where an increase in the number of people receiving treatment for diarrhoea after the dry spell was reported:

N/A in ISETs 100% in CDCs

In 0% of communities where worsened health concerns were reported as a result of the dry spell, population groups have reportedly not equally suffered from worsening health concerns.

Of those, % of communities where the following population groups have reportedly suffered from worsening health concerns the most:

	Men	N/A
	Women	N/A
	Boys	N/A
	Girls	N/A

Coping Strategies

% of communities where members were reportedly actively using coping strategies to deal with a lack of water:

ISETs	0
CDCs	100%

In those, three most reported coping strategies to deal with the lack of water:

1. Use less than 5L/pers/day 100%
2. Moved to another location to seek water 100%

Assistance

Main emergency WASH assistance reportedly needed to cope with the dry spell, by proportion of communities:

ISETs		CDCs
N/A	Trucked water	0%
N/A	Cash assistance	0%
N/A	Semi-permanent wells	100%
N/A	Water treatment	0%
N/A	Other	0%

Main long-term WASH assistance reportedly required to build resilience against the impact of a dry spell in the future, by proportion of communities:

ISETs		CDCs
N/A	Boreholes/wells	100%
N/A	Improve quality of water	0%
N/A	Other employment	0%
N/A	Improving hygiene practices	0%
N/A	Other	0%

% of communities having reportedly received humanitarian assistance in the six months prior to data collection:

N/A of ISETs 0% of CDCs

Of those, reported types of assistance that have been received, by proportion of communities:

Shelter	N/A	Cash assistance	N/A	WASH infrastructure	N/A
Food	N/A	Healthcare	N/A		
Drinking water	N/A	Hygiene kits	N/A	Psychosocial support	N/A
Education	N/A	Winterization	N/A		

% of communities reportedly facing barriers to receiving assistance:

N/A of ISETs 100% of CDCs

Of those, three most reported barriers to receiving assistance, by proportion of communities:

1. Don't know 100%
2. N/A N/A
3. N/A N/A

WASH Dry Spell Assessment Province Overview: Jawzjan Province

Afghanistan, June 2018

Methodology

To inform humanitarian planning after the 2018 winter dry spell in Afghanistan, REACH together with the WASH Cluster conducted an assessment between 3 and 21 June 2018 across the 10 most dry spell-affected provinces.¹ In Jawzjan, 104 KI interviews were conducted in 104 communities, including 66 CDCs and 38 ISETs.³ Findings should be considered indicative only.

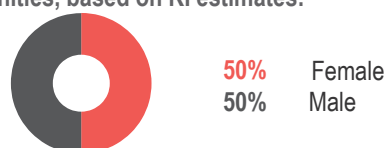


Demographic characteristics of assessed communities

Total number of households in assessed communities, estimated by KIs:

5394 households in 38 ISETs **19476** households in 66 CDCs

Average proportion of the population by gender in assessed communities, based on KI estimates:



Average proportion of the population belonging to the following groups in assessed communities, based on KI estimates:

	ISETs	CDCs
Recent IDPs	24%	1%
Non-recent IDPs	33%	1%
Returnee refugees	16%	3%
Undocumented returnees	12%	3%
Refugees (non-Afghan)	0%	0%
Host ISETs/CDCs	15%	93%

% of assessed communities per type, as reported by KIs:

Peri Urban	18%
Urban	30%
Rural	52%

Average proportion of the population by age group in assessed communities, based on KI estimates:

	>60 years	19-59 years	6-18 years	0-5 years
ISETs	18%	43%	27%	13%
CDCs	13%	56%	19%	12%

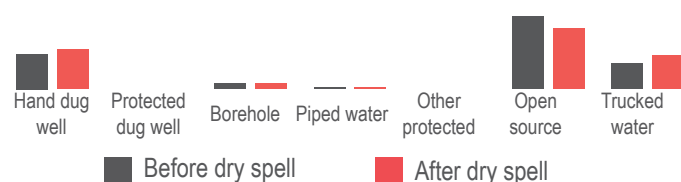
Average proportion of the population in assessed communities exhibiting a physical disability which impacts their ability to function in their day-to-day lives, based on KI estimates:

ISETs	6%
CDCs	1%

WASH

Main water source reportedly used by communities before and after the dry spell:

25% 28% 0% 0% 4% 4% 1% 1% 0% 0% 52% 43% 18% 24%



In **0%** of communities, population groups have reportedly not equally reduced their average daily water consumption since the beginning of the dry spell.

Of those, % of communities where the following population groups have reportedly reduced their water consumption the most:

Men	N/A
Women	N/A
Boys	N/A
Girls	N/A

% of communities where a change in the main water source used before and after the dry spell was reported:

ISETs	55%
CDCs	14%

Three most reported statements best describing water access after the dry spell, by proportion of communities:

- Physical access constraints 68%
- Intermittent access problems 26%
- Little to no problems 4%

% of communities where latrine conditions and/or access to latrines have reportedly worsened as a result of the dry spell:

ISETs	87%
CDCs	2%

¹ The 10 provinces in this assessment were prioritised through the WASH Cluster review of proportion of dry or drying water sources at the province level.

² ISETs are communities made of at least 50% of displaced people and without the legal right to occupy the land. CDCs are communities in which an elected body operates and strengthens the local governance/social development.

WASH Dry Spell Assessment Province Overview: Jawzjan Province

Socio-Economic Livelihoods

% of communities where a decrease of the economic well-being was reported as a result of the dry spell:

95% of ISETs 100% of CDCs

 Average % of community members depending on agriculture, based on KI estimates:

2% in ISETs 39% in CDCs

% of communities with at least some members dependent on agriculture where the following impacts on community members were reported:

	ISETs	CDCs
No implications	0%	0%
Crop quality decreased	100%	100%
Households unable to plant crops	0%	0%
Crops died	0%	0%
Other	0%	0%

 Average % of community members depending on livestock, based on KI estimates:

6% in ISET 29% in CDC

% of communities with at least some members dependent on livestock where the following impacts on community members were reported:

	ISETs	CDCs
No implications	0%	0%
Livestock are unwell	100%	100%
Less egg/milk produced	0%	0%
Livestock died	0%	0%
Other	0%	0%

Health

% of communities where worsened health concerns as a result of the dry spell were reported:

ISETs 95%

CDCs 52%

Of those, % of communities where an increase in the number of people receiving treatment for mosquito-borne diseases after the dry spell was reported:





100% in ISETs 94% in CDCs

% of communities where an increase in the number of people receiving treatment for diarrhoea after the dry spell was reported:

87% in ISETs 53% in CDCs

In 0% of communities where worsened health concerns were reported as a result of the dry spell, population groups have reportedly not equally suffered from worsening health concerns.

Of those, % of communities where the following population groups have reportedly suffered from worsening health concerns the most:

	Men	N/A
	Women	N/A
	Boys	N/A
	Girls	N/A

Coping Strategies

% of communities where members were reportedly actively using coping strategies to deal with a lack of water:

ISETs 95%






CDCs 92%

In those, three most reported coping strategies to deal with the lack of water:






1. Travelling more than 1 km 77%
2. Use unprotected water sources 67%
3. Buying water from private vendor 46%

Assistance

Main emergency WASH assistance reportedly needed to cope with the dry spell, by proportion of communities:

	ISETs		CDCs
	5%	Trucked water	83%
	8%	Cash assistance	12%
	87%	Semi-permanent wells	3%
	0%	Water treatment	2%
	0%	Other	0%

Main long-term WASH assistance reportedly required to build resilience against the impact of a dry spell in the future, by proportion of communities:

	ISETs		CDCs
	92%	Boreholes/wells	56%
	0%	Improve quality of water	2%
	8%	Other employment	41%
	0%	Improving hygiene practices	2%
	0%	Other	0%

% of communities having reportedly received humanitarian assistance in the six months prior to data collection:

3% of ISETs 5% of CDCs

Of those, reported types of assistance that have been received, by proportion of communities:

Shelter	0%	Cash assistance	75%	WASH infrastructure	0%
Food	75%	Healthcare	0%	Psychosocial support	0%
Drinking water	0%	Hygiene kits	25%		
Education	0%	Winterization	0%		

% of communities reportedly facing barriers to receiving assistance:

0% of ISETs 0% of CDCs

Of those, three most reported barriers to receiving assistance, by proportion of communities:

1. N/A N/A
2. N/A N/A
3. N/A N/A

WASH Dry Spell Assessment District Overview: Aqcha District

Jawzjan Province, Afghanistan, June 2018

Methodology

To inform humanitarian planning after the 2018 winter dry spell in Afghanistan, REACH together with the WASH Cluster conducted an assessment between 3 and 21 June 2018 across the 10 most dry spell-affected provinces.¹ In Aqcha, 9 KI interviews were conducted in 9 communities, including 9 CDCs and N/A ISETs.³ Findings should be considered indicative only.

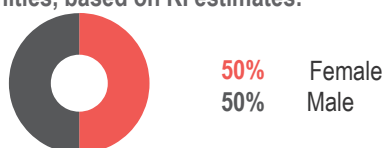


Demographic characteristics of assessed communities

Total number of households in assessed communities, estimated by KIs:

N/A households in N/A ISETs **3231** households in 9 CDCs

Average proportion of the population by gender in assessed communities, based on KI estimates:



Average proportion of the population belonging to the following groups in assessed communities, based on KI estimates:

	ISETs	CDCs
Recent IDPs	N/A	1%
Non-recent IDPs	N/A	1%
Returnee refugees	N/A	8%
Undocumented returnees	N/A	10%
Refugees (non-Afghan)	N/A	0%
Host ISETs/CDCs	N/A	81%

% of assessed communities per type, as reported by KIs:

Peri Urban	56%
Urban	11%
Rural	33%

Average proportion of the population by age group in assessed communities, based on KI estimates:

	N/A	>60 years	11%
ISETs	N/A	19-59 years	55%
	N/A	6-18 years	21%
	N/A	0-5 years	13%

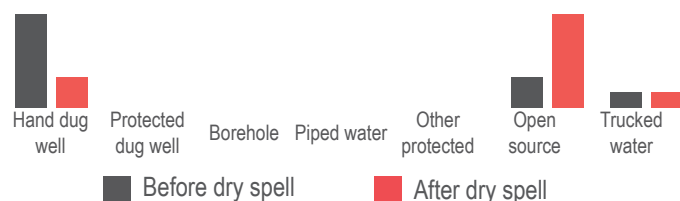
Average proportion of the population in assessed communities exhibiting a physical disability which impacts their ability to function in their day-to-day lives, based on KI estimates:

ISETs	N/A
CDCs	1%

WASH

Main water source reportedly used by communities before and after the dry spell:

67% 22% 0% 0% 0% 0% 0% 0% 0% 0% 22% 67% 11% 11%



% of communities where a change in the main water source used before and after the dry spell was reported:

ISETs	N/A
CDCs	44%

Three most reported statements best describing water access after the dry spell, by proportion of communities:

- Physical access constraints 89%
- Intermittent access problems 11%
- N/A 0%

In **0%** of communities, population groups have reportedly not equally reduced their average daily water consumption since the beginning of the dry spell.

Of those, % of communities where the following population groups have reportedly reduced their water consumption the most:

Men	N/A
Women	N/A
Boys	N/A
Girls	N/A

% of communities where latrine conditions and/or access to latrines have reportedly worsened as a result of the dry spell:

ISETs	N/A
CDCs	0%

¹ The 10 provinces in this assessment were prioritised through the WASH Cluster review of proportion of dry or drying water sources at the province level.

² ISETs are communities made of at least 50% of displaced people and without the legal right to occupy the land. CDCs are communities in which an elected body operates and strengthens the local governance/social development.

WASH Dry Spell Assessment District Overview: Aqcha District

Socio-Economic Livelihoods

% of communities where a decrease of the economic well-being was reported as a result of the dry spell:

N/A of ISETs 100% of CDCs

 Average % of community members depending on agriculture, based on KI estimates:

N/A in ISETs 38% in CDCs

% of communities with at least some members dependent on agriculture where the following impacts on community members were reported:

	ISETs	CDCs
No implications	N/A	0%
Crop quality decreased	N/A	100%
Households unable to plant crops	N/A	0%
Crops died	N/A	0%
Other	N/A	0%

 Average % of community members depending on livestock, based on KI estimates:

N/A in ISET 18% in CDC

% of communities with at least some members dependent on livestock where the following impacts on community members were reported:

	ISETs	CDCs
No implications	N/A	0%
Livestock are unwell	N/A	100%
Less egg/milk produced	N/A	0%
Livestock died	N/A	0%
Other	N/A	0%

Health

% of communities where worsened health concerns as a result of the dry spell were reported:

ISETs	N/A
CDCs	56%

Of those, % of communities where an increase in the number of people receiving treatment for mosquito-borne diseases after the dry spell was reported:





N/A in ISETs 100% in CDCs

% of communities where an increase in the number of people receiving treatment for diarrhoea after the dry spell was reported:

N/A in ISETs 56% in CDCs

In 0% of communities where worsened health concerns were reported as a result of the dry spell, population groups have reportedly not equally suffered from worsening health concerns.

Of those, % of communities where the following population groups have reportedly suffered from worsening health concerns the most:

	Men	N/A
	Women	N/A
	Boys	N/A
	Girls	N/A

Coping Strategies

% of communities where members were reportedly actively using coping strategies to deal with a lack of water:

ISETs	N/A
CDCs	89%

In those, three most reported coping strategies to deal with the lack of water:

1. Travelling more than 1 km 63%
2. Buying water from private vendor 50%
3. Use unprotected water sources 13%

Assistance

Main emergency WASH assistance reportedly needed to cope with the dry spell, by proportion of communities:

ISETs	CDCs
N/A	Trucked water 67%
N/A	Cash assistance 11%
N/A	Semi-permanent wells 22%
N/A	Water treatment 0%
N/A	Other 0%

Main long-term WASH assistance reportedly required to build resilience against the impact of a dry spell in the future, by proportion of communities:

ISETs	CDCs
N/A	Boreholes/wells 78%
N/A	Improve quality of water 11%
N/A	Other employment 11%
N/A	Improving hygiene practices 0%
N/A	Other 0%

% of communities having reportedly received humanitarian assistance in the six months prior to data collection:

N/A of ISETs 0% of CDCs

Of those, reported types of assistance that have been received, by proportion of communities:

Shelter	N/A	Cash assistance	N/A	WASH infrastructure	N/A
Food	N/A	Healthcare	N/A	Psychosocial support	N/A
Drinking water	N/A	Hygiene kits	N/A		
Education	N/A	Winterization	N/A		

% of communities reportedly facing barriers to receiving assistance:

N/A of ISETs 0% of CDCs

Of those, three most reported barriers to receiving assistance, by proportion of communities:

1. N/A N/A
2. N/A N/A
3. N/A N/A

WASH Dry Spell Assessment District Overview: Fayzabad (Jawzjan) District

Jawzjan Province, Afghanistan, June 2018

Methodology

To inform humanitarian planning after the 2018 winter dry spell in Afghanistan, REACH together with the WASH Cluster conducted an assessment between 3 and 21 June 2018 across the 10 most dry spell-affected provinces.¹ In Fayzabad (Jawzjan), 20 KI interviews were conducted in 20 communities, including 20 CDCs and N/A ISETs.³ Findings should be considered indicative only.

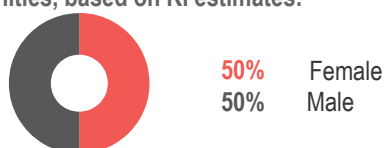


Demographic characteristics of assessed communities

Total number of households in assessed communities, estimated by KIs:

N/A households in N/A ISETs **3945** households in 20 CDCs

Average proportion of the population by gender in assessed communities, based on KI estimates:



Average proportion of the population belonging to the following groups in assessed communities, based on KI estimates:

	ISETs	CDCs
Recent IDPs	N/A	1%
Non-recent IDPs	N/A	1%
Returnee refugees	N/A	3%
Undocumented returnees	N/A	2%
Refugees (non-Afghan)	N/A	0%
Host ISETs/CDCs	N/A	94%

% of assessed communities per type, as reported by KIs:

Peri Urban	20%
Urban	0%
Rural	80%

Average proportion of the population by age group in assessed communities, based on KI estimates:

	N/A	>60 years	14%
ISETs	N/A	19-59 years	57%
	N/A	6-18 years	17%
	N/A	0-5 years	12%

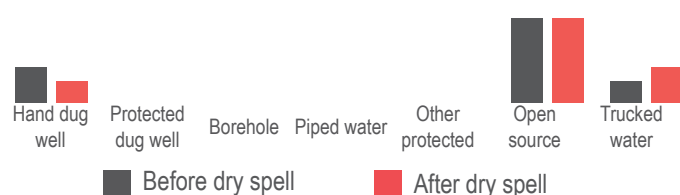
Average proportion of the population in assessed communities exhibiting a physical disability which impacts their ability to function in their day-to-day lives, based on KI estimates:

ISETs	N/A
CDCs	1%

WASH

Main water source reportedly used by communities before and after the dry spell:

25% 15% 0% 0% 0% 0% 0% 0% 0% 0% 60% 60% 15% 25%



% of communities where a change in the main water source used before and after the dry spell was reported:

ISETs	N/A
CDCs	10%

Three most reported statements best describing water access after the dry spell, by proportion of communities:

1. Intermittent access problems 60%
2. Physical access constraints 35%
3. Little to no problems 5%

In **0%** of communities, population groups have reportedly not equally reduced their average daily water consumption since the beginning of the dry spell.

Of those, % of communities where the following population groups have reportedly reduced their water consumption the most:

Men	N/A
Women	N/A
Boys	N/A
Girls	N/A

% of communities where latrine conditions and/or access to latrines have reportedly worsened as a result of the dry spell:

ISETs	N/A
CDCs	5%

¹ The 10 provinces in this assessment were prioritised through the WASH Cluster review of proportion of dry or drying water sources at the province level.

² ISETs are communities made of at least 50% of displaced people and without the legal right to occupy the land. CDCs are communities in which an elected body operates and strengthens the local governance/social development.

WASH Dry Spell Assessment District Overview: Fayzabad (Jawzjan) District

Socio-Economic Livelihoods

% of communities where a decrease of the economic well-being was reported as a result of the dry spell:

N/A of ISETs 100% of CDCs

 Average % of community members depending on agriculture, based on KI estimates:

N/A in ISETs 41% in CDCs

% of communities with at least some members dependent on agriculture where the following impacts on community members were reported:

	ISETs	CDCs
No implications	N/A	0%
Crop quality decreased	N/A	100%
Households unable to plant crops	N/A	0%
Crops died	N/A	0%
Other	N/A	0%

 Average % of community members depending on livestock, based on KI estimates:

N/A in ISET 29% in CDC

% of communities with at least some members dependent on livestock where the following impacts on community members were reported:

	ISETs	CDCs
No implications	N/A	0%
Livestock are unwell	N/A	100%
Less egg/milk produced	N/A	0%
Livestock died	N/A	0%
Other	N/A	0%

Health

% of communities where worsened health concerns as a result of the dry spell were reported:

ISETs	N/A
CDCs	25%

Of those, % of communities where an increase in the number of people receiving treatment for mosquito-borne diseases after the dry spell was reported:





N/A in ISETs 100% in CDCs

% of communities where an increase in the number of people receiving treatment for diarrhoea after the dry spell was reported:

N/A in ISETs 25% in CDCs

In 0% of communities where worsened health concerns were reported as a result of the dry spell, population groups have reportedly not equally suffered from worsening health concerns.

Of those, % of communities where the following population groups have reportedly suffered from worsening health concerns the most:

	Men	N/A
	Women	N/A
	Boys	N/A
	Girls	N/A

Coping Strategies

% of communities where members were reportedly actively using coping strategies to deal with a lack of water:

ISETs	N/A
CDCs	90%

In those, three most reported coping strategies to deal with the lack of water:

1. Buying water from private vendor 89%
2. Travelling more than 1 km 83%
3. Use unprotected water sources 72%

Assistance

Main emergency WASH assistance reportedly needed to cope with the dry spell, by proportion of communities:

ISETs	CDCs
N/A	Trucked water 70%
N/A	Cash assistance 25%
N/A	Semi-permanent wells 0%
N/A	Water treatment 5%
N/A	Other 0%

Main long-term WASH assistance reportedly required to build resilience against the impact of a dry spell in the future, by proportion of communities:

ISETs	CDCs
N/A	Boreholes/wells 20%
N/A	Improve quality of water 0%
N/A	Other employment 80%
N/A	Improving hygiene practices 0%
N/A	Other 0%

% of communities having reportedly received humanitarian assistance in the six months prior to data collection:

N/A of ISETs 0% of CDCs

Of those, reported types of assistance that have been received, by proportion of communities:

Shelter	N/A	Cash assistance	N/A	WASH infrastructure	N/A
Food	N/A	Healthcare	N/A	Psychosocial support	N/A
Drinking water	N/A	Hygiene kits	N/A		
Education	N/A	Winterization	N/A		

% of communities reportedly facing barriers to receiving assistance:

N/A of ISETs 0% of CDCs

Of those, three most reported barriers to receiving assistance, by proportion of communities:

1. N/A N/A
2. N/A N/A
3. N/A N/A

WASH Dry Spell Assessment District Overview: Khanaqah District

Jawzjan Province, Afghanistan, June 2018

Methodology

To inform humanitarian planning after the 2018 winter dry spell in Afghanistan, REACH together with the WASH Cluster conducted an assessment between 3 and 21 June 2018 across the 10 most dry spell-affected provinces.¹ In Khanaqah, 9 KI interviews were conducted in 9 communities, including 9 CDCs and N/A ISETs.³ Findings should be considered indicative only.

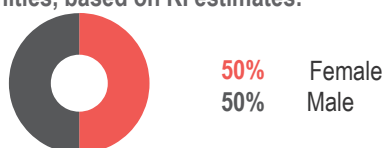


Demographic characteristics of assessed communities

Total number of households in assessed communities, estimated by KIs:

N/A households in N/A ISETs **3007** households in 9 CDCs

Average proportion of the population by gender in assessed communities, based on KI estimates:



Average proportion of the population belonging to the following groups in assessed communities, based on KI estimates:

	ISETs	CDCs
Recent IDPs	N/A	0%
Non-recent IDPs	N/A	0%
Returnee refugees	N/A	1%
Undocumented returnees	N/A	1%
Refugees (non-Afghan)	N/A	0%
Host ISETs/CDCs	N/A	99%

% of assessed communities per type, as reported by KIs:

Peri Urban	33%
Urban	11%
Rural	56%

Average proportion of the population by age group in assessed communities, based on KI estimates:

	N/A	>60 years	15%
ISETs	N/A	19-59 years	57%
	N/A	6-18 years	18%
	N/A	0-5 years	11%

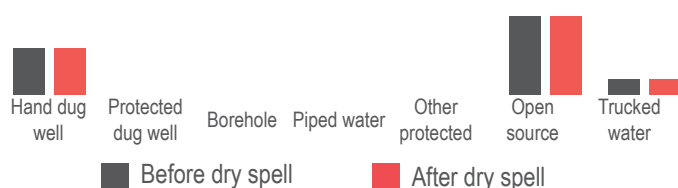
Average proportion of the population in assessed communities exhibiting a physical disability which impacts their ability to function in their day-to-day lives, based on KI estimates:

ISETs	N/A
CDCs	0%

WASH

Main water source reportedly used by communities before and after the dry spell:

33% 33% 0% 0% 0% 0% 0% 0% 0% 0% 56% 56% 11% 11%



% of communities where a change in the main water source used before and after the dry spell was reported:

ISETs	N/A
CDCs	0%

Three most reported statements best describing water access after the dry spell, by proportion of communities:

- Physical access constraints 44%
- Intermittent access problems 44%
- Affordability problem 11%

In 0% of communities, population groups have reportedly not equally reduced their average daily water consumption since the beginning of the dry spell.

Of those, % of communities where the following population groups have reportedly reduced their water consumption the most:

Men	N/A
Women	N/A
Boys	N/A
Girls	N/A

% of communities where latrine conditions and/or access to latrines have reportedly worsened as a result of the dry spell:

ISETs	N/A
CDCs	0%

¹ The 10 provinces in this assessment were prioritised through the WASH Cluster review of proportion of dry or drying water sources at the province level.

² ISETs are communities made of at least 50% of displaced people and without the legal right to occupy the land. CDCs are communities in which an elected body operates and strengthens the local governance/social development.

WASH Dry Spell Assessment District Overview: Khanaqah District

Socio-Economic Livelihoods

% of communities where a decrease of the economic well-being was reported as a result of the dry spell:

N/A of ISETs 100% of CDCs

 Average % of community members depending on agriculture, based on KI estimates:

N/A in ISETs 45% in CDCs

% of communities with at least some members dependent on agriculture where the following impacts on community members were reported:

	ISETs	CDCs
No implications	N/A	0%
Crop quality decreased	N/A	100%
Households unable to plant crops	N/A	0%
Crops died	N/A	0%
Other	N/A	0%

 Average % of community members depending on livestock, based on KI estimates:

N/A in ISET 29% in CDC

% of communities with at least some members dependent on livestock where the following impacts on community members were reported:

	ISETs	CDCs
No implications	N/A	0%
Livestock are unwell	N/A	100%
Less egg/milk produced	N/A	0%
Livestock died	N/A	0%
Other	N/A	0%

Health

% of communities where worsened health concerns as a result of the dry spell were reported:

ISETs	N/A
CDCs	44%

Of those, % of communities where an increase in the number of people receiving treatment for mosquito-borne diseases after the dry spell was reported:





N/A in ISETs 100% in CDCs

% of communities where an increase in the number of people receiving treatment for diarrhoea after the dry spell was reported:

N/A in ISETs 44% in CDCs

In 0% of communities where worsened health concerns were reported as a result of the dry spell, population groups have reportedly not equally suffered from worsening health concerns.

Of those, % of communities where the following population groups have reportedly suffered from worsening health concerns the most:

	Men	N/A
	Women	N/A
	Boys	N/A
	Girls	N/A

Coping Strategies

% of communities where members were reportedly actively using coping strategies to deal with a lack of water:

ISETs	N/A
CDCs	89%

In those, three most reported coping strategies to deal with the lack of water:

1.	Buying water from private vendor	88%
2.	Travelling more than 1 km	63%
3.	Use unprotected water sources	25%

Assistance

Main emergency WASH assistance reportedly needed to cope with the dry spell, by proportion of communities:

ISETs	CDCs
N/A	Trucked water 100%
N/A	Cash assistance 0%
N/A	Semi-permanent wells 0%
N/A	Water treatment 0%
N/A	Other 0%

Main long-term WASH assistance reportedly required to build resilience against the impact of a dry spell in the future, by proportion of communities:

ISETs	CDCs
N/A	Boreholes/wells 78%
N/A	Improve quality of water 0%
N/A	Other employment 22%
N/A	Improving hygiene practices 0%
N/A	Other 0%

% of communities having reportedly received humanitarian assistance in the six months prior to data collection:

N/A of ISETs 0% of CDCs

Of those, reported types of assistance that have been received, by proportion of communities:

Shelter	N/A	Cash assistance	N/A	WASH	N/A
Food	N/A	Healthcare	N/A	infrastructure	N/A
Drinking water	N/A	Hygiene kits	N/A	Psychosocial	N/A
Education	N/A	Winterization	N/A	support	N/A

% of communities reportedly facing barriers to receiving assistance:

N/A of ISETs 0% of CDCs

Of those, three most reported barriers to receiving assistance, by proportion of communities:

1.	N/A	N/A
2.	N/A	N/A
3.	N/A	N/A

WASH Dry Spell Assessment District Overview: Khwaja Du Koh District

Jawzjan Province, Afghanistan, June 2018

Methodology

To inform humanitarian planning after the 2018 winter dry spell in Afghanistan, REACH together with the WASH Cluster conducted an assessment between 3 and 21 June 2018 across the 10 most dry spell-affected provinces.¹ In Khwaja Du Koh, 7 KI interviews were conducted in 7 communities, including 5 CDCs and 2 ISETs.³ Findings should be considered indicative only.

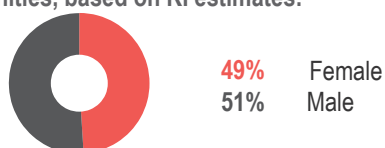


Demographic characteristics of assessed communities

Total number of households in assessed communities, estimated by KIs:

305 households in 2 ISETs **2291** households in 5 CDCs

Average proportion of the population by gender in assessed communities, based on KI estimates:



Average proportion of the population belonging to the following groups in assessed communities, based on KI estimates:

	ISETs	CDCs
Recent IDPs	12%	1%
Non-recent IDPs	32%	1%
Returnee refugees	1%	0%
Undocumented returnees	0%	0%
Refugees (non-Afghan)	0%	0%
Host ISETs/CDCs	55%	97%

% of assessed communities per type, as reported by KIs:

Peri Urban	14%
Urban	14%
Rural	71%

Average proportion of the population by age group in assessed communities, based on KI estimates:

	>60 years	19-59 years	6-18 years	0-5 years
ISETs	15%	56%	17%	13%
CDCs	12%	58%	18%	13%

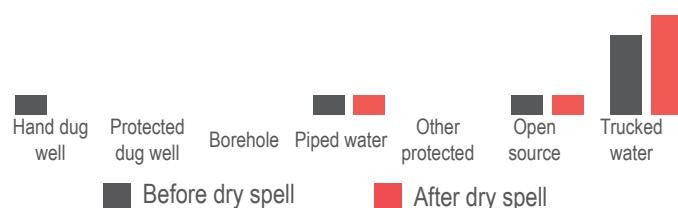
Average proportion of the population in assessed communities exhibiting a physical disability which impacts their ability to function in their day-to-day lives, based on KI estimates:

ISETs	1%
CDCs	1%

WASH

Main water source reportedly used by communities before and after the dry spell:

14% 0% 0% 0% 0% 0% 14% 14% 0% 0% 14% 14% 57% 71%



% of communities where a change in the main water source used before and after the dry spell was reported:

ISETs	0%
CDCs	20%

Three most reported statements best describing water access after the dry spell, by proportion of communities:

- Physical access constraints 71%
- Intermittent access problems 14%
- Little to no problems 14%

In 0% of communities, population groups have reportedly not equally reduced their average daily water consumption since the beginning of the dry spell.

Of those, % of communities where the following population groups have reportedly reduced their water consumption the most:

Men	N/A
Women	N/A
Boys	N/A
Girls	N/A

% of communities where latrine conditions and/or access to latrines have reportedly worsened as a result of the dry spell:

ISETs	0%
CDCs	0%

¹ The 10 provinces in this assessment were prioritised through the WASH Cluster review of proportion of dry or drying water sources at the province level.

² ISETs are communities made of at least 50% of displaced people and without the legal right to occupy the land. CDCs are communities in which an elected body operates and strengthens the local governance/social development.

WASH Dry Spell Assessment District Overview: Khwaja Du Koh District

Socio-Economic Livelihoods

% of communities where a decrease of the economic well-being was reported as a result of the dry spell:

100% of ISETs 100% of CDCs

Average % of community members depending on agriculture, based on KI estimates:

20% in ISETs 30% in CDCs

% of communities with at least some members dependent on agriculture where the following impacts on community members were reported:

	ISETs	CDCs
No implications	0%	0%
Crop quality decreased	100%	100%
Households unable to plant crops	0%	0%
Crops died	0%	0%
Other	0%	0%

Average % of community members depending on livestock, based on KI estimates:

39% in ISET 39% in CDC

% of communities with at least some members dependent on livestock where the following impacts on community members were reported:

	ISETs	CDCs
No implications	0%	0%
Livestock are unwell	100%	100%
Less egg/milk produced	0%	0%
Livestock died	0%	0%
Other	0%	0%

Health

% of communities where worsened health concerns as a result of the dry spell were reported:

ISETs 100%
CDCs 60%

Of those, % of communities where an increase in the number of people receiving treatment for mosquito-borne diseases after the dry spell was reported:

100% in ISETs 67% in CDCs

% of communities where an increase in the number of people receiving treatment for diarrhoea after the dry spell was reported:

100% in ISETs 60% in CDCs

In 0% of communities where worsened health concerns were reported as a result of the dry spell, population groups have reportedly not equally suffered from worsening health concerns.

Of those, % of communities where the following population groups have reportedly suffered from worsening health concerns the most:

Men	N/A
Women	N/A
Boys	N/A
Girls	N/A

Coping Strategies

% of communities where members were reportedly actively using coping strategies to deal with a lack of water:

ISETs 100%
CDCs 80%

In those, three most reported coping strategies to deal with the lack of water:

1. Buying water from private vendor 100%
2. Use unprotected water sources 67%
3. Travelling more than 1 km 67%

Assistance

Main emergency WASH assistance reportedly needed to cope with the dry spell, by proportion of communities:

ISETs	CDCs
50% Trucked water	80%
50% Cash assistance	20%
0% Semi-permanent wells	0%
0% Water treatment	0%
0% Other	0%

Main long-term WASH assistance reportedly required to build resilience against the impact of a dry spell in the future, by proportion of communities:

ISETs	CDCs
0% Boreholes/wells	60%
0% Improve quality of water	0%
100% Other employment	20%
0% Improving hygiene practices	20%
0% Other	0%

% of communities having reportedly received humanitarian assistance in the six months prior to data collection:

0% of ISETs 40% of CDCs

Of those, reported types of assistance that have been received, by proportion of communities:

Shelter 0%	Cash assistance 100%	WASH infrastructure 0%
Food 50%	Healthcare 0%	Psychosocial support 0%
Drinking water 0%	Hygiene kits 50%	
Education 0%	Winterization 0%	

% of communities reportedly facing barriers to receiving assistance:

0% of ISETs 0% of CDCs

Of those, three most reported barriers to receiving assistance, by proportion of communities:

1. N/A N/A
2. N/A N/A
3. N/A N/A

WASH Dry Spell Assessment District Overview: Mardyan District

Jawzjan Province, Afghanistan, June 2018

Methodology

To inform humanitarian planning after the 2018 winter dry spell in Afghanistan, REACH together with the WASH Cluster conducted an assessment between 3 and 21 June 2018 across the 10 most dry spell-affected provinces.¹ In Mardyan, 5 KI interviews were conducted in 5 communities, including 5 CDCs and N/A ISETs.³ Findings should be considered indicative only.

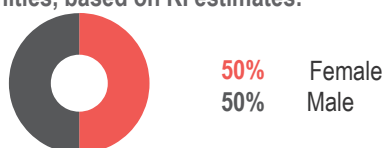


Demographic characteristics of assessed communities

Total number of households in assessed communities, estimated by KIs:

N/A households in N/A ISETs **1865** households in 5 CDCs

Average proportion of the population by gender in assessed communities, based on KI estimates:



Average proportion of the population belonging to the following groups in assessed communities, based on KI estimates:

	ISETs	CDCs
Recent IDPs	N/A	0%
Non-recent IDPs	N/A	0%
Returnee refugees	N/A	2%
Undocumented returnees	N/A	2%
Refugees (non-Afghan)	N/A	0%
Host ISETs/CDCs	N/A	97%

% of assessed communities per type, as reported by KIs:

Peri Urban	0%
Urban	0%
Rural	100%

Average proportion of the population by age group in assessed communities, based on KI estimates:

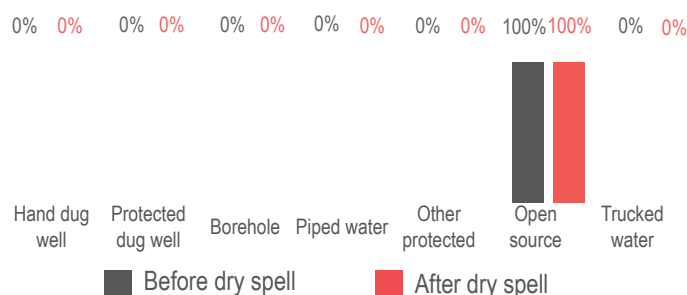
	N/A	>60 years	10%
ISETs	N/A	19-59 years	56%
	N/A	6-18 years	25%
	N/A	0-5 years	10%

Average proportion of the population in assessed communities exhibiting a physical disability which impacts their ability to function in their day-to-day lives, based on KI estimates:

ISETs	N/A
CDCs	1%

WASH

Main water source reportedly used by communities before and after the dry spell:



% of communities where a change in the main water source used before and after the dry spell was reported:

ISETs	N/A
CDCs	0%

Three most reported statements best describing water access after the dry spell, by proportion of communities:

1.	Physical access constraints	100%
2.	N/A	0%
3.	N/A	0%

In **0%** of communities, population groups have reportedly not equally reduced their average daily water consumption since the beginning of the dry spell.

Of those, % of communities where the following population groups have reportedly reduced their water consumption the most:

Men	N/A
Women	N/A
Boys	N/A
Girls	N/A

% of communities where latrine conditions and/or access to latrines have reportedly worsened as a result of the dry spell:

ISETs	N/A
CDCs	0%

¹ The 10 provinces in this assessment were prioritised through the WASH Cluster review of proportion of dry or drying water sources at the province level.

² ISETs are communities made of at least 50% of displaced people and without the legal right to occupy the land. CDCs are communities in which an elected body operates and strengthens the local governance/social development.

WASH Dry Spell Assessment District Overview: Mardyan District

Socio-Economic Livelihoods

% of communities where a decrease of the economic well-being was reported as a result of the dry spell:

N/A of ISETs 100% of CDCs

 Average % of community members depending on agriculture, based on KI estimates:

N/A in ISETs 44% in CDCs

% of communities with at least some members dependent on agriculture where the following impacts on community members were reported:

	ISETs	CDCs
No implications	N/A	0%
Crop quality decreased	N/A	100%
Households unable to plant crops	N/A	0%
Crops died	N/A	0%
Other	N/A	0%

 Average % of community members depending on livestock, based on KI estimates:

N/A in ISET 26% in CDC

% of communities with at least some members dependent on livestock where the following impacts on community members were reported:

	ISETs	CDCs
No implications	N/A	0%
Livestock are unwell	N/A	100%
Less egg/milk produced	N/A	0%
Livestock died	N/A	0%
Other	N/A	0%

Health

% of communities where worsened health concerns as a result of the dry spell were reported:

ISETs	N/A
CDCs	80%

Of those, % of communities where an increase in the number of people receiving treatment for mosquito-borne diseases after the dry spell was reported:





N/A in ISETs 100% in CDCs

% of communities where an increase in the number of people receiving treatment for diarrhoea after the dry spell was reported:

N/A in ISETs 100% in CDCs

In 0% of communities where worsened health concerns were reported as a result of the dry spell, population groups have reportedly not equally suffered from worsening health concerns.

Of those, % of communities where the following population groups have reportedly suffered from worsening health concerns the most:

	Men	N/A
	Women	N/A
	Boys	N/A
	Girls	N/A

Coping Strategies

% of communities where members were reportedly actively using coping strategies to deal with a lack of water:

ISETs	N/A
CDCs	100%

In those, three most reported coping strategies to deal with the lack of water:

1.	Use unprotected water sources	100%
2.	N/A	N/A
3.	N/A	N/A

Assistance

Main emergency WASH assistance reportedly needed to cope with the dry spell, by proportion of communities:

ISETs		CDCs
N/A	Trucked water	100%
N/A	Cash assistance	0%
N/A	Semi-permanent wells	0%
N/A	Water treatment	0%
N/A	Other	0%

Main long-term WASH assistance reportedly required to build resilience against the impact of a dry spell in the future, by proportion of communities:

ISETs		CDCs
N/A	Boreholes/wells	100%
N/A	Improve quality of water	0%
N/A	Other employment	0%
N/A	Improving hygiene practices	0%
N/A	Other	0%

% of communities having reportedly received humanitarian assistance in the six months prior to data collection:

N/A of ISETs 0% of CDCs

Of those, reported types of assistance that have been received, by proportion of communities:

Shelter	N/A	Cash assistance	N/A	WASH infrastructure	N/A
Food	N/A	Healthcare	N/A	Psychosocial support	N/A
Drinking water	N/A	Hygiene kits	N/A		
Education	N/A	Winterization	N/A		

% of communities reportedly facing barriers to receiving assistance:

N/A of ISETs 0% of CDCs

Of those, three most reported barriers to receiving assistance, by proportion of communities:

1.	N/A	N/A
2.	N/A	N/A
3.	N/A	N/A

WASH Dry Spell Assessment District Overview: Mingajik District

Jawzjan Province, Afghanistan, June 2018

Methodology

To inform humanitarian planning after the 2018 winter dry spell in Afghanistan, REACH together with the WASH Cluster conducted an assessment between 3 and 21 June 2018 across the 10 most dry spell-affected provinces.¹ In Mingajik, 5 KI interviews were conducted in 5 communities, including 5 CDCs and N/A ISETs.³ Findings should be considered indicative only.

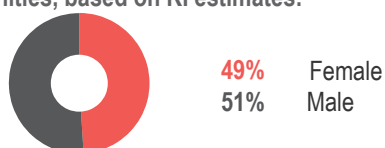


Demographic characteristics of assessed communities

Total number of households in assessed communities, estimated by KIs:

N/A households in N/A ISETs **1682** households in 5 CDCs

Average proportion of the population by gender in assessed communities, based on KI estimates:



Average proportion of the population belonging to the following groups in assessed communities, based on KI estimates:

	ISETs	CDCs
Recent IDPs	N/A	0%
Non-recent IDPs	N/A	0%
Returnee refugees	N/A	2%
Undocumented returnees	N/A	2%
Refugees (non-Afghan)	N/A	0%
Host ISETs/CDCs	N/A	96%

% of assessed communities per type, as reported by KIs:

Peri Urban	40%
Urban	0%
Rural	60%

Average proportion of the population by age group in assessed communities, based on KI estimates:

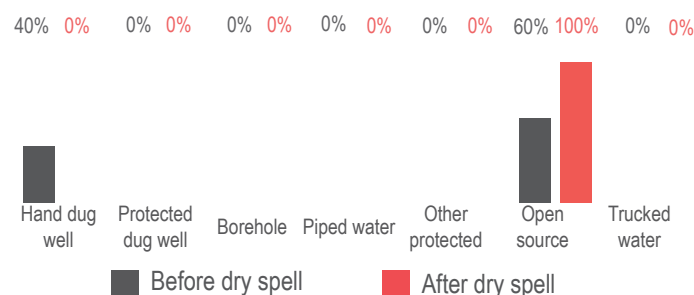
	N/A	>60 years	12%
ISETs	N/A	19-59 years	54%
	N/A	6-18 years	21%
	N/A	0-5 years	13%

Average proportion of the population in assessed communities exhibiting a physical disability which impacts their ability to function in their day-to-day lives, based on KI estimates:

ISETs	N/A
CDCs	1%

WASH

Main water source reportedly used by communities before and after the dry spell:



% of communities where a change in the main water source used before and after the dry spell was reported:

ISETs	N/A
CDCs	40%

Three most reported statements best describing water access after the dry spell, by proportion of communities:

- Intermittent access problems 60%
- Physical access constraints 40%
- N/A 0%

In 0% of communities, population groups have reportedly not equally reduced their average daily water consumption since the beginning of the dry spell.

Of those, % of communities where the following population groups have reportedly reduced their water consumption the most:

Men	N/A
Women	N/A
Boys	N/A
Girls	N/A

% of communities where latrine conditions and/or access to latrines have reportedly worsened as a result of the dry spell:

ISETs	N/A
CDCs	0%

¹ The 10 provinces in this assessment were prioritised through the WASH Cluster review of proportion of dry or drying water sources at the province level.

² ISETs are communities made of at least 50% of displaced people and without the legal right to occupy the land. CDCs are communities in which an elected body operates and strengthens the local governance/social development.

WASH Dry Spell Assessment District Overview: Mingajik District

Socio-Economic Livelihoods

% of communities where a decrease of the economic well-being was reported as a result of the dry spell:

N/A of ISETs 100% of CDCs

 Average % of community members depending on agriculture, based on KI estimates:

N/A in ISETs 38% in CDCs

% of communities with at least some members dependent on agriculture where the following impacts on community members were reported:

	ISETs	CDCs
No implications	N/A	0%
Crop quality decreased	N/A	100%
Households unable to plant crops	N/A	0%
Crops died	N/A	0%
Other	N/A	0%

 Average % of community members depending on livestock, based on KI estimates:

N/A in ISET 21% in CDC

% of communities with at least some members dependent on livestock where the following impacts on community members were reported:

	ISETs	CDCs
No implications	N/A	0%
Livestock are unwell	N/A	100%
Less egg/milk produced	N/A	0%
Livestock died	N/A	0%
Other	N/A	0%

Health

% of communities where worsened health concerns as a result of the dry spell were reported:

ISETs	N/A
CDCs	100%

Of those, % of communities where an increase in the number of people receiving treatment for mosquito-borne diseases after the dry spell was reported:





N/A in ISETs 100% in CDCs

% of communities where an increase in the number of people receiving treatment for diarrhoea after the dry spell was reported:

N/A in ISETs 100% in CDCs

In 0% of communities where worsened health concerns were reported as a result of the dry spell, population groups have reportedly not equally suffered from worsening health concerns.

Of those, % of communities where the following population groups have reportedly suffered from worsening health concerns the most:

	Men	N/A
	Women	N/A
	Boys	N/A
	Girls	N/A

Coping Strategies

% of communities where members were reportedly actively using coping strategies to deal with a lack of water:

ISETs	N/A
CDCs	100%

In those, three most reported coping strategies to deal with the lack of water:

1.	Use unprotected water sources	100%
2.	N/A	N/A
3.	N/A	N/A

Assistance

Main emergency WASH assistance reportedly needed to cope with the dry spell, by proportion of communities:

ISETs		CDCs
N/A	Trucked water	100%
N/A	Cash assistance	0%
N/A	Semi-permanent wells	0%
N/A	Water treatment	0%
N/A	Other	0%

Main long-term WASH assistance reportedly required to build resilience against the impact of a dry spell in the future, by proportion of communities:

ISETs		CDCs
N/A	Boreholes/wells	100%
N/A	Improve quality of water	0%
N/A	Other employment	0%
N/A	Improving hygiene practices	0%
N/A	Other	0%

% of communities having reportedly received humanitarian assistance in the six months prior to data collection:

N/A of ISETs 0% of CDCs

Of those, reported types of assistance that have been received, by proportion of communities:

Shelter	N/A	Cash assistance	N/A	WASH infrastructure	N/A
Food	N/A	Healthcare	N/A		
Drinking water	N/A	Hygiene kits	N/A	Psychosocial support	N/A
Education	N/A	Winterization	N/A		

% of communities reportedly facing barriers to receiving assistance:

N/A of ISETs 0% of CDCs

Of those, three most reported barriers to receiving assistance, by proportion of communities:

1.	N/A	N/A
2.	N/A	N/A
3.	N/A	N/A

WASH Dry Spell Assessment District Overview: Qushtepa District

Jawzjan Province, Afghanistan, June 2018

Methodology

To inform humanitarian planning after the 2018 winter dry spell in Afghanistan, REACH together with the WASH Cluster conducted an assessment between 3 and 21 June 2018 across the 10 most dry spell-affected provinces.¹ In Qushtepa, 6 KI interviews were conducted in 6 communities, including 6 CDCs and N/A ISETs.³ Findings should be considered indicative only.

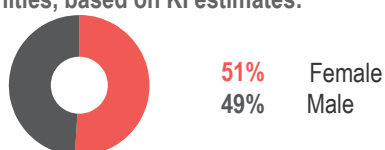


Demographic characteristics of assessed communities

Total number of households in assessed communities, estimated by KIs:

N/A households in N/A ISETs **1573** households in 6 CDCs

Average proportion of the population by gender in assessed communities, based on KI estimates:



Average proportion of the population belonging to the following groups in assessed communities, based on KI estimates:

	ISETs	CDCs
Recent IDPs	N/A	0%
Non-recent IDPs	N/A	1%
Returnee refugees	N/A	0%
Undocumented returnees	N/A	0%
Refugees (non-Afghan)	N/A	0%
Host ISETs/CDCs	N/A	99%

% of assessed communities per type, as reported by KIs:

Peri Urban	0%
Urban	0%
Rural	100%

Average proportion of the population by age group in assessed communities, based on KI estimates:

	N/A	>60 years	14%
ISETs	N/A	19-59 years	55%
	N/A	6-18 years	17%
	N/A	0-5 years	13%

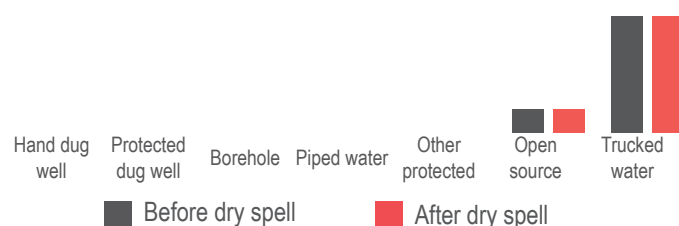
Average proportion of the population in assessed communities exhibiting a physical disability which impacts their ability to function in their day-to-day lives, based on KI estimates:

ISETs	N/A
CDCs	0%

WASH

Main water source reportedly used by communities before and after the dry spell:

0% 0% 0% 0% 0% 0% 0% 0% 17% 17% 83% 83%



% of communities where a change in the main water source used before and after the dry spell was reported:

ISETs	N/A
CDCs	0%

Three most reported statements best describing water access after the dry spell, by proportion of communities:

1. Physical access constraints 83%
2. Intermittent access problems 17%
3. N/A 0%

In **0%** of communities, population groups have reportedly not equally reduced their average daily water consumption since the beginning of the dry spell.

Of those, % of communities where the following population groups have reportedly reduced their water consumption the most:

Men	N/A
Women	N/A
Boys	N/A
Girls	N/A

% of communities where latrine conditions and/or access to latrines have reportedly worsened as a result of the dry spell:

ISETs	N/A
CDCs	0%

¹ The 10 provinces in this assessment were prioritised through the WASH Cluster review of proportion of dry or drying water sources at the province level.

² ISETs are communities made of at least 50% of displaced people and without the legal right to occupy the land. CDCs are communities in which an elected body operates and strengthens the local governance/social development.

WASH Dry Spell Assessment District Overview: Qushtepa District

Socio-Economic Livelihoods

% of communities where a decrease of the economic well-being was reported as a result of the dry spell:

N/A of ISETs 100% of CDCs

 Average % of community members depending on agriculture, based on KI estimates:

N/A in ISETs 37% in CDCs

% of communities with at least some members dependent on agriculture where the following impacts on community members were reported:

	ISETs	CDCs
No implications	N/A	0%
Crop quality decreased	N/A	100%
Households unable to plant crops	N/A	0%
Crops died	N/A	0%
Other	N/A	0%

 Average % of community members depending on livestock, based on KI estimates:

N/A in ISET 44% in CDC

% of communities with at least some members dependent on livestock where the following impacts on community members were reported:

	ISETs	CDCs
No implications	N/A	0%
Livestock are unwell	N/A	100%
Less egg/milk produced	N/A	0%
Livestock died	N/A	0%
Other	N/A	0%

Health

% of communities where worsened health concerns as a result of the dry spell were reported:

ISETs	N/A
CDCs	67%

Of those, % of communities where an increase in the number of people receiving treatment for mosquito-borne diseases after the dry spell was reported:





N/A in ISETs 100% in CDCs

% of communities where an increase in the number of people receiving treatment for diarrhoea after the dry spell was reported:

N/A in ISETs 67% in CDCs

In 0% of communities where worsened health concerns were reported as a result of the dry spell, population groups have reportedly not equally suffered from worsening health concerns.

Of those, % of communities where the following population groups have reportedly suffered from worsening health concerns the most:

	Men	N/A
	Women	N/A
	Boys	N/A
	Girls	N/A

Coping Strategies

% of communities where members were reportedly actively using coping strategies to deal with a lack of water:

ISETs	N/A
CDCs	100%

In those, three most reported coping strategies to deal with the lack of water:

1.	Buying water from private vendor	100%
2.	N/A	N/A
3.	N/A	N/A

Assistance

Main emergency WASH assistance reportedly needed to cope with the dry spell, by proportion of communities:

ISETs		CDCs
N/A	Trucked water	83%
N/A	Cash assistance	17%
N/A	Semi-permanent wells	0%
N/A	Water treatment	0%
N/A	Other	0%

Main long-term WASH assistance reportedly required to build resilience against the impact of a dry spell in the future, by proportion of communities:

ISETs		CDCs
N/A	Boreholes/wells	17%
N/A	Improve quality of water	0%
N/A	Other employment	83%
N/A	Improving hygiene practices	0%
N/A	Other	0%

% of communities having reportedly received humanitarian assistance in the six months prior to data collection:

N/A of ISETs 0% of CDCs

Of those, reported types of assistance that have been received, by proportion of communities:

Shelter	N/A	Cash assistance	N/A	WASH infrastructure	N/A
Food	N/A	Healthcare	N/A		
Drinking water	N/A	Hygiene kits	N/A	Psychosocial support	N/A
Education	N/A	Winterization	N/A		

% of communities reportedly facing barriers to receiving assistance:

N/A of ISETs 0% of CDCs

Of those, three most reported barriers to receiving assistance, by proportion of communities:

1.	N/A	N/A
2.	N/A	N/A
3.	N/A	N/A

WASH Dry Spell Assessment District Overview: Shiberghan District

Jawzjan Province, Afghanistan, June 2018

Methodology

To inform humanitarian planning after the 2018 winter dry spell in Afghanistan, REACH together with the WASH Cluster conducted an assessment between 3 and 21 June 2018 across the 10 most dry spell-affected provinces.¹ In Shiberghan, 43 KI interviews were conducted in 43 communities, including 7 CDCs and 36 ISETs.³ Findings should be considered indicative only.

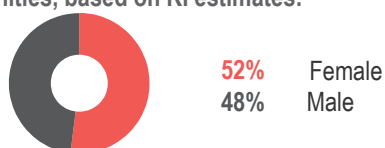


Demographic characteristics of assessed communities

Total number of households in assessed communities, estimated by KIs:

5089 households in 36 ISETs **1882** households in 7 CDCs

Average proportion of the population by gender in assessed communities, based on KI estimates:



Average proportion of the population belonging to the following groups in assessed communities, based on KI estimates:

	ISETs	CDCs
Recent IDPs	25%	2%
Non-recent IDPs	33%	1%
Returnee refugees	17%	4%
Undocumented returnees	12%	2%
Refugees (non-Afghan)	0%	0%
Host ISETs/CDCs	13%	92%

% of assessed communities per type, as reported by KIs:

Peri Urban	9%
Urban	65%
Rural	26%

Average proportion of the population by age group in assessed communities, based on KI estimates:

	>60 years	19-59 years	6-18 years	0-5 years
ISETs	18%	42%	28%	13%
CDCs	14%	55%	18%	13%

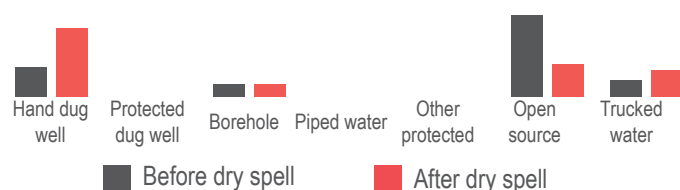
Average proportion of the population in assessed communities exhibiting a physical disability which impacts their ability to function in their day-to-day lives, based on KI estimates:

ISETs	6%
CDCs	1%

WASH

Main water source reportedly used by communities before and after the dry spell:

21% 49% 0% 0% 9% 9% 0% 0% 0% 0% 58% 23% 12% 19%



% of communities where a change in the main water source used before and after the dry spell was reported:

ISETs	58%
CDCs	0%

Three most reported statements best describing water access after the dry spell, by proportion of communities:

- Physical access constraints 81%
- Intermittent access problems 12%
- Little to no problems 5%

In **0%** of communities, population groups have reportedly not equally reduced their average daily water consumption since the beginning of the dry spell.

Of those, % of communities where the following population groups have reportedly reduced their water consumption the most:

Men	N/A
Women	N/A
Boys	N/A
Girls	N/A

% of communities where latrine conditions and/or access to latrines have reportedly worsened as a result of the dry spell:

ISETs	92%
CDCs	0%

¹ The 10 provinces in this assessment were prioritised through the WASH Cluster review of proportion of dry or drying water sources at the province level.

² ISETs are communities made of at least 50% of displaced people and without the legal right to occupy the land. CDCs are communities in which an elected body operates and strengthens the local governance/social development.

WASH Dry Spell Assessment District Overview: Shiberghan District

Socio-Economic Livelihoods

% of communities where a decrease of the economic well-being was reported as a result of the dry spell:

94% of ISETs 100% of CDCs

 Average % of community members depending on agriculture, based on KI estimates:

1% in ISETs 33% in CDCs

% of communities with at least some members dependent on agriculture where the following impacts on community members were reported:

	ISETs	CDCs
No implications	0%	0%
Crop quality decreased	100%	100%
Households unable to plant crops	0%	0%
Crops died	0%	0%
Other	0%	0%

 Average % of community members depending on livestock, based on KI estimates:

4% in ISET 36% in CDC

% of communities with at least some members dependent on livestock where the following impacts on community members were reported:

	ISETs	CDCs
No implications	0%	0%
Livestock are unwell	100%	100%
Less egg/milk produced	0%	0%
Livestock died	0%	0%
Other	0%	0%

Health

% of communities where worsened health concerns as a result of the dry spell were reported:

ISETs 94%

CDCs 57%

Of those, % of communities where an increase in the number of people receiving treatment for mosquito-borne diseases after the dry spell was reported:





100% in ISETs 75% in CDCs

% of communities where an increase in the number of people receiving treatment for diarrhoea after the dry spell was reported:

86% in ISETs 57% in CDCs

In 0% of communities where worsened health concerns were reported as a result of the dry spell, population groups have reportedly not equally suffered from worsening health concerns.

Of those, % of communities where the following population groups have reportedly suffered from worsening health concerns the most:

	Men	N/A
	Women	N/A
	Boys	N/A
	Girls	N/A

Coping Strategies

% of communities where members were reportedly actively using coping strategies to deal with a lack of water:

ISETs 94%






CDCs 100%

In those, three most reported coping strategies to deal with the lack of water:






1. Use unprotected water sources 95%
2. Travelling more than 1 km 95%
3. Use less than 5L/pers/day 80%

Assistance

Main emergency WASH assistance reportedly needed to cope with the dry spell, by proportion of communities:

	ISETs		CDCs
	3%	Trucked water	100%
	6%	Cash assistance	0%
	92%	Semi-permanent wells	0%
	0%	Water treatment	0%
	0%	Other	0%

Main long-term WASH assistance reportedly required to build resilience against the impact of a dry spell in the future, by proportion of communities:

	ISETs		CDCs
	97%	Boreholes/wells	71%
	0%	Improve quality of water	0%
	3%	Other employment	29%
	0%	Improving hygiene practices	0%
	0%	Other	0%

% of communities having reportedly received humanitarian assistance in the six months prior to data collection:

3% of ISETs 14% of CDCs

Of those, reported types of assistance that have been received, by proportion of communities:

Shelter	0%	Cash assistance	50%	WASH	0%
Food	100%	Healthcare	0%	infrastructure	0%
Drinking water	0%	Hygiene kits	0%	Psychosocial	0%
Education	0%	Winterization	0%	support	0%

% of communities reportedly facing barriers to receiving assistance:

0% of ISETs 0% of CDCs

Of those, three most reported barriers to receiving assistance, by proportion of communities:

1. N/A N/A
2. N/A N/A
3. N/A N/A

WASH Dry Spell Assessment Province Overview: Nimroz Province

Afghanistan, June 2018

Methodology

To inform humanitarian planning after the 2018 winter dry spell in Afghanistan, REACH together with the WASH Cluster conducted an assessment between 3 and 21 June 2018 across the 10 most dry spell-affected provinces.¹ In Nimroz, 90 KI interviews were conducted in 90 communities, including 78 CDCs and 12 ISETs.³ Findings should be considered indicative only.

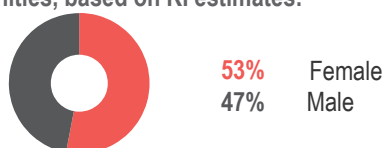


Demographic characteristics of assessed communities

Total number of households in assessed communities, estimated by KIs:

2220 households in 12 ISETs **3949** households in 78 CDCs

Average proportion of the population by gender in assessed communities, based on KI estimates:



Average proportion of the population belonging to the following groups in assessed communities, based on KI estimates:

	ISETs	CDCs
Recent IDPs	8%	4%
Non-recent IDPs	15%	8%
Returnee refugees	9%	6%
Undocumented returnees	6%	3%
Refugees (non-Afghan)	2%	1%
Host ISETs/CDCs	61%	78%

% of assessed communities per type, as reported by KIs:



Average proportion of the population by age group in assessed communities, based on KI estimates:



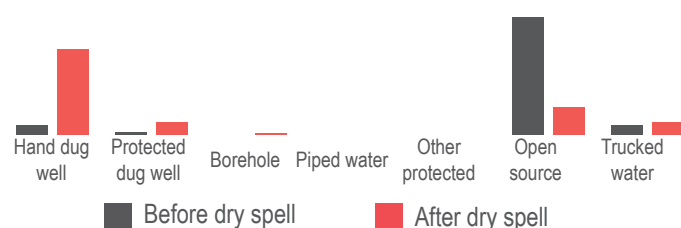
Average proportion of the population in assessed communities exhibiting a physical disability which impacts their ability to function in their day-to-day lives, based on KI estimates:



WASH

Main water source reportedly used by communities before and after the dry spell:

7% 61% 2% 9% 0% 1% 0% 0% 0% 0% 84% 20% 7% 9%



% of communities where a change in the main water source used before and after the dry spell was reported:

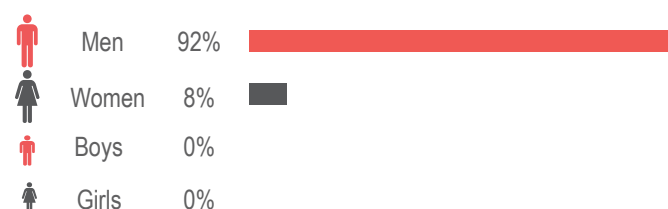


Three most reported statements best describing water access after the dry spell, by proportion of communities:

- Physical access constraints 88%
- Affordability problem 8%
- Little to no problems 4%

In **29%** of communities, population groups have reportedly not equally reduced their average daily water consumption since the beginning of the dry spell.

Of those, % of communities where the following population groups have reportedly reduced their water consumption the most:



% of communities where latrine conditions and/or access to latrines have reportedly worsened as a result of the dry spell:



¹ The 10 provinces in this assessment were prioritised through the WASH Cluster review of proportion of dry or drying water sources at the province level.

² ISETs are communities made of at least 50% of displaced people and without the legal right to occupy the land. CDCs are communities in which an elected body operates and strengthens the local governance/social development.

WASH Dry Spell Assessment Province Overview: Nimroz Province

Socio-Economic Livelihoods

% of communities where a decrease of the economic well-being was reported as a result of the dry spell:

92% of ISETs 100% of CDCs

Average % of community members depending on agriculture, based on KI estimates:

23% in ISETs 37% in CDCs

% of communities with at least some members dependent on agriculture where the following impacts on community members were reported:

	ISETs	CDCs
No implications	0%	0%
Crop quality decreased	58%	74%
Households unable to plant crops	17%	17%
Crops died	25%	9%
Other	0%	0%

Average % of community members depending on livestock, based on KI estimates:

16% in ISET 35% in CDC

% of communities with at least some members dependent on livestock where the following impacts on community members were reported:

	ISETs	CDCs
No implications	0%	0%
Livestock are unwell	67%	63%
Less egg/milk produced	0%	3%
Livestock died	33%	35%
Other	0%	0%

Health

% of communities where worsened health concerns as a result of the dry spell were reported:

ISETs 17%

CDCs 4%

Of those, % of communities where an increase in the number of people receiving treatment for mosquito-borne diseases after the dry spell was reported:

0% in ISETs 33% in CDCs

% of communities where an increase in the number of people receiving treatment for diarrhoea after the dry spell was reported:

0% in ISETs 0% in CDCs

In 0% of communities where worsened health concerns were reported as a result of the dry spell, population groups have reportedly not equally suffered from worsening health concerns.

Of those, % of communities where the following population groups have reportedly suffered from worsening health concerns the most:

Men	N/A
Women	N/A
Boys	N/A
Girls	N/A

Coping Strategies

% of communities where members were reportedly actively using coping strategies to deal with a lack of water:

ISETs 0%

CDCs 1%

In those, three most reported coping strategies to deal with the lack of water:

1. Buying water from private vendor 1%
2. N/A N/A
3. N/A N/A

Assistance

Main emergency WASH assistance reportedly needed to cope with the dry spell, by proportion of communities:

ISETs		CDCs
25%	Trucked water	1%
33%	Cash assistance	19%
42%	Semi-permanent wells	78%
0%	Water treatment	1%
0%	Other	0%

Main long-term WASH assistance reportedly required to build resilience against the impact of a dry spell in the future, by proportion of communities:

ISETs		CDCs
8%	Boreholes/wells	15%
0%	Improve quality of water	1%
58%	Other employment	83%
33%	Improving hygiene practices	0%
0%	Other	0%

% of communities having reportedly received humanitarian assistance in the six months prior to data collection:

0% of ISETs 1% of CDCs

Of those, reported types of assistance that have been received, by proportion of communities:

Shelter	0%	Cash assistance	0%	WASH infrastructure	100%
Food	0%	Healthcare	0%	Psychosocial support	0%
Drinking water	0%	Hygiene kits	0%		
Education	0%	Winterization	0%		

% of communities reportedly facing barriers to receiving assistance:

0% of ISETs 81% of CDCs

Of those, three most reported barriers to receiving assistance, by proportion of communities:

1. Remote location 63%
2. Security concerns on the road 33%
3. No government offices 2%

WASH Dry Spell Assessment District Overview: Chakhansur District

Nimroz Province, Afghanistan, June 2018

Methodology

To inform humanitarian planning after the 2018 winter dry spell in Afghanistan, REACH together with the WASH Cluster conducted an assessment between 3 and 21 June 2018 across the 10 most dry spell-affected provinces.¹ In Chakhansur, 20 KI interviews were conducted in 20 communities, including 20 CDCs and N/A ISETs.³ Findings should be considered indicative only.

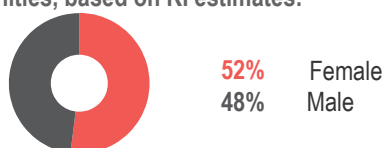


Demographic characteristics of assessed communities

Total number of households in assessed communities, estimated by KIs:

N/A households in N/A ISETs **1005** households in 20 CDCs

Average proportion of the population by gender in assessed communities, based on KI estimates:



Average proportion of the population belonging to the following groups in assessed communities, based on KI estimates:

	ISETs	CDCs
Recent IDPs	N/A	5%
Non-recent IDPs	N/A	10%
Returnee refugees	N/A	9%
Undocumented returnees	N/A	4%
Refugees (non-Afghan)	N/A	1%
Host ISETs/CDCs	N/A	72%

% of assessed communities per type, as reported by KIs:

Peri Urban	0%
Urban	0%
Rural	100%

Average proportion of the population by age group in assessed communities, based on KI estimates:

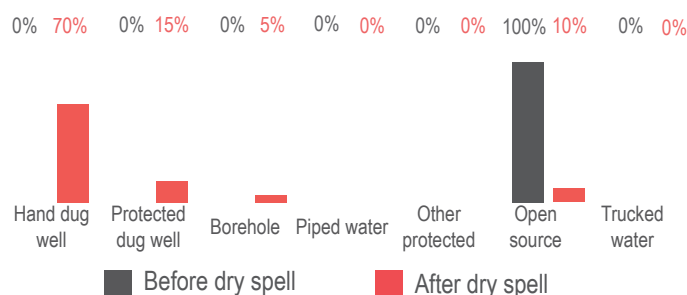
	N/A	>60 years	30%
ISETs	N/A	19-59 years	40%
	N/A	6-18 years	17%
	N/A	0-5 years	14%

Average proportion of the population in assessed communities exhibiting a physical disability which impacts their ability to function in their day-to-day lives, based on KI estimates:

ISETs	N/A
CDCs	12%

WASH

Main water source reportedly used by communities before and after the dry spell:



% of communities where a change in the main water source used before and after the dry spell was reported:

ISETs	N/A
CDCs	90%

Three most reported statements best describing water access after the dry spell, by proportion of communities:

1.	Physical access constraints	100%
2.	N/A	0%
3.	N/A	0%

In **20%** of communities, population groups have reportedly not equally reduced their average daily water consumption since the beginning of the dry spell.

Of those, % of communities where the following population groups have reportedly reduced their water consumption the most:

Men	100%
Women	0%
Boys	0%
Girls	0%

% of communities where latrine conditions and/or access to latrines have reportedly worsened as a result of the dry spell:

ISETs	N/A
CDCs	5%

¹ The 10 provinces in this assessment were prioritised through the WASH Cluster review of proportion of dry or drying water sources at the province level.

² ISETs are communities made of at least 50% of displaced people and without the legal right to occupy the land. CDCs are communities in which an elected body operates and strengthens the local governance/social development.

WASH Dry Spell Assessment District Overview: Chakhansur District

Socio-Economic Livelihoods

% of communities where a decrease of the economic well-being was reported as a result of the dry spell:

N/A of ISETs 100% of CDCs

 Average % of community members depending on agriculture, based on KI estimates:

N/A in ISETs 33% in CDCs

% of communities with at least some members dependent on agriculture where the following impacts on community members were reported:

	ISETs	CDCs
No implications	N/A	0%
Crop quality decreased	N/A	65%
Households unable to plant crops	N/A	25%
Crops died	N/A	10%
Other	N/A	0%

 Average % of community members depending on livestock, based on KI estimates:

N/A in ISET 41% in CDC

% of communities with at least some members dependent on livestock where the following impacts on community members were reported:

	ISETs	CDCs
No implications	N/A	0%
Livestock are unwell	N/A	45%
Less egg/milk produced	N/A	0%
Livestock died	N/A	55%
Other	N/A	0%

Health

% of communities where worsened health concerns as a result of the dry spell were reported:

ISETs	N/A
CDCs	0%

Of those, % of communities where an increase in the number of people receiving treatment for mosquito-borne diseases after the dry spell was reported:





N/A in ISETs N/A in CDCs

% of communities where an increase in the number of people receiving treatment for diarrhoea after the dry spell was reported:

N/A in ISETs 0% in CDCs

In N/A of communities where worsened health concerns were reported as a result of the dry spell, population groups have reportedly not equally suffered from worsening health concerns.

Of those, % of communities where the following population groups have reportedly suffered from worsening health concerns the most:

	Men	N/A
	Women	N/A
	Boys	N/A
	Girls	N/A

Coping Strategies

% of communities where members were reportedly actively using coping strategies to deal with a lack of water:

ISETs	N/A
CDCs	0%

In those, three most reported coping strategies to deal with the lack of water:

1.	N/A	N/A
2.	N/A	N/A
3.	N/A	N/A

Assistance

Main emergency WASH assistance reportedly needed to cope with the dry spell, by proportion of communities:

ISETs		CDCs
N/A	Trucked water	0%
N/A	Cash assistance	10%
N/A	Semi-permanent wells	90%
N/A	Water treatment	0%
N/A	Other	0%

Main long-term WASH assistance reportedly required to build resilience against the impact of a dry spell in the future, by proportion of communities:

ISETs		CDCs
N/A	Boreholes/wells	20%
N/A	Improve quality of water	0%
N/A	Other employment	80%
N/A	Improving hygiene practices	0%
N/A	Other	0%

% of communities having reportedly received humanitarian assistance in the six months prior to data collection:

N/A of ISETs 0% of CDCs

Of those, reported types of assistance that have been received, by proportion of communities:

Shelter	N/A	Cash assistance	N/A	WASH infrastructure	N/A
Food	N/A	Healthcare	N/A		
Drinking water	N/A	Hygiene kits	N/A	Psychosocial support	N/A
Education	N/A	Winterization	N/A		

% of communities reportedly facing barriers to receiving assistance:

N/A of ISETs 75% of CDCs

Of those, three most reported barriers to receiving assistance, by proportion of communities:

1.	Remote location	67%
2.	Security concerns on the road	20%
3.	Prior to dry spell no needs for assistance	7%

WASH Dry Spell Assessment District Overview: Charburjak District

Nimroz Province, Afghanistan, June 2018

Methodology

To inform humanitarian planning after the 2018 winter dry spell in Afghanistan, REACH together with the WASH Cluster conducted an assessment between 3 and 21 June 2018 across the 10 most dry spell-affected provinces.¹ In Charburjak, 18 KI interviews were conducted in 18 communities, including 18 CDCs and N/A ISETs.³ Findings should be considered indicative only.

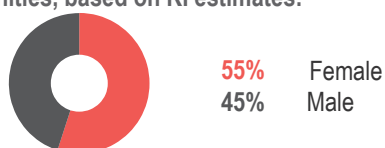


Demographic characteristics of assessed communities

Total number of households in assessed communities, estimated by KIs:

N/A households in N/A ISETs **883** households in 18 CDCs

Average proportion of the population by gender in assessed communities, based on KI estimates:



Average proportion of the population belonging to the following groups in assessed communities, based on KI estimates:

	ISETs	CDCs
Recent IDPs	N/A	1%
Non-recent IDPs	N/A	4%
Returnee refugees	N/A	5%
Undocumented returnees	N/A	1%
Refugees (non-Afghan)	N/A	0%
Host ISETs/CDCs	N/A	89%

% of assessed communities per type, as reported by KIs:

Peri Urban	0%
Urban	0%
Rural	100%

Average proportion of the population by age group in assessed communities, based on KI estimates:

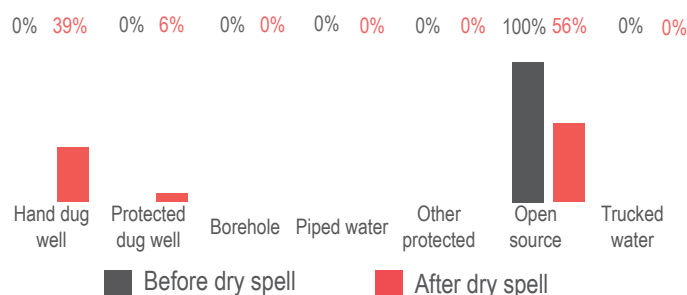
	N/A	>60 years	29%
ISETs	N/A	19-59 years	36%
	N/A	6-18 years	19%
	N/A	0-5 years	16%

Average proportion of the population in assessed communities exhibiting a physical disability which impacts their ability to function in their day-to-day lives, based on KI estimates:

ISETs	N/A
CDCs	10%

WASH

Main water source reportedly used by communities before and after the dry spell:



% of communities where a change in the main water source used before and after the dry spell was reported:

ISETs	N/A
CDCs	44%

Three most reported statements best describing water access after the dry spell, by proportion of communities:

- Physical access constraints 72%
- Affordability problem 17%
- Little to no problems 11%

In **33%** of communities, population groups have reportedly not equally reduced their average daily water consumption since the beginning of the dry spell.

Of those, % of communities where the following population groups have reportedly reduced their water consumption the most:

Men	100%
Women	0%
Boys	0%
Girls	0%

% of communities where latrine conditions and/or access to latrines have reportedly worsened as a result of the dry spell:

ISETs	N/A
CDCs	0%

¹ The 10 provinces in this assessment were prioritised through the WASH Cluster review of proportion of dry or drying water sources at the province level.

² ISETs are communities made of at least 50% of displaced people and without the legal right to occupy the land. CDCs are communities in which an elected body operates and strengthens the local governance/social development.

WASH Dry Spell Assessment District Overview: Charburjak District

Socio-Economic Livelihoods

% of communities where a decrease of the economic well-being was reported as a result of the dry spell:

N/A of ISETs 100% of CDCs

 Average % of community members depending on agriculture, based on KI estimates:

N/A in ISETs 37% in CDCs

% of communities with at least some members dependent on agriculture where the following impacts on community members were reported:

	ISETs	CDCs
No implications	N/A	0%
Crop quality decreased	N/A	78%
Households unable to plant crops	N/A	22%
Crops died	N/A	0%
Other	N/A	0%

 Average % of community members depending on livestock, based on KI estimates:

N/A in ISET 36% in CDC

% of communities with at least some members dependent on livestock where the following impacts on community members were reported:

	ISETs	CDCs
No implications	N/A	0%
Livestock are unwell	N/A	72%
Less egg/milk produced	N/A	0%
Livestock died	N/A	28%
Other	N/A	0%

Health

% of communities where worsened health concerns as a result of the dry spell were reported:

ISETs	N/A
CDCs	0%

Of those, % of communities where an increase in the number of people receiving treatment for mosquito-borne diseases after the dry spell was reported:





N/A in ISETs N/A in CDCs

% of communities where an increase in the number of people receiving treatment for diarrhoea after the dry spell was reported:

N/A in ISETs 0% in CDCs

In N/A of communities where worsened health concerns were reported as a result of the dry spell, population groups have reportedly not equally suffered from worsening health concerns.

Of those, % of communities where the following population groups have reportedly suffered from worsening health concerns the most:

	Men	N/A
	Women	N/A
	Boys	N/A
	Girls	N/A

Coping Strategies

% of communities where members were reportedly actively using coping strategies to deal with a lack of water:

ISETs	N/A
CDCs	0%

In those, three most reported coping strategies to deal with the lack of water:

1.	N/A	N/A
2.	N/A	N/A
3.	N/A	N/A

Assistance

Main emergency WASH assistance reportedly needed to cope with the dry spell, by proportion of communities:

ISETs		CDCs
N/A	Trucked water	0%
N/A	Cash assistance	11%
N/A	Semi-permanent wells	89%
N/A	Water treatment	0%
N/A	Other	0%

Main long-term WASH assistance reportedly required to build resilience against the impact of a dry spell in the future, by proportion of communities:

ISETs		CDCs
N/A	Boreholes/wells	33%
N/A	Improve quality of water	0%
N/A	Other employment	67%
N/A	Improving hygiene practices	0%
N/A	Other	0%

% of communities having reportedly received humanitarian assistance in the six months prior to data collection:

N/A of ISETs 6% of CDCs

Of those, reported types of assistance that have been received, by proportion of communities:

Shelter	0%	Cash assistance	0%	WASH infrastructure	100%
Food	0%	Healthcare	0%	Psychosocial support	0%
Drinking water	0%	Hygiene kits	0%		
Education	0%	Winterization	0%		

% of communities reportedly facing barriers to receiving assistance:

N/A of ISETs 89% of CDCs

Of those, three most reported barriers to receiving assistance, by proportion of communities:

1.	Remote location	81%
2.	Security concerns on the road	25%
3.	N/A	N/A

WASH Dry Spell Assessment District Overview: Delaram District

Nimroz Province, Afghanistan, June 2018

Methodology

To inform humanitarian planning after the 2018 winter dry spell in Afghanistan, REACH together with the WASH Cluster conducted an assessment between 3 and 21 June 2018 across the 10 most dry spell-affected provinces.¹ In Delaram, 15 KI interviews were conducted in 15 communities, including 15 CDCs and N/A ISETs.³ Findings should be considered indicative only.

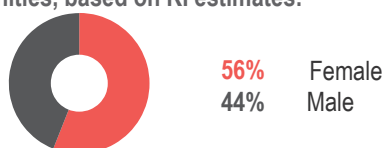


Demographic characteristics of assessed communities

Total number of households in assessed communities, estimated by KIs:

N/A households in N/A ISETs **691** households in 15 CDCs

Average proportion of the population by gender in assessed communities, based on KI estimates:



Average proportion of the population belonging to the following groups in assessed communities, based on KI estimates:

	ISETs	CDCs
Recent IDPs	N/A	2%
Non-recent IDPs	N/A	5%
Returnee refugees	N/A	3%
Undocumented returnees	N/A	0%
Refugees (non-Afghan)	N/A	0%
Host ISETs/CDCs	N/A	90%

% of assessed communities per type, as reported by KIs:

Peri Urban	0%
Urban	0%
Rural	100%

Average proportion of the population by age group in assessed communities, based on KI estimates:

	N/A	>60 years	28%
ISETs	N/A	19-59 years	37%
	N/A	6-18 years	19%
	N/A	0-5 years	16%

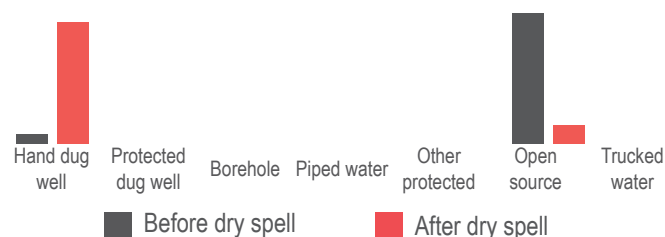
Average proportion of the population in assessed communities exhibiting a physical disability which impacts their ability to function in their day-to-day lives, based on KI estimates:

ISETs	N/A
CDCs	10%

WASH

Main water source reportedly used by communities before and after the dry spell:

7% 87% 0% 0% 0% 0% 0% 0% 0% 0% 93% 13% 0% 0%



% of communities where a change in the main water source used before and after the dry spell was reported:

ISETs	N/A
CDCs	80%

Three most reported statements best describing water access after the dry spell, by proportion of communities:

- Physical access constraints 93%
- Affordability problem 7%
- N/A 0%

In **47%** of communities, population groups have reportedly not equally reduced their average daily water consumption since the beginning of the dry spell.

Of those, % of communities where the following population groups have reportedly reduced their water consumption the most:

Men	71%
Women	29%
Boys	0%
Girls	0%

% of communities where latrine conditions and/or access to latrines have reportedly worsened as a result of the dry spell:

ISETs	N/A
CDCs	0%

¹ The 10 provinces in this assessment were prioritised through the WASH Cluster review of proportion of dry or drying water sources at the province level.

² ISETs are communities made of at least 50% of displaced people and without the legal right to occupy the land. CDCs are communities in which an elected body operates and strengthens the local governance/social development.

WASH Dry Spell Assessment District Overview: Delaram District

Socio-Economic Livelihoods

% of communities where a decrease of the economic well-being was reported as a result of the dry spell:

N/A of ISETs 100% of CDCs

 Average % of community members depending on agriculture, based on KI estimates:

N/A in ISETs 33% in CDCs

% of communities with at least some members dependent on agriculture where the following impacts on community members were reported:

	ISETs	CDCs
No implications	N/A	0%
Crop quality decreased	N/A	87%
Households unable to plant crops	N/A	13%
Crops died	N/A	0%
Other	N/A	0%

 Average % of community members depending on livestock, based on KI estimates:

N/A in ISET 32% in CDC

% of communities with at least some members dependent on livestock where the following impacts on community members were reported:

	ISETs	CDCs
No implications	N/A	0%
Livestock are unwell	N/A	60%
Less egg/milk produced	N/A	0%
Livestock died	N/A	40%
Other	N/A	0%

Health

% of communities where worsened health concerns as a result of the dry spell were reported:

ISETs	N/A
CDCs	0%

Of those, % of communities where an increase in the number of people receiving treatment for mosquito-borne diseases after the dry spell was reported:





N/A in ISETs N/A in CDCs

% of communities where an increase in the number of people receiving treatment for diarrhoea after the dry spell was reported:

N/A in ISETs 0% in CDCs

In N/A of communities where worsened health concerns were reported as a result of the dry spell, population groups have reportedly not equally suffered from worsening health concerns.

Of those, % of communities where the following population groups have reportedly suffered from worsening health concerns the most:

	Men	N/A
	Women	N/A
	Boys	N/A
	Girls	N/A

Coping Strategies

% of communities where members were reportedly actively using coping strategies to deal with a lack of water:



ISETs	N/A
CDCs	0%

In those, three most reported coping strategies to deal with the lack of water:




1.	N/A	N/A
2.	N/A	N/A
3.	N/A	N/A

Assistance

Main emergency WASH assistance reportedly needed to cope with the dry spell, by proportion of communities:

ISETs		CDCs
N/A	Trucked water	0%
N/A	Cash assistance	27% 
N/A	Semi-permanent wells	73% 
N/A	Water treatment	0%
N/A	Other	0%

Main long-term WASH assistance reportedly required to build resilience against the impact of a dry spell in the future, by proportion of communities:

ISETs		CDCs
N/A	Boreholes/wells	7% 
N/A	Improve quality of water	7% 
N/A	Other employment	87% 
N/A	Improving hygiene practices	0%
N/A	Other	0%

% of communities having reportedly received humanitarian assistance in the six months prior to data collection:

N/A of ISETs 0% of CDCs

Of those, reported types of assistance that have been received, by proportion of communities:

Shelter	N/A	Cash assistance	N/A	WASH infrastructure	N/A
Food	N/A	Healthcare	N/A		
Drinking water	N/A	Hygiene kits	N/A	Psychosocial support	N/A
Education	N/A	Winterization	N/A		

% of communities reportedly facing barriers to receiving assistance:

N/A of ISETs 80% of CDCs

Of those, three most reported barriers to receiving assistance, by proportion of communities:

1.	Remote location	58%
2.	Security concerns on the road	50%
3.	N/A	N/A

WASH Dry Spell Assessment District Overview: Khashrod District

Nimroz Province, Afghanistan, June 2018

Methodology

To inform humanitarian planning after the 2018 winter dry spell in Afghanistan, REACH together with the WASH Cluster conducted an assessment between 3 and 21 June 2018 across the 10 most dry spell-affected provinces.¹ In Khashrod, 16 KI interviews were conducted in 16 communities, including 16 CDCs and N/A ISETs.³ Findings should be considered indicative only.

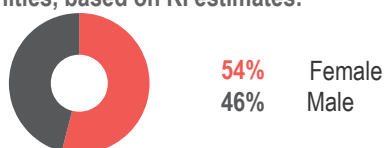


Demographic characteristics of assessed communities

Total number of households in assessed communities, estimated by KIs:

N/A households in N/A ISETs **802** households in 16 CDCs

Average proportion of the population by gender in assessed communities, based on KI estimates:



Average proportion of the population belonging to the following groups in assessed communities, based on KI estimates:

	ISETs	CDCs
Recent IDPs	N/A	4%
Non-recent IDPs	N/A	6%
Returnee refugees	N/A	3%
Undocumented returnees	N/A	2%
Refugees (non-Afghan)	N/A	0%
Host ISETs/CDCs	N/A	85%

% of assessed communities per type, as reported by KIs:

Peri Urban	0%
Urban	0%
Rural	100%

Average proportion of the population by age group in assessed communities, based on KI estimates:

	N/A	>60 years	30%
ISETs	N/A	19-59 years	34%
	N/A	6-18 years	20%
	N/A	0-5 years	16%

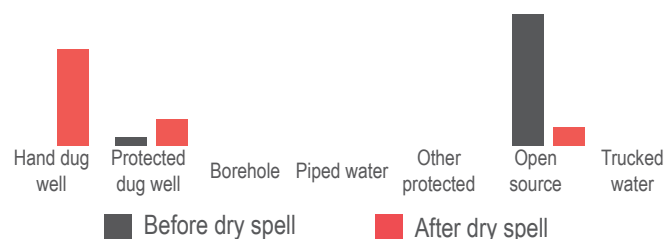
Average proportion of the population in assessed communities exhibiting a physical disability which impacts their ability to function in their day-to-day lives, based on KI estimates:

ISETs	N/A
CDCs	11%

WASH

Main water source reportedly used by communities before and after the dry spell:

0% 69% 6% 19% 0% 0% 0% 0% 0% 0% 94% 13% 0% 0%



% of communities where a change in the main water source used before and after the dry spell was reported:

ISETs	N/A
CDCs	88%

Three most reported statements best describing water access after the dry spell, by proportion of communities:

- Physical access constraints 81%
- Little to no problems 13%
- Affordability problem 6%

In **38%** of communities, population groups have reportedly not equally reduced their average daily water consumption since the beginning of the dry spell.

Of those, % of communities where the following population groups have reportedly reduced their water consumption the most:

Men	100%
Women	0%
Boys	0%
Girls	0%

% of communities where latrine conditions and/or access to latrines have reportedly worsened as a result of the dry spell:

ISETs	N/A
CDCs	13%

¹ The 10 provinces in this assessment were prioritised through the WASH Cluster review of proportion of dry or drying water sources at the province level.

² ISETs are communities made of at least 50% of displaced people and without the legal right to occupy the land. CDCs are communities in which an elected body operates and strengthens the local governance/social development.

WASH Dry Spell Assessment District Overview: Khashrod District

Socio-Economic Livelihoods

% of communities where a decrease of the economic well-being was reported as a result of the dry spell:

N/A of ISETs 100% of CDCs

 Average % of community members depending on agriculture, based on KI estimates:

N/A in ISETs 35% in CDCs

% of communities with at least some members dependent on agriculture where the following impacts on community members were reported:

	ISETs	CDCs
No implications	N/A	0%
Crop quality decreased	N/A	100%
Households unable to plant crops	N/A	0%
Crops died	N/A	0%
Other	N/A	0%

 Average % of community members depending on livestock, based on KI estimates:

N/A in ISET 33% in CDC

% of communities with at least some members dependent on livestock where the following impacts on community members were reported:

	ISETs	CDCs
No implications	N/A	0%
Livestock are unwell	N/A	69%
Less egg/milk produced	N/A	6%
Livestock died	N/A	25%
Other	N/A	0%

Health

% of communities where worsened health concerns as a result of the dry spell were reported:

ISETs	N/A
CDCs	6%

Of those, % of communities where an increase in the number of people receiving treatment for mosquito-borne diseases after the dry spell was reported:





N/A in ISETs 0% in CDCs

% of communities where an increase in the number of people receiving treatment for diarrhoea after the dry spell was reported:

N/A in ISETs 0% in CDCs

In 0% of communities where worsened health concerns were reported as a result of the dry spell, population groups have reportedly not equally suffered from worsening health concerns.

Of those, % of communities where the following population groups have reportedly suffered from worsening health concerns the most:

	Men	N/A
	Women	N/A
	Boys	N/A
	Girls	N/A

Coping Strategies

% of communities where members were reportedly actively using coping strategies to deal with a lack of water:

ISETs	N/A
CDCs	0%

In those, three most reported coping strategies to deal with the lack of water:

1.	N/A	N/A
2.	N/A	N/A
3.	N/A	N/A

Assistance

Main emergency WASH assistance reportedly needed to cope with the dry spell, by proportion of communities:

ISETs		CDCs
N/A	Trucked water	0%
N/A	Cash assistance	6%
N/A	Semi-permanent wells	88%
N/A	Water treatment	6%
N/A	Other	0%

Main long-term WASH assistance reportedly required to build resilience against the impact of a dry spell in the future, by proportion of communities:

ISETs		CDCs
N/A	Boreholes/wells	6%
N/A	Improve quality of water	0%
N/A	Other employment	94%
N/A	Improving hygiene practices	0%
N/A	Other	0%

% of communities having reportedly received humanitarian assistance in the six months prior to data collection:

N/A of ISETs 0% of CDCs

Of those, reported types of assistance that have been received, by proportion of communities:

Shelter	N/A	Cash assistance	N/A	WASH infrastructure	N/A
Food	N/A	Healthcare	N/A		
Drinking water	N/A	Hygiene kits	N/A	Psychosocial support	N/A
Education	N/A	Winterization	N/A		

% of communities reportedly facing barriers to receiving assistance:

N/A of ISETs 94% of CDCs

Of those, three most reported barriers to receiving assistance, by proportion of communities:

1.	Security concerns on the road	53%
2.	Remote location	47%
3.	N/A	N/A

WASH Dry Spell Assessment District Overview: Zaranj District

Nimroz Province, Afghanistan, June 2018

Methodology

To inform humanitarian planning after the 2018 winter dry spell in Afghanistan, REACH together with the WASH Cluster conducted an assessment between 3 and 21 June 2018 across the 10 most dry spell-affected provinces.¹ In Zaranj, 21 KI interviews were conducted in 21 communities, including 9 CDCs and 12 ISETs.³ Findings should be considered indicative only.

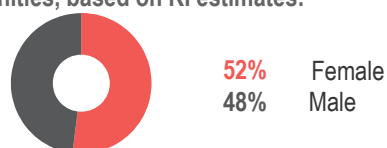


Demographic characteristics of assessed communities

Total number of households in assessed communities, estimated by KIs:

2220 households in 12 ISETs **568** households in 9 CDCs

Average proportion of the population by gender in assessed communities, based on KI estimates:



Average proportion of the population belonging to the following groups in assessed communities, based on KI estimates:

	ISETs	CDCs
Recent IDPs	8%	12%
Non-recent IDPs	15%	15%
Returnee refugees	9%	13%
Undocumented returnees	6%	11%
Refugees (non-Afghan)	2%	6%
Host ISETs/CDCs	61%	44%

% of assessed communities per type, as reported by KIs:



Average proportion of the population by age group in assessed communities, based on KI estimates:



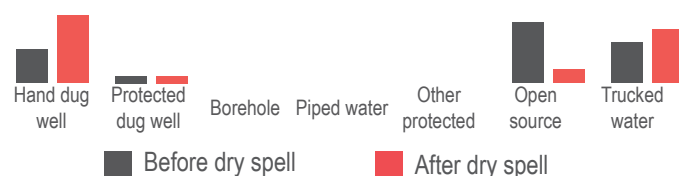
Average proportion of the population in assessed communities exhibiting a physical disability which impacts their ability to function in their day-to-day lives, based on KI estimates:



WASH

Main water source reportedly used by communities before and after the dry spell:

24% 48% 5% 5% 0% 0% 0% 0% 0% 0% 43% 10% 29% 38%



In **14%** of communities, population groups have reportedly not equally reduced their average daily water consumption since the beginning of the dry spell.

Of those, % of communities where the following population groups have reportedly reduced their water consumption the most:



% of communities where a change in the main water source used before and after the dry spell was reported:



Three most reported statements best describing water access after the dry spell, by proportion of communities:

- Physical access constraints 90%
- Affordability problem 10%
- N/A 0%

% of communities where latrine conditions and/or access to latrines have reportedly worsened as a result of the dry spell:



¹ The 10 provinces in this assessment were prioritised through the WASH Cluster review of proportion of dry or drying water sources at the province level.

² ISETs are communities made of at least 50% of displaced people and without the legal right to occupy the land. CDCs are communities in which an elected body operates and strengthens the local governance/social development.

WASH Dry Spell Assessment District Overview: Zaranj District

Socio-Economic Livelihoods

% of communities where a decrease of the economic well-being was reported as a result of the dry spell:

92% of ISETs 100% of CDCs

Average % of community members depending on agriculture, based on KI estimates:

23% in ISETs 37% in CDCs

% of communities with at least some members dependent on agriculture where the following impacts on community members were reported:

	ISETs	CDCs
No implications	0%	0%
Crop quality decreased	58%	22%
Households unable to plant crops	17%	22%
Crops died	25%	56%
Other	0%	0%

Average % of community members depending on livestock, based on KI estimates:

16% in ISET 26% in CDC

% of communities with at least some members dependent on livestock where the following impacts on community members were reported:

	ISETs	CDCs
No implications	0%	0%
Livestock are unwell	67%	78%
Less egg/milk produced	0%	11%
Livestock died	33%	11%
Other	0%	0%

Health

% of communities where worsened health concerns as a result of the dry spell were reported:

ISETs 17%

CDCs 22%

Of those, % of communities where an increase in the number of people receiving treatment for mosquito-borne diseases after the dry spell was reported:

0% in ISETs 50% in CDCs

% of communities where an increase in the number of people receiving treatment for diarrhoea after the dry spell was reported:

0% in ISETs 0% in CDCs

In 0% of communities where worsened health concerns were reported as a result of the dry spell, population groups have reportedly not equally suffered from worsening health concerns.

Of those, % of communities where the following population groups have reportedly suffered from worsening health concerns the most:

Men	N/A
Women	N/A
Boys	N/A
Girls	N/A

Coping Strategies

% of communities where members were reportedly actively using coping strategies to deal with a lack of water:

ISETs	0%
CDCs	11%

In those, three most reported coping strategies to deal with the lack of water:

1.	Buying water from private vendor	100%
2.	N/A	N/A
3.	N/A	N/A

Assistance

Main emergency WASH assistance reportedly needed to cope with the dry spell, by proportion of communities:

ISETs		CDCs
25%	Trucked water	11%
33%	Cash assistance	67%
42%	Semi-permanent wells	22%
0%	Water treatment	0%
0%	Other	0%

Main long-term WASH assistance reportedly required to build resilience against the impact of a dry spell in the future, by proportion of communities:

ISETs		CDCs
8%	Boreholes/wells	0%
0%	Improve quality of water	0%
58%	Other employment	100%
33%	Improving hygiene practices	0%
0%	Other	0%

% of communities having reportedly received humanitarian assistance in the six months prior to data collection:

0% of ISETs 0% of CDCs

Of those, reported types of assistance that have been received, by proportion of communities:

Shelter	N/A	Cash assistance	N/A	WASH infrastructure	N/A
Food	N/A	Healthcare	N/A		
Drinking water	N/A	Hygiene kits	N/A	Psychosocial support	N/A
Education	N/A	Winterization	N/A		

% of communities reportedly facing barriers to receiving assistance:

0% of ISETs 56% of CDCs

Of those, three most reported barriers to receiving assistance, by proportion of communities:

1.	Remote location	60%
2.	Don't know	20%
3.	Prior to dry spell no needs for assistance	20%

WASH Dry Spell Assessment Province Overview: Saripul Province

Afghanistan, June 2018

Methodology

To inform humanitarian planning after the 2018 winter dry spell in Afghanistan, REACH together with the WASH Cluster conducted an assessment between 3 and 21 June 2018 across the 10 most dry spell-affected provinces.¹ In Saripul, 119 KI interviews were conducted in 119 communities, including 75 CDCs and 44 ISETs.³ Findings should be considered indicative only.

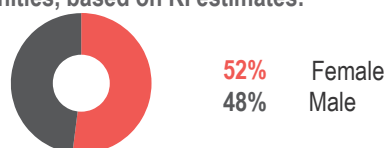


Demographic characteristics of assessed communities

Total number of households in assessed communities, estimated by KIs:

8058 households in 44 ISETs **19976** households in 75 CDCs

Average proportion of the population by gender in assessed communities, based on KI estimates:



Average proportion of the population belonging to the following groups in assessed communities, based on KI estimates:

	ISETs	CDCs
Recent IDPs	8%	4%
Non-recent IDPs	55%	9%
Returnee refugees	6%	3%
Undocumented returnees	0%	0%
Refugees (non-Afghan)	0%	0%
Host ISETs/CDCs	31%	84%

% of assessed communities per type, as reported by KIs:

Peri Urban	32%
Urban	19%
Rural	49%

Average proportion of the population by age group in assessed communities, based on KI estimates:

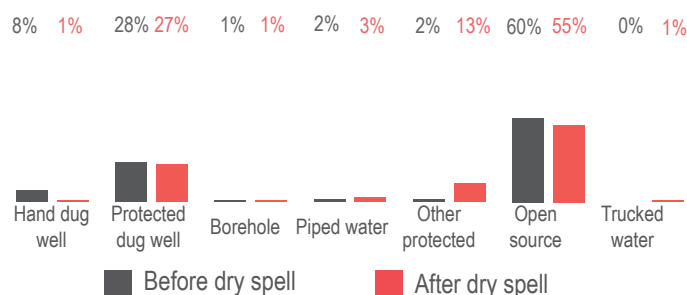
	>60 years	19-59 years	6-18 years	0-5 years
ISETs	6%	47%	40%	7%
CDCs	9%	43%	35%	13%

Average proportion of the population in assessed communities exhibiting a physical disability which impacts their ability to function in their day-to-day lives, based on KI estimates:

ISETs	1%
CDCs	2%

WASH

Main water source reportedly used by communities before and after the dry spell:



% of communities where a change in the main water source used before and after the dry spell was reported:

ISETs	23%
CDCs	37%

Three most reported statements best describing water access after the dry spell, by proportion of communities:

- Physical access constraints: 76%
- Little to no problems: 10%
- Intermittent access problems: 7%

In **0%** of communities, population groups have reportedly not equally reduced their average daily water consumption since the beginning of the dry spell.

Of those, % of communities where the following population groups have reportedly reduced their water consumption the most:

Men	N/A
Women	N/A
Boys	N/A
Girls	N/A

% of communities where latrine conditions and/or access to latrines have reportedly worsened as a result of the dry spell:

ISETs	39%
CDCs	41%

¹ The 10 provinces in this assessment were prioritised through the WASH Cluster review of proportion of dry or drying water sources at the province level.

² ISETs are communities made of at least 50% of displaced people and without the legal right to occupy the land. CDCs are communities in which an elected body operates and strengthens the local governance/social development.

WASH Dry Spell Assessment Province Overview: Saripul Province

Socio-Economic Livelihoods

% of communities where a decrease of the economic well-being was reported as a result of the dry spell:

100% of ISETs 100% of CDCs

Average % of community members depending on agriculture, based on KI estimates:

33% in ISETs 44% in CDCs

% of communities with at least some members dependent on agriculture where the following impacts on community members were reported:

	ISETs	CDCs
No implications	0%	0%
Crop quality decreased	0%	11%
Households unable to plant crops	0%	39%
Crops died	100%	51%
Other	0%	0%

Average % of community members depending on livestock, based on KI estimates:

18% in ISET 28% in CDC

% of communities with at least some members dependent on livestock where the following impacts on community members were reported:

	ISETs	CDCs
No implications	0%	0%
Livestock are unwell	20%	12%
Less egg/milk produced	15%	43%
Livestock died	65%	45%
Other	0%	0%

Health

% of communities where worsened health concerns as a result of the dry spell were reported:

ISETs 80%

CDCs 91%

Of those, % of communities where an increase in the number of people receiving treatment for mosquito-borne diseases after the dry spell was reported:

43% in ISETs 28% in CDCs

% of communities where an increase in the number of people receiving treatment for diarrhoea after the dry spell was reported:

89% in ISETs 79% in CDCs

In 0% of communities where worsened health concerns were reported as a result of the dry spell, population groups have reportedly not equally suffered from worsening health concerns.

Of those, % of communities where the following population groups have reportedly suffered from worsening health concerns the most:

Men	N/A
Women	N/A
Boys	N/A
Girls	N/A

Coping Strategies

% of communities where members were reportedly actively using coping strategies to deal with a lack of water:

ISETs	86%
CDCs	87%

In those, three most reported coping strategies to deal with the lack of water:

1. Use unprotected water sources 59%
2. Travelling more than 1 km 53%
3. Use less than 5L/pers/day 47%

Assistance

Main emergency WASH assistance reportedly needed to cope with the dry spell, by proportion of communities:

ISETs	CDCs
9%	0%
20%	36%
68%	63%
2%	1%
0%	0%

Main long-term WASH assistance reportedly required to build resilience against the impact of a dry spell in the future, by proportion of communities:

ISETs	CDCs
55%	0%
2%	0%
43%	99%
0%	1%
0%	0%

% of communities having reportedly received humanitarian assistance in the six months prior to data collection:

18% of ISETs 1% of CDCs

Of those, reported types of assistance that have been received, by proportion of communities:

Shelter	11%	Cash assistance	11%	WASH	0%
Food	100%	Healthcare	0%	infrastructure	0%
Drinking water	0%	Hygiene kits	11%	Psychosocial	0%
Education	0%	Winterization	0%	support	0%

% of communities reportedly facing barriers to receiving assistance:

0% of ISETs 33% of CDCs

Of those, three most reported barriers to receiving assistance, by proportion of communities:

1. No government offices 72%
2. Remote location 72%
3. Security concerns on the road 60%

WASH Dry Spell Assessment District Overview: Gosfandi District

Saripul Province, Afghanistan, June 2018

Methodology

To inform humanitarian planning after the 2018 winter dry spell in Afghanistan, REACH together with the WASH Cluster conducted an assessment between 3 and 21 June 2018 across the 10 most dry spell-affected provinces.¹ In Gosfandi, 10 KI interviews were conducted in 10 communities, including 10 CDCs and N/A ISETs.³ Findings should be considered indicative only.

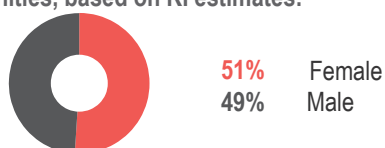


Demographic characteristics of assessed communities

Total number of households in assessed communities, estimated by KIs:

N/A households in N/A ISETs **1937** households in 10 CDCs

Average proportion of the population by gender in assessed communities, based on KI estimates:



Average proportion of the population belonging to the following groups in assessed communities, based on KI estimates:

	ISETs	CDCs
Recent IDPs	N/A	0%
Non-recent IDPs	N/A	0%
Returnee refugees	N/A	1%
Undocumented returnees	N/A	1%
Refugees (non-Afghan)	N/A	0%
Host ISETs/CDCs	N/A	98%

% of assessed communities per type, as reported by KIs:

Peri Urban	0%
Urban	0%
Rural	100%

Average proportion of the population by age group in assessed communities, based on KI estimates:

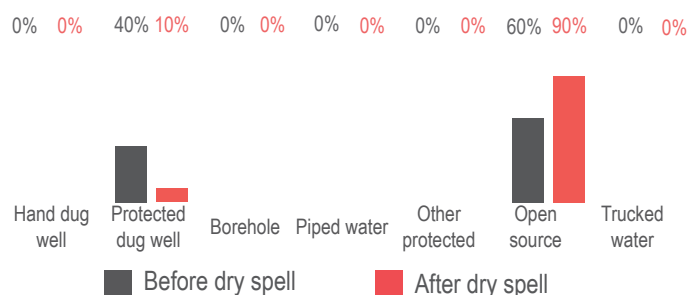
	N/A	>60 years	7%
ISETs	N/A	19-59 years	48%
	N/A	6-18 years	34%
	N/A	0-5 years	11%

Average proportion of the population in assessed communities exhibiting a physical disability which impacts their ability to function in their day-to-day lives, based on KI estimates:

ISETs	N/A
CDCs	1%

WASH

Main water source reportedly used by communities before and after the dry spell:



% of communities where a change in the main water source used before and after the dry spell was reported:

ISETs	N/A
CDCs	30%

Three most reported statements best describing water access after the dry spell, by proportion of communities:

- Physical access constraints 90%
- Little to no problems 10%
- N/A 0%

In **0%** of communities, population groups have reportedly not equally reduced their average daily water consumption since the beginning of the dry spell.

Of those, % of communities where the following population groups have reportedly reduced their water consumption the most:

Men	N/A
Women	N/A
Boys	N/A
Girls	N/A

% of communities where latrine conditions and/or access to latrines have reportedly worsened as a result of the dry spell:

ISETs	N/A
CDCs	40%

¹ The 10 provinces in this assessment were prioritised through the WASH Cluster review of proportion of dry or drying water sources at the province level.

² ISETs are communities made of at least 50% of displaced people and without the legal right to occupy the land. CDCs are communities in which an elected body operates and strengthens the local governance/social development.

WASH Dry Spell Assessment District Overview: Gosfandi District

Socio-Economic Livelihoods

% of communities where a decrease of the economic well-being was reported as a result of the dry spell:

N/A of ISETs 100% of CDCs

 Average % of community members depending on agriculture, based on KI estimates:

N/A in ISETs 59% in CDCs

% of communities with at least some members dependent on agriculture where the following impacts on community members were reported:

	ISETs	CDCs
No implications	N/A	0%
Crop quality decreased	N/A	0%
Households unable to plant crops	N/A	0%
Crops died	N/A	100%
Other	N/A	0%

 Average % of community members depending on livestock, based on KI estimates:

N/A in ISET 20% in CDC

% of communities with at least some members dependent on livestock where the following impacts on community members were reported:

	ISETs	CDCs
No implications	N/A	0%
Livestock are unwell	N/A	0%
Less egg/milk produced	N/A	0%
Livestock died	N/A	100%
Other	N/A	0%

Health

% of communities where worsened health concerns as a result of the dry spell were reported:

ISETs	N/A
CDCs	100%

Of those, % of communities where an increase in the number of people receiving treatment for mosquito-borne diseases after the dry spell was reported:





N/A in ISETs 0% in CDCs

% of communities where an increase in the number of people receiving treatment for diarrhoea after the dry spell was reported:

N/A in ISETs 100% in CDCs

In 0% of communities where worsened health concerns were reported as a result of the dry spell, population groups have reportedly not equally suffered from worsening health concerns.

Of those, % of communities where the following population groups have reportedly suffered from worsening health concerns the most:

	Men	N/A
	Women	N/A
	Boys	N/A
	Girls	N/A

Coping Strategies

% of communities where members were reportedly actively using coping strategies to deal with a lack of water:

ISETs	N/A
CDCs	90%

In those, three most reported coping strategies to deal with the lack of water:

1. Use unprotected water sources 100%
2. Travelling more than 1 km 89%
3. N/A N/A

Assistance

Main emergency WASH assistance reportedly needed to cope with the dry spell, by proportion of communities:

ISETs		CDCs
N/A	Trucked water	0%
N/A	Cash assistance	30%
N/A	Semi-permanent wells	60%
N/A	Water treatment	10%
N/A	Other	0%

Main long-term WASH assistance reportedly required to build resilience against the impact of a dry spell in the future, by proportion of communities:

ISETs		CDCs
N/A	Boreholes/wells	0%
N/A	Improve quality of water	0%
N/A	Other employment	100%
N/A	Improving hygiene practices	0%
N/A	Other	0%

% of communities having reportedly received humanitarian assistance in the six months prior to data collection:

N/A of ISETs 0% of CDCs

Of those, reported types of assistance that have been received, by proportion of communities:

Shelter	N/A	Cash assistance	N/A	WASH infrastructure	N/A
Food	N/A	Healthcare	N/A	Psychosocial support	N/A
Drinking water	N/A	Hygiene kits	N/A		
Education	N/A	Winterization	N/A		

% of communities reportedly facing barriers to receiving assistance:

N/A of ISETs 100% of CDCs

Of those, three most reported barriers to receiving assistance, by proportion of communities:

1. No government offices 100%
2. Remote location 100%
3. Security concerns on the road 50%

WASH Dry Spell Assessment District Overview: Sancharak District

Saripul Province, Afghanistan, June 2018

Methodology

To inform humanitarian planning after the 2018 winter dry spell in Afghanistan, REACH together with the WASH Cluster conducted an assessment between 3 and 21 June 2018 across the 10 most dry spell-affected provinces.¹ In Sancharak, 16 KI interviews were conducted in 16 communities, including 10 CDCs and 6 ISETs.³ Findings should be considered indicative only.

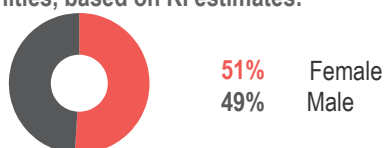


Demographic characteristics of assessed communities

Total number of households in assessed communities, estimated by KIs:

515 households in 6 ISETs **2501** households in 10 CDCs

Average proportion of the population by gender in assessed communities, based on KI estimates:



Average proportion of the population belonging to the following groups in assessed communities, based on KI estimates:

	ISETs	CDCs
Recent IDPs	0%	0%
Non-recent IDPs	84%	0%
Returnee refugees	2%	1%
Undocumented returnees	1%	0%
Refugees (non-Afghan)	0%	0%
Host ISETs/CDCs	13%	99%

% of assessed communities per type, as reported by KIs:



Average proportion of the population by age group in assessed communities, based on KI estimates:



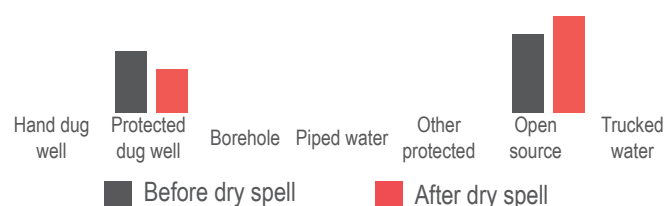
Average proportion of the population in assessed communities exhibiting a physical disability which impacts their ability to function in their day-to-day lives, based on KI estimates:



WASH

Main water source reportedly used by communities before and after the dry spell:

0% 0% 44% 31% 0% 0% 0% 0% 0% 0% 56% 69% 0% 0%



% of communities where a change in the main water source used before and after the dry spell was reported:



Three most reported statements best describing water access after the dry spell, by proportion of communities:

- Physical access constraints 50%
- Affordability problem 19%
- Intermittent access problems 19%

In 0% of communities, population groups have reportedly not equally reduced their average daily water consumption since the beginning of the dry spell.

Of those, % of communities where the following population groups have reportedly reduced their water consumption the most:

Men	N/A
Women	N/A
Boys	N/A
Girls	N/A

% of communities where latrine conditions and/or access to latrines have reportedly worsened as a result of the dry spell:



¹ The 10 provinces in this assessment were prioritised through the WASH Cluster review of proportion of dry or drying water sources at the province level.

² ISETs are communities made of at least 50% of displaced people and without the legal right to occupy the land. CDCs are communities in which an elected body operates and strengthens the local governance/social development.

WASH Dry Spell Assessment District Overview: Sancharak District

Socio-Economic Livelihoods

% of communities where a decrease of the economic well-being was reported as a result of the dry spell:

100% of ISETs 100% of CDCs

Average % of community members depending on agriculture, based on KI estimates:

43% in ISETs 68% in CDCs

% of communities with at least some members dependent on agriculture where the following impacts on community members were reported:

	ISETs	CDCs
No implications	0%	0%
Crop quality decreased	0%	0%
Households unable to plant crops	0%	0%
Crops died	100%	100%
Other	0%	0%

Average % of community members depending on livestock, based on KI estimates:

11% in ISET 14% in CDC

% of communities with at least some members dependent on livestock where the following impacts on community members were reported:

	ISETs	CDCs
No implications	0%	0%
Livestock are unwell	0%	0%
Less egg/milk produced	0%	0%
Livestock died	100%	100%
Other	0%	0%

Health

% of communities where worsened health concerns as a result of the dry spell were reported:

ISETs 83%

CDCs 100%

Of those, % of communities where an increase in the number of people receiving treatment for mosquito-borne diseases after the dry spell was reported:

20% in ISETs 50% in CDCs

% of communities where an increase in the number of people receiving treatment for diarrhoea after the dry spell was reported:

83% in ISETs 100% in CDCs

In 0% of communities where worsened health concerns were reported as a result of the dry spell, population groups have reportedly not equally suffered from worsening health concerns.

Of those, % of communities where the following population groups have reportedly suffered from worsening health concerns the most:

Men	N/A
Women	N/A
Boys	N/A
Girls	N/A

Coping Strategies

% of communities where members were reportedly actively using coping strategies to deal with a lack of water:

ISETs 83%

CDCs 100%

In those, three most reported coping strategies to deal with the lack of water:

1. Use unprotected water sources 93%
2. Travelling more than 1 km 93%
3. Use less than 5L/pers/day 7%

Assistance

Main emergency WASH assistance reportedly needed to cope with the dry spell, by proportion of communities:

ISETs		CDCs
0%	Trucked water	0%
33%	Cash assistance	60%
67%	Semi-permanent wells	40%
0%	Water treatment	0%
0%	Other	0%

Main long-term WASH assistance reportedly required to build resilience against the impact of a dry spell in the future, by proportion of communities:

ISETs		CDCs
0%	Boreholes/wells	0%
0%	Improve quality of water	0%
100%	Other employment	100%
0%	Improving hygiene practices	0%
0%	Other	0%

% of communities having reportedly received humanitarian assistance in the six months prior to data collection:

17% of ISETs 0% of CDCs

Of those, reported types of assistance that have been received, by proportion of communities:

Shelter	0%	Cash assistance	0%	WASH	0%
Food	100%	Healthcare	0%	infrastructure	0%
Drinking water	0%	Hygiene kits	0%	Psychosocial	0%
Education	0%	Winterization	0%	support	0%

% of communities reportedly facing barriers to receiving assistance:

0% of ISETs 20% of CDCs

Of those, three most reported barriers to receiving assistance, by proportion of communities:

1. No government offices 100%
2. Remote location 100%
3. N/A N/A

WASH Dry Spell Assessment District Overview: Saripul District

Saripul Province, Afghanistan, June 2018

Methodology

To inform humanitarian planning after the 2018 winter dry spell in Afghanistan, REACH together with the WASH Cluster conducted an assessment between 3 and 21 June 2018 across the 10 most dry spell-affected provinces.¹ In Saripul, 79 KI interviews were conducted in 79 communities, including 41 CDCs and 38 ISETs.³ Findings should be considered indicative only.

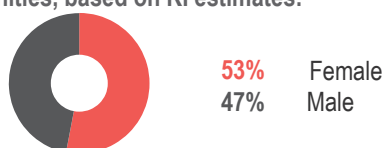


Demographic characteristics of assessed communities

Total number of households in assessed communities, estimated by KIs:

7543 households in 38 ISETs **12255** households in 41 CDCs

Average proportion of the population by gender in assessed communities, based on KI estimates:



Average proportion of the population belonging to the following groups in assessed communities, based on KI estimates:

	ISETs	CDCs
Recent IDPs	9%	6%
Non-recent IDPs	53%	14%
Returnee refugees	6%	2%
Undocumented returnees	0%	0%
Refugees (non-Afghan)	0%	0%
Host ISETs/CDCs	32%	78%

% of assessed communities per type, as reported by KIs:

Peri Urban	47%
Urban	29%
Rural	24%

Average proportion of the population by age group in assessed communities, based on KI estimates:

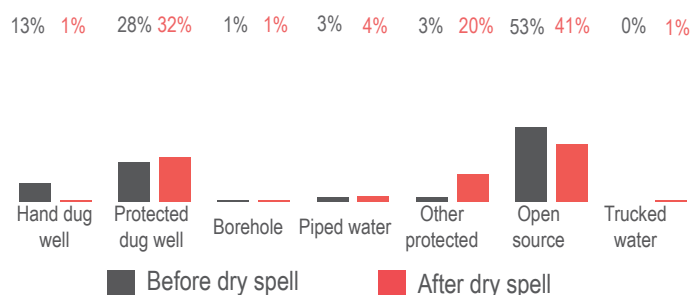
	>60 years	19-59 years	6-18 years	0-5 years
ISETs	6%	48%	40%	7%
CDCs	9%	43%	35%	13%

Average proportion of the population in assessed communities exhibiting a physical disability which impacts their ability to function in their day-to-day lives, based on KI estimates:

ISETs	1%
CDCs	2%

WASH

Main water source reportedly used by communities before and after the dry spell:



% of communities where a change in the main water source used before and after the dry spell was reported:

ISETs	24%
CDCs	56%

Three most reported statements best describing water access after the dry spell, by proportion of communities:

- Physical access constraints 80%
- Little to no problems 9%
- Intermittent access problems 6%

In **0%** of communities, population groups have reportedly not equally reduced their average daily water consumption since the beginning of the dry spell.

Of those, % of communities where the following population groups have reportedly reduced their water consumption the most:

Men	N/A
Women	N/A
Boys	N/A
Girls	N/A

% of communities where latrine conditions and/or access to latrines have reportedly worsened as a result of the dry spell:

ISETs	34%
CDCs	20%

¹ The 10 provinces in this assessment were prioritised through the WASH Cluster review of proportion of dry or drying water sources at the province level.

² ISETs are communities made of at least 50% of displaced people and without the legal right to occupy the land. CDCs are communities in which an elected body operates and strengthens the local governance/social development.

WASH Dry Spell Assessment District Overview: Saripul District

Socio-Economic Livelihoods

% of communities where a decrease of the economic well-being was reported as a result of the dry spell:

100% of ISETs 100% of CDCs

Average % of community members depending on agriculture, based on KI estimates:

32% in ISETs 31% in CDCs

% of communities with at least some members dependent on agriculture where the following impacts on community members were reported:

	ISETs	CDCs
No implications	0%	0%
Crop quality decreased	0%	20%
Households unable to plant crops	0%	71%
Crops died	100%	10%
Other	0%	0%

Average % of community members depending on livestock, based on KI estimates:

19% in ISET 34% in CDC

% of communities with at least some members dependent on livestock where the following impacts on community members were reported:

	ISETs	CDCs
No implications	0%	0%
Livestock are unwell	23%	20%
Less egg/milk produced	17%	78%
Livestock died	60%	2%
Other	0%	0%

Health

% of communities where worsened health concerns as a result of the dry spell were reported:

ISETs 79%

CDCs 85%

Of those, % of communities where an increase in the number of people receiving treatment for mosquito-borne diseases after the dry spell was reported:

47% in ISETs 34% in CDCs

% of communities where an increase in the number of people receiving treatment for diarrhoea after the dry spell was reported:

89% in ISETs 61% in CDCs

In 0% of communities where worsened health concerns were reported as a result of the dry spell, population groups have reportedly not equally suffered from worsening health concerns.

Of those, % of communities where the following population groups have reportedly suffered from worsening health concerns the most:

Men	N/A
Women	N/A
Boys	N/A
Girls	N/A

Coping Strategies

% of communities where members were reportedly actively using coping strategies to deal with a lack of water:

ISETs	87%
CDCs	80%

In those, three most reported coping strategies to deal with the lack of water:

1. Use less than 5L/pers/day 71%
2. Use unprotected water sources 52%
3. Travelling more than 1 km 42%

Assistance

Main emergency WASH assistance reportedly needed to cope with the dry spell, by proportion of communities:

ISETs		CDCs
11%	Trucked water	0%
18%	Cash assistance	22%
68%	Semi-permanent wells	78%
3%	Water treatment	0%
0%	Other	0%

Main long-term WASH assistance reportedly required to build resilience against the impact of a dry spell in the future, by proportion of communities:

ISETs		CDCs
63%	Boreholes/wells	0%
3%	Improve quality of water	0%
34%	Other employment	98%
0%	Improving hygiene practices	2%
0%	Other	0%

% of communities having reportedly received humanitarian assistance in the six months prior to data collection:

18% of ISETs 2% of CDCs

Of those, reported types of assistance that have been received, by proportion of communities:

Shelter	13%	Cash assistance	13%	WASH	0%
Food	100%	Healthcare	0%	infrastructure	0%
Drinking water	0%	Hygiene kits	13%	Psychosocial	0%
Education	0%	Winterization	0%	support	0%

% of communities reportedly facing barriers to receiving assistance:

0% of ISETs 2% of CDCs

Of those, three most reported barriers to receiving assistance, by proportion of communities:

1. Need to cross checkpoint 100%
2. Security concerns on the road 100%
3. Remote location 100%

WASH Dry Spell Assessment District Overview: Sayad District

Saripul Province, Afghanistan, June 2018

Methodology

To inform humanitarian planning after the 2018 winter dry spell in Afghanistan, REACH together with the WASH Cluster conducted an assessment between 3 and 21 June 2018 across the 10 most dry spell-affected provinces.¹ In Sayad, 8 KI interviews were conducted in 8 communities, including 8 CDCs and N/A ISETs.³ Findings should be considered indicative only.

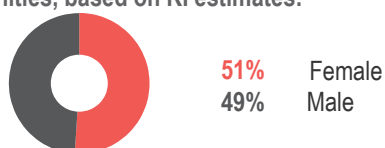


Demographic characteristics of assessed communities

Total number of households in assessed communities, estimated by KIs:

N/A households in N/A ISETs **1806** households in 8 CDCs

Average proportion of the population by gender in assessed communities, based on KI estimates:



Average proportion of the population belonging to the following groups in assessed communities, based on KI estimates:

	ISETs	CDCs
Recent IDPs	N/A	0%
Non-recent IDPs	N/A	0%
Returnee refugees	N/A	1%
Undocumented returnees	N/A	0%
Refugees (non-Afghan)	N/A	0%
Host ISETs/CDCs	N/A	99%

% of assessed communities per type, as reported by KIs:

Peri Urban	0%
Urban	0%
Rural	100%

Average proportion of the population by age group in assessed communities, based on KI estimates:

	N/A	>60 years	12%
ISETs	N/A	19-59 years	36%
	N/A	6-18 years	34%
	N/A	0-5 years	19%

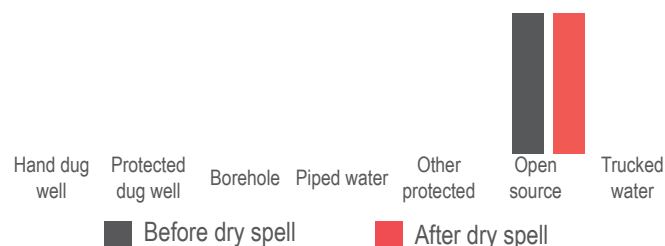
Average proportion of the population in assessed communities exhibiting a physical disability which impacts their ability to function in their day-to-day lives, based on KI estimates:

ISETs	N/A
CDCs	1%

WASH

Main water source reportedly used by communities before and after the dry spell:

0% 0% 0% 0% 0% 0% 0% 0% 0% 0% 100% 100% 0% 0%



% of communities where a change in the main water source used before and after the dry spell was reported:

ISETs	N/A
CDCs	0%

Three most reported statements best describing water access after the dry spell, by proportion of communities:

- Physical access constraints 75%
- Little to no problems 25%
- N/A 0%

In 0% of communities, population groups have reportedly not equally reduced their average daily water consumption since the beginning of the dry spell.

Of those, % of communities where the following population groups have reportedly reduced their water consumption the most:

Men	N/A
Women	N/A
Boys	N/A
Girls	N/A

% of communities where latrine conditions and/or access to latrines have reportedly worsened as a result of the dry spell:

ISETs	N/A
CDCs	88%

¹ The 10 provinces in this assessment were prioritised through the WASH Cluster review of proportion of dry or drying water sources at the province level.

² ISETs are communities made of at least 50% of displaced people and without the legal right to occupy the land. CDCs are communities in which an elected body operates and strengthens the local governance/social development.

WASH Dry Spell Assessment District Overview: Sayad District

Socio-Economic Livelihoods

% of communities where a decrease of the economic well-being was reported as a result of the dry spell:

N/A of ISETs 100% of CDCs

 Average % of community members depending on agriculture, based on KI estimates:

N/A in ISETs 64% in CDCs

% of communities with at least some members dependent on agriculture where the following impacts on community members were reported:

	ISETs	CDCs
No implications	N/A	0%
Crop quality decreased	N/A	0%
Households unable to plant crops	N/A	0%
Crops died	N/A	100%
Other	N/A	0%

 Average % of community members depending on livestock, based on KI estimates:

N/A in ISET 22% in CDC

% of communities with at least some members dependent on livestock where the following impacts on community members were reported:

	ISETs	CDCs
No implications	N/A	0%
Livestock are unwell	N/A	13%
Less egg/milk produced	N/A	0%
Livestock died	N/A	88%
Other	N/A	0%

Health

% of communities where worsened health concerns as a result of the dry spell were reported:

ISETs	N/A
CDCs	100%

Of those, % of communities where an increase in the number of people receiving treatment for mosquito-borne diseases after the dry spell was reported:





N/A in ISETs 25% in CDCs

% of communities where an increase in the number of people receiving treatment for diarrhoea after the dry spell was reported:

N/A in ISETs 100% in CDCs

In 0% of communities where worsened health concerns were reported as a result of the dry spell, population groups have reportedly not equally suffered from worsening health concerns.

Of those, % of communities where the following population groups have reportedly suffered from worsening health concerns the most:

	Men	N/A
	Women	N/A
	Boys	N/A
	Girls	N/A

Coping Strategies

% of communities where members were reportedly actively using coping strategies to deal with a lack of water:

ISETs	N/A
CDCs	100%

In those, three most reported coping strategies to deal with the lack of water:

1. Use unprotected water sources 100%
2. Travelling more than 1 km 100%

Assistance

Main emergency WASH assistance reportedly needed to cope with the dry spell, by proportion of communities:

ISETs		CDCs
N/A	Trucked water	0%
N/A	Cash assistance	75%
N/A	Semi-permanent wells	25%
N/A	Water treatment	0%
N/A	Other	0%

Main long-term WASH assistance reportedly required to build resilience against the impact of a dry spell in the future, by proportion of communities:

ISETs		CDCs
N/A	Boreholes/wells	0%
N/A	Improve quality of water	0%
N/A	Other employment	100%
N/A	Improving hygiene practices	0%
N/A	Other	0%

% of communities having reportedly received humanitarian assistance in the six months prior to data collection:

N/A of ISETs 0% of CDCs

Of those, reported types of assistance that have been received, by proportion of communities:

Shelter	N/A	Cash assistance	N/A	WASH infrastructure	N/A
Food	N/A	Healthcare	N/A	Psychosocial support	N/A
Drinking water	N/A	Hygiene kits	N/A		
Education	N/A	Winterization	N/A		

% of communities reportedly facing barriers to receiving assistance:

N/A of ISETs 88% of CDCs

Of those, three most reported barriers to receiving assistance, by proportion of communities:

1. Security concerns on the road 100%
2. Remote location 14%
3. No government offices 14%

WASH Dry Spell Assessment District Overview: Sozmaqala District

Saripul Province, Afghanistan, June 2018

Methodology

To inform humanitarian planning after the 2018 winter dry spell in Afghanistan, REACH together with the WASH Cluster conducted an assessment between 3 and 21 June 2018 across the 10 most dry spell-affected provinces.¹ In Sozmaqala, 6 KI interviews were conducted in 6 communities, including 6 CDCs and N/A ISETs.³ Findings should be considered indicative only.

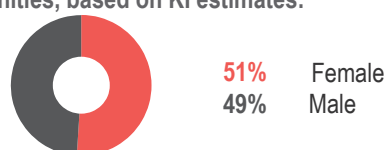


Demographic characteristics of assessed communities

Total number of households in assessed communities, estimated by KIs:

N/A households in N/A ISETs **1477** households in 6 CDCs

Average proportion of the population by gender in assessed communities, based on KI estimates:



Average proportion of the population belonging to the following groups in assessed communities, based on KI estimates:

	ISETs	CDCs
Recent IDPs	N/A	0%
Non-recent IDPs	N/A	0%
Returnee refugees	N/A	24%
Undocumented returnees	N/A	0%
Refugees (non-Afghan)	N/A	0%
Host ISETs/CDCs	N/A	76%

% of assessed communities per type, as reported by KIs:

Peri Urban	0%
Urban	0%
Rural	100%

Average proportion of the population by age group in assessed communities, based on KI estimates:

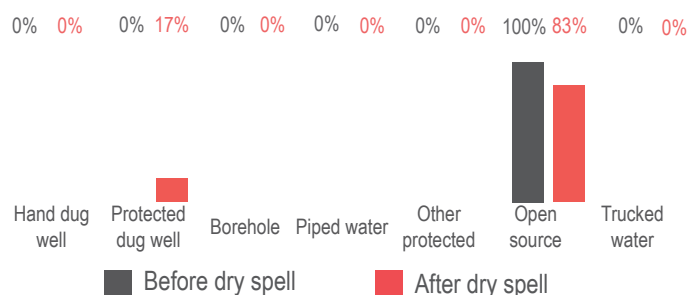
	N/A	>60 years	11%
ISETs	N/A	19-59 years	48%
	N/A	6-18 years	32%
	N/A	0-5 years	10%

Average proportion of the population in assessed communities exhibiting a physical disability which impacts their ability to function in their day-to-day lives, based on KI estimates:

ISETs	N/A
CDCs	1%

WASH

Main water source reportedly used by communities before and after the dry spell:



% of communities where a change in the main water source used before and after the dry spell was reported:

ISETs	N/A
CDCs	17%

Three most reported statements best describing water access after the dry spell, by proportion of communities:

1. Physical access constraints 83%
2. Affordability problem 17%
3. N/A 0%

In **0%** of communities, population groups have reportedly not equally reduced their average daily water consumption since the beginning of the dry spell.

Of those, % of communities where the following population groups have reportedly reduced their water consumption the most:

Men	N/A
Women	N/A
Boys	N/A
Girls	N/A

% of communities where latrine conditions and/or access to latrines have reportedly worsened as a result of the dry spell:

ISETs	N/A
CDCs	83%

¹ The 10 provinces in this assessment were prioritised through the WASH Cluster review of proportion of dry or drying water sources at the province level.

² ISETs are communities made of at least 50% of displaced people and without the legal right to occupy the land. CDCs are communities in which an elected body operates and strengthens the local governance/social development.

WASH Dry Spell Assessment District Overview: Sozmaqala District

Socio-Economic Livelihoods

% of communities where a decrease of the economic well-being was reported as a result of the dry spell:

N/A of ISETs 100% of CDCs

 Average % of community members depending on agriculture, based on KI estimates:

N/A in ISETs 64% in CDCs

% of communities with at least some members dependent on agriculture where the following impacts on community members were reported:

	ISETs	CDCs
No implications	N/A	0%
Crop quality decreased	N/A	0%
Households unable to plant crops	N/A	0%
Crops died	N/A	100%
Other	N/A	0%

 Average % of community members depending on livestock, based on KI estimates:

N/A in ISET 20% in CDC

% of communities with at least some members dependent on livestock where the following impacts on community members were reported:

	ISETs	CDCs
No implications	N/A	0%
Livestock are unwell	N/A	0%
Less egg/milk produced	N/A	0%
Livestock died	N/A	100%
Other	N/A	0%

Health

% of communities where worsened health concerns as a result of the dry spell were reported:

ISETs	N/A
CDCs	83%

Of those, % of communities where an increase in the number of people receiving treatment for mosquito-borne diseases after the dry spell was reported:





N/A in ISETs 0% in CDCs

% of communities where an increase in the number of people receiving treatment for diarrhoea after the dry spell was reported:

N/A in ISETs 100% in CDCs

In 0% of communities where worsened health concerns were reported as a result of the dry spell, population groups have reportedly not equally suffered from worsening health concerns.

Of those, % of communities where the following population groups have reportedly suffered from worsening health concerns the most:

	Men	N/A
	Women	N/A
	Boys	N/A
	Girls	N/A

Coping Strategies

% of communities where members were reportedly actively using coping strategies to deal with a lack of water:

ISETs	N/A
CDCs	83%

In those, three most reported coping strategies to deal with the lack of water:

1. Use unprotected water sources 100%
2. Travelling more than 1 km 100%
3. Buying water from private vendor 20%

Assistance

Main emergency WASH assistance reportedly needed to cope with the dry spell, by proportion of communities:

ISETs		CDCs
N/A	Trucked water	0%
N/A	Cash assistance	50%
N/A	Semi-permanent wells	50%
N/A	Water treatment	0%
N/A	Other	0%

Main long-term WASH assistance reportedly required to build resilience against the impact of a dry spell in the future, by proportion of communities:

ISETs		CDCs
N/A	Boreholes/wells	0%
N/A	Improve quality of water	0%
N/A	Other employment	100%
N/A	Improving hygiene practices	0%
N/A	Other	0%

% of communities having reportedly received humanitarian assistance in the six months prior to data collection:

N/A of ISETs 0% of CDCs

Of those, reported types of assistance that have been received, by proportion of communities:

Shelter	N/A	Cash assistance	N/A	WASH infrastructure	N/A
Food	N/A	Healthcare	N/A	Psychosocial support	N/A
Drinking water	N/A	Hygiene kits	N/A		
Education	N/A	Winterization	N/A		

% of communities reportedly facing barriers to receiving assistance:

N/A of ISETs 83% of CDCs

Of those, three most reported barriers to receiving assistance, by proportion of communities:

1. No government offices 100%
2. Remote location 80%
3. Security concerns on the road 40%

WASH Dry Spell Assessment Province Overview: Uruzgan Province

Uruzgan Province, Afghanistan, June 2018

Methodology

To inform humanitarian planning after the 2018 winter dry spell in Afghanistan, REACH together with the WASH Cluster conducted an assessment between 3 and 21 June 2018 across the 10 most dry spell-affected provinces.¹ In Uruzgan, 115 KI interviews were conducted in 115 communities, including 57 CDCs and 58 ISETs.³ Findings should be considered indicative only.

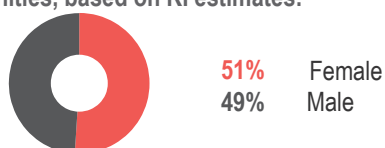


Demographic characteristics of assessed communities

Total number of households in assessed communities, estimated by KIs:

10494 households in 58 ISETs **63318** households in 57 CDCs

Average proportion of the population by gender in assessed communities, based on KI estimates:



Average proportion of the population belonging to the following groups in assessed communities, based on KI estimates:

	ISETs	CDCs
Recent IDPs	22%	10%
Non-recent IDPs	20%	6%
Returnee refugees	0%	0%
Undocumented returnees	0%	0%
Refugees (non-Afghan)	0%	0%
Host ISETs/CDCs	59%	84%

% of assessed communities per type, as reported by KIs:

Peri Urban	20%
Urban	52%
Rural	28%

Average proportion of the population by age group in assessed communities, based on KI estimates:

	>60 years	19-59 years	6-18 years	0-5 years
ISETs	12%	41%	29%	18%
CDCs	5%	50%	31%	14%

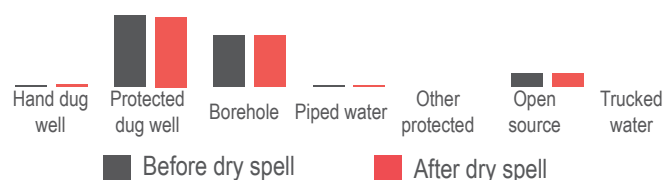
Average proportion of the population in assessed communities exhibiting a physical disability which impacts their ability to function in their day-to-day lives, based on KI estimates:

ISETs	6%
CDCs	6%

WASH

Main water source reportedly used by communities before and after the dry spell:

1% 2% 51% 50% 37% 37% 1% 1% 0% 0% 10% 10% 0% 0%



% of communities where a change in the main water source used before and after the dry spell was reported:

ISETs	7%
CDCs	5%

Three most reported statements best describing water access after the dry spell, by proportion of communities:

1. Social exclusion 60%
2. Intermittent access problems 25%
3. Little to no problems 9%

In 4% of communities, population groups have reportedly not equally reduced their average daily water consumption since the beginning of the dry spell.

Of those, % of communities where the following population groups have reportedly reduced their water consumption the most:

Men	0%
Women	100%
Boys	0%
Girls	0%

% of communities where latrine conditions and/or access to latrines have reportedly worsened as a result of the dry spell:

ISETs	0%
CDCs	19%

¹ The 10 provinces in this assessment were prioritised through the WASH Cluster review of proportion of dry or drying water sources at the province level.

² ISETs are communities made of at least 50% of displaced people and without the legal right to occupy the land. CDCs are communities in which an elected body operates and strengthens the local governance/social development.

WASH Dry Spell Assessment Province Overview: Uruzgan Province

Socio-Economic Livelihoods

% of communities where a decrease of the economic well-being was reported as a result of the dry spell:

100% of ISETs 100% of CDCs

Average % of community members depending on agriculture, based on KI estimates:

39% in ISETs 83% in CDCs

% of communities with at least some members dependent on agriculture where the following impacts on community members were reported:

	ISETs	CDCs
No implications	2%	0%
Crop quality decreased	77%	44%
Households unable to plant crops	8%	19%
Crops died	13%	37%
Other	0%	0%

Average % of community members depending on livestock, based on KI estimates:

11% in ISET 9% in CDC

% of communities with at least some members dependent on livestock where the following impacts on community members were reported:

	ISETs	CDCs
No implications	0%	0%
Livestock are unwell	75%	68%
Less egg/milk produced	19%	16%
Livestock died	5%	16%
Other	0%	0%

Health

% of communities where worsened health concerns as a result of the dry spell were reported:

ISETs	98%
CDCs	100%

Of those, % of communities where an increase in the number of people receiving treatment for mosquito-borne diseases after the dry spell was reported:

98% in ISETs 98% in CDCs

% of communities where an increase in the number of people receiving treatment for diarrhoea after the dry spell was reported:

100% in ISETs 96% in CDCs

In 0% of communities where worsened health concerns were reported as a result of the dry spell, population groups have reportedly not equally suffered from worsening health concerns.

Of those, % of communities where the following population groups have reportedly suffered from worsening health concerns the most:

Men	N/A
Women	N/A
Boys	N/A
Girls	N/A

Coping Strategies

% of communities where members were reportedly actively using coping strategies to deal with a lack of water:

ISETs	2%
CDCs	0%

In those, three most reported coping strategies to deal with the lack of water:

1.	Use unprotected water sources	1%
2.	N/A	N/A
3.	N/A	N/A

Assistance

Main emergency WASH assistance reportedly needed to cope with the dry spell, by proportion of communities:

ISETs		CDCs
0%	Trucked water	0%
0%	Cash assistance	0%
71%	Semi-permanent wells	86%
29%	Water treatment	14%
0%	Other	0%

Main long-term WASH assistance reportedly required to build resilience against the impact of a dry spell in the future, by proportion of communities:

ISETs		CDCs
0%	Boreholes/wells	0%
100%	Improve quality of water	81%
0%	Other employment	19%
0%	Improving hygiene practices	0%
0%	Other	0%

% of communities having reportedly received humanitarian assistance in the six months prior to data collection:

5% of ISETs 5% of CDCs

Of those, reported types of assistance that have been received, by proportion of communities:

Shelter	33%	Cash assistance	0%	WASH	0%
Food	100%	Healthcare	0%	infrastructure	0%
Drinking water	83%	Hygiene kits	0%	Psychosocial	0%
Education	0%	Winterization	0%	support	0%

% of communities reportedly facing barriers to receiving assistance:

0% of ISETs 0% of CDCs

Of those, three most reported barriers to receiving assistance, by proportion of communities:

1.	N/A	N/A
2.	N/A	N/A
3.	N/A	N/A

WASH Dry Spell Assessment District Overview: Chora District

Uruzgan Province, Afghanistan, June 2018

Methodology

To inform humanitarian planning after the 2018 winter dry spell in Afghanistan, REACH together with the WASH Cluster conducted an assessment between 3 and 21 June 2018 across the 10 most dry spell-affected provinces.¹ In Chora, 2 KI interviews were conducted in 2 communities, including 2 CDCs and N/A ISETs.³ Findings should be considered indicative only.

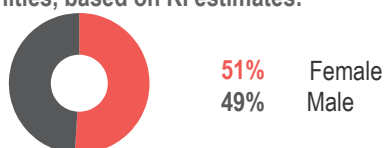


Demographic characteristics of assessed communities

Total number of households in assessed communities, estimated by KIs:

N/A households in N/A ISETs **2250** households in 2 CDCs

Average proportion of the population by gender in assessed communities, based on KI estimates:



Average proportion of the population belonging to the following groups in assessed communities, based on KI estimates:

	ISETs	CDCs
Recent IDPs	N/A	0%
Non-recent IDPs	N/A	0%
Returnee refugees	N/A	0%
Undocumented returnees	N/A	0%
Refugees (non-Afghan)	N/A	0%
Host ISETs/CDCs	N/A	100%

% of assessed communities per type, as reported by KIs:

Peri Urban	0%
Urban	0%
Rural	100%

Average proportion of the population by age group in assessed communities, based on KI estimates:

	N/A	>60 years	5%
ISETs	N/A	19-59 years	50%
	N/A	6-18 years	33%
	N/A	0-5 years	12%

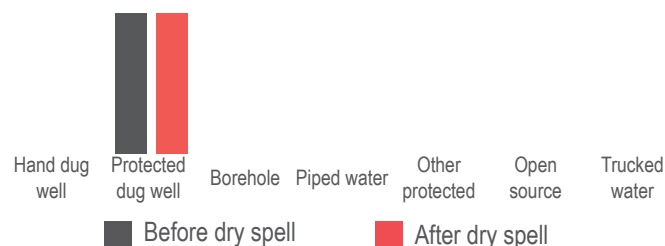
Average proportion of the population in assessed communities exhibiting a physical disability which impacts their ability to function in their day-to-day lives, based on KI estimates:

ISETs	N/A
CDCs	6%

WASH

Main water source reportedly used by communities before and after the dry spell:

0% 0% 100% 100% 0% 0% 0% 0% 0% 0% 0% 0% 0% 0%



% of communities where a change in the main water source used before and after the dry spell was reported:

ISETs	N/A
CDCs	0%

Three most reported statements best describing water access after the dry spell, by proportion of communities:

1.	Intermittent access problems	100%
2.	N/A	0%
3.	N/A	0%

In **0%** of communities, population groups have reportedly not equally reduced their average daily water consumption since the beginning of the dry spell.

Of those, % of communities where the following population groups have reportedly reduced their water consumption the most:

Men	N/A
Women	N/A
Boys	N/A
Girls	N/A

% of communities where latrine conditions and/or access to latrines have reportedly worsened as a result of the dry spell:

ISETs	N/A
CDCs	50%

¹ The 10 provinces in this assessment were prioritised through the WASH Cluster review of proportion of dry or drying water sources at the province level.

² ISETs are communities made of at least 50% of displaced people and without the legal right to occupy the land. CDCs are communities in which an elected body operates and strengthens the local governance/social development.

WASH Dry Spell Assessment District Overview: Chora District

Socio-Economic Livelihoods

% of communities where a decrease of the economic well-being was reported as a result of the dry spell:

N/A of ISETs 100% of CDCs

 Average % of community members depending on agriculture, based on KI estimates:

N/A in ISETs 80% in CDCs

% of communities with at least some members dependent on agriculture where the following impacts on community members were reported:

	ISETs	CDCs
No implications	N/A	0%
Crop quality decreased	N/A	0%
Households unable to plant crops	N/A	50%
Crops died	N/A	50%
Other	N/A	0%

 Average % of community members depending on livestock, based on KI estimates:

N/A in ISET 19% in CDC

% of communities with at least some members dependent on livestock where the following impacts on community members were reported:

	ISETs	CDCs
No implications	N/A	0%
Livestock are unwell	N/A	100%
Less egg/milk produced	N/A	0%
Livestock died	N/A	0%
Other	N/A	0%

Health

% of communities where worsened health concerns as a result of the dry spell were reported:

ISETs	N/A
CDCs	100%

Of those, % of communities where an increase in the number of people receiving treatment for mosquito-borne diseases after the dry spell was reported:





N/A in ISETs 100% in CDCs

% of communities where an increase in the number of people receiving treatment for diarrhoea after the dry spell was reported:

N/A in ISETs 100% in CDCs

In 0% of communities where worsened health concerns were reported as a result of the dry spell, population groups have reportedly not equally suffered from worsening health concerns.

Of those, % of communities where the following population groups have reportedly suffered from worsening health concerns the most:

	Men	N/A
	Women	N/A
	Boys	N/A
	Girls	N/A

Coping Strategies

% of communities where members were reportedly actively using coping strategies to deal with a lack of water:

ISETs	N/A
CDCs	0%

In those, three most reported coping strategies to deal with the lack of water:

1.	N/A	N/A
2.	N/A	N/A
3.	N/A	N/A

Assistance

Main emergency WASH assistance reportedly needed to cope with the dry spell, by proportion of communities:

ISETs		CDCs
N/A	Trucked water	0%
N/A	Cash assistance	0%
N/A	Semi-permanent wells	100%
N/A	Water treatment	0%
N/A	Other	0%

Main long-term WASH assistance reportedly required to build resilience against the impact of a dry spell in the future, by proportion of communities:

ISETs		CDCs
N/A	Boreholes/wells	0%
N/A	Improve quality of water	50%
N/A	Other employment	50%
N/A	Improving hygiene practices	0%
N/A	Other	0%

% of communities having reportedly received humanitarian assistance in the six months prior to data collection:

N/A of ISETs 0% of CDCs

Of those, reported types of assistance that have been received, by proportion of communities:

Shelter	N/A	Cash assistance	N/A	WASH	N/A
Food	N/A	Healthcare	N/A	infrastructure	N/A
Drinking water	N/A	Hygiene kits	N/A	Psychosocial	N/A
Education	N/A	Winterization	N/A	support	N/A

% of communities reportedly facing barriers to receiving assistance:

N/A of ISETs 0% of CDCs

Of those, three most reported barriers to receiving assistance, by proportion of communities:

1.	N/A	N/A
2.	N/A	N/A
3.	N/A	N/A

WASH Dry Spell Assessment District Overview: Dehrawud District

Uruzgan Province, Afghanistan, June 2018

Methodology

To inform humanitarian planning after the 2018 winter dry spell in Afghanistan, REACH together with the WASH Cluster conducted an assessment between 3 and 21 June 2018 across the 10 most dry spell-affected provinces.¹ In Dehrawud, 17 KI interviews were conducted in 17 communities, including 17 CDCs and N/A ISETs.³ Findings should be considered indicative only.

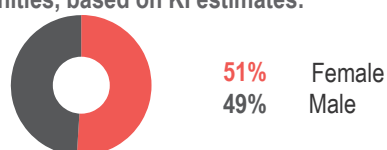


Demographic characteristics of assessed communities

Total number of households in assessed communities, estimated by KIs:

N/A households in N/A ISETs **22500** households in 17 CDCs

Average proportion of the population by gender in assessed communities, based on KI estimates:



Average proportion of the population belonging to the following groups in assessed communities, based on KI estimates:

	ISETs	CDCs
Recent IDPs	N/A	10%
Non-recent IDPs	N/A	8%
Returnee refugees	N/A	0%
Undocumented returnees	N/A	0%
Refugees (non-Afghan)	N/A	0%
Host ISETs/CDCs	N/A	82%

% of assessed communities per type, as reported by KIs:



Average proportion of the population by age group in assessed communities, based on KI estimates:

	N/A	>60 years		
ISETs	N/A	19-59 years	51%	CDCs
	N/A	6-18 years	34%	
	N/A	0-5 years	11%	

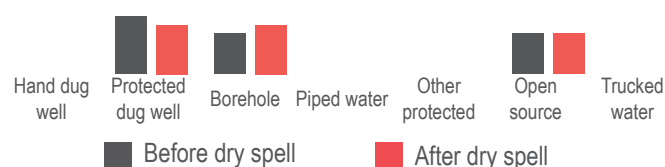
Average proportion of the population in assessed communities exhibiting a physical disability which impacts their ability to function in their day-to-day lives, based on KI estimates:

ISETs	N/A
CDCs	6%

WASH

Main water source reportedly used by communities before and after the dry spell:

0% 0% 41% 35% 29% 35% 0% 0% 0% 0% 29% 29% 0% 0%



% of communities where a change in the main water source used before and after the dry spell was reported:

ISETs	N/A
CDCs	18%

Three most reported statements best describing water access after the dry spell, by proportion of communities:

1. Intermittent access problems 35%
2. Affordability problem 29%
3. Little to no problems 24%

In **29%** of communities, population groups have reportedly not equally reduced their average daily water consumption since the beginning of the dry spell.

Of those, % of communities where the following population groups have reportedly reduced their water consumption the most:

Men	0%
Women	100%
Boys	0%
Girls	0%

% of communities where latrine conditions and/or access to latrines have reportedly worsened as a result of the dry spell:

ISETs	N/A
CDCs	41%

¹ The 10 provinces in this assessment were prioritised through the WASH Cluster review of proportion of dry or drying water sources at the province level.

² ISETs are communities made of at least 50% of displaced people and without the legal right to occupy the land. CDCs are communities in which an elected body operates and strengthens the local governance/social development.

WASH Dry Spell Assessment District Overview: Dehrawud District

Socio-Economic Livelihoods

% of communities where a decrease of the economic well-being was reported as a result of the dry spell:

N/A of ISETs 100% of CDCs

 Average % of community members depending on agriculture, based on KI estimates:

N/A in ISETs 82% in CDCs

% of communities with at least some members dependent on agriculture where the following impacts on community members were reported:

	ISETs	CDCs
No implications	N/A	0%
Crop quality decreased	N/A	18%
Households unable to plant crops	N/A	24%
Crops died	N/A	59%
Other	N/A	0%

 Average % of community members depending on livestock, based on KI estimates:

N/A in ISET 11% in CDC

% of communities with at least some members dependent on livestock where the following impacts on community members were reported:

	ISETs	CDCs
No implications	N/A	0%
Livestock are unwell	N/A	53%
Less egg/milk produced	N/A	12%
Livestock died	N/A	35%
Other	N/A	0%

Health

% of communities where worsened health concerns as a result of the dry spell were reported:

ISETs	N/A
CDCs	100%

Of those, % of communities where an increase in the number of people receiving treatment for mosquito-borne diseases after the dry spell was reported:





N/A in ISETs 100% in CDCs

% of communities where an increase in the number of people receiving treatment for diarrhoea after the dry spell was reported:

N/A in ISETs 100% in CDCs

In 0% of communities where worsened health concerns were reported as a result of the dry spell, population groups have reportedly not equally suffered from worsening health concerns.

Of those, % of communities where the following population groups have reportedly suffered from worsening health concerns the most:

	Men	N/A
	Women	N/A
	Boys	N/A
	Girls	N/A

Coping Strategies

% of communities where members were reportedly actively using coping strategies to deal with a lack of water:

ISETs	N/A
CDCs	0%

In those, three most reported coping strategies to deal with the lack of water:

1.	N/A	N/A
2.	N/A	N/A
3.	N/A	N/A

Assistance

Main emergency WASH assistance reportedly needed to cope with the dry spell, by proportion of communities:

ISETs		CDCs
N/A	Trucked water	0%
N/A	Cash assistance	0%
N/A	Semi-permanent wells	76%
N/A	Water treatment	24%
N/A	Other	0%

Main long-term WASH assistance reportedly required to build resilience against the impact of a dry spell in the future, by proportion of communities:

ISETs		CDCs
N/A	Boreholes/wells	0%
N/A	Improve quality of water	41%
N/A	Other employment	59%
N/A	Improving hygiene practices	0%
N/A	Other	0%

% of communities having reportedly received humanitarian assistance in the six months prior to data collection:

N/A of ISETs 6% of CDCs

Of those, reported types of assistance that have been received, by proportion of communities:

Shelter	0%	Cash assistance	0%	WASH	0%
Food	100%	Healthcare	0%	infrastructure	0%
Drinking water	100%	Hygiene kits	0%	Psychosocial	0%
Education	0%	Winterization	0%	support	0%

% of communities reportedly facing barriers to receiving assistance:

N/A of ISETs 0% of CDCs

Of those, three most reported barriers to receiving assistance, by proportion of communities:

1.	N/A	N/A
2.	N/A	N/A
3.	N/A	N/A

WASH Dry Spell Assessment District Overview: Gizab uruzgan District

Uruzgan Province, Afghanistan, June 2018

Methodology

To inform humanitarian planning after the 2018 winter dry spell in Afghanistan, REACH together with the WASH Cluster conducted an assessment between 3 and 21 June 2018 across the 10 most dry spell-affected provinces.¹ In Gizab uruzgan, 11 KI interviews were conducted in 11 communities, including 11 CDCs and N/A ISETs.³ Findings should be considered indicative only.

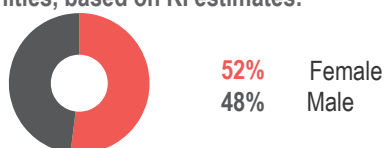


Demographic characteristics of assessed communities

Total number of households in assessed communities, estimated by KIs:

N/A households in N/A ISETs **14100** households in 11 CDCs

Average proportion of the population by gender in assessed communities, based on KI estimates:



Average proportion of the population belonging to the following groups in assessed communities, based on KI estimates:

	ISETs	CDCs
Recent IDPs	N/A	10%
Non-recent IDPs	N/A	7%
Returnee refugees	N/A	0%
Undocumented returnees	N/A	0%
Refugees (non-Afghan)	N/A	0%
Host ISETs/CDCs	N/A	83%

% of assessed communities per type, as reported by KIs:

Peri Urban	36%
Urban	18%
Rural	45%

Average proportion of the population by age group in assessed communities, based on KI estimates:

	N/A	>60 years	8%
ISETs	N/A	19-59 years	42%
	N/A	6-18 years	26%
	N/A	0-5 years	24%

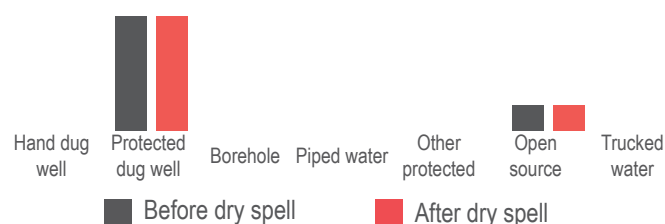
Average proportion of the population in assessed communities exhibiting a physical disability which impacts their ability to function in their day-to-day lives, based on KI estimates:

ISETs	N/A
CDCs	7%

WASH

Main water source reportedly used by communities before and after the dry spell:

0% 0% 82% 82% 0% 0% 0% 0% 0% 0% 18% 18% 0% 0%



% of communities where a change in the main water source used before and after the dry spell was reported:

ISETs	N/A
CDCs	0%

Three most reported statements best describing water access after the dry spell, by proportion of communities:

1. Social exclusion 73%
2. Intermittent access problems 18%
3. Little to no problems 9%

In **0%** of communities, population groups have reportedly not equally reduced their average daily water consumption since the beginning of the dry spell.

Of those, % of communities where the following population groups have reportedly reduced their water consumption the most:

Men	N/A
Women	N/A
Boys	N/A
Girls	N/A

% of communities where latrine conditions and/or access to latrines have reportedly worsened as a result of the dry spell:

ISETs	N/A
CDCs	0%

¹ The 10 provinces in this assessment were prioritised through the WASH Cluster review of proportion of dry or drying water sources at the province level.

² ISETs are communities made of at least 50% of displaced people and without the legal right to occupy the land. CDCs are communities in which an elected body operates and strengthens the local governance/social development.

WASH Dry Spell Assessment District Overview: Gizab uruzgan District

Socio-Economic Livelihoods

% of communities where a decrease of the economic well-being was reported as a result of the dry spell:

N/A of ISETs 100% of CDCs

 Average % of community members depending on agriculture, based on KI estimates:

N/A in ISETs 83% in CDCs

% of communities with at least some members dependent on agriculture where the following impacts on community members were reported:

	ISETs	CDCs
No implications	N/A	0%
Crop quality decreased	N/A	73%
Households unable to plant crops	N/A	9%
Crops died	N/A	18%
Other	N/A	0%

 Average % of community members depending on livestock, based on KI estimates:

N/A in ISET 9% in CDC

% of communities with at least some members dependent on livestock where the following impacts on community members were reported:

	ISETs	CDCs
No implications	N/A	0%
Livestock are unwell	N/A	82%
Less egg/milk produced	N/A	9%
Livestock died	N/A	9%
Other	N/A	0%

Health

% of communities where worsened health concerns as a result of the dry spell were reported:

ISETs	N/A
CDCs	100%

Of those, % of communities where an increase in the number of people receiving treatment for mosquito-borne diseases after the dry spell was reported:





N/A in ISETs 100% in CDCs

% of communities where an increase in the number of people receiving treatment for diarrhoea after the dry spell was reported:

N/A in ISETs 100% in CDCs

In 0% of communities where worsened health concerns were reported as a result of the dry spell, population groups have reportedly not equally suffered from worsening health concerns.

Of those, % of communities where the following population groups have reportedly suffered from worsening health concerns the most:

	Men	N/A
	Women	N/A
	Boys	N/A
	Girls	N/A

Coping Strategies

% of communities where members were reportedly actively using coping strategies to deal with a lack of water:

ISETs	N/A
CDCs	0%

In those, three most reported coping strategies to deal with the lack of water:

1.	N/A	N/A
2.	N/A	N/A
3.	N/A	N/A

Assistance

Main emergency WASH assistance reportedly needed to cope with the dry spell, by proportion of communities:

ISETs		CDCs
N/A	Trucked water	0%
N/A	Cash assistance	0%
N/A	Semi-permanent wells	91%
N/A	Water treatment	9%
N/A	Other	0%

Main long-term WASH assistance reportedly required to build resilience against the impact of a dry spell in the future, by proportion of communities:

ISETs		CDCs
N/A	Boreholes/wells	0%
N/A	Improve quality of water	100%
N/A	Other employment	0%
N/A	Improving hygiene practices	0%
N/A	Other	0%

% of communities having reportedly received humanitarian assistance in the six months prior to data collection:

N/A of ISETs 0% of CDCs

Of those, reported types of assistance that have been received, by proportion of communities:

Shelter	N/A	Cash assistance	N/A	WASH infrastructure	N/A
Food	N/A	Healthcare	N/A	Psychosocial support	N/A
Drinking water	N/A	Hygiene kits	N/A		
Education	N/A	Winterization	N/A		

% of communities reportedly facing barriers to receiving assistance:

N/A of ISETs 0% of CDCs

Of those, three most reported barriers to receiving assistance, by proportion of communities:

1.	N/A	N/A
2.	N/A	N/A
3.	N/A	N/A

WASH Dry Spell Assessment District Overview: Shahid e Hassas District

Uruzgan Province, Afghanistan, June 2018

Methodology

To inform humanitarian planning after the 2018 winter dry spell in Afghanistan, REACH together with the WASH Cluster conducted an assessment between 3 and 21 June 2018 across the 10 most dry spell-affected provinces.¹ In Shahid e Hassas, 13 KI interviews were conducted in 13 communities, including 13 CDCs and N/A ISETs.³ Findings should be considered indicative only.

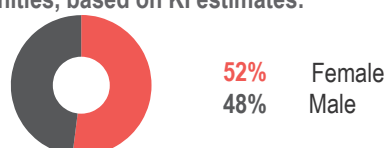


Demographic characteristics of assessed communities

Total number of households in assessed communities, estimated by KIs:

N/A households in N/A ISETs **15300** households in 13 CDCs

Average proportion of the population by gender in assessed communities, based on KI estimates:



Average proportion of the population belonging to the following groups in assessed communities, based on KI estimates:

	ISETs	CDCs
Recent IDPs	N/A	8%
Non-recent IDPs	N/A	2%
Returnee refugees	N/A	0%
Undocumented returnees	N/A	0%
Refugees (non-Afghan)	N/A	0%
Host ISETs/CDCs	N/A	90%

% of assessed communities per type, as reported by KIs:

Peri Urban	54%
Urban	15%
Rural	31%

Average proportion of the population by age group in assessed communities, based on KI estimates:

	N/A	>60 years	4%
ISETs	N/A	19-59 years	52%
	N/A	6-18 years	33%
	N/A	0-5 years	12%

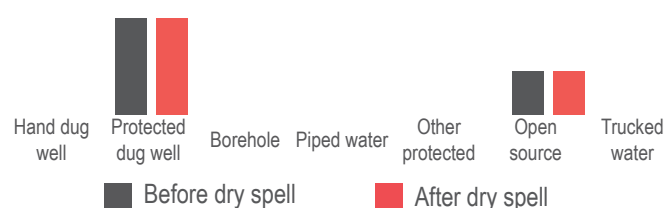
Average proportion of the population in assessed communities exhibiting a physical disability which impacts their ability to function in their day-to-day lives, based on KI estimates:

ISETs	N/A
CDCs	6%

WASH

Main water source reportedly used by communities before and after the dry spell:

0% 0% 69% 69% 0% 0% 0% 0% 0% 0% 31% 31% 0% 0%



In **0%** of communities, population groups have reportedly not equally reduced their average daily water consumption since the beginning of the dry spell.

Of those, % of communities where the following population groups have reportedly reduced their water consumption the most:

Men	N/A
Women	N/A
Boys	N/A
Girls	N/A

% of communities where a change in the main water source used before and after the dry spell was reported:

ISETs	N/A
CDCs	0%

Three most reported statements best describing water access after the dry spell, by proportion of communities:

- Intermittent access problems 62%
- Little to no problems 31%
- Social exclusion 8%

% of communities where latrine conditions and/or access to latrines have reportedly worsened as a result of the dry spell:

ISETs	N/A
CDCs	8%

¹ The 10 provinces in this assessment were prioritised through the WASH Cluster review of proportion of dry or drying water sources at the province level.

² ISETs are communities made of at least 50% of displaced people and without the legal right to occupy the land. CDCs are communities in which an elected body operates and strengthens the local governance/social development.

WASH Dry Spell Assessment District Overview: Shahid e Hassas District

Socio-Economic Livelihoods

% of communities where a decrease of the economic well-being was reported as a result of the dry spell:

N/A of ISETs 100% of CDCs

 Average % of community members depending on agriculture, based on KI estimates:

N/A in ISETs 89% in CDCs

% of communities with at least some members dependent on agriculture where the following impacts on community members were reported:

	ISETs	CDCs
No implications	N/A	0%
Crop quality decreased	N/A	54%
Households unable to plant crops	N/A	0%
Crops died	N/A	46%
Other	N/A	0%

 Average % of community members depending on livestock, based on KI estimates:

N/A in ISET 8% in CDC

% of communities with at least some members dependent on livestock where the following impacts on community members were reported:

	ISETs	CDCs
No implications	N/A	0%
Livestock are unwell	N/A	92%
Less egg/milk produced	N/A	0%
Livestock died	N/A	8%
Other	N/A	0%

Health

% of communities where worsened health concerns as a result of the dry spell were reported:

ISETs	N/A
CDCs	100%

Of those, % of communities where an increase in the number of people receiving treatment for mosquito-borne diseases after the dry spell was reported:





N/A in ISETs 92% in CDCs

% of communities where an increase in the number of people receiving treatment for diarrhoea after the dry spell was reported:

N/A in ISETs 92% in CDCs

In 0% of communities where worsened health concerns were reported as a result of the dry spell, population groups have reportedly not equally suffered from worsening health concerns.

Of those, % of communities where the following population groups have reportedly suffered from worsening health concerns the most:

	Men	N/A
	Women	N/A
	Boys	N/A
	Girls	N/A

Coping Strategies

% of communities where members were reportedly actively using coping strategies to deal with a lack of water:

ISETs	N/A
CDCs	0%

In those, three most reported coping strategies to deal with the lack of water:

1.	N/A	N/A
2.	N/A	N/A
3.	N/A	N/A

Assistance

Main emergency WASH assistance reportedly needed to cope with the dry spell, by proportion of communities:

ISETs		CDCs
N/A	Trucked water	0%
N/A	Cash assistance	0%
N/A	Semi-permanent wells	92%
N/A	Water treatment	8%
N/A	Other	0%

Main long-term WASH assistance reportedly required to build resilience against the impact of a dry spell in the future, by proportion of communities:

ISETs		CDCs
N/A	Boreholes/wells	0%
N/A	Improve quality of water	100%
N/A	Other employment	0%
N/A	Improving hygiene practices	0%
N/A	Other	0%

% of communities having reportedly received humanitarian assistance in the six months prior to data collection:

N/A of ISETs 0% of CDCs

Of those, reported types of assistance that have been received, by proportion of communities:

Shelter	N/A	Cash assistance	N/A	WASH	N/A
Food	N/A	Healthcare	N/A	infrastructure	N/A
Drinking water	N/A	Hygiene kits	N/A	Psychosocial	N/A
Education	N/A	Winterization	N/A	support	N/A

% of communities reportedly facing barriers to receiving assistance:

N/A of ISETs 0% of CDCs

Of those, three most reported barriers to receiving assistance, by proportion of communities:

1.	N/A	N/A
2.	N/A	N/A
3.	N/A	N/A

WASH Dry Spell Assessment District Overview: Tirinkot District

Uruzgan Province, Afghanistan, June 2018

Methodology

To inform humanitarian planning after the 2018 winter dry spell in Afghanistan, REACH together with the WASH Cluster conducted an assessment between 3 and 21 June 2018 across the 10 most dry spell-affected provinces.¹ In Tirinkot, 72 KI interviews were conducted in 72 communities, including 14 CDCs and 58 ISETs.³ Findings should be considered indicative only.

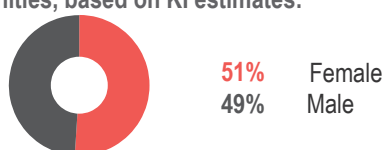


Demographic characteristics of assessed communities

Total number of households in assessed communities, estimated by KIs:

10494 households in 58 ISETs **9168** households in 14 CDCs

Average proportion of the population by gender in assessed communities, based on KI estimates:



Average proportion of the population belonging to the following groups in assessed communities, based on KI estimates:

	ISETs	CDCs
Recent IDPs	22%	13%
Non-recent IDPs	20%	9%
Returnee refugees	0%	0%
Undocumented returnees	0%	0%
Refugees (non-Afghan)	0%	0%
Host ISETs/CDCs	59%	78%

% of assessed communities per type, as reported by KIs:



Average proportion of the population by age group in assessed communities, based on KI estimates:



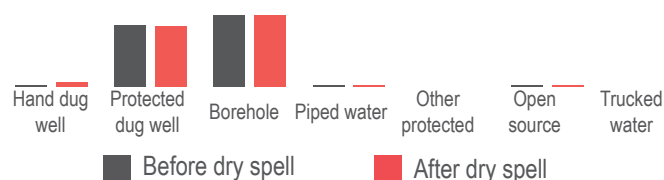
Average proportion of the population in assessed communities exhibiting a physical disability which impacts their ability to function in their day-to-day lives, based on KI estimates:



WASH

Main water source reportedly used by communities before and after the dry spell:

1% 3% 44% 43% 51% 51% 1% 1% 0% 0% 1% 1% 0% 0%



% of communities where a change in the main water source used before and after the dry spell was reported:



Three most reported statements best describing water access after the dry spell, by proportion of communities:

1. Social exclusion 82%
2. Intermittent access problems 15%
3. Affordability problem 1%

In 0% of communities, population groups have reportedly not equally reduced their average daily water consumption since the beginning of the dry spell.

Of those, % of communities where the following population groups have reportedly reduced their water consumption the most:

Men	N/A
Women	N/A
Boys	N/A
Girls	N/A

% of communities where latrine conditions and/or access to latrines have reportedly worsened as a result of the dry spell:



¹ The 10 provinces in this assessment were prioritised through the WASH Cluster review of proportion of dry or drying water sources at the province level.

² ISETs are communities made of at least 50% of displaced people and without the legal right to occupy the land. CDCs are communities in which an elected body operates and strengthens the local governance/social development.

WASH Dry Spell Assessment District Overview: Tirinkot District

Socio-Economic Livelihoods

% of communities where a decrease of the economic well-being was reported as a result of the dry spell:

100% of ISETs 100% of CDCs

Average % of community members depending on agriculture, based on KI estimates:

39% in ISETs 78% in CDCs

% of communities with at least some members dependent on agriculture where the following impacts on community members were reported:

	ISETs	CDCs
No implications	2%	0%
Crop quality decreased	77%	50%
Households unable to plant crops	8%	36%
Crops died	13%	14%
Other	0%	0%

Average % of community members depending on livestock, based on KI estimates:

11% in ISET 5% in CDC

% of communities with at least some members dependent on livestock where the following impacts on community members were reported:

	ISETs	CDCs
No implications	0%	0%
Livestock are unwell	75%	50%
Less egg/milk produced	19%	43%
Livestock died	5%	7%
Other	0%	0%

Health

% of communities where worsened health concerns as a result of the dry spell were reported:



Of those, % of communities where an increase in the number of people receiving treatment for mosquito-borne diseases after the dry spell was reported:

98% in ISETs 100% in CDCs

% of communities where an increase in the number of people receiving treatment for diarrhoea after the dry spell was reported:

100% in ISETs 93% in CDCs

In 0% of communities where worsened health concerns were reported as a result of the dry spell, population groups have reportedly not equally suffered from worsening health concerns.

Of those, % of communities where the following population groups have reportedly suffered from worsening health concerns the most:

Men	N/A
Women	N/A
Boys	N/A
Girls	N/A

Coping Strategies

% of communities where members were reportedly actively using coping strategies to deal with a lack of water:

ISETs	2%
CDCs	0%

In those, three most reported coping strategies to deal with the lack of water:

1. Use unprotected water sources 100%
2. N/A N/A
3. N/A N/A

Assistance

Main emergency WASH assistance reportedly needed to cope with the dry spell, by proportion of communities:

ISETs		CDCs
0%	Trucked water	0%
0%	Cash assistance	0%
71%	Semi-permanent wells	86%
29%	Water treatment	14%
0%	Other	0%

Main long-term WASH assistance reportedly required to build resilience against the impact of a dry spell in the future, by proportion of communities:

ISETs		CDCs
0%	Boreholes/wells	0%
100%	Improve quality of water	100%
0%	Other employment	0%
0%	Improving hygiene practices	0%
0%	Other	0%

% of communities having reportedly received humanitarian assistance in the six months prior to data collection:

5% of ISETs 14% of CDCs

Of those, reported types of assistance that have been received, by proportion of communities:

Shelter	40%	Cash assistance	0%	WASH	0%
Food	100%	Healthcare	0%	infrastructure	0%
Drinking water	80%	Hygiene kits	0%	Psychosocial	0%
Education	0%	Winterization	0%	support	0%

% of communities reportedly facing barriers to receiving assistance:

0% of ISETs 0% of CDCs

Of those, three most reported barriers to receiving assistance, by proportion of communities:

1. N/A N/A
2. N/A N/A
3. N/A N/A