

Whole of Afghanistan Assessment (WoAA) Key Findings

WoAA I 2020 AFGHANISTAN

CONTEXT

Decades of conflict and recurrent natural disasters, compounded by chronic poverty and under-development only worsened by the COVID-19 pandemic, have led to devastating levels of need in Afghanistan. As the estimated number of people in need continues to grow year on year, the necessity of evidence-based decision making and prioritization through joint inter-sectoral analysis has only become clearer.

To ensure this evidence base, the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA)-led Inter-Cluster Coordination Team (ICCT) implemented the third round of the WoAA, facilitated by REACH Initiative (REACH). First conducted in 2018, the assessment, timed with key milestones in the Humanitarian Project Cycle (HPC), provides high-quality, representative data to humanitarian decision-makers and implementers to inform the Humanitarian Needs Overview (HNO) and multi-year Humanitarian Response Plan (HRP). For more information, please consult the WoAA 2020 Terms of Reference (ToR).

METHODOLOGY

WoAA 2020 is a quantitative, household-level assessment, which targeted 13,147 households across all 34 provinces of Afghanistan, using stratified cluster sampling. Data collection took place from 08 August to 14 September 2020, by REACH and 11 partner organizations. Due to COVID-19, WoAA 2020 has a shorter questionnaire, no focus group discussions (FGDs), and fewer interviews compared to WoAA 2019. For further information regarding COVID-19 measures, please consult the COVID-19 SOP. Findings are statistically representative of the displaced population (IDPs and cross-border (CB) returnees) at province level, with a 95% confidence level and 5% margin of error. Furthermore, findings for all population groups (listed in the 'assessment sample' below) are representative at the national level with a 95% confidence level and 5% margin of error.

The WoAA 2020 questionnaire included indicators covering all 11 active Clusters and Sub-Clusters in Afghanistan, including: Education in Emergencies (EiE), Emergency Shelter and Non-Food Items (ES-NFI),

Food Security and Agriculture (FSA), Health, Nutrition, Protection, and Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH). Indicators were selected by the ICCT and respective clusters and technical experts, and were aligned with core questions from the global Joint Inter-sectoral Analysis Framework (JIAF). To enable an overview of sectoral needs, REACH developed 'sectoral severity of need' composite indicators, in collaboration with clusters, where households were assigned a score of 1 (no or minimal need) to 4 (emergency). Each household was also assigned a multi-sectoral severity score equal to the highest of their 7 sectoral severity scores. As sectoral severity scores use different indicators and derive only from WoAA 2020 analysis, these scores may differ from HNO 2021 findings.

To ensure a truly comprehensive and nationwide evidence-base, a further 3,553 Key Informant Interviews (KIIs) were conducted in 120 hard-to-reach (HTR) districts, spread across 25 provinces. HTR findings are indicative and cannot be generalized to the entire population living in HTR areas. Data was collected between 19 July 2020 and 02 August 2020.²

Assessment sample

WoAA 2020 Component

Households	13,147
- Recent CB returnee	1,040
- Non-recent CB returnee	903
- Recent IDP	4,375
- Non-recent IDP	3,995
- Pakistani refugee	414
- Vulnerable non-displaced	2,420
UID Component	

HtR Component

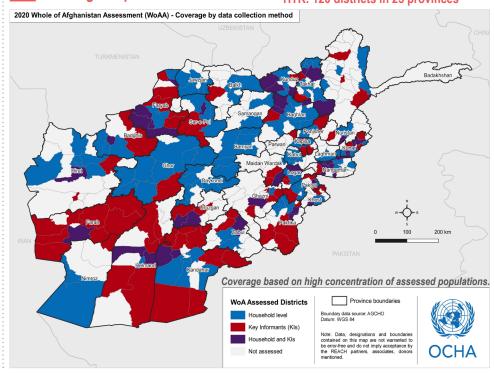
- KIIS:	3,533
- Settlements:	3,533
- Districts:	120

■■■ Household Demographics³



Coverage map

WoAA 2020: 174 districts in 34 provinces HTR: 120 districts in 25 provinces



¹Targeted population groups included recent (within the 6 months prior to data collection) and non-recent cross-border (CB) returnee households, recent and non-recent internally displaced (IDP) households, Pakistani refugee households, and vulnerable non-displaced households in IPC 3/ FEWS NET 3 and IPC 4/FEWS NET 4 provinces. Displaced populations refers to all CB returnee and IDP households.



² The HTR assessment is similarly an ICCT-led process facilitated by REACH to ensure comprehensive nationwide understanding of needs. Further details on the methodology can be found here.

³ The following analysis only includes displaced populations

Capital Kabul

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Number of households assessed, by population group:1

Recent IDP (< 6 months)	0
Non-recent IDP (> 6 months)	93
Recent CB returnee (< 6 months)	21
Non-recent CB returnee (> 6 months)	40
Pakistani refugee	0
Vulnerable non-displaced	0





DEMOGRAPHICS

% of reported household members in displaced households, by age and gender:²

% of women: 50%		% of men: 50%		
0 - 17 yrs	77%	0 - 17 yrs	77%	
18 - 59 yrs	22%	18 - 59 yrs	23%	
60 yrs and older	1%	60 yrs and older	1%	

% of displaced households, by highest education level:			
None	16%		
Primary	29%		
Vocational	10%		
Secondary	35%		
Post-Secondary	1%		
Technical	4%		
University	5 %		



97% of displaced households lived in an informal settlement (self-reported)3



VULNERABLE POPULATIONS

7% of displaced households had at least one member with a vulnerability at time of data collection.4



6% of displaced households with at least one disabled member



1% of displaced households with an elderly head of household



0% of displaced households with a female head of household



DISPLACEMENT AND SHOCKS

% of displaced households which reported three or more shocks in the year prior to data collection:5

0%

% of displaced households reportedly impacted by the following shocks in the year prior to data collection, by type:5

Active conflict or violence	6%
COVID-19	1%
Earthquake	0%
Flood	0%
Avalanche/heavy snowfall	0%
Drought	0%
Other	6 %
None	88%

Of the 12% of displaced households that experienced a non-COVID-19 shock, the most frequently reported impact was decreased income or loss of income source (76%).5

Most common movement intentions reported for the majority of household members in the six months after data collection:

Remain in current location	78%
Don't know	22%
Move within Afghanistan	0%

Of the 78% of displaced households intending to remain, these are the most commonly reported services that would help them return to their area of origin (AoO):5

None - do not ever intend to return Safety and security in AoO 28% Knowledge regarding the presence of explosive hazards

¹ Assessed populations included recent internally displaced persons (IDPs) displaced in the 6 months of data collection, non-recent IDPs displaced for more than 6 months at the time of data collection, recent crossborder (CB) returnees who returned in the 6 months of data collection, non-recent CB returnees who returned more than 6 months before data collection, Pakistani refugees in Khost and Paktika, and vulnerable, non-displaced populations in provinces where the majority of households were found to have food consumption gaps in the Integrated Food Security Classification (IPC) "crisis" (3) and "emergency" (4) categories and the Famine Early Warning Systems Network (FEWS NET) "crisis" (3) and "emergency" (4) categories.

² Displaced populations include recent and non-recent CB returnees and recent and non-recent IDPs.

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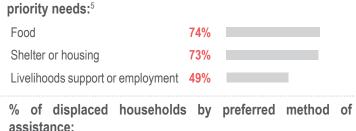
ACCOUNTABILITY TO AFFECTED PEOPLE (AAP)

Among displaced households, most commonly reported means of obtaining information:⁵

Radio 58%
Face to face 54%
Television 52%

% of displaced households that reported preferring reporting exploitation or abuse by aid providers to a <u>community leader</u> (most selected choice, multiple choices possible);⁵





Among displaced households, most commonly reported

Cash
Specific item of need
Voucher
Other

34%

1%

0%



EDUCATION IN EMERGENCIES (EiE)

% of displaced school-aged children (6-18 years) not enrolled in Community Based Education (CBE) or formal schools in the school year prior to COVID-19:6



% of displaced households with enrolled children (6-18 years) attending school in 2020 prior to COVID-19, per average days attended per week:



% of displaced school-aged children enrolled in CBE or formal schools prior to COVID-19:

% of girls:



Of the displaced households with school-aged children attending school, % of those reporting that schools did not have:

have:
Handwashing facilities

Heater

2%



EMERGENCY SHELTER AND NON-FOOD ITEMS (ESNFI)

1% of displaced households were found to be living in inadequate shelter types at the time of data collection. % of households by reported inadequate shelters:

Collective centre (not intended for living)

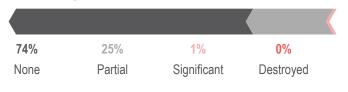
Open space

Tent (emergency shelter)

0%

1%

% of displaced households reporting the following extent of shelter damage:



Of the **72%** of displaced households that reported having debt, **41%** reported **rent** and **3%** reported **shelter repair** as the primary reason for debt.⁷

³ Informal settlements were defined as areas where the respondent did not have permission to live or build. The respondent was asked whether or not the majority of household members lived in an area where the household had permission to live or build.

⁴ Households with a vulnerability are households with at least one disabled member, households with an elderly head of household (65 years or older), or households with a female head of household. Disability was defined through the Short Set Washington Group questionnaire.

⁵ Multiple answers to this question are possible. For more information regarding the Whole of Afghanistan assessment (WoAA) 2020 questionnaire questions and choice options, please see the WoAA 2020 Data Analysis Plan (DAP).

⁶CBE is a Community-Based Education program. CBEs are not formal schools. CBEs, managed by UNICEF and the Afghan Ministry of Education, target children in rural households who cannot attend formal schools.

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EMERGENCY SHELTER AND NON-FOOD ITEMS (ESNFI)

% of displaced households per type of priority non-food items (NFIs) that households reported owning or having access to:5

Cooking items/kitchen sets 86% Heating devices 53% Sleeping mats or mattresses 66% Tarpaulin 6% Water storage 44% Winter clothes for all children 3%

48% of displaced households reported owning or having access to less than one blanket per household member.

62% of displaced households reported using inadequate sources of energy for heating in the winter prior to data collection.

% of households by reported inadequate heating sources:

Animal dung or plastic waste	18%	
Baloth or archa wood	42%	
None	1%	

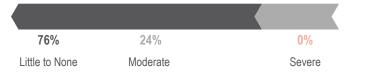


FOOD SECURITY AND AGRICULTURE (FSAC)

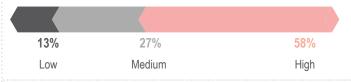
% displaced households, per Food Consumption Score (FCS):8



% displaced households, per Household Hunger Scale (HHS):9



% displaced households, per Reduced Coping Strategy Index (rCSI) score:10



99% of displaced households used a negative coping strategy because of no food or lack of money to buy food in the 30 days prior to data collection. The most commonly reported coping strategies were:5

Relied on cheaper food	99%
Borrowed food or money to buy food	66%
Reduced number of meals	64%

HEALTH

49% of displaced households reported no access to emergency healthcare if a household member was seriously injured.

26% of displaced households reported no access to an active health centre (public or private) in the 3 months prior to data collection. The most commonly reported barriers were:5

Services/medicines too expensive 100% Unable to reach (lack of transport) 75% Insufficient female medical staff 55%

3% of displaced households reported that the closest active health centre was a one hour walk or more.

11% of displaced households reported a serious illness in the 30 days prior to data collection. The most commonly reported coping strategies were:5

Paid for healthcare 88% Went into debt for healthcare Sought community support to pay 65% for healthcare

25% of displaced households reported a negative change in behavior in at least one household member within a year prior to data collection. The most commonly reported changes were:5

None Angry/aggressive/violent behavior 24% Change in appetite or sleep pattern 12%

⁷ Both the % of displaced households reporting rent and the % or displaced households reporting shelter repair as primary reasons for debt are below the confidence margin (95/5). The results of this analysis are indicative and may not be representive of the province's population. Multiple answers for this question possible.

⁸ The Food Consumption Score (FCS) measures the diversity and frequency of different food groups consumed by a household in the 7 days prior to data collection. For more information, please see the FCS technical guidance.

⁹The Household Hunger Scale (HHS) measures the level of hunger within a household in the 30 days prior to data collection. For more information, please see the HHS technical guidance.

¹⁰The reduced Coping Strategy Index (rCSI) measures the coping strategies when a household did not have enough food or enough money to buy food in the 7 days prior to data collection. For more information, please see the rCSI guidance

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LIVELIHOOD AND RESILIENCE

% of displaced households reporting that at least one household member had worked outside the home within 30 days of data collection:



1% of displaced households relying on an unsustainable income source as their primary or secondary income source. 11

Most commonly reported primary and secondary income sources:5

Daily labour- no contract Small business 18% Formal employment 15% 20% of displaced households reported a lower income than usual at the time of data collection. The most commonly reported reasons for a lower income were:5

No/reduced employment	100%	
Migration or displacement	6%	
Competition from displaced	3%	I

17,782 AFN was the average debt reported by displaced households, while 72% of households reported being in debt. The most commonly reported reasons for debt were:5

Rent	41%	
Food	30%	
Expenses from displacement	10%	



PROTECTION

20% of displaced households reported a security incident within the three months prior to data collection. These were the most common incident types reported:5

None 80% Attacks or harassment 19% Movement restrictions 3%

1% of displaced households reported awareness of explosive hazards in the year prior to data collection in or around their current location.

77% of displaced households reported a security concern regarding their community. These were the most common concerns reported:5

Attacks or harassment 45% COVID-19 None

11% of displaced households reported at least one working child member (0 - 17 yrs).

11% of displaced households held an insecure tenancy agreement. % of households with an insecure tenancy agreement, by type:

No agreement Safayee notebook 0% Verbal agreement



WATER, SANITATION, and HYGIENE (WASH)

5% of displaced households were using an unimproved water source for drinking water in the 7 days prior to data collection. The most reported primary sources of drinking water were: 12

Piped water - public 46% Hand pumped well - private 33% Hand pumped well - public 16%

99% of displaced households reported sufficient water access to meet at least one basic need in the 7 days prior to data collection.

Among displaced households, the most commonly reported barriers to water access were:5

Purchasing water is too expensive No barrier 34% Not enough containers to fetch and 30% store water

26% of displaced households reported using an unimproved sanitation facility. % of households, by type of facility: 13

Family pit latrine, uncovered Public or communal latrine 0% No facility

11 Unsustainable income sources include: government benefits, humanitarian assistance, gifts / remittances, borrowing / loans, selling household assets, and other

12 Unimproved water sources include: surface water or unprotected well, spring, or kariz

¹³ Unimproved sanitation facilities include: family pit latrine without slab / open, no facility (open field, dearan, bush), and other. For more information, please see the JMP on sanitation.

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Number of households assessed, by population group:1

Recent IDP (< 6 months)	0
Non-recent IDP (> 6 months)	92
Recent CB returnee (< 6 months)	35
Non-recent CB returnee (> 6 months)	29
Pakistani refugee	0
Vulnerable non-displaced	0





DEMOGRAPHICS

% of reported household members in displaced households, by age and gender: 2

% of women: 49%		% of men: 51%		
0 - 17 yrs	77%	0 - 17 yrs	80%	
18 - 59 yrs	21%	18 - 59 yrs	19%	
60 yrs and older	2%	60 yrs and older	2%	

% of displaced households, by highest education level:

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None	23%	
Primary	26%	
Vocational	21%	
Secondary	24%	
Post-Secondary	1%	
Technical	4%	
University	2%	I



98% of displaced households lived in an informal settlement (self-reported)³



VULNERABLE POPULATIONS

29% of displaced households had at least one member with a vulnerability at time of data collection.⁴



20% of displaced households with at least one disabled member



6% of displaced households with an elderly head of household



3% of displaced households with a female head of household



DISPLACEMENT AND SHOCKS

% of displaced households which reported three or more shocks in the year prior to data collection:⁵

)%

% of displaced households reportedly impacted by the following shocks in the year prior to data collection, by type:⁵

		-
Active conflict or violence	20%	
COVID-19	46%	
Earthquake	1%	I
Flood	4%	I
Avalanche/heavy snowfall	1%	
Drought	0%	
Other	0%	
None	40%	

Of the 24% of displaced households that experienced a non-COVID-19 shock, the most frequently reported impact was decreased income/loss of income source (94%).⁵

Most common movement intentions reported for the majority of household members in the six months after data collection:

Remain in current location	95%	
Don't know	4%	I .
Move within Afghanistan	1%	

Of the 95% of displaced households intending to remain, these are the most commonly reported services that would help them return to their area of origin (AoO):⁵

Safety and security in AoO	82%
Reconstruction of home in AoO	59%
Livelihood opportunities in AoO	29%

¹Assessed populations included recent internally displaced persons (IDPs) displaced in the 6 months of data collection, non-recent IDPs displaced for more than 6 months at the time of data collection, recent crossborder (CB) returnees who returned in the 6 months of data collection, non-recent CB returnees who returned more than 6 months before data collection, Pakistani refugees in Khost and Paktika, and vulnerable, non-displaced populations in provinces where the majority of households were found to have food consumption gaps in the Integrated Food Security Classification (IPC) "crisis" (3) and "emergency" (4) categories.

²Displaced populations include recent and non-recent CB returnees and recent and non-recent IDPs.

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ACCOUNTABILITY TO AFFECTED PEOPLE (AAP)

Among displaced households, most commonly reported means of obtaining information:⁵

Face to face 94%
Radio 52%
Phone 31%

% of displaced households that reported preferring reporting exploitation or abuse by aid providers via a community leader (most selected choice, multiple choices possible):5



Other

Among displaced households, most commonly reported priority needs:5

Food 83%

Shelter or housing 65%

Need to repay debt 58%

% of displaced households by preferred method of assistance:

Cash 92%

Specific item of need 8%

Voucher 1%

0%



EDUCATION IN EMERGENCIES (EiE)

% of displaced school-aged children (6-18 years) not enrolled in Community Based Education (CBE) or formal schools in the school year prior to COVID-19:6



% of displaced households with enrolled children (6-18 years) attending school in 2020 prior to COVID-19, per average days attended per week:



% of displaced school-aged children enrolled in CBE or formal schools prior to COVID-19:

% of girls:

% of boys:

Of the displaced households with school-aged children attending school, % of those reporting that schools did not have:

Handwashing facilities

Heater

2%



EMERGENCY SHELTER AND NON-FOOD ITEMS (ESNFI)

0% of displaced households were found to be living in inadequate shelter types at the time of data collection. % of households by reported inadequate shelters:

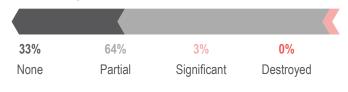
Collective centre (not intended for living)

Open space

Tent (emergency shelter)

0%

% of displaced households reporting the following extent of shelter damage:



Of the **95%** of displaced households that reported having debt, **0%** reported **rent** and **3%** reported **shelter repair** as the primary reason for debt.⁷

³ Informal settlements were defined as areas where the respondent did not have permission to live or build. The respondent was asked whether or not the majority of household members lived in an area where the household had permission to live or build.

⁴ Households with a vulnerability are households with at least one disabled member, households with an elderly head of household (65 years or older), or households with a female head of household. Disability was defined through the Short Set Washington Group questionnaire.

⁵ Multiple answers to this question are possible. For more information regarding the Whole of Afghanistan assessment (WoAA) 2020 questionnaire questions and choice options, please see the WoAA 2020 Data Analysis Plan (DAP).

⁶CBE is a Community-Based Education program. CBEs are not formal schools. CBEs, managed by UNICEF and the Afghan Ministry of Education, target children in rural households who cannot attend formal schools.

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EMERGENCY SHELTER AND NON-FOOD ITEMS (ESNFI)

% of displaced households per type of priority non-food items (NFIs) that households reported owning or having access to:5

Cooking items/kitchen sets 100% Heating devices 46% Sleeping mats or mattresses 99% Tarpaulin 29% Water storage 81% Winter clothes for all children 4%

53% of displaced households reported owning or having access to less than one blanket per household member.

22% of displaced households reported using inadequate sources of energy for heating in the winter prior to data collection.

% of households by reported inadequate heating sources:

Animal dung or plastic waste	18%	
Baloth or archa wood	4%	
None	0%	



FOOD SECURITY AND AGRICULTURE (FSAC)

% displaced households, per Food Consumption Score (FCS):8

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7%	63%	30%
Acceptable	Borderline	Poor

% displaced households, per Household Hunger Scale (HHS):9

58%	42%	0%
Little to None	Moderate	Severe

% displaced households, per Reduced Coping Strategy Index (rCSI) score:10

		$\langle \rangle$
3%	27%	69%
Low	Medium	High

100% of displaced households used a negative coping strategy because of no food or lack of money to buy food in the 30 days prior to data collection. The most commonly reported coping strategies were:5

Relied on cheaper food	100%
Borrowed food or money to buy food	80%
Limited number of meals	62%



42% of displaced households reported no access to emergency healthcare if a household member was seriously injured.

0% of displaced households reported no access to an active health centre (public or private) in the 3 months prior to data collection.

15% of displaced households reported that the closest active health centre was a one hour walk or more.

67% of displaced households reported a serious illness in the 30 days prior to data collection. The most commonly reported were:5

Paid for healthcare 91% Went into debt for healthcare 88% Sought community support to pay 83% for healthcare

13% of displaced households reported a negative change in behavior in at least one household member within a year prior to data collection. The most commonly reported changes were:5

Angry/aggressive/violent behavior 83% Excessive sad mood or crying 19% Change in appetite or sleep pattern



⁷ Both the % of displaced households reporting rent and the % or displaced households reporting shelter repair as primary reasons for debt are below the confidence margin (95/5). The results of this analysis are indicative and may not be representive of the province's population. Multiple answers for this question possible.

⁸ The Food Consumption Score (FCS) measures the diversity and frequency of different food groups consumed by a household in the 7 days prior to data collection. For more information, please see the FCS technical guidance.

⁹The Household Hunger Scale (HHS) measures the level of hunger within a household in the 30 days prior to data collection. For more information, please see the HHS technical guidance.

^{fo}The reduced Coping Strategy Index (rCSI) measures the coping strategies when a household did not have enough food or enough money to buy food in the 7 days prior to data collection. For more information, please see the rCSI guidance

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LIVELIHOOD AND RESILIENCE

% of displaced households reporting that at least one household member had worked outside the home within 30 days of data collection:



83% of displaced households relying on an **unsustainable income source** as their primary or secondary income source.¹¹

Most commonly reported primary and secondary income sources:5

Borrowing loans	74%
Daily labour- no contract	74%
Agriculture	13%

54% of displaced households reported a lower income than usual at the time of data collection. **The most commonly reported reasons for a lower income were:**⁵

No/reduced employment	98%	
Death or illness of family member	50%	
Migration or displacement	46%	

61,828 AFN was the average debt reported by displaced households, while **95%** of households reported being in debt. The most commonly reported reasons for debt were:⁵

Food	55 %
Healthcare	24 %
Wedding / Celebrations	11%



PROTECTION

22% of displaced households reported a security incident within the three months prior to data collection. These were the most common incident types reported:⁵

None	88%	
Movement restrictions	8%	
Explosive hazards	8%	

3% of displaced households reported awareness of explosive hazards in the year prior to data collection in or around their current location. These were the most commonly reported impacts of awareness of the presence of explosive hazards:⁵

Impact on psychological wellbeing	100%
Restricted to playing and recreation	60%
Impact on livelihood or income	40%

63% of displaced households reported a security concern regarding their community. These were the most common concerns reported:5

None	47%
COVID-19	32%
Threat of eviction	21%

4% of displaced households reported at least one working child member (0 - 17 yrs).

16% of displaced households held an insecure tenancy agreement. % of households with an insecure tenancy agreement, by type:

No agreement	0%
Safayee notebook	0%
Verbal agreement	16%



WATER, SANITATION, and HYGIENE (WASH)

40% of displaced households were using an **unimproved water** source for drinking water in the 7 days prior to data collection. The most reported primary sources of drinking water were:¹²

Handpump (pumped well) - public	32%	
Surface water	28%	
Spring, well or kariz - protected	15%	

100% of displaced households reported **sufficient water access** to meet at least one basic need in the 7 days prior to data collection.

Among displaced households, the most commonly reported barriers to water access were:⁵

No barrier	66%
Other	24%
Waterpoints are too far/too difficult to reach	5 % ■

16% of displaced households reported using an **unimproved** sanitation facility. % of households, by type of facility:¹³

Family pit latrine, uncovered	11%	
Public or communal latrine	0%	
No facility	5%	

[&]quot;Unsustainable income sources include: government benefits, humanitarian assistance, gifts / remittances, borrowing / loans, selling household assets, and other.

¹² Unimproved water sources include: surface water or unprotected well, spring, or kariz

¹³ Unimproved sanitation facilities include: family pit latrine without slab / open, no facility (open field, dearan, bush), and other. For more information, please see the JMP on sanitation.

Central

Logar

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Number of households assessed, by population group:1

Recent IDP (< 6 months)	167
Non-recent IDP (> 6 months)	65
Recent CB returnee (< 6 months)	26
Non-recent CB returnee (> 6 months)	100
Pakistani refugee	0
Vulnerable non-displaced	0





DEMOGRAPHICS

% of reported household members in displaced households, by age and gender: 2

% of women: 55%		% of men: 45%		
0 - 17 yrs	80%	0 - 17 yrs	82%	
18 - 59 yrs	20%	18 - 59 yrs	16%	
60 yrs and older	0%	60 yrs and older	1%	

% of displaced households, by highest education level

% of displaced households,	, by highest education level:
None	19%
Primary	17%
Vocational	17%
Secondary	30%
Post-Secondary	3 %
Technical	11%
University	3%



77% of displaced households lived in an informal settlement (self-reported)³



VULNERABLE POPULATIONS

20% of displaced households had **at least one member with a vulnerability** at time of data collection.⁴



1% of displaced households with at least one disabled member



7% of displaced households with an elderly head of household



12% of displaced households with a female head of household



DISPLACEMENT AND SHOCKS

% of displaced households which reported three or more shocks in the year prior to data collection:⁵

2%

% of displaced households reportedly impacted by the following shocks in the year prior to data collection, by type:⁵

•	-	
Active conflict or violence	95%	
COVID-19	90%	
Earthquake	4%	
Flood	11%	
Avalanche/heavy snowfall	0%	
Drought	2 % I	
Other	1%	
None	1%	

Of the 97% of displaced households that experienced a non-COVID-19 shock, the most frequently reported impact was IMPACT (84%).⁵

Most common movement intentions reported for the majority of household members in the six months after data collection:

Remain in current location	78%
Don't know	12%
Move within Afghanistan	9%

Of the 78% of displaced households intending to remain, these are the most commonly reported services that would help them return to their area of origin (AoO):⁵

None - do not ever intend to return	57%	
Safety and security in AoO	38%	
,		
Livelihood opportunities in AoO	25%	

'Assessed populations included recent internally displaced persons (IDPs) displaced in the 6 months of data collection, non-recent IDPs displaced for more than 6 months at the time of data collection, recent crossborder (CB) returnees who returned in the 6 months of data collection, non-recent CB returnees who returned more than 6 months before data collection, Pakistani refugees in Khost and Paktika, and vulnerable, non-displaced populations in provinces where the majority of households were found to have food consumption gaps in the Integrated Food Security Classification (IPC) "crisis" (3) and "emergency" (4) categories.

²Displaced populations include recent and non-recent CB returnees and recent and non-recent IDPs.

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ACCOUNTABILITY TO AFFECTED PEOPLE (AAP)

Among displaced households, most commonly reported means of obtaining information:⁵

Radio 79%
Television 68%
Phone 53%

% of displaced households that reported preferring reporting exploitation or abuse by aid providers to a religious leader (most selected choice, multiple choices possible):5



Voucher

Other

Among displaced households, most commonly reported priority needs:5

Shelter or housing 88%
Healthcare 53%
Livelihoods support or employment 48%

% of displaced households by preferred method of assistance:

Cash 95%
Specific item of need 3%

2%

0%



EDUCATION IN EMERGENCIES (EiE)

% of displaced school-aged children (6-18 years) not enrolled in Community Based Education (CBE) or formal schools in the school year prior to COVID-19:6



% of displaced households with enrolled children (6-18 years) attending school in 2020 prior to COVID-19, per average days attended per week:



% of displaced school-aged children enrolled in CBE or formal schools prior to COVID-19:





Of the displaced households with school-aged children attending school, % of those reporting that schools did not have:

Handwashing facilities

Heater

0%



EMERGENCY SHELTER AND NON-FOOD ITEMS (ESNFI)

1% of displaced households were found to be living in inadequate shelter types at the time of data collection. % of households by reported inadequate shelters:

Collective centre (not intended for living)

Open space

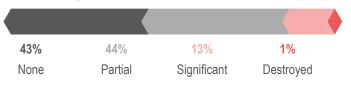
Tent (emergency shelter)

1%

1%

0%

% of displaced households reporting the following extent of shelter damage:



Of the 82% of displaced households that reported having debt, 7% reported **rent** and **0**% reported **shelter repair** as the primary reason for debt.⁷

³ Informal settlements were defined as areas where the respondent did not have permission to live or build. The respondent was asked whether or not the majority of household members lived in an area where the household had permission to live or build.

⁴ Households with a vulnerability are households with at least one disabled member, households with an elderly head of household (65 years or older), or households with a female head of household. Disability was defined through the Short Set Washington Group questionnaire.

⁵ Multiple answers to this question are possible. For more information regarding the Whole of Afghanistan assessment (WoAA) 2020 questionnaire questions and choice options, please see the WoAA 2020 Data Analysis Plan (DAP).

⁶CBE is a Community-Based Education program. CBEs are not formal schools. CBEs, managed by UNICEF and the Afghan Ministry of Education, target children in rural households who cannot attend formal schools.

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EMERGENCY SHELTER AND NON-FOOD ITEMS (ESNFI)

% of displaced households per type of priority non-food items (NFIs) that households reported owning or having access to:5

Cooking items/kitchen sets

Heating devices

Sleeping mats or mattresses

Tarpaulin

Water storage

Winter clothes for all children

98%

73%

99%

Water storage

25%

27% of displaced households reported **owning or having access to less than one blanket** per household member.

31% of displaced households reported using **inadequate sources of energy for heating** in the winter prior to data collection.

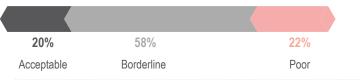
% of households by reported inadequate heating sources:

Animal dung or plastic waste	20%	
Baloth or archa wood	11%	
None	0%	

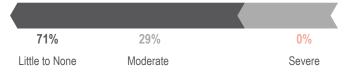


FOOD SECURITY AND AGRICULTURE (FSAC)

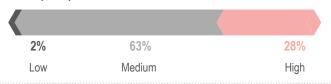
% displaced households, per Food Consumption Score (FCS):8



% displaced households, per Household Hunger Scale (HHS):9



% displaced households, per Reduced Coping Strategy Index (rCSI) score:10



99% of displaced households used a negative coping strategy because of no food or lack of money to buy food in the 30 days prior to data collection. The most commonly reported coping strategies were:⁵

Relied on cheaper food	99%
Borrowed food or money to buy food	67%
Limited number of meals	29%



HEALTH

5% of displaced households reported **no access to emergency healthcare** if a household member was seriously injured.

5% of displaced households reported **no access to an active health centre (public or private)** in the 3 months prior to data collection. **The most commonly reported barriers were:**⁵

Unsafe travelling to/being at facilities 69%

Services/medicines too expensive 60%

Unable to reach (lack of transport) 20%

9% of displaced households reported that the **closest active** health centre was a one hour walk or more.

4% of displaced households reported a serious illness in the 30 days prior to data collection. The most commonly reported coping strategies were:⁵

Home treatment due to lack of money

Paid for healthcare

43%

Home treatment for other reasons

43%

63% of displaced households reported a **negative change in behavior** in at least one household member within a year prior to data collection. **The most commonly reported changes were:**⁵

Angry/aggressive/violent behavior

No change

Significant social withdrawal or inability to be alone

54%

23%

⁷ Both the % of displaced households reporting rent and the % or displaced households reporting shelter repair as primary reasons for debt are below the confidence margin (95/5). The results of this analysis are indicative and may not be representive of the province's population. Multiple answers for this question possible.

⁸ The Food Consumption Score (FCS) measures the diversity and frequency of different food groups consumed by a household in the 7 days prior to data collection. For more information, please see the FCS technical guidance.

⁹The Household Hunger Scale (HHS) measures the level of hunger within a household in the 30 days prior to data collection. For more information, please see the HHS technical guidance.

The reduced Coping Strategy Index (rCSI) measures the coping strategies when a household did not have enough food or enough money to buy food in the 7 days prior to data collection. For more information, please see the rCSI guidance.

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LIVELIHOOD AND RESILIENCE

% of displaced households reporting that at least one household member had worked outside the home within 30 days of data collection:



2% of displaced households relying on an **unsustainable income source** as their primary or secondary income source.¹¹

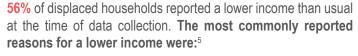
Most commonly reported primary and secondary income sources:5

Daily labour- no contract

Small business

Formal employment

12%



No/reduced employment opportunities

Migration or displacement 61%

Death or illness of family member 15%

85,908 AFN was the average debt reported by displaced households, while 82% of households reported being in debt. The most commonly reported reasons for debt were:⁵

Food 52%
Healthcare 30%
Rent 7%



PROTECTION

20% of displaced households reported a security incident within the three months prior to data collection. These were the most common incident types reported:⁵

Explosive hazards 72%

Maiming or killing 30%

Attacks or harassment 24%

89% of displaced households reported a **security concern** regarding their community. **These were the most common concerns reported:**⁵

COVID-19 58% Explosive hazards 54% Maiming or killing 26%

15% of displaced households reported awareness of explosive hazards in the year prior to data collection in or around their current location. These were the most commonly reported impacts of awareness of the presence of explosive hazards:⁵

Impact on psychological wellbeing 80%
Impact on livelihood or income 25%
Restricted children's recreation 24%

14% of displaced households reported at least one working child member (0 - 17 yrs).

62% of displaced households held an insecure tenancy agreement. % of households with an insecure tenancy agreement, by type:

No agreement 2% Safayee notebook 0%
Verbal agreement 61%



WATER, SANITATION, and HYGIENE (WASH)

6% of displaced households were using an **unimproved water** source for drinking water in the 7 days prior to data collection. The most reported primary sources of drinking water were:¹²

Handpump (pumped well) - private 78%

Handpump (pumped well) - public 9%

Spring, well or kariz - protected 5%

Among displaced households, the most commonly reported barriers to water access were:⁵

No barriers

Waterpoints are too far/too difficult to reach

Socially unacceptable to access waterpoint

84%

11%

5%

14% of displaced households reported using an unimproved sanitation facility. % of households, by type of facility:¹³

Family pit latrine, uncovered

Public or communal latrine

No facility

14%

0%

98% of displaced households reported **sufficient water access** to meet at least one basic need in the 7 days prior to data collection.

¹² Unimproved water sources include: surface water or unprotected well, spring, or kariz

¹¹ Unsustainable income sources include: government benefits, humanitarian assistance, gifts / remittances, borrowing / loans, selling household assets, and other.

¹³ Unimproved sanitation facilities include: family pit latrine without slab / open, no facility (open field, dearan, bush), and other. For more information, please see the JMP on sanitation.

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Maidan Wardak

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Number of households assessed, by population group:1

Recent IDP (< 6 months)	28
Non-recent IDP (> 6 months)	29
Recent CB returnee (< 6 months)	109
Non-recent CB returnee (> 6 months)	28
Pakistani refugee	0
Vulnerable non-displaced	0





DEMOGRAPHICS

% of reported household members in displaced households, by age and gender:²

% of women: 38	%	% of men: 62%	
0 - 17 yrs	82%	0 - 17 yrs	81%
18 - 59 yrs	18%	18 - 59 yrs	19%
60 yrs and older	0%	60 yrs and older	0%

% of displaced households, by highest education level

% of displaced households, by highest education level:		
None	1%	
Primary	10%	
Vocational	5 % ■	
Secondary	15%	
Post-Secondary	2 %	
Technical	10%	
University	57%	



85% of displaced households lived in an informal settlement (self-reported)³



VULNERABLE POPULATIONS

1% of displaced households had at least one member with a vulnerability at time of data collection.⁴



1% of displaced households with at least one disabled member



0% of displaced households with an elderly head of household



0% of displaced households with a female head of household



DISPLACEMENT AND SHOCKS

% of displaced households which reported three or more shocks in the year prior to data collection:⁵

3%

% of displaced households reportedly impacted by the following shocks in the year prior to data collection, by type:⁵

,	7 7 71
Active conflict or violence	100%
COVID-19	100%
Earthquake	0%
Flood	0%
Avalanche/heavy snowfall	0%
Drought	13%
Other	1%
None	0%

Of the 100% of displaced households that experienced a non-COVID-19 shock, the most frequently reported impact was decreased income/loss of income source (100%).⁵

Most common movement intentions reported for the majority of household members in the six months after data collection:

Remain in current location 100%

Don't know 0%

Move within Afghanistan 0%

Of the 100% of displaced households intending to remain, these are the most commonly reported services that would help them return to their area of origin (AoO):⁵

None - do not ever intend to return 55%

Safety and security in AoO 45%

Livelihood opportunities in AoO 45%

^{&#}x27;Assessed populations included recent internally displaced persons (IDPs) displaced in the 6 months of data collection, non-recent IDPs displaced for more than 6 months at the time of data collection, recent crossborder (CB) returnees who returned in the 6 months of data collection, non-recent CB returnees who returned more than 6 months before data collection, Pakistani refugees in Khost and Paktika, and vulnerable, non-displaced populations in provinces where the majority of households were found to have food consumption gaps in the Integrated Food Security Classification (IPC) "crisis" (3) and "emergency" (4) categories.

²Displaced populations include recent and non-recent CB returnees and recent and non-recent IDPs.

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ACCOUNTABILITY TO AFFECTED PEOPLE (AAP)

Among displaced households, most commonly reported means of obtaining information:⁵

Television 93%
Radio 93%
Phone 91%

% of displaced households that reported preferring reporting exploitation or abuse by aid providers via phone (most selected choice, multiple choices possible);⁵



Voucher

Other

Among displaced households, most commonly reported priority needs:5

Shelter or housing
Food
99%
Healthcare
95%

% of displaced households by preferred method of assistance:
Cash
Specific item of need
19%

0%

0%



EDUCATION IN EMERGENCIES (EiE)

% of displaced school-aged children (6-18 years) not enrolled in Community Based Education (CBE) or formal schools in the school year prior to COVID-19:6



% of displaced households with enrolled children (6-18 years) attending school in 2020 prior to COVID-19, per average days attended per week:



% of displaced school-aged children enrolled in CBE or formal schools prior to COVID-19:

% of girls:

% of boys:

Of the displaced households with school-aged children attending school, % of those reporting that schools did not have:

Handwashing facilities Heater

0%



EMERGENCY SHELTER AND NON-FOOD ITEMS (ESNFI)

0% of displaced households were found to be **living in inadequate shelter** types at the time of data collection. **% of households by reported inadequate shelters:**

Collective centre (not intended for living)

Open space

Tent (emergency shelter)

0%

% of displaced households reporting the following extent of shelter damage:



Of the **1%** of displaced households that reported having debt, **0%** reported **rent** and **0%** reported **shelter repair** as the primary reason for debt.⁷

³ Informal settlements were defined as areas where the respondent did not have permission to live or build. The respondent was asked whether or not the majority of household members lived in an area where the household had permission to live or build.

⁴ Households with a vulnerability are households with at least one disabled member, households with an elderly head of household (65 years or older), or households with a female head of household. Disability was defined through the Short Set Washington Group questionnaire.

⁵ Multiple answers to this question are possible. For more information regarding the Whole of Afghanistan assessment (WoAA) 2020 questionnaire questions and choice options, please see the WoAA 2020 Data Analysis Plan (DAP).

⁶CBE is a Community-Based Education program. CBEs are not formal schools. CBEs, managed by UNICEF and the Afghan Ministry of Education, target children in rural households who cannot attend formal schools.

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EMERGENCY SHELTER AND NON-FOOD ITEMS (ESNFI)

% of displaced households per type of priority non-food items (NFIs) that households reported owning or having access to:5

Cooking items/kitchen sets

Heating devices

Sleeping mats or mattresses

Tarpaulin

Water storage

Winter clothes for all children

89%

89%

Winter clothes for all children

13% of displaced households reported owning or having access to less than one blanket per household member.

70% of displaced households reported using **inadequate sources of energy for heating** in the winter prior to data collection.

% of households by reported inadequate heating sources:

Animal dung or plastic waste	13%	
Baloth or archa wood	57%	
None	0%	



FOOD SECURITY AND AGRICULTURE (FSAC)

% displaced households, per Food Consumption Score (FCS):8

49%	17%	34%
Acceptable	Borderline	Poor

% displaced households, per Household Hunger Scale (HHS):9

100%	0%	0%
Little to None	Moderate	Severe

% displaced households, per Reduced Coping Strategy Index (rCSI) score:10

		\Diamond
0%	4%	96%
Low	Medium	High

100% of displaced households used a negative coping strategy because of no food or lack of money to buy food in the 30 days prior to data collection. The most commonly reported coping strategies were:⁵

Restricted adult consumption so children could eat	98%
Borrowed food or money to buy food	87%
Relied on cheaper food	64%

0% of displaced households reported a serious illness in the 30

days prior to data collection.



HEALTH

3% of displaced households reported **no access to emergency healthcare** if a household member was seriously injured.

1% of displaced households reported no access to an active health centre (public or private) in the 3 months prior to data collection. The most commonly reported barriers were:⁵

COVID-19 disrupted services 50%

Unable to reach (lack of transport) 50%

Problems with documentation 50%

10% of displaced households reported a **negative change in behavior** in at least one household member within a year prior to data collection. **The most commonly reported changes were:**⁵

None	90%	
Other	6%	
Angry/aggressive/violent behavior	2%	I

0% of displaced households reported that the **closest active** health centre was a one hour walk or more.

⁷ Both the % of displaced households reporting rent and the % or displaced households reporting shelter repair as primary reasons for debt are below the confidence margin (95/5). The results of this analysis are indicative and may not be representive of the province's population. Multiple answers for this question possible.

⁸ The Food Consumption Score (FCS) measures the diversity and frequency of different food groups consumed by a household in the 7 days prior to data collection. For more information, please see the FCS technical <u>quidance</u>.

The Household Hunger Scale (HHS) measures the level of hunger within a household in the 30 days prior to data collection. For more information, please see the HHS technical guidance.

¹⁰ The reduced Coping Strategy Index (rCSI) measures the coping strategies when a household did not have enough food or enough money to buy food in the 7 days prior to data collection. For more information, please see the rCSI guidance.

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LIVELIHOOD AND RESILIENCE

% of displaced households reporting that at least one household member had worked outside the home within 30 days of data collection:



1% of displaced households relying on an unsustainable income source as their primary or secondary income source. 11

Most commonly reported primary and secondary income sources:5

Formal employment	39%
Agriculture	38%
Livestock	32%

4% of displaced households reported a lower income than usual at the time of data collection. The most commonly reported reasons for a lower income were:5

No/reduced employment	100%
Migration or displacement	29%
Competition from displaced groups	0%

45,000 AFN was the average debt reported by displaced households, while 1% of households reported being in debt. The most commonly reported reasons for debt were:5

Expenses from displacement	100%
COVID-19	0%
Food	0%



PROTECTION

35% of displaced households reported a security incident within the three months prior to data collection. These were the most common incident types reported:5

Explosive hazards	65%	
Attacks or harassment	65%	
Maiming or killing	45%	

100% of displaced households reported a security concern regarding their community. These were the most common concerns reported:5

COVID-19	99%
Attacks or harassment	98%
Maiming or killing	54%

1% of displaced households reported awareness of explosive hazards in the year prior to data collection in or around their current location. These were the most commonly reported impacts of awareness of the presence of explosive hazards:5

Impact on psychological wellbeing	100%
Decision to relocate/move	100%
Doctricted children's recreation	E00/

12% of displaced households reported at least one working child member (0 - 17 yrs).

0% of displaced households held an insecure tenancy agreement. % of households with an insecure tenancy agreement, by type:

No agreement	0%
Safayee notebook	0%
Verbal agreement	0%



WATER, SANITATION, and HYGIENE (WASH)

13% of displaced households were using an unimproved water source for drinking water in the 7 days prior to data collection. The most reported primary sources of drinking water were:12

Handpump (pumped well) - private	46%	
Spring, well or kariz - protected	20%	
Handpump (pumped well) - public	16%	

Among displaced households, the most commonly reported barriers to water access were:5

No barriers	99%	
Waterpoints are too far/too difficult to reach	1%	
Too dangerous to access waterpoint	1%	
4% of displaced households rep sanitation facility. % of househol	•	
Family pit latrine, uncovered	4% ■	
Public or communal latrine	0%	

100% of displaced households reported sufficient water access to meet at least one basic need in the 7 days prior to data collection.

No facility

¹¹ Unsustainable income sources include: government benefits, humanitarian assistance, gifts / remittances, borrowing / loans, selling household assets, and other.

¹² Unimproved water sources include: surface water or unprotected well, spring, or kariz

¹³ Unimproved sanitation facilities include: family pit latrine without slab / open, no facility (open field, dearan, bush), and other. For more information, please see the JMP on sanitation.

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Number of households assessed, by population group:1

Recent IDP (< 6 months)	0
Non-recent IDP (> 6 months)	149
Recent CB returnee (< 6 months)	16
Non-recent CB returnee (> 6 months)	2
Pakistani refugee	0
Vulnerable non-displaced	0





DEMOGRAPHICS

% of reported household members in displaced households, by age and gender:²

% of women: 48%		% of men: 52%		
0 - 17 yrs	79%	0 - 17 yrs	78%	
18 - 59 yrs	20%	18 - 59 yrs	20%	
60 yrs and older	1%	60 yrs and older	3%	

% of displaced households, by highest education level:



90% of displaced households lived in an informal settlement (self-reported)³



VULNERABLE POPULATIONS

21% of displaced households had at least one member with a vulnerability at time of data collection.⁴



13% of displaced households with at least one disabled member



7% of displaced households with an elderly head of household



1% of displaced households with a female head of household



DISPLACEMENT AND SHOCKS

% of displaced households which reported three or more shocks in the year prior to data collection:⁵

2%

% of displaced households reportedly impacted by the following shocks in the year prior to data collection, by type:⁵

	Active conflict or violence	23%	
	COVID-19	54%	
	Earthquake	2%	I
	Flood	2%	I
	Avalanche/heavy snowfall	1%	I
	Drought	1%	I
	Other	1%	I
	None	28%	
0			

Of the 25% of displaced households that experienced a non-COVID-19 shock, the most frequently reported impact was limited access to food (89%).⁵

Most common movement intentions reported for the majority of household members in the six months after data collection:

Remain in current location	95%	
Return to area of origin (AoO)	5%	
Move within Afghanistan	1%	I

Of the 95% of displaced households intending to remain, these are the most commonly reported services that would help them return to their area of origin (AoO):⁵

None - do not ever intend to return	64%	
Safety and security in AoO	31%	
Livelihood opportunities in AoO	19%	

¹Assessed populations included recent internally displaced persons (IDPs) displaced in the 6 months of data collection, non-recent IDPs displaced for more than 6 months at the time of data collection, recent crossborder (CB) returnees who returned in the 6 months of data collection, non-recent CB returnees who returned more than 6 months before data collection, Pakistani refugees in Khost and Paktika, and vulnerable, non-displaced populations in provinces where the majority of households were found to have food consumption gaps in the Integrated Food Security Classification (IPC) "crisis" (3) and "emergency" (4) categories.

²Displaced populations include recent and non-recent CB returnees and recent and non-recent IDPs.

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ACCOUNTABILITY TO AFFECTED PEOPLE (AAP)

Among displaced households, most commonly reported means of obtaining information:5

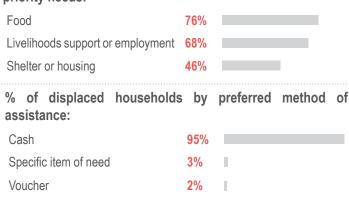
Phone Face to face 31% Community group

% of displaced households that reported preferring reporting exploitation or abuse by aid providers to a community leader (most selected choice, multiple choices possible):5



Other

Among displaced households, most commonly reported priority needs:5



0%



EDUCATION IN EMERGENCIES (EiE)

% of displaced school-aged children (6-18 years) not enrolled in Community Based Education (CBE) or formal schools in the school year prior to COVID-19:6



% of displaced households with enrolled children (6-18 years) attending school in 2020 prior to COVID-19, per average days attended per week:



% of displaced school-aged children enrolled in CBE or formal schools prior to COVID-19:

% of girls:

% of boys:

Of the displaced households with school-aged children attending school, % of those reporting that schools did not

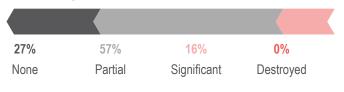
Handwashing facilities Heater 10%



EMERGENCY SHELTER AND NON-FOOD ITEMS (ESNFI)

2% of displaced households were found to be living in inadequate shelter types at the time of data collection. % of households by reported inadequate shelters:

Collective centre (not intended for living) Open space Tent (emergency shelter) 2% % of displaced households reporting the following extent of shelter damage:



Of the 90% of displaced households that reported having debt, 1% reported rent and 1% reported shelter repair as the primary reason for debt 7

³ Informal settlements were defined as areas where the respondent did not have permission to live or build. The respondent was asked whether or not the majority of household members lived in an area where the household had permission to live or build.

⁴ Households with a vulnerability are households with at least one disabled member, households with an elderly head of household (65 years or older), or households with a female head of household. Disability was defined through the Short Set Washington Group questionnaire.

⁵ Multiple answers to this question are possible. For more information regarding the Whole of Afghanistan assessment (WoAA) 2020 questionnaire questions and choice options, please see the WoAA 2020 Data Analysis Plan (DAP)

⁶ CBE is a Community-Based Education program. CBEs are not formal schools. CBEs, managed by UNICEF and the Afghan Ministry of Education, target children in rural households who cannot attend formal schools.

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EMERGENCY SHELTER AND NON-FOOD ITEMS (ESNFI)

% of displaced households per type of priority non-food items (NFIs) that households reported owning or having access to:5

Cooking items/kitchen sets

Heating devices
31%
Sleeping mats or mattresses
96%
Tarpaulin
10%
Water storage
61%
Winter clothes for all children
1%

81% of displaced households reported **owning or having access to less than one blanket** per household member.

36% of displaced households reported using **inadequate sources of energy for heating** in the winter prior to data collection.

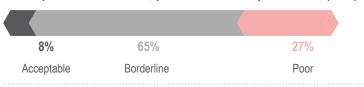
% of households by reported inadequate heating sources:

Animal dung or plastic waste	5 %
Baloth or archa wood	31%
None	0%



FOOD SECURITY AND AGRICULTURE (FSAC)

% displaced households, per Food Consumption Score (FCS):8



% displaced households, per Household Hunger Scale (HHS):9

73%	26%	1%
Little to None	Moderate	Severe

% displaced households, per Reduced Coping Strategy Index (rCSI) score:10

6%	54%	35%
Low	Medium	High

100% of displaced households used a negative coping strategy because of no food or lack of money to buy food in the 30 days prior to data collection. The most commonly reported coping strategies were:⁵

Relied on cheaper food	100%
Borrowed food/money to buy food	73%
Limited number of meals	35%



HEALTH

13% of displaced households reported **no access to emergency healthcare** if a household member was seriously injured.

1% of displaced households reported no access to an active health centre (public or private) in the 3 months prior to data collection. The most commonly reported barriers were:⁵

Unable to reach (lack of transport)

Refused treatment

COVID-19 disrupted services

100%

0%

11% of displaced households reported that the closest active health centre was a one hour walk or more.

5% of displaced households reported a serious illness in the 30 days prior to data collection. The most commonly reported were:5

Sought cheaper healthcare

Home treatment because services are inaccessible

Home treatment because services are too expensive

100%

100%

34% of displaced households reported a **negative change in behavior** in at least one household member within a year prior to data collection. **The most commonly reported changes were:**⁵

None 76%

Avoiding going to work 14%

Change in appetite or sleep pattern 12%

⁷ Both the % of displaced households reporting rent and the % or displaced households reporting shelter repair as primary reasons for debt are below the confidence margin (95/5). The results of this analysis are indicative and may not be representive of the province's population. Multiple answers for this question possible.

⁸The Food Consumption Score (FCS) measures the diversity and frequency of different food groups consumed by a household in the 7 days prior to data collection. For more information, please see the FCS technical <u>guidance</u>.

⁹The Household Hunger Scale (HHS) measures the level of hunger within a household in the 30 days prior to data collection. For more information, please see the HHS technical guidance.

The reduced Coping Strategy Index (rCSI) measures the coping strategies when a household did not have enough food or enough money to buy food in the 7 days prior to data collection. For more information, please see the rCSI guidance.

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LIVELIHOOD AND RESILIENCE

% of displaced households reporting that at least one household member had worked outside the home within 30 days of data collection:



45% of displaced households relying on an **unsustainable income source** as their primary or secondary income source.¹¹

Most commonly reported primary and secondary income sources:5

Daily labour- no contract	80%
Borrowing loans	35%
Selling household assets	4%

32% of displaced households reported a lower income than usual at the time of data collection. **The most commonly reported reasons for a lower income were:**⁵

No/reduced employment opportunities	92%	
Death or illness of family member	2%	I
Migration or displacement	2%	I

53,307 AFN was the average debt reported by displaced households, while 90% of households reported being in debt. The most commonly reported reasons for debt were:⁵

Food	67%	
Healthcare	18%	
Wedding / Celebrations	9%	

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PROTECTION

4% of displaced households reported a **security incident** within the three months prior to data collection. **These were the most common incident types reported:**⁵

None	96%	
Attacks or harassment	4%	I
Abuse or exploitation	1%	I

2% of displaced households reported awareness of explosive hazards in the year prior to data collection in or around their current location. These were the most commonly reported impacts of awareness of the presence of explosive hazards:⁵

Impact on psychological wellbeing 100%

30% of displaced households reported a **security concern** regarding their community. **These were the most common concerns reported:**⁵

None	70%	
COVID-19	26%	
Attacks or harassment	4%	1

8% of displaced households reported at least one working child member (0 - 17 yrs).

1% of displaced households held an insecure tenancy agreement.% of households with an insecure tenancy agreement, by type:

No agreement	1%
Safayee notebook	0%
Verbal agreement	0%



WATER, SANITATION, and HYGIENE (WASH)

40% of displaced households were using an **unimproved water** source for drinking water in the 7 days prior to data collection. The most reported primary sources of drinking water were:¹²

	•
54%	
30%	
10%	
	30%

99% of displaced households reported **sufficient water access** to meet at least one basic need in the 7 days prior to data collection.

Among displaced households, the most commonly reported barriers to water access were:

No barriers	80%
Not enough containers to fetch and store water	11%
Waterpoints are too far/difficult to reach	8%

21% of displaced households reported using an unimproved sanitation facility. % of households, by type of facility:¹³

Family pit latrine, uncovered	19%	
Public or communal latrine	2%	1
No facility	1%	

¹¹ Unsustainable income sources include: government benefits, humanitarian assistance, gifts / remittances, borrowing / loans, selling household assets, and other.

¹² Unimproved water sources include: surface water or unprotected well, spring, or kariz

¹³ Unimproved sanitation facilities include: family pit latrine without slab / open, no facility (open field, dearan, bush), and other. For more information, please see the JMP on sanitation.

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Number of households assessed, by population group:1

Recent IDP (< 6 months)	0
Non-recent IDP (> 6 months)	91
Recent CB returnee (< 6 months)	16
Non-recent CB returnee (> 6 months)	57
Pakistani refugee	0
Vulnerable non-displaced	0





DEMOGRAPHICS

% of reported household members in displaced households, by age and gender: 2

% of women: 4/%		% of men: 53%		
0 - 17 yrs	80%	0 - 17 yrs	80%	
18 - 59 yrs	20%	18 - 59 yrs	19%	
60 yrs and older	1%	60 yrs and older	1%	

% of displaced households, by highest education level:

% of displaced households, by highest education level:		
None	4%	
Primary	20%	
Vocational	18%	
Secondary	51%	
Post-Secondary	0%	
Technical	4 %	
University	4%	



60% of displaced households lived in an informal settlement (self-reported)³



VULNERABLE POPULATIONS

5% of displaced households had at least one member with a vulnerability at time of data collection.⁴



5% of displaced households with at least one disabled member



0% of displaced households with an elderly head of household



0% of displaced households with a female head of household



DISPLACEMENT AND SHOCKS

% of displaced households which reported three or more shocks in the year prior to data collection:⁵

24%

% of displaced households reportedly impacted by the following shocks in the year prior to data collection, by type:⁵

Active conflict or violence	16%	
COVID-19	50%	
Earthquake	39%	
Flood	24%	
Avalanche/heavy snowfall	0%	
Drought	1%	I
Other	0%	
None	45%	

Of the 55% of displaced households that experienced a non-COVID-19 shock, the most frequently reported impact was loss of/severe damange to shelter (94%).⁵

Most common movement intentions reported for the majority of household members in the six months after data collection:

Remain in current location	96%	
Don't know	3%	I
Return to area of origin (AoO)	1%	I

Of the 96% of displaced households intending to remain, these are the most commonly reported services that would help them return to their area of origin (AoO):⁵

None - do not ever intend to return	91%	
Safety and security in AoO	9%	
Ability to harvest (having harvest waiting) in AoO	5%	1

¹Assessed populations included recent internally displaced persons (IDPs) displaced in the 6 months of data collection, non-recent IDPs displaced for more than 6 months at the time of data collection, recent crossborder (CB) returnees who returned in the 6 months of data collection, non-recent CB returnees who returned more than 6 months before data collection, Pakistani refugees in Khost and Paktika, and vulnerable, non-displaced populations in provinces where the majority of households were found to have food consumption gaps in the Integrated Food Security Classification (IPC) "crisis" (3) and "emergency" (4) categories.

²Displaced populations include recent and non-recent CB returnees and recent and non-recent IDPs.

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ACCOUNTABILITY TO AFFECTED PEOPLE (AAP)

Among displaced households, most commonly reported means of obtaining information:⁵

Radio 87%

Phone 51%

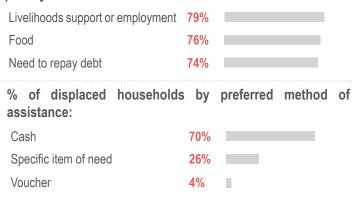
Face to face 45%

% of displaced households that reported preferring reporting exploitation or abuse by aid providers to police/local authorities (most selected choice, multiple choices possible):5



Other

Among displaced households, most commonly reported priority needs:5



0%



EDUCATION IN EMERGENCIES (EiE)

% of displaced school-aged children (6-18 years) not enrolled in Community Based Education (CBE) or formal schools in the school year prior to COVID-19:6



% of displaced households with enrolled children (6-18 years) attending school in 2020 prior to COVID-19, per average days attended per week:

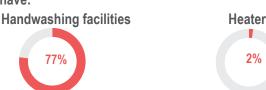


% of displaced school-aged children enrolled in CBE or formal schools prior to COVID-19:





Of the displaced households with school-aged children attending school, % of those reporting that schools did not have:





EMERGENCY SHELTER AND NON-FOOD ITEMS (ESNFI)

4% of displaced households were found to be **living in inadequate shelter** types at the time of data collection. **% of households by reported inadequate shelters:**

Collective centre (not intended for living)

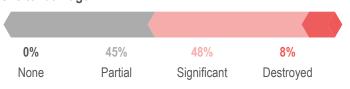
Open space

4%

Tent (emergency shelter)

0%

% of displaced households reporting the following extent of shelter damage:



Of the 100% of displaced households that reported having debt, 3% reported rent and 21% reported shelter repair as the primary reason for debt.⁷

³ Informal settlements were defined as areas where the respondent did not have permission to live or build. The respondent was asked whether or not the majority of household members lived in an area where the household had permission to live or build.

⁴ Households with a vulnerability are households with at least one disabled member, households with an elderly head of household (65 years or older), or households with a female head of household. Disability was defined through the Short Set Washington Group questionnaire.

⁵ Multiple answers to this question are possible. For more information regarding the Whole of Afghanistan assessment (WoAA) 2020 questionnaire questions and choice options, please see the WoAA 2020 Data Analysis Plan (DAP).

⁶CBE is a Community-Based Education program. CBEs are not formal schools. CBEs, managed by UNICEF and the Afghan Ministry of Education, target children in rural households who cannot attend formal schools.

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EMERGENCY SHELTER AND NON-FOOD ITEMS (ESNFI)

% of displaced households per type of priority non-food items (NFIs) that households reported owning or having access to:5

Cooking items/kitchen sets

Heating devices

7%

Sleeping mats or mattresses

99%

Tarpaulin

15%

Water storage

77%

Winter clothes for all children

13%

94% of displaced households reported **owning or having access to less than one blanket** per household member.

5% of displaced households reported using **inadequate sources of energy for heating** in the winter prior to data collection.

% of households by reported inadequate heating sources:

Animal dung or plastic waste	4%	
Baloth or archa wood	1%	
None	0%	

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FOOD SECURITY AND AGRICULTURE (FSAC)

% displaced households, per Food Consumption Score (FCS):8

0%	37%	63%
Acceptable	Borderline	Poor

% displaced households, per Household Hunger Scale (HHS):9

14%	85%	1%
Little to None	Moderate	Severe

% displaced households, per Reduced Coping Strategy Index (rCSI) score:10

		\Diamond
0%	20%	80%
Low	Medium	High

100% of displaced households used a negative coping strategy because of no food or lack of money to buy food in the 30 days prior to data collection. The most commonly reported coping strategies were:⁵

Relied on cheaper food	100%
Borrowed food or money to buy food	99%
Limited number of meals	93%



HEALTH

76% of displaced households reported **no access to emergency healthcare** if a household member was seriously injured.

2% of displaced households reported no access to an active health centre (public or private) in the 3 months prior to data collection. The most commonly reported barriers were:⁵

Services/medicine too expensive 75%

Travel to facility is too dangerous 75%

Problems with documentation 50%

38% of displaced households reported that the **closest active health centre** was a **one hour walk or more**.

50% of displaced households reported a serious illness in the 30 days prior to data collection. The most commonly reported were:⁵

Home treatment due to fear of COVID-19

Home treatment due to lack of 100%

Sought community support to pay 99% for treatment

93% of displaced households reported a **negative change in behavior** in at least one household member within a year prior to data collection. **The most commonly reported changes were:**⁵

Angry/aggressive/violent behavior

Significant social withdrawal or inability to be alone

Avoided going to work

62%

money

⁷ Both the % of displaced households reporting rent and the % or displaced households reporting shelter repair as primary reasons for debt are below the confidence margin (95/5). The results of this analysis are indicative and may not be representive of the province's population. Multiple answers for this question possible.

⁸ The Food Consumption Score (FCS) measures the diversity and frequency of different food groups consumed by a household in the 7 days prior to data collection. For more information, please see the FCS technical <u>quidance</u>.

⁹The Household Hunger Scale (HHS) measures the level of hunger within a household in the 30 days prior to data collection. For more information, please see the HHS technical guidance.

The reduced Coping Strategy Index (rCSI) measures the coping strategies when a household did not have enough food or enough money to buy food in the 7 days prior to data collection. For more information, please see the rCSI guidance.

Central **Parwan**

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LIVELIHOOD AND RESILIENCE

% of displaced households reporting that at least one household member had worked outside the home within 30 days of data collection:



4% of displaced households relying on an unsustainable income source as their primary or secondary income source. 11

Most commonly reported primary and secondary income sources:5

Daily labour- no contract Agriculture Livestock 28% 18% of displaced households reported a lower income than usual at the time of data collection. The most commonly reported reasons for a lower income were:5

No/Reduced employment	93%	
Migration or displacement	79%	
Job competition from displaced	28%	

91,409 AFN was the average debt reported by displaced households, while 100% of households reported being in debt. The most commonly reported reasons for debt were:5

Food	48%	
Shelter repairs	21%	
Healthcare	19%	



PROTECTION

52% of displaced households reported a security incident within the three months prior to data collection. These were the most common incident types reported:5

49% Movement restrictions None 48% Violent destruction of property 42% 95% of displaced households reported a security concern regarding their community. These were the most common concerns reported:5

COVID-19 80% Attacks or harassment 60% Maiming or killing

25% of displaced households reported at least one working child member (0 - 17 yrs).

52% of displaced households reported awareness of explosive hazards in the year prior to data collection in or around their current location. These were the most commonly reported impacts of awareness of the presence of explosive hazards:5

Impact on psychological wellbeing 96% Impact on livelihood or income 94% 88% Access to basic services

41% of displaced households held an insecure tenancy agreement. % of households with an insecure tenancy agreement, by type:

No agreement 26% Safayee notebook 0% 16% Verbal agreement



WATER, SANITATION, and HYGIENE (WASH)

4% of displaced households were using an unimproved water source for drinking water in the 7 days prior to data collection. The most reported primary sources of drinking water were: 12

Handpump (pumped well) - public 91% Spring, well or kariz - protected 2% Piped water - public

Among displaced households, the most commonly reported barriers to water access were:5

Insufficient number of water points/ long waiting time at water points Socially unacceptable to access waterpoint Water points are not functioning

48% of displaced households reported using an unimproved sanitation facility. % of households, by type of facility: 13

Family pit latrine, uncovered Public or communal latrine 0% No facility

100% of displaced households reported sufficient water access to meet at least one basic need in the 7 days prior to data collection.

12 Unimproved water sources include: surface water or unprotected well, spring, or kariz

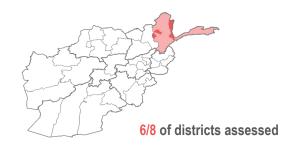
¹¹ Unsustainable income sources include: government benefits, humanitarian assistance, gifts / remittances, borrowing / loans, selling household assets, and other

¹³ Unimproved sanitation facilities include: family pit latrine without slab / open, no facility (open field, dearan, bush), and other. For more information, please see the JMP on sanitation.

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Number of households assessed, by population group:1

Recent IDP (< 6 months)	0
Non-recent IDP (> 6 months)	123
Recent CB returnee (< 6 months)	50
Non-recent CB returnee (> 6 months)	16
Pakistani refugee	0
Vulnerable non-displaced	0





DEMOGRAPHICS

% of reported household members in displaced households, by age and gender:2

% of women: 51%		% of men: 49%	
0 - 17 yrs	74%	0 - 17 yrs	75 %
18 - 59 yrs	24%	18 - 59 yrs	23%
60 yrs and older	2%	60 yrs and older	3%

% of displaced households, by highest education level:		
None	14%	
Primary	19%	
Vocational	16%	
Secondary	28%	
Post-Secondary	0%	
Technical	8%	
University	14%	



55% of displaced households lived in an informal settlement (self-reported)3



VULNERABLE POPULATIONS

32% of displaced households had at least one member with a vulnerability at time of data collection.4



21% of displaced households with at least one disabled member



10% of displaced households with an elderly head of household



1% of displaced households with a female head of household



DISPLACEMENT AND SHOCKS

% of displaced households which reported three or more shocks in the year prior to data collection:5

% of displaced households reportedly impacted by the

following shocks in the year prior to data collection, by type:5		
Active conflict or violence	10%	
COVID-19	60%	
Earthquake	1%	
Flood	34%	
Avalanche/heavy snowfall	37%	
Drought	5 %	
Other	1%	
None	24%	

Of the 59% of displaced households that experienced a non-COVID-19 shock, the most frequently reported impact was limited access to food (85%).5

Most common movement intentions reported for the majority of household members in the six months after data collection:

Remain in current location	88%	
Don't know	6%	
Move within Afghanistan	2%	I

Of the 88% of displaced households intending to remain, these are the most commonly reported services that would help them return to their area of origin (AoO):5

None - not ever intend to return	89%
Financial means to pay for transport back to AoO	8%
Livelihood opportunities in AoO	6%

¹ Assessed populations included recent internally displaced persons (IDPs) displaced in the 6 months of data collection, non-recent IDPs displaced for more than 6 months at the time of data collection, recent crossborder (CB) returnees who returned in the 6 months of data collection, non-recent CB returnees who returned more than 6 months before data collection, Pakistani refugees in Khost and Paktika, and vulnerable, non-displaced populations in provinces where the majority of households were found to have food consumption gaps in the Integrated Food Security Classification (IPC) "crisis" (3) and "emergency" (4) categories and the Famine Early Warning Systems Network (FEWS NET) "crisis" (3) and "emergency" (4)

² Displaced populations include recent and non-recent CB returnees and recent and non-recent IDPs.



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ACCOUNTABILITY TO AFFECTED PEOPLE (AAP)

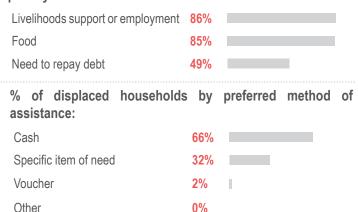
Among displaced households, most commonly reported means of obtaining information:5

Face to face Phone 86% Radio 51%

% of displaced households that reported preferring reporting exploitation or abuse by aid providers to a community leader (most selected choice, multiple choices possible):5



Among displaced households, most commonly reported priority needs:5





EDUCATION IN EMERGENCIES (EiE)

% of displaced school-aged children (6-18 years) not enrolled in Community Based Education (CBE) or formal schools in the school year prior to COVID-19:6



% of displaced households with enrolled children (6-18 years) attending school in 2020 prior to COVID-19, per average days attended per week:



% of displaced school-aged children enrolled in CBE or formal schools prior to COVID-19:

% of girls:



Of the displaced households with school-aged children attending school, % of those reporting that schools did not

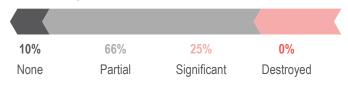
Handwashing facilities Heater



EMERGENCY SHELTER AND NON-FOOD ITEMS (ESNFI)

0% of displaced households were found to be living in inadequate shelter types at the time of data collection. % of households by reported inadequate shelters:

Collective centre (not intended for living) Open space 0% Tent (emergency shelter) 0% % of displaced households reporting the following extent of shelter damage:



Of the 88% of displaced households that reported having debt, 0% reported rent and 12% reported shelter repair as the primary reason for debt.7

³ Informal settlements were defined as areas where the respondent did not have permission to live or build. The respondent was asked whether or not the majority of household members lived in an area where the household had permission to live or build.

⁴ Households with a vulnerability are households with at least one disabled member, households with an elderly head of household (65 years or older), or households with a female head of household. Disability was defined through the Short Set Washington Group questionnaire.

⁵ Multiple answers to this question are possible. For more information regarding the Whole of Afghanistan assessment (WoAA) 2020 questionnaire questions and choice options, please see the WoAA 2020 Data Analysis Plan (DAP)

⁶ CBE is a Community-Based Education program. CBEs are not formal schools. CBEs, managed by UNICEF and the Afghan Ministry of Education, target children in rural households who cannot attend formal schools.

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EMERGENCY SHELTER AND NON-FOOD ITEMS (ESNFI)

% of displaced households per type of priority non-food items (NFIs) that households reported owning or having access to:5

Cooking items/kitchen sets	93%	
Heating devices	17%	
Sleeping mats or mattresses	98%	
Tarpaulin	12%	
Water storage	2%	I
Winter clothes for all children	1%	I

23% of displaced households reported owning or having access to less than one blanket per household member.

1% of displaced households reported using **inadequate sources** of energy for heating in the winter prior to data collection.

% of households by reported inadequate heating sources:

Animal dung or plastic waste	1%
Baloth or archa wood	0%
None	0%



FOOD SECURITY AND AGRICULTURE (FSAC)

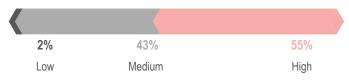
% displaced households, per Food Consumption Score (FCS):8

14%	47%	39%
Acceptable	Borderline	Poor

% displaced households, per Household Hunger Scale (HHS):9

83%	17%	0%
Little to None	Moderate	Severe

% displaced households, per Reduced Coping Strategy Index (rCSI) score:10



100% of displaced households used a negative coping strategy because of no food or lack of money to buy food in the 30 days prior to data collection. The most commonly reported coping strategies were:⁵

Relied on cheaper food	100%
Borrowed food or money to buy food	95%
Limited number of meals	63%

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HEALTH

44% of displaced households reported **no access to emergency healthcare** if a household member was seriously injured.

2% of displaced households reported no access to an active health centre (public or private) in the 3 months prior to data collection. The most commonly reported barriers were:⁵

Unable to reach (lack of transport) 67%

Services/medicine too expensive 33%

Problems with documentation 33%

44% of displaced households reported that the **closest active health centre** was a **one hour walk or more**.

32% of displaced households reported a serious illness in the 30 days prior to data collection. The most commonly reported coping strategies were:⁵

Went into debt to pay for healthcare 98%
Paid for healthcare 97%
Sought community support to pay for healthcare 93%

69% of displaced households reported a **negative change in behavior** in at least one household member within a year prior to data collection. **The most commonly reported changes were:**⁵

Angry/aggressive/violent behavior 53%

None 41%

Change in appetite or sleep pattern 33%

⁷ Both the % of displaced households reporting rent and the % or displaced households reporting shelter repair as primary reasons for debt are below the confidence margin (95/5). The results of this analysis are indicative and may not be representive of the province's population. Multiple answers for this question possible.

⁸The Food Consumption Score (FCS) measures the diversity and frequency of different food groups consumed by a household in the 7 days prior to data collection. For more information, please see the FCS technical <u>guidance</u>.

The Household Hunger Scale (HHS) measures the level of hunger within a household in the 30 days prior to data collection. For more information, please see the HHS technical quidance.

The reduced Coping Strategy Index (rCSI) measures the coping strategies when a household did not have enough food or enough money to buy food in the 7 days prior to data collection. For more information, please see the rCSI guidance.

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LIVELIHOOD AND RESILIENCE

% of displaced households reporting that at least one household member had worked outside the home within 30 days of data collection:



XX% of displaced households relying on an unsustainable income source as their primary or secondary income source.¹¹

Most commonly reported primary and secondary income sources:5

Daily labour- no contract	64%
Agriculture	35%
Borrowing loans	26%

41% of displaced households reported a lower income than usual at the time of data collection. The most commonly reported reasons for a lower income were:⁵

No/Reduced employment opportunities	94%	
Migration or displacement	74%	
Death or illness of family member	49%	

109,045 AFN was the average debt reported by displaced households, while 88% of households reported being in debt. The most commonly reported reasons for debt were:5

Food	52 %	
Wedding / Celebrations	14%	
Shelter repairs	12%	



PROTECTION

7% of displaced households reported a **security incident** within the three months prior to data collection. **These were the most common incident types reported:**⁵

None	93%	
Movement restrictions	6%	1
Attacks or harassment	2%	I

12% of displaced households reported awareness of explosive hazards in the year prior to data collection in or around their current location. These were the most commonly reported impacts of awareness of the presence of explosive hazards:⁵

None listed	83%	
Impact on livelihood or income	13%	
Limited access to basic services	13%	

5% of displaced households reported a **security concern** regarding their community. **These were the most common concerns reported:**⁵

•		
None	50 %	
COVID-19	46%	
Movement restrictions	3%	

19% of displaced households reported at least one working child member (0 - 17 yrs).

38% of displaced households held an insecure tenancy agreement. % of households with an insecure tenancy agreement, by type:

No agreement	0%
Safayee notebook	3%
Verbal agreement	35%



WATER, SANITATION, and HYGIENE (WASH)

12% of displaced households were using an **unimproved water source for drinking water** in the 7 days prior to data collection. The most reported primary sources of drinking water were: 12

Piped water - public	67%	
Spring, well or kariz - protected	17%	
Surface water	10%	=

93% of displaced households reported **sufficient water access** to meet at least one basic need in the 7 days prior to data collection.

Among displaced households, the most commonly reported barriers to water access were:⁵

No barriers	53%
Purchasing water is too expensive	26%
Waterpoints are too far/difficult to reach	11%

55% of displaced households reported using an unimproved sanitation facility. % of households, by type of facility:¹³

Family pit latrine, uncovered	40%	
Public or communal latrine	8%	
No facility	7%	

[&]quot;Unsustainable income sources include: government benefits, humanitarian assistance, gifts / remittances, borrowing / loans, selling household assets, and other.

¹² Unimproved water sources include: surface water or unprotected well, spring, or kariz

¹³ Unimproved sanitation facilities include: family pit latrine without slab / open, no facility (open field, dearan, bush), and other. For more information, please see the JMP on sanitation.

Central Highland Daykundi

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Number of households assessed, by population group:1

Recent IDP (< 6 months)	179
Non-recent IDP (> 6 months)	95
Recent CB returnee (< 6 months)	47
Non-recent CB returnee (> 6 months)	52
Pakistani refugee	0
Vulnerable non-displaced	0





DEMOGRAPHICS

% of reported household members in displaced households, by age and gender: 2

% of women: 50%		% of men: 50%		
0 - 17 yrs	77%	0 - 17 yrs	75 %	
18 - 59 yrs	23%	18 - 59 yrs	22%	
60 yrs and older	1%	60 yrs and older	2%	

% of displaced households, by highest education level:

%	of displaced households, by I	nignes	t education level:
١	None	9%	
F	Primary	16%	
١	/ocational	21%	
(Secondary	38%	
F	Post-Secondary	0%	
1	Technical Technical	5%	
Į	Jniversity	11%	



28% of displaced households lived in an informal settlement (self-reported)³



VULNERABLE POPULATIONS

39% of displaced households had at least one member with a vulnerability at time of data collection.⁴



29% of displaced households with at least one disabled member



7% of displaced households with an elderly head of household



3% of displaced households with a female head of household



DISPLACEMENT AND SHOCKS

% of displaced households which reported three or more shocks in the year prior to data collection:⁵

limited access to food (97%) and decreased income (97%).⁵

Most common movement intentions reported for the majority

Remain in current location 95%

Return to area of origin (AoO) 3%

Move within Afghanistan 2%

of household members in the six months after data collection:

Of the 92% of displaced households that experienced a non-

COVID-19 shock, the most frequently reported impacts were

Of the 95% of displaced households intending to remain, these are the most commonly reported services that would help them return to their area of origin (AoO):⁵

None - do not ever intend to return 79%

Livelihood opportunities in AoO 16%

Safety and security in AoO 15%

% of displaced households reportedly impacted by the following shocks in the year prior to data collection, by type:

Active conflict or violence	46%
COVID-19	33%
Earthquake	1%
Flood	68%
Avalanche/heavy snowfall	34%
Drought	32%
Other	0%
None	1%

^{&#}x27;Assessed populations included recent internally displaced persons (IDPs) displaced in the 6 months of data collection, non-recent IDPs displaced for more than 6 months at the time of data collection, recent crossborder (CB) returnees who returned in the 6 months of data collection, non-recent CB returnees who returned more than 6 months before data collection, Pakistani refugees in Khost and Pakitika, and vulnerable, non-displaced populations in provinces where the majority of households were found to have food consumption gaps in the Integrated Food Security Classification (IPC) "crisis" (3) and "emergency" (4) categories.

²Displaced populations include recent and non-recent CB returnees and recent and non-recent IDPs.

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ACCOUNTABILITY TO AFFECTED PEOPLE (AAP)

Among displaced households, most commonly reported means of obtaining information:5

Phone Face to face 62% Television 36%

of displaced households that reported preferring reporting exploitation or abuse by aid providers via phone (most selected choice, multiple choices possible):5



Other

Among displaced households, most commonly reported priority needs:5

Food 92% Shelter or housing 51% Healthcare 43% % of displaced households by preferred method of assistance: Cash 84% Specific item of need 15% Voucher 1%



EDUCATION IN EMERGENCIES (EiE)

% of displaced school-aged children (6-18 years) not enrolled in Community Based Education (CBE) or formal schools in the school year prior to COVID-19:6



% of displaced households with enrolled children (6-18 years) attending school in 2020 prior to COVID-19, per average days attended per week:



% of displaced school-aged children enrolled in CBE or formal schools prior to COVID-19:





Of the displaced households with school-aged children attending school, % of those reporting that schools did not

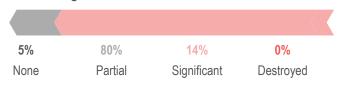




EMERGENCY SHELTER AND NON-FOOD ITEMS (ESNFI)

1% of displaced households were found to be living in inadequate shelter types at the time of data collection. % of households by reported inadequate shelters:

Collective centre (not intended for living) Open space Tent (emergency shelter) 1% % of displaced households reporting the following extent of shelter damage:



Of the 87% of displaced households that reported having debt, 1% reported rent and 5% reported shelter repair as the primary reason for debt.7

³ Informal settlements were defined as areas where the respondent did not have permission to live or build. The respondent was asked whether or not the majority of household members lived in an area where the household had permission to live or build.

⁴ Households with a vulnerability are households with at least one disabled member, households with an elderly head of household (65 years or older), or households with a female head of household. Disability was defined through the Short Set Washington Group questionnaire.

⁵ Multiple answers to this question are possible. For more information regarding the Whole of Afghanistan assessment (WoAA) 2020 questionnaire questions and choice options, please see the WoAA 2020 Data Analysis Plan (DAP)

⁶ CBE is a Community-Based Education program. CBEs are not formal schools. CBEs, managed by UNICEF and the Afghan Ministry of Education, target children in rural households who cannot attend formal schools.

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EMERGENCY SHELTER AND NON-FOOD ITEMS (ESNFI)

% of displaced households per type of priority non-food items (NFIs) that households reported owning or having access to:5

Cooking items/kitchen sets

Heating devices

Sleeping mats or mattresses

Tarpaulin

Water storage

Winter clothes for all children

96%

23%

32%

Water storage

41%

Winter clothes for all children

54% of displaced households reported **owning or having access to less than one blanket** per household member.

47% of displaced households reported using **inadequate sources of energy for heating** in the winter prior to data collection.

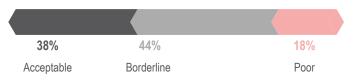
% of households by reported inadequate heating sources:

Animal dung or plastic waste	45%	
Baloth or archa wood	1%	
None	0%	



FOOD SECURITY AND AGRICULTURE (FSAC)

% displaced households, per Food Consumption Score (FCS):8



% displaced households, per Household Hunger Scale (HHS):9

98%	2%	0%
Little to None	Moderate	Severe

% displaced households, per Reduced Coping Strategy Index (rCSI) score:10

		$\langle \rangle$
9%	61%	26%
Low	Medium	High

98% of displaced households used a negative coping strategy because of no food or lack of money to buy food in the 30 days prior to data collection. The most commonly reported coping strategies were:⁵

Relied on cheaper food	97%	
Darrewal food or manage to be usefood	040/	
Borrowed food or money to buy food	91%	
Limited number of meals	58%	



HEALTH

27% of displaced households reported **no access to emergency healthcare** if a household member was seriously injured.

8% of displaced households reported no access to an active health centre (public or private) in the 3 months prior to data collection. The most commonly reported barriers were:⁵

Unable to reach (lack of transport) 87%

Services/medicines too expensive 83%

Fear of COVID-19 at facility 25%

60% of displaced households reported that the **closest active health centre** was a **one hour walk or more**.

37% of displaced households reported a serious illness in the 30 days prior to data collection. The most commonly reported coping strategies were:⁵

Home treatment due to lack of money

Home treatment for other reasons 96%

Went into debt to pay for healthcare 96%

89% of displaced households reported a negative change in behavior in at least one household member within a year prior to data collection. The most commonly reported changes: were:

Angry/aggressive/violent behavior
Change in appetite or sleep pattern
Social withdrawal or inability to be alone

83%

58%

50%

⁷ Both the % of displaced households reporting rent and the % or displaced households reporting shelter repair as primary reasons for debt are below the confidence margin (95/5). The results of this analysis are indicative and may not be representive of the province's population. Multiple answers for this question possible.

⁸ The Food Consumption Score (FCS) measures the diversity and frequency of different food groups consumed by a household in the 7 days prior to data collection. For more information, please see the FCS technical <u>quidance</u>.

⁹The Household Hunger Scale (HHS) measures the level of hunger within a household in the 30 days prior to data collection. For more information, please see the HHS technical quidance.

The reduced Coping Strategy Index (rCSI) measures the coping strategies when a household did not have enough food or enough money to buy food in the 7 days prior to data collection. For more information, please see the rCSI guidance

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LIVELIHOOD AND RESILIENCE

% of displaced households reporting that at least one household member had worked outside the home within 30 days of data collection:



5% of displaced households relying on an **unsustainable income source** as their primary or secondary income source.¹¹

Most commonly reported primary and secondary income sources:5

Agriculture	64%
Daily labour- no contract	51%
Livestock	24%

19% of displaced households reported a lower income than usual at the time of data collection. The most commonly reported reasons for a lower income were:⁵

No/reduced employment opportunities	72 %	
Migration or displacement	60%	
Death or illness of family member	21%	

61,332 AFN was the average debt reported by displaced households, while **87%** of **households** reported being **in debt**. The most commonly reported reasons for debt were:⁵

Food	79%
Healthcare	7 %
Wedding / Celebrations	7 %



PROTECTION

53% of displaced households reported a security incident within the three months prior to data collection. These were the most common incident types reported:⁵

None	47%	
Attacks or harassment	44%	
Abuse or exploitation	36%	

92% of displaced households reported a **security concern** regarding their community. **These were the most common concern types reported:**⁵

COVID-19	89%
Attacks or harassment	45%
Abuse or exploitation	37%

18% of displaced households reported awareness of explosive hazards in the year prior to data collection in or around their current location. These were the most commonly reported impacts of awareness of the presence of explosive hazards:⁵

Impact on psychological wellbeing	97%	
Impact on livelihood or income	79%	
Restricted children's play	77%	

12% of displaced households reported at least one working child member (0 - 17 yrs).

45% of displaced households held an insecure tenancy agreement. % of households with an insecure tenancy agreement, by type:

No agreement	0%
Safayee notebook	0%
Verbal agreement	45%



WATER, SANITATION, and HYGIENE (WASH)

63% of displaced households were using an **unimproved water** source for drinking water in the 7 days prior to data collection. The most reported primary sources of drinking water were:¹²

Spring, well or kariz - unprotected	52 %	
Handpump (pumped well) - public	13%	
Handpump (pumped well) - private	12%	

Among displaced households, the most commonly reported barriers to water access were:⁵

barriers to water access were.	
Not enough containers to fetch and store water	60%
Waterpoints are too far/difficult to reach	51%
Water points are not functioning	32%
80% of displaced households rep	oorted using an unimpro

sanitation facility. % of households, by type of facility: 13

No facility	43%
Public or communal latrine	0%
Family pit latrine, uncovered	3/%

100% of displaced households reported **sufficient water access** to meet at least one basic need in the 7 days prior to data collection.

¹¹ Unsustainable income sources include: government benefits, humanitarian assistance, gifts / remittances, borrowing / loans, selling household assets, and other.

¹² Unimproved water sources include: surface water or unprotected well, spring, or kariz

¹³ Unimproved sanitation facilities include: family pit latrine without slab / open, no facility (open field, dearan, bush), and other. For more information, please see the JMP on sanitation.

East

Kunar

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Number of households assessed, by population group:1

Recent IDP (< 6 months)	216
Non-recent IDP (> 6 months)	100
Recent CB returnee (< 6 months)	70
Non-recent CB returnee (> 6 months)	7
Pakistani refugee	0
Vulnerable non-displaced	0





DEMOGRAPHICS

% of reported household members in displaced households, by age and gender:²

% of women: 50%		% of men: 50%		
0 - 17 yrs	79%	0 - 17 yrs	79%	
18 - 59 yrs	20%	18 - 59 yrs	20%	
60 yrs and older	0%	60 yrs and older	1%	

% of displaced households, by highest education level:

, ., .,	3
None	79%
Primary	6 %
Vocational	4 %
Secondary	8%
Post-Secondary	0%
Technical	1%
University	2 %



90% of displaced households lived in an informal settlement (self-reported)³



VULNERABLE POPULATIONS

4% of displaced households had at least one member with a vulnerability at time of data collection.⁴



3% of displaced households with at least one disabled member



1% of displaced households with an elderly head of household



0% of displaced households with a female head of household



DISPLACEMENT AND SHOCKS

% of displaced households which reported three or more shocks in the year prior to data collection:⁵

)%

% of displaced households reportedly impacted by the following shocks in the year prior to data collection, by type:

	•	
Active conflict or violence	81%	
COVID-19	29%	
Earthquake	0%	
Flood	0%	
Avalanche/heavy snowfall	0%	
Drought	4 %	
Other	4%	
None	14%	

Of the 82% of displaced households that experienced a non-COVID-19 shock, the most frequently reported impact was decreased/lost source of income (95%).⁵

Most common movement intentions reported for the majority of household members in the six months after data collection:

Remain in current location	96%	
Don't know	2%	I
Move within Afghanistan	1%	1

Of the 96% of displaced households intending to remain, these are the most commonly reported services that would help them return to their area of origin (AoO):⁵

None - do not ever intend to return 65%

Safety and security in AoO 34%

Livelihood opportunities in AoO 27%

^{&#}x27;Assessed populations included recent internally displaced persons (IDPs) displaced in the 6 months of data collection, non-recent IDPs displaced for more than 6 months at the time of data collection, recent crossborder (CB) returnees who returned in the 6 months of data collection, non-recent CB returnees who returned more than 6 months before data collection, Pakistani refugees in Khost and Paktika, and vulnerable, non-displaced populations in provinces where the majority of households were found to have food consumption gaps in the Integrated Food Security Classification (IPC) "crisis" (3) and "emergency" (4) categories.

²Displaced populations include recent and non-recent CB returnees and recent and non-recent IDPs.

East Kunar

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ACCOUNTABILITY TO AFFECTED PEOPLE (AAP)

Among displaced households, most commonly reported means of obtaining information:5

Radio Face to face 58% Phone 30%

% of displaced households that reported preferring reporting exploitation or abuse by aid providers to a community leader (most selected choice, multiple choices possible):5



Other

Among displaced households, most commonly reported priority needs:5

Food 92% Shelter or housing 57% Healthcare 53% % of displaced households by preferred method of assistance: Cash 57% Specific item of need 36% Voucher 7%

1%



EDUCATION IN EMERGENCIES (EiE)

% of displaced school-aged children (6-18 years) not enrolled in Community Based Education (CBE) or formal schools in the school year prior to COVID-19:6



% of displaced households with enrolled children (6-18 years) attending school in 2020 prior to COVID-19, per average days attended per week:



% of displaced school-aged children enrolled in CBE or formal schools prior to COVID-19:





Of the displaced households with school-aged children attending school, % of those reporting that schools did not have:

Handwashing facilities Heater



EMERGENCY SHELTER AND NON-FOOD ITEMS (ESNFI)

1% of displaced households were found to be living in inadequate shelter types at the time of data collection. % of households by reported inadequate shelters:

Collective centre (not intended for living) Open space Tent (emergency shelter) 1% % of displaced households reporting the following extent of shelter damage:



Of the 81% of displaced households that reported having debt, 8% reported rent and 3% reported shelter repair as the primary reason for debt.7

³ Informal settlements were defined as areas where the respondent did not have permission to live or build. The respondent was asked whether or not the majority of household members lived in an area where the household had permission to live or build.

⁴ Households with a vulnerability are households with at least one disabled member, households with an elderly head of household (65 years or older), or households with a female head of household. Disability was defined through the Short Set Washington Group questionnaire.

⁵ Multiple answers to this question are possible. For more information regarding the Whole of Afghanistan assessment (WoAA) 2020 questionnaire questions and choice options, please see the WoAA 2020 Data Analysis Plan (DAP)

⁶ CBE is a Community-Based Education program. CBEs are not formal schools. CBEs, managed by UNICEF and the Afghan Ministry of Education, target children in rural households who cannot attend formal schools.

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EMERGENCY SHELTER AND NON-FOOD ITEMS (ESNFI)

% of displaced households per type of priority non-food items (NFIs) that households reported owning or having access to:5

Cooking items/kitchen sets

Heating devices

Sleeping mats or mattresses

Tarpaulin

Water storage

Winter clothes for all children

81%

81%

9%

18%

99%

18%

2%

79% of displaced households reported **owning or having access to less than one blanket** per household member.

12% of displaced households reported using **inadequate sources of energy for heating** in the winter prior to data collection.

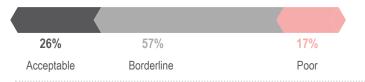
% of households by reported inadequate heating sources:

Animal dung or plastic waste	3%	
Baloth or archa wood	10%	
None	0%	



FOOD SECURITY AND AGRICULTURE (FSAC)

% displaced households, per Food Consumption Score (FCS):8



% displaced households, per Household Hunger Scale (HHS):9

72%	28%	0%
Little to None	Moderate	Severe

% displaced households, per Reduced Coping Strategy Index (rCSI) score:10

		$\langle \rangle$
2%	25%	72%
Low	Medium	High

100% of displaced households used a negative coping strategy because of no food or lack of money to buy food in the 30 days prior to data collection. The most commonly reported coping strategies were:⁵

Relied on cheaper food	100%
Borrowed food or money to buy food	92%
Limited number of meals	51%



HEALTH

13% of displaced households reported **no access to emergency healthcare** if a household member was seriously injured.

12% of displaced households reported **no access to an active health centre (public or private)** in the 3 months prior to data collection. **The most commonly reported barriers were:**⁵

Unable to reach (lack of transport) 58%

Travel to/being at facility is unsafe 49%

Insufficient female medical staff 42%

7% of displaced households reported that the **closest active** health centre was a one hour walk or more.

9% of displaced households reported a serious illness in the 30 days prior to data collection. The most commonly reported coping strategies were:⁵

Paid for healthcare 82%

No treatment 72%

Home treatment due to fear 71%

27% of displaced households reported a **negative change in behavior** in at least one household member within a year prior to data collection. **The most commonly reported changes were:**⁵

None 73%

Angry/aggressive/violent behavior 12%

Avoided going to work 10%

⁷ Both the % of displaced households reporting rent and the % or displaced households reporting shelter repair as primary reasons for debt are below the confidence margin (95/5). The results of this analysis are indicative and may not be representive of the province's population. Multiple answers for this question possible.

⁸ The Food Consumption Score (FCS) measures the diversity and frequency of different food groups consumed by a household in the 7 days prior to data collection. For more information, please see the FCS technical <u>quidance</u>.

⁹The Household Hunger Scale (HHS) measures the level of hunger within a household in the 30 days prior to data collection. For more information, please see the HHS technical guidance.

¹⁰ The reduced Coping Strategy Index (rCSI) measures the coping strategies when a household did not have enough food or enough money to buy food in the 7 days prior to data collection. For more information, please see the rCSI guidance.

East Kunar

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LIVELIHOOD AND RESILIENCE

% of displaced households reporting that at least one household member had worked outside the home within 30 days of data collection:



12% of displaced households relying on an **unsustainable income source** as their primary or secondary income source.¹¹

Most commonly reported primary and secondary income sources:5

Daily labour- no contract	85%
Agriculture	27%
Livestock	15%

21% of displaced households reported a lower income than usual at the time of data collection. The most commonly reported reasons for a lower income were:⁵

No/Reduced employment opportunities	94%	
Migration or displacement	68%	
Competition from displaced groups	27%	

59,011 AFN was the average debt reported by displaced households, while 81% of households reported being in debt. The most commonly reported reasons for debt were:5

Food	62%
Healthcare	12%
Rent	8%



PROTECTION

11% of displaced households reported a security incident within the three months prior to data collection. These were the most common incident types reported:⁵

None	89%	
Maiming or killing	5%	1
Attacks or harassment	4%	1

66% of displaced households reported a security concern regarding their community. These were the most common concerns reported:5

COVID-19	50%	
None	44%	
Maiming or killing	5 %	

11% of displaced households reported awareness of explosive hazards in the year prior to data collection in or around their current location. These were the most commonly reported impacts of awareness of the presence of explosive hazards:⁵

Impact on psychological wellbeing	91%	
Restricted children's play	14%	
Limited access to basic services	12%	

15% of displaced households reported at least one working child member (0 - 17 yrs).

69% of displaced households held an insecure tenancy agreement. % of households with an insecure tenancy agreement, by type:

No agreement

4%

No agreement	4%	II.
Safayee notebook	0%	
Verbal agreement	65%	



WATER, SANITATION, and HYGIENE (WASH)

8% of displaced households were using an **unimproved water** source for drinking water in the 7 days prior to data collection. The most reported primary sources of drinking water were:¹²

Handpump (pumped well) - public	45%	
Handpump (pumped well) - private	21%	
Piped water - public	20%	

Among displaced households, the most commonly reported barriers to water access were:⁵

Not enough containers to fetch and store water	48%	
No barriers	29%	
Waterpoints are too far/difficult to reach	27%	

26% of displaced households reported using an unimproved sanitation facility. % of households, by type of facility:¹³

Family pit latrine, uncovered	17%	
Public or communal latrine	1%	
No facility	8%	

85% of displaced households reported **sufficient water access** to meet at least one basic need in the 7 days prior to data collection.

¹¹ Unsustainable income sources include: government benefits, humanitarian assistance, gifts / remittances, borrowing / loans, selling household assets, and other.

¹² Unimproved water sources include: surface water or unprotected well, spring, or kariz

¹³ Unimproved sanitation facilities include: family pit latrine without slab / open, no facility (open field, dearan, bush), and other. For more information, please see the JMP on sanitation.

East

Laghman

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Number of households assessed, by population group:1

Recent IDP (< 6 months)	77
Non-recent IDP (> 6 months)	157
Recent CB returnee (< 6 months)	16
Non-recent CB returnee (> 6 months)	38
Pakistani refugee	0
Vulnerable non-displaced	0





DEMOGRAPHICS

% of reported household members in displaced households, by age and gender:²

% of women: 46%		% of men: 54%		
0 - 17 yrs	78%	0 - 17 yrs	73%	
18 - 59 yrs	21%	18 - 59 yrs	26%	
60 yrs and older	0%	60 yrs and older	1%	

% of displaced households, by highest education level:

70 of displaced flousefiolds, by	ingiles	Caacation
None	26 %	
Primary	22%	
Vocational	18%	
Secondary	28%	
Post-Secondary	0%	
Technical	3%	1
University	2%	I



86% of displaced households lived in an informal settlement (self-reported)³



VULNERABLE POPULATIONS

14% of displaced households had at least one member with a vulnerability at time of data collection.⁴



6% of displaced households with at least one disabled member



5% of displaced households with an elderly head of household



3% of displaced households with a female head of household



DISPLACEMENT AND SHOCKS

% of displaced households which reported three or more shocks in the year prior to data collection:⁵

13%

% of displaced households reportedly impacted by the following shocks in the year prior to data collection, by type:5

Active conflict or violence	86%
COVID-19	71%
Earthquake	1%
Flood	10%
Avalanche/heavy snowfall	0%
Drought	11%
Other	3% ■
None	0%

Of the 88% of displaced households that experienced a non-COVID-19 shock, the most frequently reported impact was decreased income/lost source of income (93%).⁵

Most common movement intentions reported for the majority of household members in the six months after data collection:

Remain in current location	94%	
Return to area of origin (AoO)	2%	I
Don't know	2%	I

Of the 94% of displaced households intending to remain, these are the most commonly reported services that would help them return to their area of origin (AoO):⁵

Safety and security in AoO	69%	
Knowledge about the presence of explosive hazards	36%	
None - do not ever intend to return	27%	

^{&#}x27;Assessed populations included recent internally displaced persons (IDPs) displaced in the 6 months of data collection, non-recent IDPs displaced for more than 6 months at the time of data collection, recent crossborder (CB) returnees who returned in the 6 months of data collection, non-recent CB returnees who returned more than 6 months before data collection, Pakistani refugees in Khost and Paktika, and vulnerable, non-displaced populations in provinces where the majority of households were found to have food consumption gaps in the Integrated Food Security Classification (IPC) "crisis" (3) and "emergency" (4) categories.

²Displaced populations include recent and non-recent CB returnees and recent and non-recent IDPs.

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ACCOUNTABILITY TO AFFECTED PEOPLE (AAP)

Among displaced households, most commonly reported means of obtaining information:5

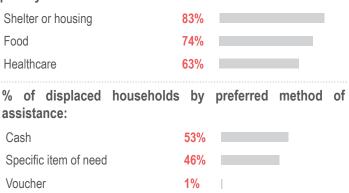
Radio Phone 83% Television 65%

of displaced households that reported preferring reporting exploitation or abuse by aid providers to a community leader (most selected choice, multiple choices possible):5



Other

Among displaced households, most commonly reported priority needs:5



0%



EDUCATION IN EMERGENCIES (EiE)

% of displaced school-aged children (6-18 years) not enrolled in Community Based Education (CBE) or formal schools in the school year prior to COVID-19:6



% of displaced households with enrolled children (6-18 years) attending school in 2020 prior to COVID-19, per average days attended per week:



% of displaced school-aged children enrolled in CBE or formal schools prior to COVID-19:





Of the displaced households with school-aged children attending school, % of those reporting that schools did not have:

Handwashing facilities Heater



EMERGENCY SHELTER AND NON-FOOD ITEMS (ESNFI)

0% of displaced households were found to be living in inadequate shelter types at the time of data collection. % of households by reported inadequate shelters:

Collective centre (not intended for living) 0% Open space Tent (emergency shelter) 0%

% of displaced households reporting the following extent of shelter damage:



Of the 99% of displaced households that reported having debt, 3% reported rent and 4% reported shelter repair as the primary reason for debt.7

³ Informal settlements were defined as areas where the respondent did not have permission to live or build. The respondent was asked whether or not the majority of household members lived in an area where the household had permission to live or build.

⁴ Households with a vulnerability are households with at least one disabled member, households with an elderly head of household (65 years or older), or households with a female head of household. Disability was defined through the Short Set Washington Group questionnaire.

⁵ Multiple answers to this question are possible. For more information regarding the Whole of Afghanistan assessment (WoAA) 2020 questionnaire questions and choice options, please see the WoAA 2020 Data Analysis Plan (DAP)

⁶ CBE is a Community-Based Education program. CBEs are not formal schools. CBEs, managed by UNICEF and the Afghan Ministry of Education, target children in rural households who cannot attend formal schools

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EMERGENCY SHELTER AND NON-FOOD ITEMS (ESNFI)

% of displaced households per type of priority non-food items (NFIs) that households reported owning or having access to:5

Cooking items/kitchen sets

Heating devices

57%

Sleeping mats or mattresses

99%

Tarpaulin

Water storage

46%

Winter clothes for all children

29%

39% of displaced households reported **owning or having access to less than one blanket** per household member.

1% of displaced households reported using **inadequate sources** of energy for heating in the winter prior to data collection.

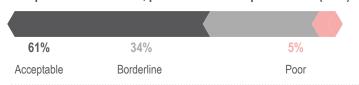
% of households by reported inadequate heating sources:

Animal dung or plastic waste	0%
Baloth or archa wood	1%
None	0%

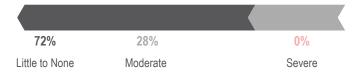


FOOD SECURITY AND AGRICULTURE (FSAC)

% displaced households, per Food Consumption Score (FCS):8



% displaced households, per Household Hunger Scale (HHS):9



% displaced households, per Reduced Coping Strategy Index (rCSI) score:10

0%	16%	84%
Low	Medium	High

100% of displaced households used a negative coping strategy because of no food or lack of money to buy food in the 30 days prior to data collection. The most commonly reported coping strategies were:⁵

Relied on cheaper food	100%
Borrowed food or money to buy food	98%
Limited number of meals	97%



HEALTH

9% of displaced households reported **no access to emergency healthcare** if a household member was seriously injured.

9% of displaced households reported no access to an active health centre (public or private) in the 3 months prior to data collection. The most commonly reported barriers were:⁵

Travel to/being at facility is unsafe 67%

Services/medicines too expensive 33%

Unable to reach (lack of transport) 28%

8% of displaced households reported that the **closest active** health centre was a one hour walk or more.

23% of displaced households reported a serious illness in the 30 days prior to data collection. The most commonly reported coping strategies were:⁵

Went into debt to pay for healthcare

Paid for healthcare

Home treatment because healthcare facility is not accessible

94%

54% of displaced households reported a **negative change in behavior** in at least one household member within a year prior to data collection. **The most commonly reported changes were:**⁵

Angry/aggressive/violent behavior

Excessive sad mood or crying

46%

24%

24%

⁷ Both the % of displaced households reporting rent and the % or displaced households reporting shelter repair as primary reasons for debt are below the confidence margin (95/5). The results of this analysis are indicative and may not be representive of the province's population. Multiple answers for this question possible.

⁸ The Food Consumption Score (FCS) measures the diversity and frequency of different food groups consumed by a household in the 7 days prior to data collection. For more information, please see the FCS technical <u>quidance</u>.

The Household Hunger Scale (HHS) measures the level of hunger within a household in the 30 days prior to data collection. For more information, please see the HHS technical guidance.

The reduced Coping Strategy Index (rCSI) measures the coping strategies when a household did not have enough food or enough money to buy food in the 7 days prior to data collection. For more information, please see the rCSI guidance.

Laghman

WnAA | 2020 **AFGHANISTAN**

LIVELIHOOD AND RESILIENCE

% of displaced households reporting that at least one household member had worked outside the home within 30 days of data collection:



45% of displaced households relying on an unsustainable income source as their primary or secondary income source. 11

Most commonly reported primary and secondary income sources:5

Daily labour- no contract Agriculture Borrowing loans

64% of displaced households reported a lower income than usual at the time of data collection. The most commonly reported reasons for a lower income were:5

No/Reduced employment opportunities	96%	
Migration or displacement	32%	
Reduced remittances	16%	_

53,580 AFN was the average debt reported by displaced households, while 99% of households reported being in debt. The most commonly reported reasons for debt were:5

Healthcare Extra costs of hosting displaced Food



PROTECTION

85% of displaced households reported a security incident within the three months prior to data collection. These were the most common incident types reported:5

Explosive hazards 60% Attacks or harassment 56% Maiming or killing 36%

42% of displaced households reported awareness of explosive hazards in the year prior to data collection in or around their current location. These were the most commonly reported impacts of awareness of the presence of explosive hazards:5

82% Impact on psychological wellbeing Decision to relocate/move 60% Limited access to basic services

97% of displaced households reported a security concern regarding their community. These were the most common concerns reported:5

COVID-19 66% Attacks or harassment 56% Maiming or killing

5% of displaced households reported at least one working child member (0 - 17 yrs).

48% of displaced households held an insecure tenancy agreement. % of households with an insecure tenancy agreement, by type:

No agreement Safayee notebook Verbal agreement



WATER, SANITATION, and HYGIENE (WASH)

1% of displaced households were using an unimproved water source for drinking water in the 7 days prior to data collection. The most reported primary sources of drinking water were: 12

Handpump (pumped well) - private 68% Handpump (pumped well) - public 29% Spring, well or kariz - protected

96% of displaced households reported sufficient water access to meet at least one basic need in the 7 days prior to data collection.

Among displaced households, the most commonly reported barriers to water access were:5

No barriers Waterpoints are too far/ difficult to 16% reach Not enough containers to fetch and 14% store water

31% of displaced households reported using an unimproved sanitation facility. % of households, by type of facility: 13

Family pit latrine, uncovered Public or communal latrine 21% No facility

¹¹ Unsustainable income sources include: government benefits, humanitarian assistance, gifts / remittances, borrowing / loans, selling household assets, and other

¹² Unimproved water sources include: surface water or unprotected well, spring, or kariz

¹³ Unimproved sanitation facilities include: family pit latrine without slab / open, no facility (open field, dearan, bush), and other. For more information, please see the JMP on sanitation.

East

Nangarhar

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Number of households assessed, by population group:1

_	-
	166
	141
	13
	17
	0
	288



DEMOGRAPHICS

% of reported household members in displaced households, by age and gender:²

% of women: 46%		% of men: 54%		
0 - 17 yrs	81%	0 - 17 yrs	79%	
18 - 59 yrs	18%	18 - 59 yrs	20%	
60 yrs and older	1%	60 yrs and older	1%	

% of displaced households, by highest education level

% of displaced households,	by highest education level:
None	49%
Primary	27%
Vocational	11%
Secondary	10%
Post-Secondary	0%
Technical	3% ■
University	1%



88% of displaced households lived in an informal settlement (self-reported)³



VULNERABLE POPULATIONS

31% of displaced households had at least one member with a vulnerability at time of data collection.⁴



18% of displaced households with at least one disabled member



6% of displaced households with an elderly head of household



7% of displaced households with a female head of household



DISPLACEMENT AND SHOCKS

% of displaced households which reported three or more shocks in the year prior to data collection:5

9%

% of displaced households reportedly impacted by the following shocks in the year prior to data collection, by type:⁵

3				7 - 7 - 7 [
Active conflict or vic	olence	51%		
COVID-19		90%		
Earthquake		0%		
Flood		2%	1	
Avalanche/heavy sr	nowfall	0%		
Drought		5%		
Other		17%		
None		4%	1	

Of the 66% of displaced households that experienced a non-COVID-19 shock, the most frequently reported impact was diminished/lost source of income (88%).⁵

Most common movement intentions reported for the majority of household members in the six months after data collection:

Remain in current location	92%	
Move within Afghanistan	6%	
Don't know	1%	

Of the 92% of displaced households intending to remain, these are the most commonly reported services that would help them return to their area of origin (AoO):⁵

Safety and security in AoO	83%
Reconstruction of home in AoO	57%
Livelihood opportunities in AoO	51%

¹Assessed populations included recent internally displaced persons (IDPs) displaced in the 6 months of data collection, non-recent IDPs displaced for more than 6 months at the time of data collection, recent crossborder (CB) returnees who returned in the 6 months of data collection, non-recent CB returnees who returned more than 6 months before data collection, Pakistani refugees in Khost and Paktika, and vulnerable, non-displaced populations in provinces where the majority of households were found to have food consumption gaps in the Integrated Food Security Classification (IPC) "crisis" (3) and "emergency" (4) categories.

²Displaced populations include recent and non-recent CB returnees and recent and non-recent IDPs.

East Nangarhar

WoAA | 2020 AFGHANISTAN



ACCOUNTABILITY TO AFFECTED PEOPLE (AAP)

Among displaced households, most commonly reported means of obtaining information:⁵

Radio 78%

Phone 39%

Community group 27%

% of displaced households that reported preferring reporting exploitation or abuse by aid providers to a community leader (most selected choice, multiple choices possible):5



Other

Among displaced households, most commonly reported priority needs:5

Food 73%
Need to repay debt 67%
Shelter or housing 59%

% of displaced households by preferred method of assistance:

Cash 82%
Specific item of need 16%

Voucher 1%

0%



EDUCATION IN EMERGENCIES (EiE)

% of displaced school-aged children (6-18 years) not enrolled in Community Based Education (CBE) or formal schools in the school year prior to COVID-19:6



% of displaced households with enrolled children (6-18 years) attending school in 2020 prior to COVID-19, per average days attended per week:



% of displaced school-aged children enrolled in CBE or formal schools prior to COVID-19:

% of girls:



Of the displaced households with school-aged children attending school, % of those reporting that schools did not have:

Handwashing facilities

Heater

38%



EMERGENCY SHELTER AND NON-FOOD ITEMS (ESNFI)

1% of displaced households were found to be living in inadequate shelter types at the time of data collection. % of households by reported inadequate shelters:

Collective centre (not intended for living)

Open space

Tent (emergency shelter)

0%

% of displaced households reporting the following extent of shelter damage:



Of the **98%** of displaced households that reported having debt, **2%** reported **rent** and **2%** reported **shelter repair** as the primary reason for debt.⁷

³ Informal settlements were defined as areas where the respondent did not have permission to live or build. The respondent was asked whether or not the majority of household members lived in an area where the household had permission to live or build.

⁴ Households with a vulnerability are households with at least one disabled member, households with an elderly head of household (65 years or older), or households with a female head of household. Disability was defined through the Short Set Washington Group questionnaire.

⁵ Multiple answers to this question are possible. For more information regarding the Whole of Afghanistan assessment (WoAA) 2020 questionnaire questions and choice options, please see the WoAA 2020 Data Analysis Plan (DAP).

⁶CBE is a Community-Based Education program. CBEs are not formal schools. CBEs, managed by UNICEF and the Afghan Ministry of Education, target children in rural households who cannot attend formal schools.

East Nangarhar

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EMERGENCY SHELTER AND NON-FOOD ITEMS (ESNFI)

% of displaced households per type of priority non-food items (NFIs) that households reported owning or having access to:5

Cooking items/kitchen sets 98% Heating devices 22% Sleeping mats or mattresses 98% Tarpaulin 47% Water storage 88% 2% Winter clothes for all children

94% of displaced households reported owning or having access to less than one blanket per household member.

60% of displaced households reported using inadequate sources of energy for heating in the winter prior to data collection.

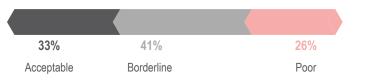
% of households by reported inadequate heating sources:

Animal dung or plastic waste	52 %	
Baloth or archa wood	8%	
None	1%	



FOOD SECURITY AND AGRICULTURE (FSAC)

% displaced households, per Food Consumption Score (FCS):8



% displaced households, per Household Hunger Scale (HHS):9

54%	46%	0%
Little to None	Moderate	Severe

% displaced households, per Reduced Coping Strategy Index (rCSI) score:10

		\Diamond
0%	6%	94%
Low	Medium	High

100% of displaced households used a negative coping strategy because of no food or lack of money to buy food in the 30 days prior to data collection. The most commonly reported coping strategies were:5

Relied on cheaper food	100%
Borrowed food or money to buy food	98%
Limited number of meals	89%



56% of displaced households reported no access to emergency

healthcare if a household member was seriously injured.

15% of displaced households reported no access to an active health centre (public or private) in the 3 months prior to data collection. The most commonly reported barriers were:5

Services/medicines too expensive Fear of COVID at facilities Afraid to seek treatment for COVIDlike symptoms due to stigma

6% of displaced households reported that the closest active health centre was a one hour walk or more

50% of displaced households reported a serious illness in the 30 days prior to data collection. The most commonly reported coping strategies were:5

Paid for healthcare 100% Went into debt to pay for healthcare Home treatment because healthcare 99% facilities are inaccessible

20% of displaced households reported a negative change in behavior in at least one household member within a year prior to data collection. The most commonly reported changes were:5

Angry/aggressive/violent behavior Change in appetite or sleep pattern 34% Significant social withdrawal or **32**% inability to be alone

Doth the % of displaced households reporting rent and the % or displaced households reporting shelter repair as primary reasons for debt are below the confidence margin (95/5). The results of this analysis are indicative and may not be representive of the province's population. Multiple answers for this question possible.

⁸ The Food Consumption Score (FCS) measures the diversity and frequency of different food groups consumed by a household in the 7 days prior to data collection. For more information, please see the FCS technical guidance.

⁹The Household Hunger Scale (HHS) measures the level of hunger within a household in the 30 days prior to data collection. For more information, please see the HHS technical

¹⁰ The reduced Coping Strategy Index (rCSI) measures the coping strategies when a household did not have enough food or enough money to buy food in the 7 days prior to data collection. For more information, please see the rCSI guidance

East Nangarhar

WnAA | 2020 **AFGHANISTAN**

LIVELIHOOD AND RESILIENCE

% of displaced households reporting that at least one household member had worked outside the home within 30 days of data collection:



44% of displaced households relying on an unsustainable income source as their primary or secondary income source. 11

Most commonly reported primary and secondary income sources:5

Daily labour- no contract Borrowing loans Small business

33% of displaced households reported a lower income than usual at the time of data collection. The most commonly reported reasons for a lower income were:5

No/reduced employment	100%
Death or illness of family member	21%
Migration or displacement	20%

36,574 AFN was the average debt reported by displaced households, while 98% of households reported being in debt. The most commonly reported reasons for debt were:5

Food	61%	
Healthcare	28%	
Extra costs of hosting displaced	3%	T.



PROTECTION

24% of displaced households reported a security incident within the three months prior to data collection. These were the most common incident types reported:5

None Movement restrictions 21% Attacks or harassment 14%

47% of displaced households reported awareness of explosive hazards in the year prior to data collection in or around their current location. These were the most commonly reported impacts of awareness of the presence of explosive hazards:5

Decision to relocate/move 68% Impact on psychological wellbeing 68% Impact on livelihood or income

60% of displaced households reported a security concern regarding their community. These were the most common concerns reported:5

COVID-19 None Movement restrictions

13% of displaced households reported at least one working child member (0 - 17 yrs).

54% of displaced households held an insecure tenancy agreement. % of households with an insecure tenancy agreement, by type:

No agreement Safayee notebook 48% Verbal agreement



WATER, SANITATION, and HYGIENE (WASH)

4% of displaced households were using an unimproved water source for drinking water in the 7 days prior to data collection. The most reported primary sources of drinking water were: 12

Handpump (pumped well) - public 45% Handpump (pumped well) - private Spring, well or kariz - protected

100% of displaced households reported sufficient water access to meet at least one basic need in the 7 days prior to data collection.

Among displaced households, the most commonly reported barriers to water access were:5

No barriers Insufficient number of water points/ 31% long waiting time at water points Socially unacceptable to access 12% waterpoints

83% of displaced households reported using an unimproved sanitation facility. % of households, by type of facility: 13

Family pit latrine, uncovered Public or communal latrine 16% No facility

¹¹ Unsustainable income sources include: government benefits, humanitarian assistance, gifts / remittances, borrowing / loans, selling household assets, and other.

¹² Unimproved water sources include: surface water or unprotected well, spring, or kariz

¹³ Unimproved sanitation facilities include: family pit latrine without slab / open, no facility (open field, dearan, bush), and other. For more information, please see the JMP on sanitation.

Nuristan

WoAA | 2020 **AFGHANISTAN**

Number of households assessed, by population group:1

Recent IDP (< 6 months)	195
Non-recent IDP (> 6 months)	105
Recent CB returnee (< 6 months)	0
Non-recent CB returnee (> 6 months)	0
Pakistani refugee	0
Vulnerable non-displaced	0





DEMOGRAPHICS

% of reported household members in displaced households, by age and gender:2

% of women: 49%		% of men: 51%		
0 - 17 yrs	81%	0 - 17 yrs	82%	
18 - 59 yrs	19%	18 - 59 yrs	18%	
60 yrs and older	0%	60 yrs and older	0%	

% of displaced households, by h	nighest	education level:
None	29%	
Primary	34%	
Vocational	18%	
Secondary	10%	
Post-Secondary	1%	I
Technical	3%	I
University	5%	1



99% of displaced households lived in an informal settlement (self-reported)3



VULNERABLE POPULATIONS

3% of displaced households had at least one member with a vulnerability at time of data collection.4



1% of displaced households with at least one disabled member



1% of displaced households with an elderly head of household



1% of displaced households with a female head of household



DISPLACEMENT AND SHOCKS

% of displaced households which reported three or more shocks in the year prior to data collection:5

% of displaced households reportedly impacted by the following shocks in the year prior to data collection, by type:5

3	,
Active conflict or violence	92%
COVID-19	6 %
Earthquake	0%
Flood	2 %
Avalanche/heavy snowfall	0%
Drought	0%
Other	1%
None	1%

Of the 92% of displaced households that experienced a non-COVID-19 shock, the most frequently reported impact was limited food access (68%).5

Most common movement intentions reported for the majority of household members in the six months after data collection:

Remain in current location Don't know

Of the 99% of displaced households intending to remain, these are the most commonly reported services that would help them return to their area of origin (AoO):5

Safety and security in AoO None - do not ever intend to return 46% Livelihood opportunities in AoO 38%

1 Assessed populations included recent internally displaced persons (IDPs) displaced in the 6 months of data collection, non-recent IDPs displaced for more than 6 months at the time of data collection, recent crossborder (CB) returnees who returned in the 6 months of data collection, non-recent CB returnees who returned more than 6 months before data collection, Pakistani refugees in Khost and Paktika, and vulnerable, non-displaced populations in provinces where the majority of households were found to have food consumption gaps in the Integrated Food Security Classification (IPC) "crisis" (3) and "emergency" (4) categories and the Famine Early Warning Systems Network (FEWS NET) "crisis" (3) and "emergency" (4) categories.

² Displaced populations include recent and non-recent CB returnees and recent and non-recent IDPs.

East Nuristan

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ACCOUNTABILITY TO AFFECTED PEOPLE (AAP)

Among displaced households, most commonly reported means of obtaining information:⁵

Phone 76% Radio 38% Television 36%

% of displaced households that reported preferring reporting exploitation or abuse by aid providers to a community leader (most selected choice, multiple choices possible):5



Other

Among displaced households, most commonly reported priority needs:5

Food 76%

Shelter or housing 66%

Healthcare 47%

% of displaced households by preferred method of assistance:

Cash 67%

Specific item of need 9%

Voucher 24%

1%



EDUCATION IN EMERGENCIES (EiE)

% of displaced school-aged children (6-18 years) not enrolled in Community Based Education (CBE) or formal schools in the school year prior to COVID-19:6



% of displaced households with enrolled children (6-18 years) attending school in 2020 prior to COVID-19, per average days attended per week:

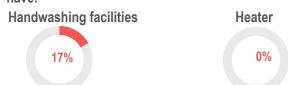


% of displaced school-aged children enrolled in CBE or formal schools prior to COVID-19:





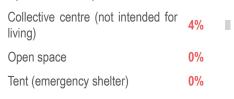
Of the displaced households with school-aged children attending school, % of those reporting that schools did not have:



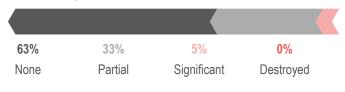


EMERGENCY SHELTER AND NON-FOOD ITEMS (ESNFI)

4% of displaced households were found to be **living in inadequate shelter** types at the time of data collection. **% of households by reported inadequate shelters:**



% of displaced households reporting the following extent of shelter damage:



Of the **68%** of displaced households that reported having debt, **13%** reported **rent** and **2%** reported **shelter repair** as the primary reason for debt.⁷

³ Informal settlements were defined as areas where the respondent did not have permission to live or build. The respondent was asked whether or not the majority of household members lived in an area where the household had permission to live or build.

⁴ Households with a vulnerability are households with at least one disabled member, households with an elderly head of household (65 years or older), or households with a female head of household. Disability was defined through the Short Set Washington Group questionnaire.

⁵ Multiple answers to this question are possible. For more information regarding the Whole of Afghanistan assessment (WoAA) 2020 questionnaire questions and choice options, please see the WoAA 2020 Data Analysis Plan (DAP).

⁶CBE is a Community-Based Education program. CBEs are not formal schools. CBEs, managed by UNICEF and the Afghan Ministry of Education, target children in rural households who cannot attend formal schools.

East Nuristan

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EMERGENCY SHELTER AND NON-FOOD ITEMS (ESNFI)

% of displaced households per type of priority non-food items (NFIs) that households reported owning or having access to:5

Cooking items/kitchen sets

Heating devices

Sleeping mats or mattresses

Tarpaulin

Water storage

Winter clothes for all children

85%

52%

97%

42%

Winter clothes for all children

59% of displaced households reported **owning or having access to less than one blanket** per household member.

1% of displaced households reported using **inadequate sources** of energy for heating in the winter prior to data collection.

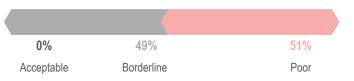
% of households by reported inadequate heating sources:

Animal dung or plastic waste	1%
Baloth or archa wood	0%
None	0%

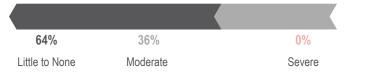
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FOOD SECURITY AND AGRICULTURE (FSAC)

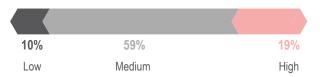
% displaced households, per Food Consumption Score (FCS):8



% displaced households, per Household Hunger Scale (HHS):9



% displaced households, per Reduced Coping Strategy Index (rCSI) score:10



99% of displaced households used a negative coping strategy because of no food or lack of money to buy food in the 30 days prior to data collection. The most commonly reported coping strategies were:⁵

Relied on cheaper food	98%	
Borrowed food or money to buy food	60%	
Limited number of meals	48%	

3

HEALTH

20% of displaced households reported **no access to emergency healthcare** if a household member was seriously injured.

6% of displaced households reported **no access to an active health centre (public or private)** in the 3 months prior to data collection. **The most commonly reported barriers were:**⁵

Services/medicines too expensive 72%

Afraid to seek treatment for COVID-like symptoms due to stigma

Unable to reach (lack of transport) 22%

0% of displaced households reported that the **closest active** health centre was a one hour walk or more.

14% of displaced households reported a serious illness in the 30 days prior to data collection. The most commonly reported coping strategies were:⁵

Home treatment due to fear of testing positive for COVID-19

Home treatment due to fear of contracting COVID-19

Home treatment due to lack of money

97%

89%

50% of displaced households reported a **negative change in behavior** in at least one household member within a year prior to data collection. **The most commonly reported changes were:**⁵

No change 50%

Angry/aggressive/violent behavior 38%

Change in appetite or sleep pattern 37%

⁷ Both the % of displaced households reporting rent and the % or displaced households reporting shelter repair as primary reasons for debt are below the confidence margin (95/5). The results of this analysis are indicative and may not be representive of the province's population. Multiple answers for this question possible.

⁸The Food Consumption Score (FCS) measures the diversity and frequency of different food groups consumed by a household in the 7 days prior to data collection. For more information, please see the FCS technical <u>guidance</u>.

⁹The Household Hunger Scale (HHS) measures the level of hunger within a household in the 30 days prior to data collection. For more information, please see the HHS technical guidance.

The reduced Coping Strategy Index (rCSI) measures the coping strategies when a household did not have enough food or enough money to buy food in the 7 days prior to data collection. For more information, please see the rCSI guidance.

Nuristan

WoAA | 2020 **AFGHANISTAN**

LIVELIHOOD AND RESILIENCE

% of displaced households reporting that at least one household member had worked outside the home within 30 days of data collection:



6% of displaced households relying on an unsustainable income source as their primary or secondary income source. 11

Most commonly reported primary and secondary income sources:5

Daily labour- no contract	68%
Formal employment	17%
Small business	14%

72% of displaced households reported a lower income than usual at the time of data collection. The most commonly reported reasons for a lower income were:5

No/Reduced employment	98%
Migration or displacement	37%
Death or illness of family member	18%

35,727 AFN was the average debt reported by displaced households, while 68% of households reported being in debt. The most commonly reported reasons for debt were:5

Food	50%
Healthcare	26%
Rent	13%



PROTECTION

5% of displaced households reported a **security incident** within the three months prior to data collection. These were the most common incident types reported:5

None	95%	
Attacks or harassment	5 %	I .
Maiming or killing	2%	I

23% of displaced households reported awareness of explosive hazards in the year prior to data collection in or around their current location. These were the most commonly reported impacts of awareness of the presence of explosive hazards:5

Impact on psychological wellbeing	95%
Limited access to basic services	90%
Impact on livelihood or income	82 0/ ₂

37% of displaced households reported a security concern regarding their community. These were the most common concerns reported:5

None	63%
COVID-19	36%
Threat of eviction	26%

10% of displaced households reported at least one working child member (0 - 17 yrs).

88% of displaced households held an insecure tenancy agreement. % of households with an insecure tenancy agreement, by type:

No agreement	1%
Safayee notebook	0%
Verbal agreement	87%



WATER, SANITATION, and HYGIENE (WASH)

45% of displaced households were using an unimproved water source for drinking water in the 7 days prior to data collection. The most reported primary sources of drinking water were: 12

Spring, well or kariz - unprotected	44%	
Piped water - public	35%	
Spring, well or kariz - protected	17%	

74% of displaced households reported **sufficient water access** to meet at least one basic need in the 7 days prior to data collection. Among displaced households, the most commonly reported barriers to water access were:5

37% of displaced households re-	norted	usina	an	unimr	rov
Insufficient number of water points/ long waiting time at water points	30%				
Water points are not functioning	55%				
Not enough containers to fetch and store water	64%				

37% of displaced households reported using an unimproved sanitation facility. % of households, by type of facility: 13

Family pit latrine, uncovered	6%	
Public or communal latrine	0%	
No facility	31%	

¹¹ Unsustainable income sources include: government benefits, humanitarian assistance, gifts / remittances, borrowing / loans, selling household assets, and other.

¹² Unimproved water sources include: surface water or unprotected well, spring, or kariz

¹³ Unimproved sanitation facilities include: family pit latrine without slab / open, no facility (open field, dearan, bush), and other. For more information, please see the JMP on sanitation.

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Number of households assessed, by population group:1

173
154
8
8
0
295



<u>****</u>

DEMOGRAPHICS

% of reported household members in displaced households, by age and gender:²

% of women: 49%		% of men: 51%		
0 - 17 yrs	79%	0 - 17 yrs	77%	
18 - 59 yrs	21%	18 - 59 yrs	21%	
60 yrs and older	1%	60 yrs and older	1%	

% of displaced households, by highest education level:

70 of displaced flousefloids, i	by ingliest education level.
None	48%
Primary	17%
Vocational	15%
Secondary	18%
Post-Secondary	0%
Technical	1%
University	1%



96% of displaced households lived in an informal settlement (self-reported)³



VULNERABLE POPULATIONS

11% of displaced households had at least one member with a vulnerability at time of data collection.⁴



6% of displaced households with at least one disabled member



5% of displaced households with an elderly head of household



0% of displaced households with a female head of household



DISPLACEMENT AND SHOCKS

% of displaced households which reported three or more shocks in the year prior to data collection:⁵

% of displaced households reportedly impacted by the following shocks in the year prior to data collection, by type:

•	•	
Active conflict or violence	76%	
COVID-19	22%	
Earthquake	0%	
Flood	8%	
Avalanche/heavy snowfall	0%	
Drought	0%	
Other	2%	I
None	11%	

Of the 84% of displaced households that experienced a non-COVID-19 shock, the most frequently reported impact was diminished/lost source of income (98%).⁵

Most common movement intentions reported for the majority of household members in the six months after data collection:

Remain in current location	96%	
Return to area of origin (AoO)	3%	I
Move within Afghanistan	1%	I

Of the 96% of displaced households intending to remain, these are the most commonly reported services that would help them return to their area of origin (AoO):⁵

None - do not ever intend to return	93%	
Safety and security in the AoO	7%	
Livelihood opportunities in AoO	4%	1

^{&#}x27;Assessed populations included recent internally displaced persons (IDPs) displaced in the 6 months of data collection, non-recent IDPs displaced for more than 6 months at the time of data collection, recent crossborder (CB) returnees who returned in the 6 months of data collection, non-recent CB returnees who returned more than 6 months before data collection, Pakistani refugees in Khost and Paktika, and vulnerable, non-displaced populations in provinces where the majority of households were found to have food consumption gaps in the Integrated Food Security Classification (IPC) "crisis" (3) and "emergency" (4) categories.

²Displaced populations include recent and non-recent CB returnees and recent and non-recent IDPs.

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ACCOUNTABILITY TO AFFECTED PEOPLE (AAP)

Among displaced households, most commonly reported means of obtaining information:⁵

Face to face

Phone

82%

Television

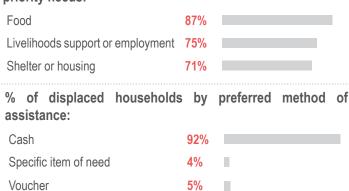
62%

% of displaced households that reported preferring reporting exploitation or abuse by aid providers using BLANK (most selected choice, multiple choices possible):⁵



Other

Among displaced households, most commonly reported priority needs:5





EDUCATION IN EMERGENCIES (EiE)

% of displaced school-aged children (6-18 years) not enrolled in Community Based Education (CBE) or formal schools in the school year prior to COVID-19:6



% of displaced households with enrolled children (6-18 years) attending school in 2020 prior to COVID-19, per average days attended per week:



% of displaced school-aged children enrolled in CBE or formal schools prior to COVID-19:

% of girls:



Of the displaced households with school-aged children attending school, % of those reporting that schools did not have:

Handwashing facilities Heater

47%

0%



EMERGENCY SHELTER AND NON-FOOD ITEMS (ESNFI)

0% of displaced households were found to be living in inadequate shelter types at the time of data collection. % of households by reported inadequate shelters:

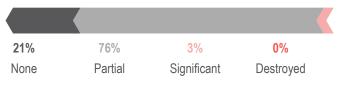
Collective centre (not intended for living)

Open space

Tent (emergency shelter)

0%

% of displaced households reporting the following extent of shelter damage:



Of the **88%** of displaced households that reported having debt, **12%** reported **rent** and **3%** reported **shelter repair** as the primary reason for debt.⁷

³ Informal settlements were defined as areas where the respondent did not have permission to live or build. The respondent was asked whether or not the majority of household members lived in an area where the household had permission to live or build.

⁴ Households with a vulnerability are households with at least one disabled member, households with an elderly head of household (65 years or older), or households with a female head of household. Disability was defined through the Short Set Washington Group questionnaire.

⁵ Multiple answers to this question are possible. For more information regarding the Whole of Afghanistan assessment (WoAA) 2020 questionnaire questions and choice options, please see the WoAA 2020 Data Analysis Plan (DAP).

⁶CBE is a Community-Based Education program. CBEs are not formal schools. CBEs, managed by UNICEF and the Afghan Ministry of Education, target children in rural households who cannot attend formal schools.

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EMERGENCY SHELTER AND NON-FOOD ITEMS (ESNFI)

% of displaced households per type of priority non-food items (NFIs) that households reported owning or having access to:5

Cooking items/kitchen sets

94%

Heating devices

51%

Sleeping mats or mattresses

99%

Tarpaulin

Water storage

76%

Winter clothes for all children

15%

76% of displaced households reported **owning or having access to less than one blanket** per household member.

27% of displaced households reported using **inadequate sources of energy for heating** in the winter prior to data collection.

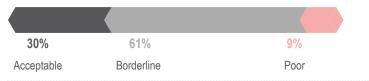
% of households by reported inadequate heating sources:

Animal dung or plastic waste	24%	
Baloth or archa wood	2%	ı
None	1%	



FOOD SECURITY AND AGRICULTURE (FSAC)

% displaced households, per Food Consumption Score (FCS):8



% displaced households, per Household Hunger Scale (HHS):9



% displaced households, per Reduced Coping Strategy Index (rCSI) score:10

		\Diamond
0%	15%	85%
Low	Medium	High

100% of displaced households used a negative coping strategy because of no food or lack of money to buy food in the 30 days prior to data collection. The most commonly reported coping strategies were:⁵

Relied on cheaper food	100%
Borrowed food or money to buy food	89%
Limited number of meals	88%



HEALTH

70% of displaced households reported **no access to emergency healthcare** if a household member was seriously injured.

56% of displaced households reported no access to an active health centre (public or private) in the 3 months prior to data collection. The most commonly reported barriers were:⁵

Services/medicines too expensive 50%

Other 46%

Insufficient female medical staff 16%

15% of displaced households reported that the **closest active health centre** was a **one hour walk or more**.

21% of displaced households reported a serious illness in the 30 days prior to data collection. The most commonly reported coping strategies were:5

Paid for healthcare 97%

Home treatment for other reasons 86%

Home treatment due to fear of contracting COVID-19

51% of displaced households reported a negative change in behavior in at least one household member within a year prior to data collection. The most commonly reported changes were:⁵

None 49%

Angry/aggressive/violent behavior 44%

Excessive sad mood or crying 17%

⁷ Both the % of displaced households reporting rent and the % or displaced households reporting shelter repair as primary reasons for debt are below the confidence margin (95/5). The results of this analysis are indicative and may not be representive of the province's population. Multiple answers for this question possible.

⁸The Food Consumption Score (FCS) measures the diversity and frequency of different food groups consumed by a household in the 7 days prior to data collection. For more information, please see the FCS technical guidance.

The Household Hunger Scale (HHS) measures the level of hunger within a household in the 30 days prior to data collection. For more information, please see the HHS technical guidance.

¹⁰ The reduced Coping Strategy Index (rCSI) measures the coping strategies when a household did not have enough food or enough money to buy food in the 7 days prior to data collection. For more information, please see the rCSI guidance.

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LIVELIHOOD AND RESILIENCE

% of displaced households reporting that at least one household member had worked outside the home within 30 days of data collection:



8% of displaced households relying on an **unsustainable income source** as their primary or secondary income source.¹¹

Most commonly reported primary and secondary income sources:5

Daily labour- no contract	92%	
Borrowing loans	6%	
Selling household assets	2%	I

51% of displaced households reported a lower income than usual at the time of data collection. The most commonly reported reasons for a lower income were:⁵

No/reduced employment opportunities	99%	
Death or illness of family member	2%	1
Other	1%	
	170	'

39,206 AFN was the average debt reported by displaced households, while 88% of households reported being in debt. The most commonly reported reasons for debt were:5

Food	60%
Healthcare	13%
Rent	12%

72% of displaced households reported a security concern

regarding their community. These were the most common

9% of displaced households reported at least one working child

agreement. % of households with an insecure tenancy

56%

concerns reported:5

Attacks or harassment

None

COVID-19

Verbal agreement



PROTECTION

Impact on livelihood or income

58% of displaced households reported a security incident within the three months prior to data collection. These were the most common incident types reported:⁵

	-	
Attacks or harassment	55%	
None	42 %	
Movement restrictions	9%	

current location. These were the most commonly reported

member (0 - 17 yrs).

62% of displaced households reported awareness of explosive hazards in the year prior to data collection in or around their

66% of displaced households held an insecure tenancy

impacts of awareness of the presence of explosive hazards:5		agreement, by type:	
Impact on psychological wellbeing	89%	No agreement	1%
Decision to relocate or move	88%	Safayee notebook	0%

H

WATER, SANITATION, and HYGIENE (WASH)

7% of displaced households were using an unimproved water source for drinking water in the 7 days prior to data collection. The most reported primary sources of drinking water were:¹²

Piped wat	er - public		52 %	
Handpum	p (pumpe	d well) - public	36%	
Surface	water	(Stream/river/	6%	

9% of displaced households reported **sufficient water access** to meet at least one basic need in the 7 days prior to data collection.

Among displaced households, the most commonly reported barriers to water access were:⁵

65%

No barriers	62 %	
Waterpoints are too far/difficult to reach	14%	-
Not enough containers to fetch and store water	12%	-
26% of displaced households ren	orted	using an unimprove

26% of displaced households reported using an unimproved sanitation facility. % of households, by type of facility:¹³

Family pit latrine, uncovered	25 %	
Public or communal latrine	0%	
No facility	1%	

- 11 Unsustainable income sources include: government benefits, humanitarian assistance, gifts / remittances, borrowing / loans, selling household assets, and other.
- 12 Unimproved water sources include: surface water or unprotected well, spring, or kariz
- 13 Unimproved sanitation facilities include: family pit latrine without slab / open, no facility (open field, dearan, bush), and other. For more information, please see the JMP on sanitation.

Faryab

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Number of households assessed, by population group:1

Recent IDP (< 6 months)	175
Non-recent IDP (> 6 months)	91
Recent CB returnee (< 6 months)	20
Non-recent CB returnee (> 6 months)	41
Pakistani refugee	0
Vulnerable non-displaced	0





DEMOGRAPHICS

% of reported household members in displaced households, by age and gender:²

% of women: 46%		% of men: 54%	
0 - 17 yrs	77%	0 - 17 yrs	76%
18 - 59 yrs	23%	18 - 59 yrs	22%
60 yrs and older	0%	60 yrs and older	2%

% of displaced households, by highest education level:

70 of displaced flousefloids, by i	ignesi	caacation icvei.
None	63%	
Primary	13%	
Vocational	10%	
Secondary	13%	
Post-Secondary	0%	
Technical	1%	I
University	0%	



31% of displaced households lived in an informal settlement (self-reported)3



VULNERABLE POPULATIONS

7% of displaced households had at least one member with a vulnerability at time of data collection.4



3% of displaced households with at least one disabled member



3% of displaced households with an elderly head of household



1% of displaced households with a female head of household



DISPLACEMENT AND SHOCKS

% of displaced households which reported three or more shocks in the year prior to data collection:5

% of displaced households reportedly impacted by the following shocks in the year prior to data collection, by type:5

Active conflict or violence	93%
COVID-19	53%
Earthquake	3 %
Flood	23%
Avalanche/heavy snowfall	0%
Drought	0%
Other	0%
None	3 %

Of the 95% of displaced households that experienced a non-COVID-19 shock, the most frequently reported impact was limited access to food (94%).5

Most common movement intentions reported for the majority of household members in the six months after data collection:

Remain in current location	66%	
Return to AoO	30%	
Move within Afghanistan	3%	

Of the 66% of displaced households intending to remain, these are the most commonly reported services that would help them return to their area of origin (AoO):5

Safety and security in AoO	54%	
Livelihood opportunities in AoO	36%	
None - do not ever intend to return	34%	

¹ Assessed populations included recent internally displaced persons (IDPs) displaced in the 6 months of data collection, non-recent IDPs displaced for more than 6 months at the time of data collection, recent crossborder (CB) returnees who returned in the 6 months of data collection, non-recent CB returnees who returned more than 6 months before data collection, Pakistani refugees in Khost and Paktika, and vulnerable, non-displaced populations in provinces where the majority of households were found to have food consumption gaps in the Integrated Food Security Classification (IPC) "crisis" (3) and "emergency" (4) categories and the Famine Early Warning Systems Network (FEWS NET) "crisis" (3) and "emergency" (4) categories.

² Displaced populations include recent and non-recent CB returnees and recent and non-recent IDPs.

North **Faryab**

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ACCOUNTABILITY TO AFFECTED PEOPLE (AAP)

Among displaced households, most commonly reported means of obtaining information:5

Face to face 100% Phone 45% 38% Community group

% of displaced households that reported preferring reporting exploitation or abuse by aid providers to a community leader (most selected choice, multiple choices possible):5



Other

Among displaced households, most commonly reported priority needs:5

Food 84% Shelter or housing 66% Need to repay debt 50% % of displaced households by preferred method of assistance: Cash 68% Specific item of need 31% Voucher 1%



EDUCATION IN EMERGENCIES (EiE)

% of displaced school-aged children (6-18 years) not enrolled in Community Based Education (CBE) or formal schools in the school year prior to COVID-19:6



% of displaced households with enrolled children (6-18 years) attending school in 2020 prior to COVID-19, per average days attended per week:

0%



% of displaced school-aged children enrolled in CBE or formal schools prior to COVID-19:

% of girls:

% of boys:

Of the displaced households with school-aged children attending school, % of those reporting that schools did not

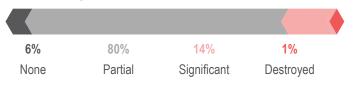
Handwashing facilities Heater 23%



EMERGENCY SHELTER AND NON-FOOD ITEMS (ESNFI)

23% of displaced households were found to be living in inadequate shelter types at the time of data collection. % of households by reported inadequate shelters:

Collective centre (not intended for living) Open space Tent (emergency shelter) 23% % of displaced households reporting the following extent of shelter damage:



Of the 88% of displaced households that reported having debt, 4% reported rent and 12% reported shelter repair as the primary reason for debt.7

³ Informal settlements were defined as areas where the respondent did not have permission to live or build. The respondent was asked whether or not the majority of household members lived in an area where the household had permission to live or build.

⁴ Households with a vulnerability are households with at least one disabled member, households with an elderly head of household (65 years or older), or households with a female head of household. Disability was defined through the Short Set Washington Group questionnaire.

⁵ Multiple answers to this question are possible. For more information regarding the Whole of Afghanistan assessment (WoAA) 2020 questionnaire questions and choice options, please see the WoAA 2020 Data Analysis Plan (DAP)

⁶ CBE is a Community-Based Education program. CBEs are not formal schools. CBEs, managed by UNICEF and the Afghan Ministry of Education, target children in rural households who cannot attend formal schools.

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EMERGENCY SHELTER AND NON-FOOD ITEMS (ESNFI)

% of displaced households per type of priority non-food items (NFIs) that households reported owning or having access to:5

Cooking items/kitchen sets 76% Heating devices 18% Sleeping mats or mattresses 99% Tarpaulin 29% Water storage 45% Winter clothes for all children 30%

91% of displaced households reported owning or having access to less than one blanket per household member.

62% of displaced households reported using inadequate sources of energy for heating in the winter prior to data collection.

% of households by reported inadequate heating sources:

Animal dung or plastic waste	58%	
Baloth or archa wood	4%	
None	0%	

*	2

FOOD SECURITY AND AGRICULTURE (FSAC)

% displaced households, per Food Consumption Score (FCS):8

		\langle
11%	39%	51%
Acceptable	Borderline	Poor

% displaced households, per Household Hunger Scale (HHS):9

20%	80%	0%
Little to None	Moderate	Severe

% displaced households, per Reduced Coping Strategy Index (rCSI) score:10

0%	2%	98%
Low	Medium	High

100% of displaced households used a negative coping strategy because of no food or lack of money to buy food in the 30 days prior to data collection. The most commonly reported coping strategies were:5

Relied on cheaper food	100%
'	
Limited number of meals	99%
Rorrowed food or money to buy food	98%



HEALTH

35% of displaced households reported no access to emergency healthcare if a household member was seriously injured.

28% of displaced households reported no access to an active health centre (public or private) in the 3 months prior to data collection. The most commonly reported barriers were:5

Unable to reach (lack of transport) 86% Services/medicines too expensive 76% Too dangerous to travel to/at facility 61%

39% of displaced households reported that the closest active health centre was a one hour walk or more.

61% of displaced households reported a serious illness in the 30 days prior to data collection. The most commonly reported coping strategies were:5

Sought cheaper treatment 100% Went into debt to pay for healthcare 100% Home treatment due to fear of contracting COVID-19

99% of displaced households reported a negative change in behavior in at least one household member within a year prior to data collection. The most commonly reported changes were:5

Angry/aggressive/violent behavior 90% Social withdrawal or inability to be 72% alone 51% Avoided going to work

⁷ Both the % of displaced households reporting rent and the % or displaced households reporting shelter repair as primary reasons for debt are below the confidence margin (95/5). The results of this analysis are indicative and may not be representive of the province's population. Multiple answers for this question possible.

⁸ The Food Consumption Score (FCS) measures the diversity and frequency of different food groups consumed by a household in the 7 days prior to data collection. For more information, please see the FCS technical guidance.

⁹The Household Hunger Scale (HHS) measures the level of hunger within a household in the 30 days prior to data collection. For more information, please see the HHS technical guidance.

^{fo}The reduced Coping Strategy Index (rCSI) measures the coping strategies when a household did not have enough food or enough money to buy food in the 7 days prior to data collection. For more information, please see the rCSI guidance

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LIVELIHOOD AND RESILIENCE

% of displaced households reporting that at least one household member had worked outside the home within 30 days of data collection:



5% of displaced households relying on an unsustainable income source as their primary or secondary income source. 11

Most commonly reported primary and secondary income sources:5

Daily labour- no contract	83%
Agriculture	53%
Livestock	10%

29% of displaced households reported a lower income than usual at the time of data collection. The most commonly reported reasons for a lower income were:5

No/Reduced employment opportunities	100%	
Migration or displacement	65%	
Competition from displaced	63%	

27,659 AFN was the average debt reported by displaced households, while 88% of households reported being in debt. The most commonly reported reasons for debt were:5

Food	50%	
Costs of displacement	12%	
Shelter repairs	12%	



PROTECTION

61% of displaced households reported a security incident within the three months prior to data collection. These were the most common incident types reported:5

	 -	
Attacks or harassment	57 %	
Movement restrictions	46%	
Explosive hazards	46%	

97% of displaced households reported a security concern regarding their community. These were the most common concerns reported:5

COVID-19	89%
Attacks or harassment	47%
Movement restrictions	33%

64% of displaced households reported awareness of explosive hazards in the year prior to data collection in or around their current location. These were the most commonly reported impacts of awareness of the presence of explosive hazards:5

Impact on psychological wellbeing	94%	
Restricted children's playing	91%	
Impact on livelihood or income	67%	

24% of displaced households reported at least one working child member (0 - 17 yrs).

61% of displaced households held an insecure tenancy agreement. % of households with an insecure tenancy agreement, by type:

No agreement	1%
Safayee notebook	0%
Verbal agreement	60%



WATER, SANITATION, and HYGIENE (WASH)

47% of displaced households were using an unimproved water source for drinking water in the 7 days prior to data collection. The most reported primary sources of drinking water were: 12

Handpump (pumped well) - public	37%	
Water trucking / tankering	32 %	
Spring, well or kariz - unprotected	11%	

Among displaced households, the most commonly reported barriers to water access were:5

Socially unacceptable to access waterpoint	57%
Waterpoints are too far/difficult to reach	56%
Insufficient number of water points	41%
40% of displaced households rep	oorted using an unimproved

sanitation facility. % of households, by type of facility: 13 Caralla alt latina con account

ramily pit latime, uncovered	170	
Public or communal latrine	23%	
No facility	10%	

76% of displaced households reported sufficient water access to meet at least one basic need in the 7 days prior to data collection.

¹¹ Unsustainable income sources include: government benefits, humanitarian assistance, gifts / remittances, borrowing / loans, selling household assets, and other.

¹² Unimproved water sources include: surface water or unprotected well, spring, or kariz

¹³ Unimproved sanitation facilities include: family pit latrine without slab / open, no facility (open field, dearan, bush), and other. For more information, please see the JMP on sanitation.

Jawzjan

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Number of households assessed, by population group:1

Recent IDP (< 6 months)	162
Non-recent IDP (> 6 months)	101
Recent CB returnee (< 6 months)	36
Non-recent CB returnee (> 6 months)	13
Pakistani refugee	0
Vulnerable non-displaced	0





DEMOGRAPHICS

% of reported household members in displaced households, by age and gender:2

% of women: 46%		% of men: 52%		
0 - 17 yrs	78%	0 - 17 yrs	79%	
18 - 59 yrs	20%	18 - 59 yrs	19%	
60 yrs and older	2%	60 yrs and older	3%	

of diaplaced bouseholds, by highest advection level

% of displaced households, by h	nighes	t education level:
None	37%	
Primary	18%	
Vocational	24%	
Secondary	17%	
Post-Secondary	0%	
Technical	2%	I
University	1%	1



94% of displaced households lived in an informal settlement (self-reported)3



VULNERABLE POPULATIONS

28% of displaced households had at least one member with a vulnerability at time of data collection.4



18% of displaced households with at least one disabled member



9% of displaced households with an elderly head of household



2% of displaced households with a female head of household



DISPLACEMENT AND SHOCKS

% of displaced households which reported three or more shocks in the year prior to data collection:5

% of displaced households reportedly impacted by the following shocks in the year prior to data collection, by type:5

95%
39%
0%
13%
0%
19%
13%
0%

Of the 99% of displaced households that experienced a non-COVID-19 shock, the most frequently reported impact was diminished/lost source of income (87%).5

Most common movement intentions reported for the majority of household members in the six months after data collection:

Remain in current location	79%
Move within Afghanistan	8%
Return to area of origin (AoO)	8%

Of the 79% of displaced households intending to remain, these are the most commonly reported services that would help them return to their area of origin (AoO):5

Safety and security in AoO	68%
Livelihood opportunities in AoO	38%
Financial means to pay for transport back to AoO	37%

¹ Assessed populations included recent internally displaced persons (IDPs) displaced in the 6 months of data collection, non-recent IDPs displaced for more than 6 months at the time of data collection, recent crossborder (CB) returnees who returned in the 6 months of data collection, non-recent CB returnees who returned more than 6 months before data collection, Pakistani refugees in Khost and Paktika, and vulnerable, non-displaced populations in provinces where the majority of households were found to have food consumption gaps in the Integrated Food Security Classification (IPC) "crisis" (3) and "emergency" (4) categories and the Famine Early Warning Systems Network (FEWS NET) "crisis" (3) and "emergency" (4) categories.

² Displaced populations include recent and non-recent CB returnees and recent and non-recent IDPs.

North Jawzjan

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ACCOUNTABILITY TO AFFECTED PEOPLE (AAP)

Among displaced households, most commonly reported means of obtaining information:⁵

Phone 88%
Face to face 65%
Community group 50%

% of displaced households that reported preferring reporting exploitation or abuse by aid providers to a community leader (most selected choice, multiple choices possible):5



Other

Among displaced households, most commonly reported priority needs:5

Food 84%
Shelter or housing 56%
Healthcare 42%

% of displaced households by preferred method of assistance:

Cash 93%
Specific item of need 6%

Voucher 1%

0%



EDUCATION IN EMERGENCIES (EiE)

% of displaced school-aged children (6-18 years) not enrolled in Community Based Education (CBE) or formal schools in the school year prior to COVID-19:6



% of displaced households with enrolled children (6-18 years) attending school in 2020 prior to COVID-19, per average days attended per week:



% of displaced school-aged children enrolled in CBE or formal schools prior to COVID-19:





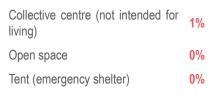
Of the displaced households with school-aged children attending school, % of those reporting that schools did not have:





EMERGENCY SHELTER AND NON-FOOD ITEMS (ESNFI)

1% of displaced households were found to be living in inadequate shelter types at the time of data collection. % of households by reported inadequate shelters:



% of displaced households reporting the following extent of shelter damage:



Of the **59%** of displaced households that reported having debt, **2%** reported **rent** and **7%** reported **shelter repair** as the primary reason for debt.⁷

³ Informal settlements were defined as areas where the respondent did not have permission to live or build. The respondent was asked whether or not the majority of household members lived in an area where the household had permission to live or build.

⁴ Households with a vulnerability are households with at least one disabled member, households with an elderly head of household (65 years or older), or households with a female head of household. Disability was defined through the Short Set Washington Group questionnaire.

⁵ Multiple answers to this question are possible. For more information regarding the Whole of Afghanistan assessment (WoAA) 2020 questionnaire questions and choice options, please see the WoAA 2020 Data Analysis Plan (DAP).

⁶CBE is a Community-Based Education program. CBEs are not formal schools. CBEs, managed by UNICEF and the Afghan Ministry of Education, target children in rural households who cannot attend formal schools.

Jawzjan

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EMERGENCY SHELTER AND NON-FOOD ITEMS (ESNFI)

% of displaced households per type of priority non-food items (NFIs) that households reported owning or having access to:5

Cooking items/kitchen sets 95% Heating devices 6% Sleeping mats or mattresses 99% Tarpaulin 39% Water storage 61% 7% Winter clothes for all children

89% of displaced households reported owning or having access to less than one blanket per household member.

14% of displaced households reported using inadequate sources of energy for heating in the winter prior to data collection.

% of households by reported inadequate heating sources:

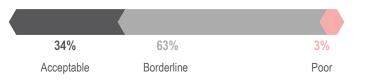
Aminar during or plastic waste	17/
Baloth or archa wood	0%
None	0%

Animal dung or plastic waste



FOOD SECURITY AND AGRICULTURE (FSAC)

% displaced households, per Food Consumption Score (FCS):8



% displaced households, per Household Hunger Scale (HHS):9

53%	46%	1%
Little to None	Moderate	Severe

% displaced households, per Reduced Coping Strategy Index (rCSI) score:10

1%	20%	77%
Low	Medium	High

99% of displaced households used a negative coping strategy because of no food or lack of money to buy food in the 30 days prior to data collection. The most commonly reported coping strategies were:5

Relied on cheaper food	99%
Borrowed food or money to buy food	82%
Limited number of meals	81%



HEALTH

19% of displaced households reported no access to emergency healthcare if a household member was seriously injured.

13% of displaced households reported no access to an active health centre (public or private) in the 3 months prior to data collection. The most commonly reported barriers were:5

Unable to reach (lack of transport) 43% Insufficient female medical staff 37% Fear of COVID-19 at facility 28%

24% of displaced households reported that the closest active health centre was a one hour walk or more.

32% of displaced households reported a serious illness in the 30 days prior to data collection. The most commonly reported coping strategies were:5

Paid for healthcare 92% Sought cheaper treatment 68% Went into debt to pay for healthcare

82% of displaced households reported a negative change in behavior in at least one household member within a year prior to data collection. The most commonly reported changes were:5

Angry/aggressive/violent behavior 71% Social withdrawal or inability to be 48% alone Avoided going to work 30%

⁷ Both the % of displaced households reporting rent and the % or displaced households reporting shelter repair as primary reasons for debt are below the confidence margin (95/5). The results of this analysis are indicative and may not be representive of the province's population. Multiple answers for this question possible.

⁸ The Food Consumption Score (FCS) measures the diversity and frequency of different food groups consumed by a household in the 7 days prior to data collection. For more information, please see the FCS technical guidance.

⁹The Household Hunger Scale (HHS) measures the level of hunger within a household in the 30 days prior to data collection. For more information, please see the HHS technical guidance.

¹⁰ The reduced Coping Strategy Index (rCSI) measures the coping strategies when a household did not have enough food or enough money to buy food in the 7 days prior to data collection. For more information, please see the rCSI guidance

Jawzjan

WoAA | 2020 **AFGHANISTAN**

LIVELIHOOD AND RESILIENCE

% of displaced households reporting that at least one household member had worked outside the home within 30 days of data collection:



24% of displaced households relying on an unsustainable income source as their primary or secondary income source. 11

Most commonly reported primary and secondary income sources:5

Daily labour- no contract	81%
Agriculture	26%
Rent	9%

28% of displaced households reported a lower income than usual at the time of data collection. The most commonly reported reasons for a lower income were:5

No/Reduced employment opportunities	93%
Migration or displacement	70%
Other	27%

60,152 AFN was the average debt reported by displaced households, while 59% of households reported being in debt. The most commonly reported reasons for debt were:5

Food	71%	
Wedding / Celebrations	9%	
Healthcare	7%	



PROTECTION

16% of displaced households reported a security incident within the three months prior to data collection. These were the most common incident types reported:5

None	84%	
Attacks or harassment	13%	
Explosive hazards	7%	

17% of displaced households reported a security concern regarding their community. These were the most common concerns reported:5

None	83%
COVID-19	13%
Attacks or harassment	9%

15% of displaced households reported at least one working child member (0 - 17 yrs).

21% of displaced households reported awareness of explosive hazards in the year prior to data collection in or around their current location. These were the most commonly reported impacts of awareness of the presence of explosive hazards:5

Impact on psychological wellbeing	100%
Informed decision to relocate or	67%
Limited access to basic services	66%

40% of displaced households held an insecure tenancy agreement. % of households with an insecure tenancy agreement, by type:

No agreement	8%
Safayee notebook	0%
Verbal agreement	31%



WATER, SANITATION, and HYGIENE (WASH)

22% of displaced households were using an unimproved water source for drinking water in the 7 days prior to data collection. The most reported primary sources of drinking water were: 12

Handpump (pumped well) - public	61%	
Water trucking / tankering	13%	
Handpump (pumped well) - private	9%	

Among displaced households, the most commonly reported barriers to water access were:5

Socially unacceptable to access waterpoint	64%
Insufficient number of water points	49%
Waterpoints are too far/difficult to reach	38%

62% of displaced households reported using an unimproved sanitation facility. % of households, by type of facility: 13

Family pit latrine, uncovered 89% of displaced households reported sufficient water access to Public or communal latrine meet at least one basic need in the 7 days prior to data collection.

No facility

53% 7%

11 Unsustainable income sources include: government benefits, humanitarian assistance, gifts / remittances, borrowing / loans, selling household assets, and other

12 Unimproved water sources include: surface water or unprotected well, spring, or kariz

¹³ Unimproved sanitation facilities include: family pit latrine without slab / open, no facility (open field, dearan, bush), and other. For more information, please see the JMP on sanitation.

North

Samangan

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Number of households assessed, by population group:1

Recent IDP (< 6 months)	281
Non-recent IDP (> 6 months)	136
Recent CB returnee (< 6 months)	21
Non-recent CB returnee (> 6 months)	15
Pakistani refugee	0
Vulnerable non-displaced	0





DEMOGRAPHICS

% of reported household members in displaced households, by age and gender:²

% of women: 51	70	% of men: 49%	
0 - 17 yrs	79%	0 - 17 yrs	78%
18 - 59 yrs	20%	18 - 59 yrs	20%
60 yrs and older	1%	60 yrs and older	2%

% of displaced households, by highest education level-

% of displaced households, by highest education level:			
None	69%		
Primary	13%		
Vocational	10%		
Secondary	5%		
Post-Secondary	1%	I	
Technical	1%	I	
University	2%	I	



53% of displaced households lived in an informal settlement (self-reported)3



VULNERABLE POPULATIONS

18% of displaced households had at least one member with a vulnerability at time of data collection.4



10% of displaced households with at least one disabled member



5% of displaced households with an elderly head of household



3% of displaced households with a female head of household



DISPLACEMENT AND SHOCKS

% of displaced households which reported three or more shocks in the year prior to data collection:5

% of displaced households reportedly impacted by the following shocks in the year prior to data collection, by type:5

	•	
Active conflict or violence	79%	
COVID-19	10%	
Earthquake	4% ■	
Flood	40%	
Avalanche/heavy snowfall	0%	
Drought	7 %	
Other	1%	
None	2 %	

Of the 90% of displaced households that experienced a non-COVID-19 shock, the most frequently reported impact was decreased/lost source of income (99%).5

Most common movement intentions reported for the majority of household members in the six months after data collection:

Remain in current location	90%	
Return to area of origin (AoO)	4%	I .
Move outside of Afghanistan	3%	I

Of the 90% of displaced households intending to remain, these are the most commonly reported services that would help them return to their area of origin (AoO):5

None - do not ever intend to return	58%	
Safety and security in AoO	39%	
Reconstruction of home in AoO	26%	

¹ Assessed populations included recent internally displaced persons (IDPs) displaced in the 6 months of data collection, non-recent IDPs displaced for more than 6 months at the time of data collection, recent crossborder (CB) returnees who returned in the 6 months of data collection, non-recent CB returnees who returned more than 6 months before data collection, Pakistani refugees in Khost and Paktika, and vulnerable, non-displaced populations in provinces where the majority of households were found to have food consumption gaps in the Integrated Food Security Classification (IPC) "crisis" (3) and "emergency" (4) categories and the Famine Early Warning Systems Network (FEWS NET) "crisis" (3) and "emergency" (4) categories.

² Displaced populations include recent and non-recent CB returnees and recent and non-recent IDPs.

North Samangan

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ACCOUNTABILITY TO AFFECTED PEOPLE (AAP)

Among displaced households, most commonly reported means of obtaining information:⁵

% of displaced households that reported preferring reporting exploitation or abuse by aid providers to a community leader (most selected choice, multiple choices possible):5



Among	displaced	households,	most	commonly	/ reported
priority	needs:5				
		_			

Food 96% 80% Shelter or housing Need to repay debt 72% % of displaced households by preferred method of assistance: Cash 86% Specific item of need 9% Voucher 5% Other



EDUCATION IN EMERGENCIES (EiE)

% of displaced school-aged children (6-18 years) not enrolled in Community Based Education (CBE) or formal schools in the school year prior to COVID-19:6



% of displaced households with enrolled children (6-18 years) attending school in 2020 prior to COVID-19, per average days attended per week:



% of displaced school-aged children enrolled in CBE or formal schools prior to COVID-19:





Of the displaced households with school-aged children attending school, % of those reporting that schools did not have:





EMERGENCY SHELTER AND NON-FOOD ITEMS (ESNFI)

1% of displaced households were found to be living in inadequate shelter types at the time of data collection. % of households by reported inadequate shelters:

Collective centre (not intended for living)

Open space

Tent (emergency shelter)

0%

1%

% of displaced households reporting the following extent of shelter damage:



Of the **94%** of displaced households that reported having debt, **13%** reported **rent** and **4%** reported **shelter repair** as the primary reason for debt.⁷

³ Informal settlements were defined as areas where the respondent did not have permission to live or build. The respondent was asked whether or not the majority of household members lived in an area where the household had permission to live or build.

⁴ Households with a vulnerability are households with at least one disabled member, households with an elderly head of household (65 years or older), or households with a female head of household. Disability was defined through the Short Set Washington Group questionnaire.

⁵ Multiple answers to this question are possible. For more information regarding the Whole of Afghanistan assessment (WoAA) 2020 questionnaire questions and choice options, please see the WoAA 2020 Data Analysis Plan (DAP).

⁶CBE is a Community-Based Education program. CBEs are not formal schools. CBEs, managed by UNICEF and the Afghan Ministry of Education, target children in rural households who cannot attend formal schools.

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EMERGENCY SHELTER AND NON-FOOD ITEMS (ESNFI)

% of displaced households per type of priority non-food items (NFIs) that households reported owning or having access to:5

Cooking items/kitchen sets

98%

Heating devices

Sleeping mats or mattresses

7arpaulin

Water storage

Winter clothes for all children

83% of displaced households reported **owning or having access to less than one blanket** per household member.

32% of displaced households reported using **inadequate sources of energy for heating** in the winter prior to data collection.

% of households by reported inadequate heating sources:

Animal dung or plastic waste	31%	
Baloth or archa wood	0%	
Dalotti of archa wood	0 /0	
None	1%	



FOOD SECURITY AND AGRICULTURE (FSAC)

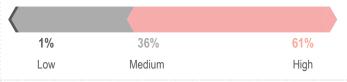
% displaced households, per Food Consumption Score (FCS):8



% displaced households, per Household Hunger Scale (HHS):9

77%	23%	0%
Little to None	Moderate	Severe

% displaced households, per Reduced Coping Strategy Index (rCSI) score:10



100% of displaced households used a negative coping strategy because of no food or lack of money to buy food in the 30 days prior to data collection. The most commonly reported coping strategies were:⁵

Relied on cheaper food	100%
Borrowed food or money to buy food	95%
Limited number of meals	60%



HEALTH

16% of displaced households reported **no access to emergency healthcare** if a household member was seriously injured.

19% of displaced households reported no access to an active health centre (public or private) in the 3 months prior to data collection. The most commonly reported barriers were:⁵

Services/medicines too expensive 81%
Unable to reach (lack of transport) 60%
COVID-19 disrupted services 18%

10% of displaced households reported that the closest active health centre was a one hour walk or more.

42% of displaced households reported a serious illness in the 30 days prior to data collection. The most commonly reported coping strategies were:⁵

Went into debt for healthcare 97%
Paid for healthcare 95%
Home treatment due to lack of money 92%

59% of displaced households reported a **negative change in behavior** in at least one household member within a year prior to data collection. **The most commonly reported changes were:**⁵

Angry/aggressive/violent behavior 45%

None 41%

Avoided going to work 28%

⁷ Both the % of displaced households reporting rent and the % or displaced households reporting shelter repair as primary reasons for debt are below the confidence margin (95/5). The results of this analysis are indicative and may not be representive of the province's population. Multiple answers for this question possible.

⁸ The Food Consumption Score (FCS) measures the diversity and frequency of different food groups consumed by a household in the 7 days prior to data collection. For more information, please see the FCS technical <u>quidance</u>.

⁹The Household Hunger Scale (HHS) measures the level of hunger within a household in the 30 days prior to data collection. For more information, please see the HHS technical guidance.

The reduced Coping Strategy Index (rCSI) measures the coping strategies when a household did not have enough food or enough money to buy food in the 7 days prior to data collection. For more information, please see the rCSI guidance.

North Samangan

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LIVELIHOOD AND RESILIENCE

% of displaced households reporting that at least one household member had worked outside the home within 30 days of data collection:



47% of displaced households relying on an unsustainable income source as their primary or secondary income source. 11

Most commonly reported primary and secondary income sources:5

Daily labour- no contract	95%
Borrowing loans	40%
Agriculture	5 % ■

57% of displaced households reported a lower income than usual at the time of data collection. The most commonly reported reasons for a lower income were:5

No/Re	duced employ	/mer	nt oppo	ortunit	ies	100%	
Migrat	ion or displac	emei	nt			54%	
More	competition	for	jobs	due	to	31%	

36,805 AFN was the average debt reported by displaced households, while 94% of households reported being in debt. The most commonly reported reasons for debt were:5

Food	60%
Rent	13%
Healthcare	9%



PROTECTION

9% of displaced households reported a security incident within the three months prior to data collection. These were the most common incident types reported:5

None	91%	
Attacks or harassment	7%	
Movement restrictions	1%	

20% of displaced households reported awareness of explosive hazards in the year prior to data collection in or around their current location. These were the most commonly reported impacts of awareness of the presence of explosive hazards:5

Impact on psychological wellbeing	97%	
Impact on livelihood or income	75 %	
Restricted children's playing	42%	

49% of displaced households reported a security concern regarding their community. These were the most common concerns reported:5

None	51 %	
COVID-19	46%	
Attacks or harassment	7%	

15% of displaced households reported at least one working child member (0 - 17 yrs).

64% of displaced households held an insecure tenancy agreement. % of households with an insecure tenancy agreement, by type:

No agreement	0%
Safayee notebook	0%
Verbal agreement	64%



WATER, SANITATION, and HYGIENE (WASH)

62% of displaced households were using an unimproved water source for drinking water in the 7 days prior to data collection. The most reported primary sources of drinking water were: 12

Water trucking / tankering	34%	
Surface water	28%	
Piped water - public	23%	

99% of displaced households reported sufficient water access to meet at least one basic need in the 7 days prior to data collection. Among displaced households, the most commonly reported barriers to water access were:5

No barriers	42%
Waterpoints are too far/difficult to reach	39%
Purchasing water is too expensive	33%

66% of displaced households reported using an unimproved sanitation facility. % of households, by type of facility: 13

Family pit latrine, uncovered	42%
Public or communal latrine	13%
No facility	11%

¹¹ Unsustainable income sources include: government benefits, humanitarian assistance, gifts / remittances, borrowing / loans, selling household assets, and other.



¹² Unimproved water sources include: surface water or unprotected well, spring, or kariz

¹³ Unimproved sanitation facilities include: family pit latrine without slab / open, no facility (open field, dearan, bush), and other. For more information, please see the JMP on sanitation.

North Sar-e-Pul

Number of households assessed, by population group:

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 _	-
	149
	83
	46
	32
	0
	0



<u>****</u>

DEMOGRAPHICS

% of reported household members in displaced households, by age and gender:²

% of women: 51%		% of men: 49%		
0 - 17 yrs	76%	0 - 17 yrs	77%	
18 - 59 yrs	21%	18 - 59 yrs	19%	
60 yrs and older	3%	60 yrs and older	4%	

% of displaced households, by highest education level:

70 or anopiacoa moacomorac, by	900	. oddoddioii iov
None	26%	
Primary	24%	
Vocational	19%	
Secondary	22%	
Post-Secondary	1%	
Technical	3%	I
University	4%	



99% of displaced households lived in an informal settlement (self-reported)³



VULNERABLE POPULATIONS

74% of displaced households had at least one member with a vulnerability at time of data collection.⁴



60% of displaced households with at least one disabled member



11% of displaced households with an elderly head of household



3% of displaced households with a female head of household



DISPLACEMENT AND SHOCKS

% of displaced households which reported three or more shocks in the year prior to data collection:⁵

17%

% of displaced households reportedly impacted by the following shocks in the year prior to data collection, by type:⁵

•		
Active conflict or violence	61%	
COVID-19	46%	
Earthquake	2%	I
Flood	17%	
Avalanche/heavy snowfall	1%	I
Drought	7%	
Other	40%	
None	3%	I

Of the 93% of displaced households that experienced a non-COVID-19 shock, the most frequently reported impact was decreased/lost source of income (76%).⁵

Most common movement intentions reported for the majority of household members in the six months after data collection:

Remain in current location	85%	
Return to area of origin (AoO)	6%	
Move within Afghanistan	6%	

Of the 90% of displaced households intending to remain, these are the most commonly reported services that would help them return to their area of origin (AoO):⁵

Safety and security in AoO	80%	ı
Livelihood opportunities in AoO	57%	
Better access to basic services	37%	

¹Assessed populations included recent internally displaced persons (IDPs) displaced in the 6 months of data collection, non-recent IDPs displaced for more than 6 months at the time of data collection, recent crossborder (CB) returnees who returned in the 6 months of data collection, non-recent CB returnees who returned more than 6 months before data collection, Pakistani refugees in Khost and Paktika, and vulnerable, non-displaced populations in provinces where the majority of households were found to have food consumption gaps in the Integrated Food Security Classification (IPC) "crisis" (3) and "emergency" (4) categories.

²Displaced populations include recent and non-recent CB returnees and recent and non-recent IDPs.

North Sar-e-Pul

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ACCOUNTABILITY TO AFFECTED PEOPLE (AAP)

Among displaced households, most commonly reported means of obtaining information:⁵

Face to face 85%

Phone 66%

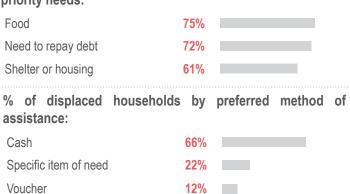
Speaker 43%

% of displaced households that reported preferring reporting exploitation or abuse by aid providers to a commmunity leader (most selected choice, multiple choices possible):5



Other

Among displaced households, most commonly reported priority needs:5





EDUCATION IN EMERGENCIES (EiE)

% of displaced school-aged children (6-18 years) not enrolled in Community Based Education (CBE) or formal schools in the school year prior to COVID-19:6



% of displaced households with enrolled children (6-18 years) attending school in 2020 prior to COVID-19, per average days attended per week:



% of displaced school-aged children enrolled in CBE or formal schools prior to COVID-19:

% of girls: 54%



Of the displaced households with school-aged children attending school, % of those reporting that schools did not have:





EMERGENCY SHELTER AND NON-FOOD ITEMS (ESNFI)

2% of displaced households were found to be living in inadequate shelter types at the time of data collection. % of households by reported inadequate shelters:

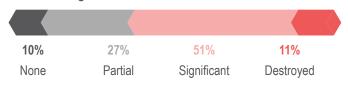
Collective centre (not intended for living)

Open space

Tent (emergency shelter)

0%

% of displaced households reporting the following extent of shelter damage:



Of the **96%** of displaced households that reported having debt, **3%** reported **rent** and **2%** reported **shelter repair** as the primary reason for debt.⁷

³ Informal settlements were defined as areas where the respondent did not have permission to live or build. The respondent was asked whether or not the majority of household members lived in an area where the household had permission to live or build.

⁴ Households with a vulnerability are households with at least one disabled member, households with an elderly head of household (65 years or older), or households with a female head of household. Disability was defined through the Short Set Washington Group questionnaire.

⁵ Multiple answers to this question are possible. For more information regarding the Whole of Afghanistan assessment (WoAA) 2020 questionnaire questions and choice options, please see the WoAA 2020 Data Analysis Plan (DAP).

⁶CBE is a Community-Based Education program. CBEs are not formal schools. CBEs, managed by UNICEF and the Afghan Ministry of Education, target children in rural households who cannot attend formal schools.

North Sar-e-Pul

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EMERGENCY SHELTER AND NON-FOOD ITEMS (ESNFI)

% of displaced households per type of priority non-food items (NFIs) that households reported owning or having access to:5

Cooking items/kitchen sets

Heating devices

Sleeping mats or mattresses

74%

9%

Items/kitchen sets

74% of displaced households reported **owning or having access to less than one blanket** per household member.

75% of displaced households reported using **inadequate sources of energy for heating** in the winter prior to data collection.

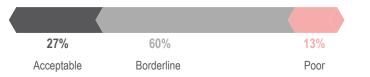
% of households by reported inadequate heating sources:

Animal dung or plastic waste	61%	
Baloth or archa wood	2%	
None	11%	



FOOD SECURITY AND AGRICULTURE (FSAC)

% displaced households, per Food Consumption Score (FCS):8



% displaced households, per Household Hunger Scale (HHS):9

37%	54%	9%
Little to None	Moderate	Severe

% displaced households, per Reduced Coping Strategy Index (rCSI) score:10

0%	0%	100%
Low	Medium	High

100% of displaced households used a negative coping strategy because of no food or lack of money to buy food in the 30 days prior to data collection. The most commonly reported coping strategies were:⁵

Relied on cheaper food	100%
·	
Borrowed food or money to buy food	99%
Limited number of meals	98%



HEALTH

32% of displaced households reported **no access to emergency healthcare** if a household member was seriously injured.

9% of displaced households reported no access to an active health centre (public or private) in the 3 months prior to data collection. The most commonly reported barriers were:⁵

Unable to reach (lack of transport)

Services/medicines too expensive

Fear of COVID at facilities

79%

54%

41%

58% of displaced households reported that the **closest active health centre** was a **one hour walk or more**.

28% of displaced households reported a serious illness in the 30 days prior to data collection. The most commonly reported coping strategies were:⁵

Home treatment due to fear of testing positive for COVID-19

Went into debt to pay for healthcare 100%

Sought community support 98%

73% of displaced households reported a **negative change in behavior** in at least one household member within a year prior to data collection. **The most commonly reported changes were:**⁵

Angry/aggressive/violent behavior 33%

Other 31%

Change in appetite or sleep pattern 27%

⁷ Both the % of displaced households reporting rent and the % or displaced households reporting shelter repair as primary reasons for debt are below the confidence margin (95/5). The results of this analysis are indicative and may not be representive of the province's population. Multiple answers for this question possible.

⁸ The Food Consumption Score (FCS) measures the diversity and frequency of different food groups consumed by a household in the 7 days prior to data collection. For more information, please see the FCS technical <u>quidance</u>.

⁹The Household Hunger Scale (HHS) measures the level of hunger within a household in the 30 days prior to data collection. For more information, please see the HHS technical guidance.

The reduced Coping Strategy Index (rCSI) measures the coping strategies when a household did not have enough food or enough money to buy food in the 7 days prior to data collection. For more information, please see the rCSI guidance.

Sar-e-Pul

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LIVELIHOOD AND RESILIENCE

% of displaced households reporting that at least one household member had worked outside the home within 30 days of data collection:



63% of displaced households relying on an unsustainable income source as their primary or secondary income source. 11

Most commonly reported primary and secondary income sources:5

Daily labour- no contract	85%
Borrowing loans	39%
Agriculture	20%

41% of displaced households reported a lower income than usual at the time of data collection. The most commonly reported reasons for a lower income were:5

No/reduced employment opportunities	95%	
Migration or displacement	23%	
Costs of displacement	16%	_

54939 was the **average debt** reported by displaced households, while 96% of households reported being in debt. The most commonly reported reasons for debt were:5

Food	44%	
Healthcare	34%	
Costs of displacement	8%	



PROTECTION

32% of displaced households reported a security incident within the three months prior to data collection. These were the most common incident types reported:5

None	68%	
Movement restrictions	22%	
Explosive hazards	9%	

42% of displaced households reported a security concern regarding their community. These were the most common concerns reported:5

None	58%	
Movement restrictions	19%	
Explosive hazards	18%	

33% of displaced households reported awareness of explosive hazards in the year prior to data collection in or around their current location. These were the most commonly reported impacts of awareness of the presence of explosive hazards:5

Impact on livelihood or income	85%	
Impact on psychological wellbeing	68%	
Restricted children's playing	53%	

41% of displaced households reported at least one working child member (0 - 17 yrs).

18% of displaced households held an insecure tenancy agreement. % of households with an insecure tenancy agreement, by type:

Among displaced households, the most commonly reported

No agreement	0%
Safayee notebook	0%
Verbal agreement	18%

barriers to water access were:5 Not enough containers to fetch and

Waterpoints are too far/difficult to

store water

reach



WATER, SANITATION, and HYGIENE (WASH)

53% of displaced households were using an unimproved water source for drinking water in the 7 days prior to data collection. The most reported primary sources of drinking water were: 12

Surface water	29%	
Spring, well or kariz - protected	29%	
Spring, well or kariz - unprotected	20%	

Insufficient number of water points 69% of displaced households reported using an unimproved

sanitation facility. % of households, by type of facility: 13			
Family pit latrine, uncovered	48%		
Public or communal latrine	1%		
No facility	20%		

64% of displaced households reported insufficient water access to meet at least one basic need in the 7 days prior to data collection.

¹¹ Unsustainable income sources include: government benefits, humanitarian assistance, gifts / remittances, borrowing / loans, selling household assets, and other.

¹² Unimproved water sources include: surface water or unprotected well, spring, or kariz

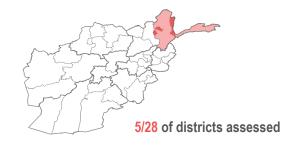
¹³ Unimproved sanitation facilities include: family pit latrine without slab / open, no facility (open field, dearan, bush), and other. For more information, please see the JMP on sanitation.

Northeast Badakhshan

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Number of households assessed, by population group:1

Recent IDP (< 6 months)	182
Non-recent IDP (> 6 months)	124
Recent CB returnee (< 6 months)	30
Non-recent CB returnee (> 6 months)	26
Pakistani refugee	0
Vulnerable non-displaced	611





DEMOGRAPHICS

% of reported household members in displaced households, by age and gender:²

% of women: 49%		% of men: 51%		
0 - 17 yrs	76%	0 - 17 yrs	76%	
18 - 59 yrs	21%	18 - 59 yrs	21%	
60 yrs and older	2%	60 yrs and older	3%	

% of displaced households, by highest education level:

% of displaced flousefloids, by	ilignesi	education leve
None	17%	
Primary	17%	
Vocational	27%	
Secondary	25%	
Post-Secondary	2%	I
Technical	7%	
University	6%	



44% of displaced households lived in an informal settlement (self-reported)³



VULNERABLE POPULATIONS

26% of displaced households had at least one member with a **vulnerability** at time of data collection.⁴



12% of displaced households with at least one disabled member



8% of displaced households with an elderly head of household



6% of displaced households with a female head of household



DISPLACEMENT AND SHOCKS

% of displaced households which reported three or more shocks in the year prior to data collection:⁵

15%

% of displaced households reportedly impacted by the following shocks in the year prior to data collection, by type:⁵

	Active conflict or violence	66%	
	COVID-19	48%	
	Earthquake	16%	
	Flood	19%	
	Avalanche/heavy snowfall	0%	
	Drought	4%	I .
	Other	8%	
	None	9%	
0			

Of the 82% of displaced households that experienced a non-COVID-19 shock, the most frequently reported impact was decreased/lost source of income (92%).⁵

Most common movement intentions reported for the majority of household members in the six months after data collection:

Remain in current location	90%	
Don't know	6%	
Return to area of origin (AoO)	3%	I

Of the 90% of displaced households intending to remain, these are the most commonly reported services that would help them return to their area of origin (AoO):⁵

None - do not ever intend to return	57 %	
Safety and security in AoO	33%	
Livelihood opportunities in AoO	30%	

¹Assessed populations included recent internally displaced persons (IDPs) displaced in the 6 months of data collection, non-recent IDPs displaced for more than 6 months at the time of data collection, recent crossborder (CB) returnees who returned in the 6 months of data collection, non-recent CB returnees who returned more than 6 months before data collection, Pakistani refugees in Khost and Paktika, and vulnerable, non-displaced populations in provinces where the majority of households were found to have food consumption gaps in the Integrated Food Security Classification (IPC) "crisis" (3) and "emergency" (4) categories.

²Displaced populations include recent and non-recent CB returnees and recent and non-recent IDPs.

Northeast Badakhshan

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ACCOUNTABILITY TO AFFECTED PEOPLE (AAP)

Among displaced households, most commonly reported means of obtaining information:5

Face to face Phone 61% Radio 25%

% of displaced households that reported preferring reporting exploitation or abuse by aid providers via a phone (most selected choice, multiple choices possible):5



Among displaced households, most commonly reported priority needs:5

Shelter or housing 88% Food 82% Need to repay debt 52% % of displaced households by preferred method of assistance: Cash 57% 34%





EDUCATION IN EMERGENCIES (EiE)

% of displaced school-aged children (6-18 years) not enrolled in Community Based Education (CBE) or formal schools in the school year prior to COVID-19:6



% of displaced households with enrolled children (6-18 years) attending school in 2020 prior to COVID-19, per average days attended per week:



% of displaced school-aged children enrolled in CBE or formal schools prior to COVID-19:

% of girls:



Of the displaced households with school-aged children attending school, % of those reporting that schools did not have:

Handwashing facilities Heater



EMERGENCY SHELTER AND NON-FOOD ITEMS (ESNFI)

2% of displaced households were found to be living in inadequate shelter types at the time of data collection. % of households by reported inadequate shelters:

Collective centre (not intended for living) Open space Tent (emergency shelter) 2% % of displaced households reporting the following extent of shelter damage:



Of the 91% of displaced households that reported having debt, 13% reported rent and 4% reported shelter repair as the primary reason for debt.7

³ Informal settlements were defined as areas where the respondent did not have permission to live or build. The respondent was asked whether or not the majority of household members lived in an area where the household had permission to live or build.

⁴ Households with a vulnerability are households with at least one disabled member, households with an elderly head of household (65 years or older), or households with a female head of household. Disability was defined through the Short Set Washington Group questionnaire.

⁵ Multiple answers to this question are possible. For more information regarding the Whole of Afghanistan assessment (WoAA) 2020 questionnaire questions and choice options, please see the WoAA 2020 Data Analysis Plan (DAP)

⁶ CBE is a Community-Based Education program. CBEs are not formal schools. CBEs, managed by UNICEF and the Afghan Ministry of Education, target children in rural households who cannot attend formal schools.

Northeast Badakhshan

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EMERGENCY SHELTER AND NON-FOOD ITEMS (ESNFI)

% of displaced households per type of priority non-food items (NFIs) that households reported owning or having access to:5

Cooking items/kitchen sets

70%

Heating devices

6%

Sleeping mats or mattresses

99%

Tarpaulin

Water storage

Winter clothes for all children

6%

80% of displaced households reported **owning or having access to less than one blanket** per household member.

15% of displaced households reported using **inadequate sources of energy for heating** in the winter prior to data collection.

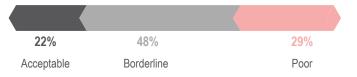
% of households by reported inadequate heating sources:

Animal dung or plastic waste	14%	
Baloth or archa wood	1%	
None	0%	



FOOD SECURITY AND AGRICULTURE (FSAC)

% displaced households, per Food Consumption Score (FCS):8



% displaced households, per Household Hunger Scale (HHS):9

41%	59%	1%
Little to None	Moderate	Severe

% displaced households, per Reduced Coping Strategy Index (rCSI) score:10

0%	1%	99%
Low	Medium	High

100% of displaced households used a negative coping strategy because of no food or lack of money to buy food in the 30 days prior to data collection. The most commonly reported coping strategies were:⁵

Relied on cheaper food	100%
Borrowed food or money to buy food	100%
Limited number of meals	99%



HEALTH

30% of displaced households reported **no access to emergency healthcare** if a household member was seriously injured.

10% of displaced households reported no access to an active health centre (public or private) in the 3 months prior to data collection. The most commonly reported barriers were:⁵

Unable to reach (lack of transport) 72%

Afraid to contract COVID-19 at facilities

Services/medicines too expensive 44%

18% of displaced households reported that the **closest active health centre** was a **one hour walk or more**.

31% of displaced household s reported a serious illness in the 30 days prior to data collection. The most commonly reported coping strategies were:⁵

Paid for healthcare 94%
Went into debt to pay for healthcare 89%
Relied on cheaper healthcare 72%

62% of displaced households reported a **negative change in behavior** in at least one household member within a year prior to data collection. **The most commonly reported changes were:**⁵

Angry/aggressive/violent behavior 37%

Change in appetite or sleep pattern 37%

None 32%

⁷ Both the % of displaced households reporting rent and the % or displaced households reporting shelter repair as primary reasons for debt are below the confidence margin (95/5). The results of this analysis are indicative and may not be representive of the province's population. Multiple answers for this question possible.

⁸The Food Consumption Score (FCS) measures the diversity and frequency of different food groups consumed by a household in the 7 days prior to data collection. For more information, please see the FCS technical guidance.

⁹The Household Hunger Scale (HHS) measures the level of hunger within a household in the 30 days prior to data collection. For more information, please see the HHS technical guidance.

The reduced Coping Strategy Index (rCSI) measures the coping strategies when a household did not have enough food or enough money to buy food in the 7 days prior to data collection. For more information, please see the rCSI guidance.

Northeast Badakhshan

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LIVELIHOOD AND RESILIENCE

% of displaced households reporting that at least one household member had worked outside the home within 30 days of data collection:



31% of displaced households relying on an **unsustainable income source** as their primary or secondary income source.¹¹

Most commonly reported primary and secondary income sources:5

Daily labour- no contract	76%
Borrowing loans	20%
Agriculture	9%

30% of displaced households reported a lower income than usual at the time of data collection. **The most commonly reported reasons for a lower income were:**⁵

No/reduced employment opportunities	89%	
Migration or displacement	13%	
Competition from displaced	13%	

67,402 AFN was the average debt reported by displaced households, while **91%** of households reported being in debt. The most commonly reported reasons for debt were:⁵

Food	66%
Rent	13%
Wedding / Celebrations	7 %

36% of displaced households reported a security concern

regarding their community. These were the most common

concerns reported:5

Attacks or harassment

member (0 - 17 yrs).

barriers to water access were:5
Waterpoints are too far or difficult to

Insufficient number of water points

No barriers

None

COVID-19



PROTECTION

33% of displaced households reported a security incident within the three months prior to data collection. These were the most common incident types reported:⁵

None	77%	
Attacks or harassment	11%	
Explosive hazards	7%	

20% of displaced households reported at least one working child

46% of displaced households reported awareness of explosive hazards in the year prior to data collection in or around their current location. These were the most commonly reported impacts of awareness of the presence of explosive hazards:

Impact on psychological wellbeing	100%	
Decision to relocate/move	50%	
Limited access to basic services	11%	

50% of displaced households held an **insecure tenancy** agreement. % of households with an insecure tenancy agreement, by type:

Among displaced households, the most commonly reported

No agreement	2%
Safayee notebook	0%
Verbal agreement	48%



WATER, SANITATION, and HYGIENE (WASH)

5% of displaced households were using an unimproved water source for drinking water in the 7 days prior to data collection. The most reported primary sources of drinking water were: 12

Piped water - public	59 %	
Handpump (pumped well) - public	22%	
Spring, well or kariz - protected	9%	

54% of displaced households reported using an unimproved sanitation facility. % of households, by type of facility:¹³

Family pit latrine, uncovered	30%	
Public or communal latrine	10%	
No facility	14%	

99% of displaced households reported **sufficient water access** to meet at least one basic need in the 7 days prior to data collection.

¹¹ Unsustainable income sources include: government benefits, humanitarian assistance, gifts / remittances, borrowing / loans, selling household assets, and other.

¹² Unimproved water sources include: surface water or unprotected well, spring, or kariz

¹³ Unimproved sanitation facilities include: family pit latrine without slab / open, no facility (open field, dearan, bush), and other. For more information, please see the JMP on sanitation.

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Number of households assessed, by population group:1

Recent IDP (< 6 months)	163
Non-recent IDP (> 6 months)	48
Recent CB returnee (< 6 months)	45
Non-recent CB returnee (> 6 months)	69
Pakistani refugee	0
Vulnerable non-displaced	0





DEMOGRAPHICS

% of reported household members in displaced households, by age and gender:²

% of women: 40	70	% of men: 55%	0
0 - 17 yrs	77%	0 - 17 yrs	74%
18 - 59 yrs	23%	18 - 59 yrs	26%
60 yrs and older	0%	60 yrs and older	1%

% of displaced households, by highest education level:

% of displaced households, by highest education level:				
None	52 %			
Primary	30%			
Vocational	10%			
Secondary	5%			
Post-Secondary	0%			
Technical	2%	I		
University	1%			



37% of displaced households lived in an informal settlement (self-reported)³



VULNERABLE POPULATIONS

9% of displaced households had at least one member with a vulnerability at time of data collection.⁴



4% of displaced households with at least one disabled member



2% of displaced households with an elderly head of household



3% of displaced households with a female head of household



DISPLACEMENT AND SHOCKS

% of displaced households which reported three or more shocks in the year prior to data collection:5

43%

% of displaced households reportedly impacted by the following shocks in the year prior to data collection, by type:⁵

		-
Active conflict or violence	91%	
COVID-19	74%	
Earthquake	4 %	
Flood	11%	
Avalanche/heavy snowfall	0%	
Drought	44%	
Other	2 %	
None	2 %	

Of the 97% of displaced households that experienced a non-COVID-19 shock, the most frequently reported impact was decreased/lost source of income (96%).⁵

Most common movement intentions reported for the majority of household members in the six months after data collection:

Remain in current location	72%	
Return to area of origin (AoO)	23%	
Don't know	3%	

Of the 72% of displaced households intending to remain, these are the most commonly reported services that would help them return to their area of origin (AoO):⁵

Safety and security in AoO	56%	
Livelihood opportunities in AoO	48%	
Reconstruction of home in AoO	47%	

¹Assessed populations included recent internally displaced persons (IDPs) displaced in the 6 months of data collection, non-recent IDPs displaced for more than 6 months at the time of data collection, recent crossborder (CB) returnees who returned in the 6 months of data collection, non-recent CB returnees who returned more than 6 months before data collection, Pakistani refugees in Khost and Paktika, and vulnerable, non-displaced populations in provinces where the majority of households were found to have food consumption gaps in the Integrated Food Security Classification (IPC) "crisis" (3) and "emergency" (4) categories.

²Displaced populations include recent and non-recent CB returnees and recent and non-recent IDPs.

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ACCOUNTABILITY TO AFFECTED PEOPLE (AAP)

Among displaced households, most commonly reported means of obtaining information:5

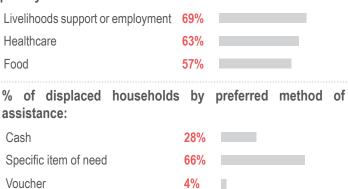
Face to face 62% Community group Radio 42%

% of displaced households that reported preferring reporting exploitation or abuse by aid providers to a community leader (most selected choice, multiple choices possible):5



Other

Among displaced households, most commonly reported priority needs:5



2%



EDUCATION IN EMERGENCIES (EiE)

% of displaced school-aged children (6-18 years) not enrolled in Community Based Education (CBE) or formal schools in the school year prior to COVID-19:6



% of displaced households with enrolled children (6-18 years) attending school in 2020 prior to COVID-19, per average days attended per week:



% of displaced school-aged children enrolled in CBE or formal schools prior to COVID-19:





Of the displaced households with school-aged children attending school, % of those reporting that schools did not have:



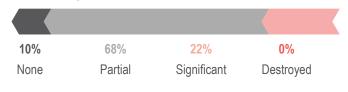


EMERGENCY SHELTER AND NON-FOOD ITEMS (ESNFI)

3% of displaced households were found to be living in inadequate shelter types at the time of data collection. % of households by reported inadequate shelters:

Collective centre (not intended for 3% living) 0% Open space Tent (emergency shelter) 0%

% of displaced households reporting the following extent of shelter damage:



Of the 42% of displaced households that reported having debt, 8% reported rent and 8% reported shelter repair as the primary reason for debt.7

³ Informal settlements were defined as areas where the respondent did not have permission to live or build. The respondent was asked whether or not the majority of household members lived in an area where the household had permission to live or build.

⁴ Households with a vulnerability are households with at least one disabled member, households with an elderly head of household (65 years or older), or households with a female head of household. Disability was defined through the Short Set Washington Group questionnaire.

⁵ Multiple answers to this question are possible. For more information regarding the Whole of Afghanistan assessment (WoAA) 2020 questionnaire questions and choice options, please see the WoAA 2020 Data Analysis Plan (DAP)

⁶ CBE is a Community-Based Education program. CBEs are not formal schools. CBEs, managed by UNICEF and the Afghan Ministry of Education, target children in rural households who cannot attend formal schools.

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EMERGENCY SHELTER AND NON-FOOD ITEMS (ESNFI)

% of displaced households per type of priority non-food items (NFIs) that households reported owning or having access to:5

Cooking items/kitchen sets

Heating devices

Sleeping mats or mattresses

Tarpaulin

Water storage

Winter clothes for all children

83%

90%

90%

10%

91% of displaced households reported **owning or having access to less than one blanket** per household member.

29% of displaced households reported using **inadequate sources of energy for heating** in the winter prior to data collection.

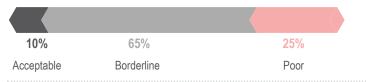
% of households by reported inadequate heating sources:

Animal dung or plastic waste	26%	
Baloth or archa wood	3%	
None	0%	



FOOD SECURITY AND AGRICULTURE (FSAC)

% displaced households, per Food Consumption Score (FCS):8



% displaced households, per Household Hunger Scale (HHS):9

79%	20%	1%
Little to None	Moderate	Severe

% displaced households, per Reduced Coping Strategy Index (rCSI) score:10

45%	20%	22%
Low	Medium	High

100% of displaced households used a negative coping strategy because of no food or lack of money to buy food in the 30 days prior to data collection. The most commonly reported coping strategies were:⁵

Relied on cheaper food	100%
Borrowed food or money to buy food	42%
Limited number of meals	21%



HEALTH

39% of displaced households reported **no access to emergency healthcare** if a household member was seriously injured.

37% of displaced households reported **no access to an active health centre (public or private)** in the 3 months prior to data collection. **The most commonly reported barriers were:**⁵

Unable to reach (lack of transport)

Afraid to seek treatment for COVID-like symptoms due to stigma

Unsafe travelling to/at facilities

54%

34% of displaced households reported that the **closest active** health centre was a one hour walk or more.

5% of displaced households reported a serious illness in the 30 days prior to data collection. The most commonly reported coping strategies were:⁵

No treatment 84%
Went into debt to pay for healthcare 76%
Paid for healthcare 73%

50% of displaced households reported a **negative change in behavior** in at least one household member within a year prior to data collection. **The most commonly reported changes were:**⁵

None 50%

Angry/aggressive/violent behavior 44%

Significant social withdrawal or inability to be alone 28%

⁷ Both the % of displaced households reporting rent and the % or displaced households reporting shelter repair as primary reasons for debt are below the confidence margin (95/5). The results of this analysis are indicative and may not be representive of the province's population. Multiple answers for this question possible.

⁸The Food Consumption Score (FCS) measures the diversity and frequency of different food groups consumed by a household in the 7 days prior to data collection. For more information, please see the FCS technical guidance.

The Household Hunger Scale (HHS) measures the level of hunger within a household in the 30 days prior to data collection. For more information, please see the HHS technical quidance.

The reduced Coping Strategy Index (rCSI) measures the coping strategies when a household did not have enough food or enough money to buy food in the 7 days prior to data collection. For more information, please see the rCSI guidance.

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LIVELIHOOD AND RESILIENCE

% of displaced households reporting that at least one household member had worked outside the home within 30 days of data collection:



3% of displaced households relying on an **unsustainable income source** as their primary or secondary income source.¹¹

Most commonly reported primary and secondary income sources:5

Agriculture	63%
Livestock	46%
Daily labour- no contract	39%

34% of displaced households reported a lower income than usual at the time of data collection. **The most commonly reported reasons for a lower income were:**⁵

No/reduced employment opportunities	82%	
Competition from displaced	22%	
Migration or displacement	11%	-

93,563 AFN was the average debt reported by displaced households, while 42% of households reported being in debt. The most commonly reported reasons for debt were:⁵

62% of displaced households reported a security concern

regarding their community. These were the most common

Food	32%	
Costs of displacement	29%	
Healthcare	18%	

concerns reported:5

Attacks or harassment

None

COVID-19



PROTECTION

76% of displaced households reported a **security incident** within the three months prior to data collection. **These were the most common incident types reported:**⁵

Attacks or harassment	47%	
None	24%	
Explosive hazards	17%	

12% of displaced households reported at least one working child member (0 - 17 yrs).

13% of displaced households reported awareness of explosive
hazards in the year prior to data collection in or around their
current location. These were the most commonly reported
impacts of awareness of the presence of explosive hazards:5

Decision to relocate/move	87%
Impact livelihood or income	28%
Impact on psychological wellbeing	24%

42% of displaced households held an **insecure tenancy** agreement. % of households with an insecure tenancy agreement, by type:

No agreement	5%	
Safayee notebook	3%	1
Verbal agreement	35%	



WATER, SANITATION, and HYGIENE (WASH)

63% of displaced households were using an **unimproved water source for drinking water** in the 7 days prior to data collection. The most reported primary sources of drinking water were: 12

Spring, well or kariz - protected	30%	
Surface water	29%	
Spring, well or kariz - unprotected	27%	

97% of displaced households reported **sufficient water access** to meet at least one basic need in the 7 days prior to data collection.

Among displaced households, the most commonly reported barriers to water access were:⁵

No barriers	48%	
Waterpoints are too far/difficult to reach	29%	
Not enough containers to fetch and store water	24%	

30% of displaced households reported using an **unimproved** sanitation facility. % of households, by type of facility:¹³

Family pit latrine, uncovered	11%	
Public or communal latrine	17%	
No facility	2%	

[&]quot;Unsustainable income sources include: government benefits, humanitarian assistance, gifts / remittances, borrowing / loans, selling household assets, and other.

¹² Unimproved water sources include: surface water or unprotected well, spring, or kariz

¹³ Unimproved sanitation facilities include: family pit latrine without slab / open, no facility (open field, dearan, bush), and other. For more information, please see the JMP on sanitation.

Northeast

Kunduz

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Number of households assessed, by population group:1

Recent IDP (< 6 months)	179
Non-recent IDP (> 6 months)	85
Recent CB returnee (< 6 months)	38
Non-recent CB returnee (> 6 months)	49
Pakistani refugee	0
Vulnerable non-displaced	0



DEMOGRAPHICS

% of reported household members in displaced households, by age and gender:2

% of women: 42%		% of men: 58%		
0 - 17 yrs	75%	0 - 17 yrs	67%	
18 - 59 yrs	23%	18 - 59 yrs	31%	
60 yrs and older	2%	60 yrs and olde	er 2 %	

of diaplaced bouseholds, by highest advection level

% of displaced households, by highest education level:				
None	7%			
Primary	8%			
Vocational	10%			
Secondary	48%			
Post-Secondary	1%			
Technical	13%			
University	14%			



13% of displaced households lived in an informal settlement (self-reported)3



VULNERABLE POPULATIONS

36% of displaced households had at least one member with a vulnerability at time of data collection.4



8% of displaced households with at least one disabled member



13% of displaced households with an elderly head of household



15% of displaced households with a female head of household



DISPLACEMENT AND SHOCKS

% of displaced households which reported three or more shocks in the year prior to data collection:5

% of displaced households reportedly impacted by the following shocks in the year prior to data collection, by type:5

Tollowing officers in the year price	n to at	ita concotion, by type.
Active conflict or violence	93%	
COVID-19	56 %	
Earthquake	4%	I .
Flood	16%	
Avalanche/heavy snowfall	0%	
Drought	5%	I .
Other	2%	I
None	1%	

Of the 95% of displaced households that experienced a non-COVID-19 shock, the most frequently reported impact was severe damage to/loss of shelter (83%).5

Most common movement intentions reported for the majority of household members in the six months after data collection:

Remain in current location	38%	
Return to area of origin (AoO)	23%	
Move within Afghanistan	17%	

Of the 72% of displaced households intending to remain, these are the most commonly reported services that would help them return to their area of origin (AoO):5

Safety and security in AoO	79%
Livelihood opportunities in AoO	61%
Knowledge about the presence of explosive hazards	29%

1 Assessed populations included recent internally displaced persons (IDPs) displaced in the 6 months of data collection, non-recent IDPs displaced for more than 6 months at the time of data collection, recent crossborder (CB) returnees who returned in the 6 months of data collection, non-recent CB returnees who returned more than 6 months before data collection, Pakistani refugees in Khost and Paktika, and vulnerable, non-displaced populations in provinces where the majority of households were found to have food consumption gaps in the Integrated Food Security Classification (IPC) "crisis" (3) and "emergency" (4) categories and the Famine Early Warning Systems Network (FEWS NET) "crisis" (3) and "emergency" (4) categories.

² Displaced populations include recent and non-recent CB returnees and recent and non-recent IDPs.

Northeast Kunduz

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ACCOUNTABILITY TO AFFECTED PEOPLE (AAP)

Among displaced households, most commonly reported means of obtaining information:5

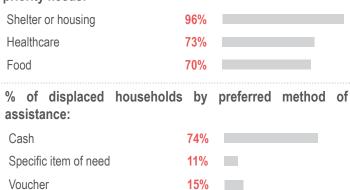
Face to face Television 58% Phone 52%

% of displaced households that reported preferring reporting exploitation or abuse by aid providers to a religious leader (most selected choice, multiple choices possible):5



Other

Among displaced households, most commonly reported priority needs:5



1%



EDUCATION IN EMERGENCIES (EiE)

% of displaced school-aged children (6-18 years) not enrolled in Community Based Education (CBE) or formal schools in the school year prior to COVID-19:6



% of displaced households with enrolled children (6-18 years) attending school in 2020 prior to COVID-19, per average days attended per week:



% of displaced school-aged children enrolled in CBE or formal schools prior to COVID-19:





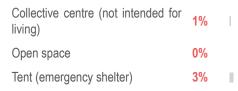
Of the displaced households with school-aged children attending school, % of those reporting that schools did not



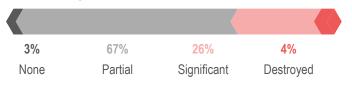


EMERGENCY SHELTER AND NON-FOOD ITEMS (ESNFI)

3% of displaced households were found to be living in inadequate shelter types at the time of data collection. % of households by reported inadequate shelters:



% of displaced households reporting the following extent of shelter damage:



Of the 66% of displaced households that reported having debt, 9% reported rent and 13% reported shelter repair as the primary reason for debt.7

³ Informal settlements were defined as areas where the respondent did not have permission to live or build. The respondent was asked whether or not the majority of household members lived in an area where the household had permission to live or build.

⁴ Households with a vulnerability are households with at least one disabled member, households with an elderly head of household (65 years or older), or households with a female head of household. Disability was defined through the Short Set Washington Group questionnaire.

⁵ Multiple answers to this question are possible. For more information regarding the Whole of Afghanistan assessment (WoAA) 2020 questionnaire questions and choice options, please see the WoAA 2020 Data Analysis Plan (DAP)

⁶ CBE is a Community-Based Education program. CBEs are not formal schools. CBEs, managed by UNICEF and the Afghan Ministry of Education, target children in rural households who cannot attend formal schools.

Northeast Kunduz

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EMERGENCY SHELTER AND NON-FOOD ITEMS (ESNFI)

% of displaced households per type of priority non-food items (NFIs) that households reported owning or having access to:5

Cooking items/kitchen sets

88%

Heating devices

Sleeping mats or mattresses

72%

Water storage

Winter clothes for all children

44% of displaced households reported **owning or having access to less than one blanket** per household member.

10% of displaced households reported using **inadequate sources of energy for heating** in the winter prior to data collection.

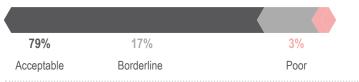
% of households by reported inadequate heating sources:

Animal dung or plastic waste	5%	
Baloth or archa wood	5%	
None	0%	

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FOOD SECURITY AND AGRICULTURE (FSAC)

% displaced households, per Food Consumption Score (FCS):8



% displaced households, per Household Hunger Scale (HHS):9

75%	25%	0%
Little to None	Moderate	Severe

% displaced households, per Reduced Coping Strategy Index (rCSI) score:10

3%	27%	65%
Low	Medium	High

99% of displaced households used a negative coping strategy because of no food or lack of money to buy food in the 30 days prior to data collection. The most commonly reported coping strategies were:⁵

Relied on cheaper food	99%	
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Limited number of meals	82%	
Borrowed food or money to buy food	74%	

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HEALTH

3% of displaced households reported **no access to emergency healthcare** if a household member was seriously injured.

3% of displaced households reported no access to an active health centre (public or private) in the 3 months prior to data collection. The most commonly reported barriers were:⁵

Services/medicines too expensive 67%
Unsafe travelling to/being at 50%
Other 33%

5% of displaced households reported that the **closest active** health centre was a one hour walk or more.

12% of displaced households reported a serious illness in the 30 days prior to data collection. The most commonly reported coping strategies were:⁵

Paid for healthcare

Home treatment due to lack of money

Home treatment due to other reasons

70%

71% of displaced households reported a **negative change in behavior** in at least one household member within a year prior to data collection. **The most commonly reported changes were:**⁵

Angry/aggressive/violent behavior 51%

None 29%

Avoided going to work 22%

⁷ Both the % of displaced households reporting rent and the % or displaced households reporting shelter repair as primary reasons for debt are below the confidence margin (95/5). The results of this analysis are indicative and may not be representive of the province's population. Multiple answers for this question possible.

⁸The Food Consumption Score (FCS) measures the diversity and frequency of different food groups consumed by a household in the 7 days prior to data collection. For more information, please see the FCS technical guidance.

⁹The Household Hunger Scale (HHS) measures the level of hunger within a household in the 30 days prior to data collection. For more information, please see the HHS technical guidance.

The reduced Coping Strategy Index (rCSI) measures the coping strategies when a household did not have enough food or enough money to buy food in the 7 days prior to data collection. For more information, please see the rCSI guidance.

Northeast Kunduz

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LIVELIHOOD AND RESILIENCE

% of displaced households reporting that at least one household member had worked outside the home within 30 days of data collection:



12% of displaced households relying on an **unsustainable income source** as their primary or secondary income source.¹¹

Most commonly reported primary and secondary income sources:5

Daily labour- no contract	65%
Livestock	29%
Agriculture	28%

55% of displaced households reported a lower income than usual at the time of data collection. **The most commonly reported reasons for a lower income were:**⁵

Migration or displacement	86%
Competition from displaced	75%
No/reduced employment	66%

22,873 AFN was the average debt reported by displaced households, while 66% of households reported being in debt. The most commonly reported reasons for debt were:⁵

Cost of displacement	38%	
COVID-19	14%	
Shelter repairs	13%	



PROTECTION

68% of displaced households reported a security incident within the three months prior to data collection. These were the most common incident types reported:⁵

Attacks or harassment	38%	
None	32%	
Movement restrictions	29%	

84% of displaced households reported a **security concern** regarding their community. **These were the most common concerns reported:**⁵

28% of displaced households reported at least one working child

COVID-19	49%	ı
Explosive hazards	34%	
Attacks or harassment	33%	

member (0 - 17 yrs).

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44% of displaced households held an insecure

44% of displa	aced nousenoids	neia	an	insecure	tenanc
agreement. %	of households	with	an	insecure	tenanc
agreement, by	type:				
No agreement		3%			

No agreement	3%	I
Safayee notebook	2%	I
Verbal agreement	38%	

61% of displaced households reported awareness of explosive hazards in the year prior to data collection in or around their current location. These were the most commonly reported impacts of awareness of the presence of explosive hazards:5

Impact on psychological wellbeing	94%
Limited access to basic services	76%
Decision to relocate/move	71%

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WATER, SANITATION, and HYGIENE (WASH)

22% of displaced households were using an unimproved water source for drinking water in the 7 days prior to data collection. The most reported primary sources of drinking water were:¹²

Handpump (pumped well) - public	55%	
Spring, well or kariz - unprotected	21%	
Handpump (pumped well) - private	14%	

93% of displaced households reported **sufficient water access** to meet at least one basic need in the 7 days prior to data collection.

Among displaced households, the most commonly reported barriers to water access were:

Not enough containers to fetch and store water	39%	
No barriers	35%	
Insufficient number of water points	22%	

57% of displaced households reported using an **unimproved** sanitation facility. % of households, by type of facility:¹³

Family pit latrine, uncovered	47%	
Public or communal latrine	9%	
No facility	1%	

¹¹ Unsustainable income sources include: government benefits, humanitarian assistance, gifts / remittances, borrowing / loans, selling household assets, and other.

¹² Unimproved water sources include: surface water or unprotected well, spring, or kariz

¹³ Unimproved sanitation facilities include: family pit latrine without slab / open, no facility (open field, dearan, bush), and other. For more information, please see the JMP on sanitation.

Northeast

Takhar

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Number of households assessed, by population group:1

Recent IDP (< 6 months)	175
Non-recent IDP (> 6 months)	84
Recent CB returnee (< 6 months)	41
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Non-recent CB returnee (> 6 months)	62
Pakistani refugee	0
Vulnerable non-displaced	0



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DEMOGRAPHICS

% of reported household members in displaced households, by age and gender: 2

% of women: 51	70	% of men: 49%	
0 - 17 yrs	75%	0 - 17 yrs	73%
18 - 59 yrs	25%	18 - 59 yrs	26%
60 yrs and older	0%	60 yrs and older	2%

% of displaced households, by highest education level:

% of displaced flousefloids, i	by mignest education level.	•
None	39%	
Primary	24%	
Vocational	16%	
Secondary	12%	
Post-Secondary	0%	
Technical	2%	
University	6 %	



45% of displaced households lived in an informal settlement (self-reported)³



VULNERABLE POPULATIONS

10% of displaced households had at least one member with a vulnerability at time of data collection.⁴



4% of displaced households with at least one disabled member



4% of displaced households with an elderly head of household



2% of displaced households with a female head of household



DISPLACEMENT AND SHOCKS

% of displaced households which reported three or more shocks in the year prior to data collection:⁵

4%

% of displaced households reportedly impacted by the following shocks in the year prior to data collection, by type:⁵

Active conflict or violence	86%
COVID-19	46%
Earthquake	0%
Flood	7%
Avalanche/heavy snowfall	0%
Drought	21%
Other	3% ■
None	5%

Of the 89% of displaced households that experienced a non-COVID-19 shock, the most frequently reported impact was decreased/lost source of income (98%).⁵

Most common movement intentions reported for the majority of household members in the six months after data collection:

Remain in current location 58%

Don't know 30%

Refused to answer 6%

Of the 58% of displaced households intending to remain, these are the most commonly reported services that would help them return to their area of origin (AoO):⁵

Safety and security in AoO 44%

None - do not ever intend to return 37%

Livelihood opportunities in AoO 33%

¹Assessed populations included recent internally displaced persons (IDPs) displaced in the 6 months of data collection, non-recent IDPs displaced for more than 6 months at the time of data collection, recent crossborder (CB) returnees who returned in the 6 months of data collection, non-recent CB returnees who returned more than 6 months before data collection, Pakistani refugees in Khost and Paktika, and vulnerable, non-displaced populations in provinces where the majority of households were found to have food consumption gaps in the Integrated Food Security Classification (IPC) "crisis" (3) and "emergency" (4) categories.

²Displaced populations include recent and non-recent CB returnees and recent and non-recent IDPs.

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ACCOUNTABILITY TO AFFECTED PEOPLE (AAP)

Among displaced households, most commonly reported means of obtaining information:5

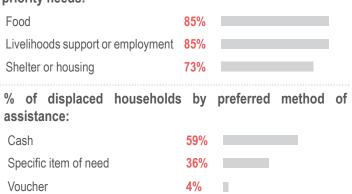
Phone Face to face 73% Television 40%

% of displaced households that reported preferring reporting exploitation or abuse by aid providers to a community leader (most selected choice, multiple choices possible):5



Other

Among displaced households, most commonly reported priority needs:5



0%



EDUCATION IN EMERGENCIES (EiE)

% of displaced school-aged children (6-18 years) not enrolled in Community Based Education (CBE) or formal schools in the school year prior to COVID-19:6



% of displaced households with enrolled children (6-18 years) attending school in 2020 prior to COVID-19, per average days attended per week:



% of displaced school-aged children enrolled in CBE or formal schools prior to COVID-19:

% of girls:

% of boys:

Of the displaced households with school-aged children attending school, % of those reporting that schools did not

Handwashing facilities Heater 15%



EMERGENCY SHELTER AND NON-FOOD ITEMS (ESNFI)

1% of displaced households were found to be living in inadequate shelter types at the time of data collection. % of households by reported inadequate shelters:

Collective centre (not intended for living) 0% Open space Tent (emergency shelter) 1% % of displaced households reporting the following extent of shelter damage:



Of the 31% of displaced households that reported having debt, 4% reported rent and 10% reported shelter repair as the primary reason for debt.7

³ Informal settlements were defined as areas where the respondent did not have permission to live or build. The respondent was asked whether or not the majority of household members lived in an area where the household had permission to live or build.

⁴ Households with a vulnerability are households with at least one disabled member, households with an elderly head of household (65 years or older), or households with a female head of household. Disability was defined through the Short Set Washington Group questionnaire.

⁵ Multiple answers to this question are possible. For more information regarding the Whole of Afghanistan assessment (WoAA) 2020 questionnaire questions and choice options, please see the WoAA 2020 Data Analysis Plan (DAP)

⁶ CBE is a Community-Based Education program. CBEs are not formal schools. CBEs, managed by UNICEF and the Afghan Ministry of Education, target children in rural households who cannot attend formal schools.

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EMERGENCY SHELTER AND NON-FOOD ITEMS (ESNFI)

% of displaced households per type of priority non-food items (NFIs) that households reported owning or having access to:5

Cooking items/kitchen sets

98%

Heating devices

51%

Sleeping mats or mattresses

99%

Tarpaulin

Water storage

68%

Winter clothes for all children

9%

42% of displaced households reported **owning or having access to less than one blanket** per household member.

42% of displaced households reported using **inadequate sources of energy for heating** in the winter prior to data collection.

% of households by reported inadequate heating sources:

Animal dung or plastic waste	42%
Baloth or archa wood	0%
None	0%



FOOD SECURITY AND AGRICULTURE (FSAC)

% displaced households, per Food Consumption Score (FCS):8

37%	18%	44%
Acceptable	Borderline	Poor

% displaced households, per Household Hunger Scale (HHS):9

97%	2%	1%
Little to None	Moderate	Severe

% displaced households, per Reduced Coping Strategy Index (rCSI) score:10

12%	67%	14%
Low	Medium	High

99% of displaced households used a negative coping strategy because of no food or lack of money to buy food in the 30 days prior to data collection. The most commonly reported coping strategies were:⁵

Relied on cheaper food	99%	
Limited number of meals	44%	
Borrowed food or money to buy food	42%	



HEALTH

18% of displaced households reported **no access to emergency healthcare** if a household member was seriously injured.

4% of displaced households reported no access to an active health centre (public or private) in the 3 months prior to data collection. The most commonly reported barriers were:⁵

Unable to reach (lack of transport) 56%
Insufficient female medical staff 29%
COVID-19 disrupted services 28%

23% of displaced households reported that the closest active health centre was a one hour walk or more.

20% of displaced households reported a serious illness in the 30 days prior to data collection. The most commonly reported coping strategies were:⁵

Paid for healthcare

Home treatment due to lack of money

Took debt to pay for healthcare

78%

39%

26%

49% of displaced households reported a **negative change in behavior** in at least one household member within a year prior to data collection. **The most commonly reported changes were:**⁵

None 51%

Angry/aggressive/violent behavior 32%

Change in appetite or sleep pattern 18%

⁷ Both the % of displaced households reporting rent and the % or displaced households reporting shelter repair as primary reasons for debt are below the confidence margin (95/5). The results of this analysis are indicative and may not be representive of the province's population. Multiple answers for this question possible.

⁸The Food Consumption Score (FCS) measures the diversity and frequency of different food groups consumed by a household in the 7 days prior to data collection. For more information, please see the FCS technical guidance.

⁹The Household Hunger Scale (HHS) measures the level of hunger within a household in the 30 days prior to data collection. For more information, please see the HHS technical guidance.

The reduced Coping Strategy Index (rCSI) measures the coping strategies when a household did not have enough food or enough money to buy food in the 7 days prior to data collection. For more information, please see the rCSI guidance.

Northeast Takhar

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LIVELIHOOD AND RESILIENCE

% of displaced households reporting that at least one household member had worked outside the home within 30 days of data collection:



5% of displaced households relying on an **unsustainable income source** as their primary or secondary income source.¹¹

Most commonly reported primary and secondary income sources:5

Daily labour- no contract 68%

Small business 17%

Agriculture 13%

60% of displaced households reported a lower income than usual at the time of data collection. **The most commonly reported reasons for a lower income were:**⁵

No/reduced employment opportunities	47%	
Competition from displaced	47%	
Migration or displacement	44%	

35,363 AFN was the average debt reported by displaced households, while **31%** of **households** reported being **in debt**. The most commonly reported reasons for debt were:⁵

Food	44%	
Cost of displacement	14%	
Healthcare	10%	



PROTECTION

43% of displaced households reported a **security incident** within the three months prior to data collection. **These were the most common incident types reported:**⁵

None 57%

Attacks or harassment 41%

Abuse or exploitation 30%

67% of displaced households reported a **security concern** regarding their community. **These were the most common concerns reported:**⁵

COVID-19 62%
Attacks or harassment 41%
None 33%

member (0 - 17 yrs).

12% of displaced households reported awareness of explosive hazards in the year prior to data collection in or around their current location. These were the most commonly reported impacts of awareness of the presence of explosive hazards:⁵

Decision to relocate/move 99%

Impact on psychological wellbeing 94%

Limited access to basic services 19%

58% of displaced households held an **insecure tenancy** agreement. **% of households with an insecure tenancy** agreement, by type:

5% of displaced households reported at least one working child

No agreement 4%

Safayee notebook

Verbal agreement 54%



WATER, SANITATION, and HYGIENE (WASH)

20% of displaced households were using an unimproved water source for drinking water in the 7 days prior to data collection. The most reported primary sources of drinking water were:12

Handpump (pumped well) - public 51%

Piped water - public 18%

Surface water 15%

Among displaced households, the most commonly reported barriers to water access were:5

No barriers

Movement restrictions related to COVID-19

Socially unacceptable to access waterpoint

50%

37%

30%

47% of displaced households reported using an unimproved sanitation facility. % of households, by type of facility:¹³

Family pit latrine, uncovered

Public or communal latrine

No facility

4%

99% of displaced households reported sufficient water access to

meet at least one basic need in the 7 days prior to data collection.

¹¹ Unsustainable income sources include: government benefits, humanitarian assistance, gifts / remittances, borrowing / loans, selling household assets, and other

¹² Unimproved water sources include: surface water or unprotected well, spring, or kariz

¹³ Unimproved sanitation facilities include: family pit latrine without slab / open, no facility (open field, dearan, bush), and other. For more information, please see the JMP on sanitation.

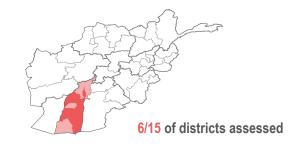
South

Helmand

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Number of households assessed, by population group:1

Recent IDP (< 6 months)	188
Non-recent IDP (> 6 months)	145
Recent CB returnee (< 6 months)	14
Non-recent CB returnee (> 6 months)	6
Pakistani refugee	0
Vulnerable non-displaced	0





DEMOGRAPHICS

% of reported household members in displaced households, by age and gender:²

% of women: 44%		% of men: 56%		
0 - 17 yrs	84%	0 - 17 yrs	81%	
18 - 59 yrs	16%	18 - 59 yrs	19%	
60 yrs and older	0%	60 yrs and older	1%	

% of displaced households, by highest education level:

70 or anopiacou modeocnorae, by	
None	72 %
Primary	19%
Vocational	3 %
Secondary	6 %
Post-Secondary	0%
Technical	0%
University	0%



20% of displaced households lived in an informal settlement (self-reported)³



VULNERABLE POPULATIONS

4% of displaced households had at least one member with a vulnerability at time of data collection.⁴



4% of displaced households with at least one disabled member



0% of displaced households with an elderly head of household



0% of displaced households with a female head of household



DISPLACEMENT AND SHOCKS

% of displaced households which reported three or more shocks in the year prior to data collection:⁵

1%

% of displaced households reportedly impacted by the following shocks in the year prior to data collection, by type:⁵

•		
Active conflict or violence	98%	0
COVID-19	4%	1
Earthquake	0%	
Flood	5%	1
Avalanche/heavy snowfal	0%	
Drought	3%	1
Other	2%	I
None	0%	

Of the 99% of displaced households that experienced a non-COVID-19 shock, the most frequently reported impact was decreased/lost source of income (84%).⁵

Most common movement intentions reported for the majority of household members in the six months after data collection:

Remain in current location	96%	
Return to AoO	2%	I
Don't know	1%	1

Of the 96% of displaced households intending to remain, these are the most commonly reported services that would help them return to their area of origin (AoO):⁵

None - do not ever intend to return	71%	
Safety and security in AoO	27%	
Livelihood opportunities in AoO	6%	

^{&#}x27;Assessed populations included recent internally displaced persons (IDPs) displaced in the 6 months of data collection, non-recent IDPs displaced for more than 6 months at the time of data collection, recent crossborder (CB) returnees who returned in the 6 months of data collection, non-recent CB returnees who returned more than 6 months before data collection, Pakistani refugees in Khost and Paktika, and vulnerable, non-displaced populations in provinces where the majority of households were found to have food consumption gaps in the Integrated Food Security Classification (IPC) "crisis" (3) and "emergency" (4) categories.

²Displaced populations include recent and non-recent CB returnees and recent and non-recent IDPs.

South Helmand

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ACCOUNTABILITY TO AFFECTED PEOPLE (AAP)

Among displaced households, most commonly reported means of obtaining information:⁵

Radio 94%
Phone 64%
Community group 63%

% of displaced households that reported preferring reporting exploitation or abuse by aid providers to a community leader (most selected choice, multiple choices possible):5



Among displaced households, most commonly reported priority needs:5

Food 90%
Shelter or housing 72%
Healthcare 61%

% of displaced households by preferred method of assistance:

Cash 77%

Cash 77%

Specific item of need 6%

Voucher 17%

Other 0%

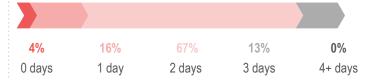


EDUCATION IN EMERGENCIES (EiE)

% of displaced school-aged children (6-18 years) not enrolled in Community Based Education (CBE) or formal schools in the school year prior to COVID-19:6



% of displaced households with enrolled children (6-18 years) attending school in 2020 prior to COVID-19, per average days attended per week:



% of displaced school-aged children enrolled in CBE or formal schools prior to COVID-19:

% of girls:



Of the displaced households with school-aged children attending school, % of those reporting that schools did not have:

Handwashing facilities

Heater

93%

3%



EMERGENCY SHELTER AND NON-FOOD ITEMS (ESNFI)

9% of displaced households were found to be living in inadequate shelter types at the time of data collection. % of households by reported inadequate shelters:

Collective centre (not intended for living)

Open space

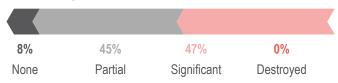
Tent (emergency shelter)

1%

1%

1%

% of displaced households reporting the following extent of shelter damage:



Of the **99%** of displaced households that reported having debt, **1%** reported **rent** and **1%** reported **shelter repair** as the primary reason for debt.⁷

³ Informal settlements were defined as areas where the respondent did not have permission to live or build. The respondent was asked whether or not the majority of household members lived in an area where the household had permission to live or build.

⁴ Households with a vulnerability are households with at least one disabled member, households with an elderly head of household (65 years or older), or households with a female head of household. Disability was defined through the Short Set Washington Group questionnaire.

⁵ Multiple answers to this question are possible. For more information regarding the Whole of Afghanistan assessment (WoAA) 2020 questionnaire questions and choice options, please see the WoAA 2020 Data Analysis Plan (DAP).

⁶CBE is a Community-Based Education program. CBEs are not formal schools. CBEs, managed by UNICEF and the Afghan Ministry of Education, target children in rural households who cannot attend formal schools.

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EMERGENCY SHELTER AND NON-FOOD ITEMS (ESNFI)

% of displaced households per type of priority non-food items (NFIs) that households reported owning or having access to:5

Cooking items/kitchen sets

Heating devices

Sleeping mats or mattresses

Tarpaulin

Water storage

Winter clothes for all children

94%

94%

92%

10%

10%

50% of displaced households reported **owning or having access to less than one blanket** per household member.

2% of displaced households reported using **inadequate sources of energy for heating** in the winter prior to data collection.

% of households by reported inadequate heating sources:

Animal dung or plastic waste	1%
Baloth or archa wood	1%
None	0%

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FOOD SECURITY AND AGRICULTURE (FSAC)

% displaced households, per Food Consumption Score (FCS):8

65%	30%	5%
Acceptable	Borderline	Poor

% displaced households, per Household Hunger Scale (HHS):9

48%	52%	0%
Little to None	Moderate	Severe

% displaced households, per Reduced Coping Strategy Index (rCSI) score:10

1%	27%	71%
Low	Medium	High

100% of displaced households used a negative coping strategy because of no food or lack of money to buy food in the 30 days prior to data collection. The most commonly reported coping strategies were:⁵

Relied on cheaper food	98%
Borrowed food or money to buy food	89%
Limited number of meals	79%



HEALTH

39% of displaced households reported **no access to emergency healthcare** if a household member was seriously injured.

20% of displaced households reported **no access to an active health centre (public or private)** in the 3 months prior to data collection. **The most commonly reported barriers were:**⁵

Unsafe travelling to/being at facilities

Afraid to seek treatment for COVID-like symptoms due to

Unable to reach (lack of transport)

73%

37%

30%

23% of displaced households reported that the closest active health centre was a one hour walk or more.

45% of displaced households reported a serious illness in the 30 days prior to data collection. The most commonly reported coping strategies were:⁵

Went into debt to pay for healthcare 99%

Home treatment due to lack of money

Sought community support 99%

95% of displaced households reported a **negative change in behavior** in at least one household member within a year prior to data collection. **The most commonly reported changes were:**⁵

Angry/aggressive/violent behavior

Significant social withdrawal or inability to be alone

Change in appetite or sleep pattern

69%

60%

48%

⁷ Both the % of displaced households reporting rent and the % or displaced households reporting shelter repair as primary reasons for debt are below the confidence margin (95/5). The results of this analysis are indicative and may not be representive of the province's population. Multiple answers for this question possible.

⁸ The Food Consumption Score (FCS) measures the diversity and frequency of different food groups consumed by a household in the 7 days prior to data collection. For more information, please see the FCS technical <u>quidance</u>.

⁹The Household Hunger Scale (HHS) measures the level of hunger within a household in the 30 days prior to data collection. For more information, please see the HHS technical guidance.

The reduced Coping Strategy Index (rCSI) measures the coping strategies when a household did not have enough food or enough money to buy food in the 7 days prior to data collection. For more information, please see the rCSI guidance.

South Helmand

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LIVELIHOOD AND RESILIENCE

% of displaced households reporting that at least one household member had worked outside the home within 30 days of data collection:



4% of displaced households relying on an **unsustainable income source** as their primary or secondary income source.¹¹

Most commonly reported primary and secondary income sources:5

Daily labour- no contract

Agriculture

52%

Livestock

25%

96% of displaced households reported a lower income than usual at the time of data collection. The most commonly reported reasons for a lower income were:⁵

No/Reduced employment opportunities	98%	
Migration or displacement	61%	
Competition with displaced	1%	I

17,557 AFN was the average debt reported by displaced households, while 99% of households reported being in debt. The most commonly reported reasons for debt were:⁵

Food	71%
Wedding / Celebrations	14%
Healthcare	9%



PROTECTION

100% of displaced households reported a **security incident** within the three months prior to data collection. **These were the most common incident types reported:**⁵

Attacks or harassment 70%

Explosive hazards 62%

Movement restrictions 49%

100% of displaced households reported a **security concern** regarding their community. **These were the most common concerns reported:**⁵

Attacks or harassment 71%

COVID-19 55%

Movement restrictions 49%

67% of displaced households reported at least one working child member (0 - 17 yrs).

27% of displaced households reported awareness of explosive hazards in the year prior to data collection in or around their current location. These were the most commonly reported impacts of awareness of the presence of explosive hazards:⁵

Decision to relocate/move 96%

Impact on livelihood or income 21%

Impact on psychological wellbeing 17%

98% of displaced households held an insecure tenancy agreement. % of households with an insecure tenancy agreement, by type:

No agreement 81%
Safayee notebook 0%
Verbal agreement 16%



WATER, SANITATION, and HYGIENE (WASH)

10% of displaced households were using an **unimproved water** source for drinking water in the 7 days prior to data collection. The most reported primary sources of drinking water were:¹²

Handpump (pumped well) - public 71%
Handpump (pumped well) - private 19%
Surface water 10%

68% of o

100% of displaced households reported **sufficient water access** to meet at least one basic need in the 7 days prior to data collection.

Among displaced households, the most commonly reported barriers to water access were:5

Socially unacceptable to access waterpoint

Waterpoints are too far/difficult to reach

Too high risk to access water source

86%

49%

68% of displaced households reported using an **unimproved** sanitation facility. % of households, by type of facility:¹³

Family pit latrine, uncovered 56%

Public or communal latrine 9%

No facility 2%

[&]quot;Unsustainable income sources include: government benefits, humanitarian assistance, gifts / remittances, borrowing / loans, selling household assets, and other

¹² Unimproved water sources include: surface water or unprotected well, spring, or kariz

¹³ Unimproved sanitation facilities include: family pit latrine without slab / open, no facility (open field, dearan, bush), and other. For more information, please see the JMP on sanitation.

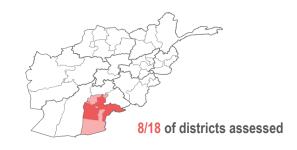
South

Kandahar

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Number of households assessed, by population group:1

Recent IDP (< 6 months)	0
Non-recent IDP (> 6 months)	136
Recent CB returnee (< 6 months)	23
Non-recent CB returnee (> 6 months)	5
Pakistani refugee	0
Vulnerable non-displaced	661





DEMOGRAPHICS

% of reported household members in displaced households, by age and gender:²

% of women: 49%		% of men: 52%		
0 - 17 yrs	80%	0 - 17 yrs	82%	
18 - 59 yrs	19%	18 - 59 yrs	18%	
60 yrs and older	1%	60 yrs and older	1%	

% of displaced households, by highest education level:

mgnoot oddodtion lovon
77%
21%
2%
1%
0%
0%
0%
,



96% of displaced households lived in an informal settlement (self-reported)³



VULNERABLE POPULATIONS

5% of displaced households had at least one member with a vulnerability at time of data collection.⁴



4% of displaced households with at least one disabled member



1% of displaced households with an elderly head of household



0% of displaced households with a female head of household



DISPLACEMENT AND SHOCKS

% of displaced households which reported three or more shocks in the year prior to data collection:⁵

4%

% of displaced households reportedly impacted by the following shocks in the year prior to data collection, by type:

•	
Active conflict or violence	73%
COVID-19	62 %
Earthquake	0%
Flood	8%
Avalanche/heavy snowfall	0%
Drought	1%
Other	2 %
None	2 %

Of the 79% of displaced households that experienced a non-COVID-19 shock, the most frequently reported impact was decreased/lost source of income (97%).⁵

Most common movement intentions reported for the majority of household members in the six months after data collection:

Remain in current location	98%	
Return to area of origin	2%	I
Don't know	0%	

Of the 98% of displaced households intending to remain, these are the most commonly reported services that would help them return to their area of origin (AoO):⁵

None - do not intend to return	60%	
Safety and security in AoO	31%	1
Financial means to pay for transport back to AoO	11%	

^{&#}x27;Assessed populations included recent internally displaced persons (IDPs) displaced in the 6 months of data collection, non-recent IDPs displaced for more than 6 months at the time of data collection, recent crossborder (CB) returnees who returned in the 6 months of data collection, non-recent CB returnees who returned more than 6 months before data collection, Pakistani refugees in Khost and Paktika, and vulnerable, non-displaced populations in provinces where the majority of households were found to have food consumption gaps in the Integrated Food Security Classification (IPC) "crisis" (3) and "emergency" (4) categories.

²Displaced populations include recent and non-recent CB returnees and recent and non-recent IDPs.

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ACCOUNTABILITY TO AFFECTED PEOPLE (AAP)

Among displaced households, most commonly reported means of obtaining information:⁵

Face to face 73%

Phone 57%

Radio 54%

% of displaced households that reported preferring reporting exploitation or abuse by aid providers to a community leader (most selected choice, multiple choices possible):5



Other

Among displaced households, most commonly reported priority needs:5

Food 96%
Shelter or housing 61%
Healthcare 55%

% of displaced households by preferred method of assistance:

Cash 89%
Specific item of need 11%

Voucher 0%

0%



EDUCATION IN EMERGENCIES (EiE)

% of displaced school-aged children (6-18 years) not enrolled in Community Based Education (CBE) or formal schools in the school year prior to COVID-19:6



% of displaced households with enrolled children (6-18 years) attending school in 2020 prior to COVID-19, per average days attended per week:



% of displaced school-aged children enrolled in CBE or formal schools prior to COVID-19:





Of the displaced households with school-aged children attending school, % of those reporting that schools <u>did not</u> have:

Handwashing facilities
Heater
82%
64%



EMERGENCY SHELTER AND NON-FOOD ITEMS (ESNFI)

2% of displaced households were found to be living in inadequate shelter types at the time of data collection. % of households by reported inadequate shelters:

Collective centre (not intended for living)

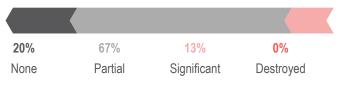
Open space

Tent (emergency shelter)

2%

0%

% of displaced households reporting the following extent of shelter damage:



Of the 88% of displaced households that reported having debt, 33% reported **rent** and 3% reported **shelter repair** as the primary reason for debt.⁷

³ Informal settlements were defined as areas where the respondent did not have permission to live or build. The respondent was asked whether or not the majority of household members lived in an area where the household had permission to live or build.

⁴ Households with a vulnerability are households with at least one disabled member, households with an elderly head of household (65 years or older), or households with a female head of household. Disability was defined through the Short Set Washington Group questionnaire.

⁵ Multiple answers to this question are possible. For more information regarding the Whole of Afghanistan assessment (WoAA) 2020 questionnaire questions and choice options, please see the WoAA 2020 Data Analysis Plan (DAP).

⁶CBE is a Community-Based Education program. CBEs are not formal schools. CBEs, managed by UNICEF and the Afghan Ministry of Education, target children in rural households who cannot attend formal schools.

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EMERGENCY SHELTER AND NON-FOOD ITEMS (ESNFI)

% of displaced households per type of priority non-food items (NFIs) that households reported owning or having access to:5

Cooking items/kitchen sets

88%

Heating devices

Sleeping mats or mattresses

7arpaulin

Water storage

Winter clothes for all children

88%

75%

11%

66% of displaced households reported **owning or having access to less than one blanket** per household member.

14% of displaced households reported using **inadequate sources of energy for heating** in the winter prior to data collection.

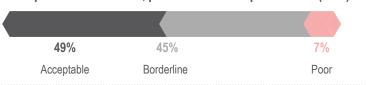
% of households by reported inadequate heating sources:

Animal dung or plastic waste	14%
Baloth or archa wood	0%
None	0%

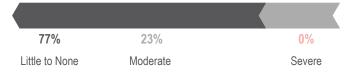


FOOD SECURITY AND AGRICULTURE (FSAC)

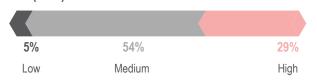
% displaced households, per Food Consumption Score (FCS):8



% displaced households, per Household Hunger Scale (HHS):9



% displaced households, per Reduced Coping Strategy Index (rCSI) score:10



100% of displaced households used a negative coping strategy because of no food or lack of money to buy food in the 30 days prior to data collection. The most commonly reported coping strategies were:⁵

Relied on cheaper food	98%
Borrowed food or money to buy food	79%
Limited number of meals	46%



HEALTH

37% of displaced households reported **no access to emergency healthcare** if a household member was seriously injured.

9% of displaced households reported no access to an active health centre (public or private) in the 3 months prior to data collection. The most commonly reported barriers were:⁵

Unsafe travelling to/being facilities 73%
Unable to reach (lack of transport) 67%
Other 27%

16% of displaced households reported that the **closest active health centre** was a **one hour walk or more**.

23% of displaced households reported a serious illness in the 30 days prior to data collection. The most commonly reported coping strategies were:5

Sought cheaper healthcare

Went into debt to pay for healthcare

Home treatment due to lack of money

86%

62% of displaced households reported a **negative change in behavior** in at least one household member within a year prior to data collection. **The most commonly reported changes were:**⁵

Angry/aggressive/violent behavior

None

Significant social withdrawal or inability to be alone

47%

23%

⁷ Both the % of displaced households reporting rent and the % or displaced households reporting shelter repair as primary reasons for debt are below the confidence margin (95/5). The results of this analysis are indicative and may not be representive of the province's population. Multiple answers for this question possible.

⁸ The Food Consumption Score (FCS) measures the diversity and frequency of different food groups consumed by a household in the 7 days prior to data collection. For more information, please see the FCS technical <u>quidance</u>.

The Household Hunger Scale (HHS) measures the level of hunger within a household in the 30 days prior to data collection. For more information, please see the HHS technical guidance.

The reduced Coping Strategy Index (rCSI) measures the coping strategies when a household did not have enough food or enough money to buy food in the 7 days prior to data collection. For more information, please see the rCSI guidance.



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LIVELIHOOD AND RESILIENCE

% of displaced households reporting that at least one household member had worked outside the home within 30 days of data collection:



21% of displaced households relying on an unsustainable income source as their primary or secondary income source. 11

Most commonly reported primary and secondary income sources:5

Daily labour- no contract Agriculture 20% 13% Borrowing loans

48% of displaced households reported a lower income than usual at the time of data collection. The most commonly reported reasons for a lower income were:5

No/Reduced employment opportunities	100%	
Reduced remittances	1%	I
Migration or displacement	1%	I

12,543 AFN was the average debt reported by displaced households, while 88% of households reported being in debt. The most commonly reported reasons for debt were:5

Food	59 %	
Rent	33%	
Extra costs of hosting displaced	3%	T.



PROTECTION

29% of displaced households reported a security incident within the three months prior to data collection. These were the most common incident types reported:5

None Attacks or harassment 22% Explosive hazards 19%

12% of displaced households reported awareness of explosive hazards in the year prior to data collection in or around their current location. These were the most commonly reported

impacts of awareness of the presence of explosive hazards:5

Impact on psychological wellbeing 100%

50% of displaced households reported a security concern regarding their community. These were the most common concerns reported:5

None	50%	
COVID-19	44%	
Attacks or harassment	18%	

11% of displaced households reported at least one working child member (0 - 17 yrs).

26% of displaced households held an insecure tenancy agreement. % of households with an insecure tenancy agreement, by type:

No agreement Safayee notebook 1% 23% Verbal agreement



WATER, SANITATION, and HYGIENE (WASH)

24% of displaced households were using an unimproved water source for drinking water in the 7 days prior to data collection. The most reported primary sources of drinking water were: 12

Handpump (pumped well) - private 43% Handpump (pumped well) - public 19% Water trucking / tankering 18%

100% of displaced households reported sufficient water access to meet at least one basic need in the 7 days prior to data collection.

Among displaced households, the most commonly reported barriers to water access were:5

No barriers Not enough containers to fetch and store water

60% of displaced households reported using an unimproved sanitation facility. % of households, by type of facility: 13

10%

Family pit latrine, uncovered 20% Public or communal latrine 26% No facility

Purchasing water is too expensive

¹¹ Unsustainable income sources include: government benefits, humanitarian assistance, gifts / remittances, borrowing / loans, selling household assets, and other.

¹² Unimproved water sources include: surface water or unprotected well, spring, or kariz

¹³ Unimproved sanitation facilities include: family pit latrine without slab / open, no facility (open field, dearan, bush), and other. For more information, please see the JMP on sanitation.

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Number of households assessed, by population group:1

Recent IDP (< 6 months)	159
Non-recent IDP (> 6 months)	99
Recent CB returnee (< 6 months)	49
Non-recent CB returnee (> 6 months)	15
Pakistani refugee	0
Vulnerable non-displaced	0



<u>iii</u>

DEMOGRAPHICS

% of reported household members in displaced households, by age and gender:²

% of women: 47%		% of men: 53%		
0 - 17 yrs	81%	0 - 17 yrs	80%	
18 - 59 yrs	18%	18 - 59 yrs	18%	
60 yrs and older	1%	60 yrs and older	2%	

% of displaced households, by highest education level:

% of displaced households, by highest education level:				
None	53%			
Primary	28%			
Vocational	6 % ■			
Secondary	10%			
Post-Secondary	0%			
Technical	1%			
University	2 %			



97% of displaced households lived in an informal settlement (self-reported)³



VULNERABLE POPULATIONS

27% of displaced households had at least one member with a vulnerability at time of data collection.⁴



13% of displaced households with at least one disabled member



8% of displaced households with an elderly head of household



6% of displaced households with a female head of household



DISPLACEMENT AND SHOCKS

% of displaced households which reported three or more shocks in the year prior to data collection:⁵

|%

% of displaced households reportedly impacted by the following shocks in the year prior to data collection, by type:⁵

Active conflict or violence	40%	
COVID-19	25%	
Earthquake	0%	
Flood	1%	
Avalanche/heavy snowfall	0%	
Drought	13%	
Other	1%	
None	46%	

Of the 50% of displaced households that experienced a non-COVID-19 shock, the most frequently reported impact was decreased/lost source of income (99%).⁵

Most common movement intentions reported for the majority of household members in the six months after data collection:

Remain in current location 100%

Of the 100% of displaced households intending to remain, these are the most commonly reported services that would help them return to their area of origin (AoO):⁵

None - do not ever intend to return 59%

Livelihood opportunities in AoO 38%

Safety and security in AoO

35%

'Assessed populations included recent internally displaced persons (IDPs) displaced in the 6 months of data collection, non-recent IDPs displaced for more than 6 months at the time of data collection, recent crossborder (CB) returnees who returned in the 6 months of data collection, non-recent CB returnees who returned more than 6 months before data collection, Pakistani refugees in Khost and Paktika, and vulnerable, non-displaced populations in provinces where the majority of households were found to have food consumption gaps in the Integrated Food Security Classification (IPC) "crisis" (3) and "emergency" (4) categories.

²Displaced populations include recent and non-recent CB returnees and recent and non-recent IDPs.

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ACCOUNTABILITY TO AFFECTED PEOPLE (AAP)

Among displaced households, most commonly reported means of obtaining information:⁵

Face to face 100%

Community group 64%

Phone 62%

% of displaced households that reported preferring reporting exploitation or abuse by aid providers to the local authorities/police (most selected choice, multiple choices possible):5



Other

Among displaced households, most commonly reported priority needs:⁵

Shelter or housing 99%
Livelihoods support or employment 93%
Food 76%

% of displaced households by preferred method of assistance:

Cash 81%
Specific item of need 18%

Voucher 1%

0%



EDUCATION IN EMERGENCIES (EiE)

% of displaced school-aged children (6-18 years) not enrolled in Community Based Education (CBE) or formal schools in the school year prior to COVID-19:6



% of displaced households with enrolled children (6-18 years) attending school in 2020 prior to COVID-19, per average days attended per week:



% of displaced school-aged children enrolled in CBE or formal schools prior to COVID-19:





Of the displaced households with school-aged children attending school, % of those reporting that schools did not have:

Handwashing facilities
Heater
68%



EMERGENCY SHELTER AND NON-FOOD ITEMS (ESNFI)

0% of displaced households were found to be **living in inadequate shelter** types at the time of data collection. **% of households by reported inadequate shelters:**

Collective centre (not intended for living)

Open space

Tent (emergency shelter)

0%

% of displaced households reporting the following extent of shelter damage:



Of the 82% of displaced households that reported having debt, 0% reported **rent** and 1% reported **shelter repair** as the primary reason for debt.⁷

³ Informal settlements were defined as areas where the respondent did not have permission to live or build. The respondent was asked whether or not the majority of household members lived in an area where the household had permission to live or build.

⁴ Households with a vulnerability are households with at least one disabled member, households with an elderly head of household (65 years or older), or households with a female head of household. Disability was defined through the Short Set Washington Group questionnaire.

⁵ Multiple answers to this question are possible. For more information regarding the Whole of Afghanistan assessment (WoAA) 2020 questionnaire questions and choice options, please see the WoAA 2020 Data Analysis Plan (DAP).

⁶CBE is a Community-Based Education program. CBEs are not formal schools. CBEs, managed by UNICEF and the Afghan Ministry of Education, target children in rural households who cannot attend formal schools.

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EMERGENCY SHELTER AND NON-FOOD ITEMS (ESNFI)

% of displaced households per type of priority non-food items (NFIs) that households reported owning or having access to:5

Cooking items/kitchen sets	94%	
Heating devices	4%	
Sleeping mats or mattresses	93%	
Tarpaulin	6%	
Water storage	75 %	
Winter clothes for all children	1%	I

81% of displaced households reported **owning or having access to less than one blanket** per household member.

52% of displaced households reported using **inadequate sources of energy for heating** in the winter prior to data collection.

% of households by reported inadequate heating sources:

Animal dung or plastic waste	51%	ĺ
Baloth or archa wood	0%	
None	1%	

*	22-

FOOD SECURITY AND AGRICULTURE (FSAC)

% displaced households, per Food Consumption Score (FCS):8

		\Diamond
2%	32%	66%
Acceptable	Borderline	Poor

% displaced households, per Household Hunger Scale (HHS):9

•		
26%	74%	0%
Little to None	Moderate	Severe

% displaced households, per Reduced Coping Strategy Index (rCSI) score:10

1%	13%	87%
Low	Medium	High

99% of displaced households used a negative coping strategy because of no food or lack of money to buy food in the 30 days prior to data collection. The most commonly reported coping strategies were:⁵

Relied on cheaper food	99%
Limited number of meals	96%
Borrowed food or money to buy food	970/.



HEALTH

53% of displaced households reported **no access to emergency healthcare** if a household member was seriously injured.

9% of displaced households reported no access to an active health centre (public or private) in the 3 months prior to data collection. The most commonly reported barriers were:⁵

Services/medicines too expensive 78%

Other 15%

Unable to reach (lack of transport) 8%

12% of displaced households reported that the **closest active health centre** was a **one hour walk or more**.

17% of displaced households reported a serious illness in the 30 days prior to data collection. The most commonly reported coping strategies were:5

Sought cheapter healthcare 89%
Went into debt to pay for healthcare 86%
Paid for healthcare 86%

8% of displaced households reported a **negative change in behavior** in at least one household member within a year prior to data collection. **The most commonly reported changes were:**⁵

None 92%

Angry/aggressive/violent behavior 5%

Excessive sad mood or crying 3%



⁷ Both the % of displaced households reporting rent and the % or displaced households reporting shelter repair as primary reasons for debt are below the confidence margin (95/5). The results of this analysis are indicative and may not be representive of the province's population. Multiple answers for this question possible.

⁸ The Food Consumption Score (FCS) measures the diversity and frequency of different food groups consumed by a household in the 7 days prior to data collection. For more information, please see the FCS technical <u>quidance</u>.

⁹The Household Hunger Scale (HHS) measures the level of hunger within a household in the 30 days prior to data collection. For more information, please see the HHS technical guidance.

The reduced Coping Strategy Index (rCSI) measures the coping strategies when a household did not have enough food or enough money to buy food in the 7 days prior to data collection. For more information, please see the rCSI guidance.

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LIVELIHOOD AND RESILIENCE

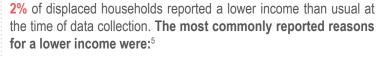
% of displaced households reporting that at least one household member had worked outside the home within 30 days of data collection:



4% of displaced households relying on an unsustainable income source as their primary or secondary income source. 11

Most commonly reported primary and secondary income sources:5

Daily labour- no contract	93%	
Agriculture	7%	
Borrowing loans	3%	I



No/reduced employment opportunities	96%
Migration or displacement	95%
More competition from displaced	28%

53,713 AFN was the average debt reported by displaced households, while 82% of households reported being in debt. The most commonly reported reasons for debt were:5

Food	61%	
Healthcare	30%	
Wedding / Celebrations	5%	1

PROTECTION

33% of displaced households reported a security incident within the three months prior to data collection. These were the most common incident types reported:5

None	67%	
Movement restrictions	31%	
Other	1%	1

39% of displaced households reported a security concern regarding their community. These were the most common concerns reported:5

None	61%
COVID-19	37%
Movement restrictions	13%

16% of displaced households reported awareness of explosive hazards in the year prior to data collection in or around their current location. These were the most commonly reported impacts of awareness of the presence of explosive hazards:5

Impact on psychological wellbeing	100%
Negative impact on livelihood or	95%
Restricted to playing and recreation	17%

5% of displaced households reported at least one working child member (0 - 17 yrs).

87% of displaced households held an insecure tenancy agreement. % of households with an insecure tenancy agreement, by type:

No agreement	0%
Safayee notebook	0%
Verbal agreement	87%



WATER, SANITATION, and HYGIENE (WASH)

72% of displaced households were using an unimproved water source for drinking water in the 7 days prior to data collection. The most reported primary sources of drinking water were: 12

Water trucking / tankering	55%
Spring, well or kariz - protected	25%
Spring, well or kariz - unprotected	17%

Among displaced households, the most commonly reported barriers to water access were:5

Purchasing water is too expensive	63%
Waterpoints are too far/difficult to reach	30%
Not enough containers to fetch and store water	22%

30% of displaced households reported using an unimproved sanitation facility. % of households, by type of facility: 13

Family pit latrine, uncovered	30%
Public or communal latrine	0%
No facility	0%

91% of displaced households reported sufficient water access to meet at least one basic need in the 7 days prior to data collection.

¹¹ Unsustainable income sources include: government benefits, humanitarian assistance, gifts / remittances, borrowing / loans, selling household assets, and other.

¹² Unimproved water sources include: surface water or unprotected well, spring, or kariz

¹³ Unimproved sanitation facilities include: family pit latrine without slab / open, no facility (open field, dearan, bush), and other. For more information, please see the JMP on sanitation.

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Number of households assessed, by population group:1

Recent IDP (< 6 months)	0
Non-recent IDP (> 6 months)	196
Recent CB returnee (< 6 months)	0
Non-recent CB returnee (> 6 months)	0
Pakistani refugee	0
Vulnerable non-displaced	0





DEMOGRAPHICS

% of reported household members in displaced households, by age and gender:²

% of women: 46%		% of men: 54%		
0 - 17 yrs	81%	0 - 17 yrs	81%	
18 - 59 yrs	19%	18 - 59 yrs	19%	
60 yrs and older	0%	60 yrs and older	0%	

% of displaced households, by highest education level:

70 of displaced flousefloids, by	iligiles	t education level.
None	92%	
Primary	4%	I .
Vocational	2%	I
Secondary	3%	I
Post-Secondary	0%	
Technical	0%	
University	0%	



18% of displaced households lived in an informal settlement (self-reported)³



VULNERABLE POPULATIONS

0% of displaced households had at least one member with a vulnerability at time of data collection.⁴



0% of displaced households with at least one disabled member



0% of displaced households with an elderly head of household



0% of displaced households with a female head of household



DISPLACEMENT AND SHOCKS

% of displaced households which reported three or more shocks in the year prior to data collection:⁵

26%

% of displaced households reportedly impacted by the following shocks in the year prior to data collection, by type:⁵

Active conflict or violence	89%
COVID-19	1%
Earthquake	2 %
Flood	51%
Avalanche/heavy snowfall	29%
Drought	7%
Other	14%
None	0%

Of the 100% of displaced households that experienced a non-COVID-19 shock, the most frequently reported impact was decreased/lost source of income (96%).⁵

Most common movement intentions reported for the majority of household members in the six months after data collection:

Remain in current location	93%	
Return to area of origin (AoO)	4%	I .
Refused to answer	2%	I

Of the 93% of displaced households intending to remain, these are the most commonly reported services that would help them return to their area of origin (AoO):⁵

Safety and security in AoO	51%	
Functioning markets in AoO	42%	
Livelihood opportunities in AoO	41%	

¹Assessed populations included recent internally displaced persons (IDPs) displaced in the 6 months of data collection, non-recent IDPs displaced for more than 6 months at the time of data collection, recent crossborder (CB) returnees who returned in the 6 months of data collection, non-recent CB returnees who returned more than 6 months before data collection, Pakistani refugees in Khost and Paktika, and vulnerable, non-displaced populations in provinces where the majority of households were found to have food consumption gaps in the Integrated Food Security Classification (IPC) "crisis" (3) and "emergency" (4) categories.

²Displaced populations include recent and non-recent CB returnees and recent and non-recent IDPs.

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ACCOUNTABILITY TO AFFECTED PEOPLE (AAP)

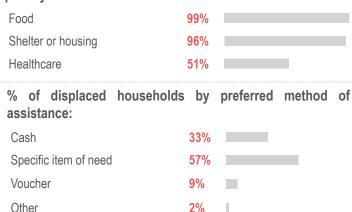
Among displaced households, most commonly reported means of obtaining information:5

Radio Phone 80% Print material (newspaper, leaflet) 14%

% of displaced households that reported preferring reporting exploitation or abuse by aid providers to a community leader (most selected choice, multiple choices possible):5



Among displaced households, most commonly reported priority needs:5





EDUCATION IN EMERGENCIES (EiE)

% of displaced school-aged children (6-18 years) not enrolled in Community Based Education (CBE) or formal schools in the school year prior to COVID-19:6



% of displaced households with enrolled children (6-18 years) attending school in 2020 prior to COVID-19, per average days attended per week:



% of displaced school-aged children enrolled in CBE or formal schools prior to COVID-19:





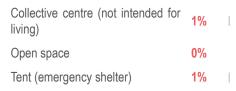
Of the displaced households with school-aged children attending school, % of those reporting that schools did not



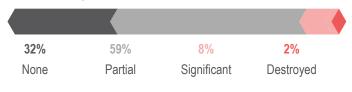


EMERGENCY SHELTER AND NON-FOOD ITEMS (ESNFI)

1% of displaced households were found to be living in inadequate shelter types at the time of data collection. % of households by reported inadequate shelters:



% of displaced households reporting the following extent of shelter damage:



Of the 89% of displaced households that reported having debt, 3% reported rent and 1% reported shelter repair as the primary reason for debt 7

³ Informal settlements were defined as areas where the respondent did not have permission to live or build. The respondent was asked whether or not the majority of household members lived in an area where the household had permission to live or build.

⁴ Households with a vulnerability are households with at least one disabled member, households with an elderly head of household (65 years or older), or households with a female head of household. Disability was defined through the Short Set Washington Group questionnaire.

⁵ Multiple answers to this question are possible. For more information regarding the Whole of Afghanistan assessment (WoAA) 2020 questionnaire questions and choice options, please see the WoAA 2020 Data Analysis Plan (DAP)

⁶ CBE is a Community-Based Education program. CBEs are not formal schools. CBEs, managed by UNICEF and the Afghan Ministry of Education, target children in rural households who cannot attend formal schools.

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EMERGENCY SHELTER AND NON-FOOD ITEMS (ESNFI)

% of displaced households per type of priority non-food items (NFIs) that households reported owning or having access to:5

Cooking items/kitchen sets

Heating devices

Sleeping mats or mattresses

Tarpaulin

Water storage

Winter clothes for all children

76%

70%

71%

Water storage

71%

95% of displaced households reported **owning or having access to less than one blanket** per household member.

32% of displaced households reported using **inadequate sources** of energy for heating in the winter prior to data collection.

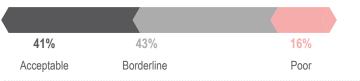
% of households by reported inadequate heating sources:

Animal dung or plastic waste	26 %	
Baloth or archa wood	0%	
None	6%	

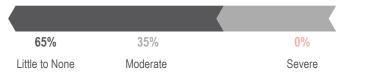


FOOD SECURITY AND AGRICULTURE (FSAC)

% displaced households, per Food Consumption Score (FCS):8



% displaced households, per Household Hunger Scale (HHS):9



% displaced households, per Reduced Coping Strategy Index (rCSI) score:10

8%	65%	24%
Low	Medium	High

96% of displaced households used a negative coping strategy because of no food or lack of money to buy food in the 30 days prior to data collection. The most commonly reported coping strategies were:⁵

Borrowed food or money to buy food	88%	
Relied on cheaper food	85%	
Limited number of meals	45%	



HEALTH

4% of displaced households reported **no access to emergency healthcare** if a household member was seriously injured.

7% of displaced households reported no access to an active health centre (public or private) in the 3 months prior to data collection. The most commonly reported barriers were:⁵

Other	50%	
Unsafe travelling to/being at facilities	43%	
Services/medicines too expensive	7%	

7% of displaced households reported that the **closest active** health centre was a one hour walk or more.

13% of displaced households reported a serious illness in the 30 days prior to data collection. The most commonly reported coping strategies were:⁵

Sought community support to pay for healthcare	92%	
Went into debt to pay for healthcare	88%	
Paid for healthcare	81%	

38% of displaced households reported a **negative change in behavior** in at least one household member within a year prior to data collection. **The most commonly reported changes were:**⁵

None	62 %
Other	12%
Significant social withdrawal inability to be alone	or 11%

⁷ Both the % of displaced households reporting rent and the % or displaced households reporting shelter repair as primary reasons for debt are below the confidence margin (95/5). The results of this analysis are indicative and may not be representive of the province's population. Multiple answers for this question possible.

⁸ The Food Consumption Score (FCS) measures the diversity and frequency of different food groups consumed by a household in the 7 days prior to data collection. For more information, please see the FCS technical <u>quidance</u>.

⁹The Household Hunger Scale (HHS) measures the level of hunger within a household in the 30 days prior to data collection. For more information, please see the HHS technical guidance.

The reduced Coping Strategy Index (rCSI) measures the coping strategies when a household did not have enough food or enough money to buy food in the 7 days prior to data collection. For more information, please see the rCSI guidance.

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LIVELIHOOD AND RESILIENCE

% of displaced households reporting that at least one household member had worked outside the home within 30 days of data collection:



2% of displaced households relying on an **unsustainable income source** as their primary or secondary income source.¹¹

Most commonly reported primary and secondary income sources:5

Daily labour- no contract	90%	
Small business	25%	
Livestock	5%	II.

65% of displaced households reported a lower income than usual at the time of data collection. The most commonly reported reasons for a lower income were:

No/reduced employment opportunities	98%
Migration or displacement	64%
Competition from displaced	20%

8,007 AFN was the **average debt** reported by displaced households, while **89%** of **households** reported being **in debt**. The most commonly reported reasons for debt were:⁵

Food	87%	
Healthcare	5%	I .
Extra costs of hosting displaced	3%	I .

الألا

PROTECTION

82% of displaced households reported a security incident within the three months prior to data collection. These were the most common incident types reported:⁵

Movement restrictions	49%	
Attacks or harassment	40%	
None	18%	

88% of displaced households reported a security concern regarding their community. These were the most common concerns reported:⁵

Movement restrictions	48%	
Attacks or harassment	44%	
None	12%	

5% of displaced households reported at least one working child member (0 - 17 yrs).

28% of displaced households reported awareness of explosive hazards in the year prior to data collection in or around their current location. These were the most commonly reported impacts of awareness of the presence of explosive hazards:⁵

Impact on psychological wellbeing	49%	
Decision to relocate/move	24%	
Other	22%	

66% of displaced households held an insecure tenancy agreement. % of households with an insecure tenancy agreement, by type:

No agreement	1%	1
Safayee notebook	22%	
Verbal agreement	43%	



WATER, SANITATION, and HYGIENE (WASH)

38% of displaced households were using an **unimproved water** source for drinking water in the 7 days prior to data collection. The most reported primary sources of drinking water were:¹²

Spring, well or kariz - protected	41%	
Water trucking / tankering	24%	
Handpump (pumped well) - private	18%	

Among displaced households, the most commonly reported barriers to water access were:⁵

No barriers	94%	
Movement restrictions related to COVID-19	3%	ı
Waterpoints are too far/difficult to reach	2%	I
51% of displaced households rep		

98% of displaced households reported **sufficient water access** to meet at least one basic need in the 7 days prior to data collection.

51% of displaced households reported using an unimproved sanitation facility. % of households, by type of facility: 13

Family pit latrine, uncovered	9%	0								
Public or communal latrine	42	%								
No facility	0%	0								

¹¹ Unsustainable income sources include: government benefits, humanitarian assistance, gifts / remittances, borrowing / loans, selling household assets, and other.

¹² Unimproved water sources include: surface water or unprotected well, spring, or kariz

¹³ Unimproved sanitation facilities include: family pit latrine without slab / open, no facility (open field, dearan, bush), and other. For more information, please see the JMP on sanitation.

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Number of households assessed, by population group:1

Recent IDP (< 6 months)	136
Non-recent IDP (> 6 months)	132
Recent CB returnee (< 6 months)	21
Non-recent CB returnee (> 6 months)	14
Pakistani refugee	0
Vulnerable non-displaced	0



<u>****</u>

DEMOGRAPHICS

% of reported household members in displaced households, by age and gender:²

% of women: 50%		% of men: 50%	
0 - 17 yrs	83%	0 - 17 yrs	82%
18 - 59 yrs	16%	18 - 59 yrs	16%
60 yrs and older	1%	60 yrs and older	1%

% of displaced households, by highest education level:

% of displaced households, by h	iighest	education level:
None	52 %	
Primary	25%	
Vocational	17%	
Secondary	6%	
Post-Secondary	0%	
Technical	0%	
University	0%	



39% of displaced households lived in an informal settlement (self-reported)³



VULNERABLE POPULATIONS

11% of displaced households had at least one member with a vulnerability at time of data collection.⁴



5% of displaced households with at least one disabled member



4% of displaced households with an elderly head of household



2% of displaced households with a female head of household



DISPLACEMENT AND SHOCKS

% of displaced households which reported three or more shocks in the year prior to data collection:⁵

% of displaced households reportedly impacted by the following shocks in the year prior to data collection, by type:⁵

•			
Active conflict or violence	;	99%	
COVID-19		43%	
Earthquake		0%	
Flood		11%	
Avalanche/heavy snowfal	II	23%	
Drought		9%	
Other		52 %	
None		1%	I

Of the 99% of displaced households that experienced a non-COVID-19 shock, the most frequently reported impact was limited access to food (96%).⁵

Most common movement intentions reported for the majority of household members in the six months after data collection:

Remain in current location	96%	
Move within Afghanistan	2%	I
Return to area of origin (AoO)	1%	1

Of the 96% of displaced households intending to remain, these are the most commonly reported services that would help them return to their area of origin (AoO):⁵

Safety and security in AoO	88%
Livelihood opportunities in AoO	48%
Knowledge about the presence of explosive hazards	27%

^{&#}x27;Assessed populations included recent internally displaced persons (IDPs) displaced in the 6 months of data collection, non-recent IDPs displaced for more than 6 months at the time of data collection, recent crossborder (CB) returnees who returned in the 6 months of data collection, non-recent CB returnees who returned more than 6 months before data collection, Pakistani refugees in Khost and Paktika, and vulnerable, non-displaced populations in provinces where the majority of households were found to have food consumption gaps in the Integrated Food Security Classification (IPC) "crisis" (3) and "emergency" (4) categories.

²Displaced populations include recent and non-recent CB returnees and recent and non-recent IDPs.

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ACCOUNTABILITY TO AFFECTED PEOPLE (AAP)

Among displaced households, most commonly reported means of obtaining information:⁵

Radio 93%

Community group 66%

Face to face 50%

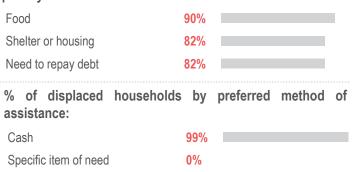
% of displaced households that reported preferring reporting exploitation or abuse by aid providers to a community leader (most selected choice, multiple choices possible):5



Voucher

Other

Among displaced households, most commonly reported priority needs:5



1%

0%



EDUCATION IN EMERGENCIES (EiE)

% of displaced school-aged children (6-18 years) not enrolled in Community Based Education (CBE) or formal schools in the school year prior to COVID-19:6



% of displaced households with enrolled children (6-18 years) attending school in 2020 prior to COVID-19, per average days attended per week:



% of displaced school-aged children enrolled in CBE or formal schools prior to COVID-19:

% of girls:

% of boys:

Of the displaced households with school-aged children attending school, % of those reporting that schools did not have:

Handwashing facilities Heater

29%

0%



EMERGENCY SHELTER AND NON-FOOD ITEMS (ESNFI)

1% of displaced households were found to be living in inadequate shelter types at the time of data collection. % of households by reported inadequate shelters:

Collective centre (not intended for living)

Open space

Tent (emergency shelter)

1%

0%

% of displaced households reporting the following extent of shelter damage:

0%	41%	59%	0%
None	Partial	Significant	Destroyed

Of the **99%** of displaced households that reported having debt, **17%** reported **rent** and **10%** reported **shelter repair** as the primary reason for debt.⁷

³ Informal settlements were defined as areas where the respondent did not have permission to live or build. The respondent was asked whether or not the majority of household members lived in an area where the household had permission to live or build.

⁴ Households with a vulnerability are households with at least one disabled member, households with an elderly head of household (65 years or older), or households with a female head of household. Disability was defined through the Short Set Washington Group questionnaire.

⁵ Multiple answers to this question are possible. For more information regarding the Whole of Afghanistan assessment (WoAA) 2020 questionnaire questions and choice options, please see the WoAA 2020 Data Analysis Plan (DAP).

⁶CBE is a Community-Based Education program. CBEs are not formal schools. CBEs, managed by UNICEF and the Afghan Ministry of Education, target children in rural households who cannot attend formal schools.

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EMERGENCY SHELTER AND NON-FOOD ITEMS (ESNFI)

% of displaced households per type of priority non-food items (NFIs) that households reported owning or having access to:5

Cooking items/kitchen sets 92% Heating devices 73% Sleeping mats or mattresses 98% Tarpaulin 13% Water storage 95% 4% Winter clothes for all children

60% of displaced households reported owning or having access to less than one blanket per household member.

34% of displaced households reported using inadequate sources of energy for heating in the winter prior to data collection.

% of households by reported inadequate heating sources:

Animal dung or plastic waste	349
Baloth or archa wood	0%
None	0%



FOOD SECURITY AND AGRICULTURE (FSAC)

% displaced households, per Food Consumption Score (FCS):8

66%	31%	4%
Acceptable	Borderline	Poor

% displaced households, per Household Hunger Scale (HHS):9

49%	51%	0%
Little to None	Moderate	Severe

% displaced households, per Reduced Coping Strategy Index (rCSI) score:10

		\Diamond
0%	14%	86%
Low	Medium	High

100% of displaced households used a negative coping strategy because of no food or lack of money to buy food in the 30 days prior to data collection. The most commonly reported coping strategies were:5

Relied on cheaper food	100%
'	
Borrowed food or money to buy food	86%
, ,	
Reduced number of meals	77%



HEALTH

17% of displaced households reported no access to emergency healthcare if a household member was seriously injured.

0% of displaced households reported no access to an active health centre (public or private) in the 3 months prior to data collection.5

0% of displaced households reported that the closest active health centre was a one hour walk or more.

47% of displaced households reported a serious illness in the 30 days prior to data collection. The most commonly reported coping strategies were:5

Paid for healthcare 99% No treatment 96% 94% Home treatment due to lack of money

99% of displaced households reported a negative change in behavior in at least one household member within a year prior to data collection. The most commonly reported changes were:5

Angry/aggressive/violent behavior 89% Significant social withdrawal or 56% inability to be alone 34% Avoided going to work

⁷ Both the % of displaced households reporting rent and the % or displaced households reporting shelter repair as primary reasons for debt are below the confidence margin (95/5). The results of this analysis are indicative and may not be representive of the province's population. Multiple answers for this question possible.

⁸ The Food Consumption Score (FCS) measures the diversity and frequency of different food groups consumed by a household in the 7 days prior to data collection. For more information, please see the FCS technical guidance.

⁹The Household Hunger Scale (HHS) measures the level of hunger within a household in the 30 days prior to data collection. For more information, please see the HHS technical guidance.

The reduced Coping Strategy Index (rCSI) measures the coping strategies when a household did not have enough food or enough money to buy food in the 7 days prior to data collection. For more information, please see the rCSI guidance

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LIVELIHOOD AND RESILIENCE

% of displaced households reporting that at least one household member had worked outside the home within 30 days of data collection:



11% of displaced households relying on an unsustainable income source as their primary or secondary income source. 11

Most commonly reported primary and secondary income sources:5

Daily labour- no contract	75%
Small business	54%
Agriculture	11%

69% of displaced households reported a lower income than usual at the time of data collection. The most commonly reported reasons for a lower income were:5

No/Reduced employment opportunities	97%
Other	56%
Migration or displacement	43%

30,861 AFN was the average debt reported by displaced households, while 99% of households reported being in debt. The most commonly reported reasons for debt were:5

Food	45%	
Rent	17%	
Healthcare	13%	



PROTECTION

92% of displaced households reported a security incident within the three months prior to data collection. These were the most common incident types reported:5

Attacks or harassment	77%	
Explosive hazards	75 %	
Other	39%	

98% of displaced households reported a security concern regarding their community. These were the most common concerns reported:5

Attacks or harassment	79%
COVID-19	52 %
Threat of eviction	33%

70% of displaced households reported awareness of explosive hazards in the year prior to data collection in or around their current location. These were the most commonly reported impacts of awareness of the presence of explosive hazards:5

Impact on psychological wellbeing	97%	
Informed decision to relocate/move	71%	
Limited access to basic services	57%	

25% of displaced households reported at least one working child member (0 - 17 yrs).

53% of displaced households held an insecure tenancy agreement. % of households with an insecure tenancy agreement, by type:

No agreement	10%	
Safayee notebook	1%	1
Verbal agreement	43%	



WATER, SANITATION, and HYGIENE (WASH)

7% of displaced households were using an unimproved water source for drinking water in the 7 days prior to data collection. The most reported primary sources of drinking water were: 12

Handpump (pumped well) - private	49%	
Handpump (pumped well) - public	41%	
Spring, well or kariz - unprotected	6%	

Among displaced households, the most commonly reported barriers to water access were:5

No barriers	53%
Socially unacceptable to access waterpoint	34%
Waterpoints are too far/difficult to reach	20%

96% of displaced households reported sufficient water access to meet at least one basic need in the 7 days prior to data collection. 60% of displaced households reported using an unimproved sanitation facility. % of households, by type of facility: 13

Family pit latrine, uncovered	12%
Public or communal latrine	42%
No facility	6% ■

¹¹ Unsustainable income sources include: government benefits, humanitarian assistance, gifts / remittances, borrowing / loans, selling household assets, and other.

¹² Unimproved water sources include: surface water or unprotected well, spring, or kariz

¹³ Unimproved sanitation facilities include: family pit latrine without slab / open, no facility (open field, dearan, bush), and other. For more information, please see the JMP on sanitation.

Southeast Ghazni

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Number of households assessed, by population group:1

Recent IDP (< 6 months)	20
Non-recent IDP (> 6 months)	203
Recent CB returnee (< 6 months)	28
Non-recent CB returnee (> 6 months)	9
Pakistani refugee	0
Vulnerable non-displaced	0





DEMOGRAPHICS

% of reported household members in displaced households, by age and gender:²

% of women: 51%		% of men: 49%		
0 - 17 yrs	76%	0 - 17 yrs	76 %	
18 - 59 yrs	23%	18 - 59 yrs	22%	
60 yrs and older	1%	60 yrs and older	2%	

% of displaced households, by highest education level:

70 of displaced flousefloids, by flightest education level.					
None	7%				
Primary	18%				
Vocational	20%				
Secondary	43%				
Post-Secondary	1%				
Technical	4%				
University	6 %				



71% of displaced households lived in an informal settlement (self-reported)³



VULNERABLE POPULATIONS

17% of displaced households had at least one member with a vulnerability at time of data collection.⁴



3% of displaced households with at least one disabled member



10% of displaced households with an elderly head of household



4% of displaced households with a female head of household



DISPLACEMENT AND SHOCKS

% of displaced households which reported three or more shocks in the year prior to data collection:⁵

0%

% of displaced households reportedly impacted by the following shocks in the year prior to data collection, by type:⁵

Active conflict or violence	52 %
COVID-19	2 % I
Earthquake	0%
Flood	0%
Avalanche/heavy snowfall	0%
Drought	0%
Other	0%
None	49%

Of the 52% of displaced households that experienced a non-COVID-19 shock, the most frequently reported impact was decreased/lost source of income (97%).⁵

Most common movement intentions reported for the majority of household members in the six months after data collection:

Remain in current location	81%
Move within Afghanistan	11%
Don't know	2%

Of the 81% of displaced households intending to remain, these are the most commonly reported services that would help them return to their area of origin (AoO):⁵

Safety and security in AoO	50 %	
None - do not ever intend to return	49%	
Knowledge about the presence of explosive hazards	37%	

^{&#}x27;Assessed populations included recent internally displaced persons (IDPs) displaced in the 6 months of data collection, non-recent IDPs displaced for more than 6 months at the time of data collection, recent crossborder (CB) returnees who returned in the 6 months of data collection, non-recent CB returnees who returned more than 6 months before data collection, Pakistani refugees in Khost and Paktika, and vulnerable, non-displaced populations in provinces where the majority of households were found to have food consumption gaps in the Integrated Food Security Classification (IPC) "crisis" (3) and "emergency" (4) categories.

²Displaced populations include recent and non-recent CB returnees and recent and non-recent IDPs.

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ACCOUNTABILITY TO AFFECTED PEOPLE (AAP)

Among displaced households, most commonly reported means of obtaining information:5

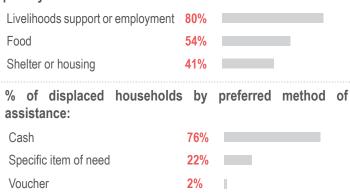
Phone Television 68% Face to face 42%

of displaced households that reported preferring reporting exploitation or abuse by aid providers to a community leader (most selected choice, multiple choices possible):5



Other

Among displaced households, most commonly reported priority needs:5



0%



EDUCATION IN EMERGENCIES (EiE)

% of displaced school-aged children (6-18 years) not enrolled in Community Based Education (CBE) or formal schools in the school year prior to COVID-19:6



% of displaced households with enrolled children (6-18 years) attending school in 2020 prior to COVID-19, per average days attended per week:



% of displaced school-aged children enrolled in CBE or formal schools prior to COVID-19:

% of girls:

% of boys:

Of the displaced households with school-aged children attending school, % of those reporting that schools did not

Handwashing facilities Heater 28%

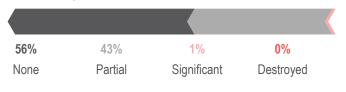


EMERGENCY SHELTER AND NON-FOOD ITEMS (ESNFI)

0% of displaced households were found to be living in inadequate shelter types at the time of data collection. % of households by reported inadequate shelters:

Collective centre (not intended for living) 0% Open space Tent (emergency shelter) 0%

% of displaced households reporting the following extent of shelter damage:



Of the 61% of displaced households that reported having debt, 39% reported rent and 0% reported shelter repair as the primary reason for debt.7

³ Informal settlements were defined as areas where the respondent did not have permission to live or build. The respondent was asked whether or not the majority of household members lived in an area where the household had permission to live or build.

⁴ Households with a vulnerability are households with at least one disabled member, households with an elderly head of household (65 years or older), or households with a female head of household. Disability was defined through the Short Set Washington Group questionnaire.

⁵ Multiple answers to this question are possible. For more information regarding the Whole of Afghanistan assessment (WoAA) 2020 questionnaire questions and choice options, please see the WoAA 2020 Data Analysis Plan (DAP)

⁶ CBE is a Community-Based Education program. CBEs are not formal schools. CBEs, managed by UNICEF and the Afghan Ministry of Education, target children in rural households who cannot attend formal schools.

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EMERGENCY SHELTER AND NON-FOOD ITEMS (ESNFI)

% of displaced households per type of priority non-food items (NFIs) that households reported owning or having access to:5

Cooking items/kitchen sets

98%

Heating devices

98%

Sleeping mats or mattresses

91%

Tarpaulin

18%

Water storage

75%

Winter clothes for all children

8%

20% of displaced households reported **owning or having access to less than one blanket** per household member.

55% of displaced households reported using inadequate sources of energy for heating in the winter prior to data collection.

% of households by reported inadequate heating sources:

Animal dung or plastic waste	0%
Baloth or archa wood	55%
None	0%

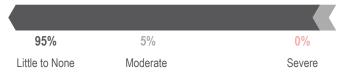


FOOD SECURITY AND AGRICULTURE (FSAC)

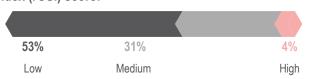
% displaced households, per Food Consumption Score (FCS):8



% displaced households, per Household Hunger Scale (HHS):9



% displaced households, per Reduced Coping Strategy Index (rCSI) score:10



86% of displaced households used a negative coping strategy because of no food or lack of money to buy food in the 30 days prior to data collection. The most commonly reported coping strategies were:⁵

Relied on cheaper food	86%	
Borrowed food or money to buy food	27%	
Restricted adult consumption so children can eat	19%	



HEALTH

33% of displaced households reported **no access to emergency healthcare** if a household member was seriously injured.

2% of displaced households reported no access to an active health centre (public or private) in the 3 months prior to data collection. The most commonly reported barriers were:⁵

Services/medicines too expensive 60%
Unsafe travelling to/being at facilities 60%
Unable to reach (lack of transport) 40%

1% of displaced households reported that the closest active health centre was a one hour walk or more.

7% of displaced households reported a serious illness in the 30 days prior to data collection. The most commonly reported coping strategies were:⁵

No treatment 81%
Went into debt to pay for healthcare 62%
Paid for healthcare 56%

50% of displaced households reported a **negative change in behavior** in at least one household member within a year prior to data collection. **The most commonly reported changes were:**⁵

None 50%

Angry/aggressive/violent behavior 45%

Substance abuse 23%

⁷ Both the % of displaced households reporting rent and the % or displaced households reporting shelter repair as primary reasons for debt are below the confidence margin (95/5). The results of this analysis are indicative and may not be representive of the province's population. Multiple answers for this question possible.

⁸The Food Consumption Score (FCS) measures the diversity and frequency of different food groups consumed by a household in the 7 days prior to data collection. For more information, please see the FCS technical guidance.

⁹The Household Hunger Scale (HHS) measures the level of hunger within a household in the 30 days prior to data collection. For more information, please see the HHS technical guidance.

The reduced Coping Strategy Index (rCSI) measures the coping strategies when a household did not have enough food or enough money to buy food in the 7 days prior to data collection. For more information, please see the rCSI guidance.

Southeast Ghazni

WnAA | 2020 **AFGHANISTAN**



LIVELIHOOD AND RESILIENCE

% of displaced households reporting that at least one household member had worked outside the home within 30 days of data collection:



12% of displaced households relying on an unsustainable income **source** as their primary or secondary income source. 11

Most commonly reported primary and secondary income sources:5

Daily labour- no contract Small business Formal employment 15% 34% of displaced households reported a lower income than usual at the time of data collection. The most commonly reported reasons for a lower income were:5

No/reduced employment opportunities	89%	
Migration or displacement	31%	
Competition from displaced	16%	

19,165 AFN was the average debt reported by displaced households, while 61% of households reported being in debt. The most commonly reported reasons for debt were:5

Rent	39%	
Food	25 %	
COVID-19	12%	



PROTECTION

45% of displaced households reported a security incident within the three months prior to data collection. These were the most common incident types reported:5

None	55%	
Abduction/forced recruitment/ detention	36%	
Attacks or harassment	35%	

73% of displaced households reported a security concern regarding their community. These were the most common concerns reported:5

COVID-19	68%	
Abduction/forced recruitment/ detention	50%	
Attacks or harassment	36%	

31% of displaced households reported at least one working child member (0 - 17 yrs).

38% of displaced households held an insecure tenancy agreement. % of households with an insecure tenancy agreement, by type:

No agreement	4%	
Safayee notebook	0%	
Verbal agreement	34%	

33% of displaced households reported awareness of explosive hazards in the year prior to data collection in or around their current location. These were the most commonly reported impacts of awareness of the presence of explosive hazards:5

Impact on psychological wellbeing	100%
Impact on livelihood or income	95%
Limited access to basic services	84%



WATER, SANITATION, and HYGIENE (WASH)

0% of displaced households were using an unimproved water source for drinking water in the 7 days prior to data collection. The most reported primary sources of drinking water were: 12

Piped water - public	60%	
Handpump (pumped well) - private	29%	
Handpump (pumped well) - public	8%	

99% of displaced households reported sufficient water access to meet at least one basic need in the 7 days prior to data collection. Among displaced households, the most commonly reported barriers to water access were:5

No barriers	76%	
Purchasing water is too expensive	18%	_
Not enough containers to fetch and store water	3%	I

3% of displaced households reported using an unimproved sanitation facility. % of households, by type of facility: 13

Family pit latrine, uncovered	3%
Public or communal latrine	0%
No facility	0%

¹¹ Unsustainable income sources include: government benefits, humanitarian assistance, gifts / remittances, borrowing / loans, selling household assets, and other.

¹² Unimproved water sources include: surface water or unprotected well, spring, or kariz

¹³ Unimproved sanitation facilities include: family pit latrine without slab / open, no facility (open field, dearan, bush), and other. For more information, please see the JMP on sanitation.

Southeast

Khost

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Number of households assessed, by population group:1

Recent IDP (< 6 months)	189
Non-recent IDP (> 6 months)	170
Recent CB returnee (< 6 months)	6
Non-recent CB returnee (> 6 months)	8
Pakistani refugee	0
Vulnerable non-displaced	0



<u>****</u>

DEMOGRAPHICS

% of reported household members in displaced households, by age and gender: 2

% of women: 48%		% of men: 52%		
0 - 17 yrs	78%	0 - 17 yrs	77%	
18 - 59 yrs	21%	18 - 59 yrs	21%	
60 yrs and older	1%	60 yrs and older	3%	

% of displaced households, by highest education level:

% of displaced households, by highest education level:				
	None	37%		
	Primary	26%		
	Vocational	16%		
	Secondary	13%		
	Post-Secondary	0%		
	Technical	2%	I	
	University	6%		



33% of displaced households lived in an informal settlement (self-reported)³



VULNERABLE POPULATIONS

32% of displaced households had at least one member with a vulnerability at time of data collection.⁴



15% of displaced households with at least one disabled member



15% of displaced households with an elderly head of household



2% of displaced households with a female head of household



DISPLACEMENT AND SHOCKS

% of displaced households which reported three or more shocks in the year prior to data collection:⁵

2%

% of displaced households reportedly impacted by the following shocks in the year prior to data collection, by type:⁵

•	•	
Active conflict or violence	41%	
COVID-19	81%	
Earthquake	0%	
Flood	2 %	
Avalanche/heavy snowfall	1%	
Drought	0%	
Other	3 %	
None	8%	

Of the 43% of displaced households that experienced a non-COVID-19 shock, the most frequently reported impact was decreased/lost source of income (92%).⁵

Most common movement intentions reported for the majority of household members in the six months after data collection:

Remain in current location	96%	
Move within Afghanistan	2%	I
Return to area of origin (AoO)	2%	I

Of the 96% of displaced households intending to remain, these are the most commonly reported services that would help them return to their area of origin (AoO):⁵

Safety and security in AoO	58%	
Livelihood opportunities in AoO	42%	
None - do not ever intend to return	32%	

¹Assessed populations included recent internally displaced persons (IDPs) displaced in the 6 months of data collection, non-recent IDPs displaced for more than 6 months at the time of data collection, recent crossborder (CB) returnees who returned in the 6 months of data collection, non-recent CB returnees who returned more than 6 months before data collection, Pakistani refugees in Khost and Paktika, and vulnerable, non-displaced populations in provinces where the majority of households were found to have food consumption gaps in the Integrated Food Security Classification (IPC) "crisis" (3) and "emergency" (4) categories.

²Displaced populations include recent and non-recent CB returnees and recent and non-recent IDPs.

Southeast Khost

WnAA | 2020 **AFGHANISTAN**



ACCOUNTABILITY TO AFFECTED PEOPLE (AAP)

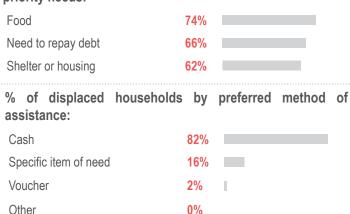
Among displaced households, most commonly reported means of obtaining information:5

Radio Face to face 50% 49% Community group

% of displaced households that reported preferring reporting exploitation or abuse by aid providers the local authorities/police (most selected choice, multiple choices possible):5



Among displaced households, most commonly reported priority needs:5





EDUCATION IN EMERGENCIES (EiE)

% of displaced school-aged children (6-18 years) not enrolled in Community Based Education (CBE) or formal schools in the school year prior to COVID-19:6



% of displaced households with enrolled children (6-18 years) attending school in 2020 prior to COVID-19, per average days attended per week:



% of displaced school-aged children enrolled in CBE or formal schools prior to COVID-19:





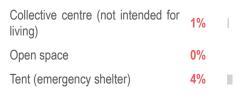
Of the displaced households with school-aged children attending school, % of those reporting that schools did not have:



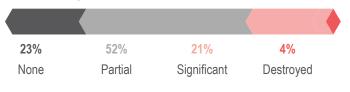


EMERGENCY SHELTER AND NON-FOOD ITEMS (ESNFI)

4% of displaced households were found to be living in inadequate shelter types at the time of data collection. % of households by reported inadequate shelters:



% of displaced households reporting the following extent of shelter damage:



Of the 97% of displaced households that reported having debt, 4% reported rent and 3% reported shelter repair as the primary reason for debt.7

³ Informal settlements were defined as areas where the respondent did not have permission to live or build. The respondent was asked whether or not the majority of household members lived in an area where the household had permission to live or build.

⁴ Households with a vulnerability are households with at least one disabled member, households with an elderly head of household (65 years or older), or households with a female head of household. Disability was defined through the Short Set Washington Group questionnaire.

⁵ Multiple answers to this question are possible. For more information regarding the Whole of Afghanistan assessment (WoAA) 2020 questionnaire questions and choice options, please see the WoAA 2020 Data Analysis Plan (DAP)

⁶ CBE is a Community-Based Education program. CBEs are not formal schools. CBEs, managed by UNICEF and the Afghan Ministry of Education, target children in rural households who cannot attend formal schools.

Southeast Khost

WoAA | 2020 AFGHANISTAN



EMERGENCY SHELTER AND NON-FOOD ITEMS (ESNFI)

% of displaced households per type of priority non-food items (NFIs) that households reported owning or having access to:5

Cooking items/kitchen sets

90%

Heating devices

40%

Sleeping mats or mattresses

74%

Tarpaulin

Water storage

Winter clothes for all children

11%

62% of displaced households reported **owning or having access to less than one blanket** per household member.

41% of displaced households reported using **inadequate sources of energy for heating** in the winter prior to data collection.

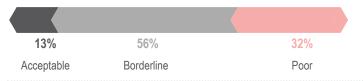
% of households by reported inadequate heating sources:

Animal dung or plastic waste	32 %	
Baloth or archa wood	8%	
None	1%	



FOOD SECURITY AND AGRICULTURE (FSAC)

% displaced households, per Food Consumption Score (FCS):8



% displaced households, per Household Hunger Scale (HHS):9

73%	27%	0%
Little to None	Moderate	Severe

% displaced households, per Reduced Coping Strategy Index (rCSI) score:10

		\
2%	30%	67%
Low	Medium	High

100% of displaced households used a negative coping strategy because of no food or lack of money to buy food in the 30 days prior to data collection. The most commonly reported coping strategies were:⁵

Relied on cheaper food	99%
Borrowed food or money to buy food	92%
Limited number of meals	57%



HEALTH

26% of displaced households reported **no access to emergency healthcare** if a household member was seriously injured.

10% of displaced households reported **no access to an active health centre (public or private)** in the 3 months prior to data collection. **The most commonly reported barriers were:**⁵

Unable to reach (lack of transport)

Services/medicines too expensive

Unsafe travelling to/being at facilities

45%

44%

27% of displaced households reported that the **closest active health centre** was a **one hour walk or more**.

47% of displaced households reported a serious illness in the 30 days prior to data collection. The most commonly reported coping strategies were:⁵

Paid for healthcare 94%
Went into debt to pay for healthcare 92%
Home treatment for other reasons 71%

62% of displaced households reported a **negative change in behavior** in at least one household member within a year prior to data collection. **The most commonly reported changes were:**⁵

Angry/aggressive/violent behavior 51%

None 38%

Excessive sad mood or crying 31%

⁷ Both the % of displaced households reporting rent and the % or displaced households reporting shelter repair as primary reasons for debt are below the confidence margin (95/5). The results of this analysis are indicative and may not be representive of the province's population. Multiple answers for this question possible.

⁸ The Food Consumption Score (FCS) measures the diversity and frequency of different food groups consumed by a household in the 7 days prior to data collection. For more information, please see the FCS technical <u>quidance</u>.

⁹The Household Hunger Scale (HHS) measures the level of hunger within a household in the 30 days prior to data collection. For more information, please see the HHS technical guidance.

¹⁰ The reduced Coping Strategy Index (rCSI) measures the coping strategies when a household did not have enough food or enough money to buy food in the 7 days prior to data collection. For more information, please see the rCSI guidance.

Southeast Khost

WoAA | 2020 AFGHANISTAN



LIVELIHOOD AND RESILIENCE

% of displaced households reporting that at least one household member had worked outside the home within 30 days of data collection:



41% of displaced households relying on an **unsustainable income source** as their primary or secondary income source.¹¹

Most commonly reported primary and secondary income sources:5

Daily labour- no contract

Borrowing loans

Small business

18%

46% of displaced households reported a lower income than usual at the time of data collection. **The most commonly reported reasons for a lower income were:**⁵

No/reduced employment opportunities	94%	
Migration or displacement	40%	
Death or illness of family member	9%	-

130,408 AFN was the average debt reported by displaced households, while 97% of households reported being in debt. The most commonly reported reasons for debt were:5

Healthcare	38%	
Food	31%	
Wedding / Celebrations	10%	



PROTECTION

27% of displaced households reported a security incident within the three months prior to data collection. These were the most common incident types reported:⁵

None 73%

Maiming or killing 21%

Attacks or harassment 8%

79% of displaced households reported a security concern regarding their community. These were the most common concerns reported:5

COVID-19 55%

Maiming or killing 24%

None 21%

30% of displaced households reported awareness of explosive hazards in the year prior to data collection in or around their current location. These were the most commonly reported impacts of awareness of the presence of explosive hazards:⁵

Impact on psychological wellbeing 91%

Decision to relocate/move 87%

Restricted children's playing 32%

20% of displaced households reported at least one working child member (0 - 17 yrs).

81% of displaced households held an insecure tenancy agreement. % of households with an insecure tenancy agreement, by type:

No agreement 6% ■
Safayee notebook 1% □
Verbal agreement 75%



WATER, SANITATION, and HYGIENE (WASH)

8% of displaced households were using an **unimproved water** source for drinking water in the 7 days prior to data collection. The most reported primary sources of drinking water were:¹²

Handpump (pumped well) - private 32%
Handpump (pumped well) - public 32%
Piped water - public 26%

Among displaced households, the most commonly reported barriers to water access were:⁵

No barriers 50%

Waterpoints are too far/difficult to reach

Socially unacceptable to access waterpoint 16%

71% of displaced households reported using an unimproved sanitation facility. % of households, by type of facility:¹³

Family pit latrine, uncovered

Public or communal latrine

No facility

14%

22%

35%

91% of displaced households reported **sufficient water access** to meet at least one basic need in the 7 days prior to data collection.

12 Unimproved water sources include: surface water or unprotected well, spring, or kariz

¹¹ Unsustainable income sources include: government benefits, humanitarian assistance, gifts / remittances, borrowing / loans, selling household assets, and other.

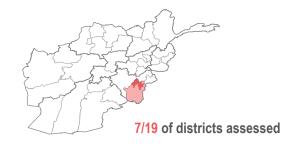
¹³ Unimproved sanitation facilities include: family pit latrine without slab / open, no facility (open field, dearan, bush), and other. For more information, please see the JMP on sanitation.

Southeast Paktika

WoAA I 2020 AFGHANISTAN

Number of households assessed, by population group:1

Recent IDP (< 6 months)	132
Non-recent IDP (> 6 months)	80
Recent CB returnee (< 6 months)	75
Non-recent CB returnee (> 6 months)	9
Pakistani refugee	120
Vulnerable non-displaced	0





DEMOGRAPHICS

% of reported household members in displaced households, by age and gender:²

% of women: 43%		% of men: 5/%		
0 - 17 yrs	81%	0 - 17 yrs	80%	
18 - 59 yrs	19%	18 - 59 yrs	20%	
60 yrs and older	0%	60 yrs and older	1%	

% of displaced households, by highest education level:

% of displaced nouseholds, by	nignes	it education level:
None	18%	
Primary	33%	
Vocational	25%	
Secondary	14%	
Post-Secondary	0%	
Technical	7%	
University	3%	1



41% of displaced households lived in an informal settlement (self-reported)³



VULNERABLE POPULATIONS

3% of displaced households had at least one member with a vulnerability at time of data collection.⁴



1% of displaced households with at least one disabled member



0% of displaced households with an elderly head of household



2% of displaced households with a female head of household



DISPLACEMENT AND SHOCKS

% of displaced households which reported three or more shocks in the year prior to data collection:⁵

% of displaced households reportedly impacted by the following shocks in the year prior to data collection, by type:⁵

•			, , , , , ,
Active conflict or violence	ce	99%	
COVID-19		0%	
Earthquake		3%	I
Flood		94%	
Avalanche/heavy snow	fall	70%	
Drought		8%	
Other		6%	
None		0%	

Of the 100% of displaced households that experienced a non-COVID-19 shock, the most frequently reported impact was decreased/lost source of income (90%).⁵

Most common movement intentions reported for the majority of household members in the six months after data collection:

Remain in current location	89%	
Don't know	10%	
Refused to answer	1%	

Of the 89% of displaced households intending to remain, these are the most commonly reported services that would help them return to their area of origin (AoO):⁵

Safety and security in AoO	99%
Knowledge about the presence of explosive hazards	71%
Better access to basic services	56%

^{&#}x27;Assessed populations included recent internally displaced persons (IDPs) displaced in the 6 months of data collection, non-recent IDPs displaced for more than 6 months at the time of data collection, recent crossborder (CB) returnees who returned in the 6 months of data collection, non-recent CB returnees who returned more than 6 months before data collection, Pakistani refugees in Khost and Paktika, and vulnerable, non-displaced populations in provinces where the majority of households were found to have food consumption gaps in the Integrated Food Security Classification (IPC) "crisis" (3) and "emergency" (4) categories.

²Displaced populations include recent and non-recent CB returnees and recent and non-recent IDPs.

WnAA | 2020 **AFGHANISTAN**



ACCOUNTABILITY TO AFFECTED PEOPLE (AAP)

Among displaced households, most commonly reported means of obtaining information:5

Radio Phone Face to face 44%

% of displaced households that reported preferring reporting exploitation or abuse by aid providers to a community leader (most selected choice, multiple choices possible):5



Among displaced households, most commonly reported priority needs:5

Shelter or housing 88% Food 85% Healthcare 73%

% of displaced households by preferred method of assistance:

Cash 25% Specific item of need 75% 0% Voucher

Other 0%



EDUCATION IN EMERGENCIES (EiE)

% of displaced school-aged children (6-18 years) not enrolled in Community Based Education (CBE) or formal schools in the school year prior to COVID-19:6



% of displaced households with enrolled children (6-18 years) attending school in 2020 prior to COVID-19, per average days attended per week:



% of displaced school-aged children enrolled in CBE or formal schools prior to COVID-19:





Of the displaced households with school-aged children attending school, % of those reporting that schools did not

Handwashing facilities Heater

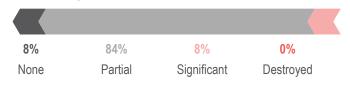


EMERGENCY SHELTER AND NON-FOOD ITEMS (ESNFI)

0% of displaced households were found to be living in inadequate shelter types at the time of data collection. % of households by reported inadequate shelters:

Collective centre (not intended for living) 0% Open space Tent (emergency shelter) 0%

% of displaced households reporting the following extent of shelter damage:



Of the 81% of displaced households that reported having debt, 2% reported rent and 4% reported shelter repair as the primary reason for debt.7

³ Informal settlements were defined as areas where the respondent did not have permission to live or build. The respondent was asked whether or not the majority of household members lived in an area where the household had permission to live or build.

⁴ Households with a vulnerability are households with at least one disabled member, households with an elderly head of household (65 years or older), or households with a female head of household. Disability was defined through the Short Set Washington Group questionnaire.

⁵ Multiple answers to this question are possible. For more information regarding the Whole of Afghanistan assessment (WoAA) 2020 questionnaire questions and choice options, please see the WoAA 2020 Data Analysis Plan (DAP)

⁶ CBE is a Community-Based Education program. CBEs are not formal schools. CBEs, managed by UNICEF and the Afghan Ministry of Education, target children in rural households who cannot attend formal schools.

WnAA | 2020 **AFGHANISTAN**



EMERGENCY SHELTER AND NON-FOOD ITEMS (ESNFI)

% of displaced households per type of priority non-food items (NFIs) that households reported owning or having access to:5

Cooking items/kitchen sets 73% Heating devices 46% Sleeping mats or mattresses 95% Tarpaulin 19% Water storage 61% 3% Winter clothes for all children

23% of displaced households reported owning or having access to less than one blanket per household member.

16% of displaced households reported using inadequate sources of energy for heating in the winter prior to data collection.

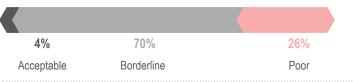
% of households by reported inadequate heating sources:

Animal dung or plastic waste	13%	
Baloth or archa wood	3%	i
None	0%	

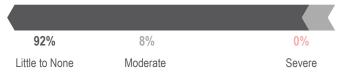


FOOD SECURITY AND AGRICULTURE (FSAC)

% displaced households, per Food Consumption Score (FCS):8



% displaced households, per Household Hunger Scale (HHS):9



% displaced households, per Reduced Coping Strategy Index (rCSI) score:10



98% of displaced households used a negative coping strategy because of no food or lack of money to buy food in the 30 days prior to data collection. The most commonly reported coping strategies were:5

Relied on cheaper food	91%	
Borrowed food or money to buy food	68%	
Limited number of meals	55%	

HEALTH

98% of displaced households reported no access to emergency healthcare if a household member was seriously injured.

0% of displaced households reported no access to an active health centre (public or private) in the 3 months prior to data collection.5

15% of displaced households reported that the closest active health centre was a one hour walk or more.

3% of displaced households reported a serious illness in the 30 days prior to data collection. The most commonly reported coping strategies were:5

Went into debt to pay for healthcare Home treatment due to fear of 100% COVID-19 at facilities Home treatment due to fear of 100% testing positive for COVID-19 at

89% of displaced households reported a negative change in behavior in at least one household member within a year prior to data collection. The most commonly reported changes were:5

Angry/aggressive/violent behavior 76% Avoided going to work Excessive sad mood or crying

Doth the % of displaced households reporting rent and the % or displaced households reporting shelter repair as primary reasons for debt are below the confidence margin (95/5). The results of this analysis are indicative and may not be representive of the province's population. Multiple answers for this question possible.

⁸ The Food Consumption Score (FCS) measures the diversity and frequency of different food groups consumed by a household in the 7 days prior to data collection. For more information, please see the FCS technical guidance.

⁹The Household Hunger Scale (HHS) measures the level of hunger within a household in the 30 days prior to data collection. For more information, please see the HHS technical guidance.

¹⁰The reduced Coping Strategy Index (rCSI) measures the coping strategies when a household did not have enough food or enough money to buy food in the 7 days prior to data collection. For more information, please see the rCSI guidance

WnAA | 2020 **AFGHANISTAN**

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LIVELIHOOD AND RESILIENCE

% of displaced households reporting that at least one household member had worked outside the home within 30 days of data collection:



11% of displaced households relying on an unsustainable income **source** as their primary or secondary income source.¹¹

Most commonly reported primary and secondary income sources:5

Daily labour- no contract Small business Agriculture

79% of displaced households reported a lower income than usual at the time of data collection. The most commonly reported reasons for a lower income were:5

No/Reduced employment opportunities	100%	
Migration or displacement	94%	
Competition from displaced	34%	

60,926 AFN was the average debt reported by displaced households, while 81% of households reported being in debt. The most commonly reported reasons for debt were:5

Extra costs of hosting displaced Healthcare Food



PROTECTION

99% of displaced households reported a security incident within the three months prior to data collection. These were the most common incident types reported:5

84% Attacks or harassment Explosive hazards 69% Movement restrictions 45% 100% of displaced households reported a security concern regarding their community. These were the most common concerns reported:5

Attacks or harassment 84% Explosive hazards COVID-19

8% of displaced households reported at least one working child member (0 - 17 yrs).

64% of displaced households reported awareness of explosive hazards in the year prior to data collection in or around their current location. These were the most commonly reported impacts of awareness of the presence of explosive hazards:5

Impact on psychological wellbeing 98% Limited access to basic services 75% 63% Decision to relocate/move

44% of displaced households held an insecure tenancy agreement. % of households with an insecure tenancy agreement, by type:

No agreement Safayee notebook 1% Verbal agreement



WATER, SANITATION, and HYGIENE (WASH)

17% of displaced households were using an unimproved water source for drinking water in the 7 days prior to data collection. The most reported primary sources of drinking water were: 12

Handpump (pumped well) - public 49% Handpump (pumped well) - private Spring, well or kariz - unprotected 17% Among displaced households, the most commonly reported barriers to water access were:5

Insufficient number of water points Too high risk to access water source 43% Waterpoints are too far/difficult to reach

35% of displaced households reported using an unimproved sanitation facility. % of households, by type of facility: 13

Family pit latrine, uncovered Public or communal latrine 1% No facility

meet at least one basic need in the 7 days prior to data collection.

98% of displaced households reported sufficient water access to

¹¹ Unsustainable income sources include: government benefits, humanitarian assistance, gifts / remittances, borrowing / loans, selling household assets, and other

¹² Unimproved water sources include: surface water or unprotected well, spring, or kariz

¹³ Unimproved sanitation facilities include: family pit latrine without slab / open, no facility (open field, dearan, bush), and other. For more information, please see the JMP on sanitation.

WoAA | 2020 **AFGHANISTAN**

Number of households assessed, by population group:1

Recent IDP (< 6 months)	128
Non-recent IDP (> 6 months)	72
Recent CB returnee (< 6 months)	35
Non-recent CB returnee (> 6 months)	58
Pakistani refugee	0
Vulnerable non-displaced	0





DEMOGRAPHICS

% of reported household members in displaced households, by age and gender:²

% of women: 49%		% of men: 51%			
0 - 17 yrs	81%	0 - 17 yrs	80%		
18 - 59 yrs	19%	18 - 59 yrs	19%		
60 yrs and older	0%	60 yrs and older	1%		

% of displaced households, by h	nighes	t education level:
None	33%	
Primary	47%	
Vocational	6%	
Secondary	12%	
Post-Secondary	0%	
Technical	2%	I
University	1%	1



93% of displaced households lived in an informal settlement (self-reported)3



VULNERABLE POPULATIONS

3% of displaced households had at least one member with a vulnerability at time of data collection.4



1% of displaced households with at least one disabled member



1% of displaced households with an elderly head of household



1% of displaced households with a female head of household



DISPLACEMENT AND SHOCKS

% of displaced households which reported three or more shocks in the year prior to data collection:5

% of displaced households reportedly impacted by the following shocks in the year prior to data collection, by type:5

Active conflict or violence	74%
COVID-19	48%
Earthquake	0%
Flood	0%
Avalanche/heavy snowfall	0%
Drought	1%
Other	62%
None	0%

Of the 91% of displaced households that experienced a non-COVID-19 shock, the most frequently reported impact was decreased/lost source of income (81%).5

Most common movement intentions reported for the majority of household members in the six months after data collection:

Remain in current location	95%
Return to area of origin (AoO)	4 %
Move within Afghanistan	0%

Of the 95% of displaced households intending to remain, these are the most commonly reported services that would help them return to their area of origin (AoO):5

Safety and security in AoO	50%	
Livelihood opportunities in AoO	38%	
Reconstruction of home in AoO	38%	

¹ Assessed populations included recent internally displaced persons (IDPs) displaced in the 6 months of data collection, non-recent IDPs displaced for more than 6 months at the time of data collection, recent crossborder (CB) returnees who returned in the 6 months of data collection, non-recent CB returnees who returned more than 6 months before data collection, Pakistani refugees in Khost and Paktika, and vulnerable, non-displaced populations in provinces where the majority of households were found to have food consumption gaps in the Integrated Food Security Classification (IPC) "crisis" (3) and "emergency" (4) categories and the Famine Early Warning Systems Network (FEWS NET) "crisis" (3) and "emergency" (4) categories.

² Displaced populations include recent and non-recent CB returnees and recent and non-recent IDPs.

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ACCOUNTABILITY TO AFFECTED PEOPLE (AAP)

Among displaced households, most commonly reported means of obtaining information:5

Radio Phone 60% Television 38%

% of displaced households that reported preferring reporting exploitation or abuse by aid providers via a phone (most selected choice, multiple choices possible):5



Other

Among displaced households, most commonly reported priority needs:5

Shelter or housing 96% Food 80% Healthcare 42% % of displaced households by preferred method of assistance: Cash 88% Specific item of need 7% Voucher 3%

2%



EDUCATION IN EMERGENCIES (EiE)

% of displaced school-aged children (6-18 years) not enrolled in Community Based Education (CBE) or formal schools in the school year prior to COVID-19:6



% of displaced households with enrolled children (6-18 years) attending school in 2020 prior to COVID-19, per average days attended per week:

\Diamond				
71%	1%	4%	3%	22%
0 days	1 day	2 days	3 days	4+ days

% of displaced school-aged children enrolled in CBE or formal schools prior to COVID-19:

% of girls:

% of boys:

Of the displaced households with school-aged children attending school, % of those reporting that schools did not

Handwashing facilities Heater

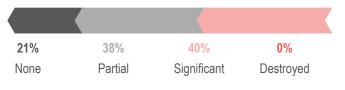


EMERGENCY SHELTER AND NON-FOOD ITEMS (ESNFI)

0% of displaced households were found to be living in inadequate shelter types at the time of data collection. % of households by reported inadequate shelters:

Collective centre (not intended for living) Open space 1% Tent (emergency shelter) 0%

% of displaced households reporting the following extent of shelter damage:



Of the 90% of displaced households that reported having debt, 23% reported rent and 1% reported shelter repair as the primary reason for debt.7

³ Informal settlements were defined as areas where the respondent did not have permission to live or build. The respondent was asked whether or not the majority of household members lived in an area where the household had permission to live or build.

⁴ Households with a vulnerability are households with at least one disabled member, households with an elderly head of household (65 years or older), or households with a female head of household. Disability was defined through the Short Set Washington Group questionnaire.

⁵ Multiple answers to this question are possible. For more information regarding the Whole of Afghanistan assessment (WoAA) 2020 questionnaire questions and choice options, please see the WoAA 2020 Data Analysis Plan (DAP)

⁶ CBE is a Community-Based Education program. CBEs are not formal schools. CBEs, managed by UNICEF and the Afghan Ministry of Education, target children in rural households who cannot attend formal schools

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EMERGENCY SHELTER AND NON-FOOD ITEMS (ESNFI)

% of displaced households per type of priority non-food items (NFIs) that households reported owning or having access to:5

Cooking items/kitchen sets 53% Heating devices 34% Sleeping mats or mattresses 35% Tarpaulin 30% Water storage 40% Winter clothes for all children 31%

79% of displaced households reported owning or having access to less than one blanket per household member.

30% of displaced households reported using inadequate sources of energy for heating in the winter prior to data collection.

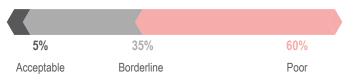
% of households by reported inadequate heating sources:

Animal dung or plastic waste	19%	
Baloth or archa wood	11%	
None	0%	

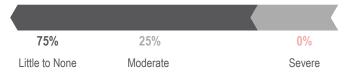


FOOD SECURITY AND AGRICULTURE (FSAC)

% displaced households, per Food Consumption Score (FCS):8



% displaced households, per Household Hunger Scale (HHS):9



% displaced households, per Reduced Coping Strategy Index (rCSI) score:10

		\Diamond
0%	21%	78%
Low	Medium	High

100% of displaced households used a negative coping strategy because of no food or lack of money to buy food in the 30 days prior to data collection. The most commonly reported coping strategies were:5

Relied on cheaper food	100%
·	
Borrowed food or money to buy food	99%
, ,	
Reduced number of meals	96%



HEALTH

2% of displaced households reported no access to emergency healthcare if a household member was seriously injured.

19% of displaced households reported no access to an active health centre (public or private) in the 3 months prior to data collection. The most commonly reported barriers were:5

Other 85% Unsafe travelling to/being at 22% facilities Services/medicines too expensive 9%

6% of displaced households reported that the closest active health centre was a one hour walk or more.

2% of displaced households reported a serious illness in the 30 days prior to data collection. The most commonly reported coping strategies were:5

Sought cheaper healthcare 100% Went into debt to pay for healthcare 100% Home treatment due to fear of 100% contracting COVID-19

38% of displaced households reported a negative change in behavior in at least one household member within a year prior to data collection. The most commonly reported changes were:5

None Excessive sad mood or crying 19% Other 17%

Doth the % of displaced households reporting rent and the % or displaced households reporting shelter repair as primary reasons for debt are below the confidence margin (95/5). The results of this analysis are indicative and may not be representive of the province's population. Multiple answers for this question possible.

⁸ The Food Consumption Score (FCS) measures the diversity and frequency of different food groups consumed by a household in the 7 days prior to data collection. For more information, please see the FCS technical guidance.

⁹The Household Hunger Scale (HHS) measures the level of hunger within a household in the 30 days prior to data collection. For more information, please see the HHS technical guidance.

¹⁰The reduced Coping Strategy Index (rCSI) measures the coping strategies when a household did not have enough food or enough money to buy food in the 7 days prior to data collection. For more information, please see the rCSI guidance

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LIVELIHOOD AND RESILIENCE

% of displaced households reporting that at least one household member had worked outside the home within 30 days of data collection:



34% of displaced households relying on an unsustainable income source as their primary or secondary income source. 11

Most commonly reported primary and secondary income sources:5

Daily labour- no contract	45%
Small business	32%
Agriculture	32%

52% of displaced households reported a lower income than usual at the time of data collection. The most commonly reported reasons for a lower income were:5

No/reduced employment opportunities	95%
Migration or displacement	43%
Reduced remittances	19%

68,444 AFN was the average debt reported by displaced households, while 90% of households reported being in debt. The most commonly reported reasons for debt were:5

Food	60%
Rent	23%
Healthcare	10%



PROTECTION

33% of displaced households reported a security incident within the three months prior to data collection. These were the most common incident types reported:5

	-	
None	67%	
Explosive hazards	24%	
Other	21%	

62% of displaced households reported a security concern regarding their community. These were the most common concerns reported:5

COVID-19	59 %	
None	38%	
Other	21%	

21% of displaced households reported awareness of explosive hazards in the year prior to data collection in or around their current location. These were the most commonly reported impacts of awareness of the presence of explosive hazards:5

Impact on psychological wellbeing	97%
Limited access to basic services	91%
Other	200/

3% of displaced households reported at least one working child member (0 - 17 yrs).

41% of displaced households held an insecure tenancy agreement. % of households with an insecure tenancy agreement, by type:

No agreement	1%	
Safayee notebook	4%	
Verbal agreement	36%	



WATER, SANITATION, and HYGIENE (WASH)

31% of displaced households were using an unimproved water source for drinking water in the 7 days prior to data collection. The most reported primary sources of drinking water were: 12

Spring, well or kariz - protected	39%	
Spring, well or kariz - unprotected	22%	
Handpump (pumped well) - private	20%	

Among displaced households, the most commonly reported barriers to water access were:5

Other	48%	
Movement restrictions related to COVID-19	31%	
Waterpoints are too far/difficult to reach	28%	

71% of displaced households reported using an unimproved sanitation facility. % of households, by type of facility: 13

Family pit latrine, uncovered	17%	
Public or communal latrine	50 %	
No facility	4%	

97% of displaced households reported sufficient water access to meet at least one basic need in the 7 days prior to data collection.

¹¹ Unsustainable income sources include: government benefits, humanitarian assistance, gifts / remittances, borrowing / loans, selling household assets, and other.

¹² Unimproved water sources include: surface water or unprotected well, spring, or kariz

¹³ Unimproved sanitation facilities include: family pit latrine without slab / open, no facility (open field, dearan, bush), and other. For more information, please see the JMP on sanitation.

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Number of households assessed, by population group:1

Recent IDP (< 6 months)	143
Non-recent IDP (> 6 months)	153
Recent CB returnee (< 6 months)	14
Non-recent CB returnee (> 6 months)	11
Pakistani refugee	0
Vulnerable non-displaced	0





DEMOGRAPHICS

% of reported household members in displaced households, by age and gender:²

% of women: 51%		% of men: 50%	
0 - 17 yrs	76%	0 - 17 yrs	79 %
18 - 59 yrs	23%	18 - 59 yrs	20%
60 yrs and older	1%	60 vrs and older	2%

% of displaced households, by highest education level:

70 of displaced flousefloids, i	by ilighest education level.
None	44%
Primary	25%
Vocational	17%
Secondary	11%
Post-Secondary	1%
Technical	2%
University	1%



7% of displaced households lived in an informal settlement (self-reported)³



VULNERABLE POPULATIONS

48% of displaced households had at least one member with a vulnerability at time of data collection.⁴



39% of displaced households with at least one disabled member



6% of displaced households with an elderly head of household



3% of displaced households with a female head of household



DISPLACEMENT AND SHOCKS

% of displaced households which reported three or more shocks in the year prior to data collection:⁵

19%

% of displaced households reportedly impacted by the following shocks in the year prior to data collection, by type:⁵

Active conflict or violence	84%
COVID-19	55%
Earthquake	0%
Flood	14%
Avalanche/heavy snowfall	2 %
Drought	21%
Other	6 %
None	2 %

Of the 93% of displaced households that experienced a non-COVID-19 shock, the most frequently reported impact was decreased/lost source of income (75%).⁵

Most common movement intentions reported for the majority of household members in the six months after data collection:

Remain in current location	85%	
Return to area of origin (AoO)	5%	I .
Don't know	4%	I

Of the 85% of displaced households intending to remain, these are the most commonly reported services that would help them return to their area of origin (AoO):⁵

Safety and security in AoO	49%	
None - do not ever intend to return	41%	
Livelihood opportunities in AoO	37%	

¹Assessed populations included recent internally displaced persons (IDPs) displaced in the 6 months of data collection, non-recent IDPs displaced for more than 6 months at the time of data collection, recent crossborder (CB) returnees who returned in the 6 months of data collection, non-recent CB returnees who returned more than 6 months before data collection, Pakistani refugees in Khost and Paktika, and vulnerable, non-displaced populations in provinces where the majority of households were found to have food consumption gaps in the Integrated Food Security Classification (IPC) "crisis" (3) and "emergency" (4) categories.

²Displaced populations include recent and non-recent CB returnees and recent and non-recent IDPs.

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ACCOUNTABILITY TO AFFECTED PEOPLE (AAP)

Among displaced households, most commonly reported means of obtaining information:5

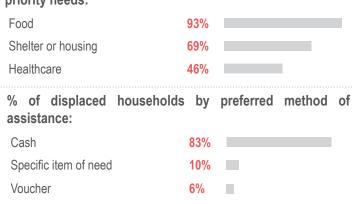
Face to face Phone 53% 48% Community group

% of displaced households that reported preferring reporting exploitation or abuse by aid providers to a community leader (most selected choice, multiple choices possible):5



Other

Among displaced households, most commonly reported priority needs:5



1%



EDUCATION IN EMERGENCIES (EiE)

% of displaced school-aged children (6-18 years) not enrolled in Community Based Education (CBE) or formal schools in the school year prior to COVID-19:6



% of displaced households with enrolled children (6-18 years) attending school in 2020 prior to COVID-19, per average days attended per week:



% of displaced school-aged children enrolled in CBE or formal schools prior to COVID-19:





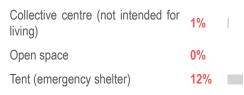
Of the displaced households with school-aged children attending school, % of those reporting that schools did not have:





EMERGENCY SHELTER AND NON-FOOD ITEMS (ESNFI)

13% of displaced households were found to be living in inadequate shelter types at the time of data collection. % of households by reported inadequate shelters:



% of displaced households reporting the following extent of shelter damage:



Of the 86% of displaced households that reported having debt, 3% reported rent and 3% reported shelter repair as the primary reason for debt 7

³ Informal settlements were defined as areas where the respondent did not have permission to live or build. The respondent was asked whether or not the majority of household members lived in an area where the household had permission to live or build.

⁴ Households with a vulnerability are households with at least one disabled member, households with an elderly head of household (65 years or older), or households with a female head of household. Disability was defined through the Short Set Washington Group questionnaire.

⁵ Multiple answers to this question are possible. For more information regarding the Whole of Afghanistan assessment (WoAA) 2020 questionnaire questions and choice options, please see the WoAA 2020 Data Analysis Plan (DAP)

⁶ CBE is a Community-Based Education program. CBEs are not formal schools. CBEs, managed by UNICEF and the Afghan Ministry of Education, target children in rural households who cannot attend formal schools.

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EMERGENCY SHELTER AND NON-FOOD ITEMS (ESNFI)

% of displaced households per type of priority non-food items (NFIs) that households reported owning or having access to:5

Cooking items/kitchen sets 83% Heating devices 28% Sleeping mats or mattresses 84% Tarpaulin 41% Water storage 43% 29% Winter clothes for all children

25% of displaced households reported owning or having access to less than one blanket per household member.

43% of displaced households reported using inadequate sources of energy for heating in the winter prior to data collection.

% of households by reported inadequate heating sources:

Animal dung or plastic waste	43%
Baloth or archa wood	0%
None	0%



FOOD SECURITY AND AGRICULTURE (FSAC)

% displaced households, per Food Consumption Score (FCS):8



% displaced households, per Household Hunger Scale (HHS):9



% displaced households, per Reduced Coping Strategy Index (rCSI) score:10

		\Diamond
13%	30%	44%
Low	Medium	High

97% of displaced households used a negative coping strategy because of no food or lack of money to buy food in the 30 days prior to data collection. The most commonly reported coping strategies were:5

Relied on cheaper food	93%
Borrowed food or money to buy food	81%
Restricted adult consumption so children can eat	46%



HEALTH

6% of displaced households reported no access to emergency healthcare if a household member was seriously injured.

28% of displaced households reported no access to an active health centre (public or private) in the 3 months prior to data collection. The most commonly reported barriers were:5

Services/medicines are too expensive Unable to reach (lack of transport) Unsafe travelling to/being at facilities 31%

2% of displaced households reported that the closest active health centre was a one hour walk or more.

15% of displaced households reported a serious illness in the 30 days prior to data collection. The most commonly reported coping strategies were:5

Paid for healthcare Went into debt to pay for healthcare 88% Sought cheaper healthcare

49% of displaced households reported a negative change in behavior in at least one household member within a year prior to data collection. The most commonly reported changes were:5

Angry/aggressive/violent behavior 35% Change in appetite or sleep pattern

Doth the % of displaced households reporting rent and the % or displaced households reporting shelter repair as primary reasons for debt are below the confidence margin (95/5). The results of this analysis are indicative and may not be representive of the province's population. Multiple answers for this question possible.

⁸ The Food Consumption Score (FCS) measures the diversity and frequency of different food groups consumed by a household in the 7 days prior to data collection. For more information, please see the FCS technical guidance.

⁹The Household Hunger Scale (HHS) measures the level of hunger within a household in the 30 days prior to data collection. For more information, please see the HHS technical guidance.

¹⁰The reduced Coping Strategy Index (rCSI) measures the coping strategies when a household did not have enough food or enough money to buy food in the 7 days prior to data collection. For more information, please see the rCSI guidance

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LIVELIHOOD AND RESILIENCE

% of displaced households reporting that at least one household member had worked outside the home within 30 days of data collection:



52% of displaced households relying on an unsustainable income source as their primary or secondary income source. 11

Most commonly reported primary and secondary income sources:5

Daily labour- no contract	74%
Borrowing loans	39%
Agriculture	35%

37% of displaced households reported a lower income than usual at the time of data collection. The most commonly reported reasons for a lower income were:5

No/reduced employment opportunities	86%
Migration or displacement	38%
Competition from displaced	23%

77,443 AFN was the average debt reported by displaced households, while 86% of households reported being in debt. The most commonly reported reasons for debt were:5

Food	55 %	
Healthcare	18%	
Extra cost of hosting displaced	8%	



PROTECTION

38% of displaced households reported a security incident within the three months prior to data collection. These were the most common incident types reported:5

	 -	
None	62%	
Attacks or harassment	24%	
Explosive hazards	18%	

regarding their community. These were the most common concerns reported:5

62% of displaced households reported a security concern

COVID-19	49%
Attacks or harassment	39%
None	38%

23% of displaced households reported at least one working child member (0 - 17 yrs).

15% of displaced households reported awareness of explosive hazards in the year prior to data collection in or around their current location. These were the most commonly reported impacts of awareness of the presence of explosive hazards:5

Impact on psychological wellbeing	73%
Impact on livelihood or income	23%
Restricted children's play	19%

39% of displaced households held an insecure tenancy agreement. % of households with an insecure tenancy agreement, by type:

No agreement	6%	
Safayee notebook	2%	1
Verbal agreement	31%	



WATER, SANITATION, and HYGIENE (WASH)

26% of displaced households were using an unimproved water source for drinking water in the 7 days prior to data collection. The most reported primary sources of drinking water were: 12

Handpump (pumped well) - public	29%	
Piped water - public	22%	
Spring, well or kariz - unprotected	16%	

Among displaced households, the most commonly reported barriers to water access were:5

Insufficient number of water points	41%	
Purchasing water is too expensive	37%	
Not enough containers to fetch and store water	30%	

74% of displaced households reported sufficient water access to meet at least one basic need in the 7 days prior to data collection. 55% of displaced households reported using an unimproved sanitation facility. % of households, by type of facility: 13

Family pit latrine, uncovered	49%	
Public or communal latrine	3%	I
No facility	3%	I

¹¹ Unsustainable income sources include: government benefits, humanitarian assistance, gifts / remittances, borrowing / loans, selling household assets, and other.

¹² Unimproved water sources include: surface water or unprotected well, spring, or kariz

¹³ Unimproved sanitation facilities include: family pit latrine without slab / open, no facility (open field, dearan, bush), and other. For more information, please see the JMP on sanitation.

West Farah

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Number of households assessed, by population group:1

Recent IDP (< 6 months)	216
Non-recent IDP (> 6 months)	126
Recent CB returnee (< 6 months)	44
Non-recent CB returnee (> 6 months)	6
Pakistani refugee	0
Vulnerable non-displaced	0





DEMOGRAPHICS

% of reported household members in displaced households, by age and gender:²

% of women: 45%		% of men: 55%		
0 - 17 yrs	78%	0 - 17 yrs	75 %	
18 - 59 yrs	22%	18 - 59 yrs	24%	
60 yrs and older	0%	60 yrs and older	1%	

% of displaced households, by highest education level:

% of displaced households, by highest education level:		
None	17%	
Primary	8%	
Vocational	33%	
Secondary	34%	
Post-Secondary	1%	
Technical	6%	
University	1%	



42% of displaced households lived in an informal settlement (self-reported)³



VULNERABLE POPULATIONS

3% of displaced households had at least one member with a vulnerability at time of data collection.⁴



1% of displaced households with at least one disabled member



2% of displaced households with an elderly head of household



0% of displaced households with a female head of household



DISPLACEMENT AND SHOCKS

% of displaced households which reported three or more shocks in the year prior to data collection:5

9%

% of displaced households reportedly impacted by the following shocks in the year prior to data collection, by type:⁵

Active conflict or violence	81%
COVID-19	13%
Earthquake	0%
Flood	7 %
Avalanche/heavy snowfall	1%
Drought	5 %
Other	63%
None	1%

Of the 99% of displaced households that experienced a non-COVID-19 shock, the most frequently reported impact was decreased/lost source of income (83%).⁵

Most common movement intentions reported for the majority of household members in the six months after data collection:

Remain in current location	76%
Don't know	21%
Return to area of origin (AoO)	1%

Of the 76% of displaced households intending to remain, these are the most commonly reported services that would help them return to their area of origin (AoO):⁵

Safety and security in AoO 48%

None - do not ever intend to return 44%

Livelihood opportunities in AoO 41%

¹Assessed populations included recent internally displaced persons (IDPs) displaced in the 6 months of data collection, non-recent IDPs displaced for more than 6 months at the time of data collection, recent crossborder (CB) returnees who returned in the 6 months of data collection, non-recent CB returnees who returned more than 6 months before data collection, Pakistani refugees in Khost and Paktika, and vulnerable, non-displaced populations in provinces where the majority of households were found to have food consumption gaps in the Integrated Food Security Classification (IPC) "crisis" (3) and "emergency" (4) categories.

²Displaced populations include recent and non-recent CB returnees and recent and non-recent IDPs.

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ACCOUNTABILITY TO AFFECTED PEOPLE (AAP)

Among displaced households, most commonly reported means of obtaining information:⁵

Face to face 73%

Phone 56%

Community group 48%

% of displaced households that reported preferring reporting exploitation or abuse by aid providers using BLANK (most selected choice, multiple choices possible):5



Other

Among displaced households, most commonly reported priority needs:5

Food 76%
Shelter or housing 65%
Healthcare 63%

% of displaced households by preferred method of assistance:

Cash 46%
Specific item of need 46%

Voucher 8%

1%



EDUCATION IN EMERGENCIES (EiE)

% of displaced school-aged children (6-18 years) not enrolled in Community Based Education (CBE) or formal schools in the school year prior to COVID-19:6



% of displaced households with enrolled children (6-18 years) attending school in 2020 prior to COVID-19, per average days attended per week:



% of displaced school-aged children enrolled in CBE or formal schools prior to COVID-19:

% of girls: 53%

% of boys:

Of the displaced households with school-aged children attending school, % of those reporting that schools did not have:

Handwashing facilities

Heater

60%



EMERGENCY SHELTER AND NON-FOOD ITEMS (ESNFI)

0% of displaced households were found to be living in inadequate shelter types at the time of data collection. % of households by reported inadequate shelters:

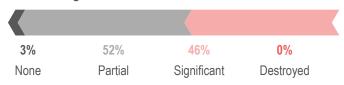
Collective centre (not intended for living)

Open space

Tent (emergency shelter)

0%

% of displaced households reporting the following extent of shelter damage:



Of the 82% of displaced households that reported having debt, 12% reported **rent** and 23% reported **shelter repair** as the primary reason for debt.⁷

³ Informal settlements were defined as areas where the respondent did not have permission to live or build. The respondent was asked whether or not the majority of household members lived in an area where the household had permission to live or build.

⁴ Households with a vulnerability are households with at least one disabled member, households with an elderly head of household (65 years or older), or households with a female head of household. Disability was defined through the Short Set Washington Group questionnaire.

⁵ Multiple answers to this question are possible. For more information regarding the Whole of Afghanistan assessment (WoAA) 2020 questionnaire questions and choice options, please see the WoAA 2020 Data Analysis Plan (DAP).

⁶CBE is a Community-Based Education program. CBEs are not formal schools. CBEs, managed by UNICEF and the Afghan Ministry of Education, target children in rural households who cannot attend formal schools.

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EMERGENCY SHELTER AND NON-FOOD ITEMS (ESNFI)

% of displaced households per type of priority non-food items (NFIs) that households reported owning or having access to:5

 13% of displaced households reported **owning or having access to less than one blanket** per household member.

25% of displaced households reported using **inadequate sources of energy for heating** in the winter prior to data collection.

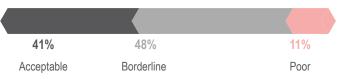
% of households by reported inadequate heating sources:

Animal dung or plastic waste	24%	
Baloth or archa wood	1%	
None	0%	



FOOD SECURITY AND AGRICULTURE (FSAC)

% displaced households, per Food Consumption Score (FCS):8



% displaced households, per Household Hunger Scale (HHS):9

70%	30%	0%
Little to None	Moderate	Severe

% displaced households, per Reduced Coping Strategy Index (rCSI) score:10

		\Diamond
5%	23%	71%
Low	Medium	High

100% of displaced households used a negative coping strategy because of no food or lack of money to buy food in the 30 days prior to data collection. The most commonly reported coping strategies were:⁵

Relied on cheaper food	99%
Limited number of meals	96%
Borrowed food or money to buy food	76%



HEALTH

45% of displaced households reported **no access to emergency healthcare** if a household member was seriously injured.

9% of displaced households reported no access to an active health centre (public or private) in the 3 months prior to data collection. The most commonly reported barriers were:⁵

Unable to reach (lack of transport)

Unsafe travelling to/being at facilities

Other

44%

43%

35% of displaced households reported that the closest active health centre was a one hour walk or more.

78% of displaced households reported a serious illness in the 30 days prior to data collection. The most commonly reported coping strategies were:⁵

Paid for healthcare 96%

Sought cheaper healthcare 88%

Home treatment due to other reasons 85%

92% of displaced households reported a **negative change in behavior** in at least one household member within a year prior to data collection. **The most commonly reported changes were:**⁵

Angry/aggressive/violent behavior 52%
Other 43%
Avoided going to work 23%

⁷ Both the % of displaced households reporting rent and the % or displaced households reporting shelter repair as primary reasons for debt are below the confidence margin (95/5). The results of this analysis are indicative and may not be representive of the province's population. Multiple answers for this question possible.

⁸The Food Consumption Score (FCS) measures the diversity and frequency of different food groups consumed by a household in the 7 days prior to data collection. For more information, please see the FCS technical <u>guidance</u>.

The Household Hunger Scale (HHS) measures the level of hunger within a household in the 30 days prior to data collection. For more information, please see the HHS technical guidance.

¹⁰ The reduced Coping Strategy Index (rCSI) measures the coping strategies when a household did not have enough food or enough money to buy food in the 7 days prior to data collection. For more information, please see the rCSI guidance.

Farah

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LIVELIHOOD AND RESILIENCE

% of displaced households reporting that at least one household member had worked outside the home within 30 days of data collection:



5% of displaced households relying on an unsustainable income source as their primary or secondary income source. 11

Most commonly reported primary and secondary income sources:5

Daily labour- no contract	57%
Agriculture	51%
Small business	41%

65% of displaced households reported a lower income than usual at the time of data collection. The most commonly reported reasons for a lower income were:5

No/reduced employment opportunities	79%	
Death or illness of family member	60%	
Migration or displacement	35%	

30,143 AFN was the average debt reported by displaced households, while 82% of households reported being in debt. The most commonly reported reasons for debt were:5

Healthcare	37%	
Shelter repairs	23%	
Wedding / Celebrations	15%	



PROTECTION

95% of displaced households reported a security incident within the three months prior to data collection. These were the most common incident types reported:5

Attacks or harassment	63%	
Maiming or killing	55%	
Explosive hazards	47%	

88% of displaced households reported a security concern regarding their community. These were the most common concerns reported:5

Maiming or killing	53%	
Attacks or harassment	53%	
Explosive hazards	41%	

81% of displaced households reported at least one working child member (0 - 17 yrs).

75% of displaced households reported awareness of explosive hazards in the year prior to data collection in or around their current location. These were the most commonly reported impacts of awareness of the presence of explosive hazards:5

Impact on psychological wellbeing	100%
Impact on livelihood or income	71%
Limited access to basic services	18%

35% of displaced households held an insecure tenancy agreement. % of households with an insecure tenancy agreement, by type:

No agreement	12%	
Safayee notebook	1%	
Verbal agreement	22%	



WATER, SANITATION, and HYGIENE (WASH)

32% of displaced households were using an unimproved water source for drinking water in the 7 days prior to data collection. The most reported primary sources of drinking water were: 12

Handpump (pumped well) - public	34%	
Spring, well or kariz - unprotected	32%	
Spring, well or kariz - protected	31%	

Among displaced households, the most commonly reported barriers to water access were:5

74% of displaced households reported using an unimproved sanitation facility. % of households, by type of facility: 13

No barriers	57%
Not enough containers to fetch and store water	22%
Waterpoints are too far/difficult to reach	19%

Family pit latrine, uncovered Public or communal latrine

No facility

39%

97% of displaced households reported sufficient water access to meet at least one basic need in the 7 days prior to data collection.

12 Unimproved water sources include: surface water or unprotected well, spring, or kariz

¹¹ Unsustainable income sources include: government benefits, humanitarian assistance, gifts / remittances, borrowing / loans, selling household assets, and other.

¹³ Unimproved sanitation facilities include: family pit latrine without slab / open, no facility (open field, dearan, bush), and other. For more information, please see the JMP on sanitation.

Ghor

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Number of households assessed, by population group:1

Recent IDP (< 6 months)	167
Non-recent IDP (> 6 months)	102
Recent CB returnee (< 6 months)	14
Non-recent CB returnee (> 6 months)	57
Pakistani refugee	0
Vulnerable non-displaced	0





DEMOGRAPHICS

% of reported household members in displaced households, by age and gender:2

% of women: 50% % of men: 50%			
0 - 17 yrs	80%	0 - 17 yrs	79 %
18 - 59 yrs	20%	18 - 59 yrs	19%
60 yrs and older	1%	60 yrs and older	2%

% of displaced households, by highest education level:		
None	55 %	
Primary	20%	
Vocational	9%	
Secondary	10%	
Post-Secondary	0%	
Technical	1%	
University	4 %	



23% of displaced households lived in an informal settlement (self-reported)3



VULNERABLE POPULATIONS

31% of displaced households had at least one member with a vulnerability at time of data collection.4



21% of displaced households with at least one disabled member



6% of displaced households with an elderly head of household



4% of displaced households with a female head of household



DISPLACEMENT AND SHOCKS

% of displaced households which reported three or more shocks in the year prior to data collection:5

% of displaced households reportedly impacted by the following shocks in the year prior to data collection, by type:5

remember generation in the year pr	ioi to data conconcii, by typo:
Active conflict or violence	85%
COVID-19	39%
Earthquake	0%
Flood	4%
Avalanche/heavy snowfall	0%
Drought	24%
Other	3%
None	5 %

Of the 92% of displaced households that experienced a non-COVID-19 shock, the most frequently reported impact was decreased/lost source of income (100%).5

Most common movement intentions reported for the majority of household members in the six months after data collection:

Remain in current location	98%	
Don't know	1%	I
Return to area of origin (AoO)	1%	I

Of the 98% of displaced households intending to remain, these are the most commonly reported services that would help them return to their area of origin (AoO):5

None - do not ever intend to return	55%
Safety and security in AoO	45%
Financial means to pay for transport back to AoO	32%

¹ Assessed populations included recent internally displaced persons (IDPs) displaced in the 6 months of data collection, non-recent IDPs displaced for more than 6 months at the time of data collection, recent crossborder (CB) returnees who returned in the 6 months of data collection, non-recent CB returnees who returned more than 6 months before data collection, Pakistani refugees in Khost and Paktika, and vulnerable, non-displaced populations in provinces where the majority of households were found to have food consumption gaps in the Integrated Food Security Classification (IPC) "crisis" (3) and "emergency" (4) categories and the Famine Early Warning Systems Network (FEWS NET) "crisis" (3) and "emergency" (4) categories.

² Displaced populations include recent and non-recent CB returnees and recent and non-recent IDPs.

West Ghor

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ACCOUNTABILITY TO AFFECTED PEOPLE (AAP)

Among displaced households, most commonly reported means of obtaining information:5

Face to face 64% Community group Phone 48%

% of displaced households that reported preferring reporting exploitation or abuse by aid providers to a community leader (most selected choice, multiple choices possible):5



Other

Among displaced households, most commonly reported priority needs:5

Food 92% Shelter or housing 79% Livelihoods support or employment 50% % of displaced households by preferred method of assistance: Cash 56% Specific item of need 13% Voucher 32%

0%



EDUCATION IN EMERGENCIES (EiE)

% of displaced school-aged children (6-18 years) not enrolled in Community Based Education (CBE) or formal schools in the school year prior to COVID-19:6



% of displaced households with enrolled children (6-18 years) attending school in 2020 prior to COVID-19, per average days attended per week:



% of displaced school-aged children enrolled in CBE or formal schools prior to COVID-19:





Of the displaced households with school-aged children attending school, % of those reporting that schools did not

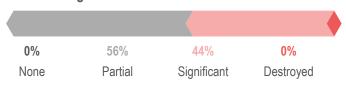
Handwashing facilities Heater



EMERGENCY SHELTER AND NON-FOOD ITEMS (ESNFI)

1% of displaced households were found to be living in inadequate shelter types at the time of data collection. % of households by reported inadequate shelters:

Collective centre (not intended for living) Open space Tent (emergency shelter) 1% % of displaced households reporting the following extent of shelter damage:



Of the 98% of displaced households that reported having debt, 6% reported rent and 16% reported shelter repair as the primary reason for debt.7

³ Informal settlements were defined as areas where the respondent did not have permission to live or build. The respondent was asked whether or not the majority of household members lived in an area where the household had permission to live or build.

⁴ Households with a vulnerability are households with at least one disabled member, households with an elderly head of household (65 years or older), or households with a female head of household. Disability was defined through the Short Set Washington Group questionnaire.

⁵ Multiple answers to this question are possible. For more information regarding the Whole of Afghanistan assessment (WoAA) 2020 questionnaire questions and choice options, please see the WoAA 2020 Data Analysis Plan (DAP)

⁶ CBE is a Community-Based Education program. CBEs are not formal schools. CBEs, managed by UNICEF and the Afghan Ministry of Education, target children in rural households who cannot attend formal schools.

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EMERGENCY SHELTER AND NON-FOOD ITEMS (ESNFI)

% of displaced households per type of priority non-food items (NFIs) that households reported owning or having access to:5

Cooking items/kitchen sets 48% Heating devices Sleeping mats or mattresses 59% Tarpaulin 48% Water storage 24% Winter clothes for all children 5%

71% of displaced households reported owning or having access to less than one blanket per household member.

52% of displaced households reported using inadequate sources of energy for heating in the winter prior to data collection.

% of households by reported inadequate heating sources:

Animal dung or plastic waste	51%
Baloth or archa wood	0%
None	0%



FOOD SECURITY AND AGRICULTURE (FSAC)

% displaced households, per Food Consumption Score (FCS):8

10%	56%	34%
Acceptable	Borderline	Poor

% displaced households, per Household Hunger Scale (HHS):9

39%	59%	2%
Little to None	Moderate	Severe

% displaced households, per Reduced Coping Strategy Index (rCSI) score:10

0%	19%	81%
Low	Medium	High

100% of displaced households used a negative coping strategy because of no food or lack of money to buy food in the 30 days prior to data collection. The most commonly reported coping strategies were:5

Relied on cheaper food	100%
Borrowed food or money to buy food	97%
Limited number of meals	78%



HEALTH

29% of displaced households reported no access to emergency healthcare if a household member was seriously injured.

24% of displaced households reported no access to an active health centre (public or private) in the 3 months prior to data collection. The most commonly reported barriers were:5

Services/medicines too expensive 100% Unable to reach (lack of transport) 66% Unsafe travelling to/being at 23%

35% of displaced households reported that the closest active health centre was a one hour walk or more.

3% of displaced households reported a serious illness in the 30 days prior to data collection. The most commonly reported coping strategies were:5

Sought community support to pay for healthcare Sought cheaper healthcare Went into debt to pay for healthcare 56%

60% of displaced households reported a negative change in behavior in at least one household member within a year prior to data collection. The most commonly reported changes were:5

Angry/aggressive/violent behavior 43% None 27% Change in appetite or sleep pattern

⁷ Both the % of displaced households reporting rent and the % or displaced households reporting shelter repair as primary reasons for debt are below the confidence margin (95/5). The results of this analysis are indicative and may not be representive of the province's population. Multiple answers for this question possible.

⁸ The Food Consumption Score (FCS) measures the diversity and frequency of different food groups consumed by a household in the 7 days prior to data collection. For more information, please see the FCS technical guidance.

⁹The Household Hunger Scale (HHS) measures the level of hunger within a household in the 30 days prior to data collection. For more information, please see the HHS technical guidance.

¹⁰The reduced Coping Strategy Index (rCSI) measures the coping strategies when a household did not have enough food or enough money to buy food in the 7 days prior to data collection. For more information, please see the rCSI guidance

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LIVELIHOOD AND RESILIENCE

% of displaced households reporting that at least one household member had worked outside the home within 30 days of data collection:



26% of displaced households relying on an **unsustainable income source** as their primary or secondary income source.¹¹

Most commonly reported primary and secondary income sources:5

Daily labour- no contract	90%
Borrowing loans	23%
Agriculture	16%

68% of displaced households reported a lower income than usual at the time of data collection. The most commonly reported reasons for a lower income were:⁵

No/reduced employment opportunities	69%	
Competition from displaced	65%	
Migration or displacement	56%	

58,205 AFN was the average debt reported by displaced households, while 98% of households reported being in debt. The most commonly reported reasons for debt were:5

Food	54%
Shelter repairs	16%
Healthcare	9%

concerns reported:5

member (0 - 17 yrs).

None

COVID-19



PROTECTION

46% of displaced households reported a **security incident** within the three months prior to data collection. **These were the most common incident types reported:**⁵

None	54 %	
Movement restrictions	33%	
Explosive hazards	15%	

Movement restrictions 16%

26% of displaced households reported at least one working child

44% of displaced households reported a security concern

regarding their community. These were the most common

51% of displaced households held an insecure tenancy agreement. % of households with an insecure tenancy agreement, by type:

No agreement	12%
Safayee notebook	0%
Verbal agreement	39%

44% of displaced households reported awareness of explosive hazards in the year prior to data collection in or around their current location. These were the most commonly reported impacts of awareness of the presence of explosive hazards:⁵

Impact on psychological wellbeing	100%
Impact on livelihood or income	81%
Decision to relocate/move	50%

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WATER, SANITATION, and HYGIENE (WASH)

45% of displaced households were using an **unimproved water** source for drinking water in the 7 days prior to data collection. The most reported primary sources of drinking water were:¹²

Piped wat	er - public		27%	
Spring, we	ell or kariz	z - unprotected	23%	
Surface	water	(Stream/river/	23%	

83% of displaced households reported **sufficient water access** to meet at least one basic need in the 7 days prior to data collection.

Among displaced households, the most commonly reported barriers to water access were:5

Not enough containers to fetch and store water	36%	
Waterpoints are too far/difficult to reach	35%	
Insufficient number of water points	27%	

95% of displaced households reported using an unimproved sanitation facility. % of households, by type of facility: 13

Family pit latrine, uncovered	67%	
Public or communal latrine	1%	I
No facility	27%	

[&]quot;Unsustainable income sources include: government benefits, humanitarian assistance, gifts / remittances, borrowing / loans, selling household assets, and other.

¹² Unimproved water sources include: surface water or unprotected well, spring, or kariz

¹³ Unimproved sanitation facilities include: family pit latrine without slab / open, no facility (open field, dearan, bush), and other. For more information, please see the JMP on sanitation.

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Number of households assessed, by population group:1

Recent IDP (< 6 months)	230
Non-recent IDP (> 6 months)	235
Recent CB returnee (< 6 months)	13
Non-recent CB returnee (> 6 months)	4
Pakistani refugee	0
Vulnerable non-displaced	565





DEMOGRAPHICS

% of reported household members in displaced households, by age and gender:²

% of women: 48%		% of men: 53%		
0 - 17 yrs	79%	0 - 17 yrs	79 %	
18 - 59 yrs	20%	18 - 59 yrs	18%	
60 vrs and older	2%	60 vrs and older	3%	

% of displaced households, by highest education level:

% of displaced households, by highest education level:			
None	30%		
Primary	39%		
Vocational	16%		
Secondary	12%		
Post-Secondary	0%		
Technical	1%	I	
University	3%	I	



45% of displaced households lived in an informal settlement (self-reported)³



VULNERABLE POPULATIONS

37% of displaced households had at least one member with a vulnerability at time of data collection.⁴



24% of displaced households with at least one disabled member



10% of displaced households with an elderly head of household



3% of displaced households with a female head of household



DISPLACEMENT AND SHOCKS

% of displaced households which reported three or more shocks in the year prior to data collection:⁵

17%

% of displaced households reportedly impacted by the following shocks in the year prior to data collection, by type:⁵

•		•	-	
Active conflict or violence	54%			
COVID-19	69%			
Earthquake	0%			
Flood	18%			
Avalanche/heavy snowfall	1%			
Drought	19%			
Other	6%			
None	13%			

Of the 73% of displaced households that experienced a non-COVID-19 shock, the most frequently reported impact was decreased/lost source of income (98%).⁵

Most common movement intentions reported for the majority of household members in the six months after data collection:

Remain in current location	89%	
Don't know	7%	
Return to area of origin (AoO)	3%	I

Of the 89% of displaced households intending to remain, these are the most commonly reported services that would help them return to their area of origin (AoO):⁵

None - do not ever intend to return	59 %	
Safety and security in AoO	39%	
Livelihood opportunities in AoO	26%	

¹Assessed populations included recent internally displaced persons (IDPs) displaced in the 6 months of data collection, non-recent IDPs displaced for more than 6 months at the time of data collection, recent crossborder (CB) returnees who returned in the 6 months of data collection, non-recent CB returnees who returned more than 6 months before data collection, Pakistani refugees in Khost and Paktika, and vulnerable, non-displaced populations in provinces where the majority of households were found to have food consumption gaps in the Integrated Food Security Classification (IPC) "crisis" (3) and "emergency" (4) categories.



²Displaced populations include recent and non-recent CB returnees and recent and non-recent IDPs.

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ACCOUNTABILITY TO AFFECTED PEOPLE (AAP)

Among displaced households, most commonly reported means of obtaining information:5

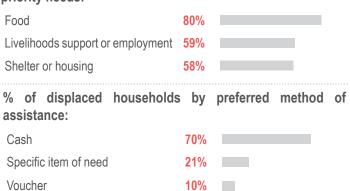
Face to face 60% Community group Phone 36%

of displaced households that reported preferring reporting exploitation or abuse by aid providers to a community leader (most selected choice, multiple choices possible):5



Other

Among displaced households, most commonly reported priority needs:5





EDUCATION IN EMERGENCIES (EiE)

% of displaced school-aged children (6-18 years) not enrolled in Community Based Education (CBE) or formal schools in the school year prior to COVID-19:6



% of displaced households with enrolled children (6-18 years) attending school in 2020 prior to COVID-19, per average days attended per week:



% of displaced school-aged children enrolled in CBE or formal schools prior to COVID-19:





Of the displaced households with school-aged children attending school, % of those reporting that schools did not have:

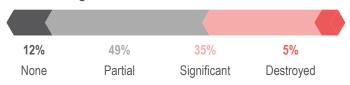
Handwashing facilities Heater



EMERGENCY SHELTER AND NON-FOOD ITEMS (ESNFI)

18% of displaced households were found to be living in inadequate shelter types at the time of data collection. % of households by reported inadequate shelters:

Collective centre (not intended for living) Open space Tent (emergency shelter) 18% % of displaced households reporting the following extent of shelter damage:



Of the 91% of displaced households that reported having debt, 3% reported rent and 3% reported shelter repair as the primary reason for debt 7

³ Informal settlements were defined as areas where the respondent did not have permission to live or build. The respondent was asked whether or not the majority of household members lived in an area where the household had permission to live or build.

⁴ Households with a vulnerability are households with at least one disabled member, households with an elderly head of household (65 years or older), or households with a female head of household. Disability was defined through the Short Set Washington Group questionnaire.

⁵ Multiple answers to this question are possible. For more information regarding the Whole of Afghanistan assessment (WoAA) 2020 questionnaire questions and choice options, please see the WoAA 2020 Data Analysis Plan (DAP)

⁶ CBE is a Community-Based Education program. CBEs are not formal schools. CBEs, managed by UNICEF and the Afghan Ministry of Education, target children in rural households who cannot attend formal schools.

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EMERGENCY SHELTER AND NON-FOOD ITEMS (ESNFI)

% of displaced households per type of priority non-food items (NFIs) that households reported owning or having access to:5

Cooking items/kitchen sets

Heating devices

Sleeping mats or mattresses

Tarpaulin

Water storage

Winter clothes for all children

59% of displaced households reported **owning or having access to less than one blanket** per household member.

35% of displaced households reported using **inadequate sources of energy for heating** in the winter prior to data collection.

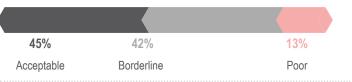
% of households by reported inadequate heating sources:

Animal dung or plastic waste	29%
Baloth or archa wood	0%
None	6 %

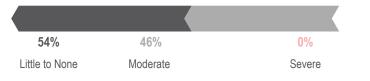


FOOD SECURITY AND AGRICULTURE (FSAC)

% displaced households, per Food Consumption Score (FCS):8



% displaced households, per Household Hunger Scale (HHS):9



% displaced households, per Reduced Coping Strategy Index (rCSI) score:10



100% of displaced households used a negative coping strategy because of no food or lack of money to buy food in the 30 days prior to data collection. The most commonly reported coping strategies were:⁵

Relied on cheaper food	99%	
Borrowed food or money to buy food	93%	
Limited number of meals	88%	



HEALTH

54% of displaced households reported **no access to emergency healthcare** if a household member was seriously injured.

10% of displaced households reported no access to an active health centre (public or private) in the 3 months prior to data collection. The most commonly reported barriers were:⁵

Unable to reach (lack of transport)

Services/medicines too expensive

Unsafe travelling to/being at facilities

12%

23% of displaced households reported that the closest active health centre was a one hour walk or more.

46% of displaced households reported a serious illness in the 30 days prior to data collection. The most commonly reported coping strategies were:⁵

Paid for healthcare 88%

Went into debt to pay for healthcare 86%

Home treatment due to lack of money 79%

56% of displaced households reported a **negative change in behavior** in at least one household member within a year prior to data collection. **The most commonly reported changes were:**⁵

None 44%

Angry/aggressive/violent behavior 39%

Change in appetite or sleep pattern 24%

⁷ Both the % of displaced households reporting rent and the % or displaced households reporting shelter repair as primary reasons for debt are below the confidence margin (95/5). The results of this analysis are indicative and may not be representive of the province's population. Multiple answers for this question possible.

⁸The Food Consumption Score (FCS) measures the diversity and frequency of different food groups consumed by a household in the 7 days prior to data collection. For more information, please see the FCS technical <u>guidance</u>.

⁹The Household Hunger Scale (HHS) measures the level of hunger within a household in the 30 days prior to data collection. For more information, please see the HHS technical guidance.

¹⁰ The reduced Coping Strategy Index (rCSI) measures the coping strategies when a household did not have enough food or enough money to buy food in the 7 days prior to data collection. For more information, please see the rCSI guidance.

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LIVELIHOOD AND RESILIENCE

% of displaced households reporting that at least one household member had worked outside the home within 30 days of data collection:



45% of displaced households relying on an unsustainable income source as their primary or secondary income source. 11

sources:5

Daily labour- no contract	81%
Borrowing loans	24%
Government/humanitarian assistance	15%

26% of displaced households reported a lower income than usual at the time of data collection. The most commonly reported reasons for a lower income were:5

No/reduced employment opportunities	95%
Competition from displaced	38%
Migration or displacement	17%

55,163 AFN was the average debt reported by displaced Most commonly reported primary and secondary income households, while 91% of households reported being in debt. The most commonly reported reasons for debt were:5

Food	67%	
Healthcare	22%	
Rent	3%	I



PROTECTION

16% of displaced households reported a security incident within the three months prior to data collection. These were the most common incident types reported:5

None	84%	
Attacks or harassment	9%	
Movement restrictions	8%	

17% of displaced households reported awareness of explosive hazards in the year prior to data collection in or around their current location. These were the most commonly reported

Impact on psychological wellbeing	93%	
Restricted children's playing	74%	
Impact on livelihood or income	36%	

impacts of awareness of the presence of explosive hazards:5

41% of displaced households reported a security concern regarding their community. These were the most common concerns reported:5

None	59%	
COVID-19	35%	
Movement restrictions	15%	

36% of displaced households reported at least one working child member (0 - 17 yrs).

58% of displaced households held an insecure tenancy agreement. % of households with an insecure tenancy agreement, by type:

No agreement	23%
Safayee notebook	0%
Verbal agreement	35%



WATER, SANITATION, and HYGIENE (WASH)

18% of displaced households were using an unimproved water source for drinking water in the 7 days prior to data collection. The most reported primary sources of drinking water were: 12

Piped water - public	41%	
Handpump (pumped well) - public	29%	
Spring, well or kariz - unprotected	12%	

91% of displaced households reported sufficient water access to meet at least one basic need in the 7 days prior to data collection. Among displaced households, the most commonly reported barriers to water access were:5

No barriers	46%	
Waterpoints are too far/difficult to reach	34%	
Not enough containers to fetch and store water	32%	

63% of displaced households reported using an unimproved sanitation facility. % of households, by type of facility: 13

Family pit latrine, uncovered	42%
Public or communal latrine	5 %
No facility	16%

¹¹ Unsustainable income sources include: government benefits, humanitarian assistance, gifts / remittances, borrowing / loans, selling household assets, and other.

¹² Unimproved water sources include: surface water or unprotected well, spring, or kariz

¹³ Unimproved sanitation facilities include: family pit latrine without slab / open, no facility (open field, dearan, bush), and other. For more information, please see the JMP on sanitation.

ASSESSMENT CONDUCTED IN THE FRAMEWORK OF:

WoAA | 2020 **AFGHANISTAN**

Afghanistan Inter-Cluster Coordination Team

















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About REACH:

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

