AFGHANISTAN

Assessment of Hard-to-Reach Districts

Factsheet Booklet Eastern Region

Round 2

February 2020



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ASSESSMENT CONDUCTED IN THE FRAMEWORK OF:

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Afghanistan Inter-Cluster Coordination Team





ation in Emergencies Working Group (EiEWG) که مشاهم تربیه در شرایط اضطراری، اف



Shelter Cluster Afghanistan ShelterCluster.org Coordinating Humanitarian Shelter



AFGHANISTAN FOOD SECURITY CLUSTER









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About REACH:

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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).



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INTRODUCTION & CONTEXT

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CONTEXT

After decades of conflict, the population of Afghanistan continues to suffer from the on-going crisis, with 2019 being the most violent year on record.¹ In addition to the direct impact of Afghanistan's conflict on civilians, it also often obstructs the required humanitarian response, with organisations facing a range of challenges to move staff and assets throughout the country. Outside of key transit routes, decades of fighting and a challenging geographic environment, cumulating in the Hindu Kush, have furthermore resulted in a limited infrastructure network and physical obstacles to reach many rural areas of Afghanistan.

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

From a humanitarian perspective, whether a district is hard-to-reach or not should not matter for an organisation's aim or decision to provide assistance, as this must be based on an impartial and neutral assessment of the corresponding needs of the people. Unfortunately, conventional data collection techniques (face-to-face / telephone interviews), which facilitate an evidence-based humanitarian response, are equally limited and undermined by the access restrictions that implementing partners face. As a result, the humanitarian community in Afghanistan lacks reliable data and monitoring tools to assess and track needs and vulnerabilities of people in HTR areas.

ASSESSMENT FRAMEWORK

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To address the limited insight into humanitarian needs of population leaving in HTR areas and in order to ensure an evidence-base for a humanitarian response in all areas of Afghanistan, irrespective of access, REACH, in collaboration with the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA), the Inter-Cluster Coordination Team (ICCT), and HAG, conducted in January/ February 2020 a second round of needs assessment in 120 districts previously classified as hard-to-reach.2

OBJECTIVES

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

While no humanitarian organisation in Afghanistan will agree on the same set of HTR districts, as each has its own access profile, the value of defining and assessing the proposed list of HTR districts is threefold. First, while individual organisations may have full or partial access in some of the included districts, the districts' general inaccessibility means they are among the least well understood areas of Afghanistan and require more thorough and streamlined assessment. Second, as the districts are defined and measured according to the three dimensions of inaccessibility outlined above, the research can begin to understand whether and how vectors of inaccessibility may relate to humanitarian needs. A better understanding of the impact of particular inaccessibility factors would strengthen the humanitarian response strategy across the entire country, not just the included districts. Third, this project aims at monitoring the humanitarian needs in those HTR districts every four months, which will allow for an insight into the impact of shocks in these areas as well as a timely prioritisation of humanitarian assistance.

¹Annual Report on the Protection of Civilians in Armed Conflict in Afghanistan 2019, UNAMA (2019)

² This assessment is the second round of needs assessment in hard to reach district. Findings from the first round conducted in July / August 2019 of 100 HTR districts can be found here.





INTRODUCTION & CONTEXT

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(July

(March

SCOPE AND COVERAGE

The HAG measured and ranked all of Afghanistan's districts across the three dimensions discussed above and developed a list of the 103 districts with the highest inaccessibility/HTR score first in July 2019, followed by a second round in March 2020 (see Annex 1 for more information on the HAG inaccessibility ranking).

Based on the July 2019 list, REACH updated and extended its existing portfolio of 70 HTR districts, which were sampled, mapped, and assessed as part of the 2018 HTR assessment, and took the 50 highest ranked districts from the HAG HTR list (July 2019) to include 120 districts.¹ This REACH portfolio of 120 HTR districts was the basis for the second HTR assessment round and the current factsheet booklet. The revised HAG HTR district list from March 2020 was not yet available, but will be used as the basis for a the third HTR assessment round. As a result, the coverage of the REACH portfolio and revised HAG HTR district list is not of 100%.

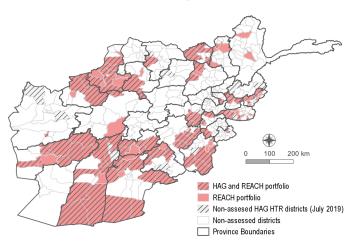
Overall, the REACH portfolio of HTR districts includes 91 district that were also included in the 103 HAG HTR list of July 2019. The 29 REACH portfolio districts that are not part of the HAG list, were still included in the current assessment and booklet to allow for a more comprehensive monitoring and trend analysis.

As the HAG HTR list is released every 6 months, the table below shows the coverage of REACH need's assessment compared to the HAG HTR list of both July 2019 and March 2020.

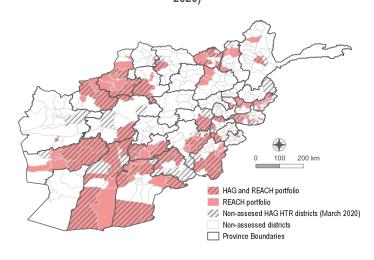
Coverage of HAG HTR list by REACH portfolio:

HAG HTR List	# districts assessed from HAG HTR list ²	% of HAG HTR list assessed
July 2019	91 / 103	88%
March 2020	71 / 100	71%

Coverage of REACH portfolio and HAG HTR districts 2019)



Coverage of REACH portfolio and HAG HTR districts 2020)



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¹ The 2018 HTR assessment report can be found here.

² The first round of needs assessment took place in July 2019 and included 100 districts. The second round of needs assessment presented in this factsheet expends the portfolio of HTR. districts to include 20 more districts for a total of 120 districts assessed.



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METHODOLOGY

SAMPLING

The sampling frame was designed to strengthen the insights users can draw from the HTR data. First, in order to ensure all area or population of a HTR district is adequately taken into account, each district was mapped and divided into Basic Service Units (BSUs). Together with community representatives, BSUs were identified and mapped as geographic areas that have common demographic/socio-economic features and in which communities rely on the same basic services and facilities, such as health facilities, markets, and schools. Following the mapping, key informants were identified through snowballing from existing networks from previous assessments and purposefully sampled, based on their knowledge of the community. Key informants commonly included community elders, teachers, nurses, or maliks (village chiefs).¹

Once the BSUs were identified, Key Informants Interviews (KIIs) were conducted in all areas and for all communities that relied on the same set of basic services – allowing for an efficient, yet comprehensive, research design. Each KII was conducted in a separate settlement and at least 18% of each district's settlements were covered, resulting in an average of four KIIs per BSU.

DATA COLLECTION

Using Open Data Kit (Kobo Toolbox), 135 REACH enumerators conducted 4,010 KIIs across 4,010 settlements between 13 January and 6 February 2020. Of these 2,641 were conducted face-to-face, while 1,369 were conducted over the phone. The assessment's research design and questionnaire were developed in close coordination with the ICCT to include indicators required by each Cluster to determine sectoral and inter-sectoral humanitarian needs. Furthermore, the assessment indicators were closely aligned with the Whole of Afghanistan Assessment (WoAA) household survey to allow for a comparison across accessible and inaccessible areas of Afghanistan².

ANALYSIS

The unit of analysis that each key informant was asked to report upon was the settlement they resided in. Findings and data hence reflect the needs of settlements as a whole, and cannot be further broken down to specific population groups or the household level.

However, findings can be aggregated to the district or national level and be compared across districts with different inaccessibility score for the three dimensions of hard to reach: (1) Physical Constraints, (2) Conflict Intensity, (3) Complexity of Actors.

Analysis of the HTR data was conducted using R's statistical packages. As there was no reliable information on the exact population within individual settlements, the analysis weighted the data by the number of settlements within a district, rather than the population within a district. To assess a district's humanitarian needs, a sectoral index of need was calculated for each sector (see Annexe 2), based on consultations with each active Cluster in Afghanistan and aligned with the 2019 WoAA household survey

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index.

LIMITATIONS

• In all but 20 districts, the assessment was conducted within the district, by local enumerators. In 20 HTR districts, data collection was not possible in person or via the phone, due to security restrictions and/or a lack of a reliable phone network. In those districts, the assessment relied on an Area of Knowledge (AoK) approach, interviewing recent Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) that had recently left from different BSUs within the assessed district.³

• Findings rely on the knowledge of key informants responding on their settlements. The findings are therefore indicative and may not always reflect fully the situation on the ground.

• Weighting of data by the number of settlements within a district, rather than the population, may result in an under- or over-representation of any particular settlement population.

• While the settlement functions well as a 'unit of analysis' for issues related to access to services, it is difficult to adequately assess aspects such as nutrition and food consumption for a settlement as a whole. Therefore, for certain indicators or needs, such as nutrition, high proportions of settlements with needs, may not automatically translate to high proportions of the population with needs.

• Composite indicators for sectoral severity were calculated differently across sectors, therefore we cannot compare severity of needs across sectors.

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¹ More information on Basic Services Units mapping can be found in the map collection: for <u>North and North-East</u>, for <u>South</u>, for <u>Capital and South-East</u>, for <u>West</u> and for <u>East</u>. ² Data collection for the WoAA took place between July and September 2019. Therefore differences observes between accessible and innaccessible areas might be due to change overtime. More information on the WoAA available <u>here</u>.

³ The AoK approach was used in Badakhshan (Raghestan), Badghis (Bala Murghab, Ghormach), Farah (Bakwa, Bala Buluk, Farah, Gulistan, Khak-e-Safed, Pur Chaman, Pushtrod, Shibkoh), Ghor (Pasaband), Hilmand (Musa Qala), Hirat (Shindand), Kandahar (Shorabak), Nangarhar (Hesarak, Sherzad), Paktika (Wazakhwah, Wormamay), Takhar (Eshkamesh).



NATIONAL OVERVIEW LEVEL FACTSHEET

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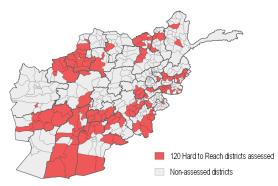


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OVERVIEW



of assessed settlements: 4,010 out of 18,298

Trend analysis of average severity score:1

	Protection	ESNFI	Health	WASH	FSA	Ш	Nutrition
Severity score R1	2.8	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.5	2.7
Severity score R2	2.6	2.0	1.8	1.9	1.7	2.4	2.1
Comparison	-	-	-	-	↓	-	↓

Note: The average for comparison was calculated with only the 100 districts that were assessed in both rounds. Only a difference of 0.3 points or higher is considered a change. More information on calculation available in annexes 2.

PROTECTION

Average severity score of protection sectoral need in 120 Hard to Reach districts:

% of assessed settlements by perceived level of safety and security in the 3 months prior to data collection:³

19%	Very poor	47% Okay	12% Good
12%	Poor	41 /0 OKay	10% Very good
• • • • • • • • • •		• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	

In 45% of assessed settlements, at least one member had reportedly been physically injured due to conflict (35%) or due to natural disaster (23%) in the 3 months prior to data collection.^{2,3}

% of assessed settlements in which a majority of people reportedly did not have a tazkira in the 3 months prior to data collection:6



DISPLACEMENT & SHOCK •Ř

% of assessed settlements reportedly impacted by the following events in the 3 months prior to data collection:²

56%	
16%	-
28%	
6%	
18%	
17%	
1%	
	16% 28% 6% 18% 17%

In 51% of assessed settlements, at least some households had reportedly displaced due to conflict and / or natural disaster.³

% of assessed settlements in which at least one member from the following population groups had reportedly arrived in the 3 months prior to data collection:



% of assessed settlements reporting protection incidents in the 3 months prior to data collection:²

	⁺† Children:	
49%	1. Verbally threatened	43%
38%	2. Hindered to move freely	35%
30%	3. None of the above	29%
	38%	** Children:49%1. Verbally threatened38%2. Hindered to move freely30%3. None of the above

In 37% of settlements, incidents of gender-based violence (GBV) were reported.5

In 37% of assessed settlements the presence of explosive hazards in or around 5km of the settlement was reported in the 3 months prior to data collection.

Types of impact in those settlements reporting the presence of explosives:4

Extreme impact	24%	
Severe impact	34%	
Small impact	48%	

¹ Composite indicators for sectoral severity were calculated differently across sectors, therefore we cannot compare severity of needs across sectors but can be compared across rounds. ² Multiple options could be selected.

³ Settlements reportedly impacted by conflict and/or natural disaster in the 3 months prior to data collection, see displacement section.

⁴ Very good: completely stable situation and no criminality or conflict; good: stable situation and people are feeling safe; presence of only criminality but no conflict; okay: situation is good but unstable / can change at any time; poor: suicide attack, demonstration, explosion, but existence of some safer location, or people are in danger from one party; very poor: ongoing fighting, mines/explosions, and people are in danger from multiple parties.

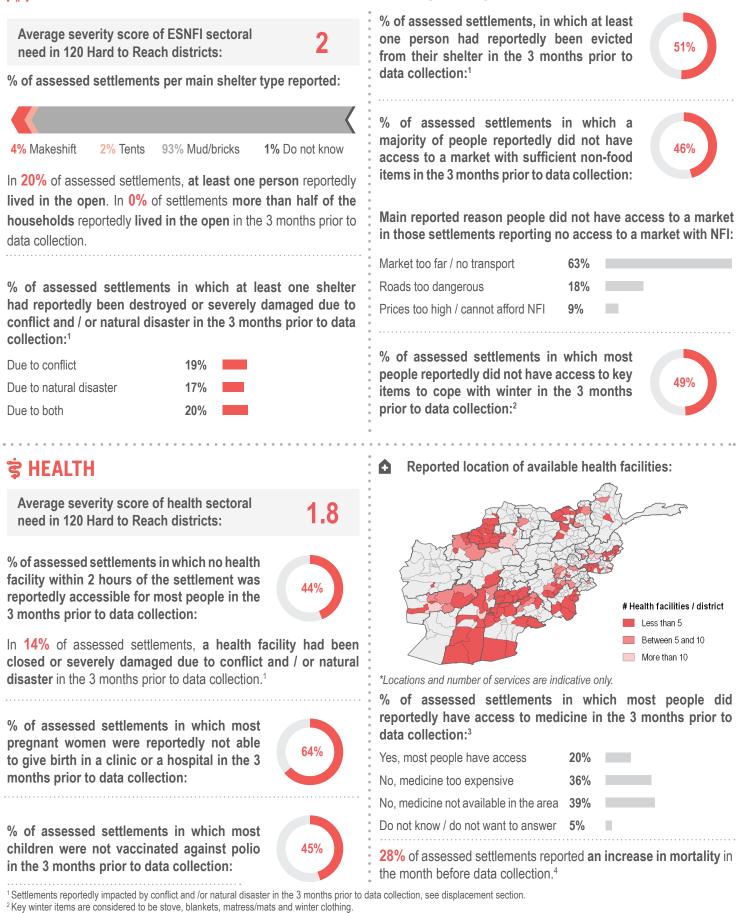
⁵An extreme impact is defined as having incidents such as death or disability or restricted access to basic services. A severe impact is defined as a negative impact on livelihood/income or an impact on psychological wellbeing (for example fear, stress, anxiety). A small impact is defined as a restricted access to playing and recreation (for children).

⁶ This proportion only includes settlements in which key informants voluntarily decided to report incidents of GBV; as a result, prevalence is highly likely to have been under-reported. ⁷A tazkira is an Afghan legal identification document.





EMERGENCY SHELTER & NON-FOOD ITEMS (ESNFI)



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- ³ If most people have access or do not know / do now want to answer were selected, reason for not access could not be selected.
- ⁴Reason for increased mortality in the settlement was not specified.



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🔓 WATER, HYGIENE & SANITATION

Average severity score of WASH sectoral need in 120 Hard to Reach districts:



% of assessed settlements per water source type used by most people as their main drinking water source in the 3 months prior to data collection:1

Surface water

20%

Unimproved water source Improved water source



In 43% of assessed settlements, the main water source was reportedly destroyed, damaged or dried up due to conflict or natural disaster in the 3 months prior to data collection.²

In 18% of assessed settlements, soap was reported as commonly not available on the market in the 3 months prior to data collection.

🐃 FOOD SECURITY & AGRICULTURE

Average severity score of FSA sectoral need in 120 Hard to Reach districts:

In 48% of assessed settlements, most people were reportedly not able to access enough food in the 3 months prior to data collection.

Reported level of hunger in those settlements reporting insufficient access:6

3% The worst it	51% Bad
can be	37% Small

In 9% and 15% of assessed settlements, almost half and more than half, respectively, of the households relied on help or borrowed food / money to spend on food or essential household needs in the month prior to data collection.

In 7% and 9% of assessed settlements almost half and more than half, respectively, of the households reduced adults' food consumption when food or money to buy food is not available in the month prior to data collection.

% of assessed settlements by estimated proportion of households with sufficient access to water in the 3 months prior to data collection:

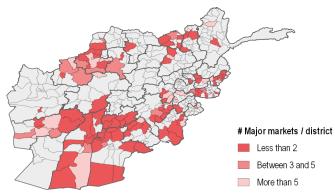
3%	19%	11%	35%	32%
None	Few	Less than half	More than half	All

% of assessed settlements by reason most people were reportedly not able to meet their daily water needs in the 3 months prior to data collection:³

No issues, able to meet needs	30%
Not functioning / dried up	22%
Too far / difficult to reach	22%

In 68% of assessed settlements, most people reportedly relied on an unimproved latrine type in the 3 months prior to data collection.4

 \leq Reported location of available major markets:5



*Locations and number of services are indicative only.

% of assessed settlements in which conflict and / or natural disaster reportedly negatively impacted livelihood in the 3 months prior to data collection:^{2,7}

Negatively impacted farming	61%
Negatively impacted livestock	45%
Negatively impacted income	56%

In 11% and 20% of those assessed settlements, the impact on farming was reported as severe or extreme, respectively.^{2,8}

In 18% and 27% of those assessed settlements the impact on livestock was reported as severe and extreme, respectively.^{2,9}

¹Unimproved water source is defined as unprotected spring, well or kariz (persian water channel system), water trucking or tankering (National WASH cluster guidance).

² Settlements reportedly impacted by conflict and/or natural disaster in the 3 months prior to data collection, see displacement section.

³ If no issues or do not know / do not want to answer was selected, reason for not meeting needs could not be selected.

9% Almost none

1% Do not know

⁵ Major markets are defined in this assessment as markets with 20 shops or more.

⁶ Almost none: almost no hunger; small: hunger is small, strategies are available to cope with the reduced access to food; bad: hunger is bad, limited options to cope with the reduced access to food; the worst it can be: hunger is the worst it can be, all over the settlement, and causing many deaths.

7 Multiple options could be selected

9 A severe impact on livestock is livestock becoming ill or livestock producing less and an extreme impact is the livestock died or was left unnattended because of displacement.



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⁴ Unimproved latrine type is defined as no facility (open field, dearan, bush) or family pit latrine - without slab / open (National WASH cluster guidance).

⁸A severe impact on agriculture impact is the loss of half of the production and an extreme impact is the loss of more than half of the production to all the production.

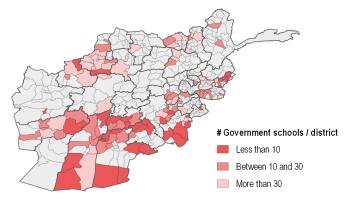
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EDUCATION IN EMERGENCIES

Average severity score of EiE sectoral need in 120 Hard to Reach districts:

74

Reported location of available government schools: ń.



*Locations and number of services are indicative only.

In **30%** of assessed settlements, **at least one child** (aged 6-17) was reportedly removed from school due to conflict and / or natural disaster in the 3 months prior to data collection.^{1,2}

NUTRITION

Average severity score of nutrition sectoral need in 120 Hard to Reach districts:

In 81% of assessed settlements, most people were reported to not have access to a nutrition treatment services in the 3 months prior to data collection.

Main reported reason for inaccessibility of nutrition treatment services in those assessed settlements were:

Services are too far	36%
Services are too expensive	23%
Other reason services not accessible	23%

% of assessed settlements in which most children (aged 6-17) were reportedly not able to access at least one functioning education facility in the 3 months prior to data collection:^{2,3}



% of assessed settlements in which most boys / girls (aged 6-17) were reportedly not able to attend school in the 3 months prior to data collection:



Reported reasons for non-attendance in those settlements in which children were reportedly not able to attend school:³ Cirle Pove

DUys.		
66%	1. Lack of facilities	78%
59%	2. School too far / no school	66%
53%	3. Child work instead	34%
	59%	66%1. Lack of facilities59%2. School too far / no school53%3. Child work instead

In 71% of assessed settlements, the presence of at least one malnourished child (under the age of 5) was reported, in the 3 months prior to data collection.

Reported level of malnutrition severity in those settlements reporting malnutrition:

Almost all the children are malnourished and fall sick	12%
More than half the children are malnourished and fall sick	17%
Less than half the children are malnourished and few fall sick	25%
Very few children are malnourished and fall sick	45%
Do not know / do not want to answer	0%

★ ACCOUNTABILITY TO AFFECTED POPULATION & HUMANITARIAN ACCESS

21% of assessed settlements reportedly received assistance in 24% of assessed settlements were reportedly not accessible by the 3 months prior to data collection.

Reported type in those settlements receiving assistance:³

Food	84%
Chalter or NEI	000/
Shelter or NFI	22%
Education	18%

Top 3 priority needs reported in assessed settlements:³

Healthcare	58%
Food	52%
Education for children under 18	39%

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road in the 3 months prior to data collection.

Main reported reason in those assessed settlements inaccessible by road:

No road to settlement	56%	
Active conflict on road	25%	
Blocked by armed actors	9%	
	3 70 —	

% of assessed settlements in which the mobile network has generally not been reliable in the 3 months prior to data collection:4

¹ Settlements reportedly impacted by conflict and/or natural disaster in the 3 months prior to data collection, see displacement section.

² Education facilities are defined as government schools of all level, private school of all level or community based education services for the pourpose of this assessment.

³ Multiple options could be selected.

⁴ A network is defined as non-reliable if only connected a few days per week or not connected at all.





DISTRICT LEVEL FACTSHEET

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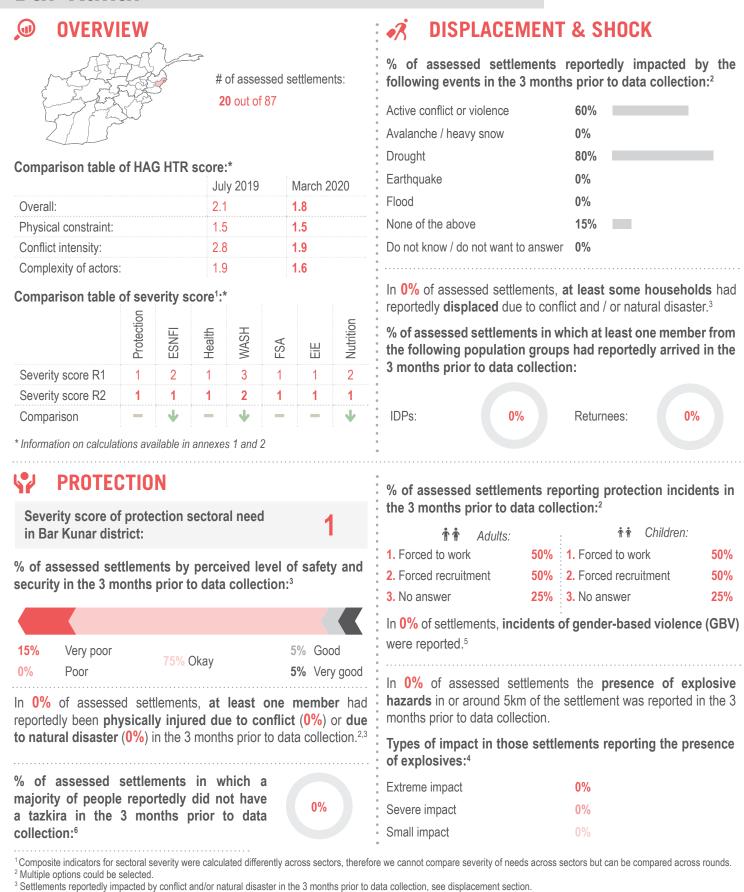
Kunar **Bar Kunar**

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⁴ Very good: completely stable situation and no criminality or conflict; good: stable situation and people are feeling safe; presence of only criminality but no conflict; okay: situation is good but unstable / can change at any time; poor: suicide attack, demonstration, explosion, but existence of some safer location, or people are in danger from one party; very poor: ongoing fighting, mines/explosions, and people are in danger from multiple parties.

⁵An extreme impact is defined as having incidents such as death or disability or restricted access to basic services. A severe impact is defined as a negative impact on livelihood/income or an impact on psychological wellbeing (for example fear, stress, anxiety). A small impact is defined as a restricted access to playing and recreation (for children)

⁶ This proportion only includes settlements in which key informants voluntarily decided to report incidents of GBV; as a result, prevalence is highly likely to have been under-reported.

⁷A tazkira is an Afghan legal identification document.



<mark>Kunar</mark> Bar Kunar

EMERGENCY SHELTER & NON-FOOD ITEMS (ESNFI)

Severity score of ESNFI sectoral need in Bar Kunar district:	d 1	% of assessed settlements, in which at least one person had reportedly been evicted from their shelter in the 3 months prior to
% of assessed settlements per main sh	elter type reported:	data collection: ¹
0% Makeshift 0% Tents 100% Mud/bri In 0% of assessed settlements, at least lived in the open. In 0% of settlements	one person reportedly	% of assessed settlements in which a majority of people reportedly did not have access to a market with sufficient non-food items in the 3 months prior to data collection:
households reportedly lived in the open data collection.		Main reported reason people did not have access to a market in those settlements reporting no access to a market with NF
% of assessed settlements in which had reportedly been destroyed or seve		Market too far / no transport 100% NA NA% NA NA%
conflict and / or natural disaster in the collection:1		
Due to conflict 0%		% of assessed settlements in which most people reportedly did not have access to key
Due to natural disaster 0%		items to cope with winter in the 3 months
Due to both 0%		prior to data collection: ²
す HEALTH		Reported location of available health facilities:
Severity score of health sectoral need in Bar Kunar district:		EARS EARS
% of assessed settlements in which no h facility within 2 hours of the settlemen reportedly accessible for most people 3 months prior to data collection:	t was	Health Services
In 0% of assessed settlements, a health for severely damaged due to conflict and the 3 months prior to data collection. ¹	-	Canic Canic District center Selfements Main road Primary road *Locations of services are indicative only.
		% of assessed settlements in which most people did
% of assessed settlements in which		reportedly have access to medicine in the 3 months prior to data collection: ³
pregnant women were reportedly not to give birth in a clinic or a hospital in		Yes, most people have access 45%
months prior to data collection:		No, medicine too expensive 15%
		No, medicine not available in the area 40%
% of assessed settlements in which		Do not know / do not want to answer 0%
children were not vaccinated against in the 3 months prior to data collection	-	0% of assessed settlements reported an increase in mortality in the month before data collection. ⁴
¹ Settlements reportedly impacted by conflict and /or natur ² Key winter items are considered to be stove, blankets, m ³ If most people have access or do not know / do now war ⁴ Reason for increased mortality in the settlement was not	natress/mats and winter clothing. In to answer were selected, reason	



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<mark>Kunar</mark> Bar Kunar

WATER, HYGIENE & SANITATION

Severity score of WASH sectoral need in Bar Kunar district:

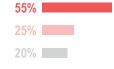
2

% of assessed settlements per water source type used by most people as their main drinking water source in the 3 months prior to data collection:¹

Surface water

Unimproved water source

Improved water source



In 0% of assessed settlements, the main water source was reportedly destroyed, damaged or dried up due to conflict or natural disaster in the 3 months prior to data collection.²

In **0%** of assessed settlements, **soap** was reported as commonly **not available on the market** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

FOOD SECURITY & AGRICULTURE

Severity score of FSA sectoral need in Bar Kunar district:

In **0%** of assessed settlements, most people were reportedly **not able to access enough food** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

Reported level of hunger in those settlements reporting insufficient access:⁶

0% The worst it	0% E
can be	0% 3

Bad Small

0% Almost none 0% Do not know

In 0% and 0% of assessed settlements, almost half and more than half, respectively, of the households relied on help or borrowed food / money to spend on food or essential household needs in the month prior to data collection.

In 0% and 0% of assessed settlements almost half and more than half, respectively, of the households reduced adults' food consumption when food or money to buy food is not available in the month prior to data collection.

% of assessed settlements by estimated proportion of households with sufficient access to water in the 3 months prior to data collection:

0%	100%	0%	0%	0%
None	Few	Less than half	More than half	All

% of assessed settlements by reason most people were reportedly not able to meet their daily water needs in the 3 months prior to data collection:³

Too far / difficult to reach	80%	
Not enough water points	20%	
NA	NA%	

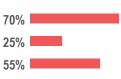
In **90%** of assessed settlements, most people reportedly relied on an **unimproved latrine type** in the 3 months prior to data collection.⁴



*Locations of services are indicative only.

% of assessed settlements in which conflict and / or natural disaster reportedly negatively impacted livelihood in the 3 months prior to data collection:^{2,7}

Negatively impacted farming Negatively impacted livestock Negatively impacted income



In **20%** and **15%** of those assessed settlements, the **impact on farming** was reported as **severe or extreme**, respectively.^{2,8}

In **0%** and **25%** of those assessed settlements **the impact on livestock** was reported as **severe and extreme**, respectively.^{2,9}

² Settlements reportedly impacted by conflict and/or natural disaster in the 3 months prior to data collection, see displacement section.

9 A severe impact on livestock is livestock becoming ill or livestock producing less and an extreme impact is the livestock died or was left unnattended because of displacement.





¹Unimproved water source is defined as unprotected spring, well or kariz (persian water channel system), water trucking or tankering (National WASH cluster guidance).

³ If no issues or do not know / do not want to answer was selected, reason for not meeting needs could not be selected.

⁴ Unimproved latrine type is defined as no facility (open field, dearan, bush) or family pit latrine - without slab / open (National WASH cluster guidance).

⁵ Major markets are defined in this assessment as markets with 20 shops or more.

⁶ Almost none: almost no hunger; small: hunger is small, strategies are available to cope with the reduced access to food; bad: hunger is bad, limited options to cope with the reduced access to food; the worst it can be: hunger is the worst it can be, all over the settlement, and causing many deaths.

⁷ Multiple options could be selected.

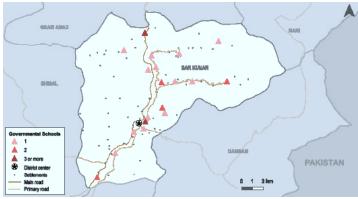
⁸A severe impact on agriculture impact is the loss of half of the production and an extreme impact is the loss of more than half of the production to all the production.

Kunar Bar Kunar

EDUCATION IN EMERGENCIES

Severity score of EiE sectoral need in Bar Kunar district:

Reported location of available government schools: ń



*Locations of services are indicative only.

In 0% of assessed settlements, at least one child (aged 6-17) was reportedly removed from school due to conflict and / or natural disaster in the 3 months prior to data collection.^{1,2}

🗳 NUTRITION

Severity score of nutrition sectoral need in **Bar Kunar district:**

In 95% of assessed settlements, most people were reported to not have access to a nutrition treatment services in the 3 months prior to data collection.

Main reported reason for inaccessibility of nutrition treatment services in those assessed settlements were:

Services are too far	30%	
Services are too expensive	60%	
Other reason services not accessible	5%	

Other reason services not accessible

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0%

% of assessed settlements in which most children (aged 6-17) were reportedly not able to access at least one functioning education facility in the 3 months prior to data collection:^{2,3}

% of assessed settlements in which most boys / girls (aged 6-17) were reportedly not able to attend school in the 3 months prior to data collection:



Reported reasons for non-attendance in those settlements in which children were reportedly not able to attend school:³ Pove Cirle

	GIIIS. D	oys.
1. NA	%NA 1. NA	NA%
2. NA	%NA 2. NA	NA%
3. NA	%NA 3. NA	NA%

In 70% of assessed settlements, the presence of at least one malnourished child (under the age of 5) was reported, in the 3 months prior to data collection.

Reported level of malnutrition severity in those settlements reporting malnutrition:

Almost all the children are malnourished and fall sick	0%
More than half the children are malnourished and fall sick	0%
Less than half the children are malnourished and few fall sick	0%
Very few children are malnourished and fall sick	100%
Do not know / do not want to answer	0%

🔆 ACCOUNTABILITY TO AFFECTED POPULATION & HUMANITARIAN ACCESS

35% of assessed settlements reportedly received assistance in 25% of assessed settlements were reportedly not accessible by the 3 months prior to data collection.

Reported type in those settlements receiving assistance:³

Food	86%	
Shelter or NFI	14%	
NA	0%	

Top 3 priority needs reported in assessed settlements:³

Drinking water	85%
Food	65%
Healthcare	50%

ĽΗΑ

road in the 3 months prior to data collection.

Main reported reason in those assessed settlements inaccessible by road:

No road to settlement	100%
NA	NA%
NA	NA%

% of assessed settlements in which the mobile network has generally not been reliable in the 3 months prior to data collection:4



² Education facilities are defined as government schools of all level, private school of all level or community based education services for the pourpose of this assessment.

³ Multiple options could be selected.

⁴ A network is defined as non-reliable if only connected a few days per week or not connected at all.



16



Kunar Chapa Dara

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0%

48%

36%

36%

† ★ Children:

72%

48% 24%

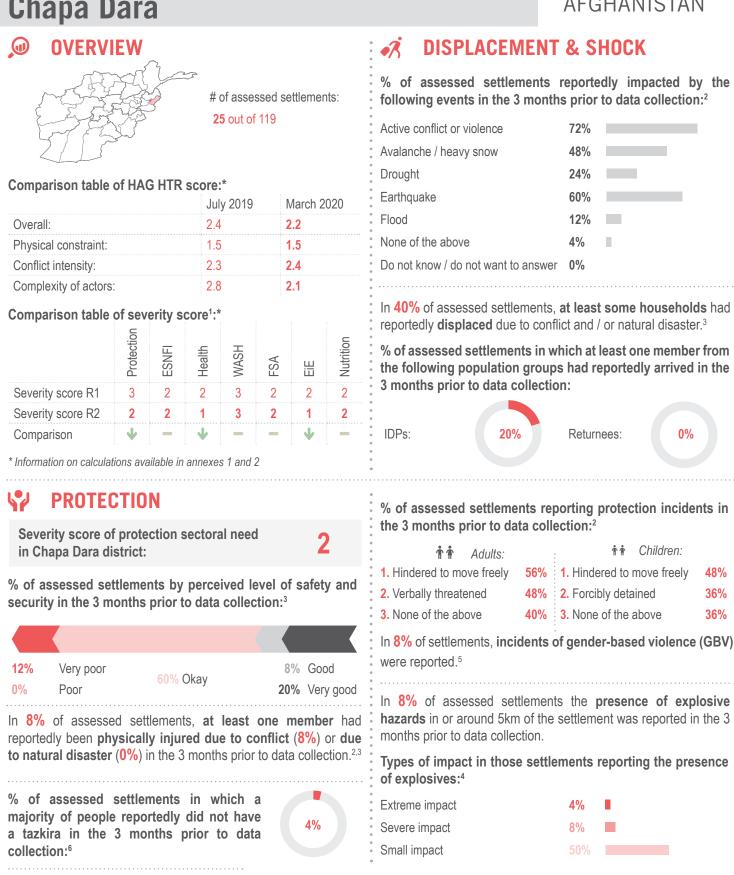
60%

12%

4%

0%

Returnees:



¹ Composite indicators for sectoral severity were calculated differently across sectors, therefore we cannot compare severity of needs across sectors but can be compared across rounds. ² Multiple options could be selected.

³ Settlements reportedly impacted by conflict and/or natural disaster in the 3 months prior to data collection, see displacement section.

⁴ Very good: completely stable situation and no criminality or conflict; good: stable situation and people are feeling safe; presence of only criminality but no conflict; okay: situation is good but unstable / can change at any time; poor: suicide attack, demonstration, explosion, but existence of some safer location, or people are in danger from one party; very poor: ongoing fighting, mines/explosions, and people are in danger from multiple parties.

⁵An extreme impact is defined as having incidents such as death or disability or restricted access to basic services. A severe impact is defined as a negative impact on livelihood/income or an impact on psychological wellbeing (for example fear, stress, anxiety). A small impact is defined as a restricted access to playing and recreation (for children)

⁶ This proportion only includes settlements in which key informants voluntarily decided to report incidents of GBV; as a result, prevalence is highly likely to have been under-reported.

⁷A tazkira is an Afghan legal identification document.



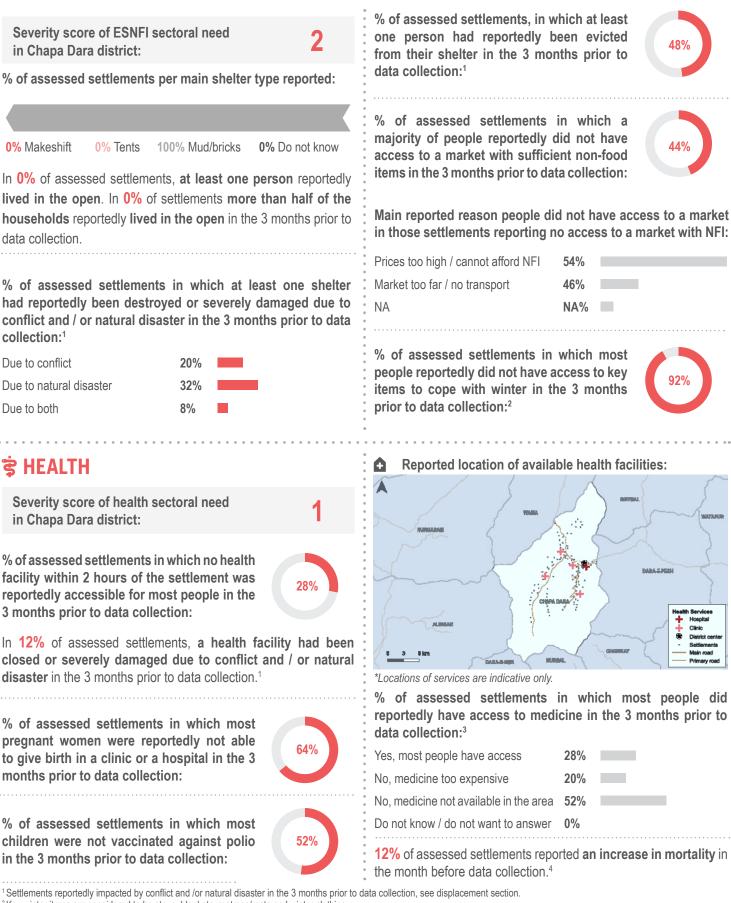


4%

8%

<mark>Kunar</mark> Chapa Dara

EMERGENCY SHELTER & NON-FOOD ITEMS (ESNFI)



- ² Key winter items are considered to be stove, blankets, matress/mats and winter clothing.
- ³ If most people have access or do not know / do now want to answer were selected, reason for not access could not be selected.
- ⁴ Reason for increased mortality in the settlement was not specified.



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INTER-CLUSTER COORDINATION TEAM



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<mark>Kunar</mark> Chapa Dara

WATER, HYGIENE & SANITATION

Severity score of WASH sectoral need in Chapa Dara district:



% of assessed settlements per water source type used by most people as their main drinking water source in the 3 months prior to data collection:¹

Surface water Unimproved water source Improved water source

60%	
0%	
40%	

In 92% of assessed settlements, the main water source was reportedly destroyed, damaged or dried up due to conflict or natural disaster in the 3 months prior to data collection.²

In **8%** of assessed settlements, **soap** was reported as commonly **not available on the market** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

FOOD SECURITY & AGRICULTURE

Severity score of FSA sectoral need in Chapa Dara district:

In **52%** of assessed settlements, most people were reportedly **not able to access enough food** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

Reported level of hunger in those settlements reporting insufficient access:⁶

0% The worst it	62% Bad
can be	23% Small

In 20% and 20% of assessed settlements, almost half and more than half, respectively, of the households relied on help or borrowed food / money to spend on food or essential household needs in the month prior to data collection.

In 4% and 12% of assessed settlements almost half and more than half, respectively, of the households reduced adults' food consumption when food or money to buy food is not available in the month prior to data collection.

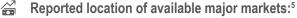
% of assessed settlements by estimated proportion of households with sufficient access to water in the 3 months prior to data collection:

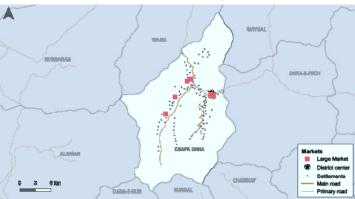
0%	0%	0%	36%	64%
None	Few	Less than half	More than half	All

% of assessed settlements by reason most people were reportedly not able to meet their daily water needs in the 3 months prior to data collection:³

Too far / difficult to reach	72%
Not functioning / dried up	16%
Social restrictions	8%

In **100%** of assessed settlements, most people reportedly relied on an **unimproved latrine type** in the 3 months prior to data collection.⁴





*Locations of services are indicative only.

% of assessed settlements in which conflict and / or natural disaster reportedly negatively impacted livelihood in the 3 months prior to data collection:^{2,7}

Negatively impacted farming48%Negatively impacted livestock60%Negatively impacted income84%

48% 60% 84%

In **4%** and **4%** of those assessed settlements, the **impact on farming** was reported as **severe or extreme**, respectively.^{2,8}

In **28%** and **32%** of those assessed settlements **the impact on livestock** was reported as **severe and extreme**, respectively.^{2,9}

¹Unimproved water source is defined as unprotected spring, well or kariz (persian water channel system), water trucking or tankering (National WASH cluster guidance).

² Settlements reportedly impacted by conflict and/or natural disaster in the 3 months prior to data collection, see displacement section.

³ If no issues or do not know / do not want to answer was selected, reason for not meeting needs could not be selected.

15% Almost none

0% Do not know

⁵ Major markets are defined in this assessment as markets with 20 shops or more.

⁶ Almost none: almost no hunger; small: hunger is small, strategies are available to cope with the reduced access to food; bad: hunger is bad, limited options to cope with the reduced access to food; the worst it can be: hunger is the worst it can be, all over the settlement, and causing many deaths. ⁷ Multiple options could be selected

invitiple options could be selected.

⁹A severe impact on livestock is livestock becoming ill or livestock producing less and an extreme impact is the livestock died or was left unnattended because of displacement.





⁴ Unimproved latrine type is defined as no facility (open field, dearan, bush) or family pit latrine - without slab / open (National WASH cluster guidance).

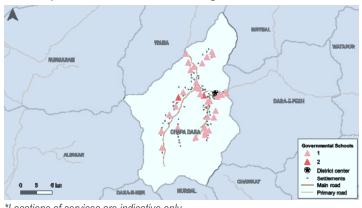
⁸A severe impact on agriculture impact is the loss of half of the production and an extreme impact is the loss of more than half of the production to all the production.

Kunar **Chapa Dara**

EDUCATION IN EMERGENCIES

Severity score of EiE sectoral need in Chapa Dara district:

Reported location of available government schools: ń



*Locations of services are indicative only.

In 4% of assessed settlements, at least one child (aged 6-17) was reportedly removed from school due to conflict and / or natural disaster in the 3 months prior to data collection.^{1,2}

🗳 NUTRITION

Severity score of nutrition sectoral need in **Chapa Dara district:**

In 92% of assessed settlements, most people were reported to not have access to a nutrition treatment services in the 3 months prior to data collection.

Main reported reason for inaccessibility of nutrition treatment services in those assessed settlements were:

Services are too far	64%
Services are too expensive	16%
Other reason services not accessible	12%

🔆 ACCOUNTABILITY TO AFFECTED POPULATION & HUMANITARIAN ACCESS

the 3 months prior to data collection.

Reported type in those settlements receiving assistance:³

Food	100%
Shelter or NFI	7%
NA	0%

Top 3 priority needs reported in assessed settlements:³

Food	96%
Hygiene NFIs / sanitation services	88%
Seed or other agricultural input	48%

HA

¹ Settlements reportedly impacted by conflict and/or natural disaster in the 3 months prior to data collection, see displacement section.

² Education facilities are defined as government schools of all level, private school of all level or community based education services for the pourpose of this assessment. ³ Multiple options could be selected.

⁴ A network is defined as non-reliable if only connected a few days per week or not connected at all.



children (aged 6-17) were reportedly not able to access at least one functioning ۸۵/ education facility in the 3 months prior to

% of assessed settlements in which most boys / girls (aged 6-17) were reportedly not able to attend school in the 3 months prior to data collection:

% of assessed settlements in which most

data collection:^{2,3}



Reported reasons for non-attendance in those settlements in which children were reportedly not able to attend school:³

Girls:		Boys:	
1. Lack of facilities	83% 1. NA	NA%	
2. Cultural reasons	67% 2. NA	NA%	
3. School too far / no school	67% 3. NA	NA%	

In 96% of assessed settlements, the presence of at least one malnourished child (under the age of 5) was reported, in the 3 months prior to data collection.

Reported level of malnutrition severity in those settlements reporting malnutrition:

Almost all the children are malnourished and fall sick	4%
More than half the children are malnourished and fall sick	29%
Less than half the children are malnourished and few fall	sick 54%
Very few children are malnourished and fall sick	13%
Do not know / do not want to answer	0%

60% of assessed settlements reportedly received assistance in 28% of assessed settlements were reportedly not accessible by road in the 3 months prior to data collection.

> Main reported reason in those assessed settlements inaccessible by road:

No road to settlement	100%
NA	NA%
NA	NA%

REAC

% of assessed settlements in which the mobile network has generally not been reliable in the 3 months prior to data collection:4



Informing more effective

humanitarian action

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<mark>Kunar</mark> Chawkay

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of assessed settlements: 24 out of 90

Comparison table of HAG HTR score:*

	July 2019	March 2020
Overall:	2.3	2
Physical constraint:	1.2	1.2
Conflict intensity:	2.3	2.4
Complexity of actors:	2.6	2

Comparison table of severity score1:*

	Protection	ESNFI	Health	WASH	FSA	Ш	Nutrition
Severity score R1	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Severity score R2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Comparison							

* Information on calculations available in annexes 1 and 2

PROTECTION

Severity score of protection sectoral need in Chawkay district:

2

% of assessed settlements by perceived level of safety and security in the 3 months prior to data collection:³

21%	Very poor	25% Okay	4% Good
17%	Poor	23 / Okdy	33% Very good
•••••			

In **42%** of assessed settlements, **at least one member** had reportedly been **physically injured due to conflict (42%)** or **due to natural disaster (4%)** in the 3 months prior to data collection.^{2,3}

% of assessed settlements in which a majority of people reportedly did not have a tazkira in the 3 months prior to data collection:⁶



🔊 DISPLACEMENT & SHOCK

% of assessed settlements reportedly impacted by the following events in the 3 months prior to data collection:²

Active conflict or violence	42%	
Avalanche / heavy snow	0%	
Drought	83%	
Earthquake	13%	
Flood	17%	
None of the above	4%	
Do not know / do not want to answer	0%	

In **58%** of assessed settlements, **at least some households** had reportedly **displaced** due to conflict and / or natural disaster.³

% of assessed settlements in which at least one member from the following population groups had reportedly arrived in the 3 months prior to data collection:



% of assessed settlements reporting protection incidents in the 3 months prior to data collection: 2

🕇 🛉 🛛 Adults:		⁺† Children:	
1. Assaulted with weapon	46%	1. None of the above	75%
2. None of the above	42%	2. Verbally threatened	17%
3. Forcibly detained	38%	3. Assaulted with weapon	12%

In **0%** of settlements, **incidents of gender-based violence (GBV)** were reported.⁵

In **42%** of assessed settlements the **presence of explosive hazards** in or around 5km of the settlement was reported in the 3 months prior to data collection.

Types of impact in those settlements reporting the presence of explosives:⁴

Extreme impact	13%	
Severe impact	42%	
Small impact	20%	

¹ Composite indicators for sectoral severity were calculated differently across sectors, therefore we cannot compare severity of needs across sectors but can be compared across rounds. ² Multiple options could be selected.

³ Settlements reportedly impacted by conflict and/or natural disaster in the 3 months prior to data collection, see displacement section.

⁴ Very good: completely stable situation and no criminality or conflict; good: stable situation and people are feeling safe; presence of only criminality but no conflict; okay: situation is good but unstable / can change at any time; poor: suicide attack, demonstration, explosion, but existence of some safer location, or people are in danger from one party; very poor: ongoing fighting, mines/explosions, and people are in danger from multiple parties.

⁵An extreme impact is defined as having incidents such as death or disability or restricted access to basic services. A severe impact is defined as a negative impact on livelihood/income or an impact on psychological wellbeing (for example fear, stress, anxiety). A small impact is defined as a restricted access to playing and recreation (for children).

⁶ This proportion only includes settlements in which key informants voluntarily decided to report incidents of GBV; as a result, prevalence is highly likely to have been under-reported. ⁷A tazkira is an Afghan legal identification document.





Kunar Chawkay

EMERGENCY SHELTER & NON-FOOD ITEMS (ESNFI)

Severity score of ESNFI sectoral need in Chawkay district:	2	% of assessed settlements, in which at least one person had reportedly been evicted from their shelter in the 3 months prior to
% of assessed settlements per main shelter type rep	ported:	data collection: ¹
	not know reportedly half of the ths prior to he shelter ed due to	% of assessed settlements in which a majority of people reportedly did not have access to a market with sufficient non-food items in the 3 months prior to data collection: 17% Main reported reason people did not have access to a market in those settlements reporting no access to a market with NFI: Roads too dangerous NA NA% NA NA%
collection: ¹		% of assessed settlements in which most
Due to conflict 42%		neonle reportedly did not have access to key
Due to natural disaster 21%		; items to cope with winter in the 3 months
Due to both 4%		prior to data collection: ²
Severity score of health sectoral need	2	Reported location of available health facilities:
in Chawkay district: % of assessed settlements in which no health facility within 2 hours of the settlement was reportedly accessible for most people in the 3 months prior to data collection: In 4% of assessed settlements, a health facility had be or severely damaged due to conflict and / or natural the 3 months prior to data collection. ¹	12% een closed	Health Services Hopital Hopital Clinic District conter Main road Primary road *Locations of services are indicative only.
% of assessed settlements in which most pregnant women were reportedly not able to give birth in a clinic or a hospital in the 3 months prior to data collection:	21%	% of assessed settlements in which most people did reportedly have access to medicine in the 3 months prior to data collection: ³ Yes, most people have access 17% No, medicine too expensive 79% No, medicine not available in the area 4%
in the 3 months prior to data collection:	33%	Do not know / do not want to answer 0% 50% of assessed settlements reported an increase in mortality in the month before data collection. ⁴
¹ Settlements reportedly impacted by conflict and /or natural disaster in the 3 ² Key winter items are considered to be stove, blankets, matress/mats and w ³ If most people have access or do not know / do now want to answer were s	vinter clothing.	

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INTER-CLUSTER COORDINATION TEAM

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⁴Reason for increased mortality in the settlement was not specified.

<mark>Kunar</mark> Chawkay

WATER, HYGIENE & SANITATION

Severity score of WASH sectoral need in Chawkay district:

2

% of assessed settlements per water source type used by most people as their main drinking water source in the 3 months prior to data collection:¹

Surface water

21

Unimproved water source



In 25% of assessed settlements, the main water source was reportedly destroyed, damaged or dried up due to conflict or natural disaster in the 3 months prior to data collection.²

In 8% of assessed settlements, **soap** was reported as commonly **not available on the market** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

FOOD SECURITY & AGRICULTURE

Severity score of FSA sectoral need in Chawkay district:

In **71%** of assessed settlements, most people were reportedly **not able to access enough food** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

Reported level of hunger in those settlements reporting insufficient access:⁶

0% The worst it	29% Bad
can be	65% Small

In **25%** and **25%** of assessed settlements, **almost half and more than half**, respectively, of the households **relied on help or borrowed food / money** to spend on food or essential household needs in the month prior to data collection.

In 4% and 8% of assessed settlements **almost half and more than half**, respectively, of the households **reduced adults' food consumption** when food or money to buy food is not available in the month prior to data collection.

% of assessed settlements by estimated proportion of households with sufficient access to water in the 3 months prior to data collection:

0%	0%	0%	4%	96%
None	Few	Less than half	More than half	All

% of assessed settlements by reason most people were reportedly not able to meet their daily water needs in the 3 months prior to data collection:³

Not enough water points	46%	
Not functioning / dried up	25%	
High risk to access	17%	

In **79%** of assessed settlements, most people reportedly relied on an **unimproved latrine type** in the 3 months prior to data collection.⁴



*Locations of services are indicative only.

% of assessed settlements in which conflict and / or natural disaster reportedly negatively impacted livelihood in the 3 months prior to data collection:^{2,7}

Negatively impacted farming	67%
Negatively impacted livestock	75%
Negatively impacted income	46%

In **38%** and **17%** of those assessed settlements, the **impact on farming** was reported as **severe or extreme**, respectively.^{2,8}

In **25%** and **50%** of those assessed settlements **the impact on livestock** was reported as **severe and extreme**, respectively.^{2,9}

² Settlements reportedly impacted by conflict and/or natural disaster in the 3 months prior to data collection, see displacement section.

³ If no issues or do not know / do not want to answer was selected, reason for not meeting needs could not be selected.

6% Almost none

0% Do not know

⁵ Major markets are defined in this assessment as markets with 20 shops or more.

⁶ Almost none: almost no hunger; small: hunger is small, strategies are available to cope with the reduced access to food; bad: hunger is bad, limited options to cope with the reduced access to food; the worst it can be: hunger is the worst it can be, all over the settlement, and causing many deaths.

⁷ Multiple options could be selected.

⁸A severe impact on agriculture impact is the loss of half of the production and an extreme impact is the loss of more than half of the production to all the production.

⁹A severe impact on livestock is livestock becoming ill or livestock producing less and an extreme impact is the livestock died or was left unnattended because of displacement.







¹Unimproved water source is defined as unprotected spring, well or kariz (persian water channel system), water trucking or tankering (National WASH cluster guidance).

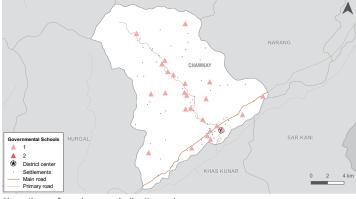
⁴ Unimproved latrine type is defined as no facility (open field, dearan, bush) or family pit latrine - without slab / open (National WASH cluster guidance).

Kunar Chawkay

EDUCATION IN EMERGENCIES

Severity score of EiE sectoral need in Chawkay district:

Reported location of available government schools: ń



^{*}Locations of services are indicative only.

In 46% of assessed settlements, at least one child (aged 6-17) was reportedly removed from school due to conflict and / or natural disaster in the 3 months prior to data collection.^{1,2}

🗳 NUTRITION

Severity score of nutrition sectoral need in Chawkay district:

In 100% of assessed settlements, most people were reported to not have access to a nutrition treatment services in the 3 months prior to data collection.

Main reported reason for inaccessibility of nutrition treatment services in those assessed settlements were:

Services are too far	75%	
Services are too expensive	17%	
Other reason services not accessible	8%	

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% of assessed settlements in which most children (aged 6-17) were reportedly not able to access at least one functioning education facility in the 3 months prior to data collection:^{2,3}



% of assessed settlements in which most boys / girls (aged 6-17) were reportedly not able to attend school in the 3 months prior to data collection:



Reported reasons for non-attendance in those settlements in which children were reportedly not able to attend school:³ Cirla Dave

Giris:		Boys:	
1. Security concerns	92%	1. Security concerns	100%
2. Cultural reasons	75%	2. Cultural reasons	20%
3. School too far / no school	25%	3. Lack of facilities	20%

In 88% of assessed settlements, the presence of at least one malnourished child (under the age of 5) was reported, in the 3 months prior to data collection.

Reported level of malnutrition severity in those settlements reporting malnutrition:

Almost all the children are malnourished and fall sick	0%
More than half the children are malnourished and fall sick	14%
Less than half the children are malnourished and few fall sick	19%
Very few children are malnourished and fall sick	67%
Do not know / do not want to answer	0%

🔆 ACCOUNTABILITY TO AFFECTED POPULATION & HUMANITARIAN ACCESS

the 3 months prior to data collection.

Reported type in those settlements receiving assistance:³

Food	100%	
WASH	20%	
Education	15%	

Top 3 priority needs reported in assessed settlements:³

Food	75%
Drinking water	75%
Healthcare	58%

HA

83% of assessed settlements reportedly received assistance in 21% of assessed settlements were reportedly not accessible by road in the 3 months prior to data collection.

> Main reported reason in those assessed settlements inaccessible by road:

No road to settlement	100%
NA	NA%
NA	NA /0
NA	NA%

% of assessed settlements in which the mobile network has generally not been reliable in the 3 months prior to data collection:4

¹ Settlements reportedly impacted by conflict and/or natural disaster in the 3 months prior to data collection, see displacement section.

² Education facilities are defined as government schools of all level, private school of all level or community based education services for the pourpose of this assessment.

³ Multiple options could be selected.

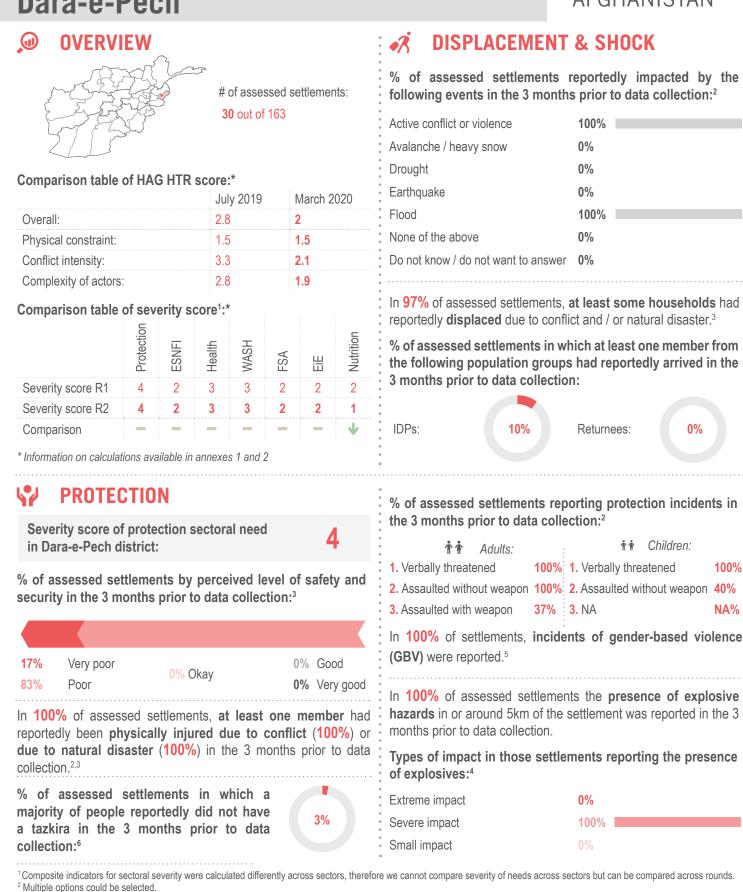
⁴ A network is defined as non-reliable if only connected a few days per week or not connected at all.





Kunar Dara-e-Pech

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³ Settlements reportedly impacted by conflict and/or natural disaster in the 3 months prior to data collection, see displacement section.

⁴ Very good: completely stable situation and no criminality or conflict; good: stable situation and people are feeling safe; presence of only criminality but no conflict; okay: situation is good but unstable / can change at any time; poor: suicide attack, demonstration, explosion, but existence of some safer location, or people are in danger from one party; very poor: ongoing fighting, mines/explosions, and people are in danger from multiple parties.

⁵An extreme impact is defined as having incidents such as death or disability or restricted access to basic services. A severe impact is defined as a negative impact on livelihood/income or an impact on psychological wellbeing (for example fear, stress, anxiety). A small impact is defined as a restricted access to playing and recreation (for children)

⁶ This proportion only includes settlements in which key informants voluntarily decided to report incidents of GBV; as a result, prevalence is highly likely to have been under-reported.

⁷A tazkira is an Afghan legal identification document.



INTER-CLUSTER COORDINATION TEAM



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Kunar Dara-e-Pech

EMERGENCY SHELTER & NON-FOOD ITEMS (ESNFI) (î)

Severity score of ESNFI sectoral need in Dara-e-Pech district:	2 % of assessed settlements, in which at least one person had reportedly been evicted from their shelter in the 3 months prior to
% of assessed settlements per main shelter type rep	oorted: data collection: ¹
	% of assessed settlements in which a
0% Makeshift 0% Tents 100% Mud/bricks 0% Do n	not know majority of people reportedly did not have access to a market with sufficient non-food
n 0% of assessed settlements, at least one person i ived in the open. In 0% of settlements more than h	
households reportedly lived in the open in the 3 month data collection.	hs prior to Main reported reason people did not have access to a marke in those settlements reporting no access to a market with NFI
	Market too far / no transport 100%
% of assessed settlements in which at least one nad reportedly been destroyed or severely damage conflict and / or natural disaster in the 3 months pric collection: ¹	d due to NA NA%
Due to conflict 3%	% of assessed settlements in which most people reportedly did not have access to key
Due to natural disaster 0%	items to cope with winter in the 3 months
Due to both 97%	prior to data collection: ²
\$ HEALTH	Reported location of available health facilities:
Severity score of health sectoral need in Dara-e-Pech district:	
% of assessed settlements in which no health facility within 2 hours of the settlement was reportedly accessible for most people in the 8 months prior to data collection:	70%
n 0% of assessed settlements, a health facility had be or severely damaged due to conflict and / or natural of he 3 months prior to data collection. ¹	en closed
	% of assessed settlements in which most people did
% of assessed settlements in which most	 reportedly have access to medicine in the 3 months prior to data collection:³
pregnant women were reportedly not able to give birth in a clinic or a hospital in the 3	Yes, most people have access 0%
nonths prior to data collection:	No, medicine too expensive 33%
	No, medicine not available in the area 67%
% of assessed settlements in which most children were not vaccinated against polio	Do not know / do not want to answer 0%
n the 3 months prior to data collection:	100% of assessed settlements reported an increase in mortality in the month before data collection. ⁴

- ¹Settlements reportedly impacted by conflict and /or natural disaster in the 3 months prior to data collection, see displacement section.
- ² Key winter items are considered to be stove, blankets, matress/mats and winter clothing.
- ³ If most people have access or do not know / do now want to answer were selected, reason for not access could not be selected.
- ⁴ Reason for increased mortality in the settlement was not specified.



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INTER-CLUSTER COORDINATION TEAM



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<mark>Kunar</mark> Dara-e-Pech

🔓 WATER, HYGIENE & SANITATION

Severity score of WASH sectoral need in Dara-e-Pech district:

3

% of assessed settlements per water source type used by most people as their main drinking water source in the 3 months prior to data collection:¹

Surface water Unimproved water source

Improved water source

1 /0	-
13%	
80%	

In 100% of assessed settlements, the main water source was reportedly destroyed, damaged or dried up due to conflict or natural disaster in the 3 months prior to data collection.²

In **0%** of assessed settlements, **soap** was reported as commonly **not available on the market** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

FOOD SECURITY & AGRICULTURE

Severity score of FSA sectoral need in Dara-e-Pech district:

In **100%** of assessed settlements, most people were reportedly **not able to access enough food** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

Reported level of hunger in those settlements reporting insufficient access:⁶

3% The worst it	97% Bad
can be	0% Small

In **37%** and **40%** of assessed settlements, **almost half and more than half**, respectively, of the households **relied on help or borrowed food / money** to spend on food or essential household needs in the month prior to data collection.

In 0% and 0% of assessed settlements almost half and more than half, respectively, of the households reduced adults' food consumption when food or money to buy food is not available in the month prior to data collection.

% of assessed settlements by estimated proportion of households with sufficient access to water in the 3 months prior to data collection:

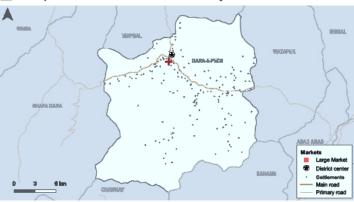
0%	97%	3%	0%	0%
None	Few	Less than half	More than half	All

% of assessed settlements by reason most people were reportedly not able to meet their daily water needs in the 3 months prior to data collection:³

Not functioning / dried up	63%
Not enough water points	20%
Too far / difficult to reach	17%

In **100%** of assessed settlements, most people reportedly relied on an **unimproved latrine type** in the 3 months prior to data collection.⁴

Reported location of available major markets:5



*Locations of services are indicative only.

% of assessed settlements in which conflict and / or natural disaster reportedly negatively impacted livelihood in the 3 months prior to data collection:^{2,7}

Negatively impacted farming	87%	
Negatively impacted livestock	100%	
Negatively impacted income	0%	

In **0%** and **13%** of those assessed settlements, the **impact on farming** was reported as **severe or extreme**, respectively.^{2,8}

In **0%** and **100%** of those assessed settlements **the impact on livestock** was reported as **severe and extreme**, respectively.^{2,9}

0% Almost none

0% Do not know

⁹A severe impact on livestock is livestock becoming ill or livestock producing less and an extreme impact is the livestock died or was left unnattended because of displacement.



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¹Unimproved water source is defined as unprotected spring, well or kariz (persian water channel system), water trucking or tankering (National WASH cluster guidance).

² Settlements reportedly impacted by conflict and/or natural disaster in the 3 months prior to data collection, see displacement section.

³ If no issues or do not know / do not want to answer was selected, reason for not meeting needs could not be selected.

⁴ Unimproved latrine type is defined as no facility (open field, dearan, bush) or family pit latrine - without slab / open (National WASH cluster guidance).

⁵ Major markets are defined in this assessment as markets with 20 shops or more.

⁶ Almost none: almost no hunger; small: hunger is small, strategies are available to cope with the reduced access to food; bad: hunger is bad, limited options to cope with the reduced access to food; the worst it can be: hunger is the worst it can be, all over the settlement, and causing many deaths.

⁷ Multiple options could be selected.

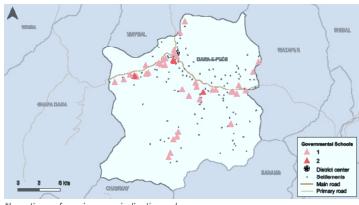
⁸A severe impact on agriculture impact is the loss of half of the production and an extreme impact is the loss of more than half of the production to all the production.

Kunar Dara-e-Pech

EDUCATION IN EMERGENCIES

Severity score of EiE sectoral need in Dara-e-Pech district:

Reported location of available government schools: ń



*Locations of services are indicative only.

In **17%** of assessed settlements, at least one child (aged 6-17) was reportedly removed from school due to conflict and / or natural disaster in the 3 months prior to data collection.^{1,2}

🗳 NUTRITION

Severity score of nutrition sectoral need in **Dara-e-Pech district:**

In 97% of assessed settlements, most people were reported to not have access to a nutrition treatment services in the 3 months prior to data collection.

Main reported reason for inaccessibility of nutrition treatment services in those assessed settlements were:

Services are too far	70%	
Services are too expensive	27%	
Other reason services not accessible	0%	

X ACCOUNTABILITY TO AFFECTED POPULATION & HUMANITARIAN ACCESS

the 3 months prior to data collection.

Reported type in those settlements receiving assistance:³

Food	100%
NA	0%
NA	0 78
NA	0%

Top 3 priority needs reported in assessed settlements:³

Healthcare	100%	
Food	100%	
Protection	97%	

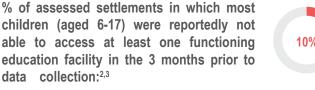
HA

¹ Settlements reportedly impacted by conflict and/or natural disaster in the 3 months prior to data collection, see displacement section.

² Education facilities are defined as government schools of all level, private school of all level or community based education services for the pourpose of this assessment.

³ Multiple options could be selected.

⁴ A network is defined as non-reliable if only connected a few days per week or not connected at all.



% of assessed settlements in which most boys / girls (aged 6-17) were reportedly not able to attend school in the 3 months prior to data collection:

data collection:^{2,3}



Reported reasons for non-attendance in those settlements in which children were reportedly not able to attend school:³ Girle Rove.

GIII5.		DOys.	
1. Cultural reasons	97%	1. Lack of facilities	100%
2. Security concerns	90%	2. Security concerns	100%
3. School too far / no school	77%	3. School too far / no school	67%

In 80% of assessed settlements, the presence of at least one malnourished child (under the age of 5) was reported, in the 3 months prior to data collection.

Reported level of malnutrition severity in those settlements reporting malnutrition:

Almost all the children are malnourished and fall sick	0%
More than half the children are malnourished and fall sick	0%
Less than half the children are malnourished and few fall sick	0%
Very few children are malnourished and fall sick	100%
Do not know / do not want to answer	0%

93% of assessed settlements reportedly received assistance in 17% of assessed settlements were reportedly not accessible by road in the 3 months prior to data collection.

> Main reported reason in those assessed settlements inaccessible by road:

No road to settlement	100%
NA	NA%
NA	NA 70
NA	NA%

REAC

% of assessed settlements in which the mobile network has generally not been reliable in the 3 months prior to data collection:4



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Kunar Ghazi Abad

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of assessed settlements: 25 out of 95

Comparison table of HAG HTR score:*

	July 2019	March 2020
Overall:	2.4	2.2
Physical constraint:	2.6	2.6
Conflict intensity:	2.9	1.7
Complexity of actors:	2.1	2.1

Comparison table of severity score1:*

	Protection	ESNFI	Health	WASH	FSA	Ш	Nutrition
Severity score R1	2	2	2	2	1	1	2
Severity score R2	2	2	2	3	1	2	1
Comparison	-	-	-	1	-	1	↓

* Information on calculations available in annexes 1 and 2

PROTECTION

Severity score of protection sectoral need in Ghazi Abad district:

% of assessed settlements by perceived level of safety and security in the 3 months prior to data collection:³

	(
0%	Very poor	88% Okay	0% Good
8%	Poor	00 /8 Okay	4% Very good
•••••			

In 64% of assessed settlements, at least one member had reportedly been physically injured due to conflict (16%) or due to natural disaster (64%) in the 3 months prior to data collection.^{2,3}

% of assessed settlements in which a majority of people reportedly did not have a tazkira in the 3 months prior to data collection:6



DISPLACEMENT & SHOCK oR.

% of assessed settlements reportedly impacted by the following events in the 3 months prior to data collection:²

Active conflict or violence	24%	
Avalanche / heavy snow	16%	
Drought	0%	
Earthquake	4%	
Flood	88%	
None of the above	0%	
Do not know / do not want to answer	0%	

In 0% of assessed settlements, at least some households had reportedly displaced due to conflict and / or natural disaster.³

% of assessed settlements in which at least one member from the following population groups had reportedly arrived in the 3 months prior to data collection:



% of assessed settlements reporting protection incidents in the 3 months prior to data collection:²

ŤŤ.	Adults:	† †	Children:	
1. No answer	72%	1. No answer		72%
2. Forced to work	16%	2. Forced recru	litment	16%
3. Forced recruitme	ent 12%	3. Forcibly deta	ained	1 2 %

In 8% of settlements, incidents of gender-based violence (GBV) were reported.5

In 16% of assessed settlements the presence of explosive hazards in or around 5km of the settlement was reported in the 3 months prior to data collection.

Types of impact in those settlements reporting the presence of explosives:4

Extreme impact	0%
Severe impact	16%
Small impact	100%

¹ Composite indicators for sectoral severity were calculated differently across sectors, therefore we cannot compare severity of needs across sectors but can be compared across rounds. ² Multiple options could be selected.

³ Settlements reportedly impacted by conflict and/or natural disaster in the 3 months prior to data collection, see displacement section.

⁴ Very good: completely stable situation and no criminality or conflict; good: stable situation and people are feeling safe; presence of only criminality but no conflict; okay: situation is good but unstable / can change at any time; poor: suicide attack, demonstration, explosion, but existence of some safer location, or people are in danger from one party; very poor: ongoing fighting, mines/explosions, and people are in danger from multiple parties.

⁵ An extreme impact is defined as having incidents such as death or disability or restricted access to basic services. A severe impact is defined as a negative impact on livelihood/income or an impact on psychological wellbeing (for example fear, stress, anxiety). A small impact is defined as a restricted access to playing and recreation (for children)

⁶ This proportion only includes settlements in which key informants voluntarily decided to report incidents of GBV; as a result, prevalence is highly likely to have been under-reported. ⁷A tazkira is an Afghan legal identification document.





Kunar Ghazi Abad

EMERGENCY SHELTER & NON-FOOD ITEMS (ESNFI) m

• • •		
Severity score of ESNF in Ghazi Abad district:	I sectoral need 2	% of assessed settlements, in which at least one person had reportedly been evicted from their shelter in the 3 months prior to
% of assessed settlement	ts per main shelter type reported:	data collection:1
		% of assessed settlements in which a
0% Makeshift 0% Tents	100% Mud/bricks 0% Do not know	majority of people reportedly did not have access to a market with sufficient non-food
	nents, at least one person reported of settlements more than half of th	
households reportedly live data collection.	ed in the open in the 3 months prior t	O Main reported reason people did not have access to a market in those settlements reporting no access to a market with NFI:
••••••		Market too far / no transport 85%
	ents in which at least one shelte	
	troyed or severely damaged due t isaster in the 3 months prior to dat	
Due to conflict	0%	% of assessed settlements in which most
Due to natural disaster	84%	people reportedly did not have access to key items to cope with winter in the 3 months
Due to both	8%	prior to data collection: ²
ទុ HEALTH		Reported location of available health facilities:
Severity score of health in Ghazi Abad district:	n sectoral need 2	NAMESAN PAKISTAN
% of assessed settlement facility within 2 hours of reportedly accessible for 3 months prior to data co	the settlement was most people in the	Health Services + Hospital - Cinic
	ents, a health facility had been close to conflict and / or natural disaster collection. ¹	Image: Settlements Image: Settlements Main road Image: Settlements *Locations of services are indicative only.
% of assessed settleme		% of assessed settlements in which most people did reportedly have access to medicine in the 3 months prior to data collection: ³
pregnant women were r to give birth in a clinic or	b /1%	Yes, most people have access 32%
months prior to data colle		No, medicine too expensive 4%
		No, medicine not available in the area 64%
% of assessed settleme		Do not know / do not want to answer 0%
children were not vaccir in the 3 months prior to d	· · · ·	12% of assessed settlements reported an increase in mortality in the month before data collection. ⁴
¹ Settlements reportedly impacted by	conflict and /or natural disaster in the 3 months prio	r to data collection, see displacement section.

⁴Reason for increased mortality in the settlement was not specified.



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INTER-CLUSTER COORDINATION TEAM



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² Key winter items are considered to be stove, blankets, matress/mats and winter clothing.
 ³ If most people have access or do not know / do now want to answer were selected, reason for not access could not be selected.

CHA

<mark>Kunar</mark> Ghazi Abad

🖙 WATER, HYGIENE & SANITATION

Severity score of WASH sectoral need in Ghazi Abad district:



% of assessed settlements per water source type used by most people as their main drinking water source in the 3 months prior to data collection:¹

Surface water

Unimproved water source



In 88% of assessed settlements, the main water source was reportedly destroyed, damaged or dried up due to conflict or natural disaster in the 3 months prior to data collection.²

In **28%** of assessed settlements, **soap** was reported as commonly **not available on the market** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

FOOD SECURITY & AGRICULTURE

Severity score of FSA sectoral need in Ghazi Abad district:

In **44%** of assessed settlements, most people were reportedly **not able to access enough food** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

Reported level of hunger in those settlements reporting insufficient access:⁶

0% The worst it	18%
can be	82%

3% Bad 2% Small

0% Almost none 0% Do not know

In 0% and 8% of assessed settlements, almost half and more than half, respectively, of the households relied on help or borrowed food / money to spend on food or essential household needs in the month prior to data collection.

In 0% and 0% of assessed settlements almost half and more than half, respectively, of the households reduced adults' food consumption when food or money to buy food is not available in the month prior to data collection.

% of assessed settlements by estimated proportion of households with sufficient access to water in the 3 months prior to data collection:

0%	0%	4%	72%	24%
None	Few	Less than half	More than half	All

% of assessed settlements by reason most people were reportedly not able to meet their daily water needs in the 3 months prior to data collection:³

Too far / difficult to reach	32%	
Not functioning / dried up	24%	
No issues, able to meet needs	20%	

In **100%** of assessed settlements, most people reportedly relied on an **unimproved latrine type** in the 3 months prior to data collection.⁴



*Locations of services are indicative only.

% of assessed settlements in which conflict and / or natural disaster reportedly negatively impacted livelihood in the 3 months prior to data collection:^{2,7}

Negatively impacted farming	92%
Negatively impacted livestock	48%
Negatively impacted income	8%

In **8%** and **8%** of those assessed settlements, the **impact on farming** was reported as **severe or extreme**, respectively.^{2,8}

In **20%** and **28%** of those assessed settlements **the impact on livestock** was reported as **severe and extreme**, respectively.^{2,9}

² Settlements reportedly impacted by conflict and/or natural disaster in the 3 months prior to data collection, see displacement section.

³ If no issues or do not know / do not want to answer was selected, reason for not meeting needs could not be selected.

⁶ Almost none: almost no hunger; small: hunger is small, strategies are available to cope with the reduced access to food; bad: hunger is bad, limited options to cope with the reduced access to food; the worst it can be: hunger is the worst it can be, all over the settlement, and causing many deaths. ⁷ Multiple options could be selected

⁹A severe impact on livestock is livestock becoming ill or livestock producing less and an extreme impact is the livestock died or was left unnattended because of displacement.





¹Unimproved water source is defined as unprotected spring, well or kariz (persian water channel system), water trucking or tankering (National WASH cluster guidance).

⁴ Unimproved latrine type is defined as no facility (open field, dearan, bush) or family pit latrine - without slab / open (National WASH cluster guidance).

⁵ Major markets are defined in this assessment as markets with 20 shops or more.

⁷ Multiple options could be selected.

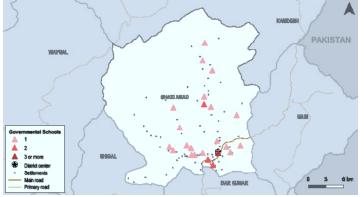
⁸A severe impact on agriculture impact is the loss of half of the production and an extreme impact is the loss of more than half of the production to all the production.

Kunar Ghazi Abad

EDUCATION IN EMERGENCIES

Severity score of EiE sectoral need in **Ghazi Abad district:**

Reported location of available government schools: ń



^{*}Locations of services are indicative only.

In 0% of assessed settlements, at least one child (aged 6-17) was reportedly removed from school due to conflict and / or natural disaster in the 3 months prior to data collection.^{1,2}

🗳 NUTRITION

Severity score of nutrition sectoral need in **Ghazi Abad district:**

In 92% of assessed settlements, most people were reported to not have access to a nutrition treatment services in the 3 months. prior to data collection.

Main reported reason for inaccessibility of nutrition treatment services in those assessed settlements were:

Services are too far	76%	
Services are too expensive	0%	
Other reason services not accessible	16%	

★ ACCOUNTABILITY TO AFFECTED POPULATION & HUMANITARIAN ACCESS

the 3 months prior to data collection.

Reported type in those settlements receiving assistance:³

Food	96%
Do not know / Do not want to answer	4%
NA	0%

Top 3 priority needs reported in assessed settlements:³

Healthcare	80%
Drinking water	76%
Education for children under 18	56%

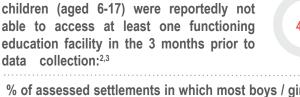
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¹ Settlements reportedly impacted by conflict and/or natural disaster in the 3 months prior to data collection, see displacement section.

² Education facilities are defined as government schools of all level, private school of all level or community based education services for the pourpose of this assessment.

³ Multiple options could be selected.

⁴ A network is defined as non-reliable if only connected a few days per week or not connected at all.



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% of assessed settlements in which most boys / girls (aged 6-17) were reportedly not able to attend school in the 3 months prior to data collection:

data collection:^{2,3}



Reported reasons for non-attendance in those settlements in which children were reportedly not able to attend school:³ Girle Rove.

GIII3.		DOys.	
1. Lack of facilities	100%	1. Lack of facilities	100%
2. School too far / no school	94%	2. School too far / no school	100%
3. Cultural reasons	82 %	3. Child working	38%

In 100% of assessed settlements, the presence of at least one malnourished child (under the age of 5) was reported, in the 3 months prior to data collection.

Reported level of malnutrition severity in those settlements reporting malnutrition:

Almost all the children are malnourished and fall sick	0%
More than half the children are malnourished and fall sick	0%
Less than half the children are malnourished and few fall sick	4%
Very few children are malnourished and fall sick	96%
Do not know / do not want to answer	0%
Do not know / do not want to answer	0%

96% of assessed settlements reportedly received assistance in 32% of assessed settlements were reportedly not accessible by road in the 3 months prior to data collection.

> Main reported reason in those assessed settlements inaccessible by road:

No road to settlement	100%
NA	NA%
NA	NA%

% of assessed settlements in which the mobile network has generally not been reliable in the 3 months prior to data collection:4



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REACH

AFGHANISTAN % of assessed settlements in which most

HTR - R2 | 2020 AFGHANISTAN



of assessed settlements: 18 out of 66

Comparison table of HAG HTR score:*

	July 2019	March 2020
Overall:	1.4	1.1
Physical constraint:	1.3	1.5
Conflict intensity:	1.5	1.3
Complexity of actors:	n/a	1

Comparison table of severity score1:*

	Protection	ESNFI	Health	WASH	FSA	Ш	Nutrition
Severity score R1	1	2	1	1	3	1	4
Severity score R2	1	2	2	2	3	1	4
Comparison	-	-	1	1	-	-	-

* Information on calculations available in annexes 1 and 2

PROTECTION

Severity score of protection sectoral need in Khas Kunar district:

% of assessed settlements by perceived level of safety and security in the 3 months prior to data collection:³

0%	Very poor	6% Okay	61% Good
0%	Poor	0% Okay	33% Very good

In 6% of assessed settlements, at least one member had reportedly been physically injured due to conflict (6%) or due to natural disaster (0%) in the 3 months prior to data collection.^{2,3}

% of assessed settlements in which a majority of people reportedly did not have a tazkira in the 3 months prior to data collection:6



DISPLACEMENT & SHOCK R

% of assessed settlements reportedly impacted by the following events in the 3 months prior to data collection:²

Active conflict or violence	72%	
Avalanche / heavy snow	0%	
Drought	0%	
Earthquake	6%	
Flood	0%	
None of the above	28%	
Do not know / do not want to answer	0%	

In 0% of assessed settlements, at least some households had reportedly displaced due to conflict and / or natural disaster.³

% of assessed settlements in which at least one member from the following population groups had reportedly arrived in the 3 months prior to data collection:



% of assessed settlements reporting protection incidents in the 3 months prior to data collection:²

† † A	dults:	Ť Ť	Children:	
1. None of the above	e 100% 1	1. None of the a	above	100%
2. NA	NA% 2	2. NA		NA%
3. NA	NA% 3	3. NA		NA%

In 0% of settlements, incidents of gender-based violence (GBV) were reported.5

In 11% of assessed settlements the presence of explosive hazards in or around 5km of the settlement was reported in the 3 months prior to data collection.

Types of impact in those settlements reporting the presence of explosives:4

Extreme impact	11%	
Severe impact	11%	
Small impact	50%	

¹ Composite indicators for sectoral severity were calculated differently across sectors, therefore we cannot compare severity of needs across sectors but can be compared across rounds. ² Multiple options could be selected.

³ Settlements reportedly impacted by conflict and/or natural disaster in the 3 months prior to data collection, see displacement section.

⁴ Very good: completely stable situation and no criminality or conflict; good: stable situation and people are feeling safe; presence of only criminality but no conflict; okay: situation is good but unstable / can change at any time; poor: suicide attack, demonstration, explosion, but existence of some safer location, or people are in danger from one party; very poor: ongoing fighting, mines/explosions, and people are in danger from multiple parties.

⁵An extreme impact is defined as having incidents such as death or disability or restricted access to basic services. A severe impact is defined as a negative impact on livelihood/income or an impact on psychological wellbeing (for example fear, stress, anxiety). A small impact is defined as a restricted access to playing and recreation (for children)

⁶ This proportion only includes settlements in which key informants voluntarily decided to report incidents of GBV; as a result, prevalence is highly likely to have been under-reported.

⁷A tazkira is an Afghan legal identification document.





EMERGENCY SHELTER & NON-FOOD ITEMS (ESNFI) (i)

Severity score of ESNF in Khas Kunar district:	I sectoral need	2	% of assessed settlements, in which at least one person had reportedly been evicted from their shelter in the 3 months prior to
% of assessed settlement	ts per main shelter type	reported:	data collection:1
			% of assessed settlements in which a
6% Makeshift 0% Tents	94% Mud/bricks 0% E	o not know	 majority of people reportedly did not have access to a market with sufficient non-food
In 11% of assessed settler lived in the open. In 0%			items in the 3 months prior to data collection:
households reportedly live data collection.	ed in the open in the 3 mo	onths prior to	Main reported reason people did not have access to a marke in those settlements reporting no access to a market with NFI
••••••			Prices too high / cannot afford NFI 60%
% of assessed settleme had reportedly been des conflict and / or natural d collection: ¹	troyed or severely dama	aged due to	Market too far / no transport 40% NA NA%
Due to conflict	0%		% of assessed settlements in which most
Due to natural disaster	72%		 people reportedly did not have access to key items to cope with winter in the 3 months
Due to both	0%		prior to data collection: ²
ਝੇ HEALTH			Reported location of available health facilities:
Severity score of health in Khas Kunar district:	n sectoral need	2	IN TRAAL CHANNER
% of assessed settlement facility within 2 hours of reportedly accessible for 3 months prior to data co	the settlement was most people in the	67%	Health Services + Hospital Cérice
In 0% of assessed settleme or severely damaged due the 3 months prior to data of	to conflict and / or natur		District center Settimenenta Main road Primay road *Locations of services are indicative only.
% of assessed settleme pregnant women were r to give birth in a clinic or	eportedly not able	72%	% of assessed settlements in which most people did reportedly have access to medicine in the 3 months prior to data collection: ³ Yes, most people have access 6%
months prior to data colle	ection:		No, medicine too expensive 50%
			No, medicine not available in the area 44%
% of assessed settleme		0%	Do not know / do not want to answer 0%
children were not vaccir in the 3 months prior to d	•	070	28% of assessed settlements reported an increase in mortality in the month before data collection. ⁴
¹ Settlements reportedly impacted by	conflict and /or natural disaster in th	e 3 months prior to	data collection, see displacement section

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INTER-CLUSTER COORDINATION TEAM



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² Key winter items are considered to be stove, blankets, matress/mats and winter clothing.

³ If most people have access or do not know / do now want to answer were selected, reason for not access could not be selected.

⁴ Reason for increased mortality in the settlement was not specified.

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📸 WATER, HYGIENE & SANITATION

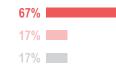
Severity score of WASH sectoral need in Khas Kunar district:

% of assessed settlements per water source type used by most people as their main drinking water source in the 3 months prior to data collection:1

Surface water

Unimproved water source

Improved water source



In 50% of assessed settlements, the main water source was reportedly destroyed, damaged or dried up due to conflict or natural disaster in the 3 months prior to data collection.²

In 17% of assessed settlements, soap was reported as commonly not available on the market in the 3 months prior to data collection.

FOOD SECURITY & AGRICULTURE

Severity score of FSA sectoral need in Khas Kunar district:

In 100% of assessed settlements, most people were reportedly not able to access enough food in the 3 months prior to data collection.

Reported level of hunger in those settlements reporting insufficient access:6

0% The worst it	50% Bad	0% Almost none
can be	50% Small	0% Do not know

In 89% and 11% of assessed settlements, almost half and more than half, respectively, of the households relied on help or borrowed food / money to spend on food or essential household needs in the month prior to data collection.

In 72% and 28% of assessed settlements almost half and more than half, respectively, of the households reduced adults' food consumption when food or money to buy food is not available in the month prior to data collection.

% of assessed settlements by estimated proportion of households with sufficient access to water in the 3 months prior to data collection:

0%	17%	0%	11%	72%
None	Few	Less than half	More than half	All

% of assessed settlements by reason most people were reportedly not able to meet their daily water needs in the 3 months prior to data collection:³

No issues, able to meet needs	72%
Not functioning / dried up	17%
Not enough water points	11%

In **100%** of assessed settlements, most people reportedly relied on an unimproved latrine type in the 3 months prior to data collection.4



*Locations of services are indicative only.

% of assessed settlements in which conflict and / or natural disaster reportedly negatively impacted livelihood in the 3 months prior to data collection:^{2,7}

Negatively impacted farming	39%
Negatively impacted livestock	33%
Negatively impacted income	39%

In 22% and 11% of those assessed settlements, the impact on farming was reported as severe or extreme, respectively.^{2,8}

In 11% and 22% of those assessed settlements the impact on livestock was reported as severe and extreme, respectively.^{2,9}

3

⁹ A severe impact on livestock is livestock becoming ill or livestock producing less and an extreme impact is the livestock died or was left unnattended because of displacement.





¹Unimproved water source is defined as unprotected spring, well or kariz (persian water channel system), water trucking or tankering (National WASH cluster guidance).

² Settlements reportedly impacted by conflict and/or natural disaster in the 3 months prior to data collection, see displacement section.

³ If no issues or do not know / do not want to answer was selected, reason for not meeting needs could not be selected.

⁴ Unimproved latrine type is defined as no facility (open field, dearan, bush) or family pit latrine - without slab / open (National WASH cluster guidance).

⁵ Major markets are defined in this assessment as markets with 20 shops or more.

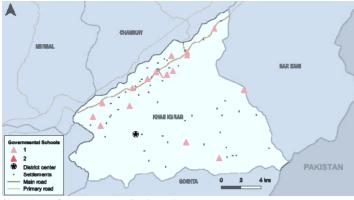
⁶ Almost none: almost no hunger; small: hunger is small, strategies are available to cope with the reduced access to food; bad: hunger is bad, limited options to cope with the reduced access to food; the worst it can be: hunger is the worst it can be, all over the settlement, and causing many deaths. 7 Multiple options could be selected

⁸A severe impact on agriculture impact is the loss of half of the production and an extreme impact is the loss of more than half of the production to all the production.

EDUCATION IN EMERGENCIES

Severity score of EiE sectoral need in Khas Kunar district:

Reported location of available government schools: ń



^{*}Locations of services are indicative only.

In 0% of assessed settlements, at least one child (aged 6-17) was reportedly removed from school due to conflict and / or natural disaster in the 3 months prior to data collection.^{1,2}

🗳 NUTRITION

Severity score of nutrition sectoral need in Khas Kunar district:

In 100% of assessed settlements, most people were reported to not have access to a nutrition treatment services in the 3 months prior to data collection.

Main reported reason for inaccessibility of nutrition treatment services in those assessed settlements were:

Services are too far	28%
Services are too expensive	22%
Other reason services not accessible	50%

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Other reason services not accessible

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% of assessed settlements in which most children (aged 6-17) were reportedly not able to access at least one functioning education facility in the 3 months prior to data collection:^{2,3}



% of assessed settlements in which most boys / girls (aged 6-17) were reportedly not able to attend school in the 3 months prior to data collection:



Reported reasons for non-attendance in those settlements in which children were reportedly not able to attend school:³ Rove. Cirle

GIIIS.	DUyS.	
1. Lack of facilities	100% 1. Child work instead	100%
2. School too far / no school	100% 2. Lack of facilities	100%
3. Child work instead	100% 3. School too far / no school	100%

In 100% of assessed settlements, the presence of at least one malnourished child (under the age of 5) was reported, in the 3 months prior to data collection.

Reported level of malnutrition severity in those settlements reporting malnutrition:

Almost all the children are malnourished and fall sick	17%
More than half the children are malnourished and fall sick	78%
Less than half the children are malnourished and few fall sick	6%
Very few children are malnourished and fall sick	0%
Do not know / do not want to answer	0%

X ACCOUNTABILITY TO AFFECTED POPULATION & HUMANITARIAN ACCESS

0% of assessed settlements reportedly received assistance in the 22% of assessed settlements were reportedly not accessible by 3 months prior to data collection.

Reported type in those settlements receiving assistance:³

NA	0%
NA	0%
NA	0%

Тор 3	3	priority	needs	reported	in	assessed	settlements: ³
-------	---	----------	-------	----------	----	----------	---------------------------

Livelihood support / employment 78	%
Healthcare 72	%
Seed or other agricultural input 61	%

HA

road in the 3 months prior to data collection.

Main reported reason in those assessed settlements inaccessible by road:

No road to settlement	100%
NA	NA%
NA	NA%

% of	asses	ssed	se	ttle	ments	in	which	າ the
mobile	e net	work	ha	as	gener	ally	not	been
reliabl	e in	the	3	mo	onths	prio	r to	data
collection:4								

¹ Settlements reportedly impacted by conflict and/or natural disaster in the 3 months prior to data collection, see displacement section.

² Education facilities are defined as government schools of all level, private school of all level or community based education services for the pourpose of this assessment.

³ Multiple options could be selected.

⁴ A network is defined as non-reliable if only connected a few days per week or not connected at all.



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Kunar Marawara

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of assessed settlements: 16 out of 73

Comparison table of HAG HTR score:*

	July 2019	March 2020
Overall:	1.9	1.8
Physical constraint:	1.2	1.2
Conflict intensity:	2.2	1.8
Complexity of actors:	1.9	1.9

Comparison table of severity score1:*

	Protection	ESNFI	Health	WASH	FSA	Ш	Nutrition
Severity score R1	2	2	2	2	3	1	3
Severity score R2	2	2	2	2	2	1	2
Comparison	-	-	-	-	↓	-	↓

* Information on calculations available in annexes 1 and 2

PROTECTION

Severity score of protection sectoral need in Marawara district:

% of assessed settlements by perceived level of safety and security in the 3 months prior to data collection:³

6%	Very poor		6% Good
0%	Poor	38% Okay	50% Very good
• • • • • • • • • •			

In 31% of assessed settlements, at least one member had reportedly been physically injured due to conflict (6%) or due to natural disaster (31%) in the 3 months prior to data collection.^{2,3}

% of assessed settlements in which a majority of people reportedly did not have a tazkira in the 3 months prior to data collection:6



DISPLACEMENT & SHOCK oR

% of assessed settlements reportedly impacted by the following events in the 3 months prior to data collection:²

Active conflict or violence	44%	
Avalanche / heavy snow	6%	
Drought	88%	
Earthquake	0%	
Flood	13%	-
None of the above	6%	
Do not know / do not want to answer	0%	

In 6% of assessed settlements, at least some households had reportedly displaced due to conflict and / or natural disaster.³

% of assessed settlements in which at least one member from the following population groups had reportedly arrived in the 3 months prior to data collection:



% of assessed settlements reporting protection incidents in the 3 months prior to data collection:²

🛉 🛉 🛛 Adults:		. îr ir Children:	
1. None of the above	75%	1. None of the above	88%
2. Hindered to move freely	12%	2. Hindered to move freely	6%
 Verbally threatened 	12%	3. Verbally threatened	6%
		•	

In 25% of settlements, incidents of gender-based violence (GBV) were reported.5

In 31% of assessed settlements the presence of explosive hazards in or around 5km of the settlement was reported in the 3 months prior to data collection.

Types of impact in those settlements reporting the presence of explosives:4

Extreme impact	31%
Severe impact	31%
Small impact	20%

¹ Composite indicators for sectoral severity were calculated differently across sectors, therefore we cannot compare severity of needs across sectors but can be compared across rounds. ² Multiple options could be selected.

³ Settlements reportedly impacted by conflict and/or natural disaster in the 3 months prior to data collection, see displacement section.

⁴ Very good: completely stable situation and no criminality or conflict; good: stable situation and people are feeling safe; presence of only criminality but no conflict; okay: situation is good but unstable / can change at any time; poor: suicide attack, demonstration, explosion, but existence of some safer location, or people are in danger from one party; very poor: ongoing fighting, mines/explosions, and people are in danger from multiple parties.

⁵An extreme impact is defined as having incidents such as death or disability or restricted access to basic services. A severe impact is defined as a negative impact on livelihood/income or an impact on psychological wellbeing (for example fear, stress, anxiety). A small impact is defined as a restricted access to playing and recreation (for children)

⁶ This proportion only includes settlements in which key informants voluntarily decided to report incidents of GBV; as a result, prevalence is highly likely to have been under-reported.

⁷A tazkira is an Afghan legal identification document.





Kunar Marawara

m EMERGENCY SHELTER & NON-FOOD ITEMS (ESNFI)

Severity score of ESNFI in Marawara district:	sectoral need	2	% of assessed settlements, in which at least one person had reportedly been evicted from their shelter in the 3 months prior to
% of assessed settlements	s per main shelter type	reported:	data collection:1
			% of assessed settlements in which a
0% Makeshift 0% Tents	100% Mud/bricks 0% E	Do not know	 majority of people reportedly did not have access to a market with sufficient non-food
In 19% of assessed settlem lived in the open. In 0% of			items in the 3 months prior to data collection:
households reportedly lived			Main reported reason people did not have access to a market in those settlements reporting no access to a market with NFI:
			Market too far / no transport 100%
% of assessed settlement had reportedly been destrict conflict and / or natural discollection: ¹	royed or severely dama	aged due to	NA NA%
Due to conflict	0%		% of assessed settlements in which most people reportedly did not have access to key
Due to natural disaster	63%		items to cope with winter in the 3 months
Due to both	0%		prior to data collection: ²
इ HEALTH			Reported location of available health facilities:
Severity score of health in Marawara district:	sectoral need	2	BREIDA
% of assessed settlements facility within 2 hours of t reportedly accessible for r 3 months prior to data coll	he settlement was most people in the	19%	AGAD ABAD RELAVIN
In 0% of assessed settlemen or severely damaged due t the 3 months prior to data co	o conflict and / or natur		Constructions of services are indicative only.
% of assessed settlemen pregnant women were re			% of assessed settlements in which most people did reportedly have access to medicine in the 3 months prior to data collection: ³
to give birth in a clinic or months prior to data college	a hospital in the 3	38%	Yes, most people have access13%No, medicine too expensive44%
			No, medicine not available in the area 44%
% of assessed settlemen	% of assessed settlements in which most		Do not know / do not want to answer 0%
children were not vaccina in the 3 months prior to da	•	25%	56% of assessed settlements reported an increase in mortality in the month before data collection. ⁴
1 Cattlemente reportadu impedat de la	onflict and lor natural disaster in th	a 2 months miss to	e data collection, son displacement social

ttlements reportedly impacted 3 months prior to ment section.

³ If most people have access or do not know / do now want to answer were selected, reason for not access could not be selected.

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INTER-CLUSTER COORDINATION TEAM



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² Key winter items are considered to be stove, blankets, matress/mats and winter clothing.

⁴ Reason for increased mortality in the settlement was not specified.

<mark>Kunar</mark> Marawara

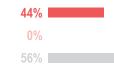
WATER, HYGIENE & SANITATION

Severity score of WASH sectoral need in Marawara district:

2

% of assessed settlements per water source type used by most people as their main drinking water source in the 3 months prior to data collection:¹

Surface water Unimproved water source Improved water source



In 50% of assessed settlements, the main water source was reportedly destroyed, damaged or dried up due to conflict or natural disaster in the 3 months prior to data collection.²

In **0%** of assessed settlements, **soap** was reported as commonly **not available on the market** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

FOOD SECURITY & AGRICULTURE

Severity score of FSA sectoral need in Marawara district:

In **75%** of assessed settlements, most people were reportedly **not able to access enough food** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

Reported level of hunger in those settlements reporting insufficient access:⁶

0% The worst it	50% Bad	0%
can be	50% Small	0%

In **50%** and **13%** of assessed settlements, **almost half and more than half**, respectively, of the households **relied on help or borrowed food / money** to spend on food or essential household needs in the month prior to data collection.

In 25% and 19% of assessed settlements almost half and more than half, respectively, of the households reduced adults' food consumption when food or money to buy food is not available in the month prior to data collection.

% of assessed settlements by estimated proportion of households with sufficient access to water in the 3 months prior to data collection:

0%	44%	19%	31%	6%
None	Few	Less than half	More than half	All

% of assessed settlements by reason most people were reportedly not able to meet their daily water needs in the 3 months prior to data collection:³

Too far / difficult to reach	31%
Not functioning / dried up	31%
Not enough containers	25%

In **100%** of assessed settlements, most people reportedly relied on an **unimproved latrine type** in the 3 months prior to data collection.⁴



*Locations of services are indicative only.

% of assessed settlements in which conflict and / or natural disaster reportedly negatively impacted livelihood in the 3 months prior to data collection:^{2,7}

Negatively impacted farming	81%
Negatively impacted livestock	50%
Negatively impacted income	25%

In **56%** and **13%** of those assessed settlements, the **impact on farming** was reported as **severe or extreme**, respectively.^{2,8}

In **6%** and **44%** of those assessed settlements **the impact on livestock** was reported as **severe and extreme**, respectively.^{2,9}

² Settlements reportedly impacted by conflict and/or natural disaster in the 3 months prior to data collection, see displacement section.

³ If no issues or do not know / do not want to answer was selected, reason for not meeting needs could not be selected.

Almost none

Do not know

9 A severe impact on livestock is livestock becoming ill or livestock producing less and an extreme impact is the livestock died or was left unnattended because of displacement.



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¹ Unimproved water source is defined as unprotected spring, well or kariz (persian water channel system), water trucking or tankering (National WASH cluster guidance).

⁴ Unimproved latrine type is defined as no facility (open field, dearan, bush) or family pit latrine - without slab / open (National WASH cluster guidance).

⁵ Major markets are defined in this assessment as markets with 20 shops or more.

⁶ Almost none: almost no hunger; small: hunger is small, strategies are available to cope with the reduced access to food; bad: hunger is bad, limited options to cope with the reduced access to food; the worst it can be: hunger is the worst it can be, all over the settlement, and causing many deaths.

⁷ Multiple options could be selected.

⁸A severe impact on agriculture impact is the loss of half of the production and an extreme impact is the loss of more than half of the production to all the production.

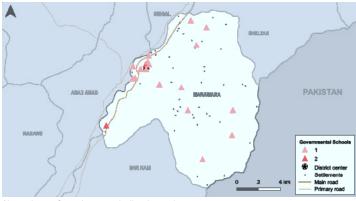
<mark>Kunar</mark> Marawara

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EDUCATION IN EMERGENCIES

Severity score of EiE sectoral need in Marawara district:

Reported location of available government schools:



*Locations of services are indicative only.

In **0%** of assessed settlements, **at least one child** (aged 6-17) was reportedly **removed from school** due to conflict and / or natural disaster in the 3 months prior to data collection.^{1,2}

NUTRITION

Severity score of nutrition sectoral need in Marawara district:

In **94%** of assessed settlements, most people were reported to **not have access to a nutrition treatment services** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

Main reported reason for inaccessibility of nutrition treatment services in those assessed settlements were:

Services are too far	81%	
Services are too expensive	6%	
Other reason services not accessible	6%	

% of assessed settlements in which most children (aged 6-17) were reportedly not able to access at least one functioning education facility in the 3 months prior to data collection:^{2,3}



% of assessed settlements in which most boys / girls (aged 6-17) were reportedly not able to attend school in the 3 months prior to data collection:



Reported reasons for non-attendance in those settlements in which children were reportedly not able to attend school.³ Girls: Boys:

1. School too far / no school	100% 1. Cannot afford cost	100%
2. Cultural reasons	62% 2. Child working	100%
3. Cannot afford costs	62% 3. Lack of facilities	50%

In **88%** of assessed settlements, the presence of **at least one malnourished child** (under the age of 5) was reported, in the 3 months prior to data collection.

Reported level of malnutrition severity in those settlements reporting malnutrition:

Almost all the children are malnourished and fall sick	0%
More than half the children are malnourished and fall sick	29%
Less than half the children are malnourished and few fall sick	36%
Very few children are malnourished and fall sick	36%
Do not know / do not want to answer	0%

0% of assessed settlements were reportedly **not accessible by**

X ACCOUNTABILITY TO AFFECTED POPULATION & HUMANITARIAN ACCESS

0% of assessed settlements reportedly **received assistance** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

Reported type in those settlements receiving assistance:³

NA	0%
NA	0%
NA	0%

Top 3 priority needs reported in assessed settlements:³

Seed or other agricultural input	69%
Healthcare	62%
Drinking water	56%

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road in the 3 months prior to data collection.
Main reported reason in those assessed settlements inaccessible by road:

	NA	NA%
•	NA	NA%
•	NA	NA%
	•••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••	

% of assessed settlements in which the mobile network has generally not been reliable in the 3 months prior to data collection:⁴

¹ Settlements reportedly impacted by conflict and/or natural disaster in the 3 months prior to data collection, see displacement section.

² Education facilities are defined as government schools of all level, private school of all level or community based education services for the pourpose of this assessment.

³ Multiple options could be selected.

⁴ A network is defined as non-reliable if only connected a few days per week or not connected at all.



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INTER-CLUSTER COORDINATION TEAM



19%

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of assessed settlements: 10 out of 31

Comparison table of HAG HTR score:*

	July 2019	March 2020
Overall:	2.2	2.1
Physical constraint:	1.8	2
Conflict intensity:	3.2	2
Complexity of actors:	1.6	2.1

Comparison table of severity score1:*

	Protection	ESNFI	Health	WASH	FSA	Ш	Nutrition
Severity score R1	3	2	2	2	3	2	2
Severity score R2	2	2	2	2	3	2	2
Comparison	≁	-	-	-	-	-	-

* Information on calculations available in annexes 1 and 2

PROTECTION

Severity score of protection sectoral need in Sheltan district:

% of assessed settlements by perceived level of safety and security in the 3 months prior to data collection:³

20%	Very poor	70% Okay	10%	Good
0%	Poor	10% OKay	0%	Very good

In 30% of assessed settlements, at least one member had reportedly been physically injured due to conflict (30%) or due to natural disaster (30%) in the 3 months prior to data collection.^{2,3}

% of assessed settlements in which a majority of people reportedly did not have a tazkira in the 3 months prior to data collection:6



DISPLACEMENT & SHOCK R

% of assessed settlements reportedly impacted by the following events in the 3 months prior to data collection:²

Active conflict or violence	50%
Avalanche / heavy snow	0%
Drought	60%
Earthquake	0%
Flood	20%
None of the above	10%
Do not know / do not want to answer	0%

In 60% of assessed settlements, at least some households had reportedly displaced due to conflict and / or natural disaster.³

% of assessed settlements in which at least one member from the following population groups had reportedly arrived in the 3 months prior to data collection:



% of assessed settlements reporting protection incidents in the 3 months prior to data collection:²

🛉 🛉 🛛 Adults:		rrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrr	
1. None of the above	80%	1. None of the above	90%
2. Forcibly detained	10%	2. Forced recruitment	10%
3. Verbally threatened	10%	3. NA	NA%

In 10% of settlements, incidents of gender-based violence (GBV) were reported.5

In 60% of assessed settlements the presence of explosive hazards in or around 5km of the settlement was reported in the 3 months prior to data collection.

Types of impact in those settlements reporting the presence of explosives:4

Extreme impact	50%	
Severe impact	10% l	
Small impact	0%	

¹ Composite indicators for sectoral severity were calculated differently across sectors, therefore we cannot compare severity of needs across sectors but can be compared across rounds. ² Multiple options could be selected.

³ Settlements reportedly impacted by conflict and/or natural disaster in the 3 months prior to data collection, see displacement section.

⁴ Very good: completely stable situation and no criminality or conflict; good: stable situation and people are feeling safe; presence of only criminality but no conflict; okay: situation is good but unstable / can change at any time; poor: suicide attack, demonstration, explosion, but existence of some safer location, or people are in danger from one party; very poor: ongoing fighting, mines/explosions, and people are in danger from multiple parties.

⁵An extreme impact is defined as having incidents such as death or disability or restricted access to basic services. A severe impact is defined as a negative impact on livelihood/income or an impact on psychological wellbeing (for example fear, stress, anxiety). A small impact is defined as a restricted access to playing and recreation (for children)

⁶ This proportion only includes settlements in which key informants voluntarily decided to report incidents of GBV; as a result, prevalence is highly likely to have been under-reported. ⁷A tazkira is an Afghan legal identification document.



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EMERGENCY SHELTER & NON-FOOD ITEMS (ESNFI)

			٠	
Severity score of ESNF in Sheltan district:	l sectoral need	2	% of assessed settlements, in one person had reportedly from their shelter in the 3 m	been evicted
% of assessed settlement	ts per main shelter type r	reported:	data collection: ¹	
			% of assessed settlements	; in which a
0% Makeshift 0% Tents	100% Mud/bricks 0% D	o not know	 majority of people reportedly access to a market with suffice 	811%
In 0% of assessed settlements, at least one person reportedly lived in the open. In 0% of settlements more than half of the		items in the 3 months prior to data collection:		
households reportedly live data collection.	ed in the open in the 3 mc	onths prior to		did not have access to a market no access to a market with NFI:
			Market too far / no transport	88%
% of assessed settleme			Roads too dangerous	12%
had reportedly been dest conflict and / or natural di collection: ¹		-	NA 	NA%
Due to conflict	0%		% of assessed settlements i people reportedly did not have	
Due to natural disaster	0%		items to cope with winter in	
Due to both	50%		prior to data collection: ²	
້ຮຸ HEALTH			Reported location of avai	lable health facilities:
Severity score of health in Sheltan district:	sectoral need	2		
% of assessed settlements facility within 2 hours of reportedly accessible for 3 months prior to data co	the settlement was most people in the	40%		PAKISTAN Health Services Hospital
In 0% of assessed settleme or severely damaged due	to conflict and / or natura		5	6 1 2 Ian Main road Primary road
the 3 months prior to data of	collection.1		*Locations of services are indicative onl	ly. s in which most people did
% of assessed settleme				edicine in the 3 months prior to
pregnant women were reportedly not able to give birth in a clinic or a hospital in the 3		Yes, most people have access	0%	
months prior to data colle	-		No, medicine too expensive	30%
			No, medicine not available in the are	ea 70%
	% of assessed settlements in which most			er 0%
children were not vaccinated against polio in the 3 months prior to data collection:			20% of assessed settlements re the month before data collection	ported an increase in mortality in
¹ Settlements reportedly impacted by	conflict and /or natural disaster in the	a 3 months prior to c	lata collection, see displacement section	

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REACH

Informing more effective humanitarian action

²Key winter items are considered to be stove, blankets, matress/mats and winter clothing.

³ If most people have access or do not know / do now want to answer were selected, reason for not access could not be selected.

⁴Reason for increased mortality in the settlement was not specified.

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🕂 WATER, HYGIENE & SANITATION

Severity score of WASH sectoral need in Sheltan district:

% of assessed settlements per water source type used by most people as their main drinking water source in the 3 months prior to data collection:1

Surface water

20%

Unimproved water source Improved water source



In 20% of assessed settlements, the main water source was reportedly destroyed, damaged or dried up due to conflict or natural disaster in the 3 months prior to data collection.²

In 10% of assessed settlements, soap was reported as commonly not available on the market in the 3 months prior to data collection.

FOOD SECURITY & AGRICULTURE

Severity score of FSA sectoral need in Sheltan district:

In 50% of assessed settlements, most people were reportedly not able to access enough food in the 3 months prior to data collection.

Reported level of hunger in those settlements reporting insufficient access:6

20% The worst it	80% E
can be	0% Sr

Bad mall

0% Almost none 0% Do not know

3

In 80% and 0% of assessed settlements, almost half and more than half, respectively, of the households relied on help or borrowed food / money to spend on food or essential household needs in the month prior to data collection.

In 60% and 20% of assessed settlements almost half and more than half, respectively, of the households reduced adults' food consumption when food or money to buy food is not available in the month prior to data collection.

% of assessed settlements by estimated proportion of households with sufficient access to water in the 3 months prior to data collection:

0%	40%	30%	30%	0%
None	Few	Less than half	More than half	All

% of assessed settlements by reason most people were reportedly not able to meet their daily water needs in the 3 months prior to data collection:³

Too far / difficult to reach	90%
High risk to access	10%
NA	NA%

In **100%** of assessed settlements, most people reportedly relied on an unimproved latrine type in the 3 months prior to data collection.4





*Locations of services are indicative only.

% of assessed settlements in which conflict and / or natural disaster reportedly negatively impacted livelihood in the 3 months prior to data collection:^{2,7}



In 50% and 30% of those assessed settlements, the impact on farming was reported as severe or extreme, respectively.^{2,8}

In 40% and 40% of those assessed settlements the impact on livestock was reported as severe and extreme, respectively.^{2,9}

¹Unimproved water source is defined as unprotected spring, well or kariz (persian water channel system), water trucking or tankering (National WASH cluster guidance).

² Settlements reportedly impacted by conflict and/or natural disaster in the 3 months prior to data collection, see displacement section.

³ If no issues or do not know / do not want to answer was selected, reason for not meeting needs could not be selected.

⁵ Major markets are defined in this assessment as markets with 20 shops or more.

⁶ Almost none: almost no hunger; small: hunger is small, strategies are available to cope with the reduced access to food; bad: hunger is bad, limited options to cope with the reduced access to food; the worst it can be: hunger is the worst it can be, all over the settlement, and causing many deaths.

7 Multiple options could be selected

⁸A severe impact on agriculture impact is the loss of half of the production and an extreme impact is the loss of more than half of the production to all the production.

9 A severe impact on livestock is livestock becoming ill or livestock producing less and an extreme impact is the livestock died or was left unnattended because of displacement.



43

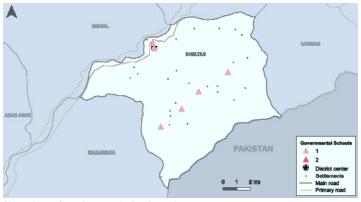


⁴ Unimproved latrine type is defined as no facility (open field, dearan, bush) or family pit latrine - without slab / open (National WASH cluster guidance).

EDUCATION IN EMERGENCIES

Severity score of EiE sectoral need in Sheltan district:

Reported location of available government schools: ń



*Locations of services are indicative only.

In **30%** of assessed settlements, at least one child (aged 6-17) was reportedly removed from school due to conflict and / or natural disaster in the 3 months prior to data collection.^{1,2}

🗳 NUTRITION

Severity score of nutrition sectoral need in **Sheltan district:**

In 100% of assessed settlements, most people were reported to not have access to a nutrition treatment services in the 3 months prior to data collection.

Main reported reason for inaccessibility of nutrition treatment services in those assessed settlements were:

Services are too far	30%
Services are too expensive	30%
Other reason services not accessible	40%

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Other reason services not accessible

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% of assessed settlements in which most children (aged 6-17) were reportedly not able to access at least one functioning education facility in the 3 months prior to data collection:^{2,3}



% of assessed settlements in which most boys / girls (aged 6-17) were reportedly not able to attend school in the 3 months prior to data collection:



Reported reasons for non-attendance in those settlements in which children were reportedly not able to attend school:³

Girls:		Boys:			
1. Child work instead	86%	1. School too far / no school	100%		
2. Cultural reasons	43%	2. NA	NA%		
3. School too far / no school	14%	3. NA	NA%		

In 100% of assessed settlements, the presence of at least one malnourished child (under the age of 5) was reported, in the 3 months prior to data collection.

Reported level of malnutrition severity in those settlements reporting malnutrition:

Almost all the children are malnourished and fall sick	0%
More than half the children are malnourished and fall sick	30%
Less than half the children are malnourished and few fall sick	70%
Very few children are malnourished and fall sick	0%
Do not know / do not want to answer	0%

★ ACCOUNTABILITY TO AFFECTED POPULATION & HUMANITARIAN ACCESS

the 3 months prior to data collection.

Reported type in those settlements receiving assistance:³

Food	100%	
NA	0%	
NA	0%	

Top 3 priority needs reported in assessed settlements:³

Healthcare	70%	
Food	50%	
Seed or other agricultural input	50%	

HA

90% of assessed settlements reportedly received assistance in 40% of assessed settlements were reportedly not accessible by road in the 3 months prior to data collection.

> Main reported reason in those assessed settlements inaccessible by road:

No road to settlement	50%
Blocked by armed actors	25%
Active conflict on road	25%

% of assessed settlements in which the mobile network has generally not been reliable in the 3 months prior to data collection:4

¹ Settlements reportedly impacted by conflict and/or natural disaster in the 3 months prior to data collection, see displacement section.

² Education facilities are defined as government schools of all level, private school of all level or community based education services for the pourpose of this assessment.

³ Multiple options could be selected.

⁴ A network is defined as non-reliable if only connected a few days per week or not connected at all.



ΛΛ



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HTR - R2 | 2020 AFGHANISTAN



of assessed settlements: 27 out of 74

Comparison table of HAG HTR score:*

	July 2019	March 2020
Overall:	2.2	2.1
Physical constraint:	1.8	2
Conflict intensity:	3.2	2
Complexity of actors:	1.6	2.1

Comparison table of severity score1:*

	Protection	ESNFI	Health	WASH	FSA	Ш	Nutrition
Severity score R1	1	2	1	1	2	1	2
Severity score R2	1	1	1	1	1	1	2
Comparison	-	↓	-	-	↓	-	-

* Information on calculations available in annexes 1 and 2

PROTECTION

Severity score of protection sectoral need in Shigal district:

% of assessed settlements by perceived level of safety and security in the 3 months prior to data collection:³

			· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	
11% Ve	ry poor	59% Okay	0%	Good
4% Po	or	59% Okay	26%	Very good

In 0% of assessed settlements, at least one member had reportedly been physically injured due to conflict (0%) or due to natural disaster (0%) in the 3 months prior to data collection.^{2,3}

% of assessed settlements in which a majority of people reportedly did not have a tazkira in the 3 months prior to data collection:6



DISPLACEMENT & SHOCK R

% of assessed settlements reportedly impacted by the following events in the 3 months prior to data collection:²

Active conflict or violence	4%
Avalanche / heavy snow	0%
Drought	0%
Earthquake	0%
Flood	0%
None of the above	96%
Do not know / do not want to answer	0%

In 0% of assessed settlements, at least some households had reportedly displaced due to conflict and / or natural disaster.³

% of assessed settlements in which at least one member from the following population groups had reportedly arrived in the 3 months prior to data collection:



% of assessed settlements reporting protection incidents in the 3 months prior to data collection:²

🛉 🛉 🛛 Adults:		n°n r Children:	
1. None of the above	82%	1. None of the above	100%
2. Verbally threatened	18%	2. NA	NA%
3. NA	NA%	3. NA	NA%

In 0% of settlements, incidents of gender-based violence (GBV) were reported.5

In 0% of assessed settlements the presence of explosive hazards in or around 5km of the settlement was reported in the 3 months prior to data collection.

Types of impact in those settlements reporting the presence of explosives:4

Extreme impact	0%
Severe impact	0%
Small impact	0%

¹ Composite indicators for sectoral severity were calculated differently across sectors, therefore we cannot compare severity of needs across sectors but can be compared across rounds. ² Multiple options could be selected.

³ Settlements reportedly impacted by conflict and/or natural disaster in the 3 months prior to data collection, see displacement section.

⁴ Very good: completely stable situation and no criminality or conflict; good: stable situation and people are feeling safe; presence of only criminality but no conflict; okay: situation is good but unstable / can change at any time; poor: suicide attack, demonstration, explosion, but existence of some safer location, or people are in danger from one party; very poor: ongoing fighting, mines/explosions, and people are in danger from multiple parties.

⁵ An extreme impact is defined as having incidents such as death or disability or restricted access to basic services. A severe impact is defined as a negative impact on livelihood/income or an impact on psychological wellbeing (for example fear, stress, anxiety). A small impact is defined as a restricted access to playing and recreation (for children)

⁶ This proportion only includes settlements in which key informants voluntarily decided to report incidents of GBV; as a result, prevalence is highly likely to have been under-reported.

⁷A tazkira is an Afghan legal identification document.



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Kunar Shigal

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REACH Informing more effective humanitarian action

EMERGENCY SHELTER & NON-FOOD ITEMS (ESNFI)

Severity score of ESNFI sectoral need in Shigal district:	1	% of assessed settlements, in which at least one person had reportedly been evicted from their shelter in the 3 months prior to
% of assessed settlements per main shelter type r	eported:	data collection:1
		% of assessed settlements in which a
0% Makeshift 0% Tents 100% Mud/bricks 0% De	o not know	majority of people reportedly did not have access to a market with sufficient non-food
In 0% of assessed settlements, at least one person lived in the open. In 0% of settlements more than	half of the	items in the 3 months prior to data collection: Main reported reason people did not have access to a market
households reportedly lived in the open in the 3 mo data collection.	nths prior to	in those settlements reporting no access to a market with NFI:
		Market too far / no transport 100%
% of assessed settlements in which at least of had reportedly been destroyed or severely dama		NA NA%
conflict and / or natural disaster in the 3 months p collection: ¹	•	• • •
Due to conflict 0%		% of assessed settlements in which most people reportedly did not have access to key
Due to natural disaster 0%		items to cope with winter in the 3 months
Due to both 0%		prior to data collection: ²
ちょうしょう ちょうしょう ちょうしょう ちょうしょう ちょうしょう ちょうしょう ちょうしょう ちょうしょう しょうしょう ちょうしょう ちょうしょう ちょうしょう ちょうしょう ちょうしょう ちょうしょう ちょうしょう ちょうしょう しょうしょう ちょうしょう しょうしょう ちょうしょう ちょうしょう しょうしょう しょうしょう しょうしょう しょうしょう しょうしょう ひょうしょう ちょうしょう ひょうしょう ちょうしょう ひょうしょう ひょうしょう ひょうしょう ひょうしょう ちょうしょう ひょう ひょう ひょう ひょう ひょう ひょう ひょう ひょう ひょう ひ		Reported location of available health facilities:
Severity score of health sectoral need in Shigal district:	1	TRAMAN TRAMAN
% of assessed settlements in which no health facility within 2 hours of the settlement was reportedly accessible for most people in the 3 months prior to data collection:	22%	Health Services
In 0% of assessed settlements, a health facility had I or severely damaged due to conflict and / or natura the 3 months prior to data collection. ¹		Chrice Chrice Chrice Settlements Main road Primary road DARA-EXPECT Actions of services are indicative only.
·		% of assessed settlements in which most people did
% of assessed settlements in which most pregnant women were reportedly not able		reportedly have access to medicine in the 3 months prior to data collection: ³
to give birth in a clinic or a hospital in the 3	63%	Yes, most people have access 0%
months prior to data collection:		No, medicine too expensive 48%
		No, medicine not available in the area 52%
% of assessed settlements in which most		Do not know / do not want to answer 0%
children were not vaccinated against polio	0%	4% of assessed settlements reported an increase in mortality in
in the 3 months prior to data collection:		the month before data collection. ⁴
¹ Settlements reportedly impacted by conflict and /or natural disaster in the ² Key winter items are considered to be stove, blankets, matress/mats and		data collection, see displacement section.

³ If most people have access or do not know / do now want to answer were selected, reason for not access could not be selected.

OCHA



⁴Reason for increased mortality in the settlement was not specified.

<mark>Kunar</mark> Shigal

WATER, HYGIENE & SANITATION

Severity score of WASH sectoral need in Shigal district:

% of assessed settlements per water source type used by most people as their main drinking water source in the 3 months prior to data collection:¹

Surface water
Unimproved water source
Improved water source



In 0% of assessed settlements, the main water source was reportedly destroyed, damaged or dried up due to conflict or natural disaster in the 3 months prior to data collection.²

In **0%** of assessed settlements, **soap** was reported as commonly **not available on the market** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

FOOD SECURITY & AGRICULTURE

Severity score of FSA sectoral need in Shigal district:

In **44%** of assessed settlements, most people were reportedly **not able to access enough food** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

Reported level of hunger in those settlements reporting insufficient access:⁶

0% The worst it	67% Bad	
can be	33% Small	

In 0% and 4% of assessed settlements, almost half and more than half, respectively, of the households relied on help or borrowed food / money to spend on food or essential household needs in the month prior to data collection.

In 0% and 0% of assessed settlements almost half and more than half, respectively, of the households reduced adults' food consumption when food or money to buy food is not available in the month prior to data collection.

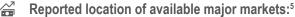
% of assessed settlements by estimated proportion of households with sufficient access to water in the 3 months prior to data collection:

		•		
0%	7%	11%	45%	37%
None	Few	Less than half	More than half	All

% of assessed settlements by reason most people were reportedly not able to meet their daily water needs in the 3 months prior to data collection:³

Not functioning / dried up	56%
No issues, able to meet needs	22%
Too far / difficult to reach	18%

In **78%** of assessed settlements, most people reportedly relied on an **unimproved latrine type** in the 3 months prior to data collection.⁴





*Locations of services are indicative only.

% of assessed settlements in which conflict and / or natural disaster reportedly negatively impacted livelihood in the 3 months prior to data collection:^{2,7}

Negatively impacted farming	0%
Negatively impacted livestock	0%
Negatively impacted income	0%

In **0%** and **0%** of those assessed settlements, the **impact on farming** was reported as **severe or extreme**, respectively.^{2,8}

In **0%** and **0%** of those assessed settlements **the impact on livestock** was reported as **severe and extreme**, respectively.^{2,9}

² Settlements reportedly impacted by conflict and/or natural disaster in the 3 months prior to data collection, see displacement section.

0% Almost none

0% Do not know

⁹A severe impact on livestock is livestock becoming ill or livestock producing less and an extreme impact is the livestock died or was left unnattended because of displacement.





¹ Unimproved water source is defined as unprotected spring, well or kariz (persian water channel system), water trucking or tankering (National WASH cluster guidance).

³ If no issues or do not know / do not want to answer was selected, reason for not meeting needs could not be selected.

⁴ Unimproved latrine type is defined as no facility (open field, dearan, bush) or family pit latrine - without slab / open (National WASH cluster guidance).

⁵ Major markets are defined in this assessment as markets with 20 shops or more.

⁶ Almost none: almost no hunger; small: hunger is small, strategies are available to cope with the reduced access to food; bad: hunger is bad, limited options to cope with the reduced access to food; the worst it can be: hunger is the worst it can be, all over the settlement, and causing many deaths.

⁷ Multiple options could be selected.

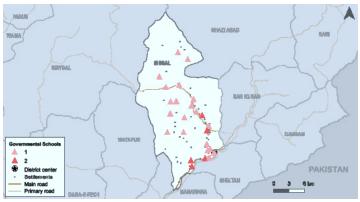
⁸A severe impact on agriculture impact is the loss of half of the production and an extreme impact is the loss of more than half of the production to all the production.

Kunar Shigal

EDUCATION IN EMERGENCIES

Severity score of EiE sectoral need in **Shigal district:**

Reported location of available government schools: ń



*Locations of services are indicative only.

In 0% of assessed settlements, at least one child (aged 6-17) was reportedly removed from school due to conflict and / or natural disaster in the 3 months prior to data collection.^{1,2}

🗳 NUTRITION

Severity score of nutrition sectoral need in Shigal district:

In 100% of assessed settlements, most people were reported to not have access to a nutrition treatment services in the 3 months prior to data collection.

Main reported reason for inaccessibility of nutrition treatment services in those assessed settlements were:

Services are too far	44%
Services are too expensive	48%

Other reason services not accessible

AFGHANISTAN % of assessed settlements in which most children (aged 6-17) were reportedly not able to access at least one functioning education facility in the 3 months prior to

data collection:^{2,3}

0%

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% of assessed settlements in which most boys / girls (aged 6-17) were reportedly not able to attend school in the 3 months prior to data collection:



Reported reasons for non-attendance in those settlements in which children were reportedly not able to attend school:³ D -----

GIRIS:		Boys:
1. School too far / no school	67% 1. NA	NA%
2. Lack of facilities	67% 2. NA	NA%
3. Cultural reasons	33% 3. NA	NA%

In 82% of assessed settlements, the presence of at least one malnourished child (under the age of 5) was reported, in the 3 months prior to data collection.

Reported level of malnutrition severity in those settlements reporting malnutrition:

Almost all the children are malnourished and fall sick	0%
Almost all the children are mainounsned and fail sick	U 70
More than half the children are malnourished and fall sick	0%
Less than half the children are malnourished and few fall sick	0%
Very few children are malnourished and fall sick	100%
Do not know / do not want to answer	0%

🔆 ACCOUNTABILITY TO AFFECTED POPULATION & HUMANITARIAN ACCESS

63% of assessed settlements reportedly received assistance in 37% of assessed settlements were reportedly not accessible by the 3 months prior to data collection.

7%

Reported type in those settlements receiving assistance:³

Food	100%	
Shelter or NFI	47%	
WASH	6%	

Top 3 priority needs reported in assessed settlements:³

Food	93%	
Livelihood support / employment	67%	
Healthcare	52%	

HA

road in the 3 months prior to data collection.

Main reported reason in those assessed settlements inaccessible by road:

No road to settlement	100%
NA	NA%
NA	NA%
	NA /0

% of assessed settlements in which the mobile network has generally not been reliable in the 3 months prior to data collection:4

¹ Settlements reportedly impacted by conflict and/or natural disaster in the 3 months prior to data collection, see displacement section.

² Education facilities are defined as government schools of all level, private school of all level or community based education services for the pourpose of this assessment.

³ Multiple options could be selected.

⁴ A network is defined as non-reliable if only connected a few days per week or not connected at all.



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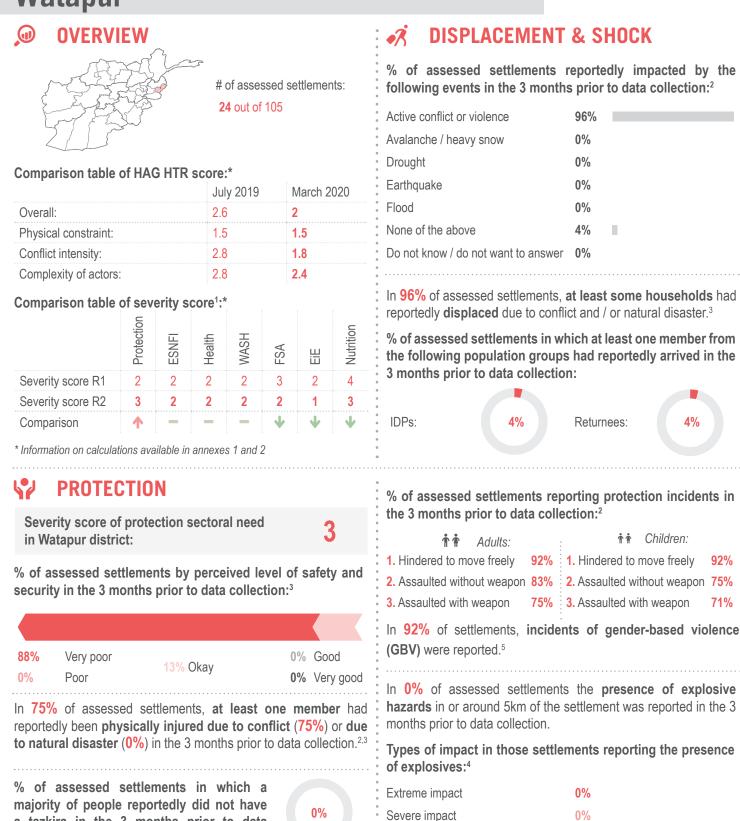
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<u>۸%</u>

92%

71%

† ★ Children:



¹ Composite indicators for sectoral severity were calculated differently across sectors, therefore we cannot compare severity of needs across sectors but can be compared across rounds. ² Multiple options could be selected.

collection:6

³ Settlements reportedly impacted by conflict and/or natural disaster in the 3 months prior to data collection, see displacement section.

⁴ Very good: completely stable situation and no criminality or conflict; good: stable situation and people are feeling safe; presence of only criminality but no conflict; okay: situation is good but unstable / can change at any time; poor: suicide attack, demonstration, explosion, but existence of some safer location, or people are in danger from one party; very poor: ongoing fighting, mines/explosions, and people are in danger from multiple parties.

⁵An extreme impact is defined as having incidents such as death or disability or restricted access to basic services. A severe impact is defined as a negative impact on livelihood/income or an impact on psychological wellbeing (for example fear, stress, anxiety). A small impact is defined as a restricted access to playing and recreation (for children)

Small impact

⁶ This proportion only includes settlements in which key informants voluntarily decided to report incidents of GBV; as a result, prevalence is highly likely to have been under-reported. ⁷A tazkira is an Afghan legal identification document.



a tazkira in the 3 months prior to data



INTER-CLUSTER COORDINATION TEAM



0%

EMERGENCY SHELTER & NON-FOOD ITEMS (ESNFI) Î

Severity score of ESNFI sectoral need 2 in Watapur district: 2 % of assessed settlements per main shelter type reported	% of assessed settlements, in which at least one person had reportedly been evicted from their shelter in the 3 months prior to data collection: ¹
0% Makeshift 0% Tents 100% Mud/bricks 0% Do not know In 17% of assessed settlements, at least one person reported lived in the open. In 0% of settlements more than half of households reportedly lived in the open in the 3 months prior data collection.	access to a market with sufficient non-food items in the 3 months prior to data collection: the
% of assessed settlements in which at least one she had reportedly been destroyed or severely damaged due conflict and / or natural disaster in the 3 months prior to d collection: ¹	to NA NA%
Due to conflict58%Due to natural disaster0%Due to both0%	% of assessed settlements in which most people reportedly did not have access to key items to cope with winter in the 3 months prior to data collection: ²
 \$ HEALTH Severity score of health sectoral need in Watapur district: % of assessed settlements in which no health facility within 2 hours of the settlement was reportedly accessible for most people in the 	Reported location of available health facilities:
3 months prior to data collection: In 0% of assessed settlements, a health facility had been clo or severely damaged due to conflict and / or natural disaste the 3 months prior to data collection. ¹	er in <u>Main road</u> <u>Q 2 4 km</u> ARAD ASAD *Locations of services are indicative only.
% of assessed settlements in which most pregnant women were reportedly not able to give birth in a clinic or a hospital in the 3 months prior to data collection:	% of assessed settlements in which most people did reportedly have access to medicine in the 3 months prior to data collection: ³ Yes, most people have access 8% No, medicine too expensive 0%
% of assessed settlements in which most children were not vaccinated against polio in the 3 months prior to data collection: ¹ Settlements reportedly impacted by conflict and /or natural disaster in the 3 months p ² Key winter items are considered to be stove, blankets, matress/mats and winter cloth	

OCHA



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INTER-CLUSTER COORDINATION TEAM



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³ If most people have access or do not know / do now want to answer were selected, reason for not access could not be selected.

⁴Reason for increased mortality in the settlement was not specified.

📸 WATER, HYGIENE & SANITATION

Severity score of WASH sectoral need in Watapur district:

2

% of assessed settlements per water source type used by most people as their main drinking water source in the 3 months prior to data collection:1

0% Surface water Unimproved water source 8% 92% Improved water source

In 79% of assessed settlements, the main water source was reportedly destroyed, damaged or dried up due to conflict or natural disaster in the 3 months prior to data collection.²

In **0%** of assessed settlements, **soap** was reported as commonly not available on the market in the 3 months prior to data collection.

FOOD SECURITY & AGRICULTURE

Severity score of FSA sectoral need in Watapur district:

In 96% of assessed settlements, most people were reportedly not able to access enough food in the 3 months prior to data collection.

Reported level of hunger in those settlements reporting insufficient access:6

0% The worst it	91% Bad	
can be	9% Small	

In 4% and 13% of assessed settlements, almost half and more than half, respectively, of the households relied on help or borrowed food / money to spend on food or essential household needs in the month prior to data collection.

In 88% and 0% of assessed settlements almost half and more than half, respectively, of the households reduced adults' food consumption when food or money to buy food is not available in the month prior to data collection.

% of assessed settlements by estimated proportion of households with sufficient access to water in the 3 months prior to data collection:

0%	39%	9%	43%	9%
None	Few	Less than half	More than half	All

% of assessed settlements by reason most people were reportedly not able to meet their daily water needs in the 3 months prior to data collection:³

Not functioning / dried up	62%
No issues, able to meet needs	25%
Too far / difficult to reach	4%

In **100%** of assessed settlements, most people reportedly relied on an unimproved latrine type in the 3 months prior to data collection.4







*Locations of services are indicative only.

% of assessed settlements in which conflict and / or natural disaster reportedly negatively impacted livelihood in the 3 months prior to data collection:^{2,7}

Negatively impacted farming	96%	
Negatively impacted livestock	0%	
Negatively impacted income	96%	

In 0% and 0% of those assessed settlements, the impact on farming was reported as severe or extreme, respectively.^{2,8}

In 0% and 0% of those assessed settlements the impact on livestock was reported as severe and extreme, respectively.^{2,9}

² Settlements reportedly impacted by conflict and/or natural disaster in the 3 months prior to data collection, see displacement section.

0% Almost none

0% Do not know

⁹ A severe impact on livestock is livestock becoming ill or livestock producing less and an extreme impact is the livestock died or was left unnattended because of displacement.



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INTER-CLUSTER COORDINATION TEAM



humanitarian action

¹Unimproved water source is defined as unprotected spring, well or kariz (persian water channel system), water trucking or tankering (National WASH cluster guidance).

³ If no issues or do not know / do not want to answer was selected, reason for not meeting needs could not be selected.

⁴ Unimproved latrine type is defined as no facility (open field, dearan, bush) or family pit latrine - without slab / open (National WASH cluster guidance).

⁵ Major markets are defined in this assessment as markets with 20 shops or more.

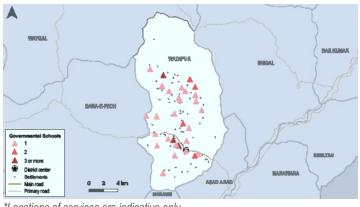
⁶ Almost none: almost no hunger; small: hunger is small, strategies are available to cope with the reduced access to food; bad: hunger is bad, limited options to cope with the reduced access to food; the worst it can be: hunger is the worst it can be, all over the settlement, and causing many deaths. 7 Multiple options could be selected

⁸A severe impact on agriculture impact is the loss of half of the production and an extreme impact is the loss of more than half of the production to all the production.

EDUCATION IN EMERGENCIES

Severity score of EiE sectoral need in Watapur district:

Reported location of available government schools: ń



^{*}Locations of services are indicative only.

In 4% of assessed settlements, at least one child (aged 6-17) was reportedly removed from school due to conflict and / or natural disaster in the 3 months prior to data collection.^{1,2}

🗳 NUTRITION

Severity score of nutrition sectoral need in Watapur district:

In 92% of assessed settlements, most people were reported to not have access to a nutrition treatment services in the 3 months. prior to data collection.

Main reported reason for inaccessibility of nutrition treatment services in those assessed settlements were:

Services are too far	0%
Services are too expensive	0%
Other reason services not accessible	92%

HTR - R2 | 2020 AFGHANISTAN

% of assessed settlements in which most children (aged 6-17) were reportedly not able to access at least one functioning education facility in the 3 months prior to data collection:^{2,3}



% of assessed settlements in which most boys / girls (aged 6-17) were reportedly not able to attend school in the 3 months prior to data collection:



Reported reasons for non-attendance in those settlements in which children were reportedly not able to attend school:³ Girle Rove.

0113.		D0y3.
1. Lack of facilities	100% 1. NA	NA%
2. School too far / no school	50% 2. NA	NA%
3. Cultural reasons	50% 3. NA	NA%

In 92% of assessed settlements, the presence of at least one malnourished child (under the age of 5) was reported, in the 3 months prior to data collection.

Reported level of malnutrition severity in those settlements reporting malnutrition:

Almost all the children are malnourished and fall sick	0%
More than half the children are malnourished and fall sick	91%
Less than half the children are malnourished and few fall sick	5%
Very few children are malnourished and fall sick	5%
Do not know / do not want to answer	0%

🔆 ACCOUNTABILITY TO AFFECTED POPULATION & HUMANITARIAN ACCESS

the 3 months prior to data collection.

Reported type in those settlements receiving assistance:³

Food	94%
WASH	12%
Do not know / Do not want to answer	6%

Top 3 priority needs reported in assessed settlements:³

Healthcare	96%
Food	96%
Livelihood support / employment	92%

 CHA

71% of assessed settlements reportedly received assistance in 29% of assessed settlements were reportedly not accessible by road in the 3 months prior to data collection.

> Main reported reason in those assessed settlements inaccessible by road:

No road to settlement	86%	
Snow or ice blocked road	14%	
NA	NA%	

% of assessed settlements in which the mobile network has generally not been reliable in the 3 months prior to data collection:4

¹ Settlements reportedly impacted by conflict and/or natural disaster in the 3 months prior to data collection, see displacement section.

² Education facilities are defined as government schools of all level, private school of all level or community based education services for the pourpose of this assessment.

³ Multiple options could be selected.

⁴ A network is defined as non-reliable if only connected a few days per week or not connected at all.





<mark>Laghman</mark> Alingar

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of assessed settlements: 37 out of 111

Comparison table of HAG HTR score:*

	July 2019	March 2020
Overall:	2.3	2.2
Physical constraint:	1.5	1.5
Conflict intensity:	3	2
Complexity of actors:	2	2.5

Comparison table of severity score1:*

	Protection	ESNFI	Health	WASH	FSA	Ē	Nutrition
Severity score R1	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Severity score R2	4	2	3	1	2	2	2
Comparison							

* Information on calculations available in annexes 1 and 2

PROTECTION

Severity score of protection sectoral need in Alingar district:

% of assessed settlements by perceived level of safety and security in the 3 months prior to data collection:³

100%	Very poor	00/ Okov	0% Good
0%	Poor	0% Okay	0% Very good

In **100%** of assessed settlements, **at least one member** had reportedly been **physically injured due to conflict (100%)** or **due to natural disaster (27%)** in the 3 months prior to data collection.^{2,3}

% of assessed settlements in which a majority of people reportedly did not have a tazkira in the 3 months prior to data collection:⁶



🔊 DISPLACEMENT & SHOCK

% of assessed settlements reportedly impacted by the following events in the 3 months prior to data collection:²

Active conflict or violence	100%	
Avalanche / heavy snow	0%	
Drought	11%	
Earthquake	0%	
Flood	5%	
None of the above	0%	
Do not know / do not want to answer	0%	

In **100%** of assessed settlements, **at least some households** had reportedly **displaced** due to conflict and / or natural disaster.³

% of assessed settlements in which at least one member from the following population groups had reportedly arrived in the 3 months prior to data collection:



% of assessed settlements reporting protection incidents in the 3 months prior to data collection: 2

🛉 🛉 🛛 Adults:		n°n r Children:	
1. Assaulted with weapon	92%	1. Assaulted with weapon	97%
2. Verbally threatened	78%	2. Verbally threatened	78%
3. NA	NA%	3. Hindered to move freely	3%

In **97%** of settlements, **incidents of gender-based violence (GBV)** were reported.⁵

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

Types of impact in those settlements reporting the presence of explosives:⁴

Extreme impact	100%
Severe impact	0%
Small impact	81%

¹ Composite indicators for sectoral severity were calculated differently across sectors, therefore we cannot compare severity of needs across sectors but can be compared across rounds. ² Multiple options could be selected.

³ Settlements reportedly impacted by conflict and/or natural disaster in the 3 months prior to data collection, see displacement section.

⁴ Very good: completely stable situation and no criminality or conflict; good: stable situation and people are feeling safe; presence of only criminality but no conflict; okay: situation is good but unstable / can change at any time; poor: suicide attack, demonstration, explosion, but existence of some safer location, or people are in danger from one party; very poor: ongoing fighting, mines/explosions, and people are in danger from multiple parties.

⁵An extreme impact is defined as having incidents such as death or disability or restricted access to basic services. A severe impact is defined as a negative impact on livelihood/income or an impact on psychological wellbeing (for example fear, stress, anxiety). A small impact is defined as a restricted access to playing and recreation (for children).

⁶ This proportion only includes settlements in which key informants voluntarily decided to report incidents of GBV; as a result, prevalence is highly likely to have been under-reported. ⁷A tazkira is an Afghan legal identification document.





<mark>Laghman</mark> Alingar

EMERGENCY SHELTER & NON-FOOD ITEMS (ESNFI) Î

Severity score of ESNFI sectoral need in Alingar district: 2 % of assessed settlements per main shelter type reported:	% of assessed settlements, in which at least one person had reportedly been evicted from their shelter in the 3 months prior to data collection: ¹
 0% Makeshift 0% Tents 100% Mud/bricks 0% Do not know In 0% of assessed settlements, at least one person reportedly lived in the open. In 0% of settlements more than half of the households reportedly lived in the open in the 3 months prior to data collection. % of assessed settlements in which at least one shelter had reportedly been destroyed or severely damaged due to conflict and / or natural disaster in the 3 months prior to data 	% of assessed settlements in which a majority of people reportedly did not have access to a market with sufficient non-food items in the 3 months prior to data collection: 5% Main reported reason people did not have access to a market in those settlements reporting no access to a market with NFI: Market too far / no transport Market too far / no transport 50% Prices too high / cannot afford NFI 50% NA NA%
collection:1Due to conflict76%Due to natural disaster0%Due to both24%	% of assessed settlements in which most people reportedly did not have access to key items to cope with winter in the 3 months prior to data collection: ²
Severity score of health sectoral need 3	Reported location of available health facilities:
in Alingar district: % of assessed settlements in which no health facility within 2 hours of the settlement was reportedly accessible for most people in the 3 months prior to data collection: In 87% of assessed settlements, a health facility had been closed or severely damaged due to conflict and / or natural disaster in the 3 months prior to data collection. ¹	Health Services + Hospital Clinic Biskird center Settlements Health Services + Hospital Clinic Biskird center Settlements Clinic Biskird center Settlements Clinic Settlem
% of assessed settlements in which most pregnant women were reportedly not able to give birth in a clinic or a hospital in the 3 months prior to data collection:	% of assessed settlements in which most people did reportedly have access to medicine in the 3 months prior to data collection: ³ Yes, most people have access 30%
% of assessed settlements in which most children were not vaccinated against polio in the 3 months prior to data collection: ¹ Settlements reportedly impacted by conflict and /or natural disaster in the 3 months prior to ² Key winter items are considered to be stove, blankets, matress/mats and winter clothing. ³ If most people have access or do not know / do now want to answer were selected, reason	

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⁴Reason for increased mortality in the settlement was not specified.

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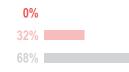
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🔓 WATER, HYGIENE & SANITATION

Severity score of WASH sectoral need in Alingar district:

% of assessed settlements per water source type used by most people as their main drinking water source in the 3 months prior to data collection:¹

Surface water Unimproved water source Improved water source



In 41% of assessed settlements, the main water source was reportedly destroyed, damaged or dried up due to conflict or natural disaster in the 3 months prior to data collection.²

In **0%** of assessed settlements, **soap** was reported as commonly **not available on the market** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

FOOD SECURITY & AGRICULTURE

Severity score of FSA sectoral need in Alingar district:

In **78%** of assessed settlements, most people were reportedly **not able to access enough food** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

Reported level of hunger in those settlements reporting insufficient access:⁶

0% The worst it	28% Bad
can be	72% Small

In 0% and 0% of assessed settlements, almost half and more than half, respectively, of the households relied on help or borrowed food / money to spend on food or essential household needs in the month prior to data collection.

In 0% and 0% of assessed settlements almost half and more than half, respectively, of the households reduced adults' food consumption when food or money to buy food is not available in the month prior to data collection.

% of assessed settlements by estimated proportion of households with sufficient access to water in the 3 months prior to data collection:

0%	0%	8%	0%	92%
None	Few	Less than half	More than half	All

% of assessed settlements by reason most people were reportedly not able to meet their daily water needs in the 3 months prior to data collection:³

No issues, able to meet needs	92%	
Not functioning / dried up	8%	
NA	NA%	

In **16%** of assessed settlements, most people reportedly relied on an **unimproved latrine type** in the 3 months prior to data collection.⁴



*Locations of services are indicative only.

% of assessed settlements in which conflict and / or natural disaster reportedly negatively impacted livelihood in the 3 months prior to data collection:^{2,7}

Negatively impacted farming95%Negatively impacted livestock97%Negatively impacted income14%

In 0% and 3% of those assessed settlements, the **impact on** farming was reported as **severe or extreme**, respectively.^{2,8}

In **97%** and **0%** of those assessed settlements **the impact on livestock** was reported as **severe and extreme**, respectively.^{2,9}

0% Almost none

0% Do not know

⁹A severe impact on livestock is livestock becoming ill or livestock producing less and an extreme impact is the livestock died or was left unnattended because of displacement.





¹Unimproved water source is defined as unprotected spring, well or kariz (persian water channel system), water trucking or tankering (National WASH cluster guidance).

² Settlements reportedly impacted by conflict and/or natural disaster in the 3 months prior to data collection, see displacement section.

³ If no issues or do not know / do not want to answer was selected, reason for not meeting needs could not be selected.

⁴ Unimproved latrine type is defined as no facility (open field, dearan, bush) or family pit latrine - without slab / open (National WASH cluster guidance).

⁵ Major markets are defined in this assessment as markets with 20 shops or more.

⁶ Almost none: almost no hunger; small: hunger is small, strategies are available to cope with the reduced access to food; bad: hunger is bad, limited options to cope with the reduced access to food; the worst it can be: hunger is the worst it can be, all over the settlement, and causing many deaths.

⁷ Multiple options could be selected.

⁸A severe impact on agriculture impact is the loss of half of the production and an extreme impact is the loss of more than half of the production to all the production.

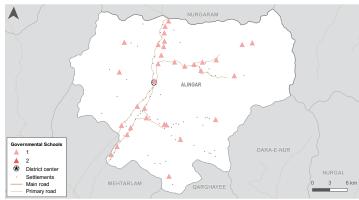
Laghman Alingar

EDUCATION IN EMERGENCIES

Severity score of EiE sectoral need in Alingar district:

2

Reported location of available government schools: ń



*Locations of services are indicative only.

In **97%** of assessed settlements, at least one child (aged 6-17) was reportedly removed from school due to conflict and / or natural disaster in the 3 months prior to data collection.^{1,2}

🗳 NUTRITION

Severity score of nutrition sectoral need in Alingar district:

In 100% of assessed settlements, most people were reported to not have access to a nutrition treatment services in the 3 months prior to data collection.

Main reported reason for inaccessibility of nutrition treatment services in those assessed settlements were:

Services are too far	32%	
Services are too expensive	65%	
Other reason services not accessible	3%	

Other reason services not accessible

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% of assessed settlements in which most children (aged 6-17) were reportedly not able to access at least one functioning education facility in the 3 months prior to data collection:^{2,3}



% of assessed settlements in which most boys / girls (aged 6-17) were reportedly not able to attend school in the 3 months prior to data collection:



Reported reasons for non-attendance in those settlements in which children were reportedly not able to attend school:³ Cirle Pove

	GIIIS.	DOys.	
1. NA	%NA 1. NA	NA	\%
2. NA	%NA 2. NA	NA	\%
3. NA	%NA 3. NA	NA	\%

In 97% of assessed settlements, the presence of at least one malnourished child (under the age of 5) was reported, in the 3 months prior to data collection.

Reported level of malnutrition severity in those settlements reporting malnutrition:

Almost all the children are malnourished and fall sick	0%
More than half the children are malnourished and fall sick	8%
Less than half the children are malnourished and few fall sick	11%
Very few children are malnourished and fall sick	81%
Do not know / do not want to answer	0%

🔆 ACCOUNTABILITY TO AFFECTED POPULATION & HUMANITARIAN ACCESS

92% of assessed settlements reportedly received assistance in the 3 months prior to data collection.

Reported type in those settlements receiving assistance:³

Food	97%
Healthcare	79%
NA	0%

Top 3 priority needs reported in assessed settlements:³

Food	100%	
Shelter / Housing	97%	
Seed or other agricultural input	97%	

HA

0% of assessed settlements were reportedly **not accessible by** road in the 3 months prior to data collection.

Main reported reason in those assessed settlements inaccessible by road:

NA	NA%
NA	NA%
NA	NA%
•••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••	

% of assessed settlements in which the mobile network has generally not been reliable in the 3 months prior to data collection:4

¹ Settlements reportedly impacted by conflict and/or natural disaster in the 3 months prior to data collection, see displacement section.

² Education facilities are defined as government schools of all level, private school of all level or community based education services for the pourpose of this assessment.

³ Multiple options could be selected.

⁴ A network is defined as non-reliable if only connected a few days per week or not connected at all.



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INTER-CLUSTER COORDINATION TEAM



0%

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of assessed settlements: 33 out of 178

Comparison table of HAG HTR score:*

	July 2019	March 2020
Overall:	2.6	2.4
Physical constraint:	1.2	1.2
Conflict intensity:	3.4	2.8
Complexity of actors:	2.5	2.3

Comparison table of severity score1:*

	Protection	ESNFI	Health	WASH	FSA	Ш	Nutrition
Severity score R1	3	2	2	2	2	1	3
Severity score R2	3	2	1	1	3	2	2
Comparison	-	-	4	≁	1	♠	↓

* Information on calculations available in annexes 1 and 2

PROTECTION

Severity score of protection sectoral need in Alishang district:

% of assessed settlements by perceived level of safety and security in the 3 months prior to data collection:³

64%	Very poor		27%	Good
0%	Poor	3% Okay	6%	Very good

In 58% of assessed settlements, at least one member had reportedly been physically injured due to conflict (58%) or due to natural disaster (0%) in the 3 months prior to data collection.^{2,3}

% of assessed settlements in which a majority of people reportedly did not have a tazkira in the 3 months prior to data collection:6



DISPLACEMENT & SHOCK R

% of assessed settlements reportedly impacted by the following events in the 3 months prior to data collection:²

Active conflict or violence	70%
Avalanche / heavy snow	36%
Drought	0%
Earthquake	0%
Flood	58%
None of the above	6%
Do not know / do not want to answer	0%

In 82% of assessed settlements, at least some households had reportedly displaced due to conflict and / or natural disaster.³

% of assessed settlements in which at least one member from the following population groups had reportedly arrived in the 3 months prior to data collection:



% of assessed settlements reporting protection incidents in the 3 months prior to data collection:²

🛉 🛉 🛛 Adults:	÷ îr îr Children:
1. Assaulted without weapon 67%	1. Assaulted with weapon61%
2. Assaulted with weapon 64%	2. Hindered to move freely 61%
3. Hindered to move freely 64%	3. Assaulted without weapon 61%
In 73% of settlements incide	onts of gender-based violence

In 73% of settlements, incidents of gender-based violence (GBV) were reported.⁵

In 0% of assessed settlements the presence of explosive hazards in or around 5km of the settlement was reported in the 3 months prior to data collection.

Types of impact in those settlements reporting the presence of explosives:4

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Extreme impact	0%
Severe impact	0%
Small impact	0%

¹ Composite indicators for sectoral severity were calculated differently across sectors, therefore we cannot compare severity of needs across sectors but can be compared across rounds. ² Multiple options could be selected.

³ Settlements reportedly impacted by conflict and/or natural disaster in the 3 months prior to data collection, see displacement section.

⁴ Very good: completely stable situation and no criminality or conflict; good: stable situation and people are feeling safe; presence of only criminality but no conflict; okay: situation is good but unstable / can change at any time; poor: suicide attack, demonstration, explosion, but existence of some safer location, or people are in danger from one party; very poor: ongoing fighting, mines/explosions, and people are in danger from multiple parties.

⁵An extreme impact is defined as having incidents such as death or disability or restricted access to basic services. A severe impact is defined as a negative impact on livelihood/income or an impact on psychological wellbeing (for example fear, stress, anxiety). A small impact is defined as a restricted access to playing and recreation (for children)

⁶ This proportion only includes settlements in which key informants voluntarily decided to report incidents of GBV; as a result, prevalence is highly likely to have been under-reported. ⁷A tazkira is an Afghan legal identification document.



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EMERGENCY SHELTER & NON-FOOD ITEMS (ESNFI)

Severity score of ESNFI sectoral need in Alishang district:2% of assessed settlements per main shelter type reported:	% of assessed settlements, in which at least one person had reportedly been evicted from their shelter in the 3 months prior to data collection: ¹
0% Makeshift 0% Tents 100% Mud/bricks 0% Do not know In 21% of assessed settlements, at least one person reportedly lived in the open. In 0% of settlements more than half of the households reportedly lived in the open in the 3 months prior to data collection.	% of assessed settlements in which a majority of people reportedly did not have access to a market with sufficient non-food items in the 3 months prior to data collection: Main reported reason people did not have access to a market in those settlements reporting no access to a market with NFI
% of assessed settlements in which at least one shelter had reportedly been destroyed or severely damaged due to conflict and / or natural disaster in the 3 months prior to data collection: ¹	Roads too dangerous57%Market too far / no transport14%Prices too high / cannot afford NFI14%
Due to conflict55%Due to natural disaster12%Due to both9%	% of assessed settlements in which most people reportedly did not have access to key items to cope with winter in the 3 months prior to data collection: ²
Severity score of health sectoral need in Alishang district: 1 % of assessed settlements in which no health	Reported location of available health facilities:
facility within 2 hours of the settlement was reportedly accessible for most people in the 3 months prior to data collection: In 3% of assessed settlements, a health facility had been closed or severely damaged due to conflict and / or natural disaster in the 3 months prior to data collection. ¹	TABLE (KAPEA) Aller (View) 0 4 </td
% of assessed settlements in which most pregnant women were reportedly not able to give birth in a clinic or a hospital in the 3 months prior to data collection:	% of assessed settlements in which most people did reportedly have access to medicine in the 3 months prior to data collection: ³ Yes, most people have access 18% No, medicine too expensive 24% No medicine act excitable in the area 5%
% of assessed settlements in which most children were not vaccinated against polio in the 3 months prior to data collection:	No, medicine not available in the area 58% Do not know / do not want to answer 0% 76% of assessed settlements reported an increase in mortality in the month before data collection. ⁴
 Settlements reportedly impacted by conflict and /or natural disaster in the 3 months prior to a ²Key winter items are considered to be stove, blankets, matress/mats and winter clothing. If most people have access or do not know / do now want to answer were selected, reason ⁴Reason for increased mortality in the settlement was not specified. 	

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🔓 WATER, HYGIENE & SANITATION

Severity score of WASH sectoral need in Alishang district:

% of assessed settlements per water source type used by most people as their main drinking water source in the 3 months prior to data collection:1

Surface water



Unimproved water source Improved water source



In 3% of assessed settlements, the main water source was reportedly destroyed, damaged or dried up due to conflict or natural disaster in the 3 months prior to data collection.²

In **0%** of assessed settlements, **soap** was reported as commonly not available on the market in the 3 months prior to data collection.

FOOD SECURITY & AGRICULTURE

Severity score of FSA sectoral need in Alishang district:

In 79% of assessed settlements, most people were reportedly not able to access enough food in the 3 months prior to data collection.

Reported level of hunger in those settlements reporting insufficient access:6

0% The worst it	85% Bad	0% Almost none
can be	15% Small	0% Do not know

In 24% and 67% of assessed settlements, almost half and more than half, respectively, of the households relied on help or borrowed food / money to spend on food or essential household needs in the month prior to data collection.

In 0% and 3% of assessed settlements almost half and more than half, respectively, of the households reduced adults' food consumption when food or money to buy food is not available in the month prior to data collection.

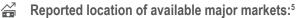
% of assessed settlements by estimated proportion of households with sufficient access to water in the 3 months prior to data collection:

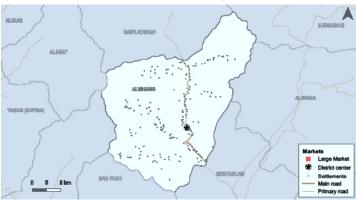
0%	3%	6%	88%	3%
None	Few	Less than half	More than half	All

% of assessed settlements by reason most people were reportedly not able to meet their daily water needs in the 3 months prior to data collection:³

Too far / difficult to reach	94%	
Not enough water points	3%	1
No issues, able to meet needs	3%	I

In 85% of assessed settlements, most people reportedly relied on an unimproved latrine type in the 3 months prior to data collection.4





*Locations of services are indicative only.

% of assessed settlements in which conflict and / or natural disaster reportedly negatively impacted livelihood in the 3 months prior to data collection:^{2,7}

Negatively impacted farming	88%
Negatively impacted livestock	91%
Negatively impacted income	94%

In **39%** and **12%** of those assessed settlements, the **impact on** farming was reported as severe or extreme, respectively.^{2,8}

In 52% and 39% of those assessed settlements the impact on livestock was reported as severe and extreme, respectively.^{2,9}

3

⁹ A severe impact on livestock is livestock becoming ill or livestock producing less and an extreme impact is the livestock died or was left unnattended because of displacement.



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¹Unimproved water source is defined as unprotected spring, well or kariz (persian water channel system), water trucking or tankering (National WASH cluster guidance).

² Settlements reportedly impacted by conflict and/or natural disaster in the 3 months prior to data collection, see displacement section.

³ If no issues or do not know / do not want to answer was selected, reason for not meeting needs could not be selected.

⁴ Unimproved latrine type is defined as no facility (open field, dearan, bush) or family pit latrine - without slab / open (National WASH cluster guidance).

⁵ Major markets are defined in this assessment as markets with 20 shops or more.

⁶ Almost none: almost no hunger; small: hunger is small, strategies are available to cope with the reduced access to food; bad: hunger is bad, limited options to cope with the reduced access to food; the worst it can be: hunger is the worst it can be, all over the settlement, and causing many deaths.

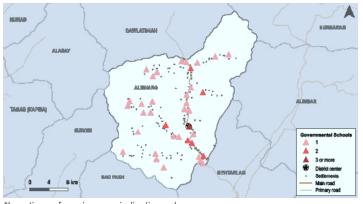
⁷ Multiple options could be selected

⁸A severe impact on agriculture impact is the loss of half of the production and an extreme impact is the loss of more than half of the production to all the production.

EDUCATION IN EMERGENCIES

Severity score of EiE sectoral need in Alishang district:

Reported location of available government schools: ń



*Locations of services are indicative only.

In **39%** of assessed settlements, **at least one child** (aged 6-17) was reportedly removed from school due to conflict and / or natural disaster in the 3 months prior to data collection.^{1,2}

🗳 NUTRITION

Severity score of nutrition sectoral need in Alishang district:

In 100% of assessed settlements, most people were reported to not have access to a nutrition treatment services in the 3 months prior to data collection.

Main reported reason for inaccessibility of nutrition treatment services in those assessed settlements were:

Services are too far	18%
Services are too expensive	15%
Other reason services not accessible	67%

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Other reason services not accessible

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0%

% of assessed settlements in which most children (aged 6-17) were reportedly not able to access at least one functioning education facility in the 3 months prior to data collection:^{2,3}

% of assessed settlements in which most boys / girls (aged 6-17) were reportedly not able to attend school in the 3 months prior to data collection:



Reported reasons for non-attendance in those settlements in which children were reportedly not able to attend school:³ Girle Pove

GIRS:		BOYS:
1. Lack of facilities	100% 1. NA	NA%
2. School too far / no school	100% 2. NA	NA%
3. Cultural reasons	85% 3. NA	NA%

In 100% of assessed settlements, the presence of at least one malnourished child (under the age of 5) was reported, in the 3 months prior to data collection.

Reported level of malnutrition severity in those settlements reporting malnutrition:

Almost all the children are malnourished and fall sick	0%
More than half the children are malnourished and fall sick	21%
Less than half the children are malnourished and few fall sick	58%
Very few children are malnourished and fall sick	21%
Do not know / do not want to answer	0%

🔆 ACCOUNTABILITY TO AFFECTED POPULATION & HUMANITARIAN ACCESS

2

88% of assessed settlements reportedly received assistance in 15% of assessed settlements were reportedly not accessible by the 3 months prior to data collection.

Reported type in those settlements receiving assistance:³

Food	100%	
WASH	34%	
NA	0%	

Top 3 priority needs reported in assessed settlements:³

Food	88%
Drinking water	85%
Protection	54%

ΠHA

road in the 3 months prior to data collection.

Main reported reason in those assessed settlements inaccessible by road:

No road to settlement	80%	
Active conflict on road	20%	
NA	NA%	

% of assessed settlements in which the mobile network has generally not been reliable in the 3 months prior to data collection:4



¹ Settlements reportedly impacted by conflict and/or natural disaster in the 3 months prior to data collection, see displacement section.

² Education facilities are defined as government schools of all level, private school of all level or community based education services for the pourpose of this assessment.

³ Multiple options could be selected.

⁴ A network is defined as non-reliable if only connected a few days per week or not connected at all.



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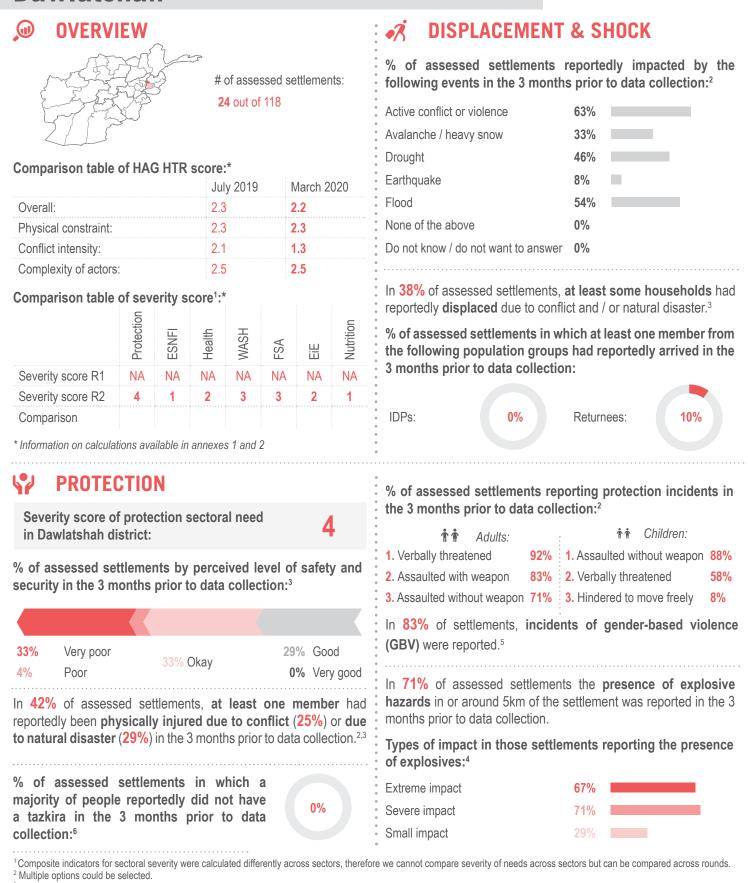


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³ Settlements reportedly impacted by conflict and/or natural disaster in the 3 months prior to data collection, see displacement section.

⁴ Very good: completely stable situation and no criminality or conflict; good: stable situation and people are feeling safe; presence of only criminality but no conflict; okay: situation is good but unstable / can change at any time; poor: suicide attack, demonstration, explosion, but existence of some safer location, or people are in danger from one party; very poor: ongoing fighting, mines/explosions, and people are in danger from multiple parties.

⁵An extreme impact is defined as having incidents such as death or disability or restricted access to basic services. A severe impact is defined as a negative impact on livelihood/income or an impact on psychological wellbeing (for example fear, stress, anxiety). A small impact is defined as a restricted access to playing and recreation (for children).

⁶ This proportion only includes settlements in which key informants voluntarily decided to report incidents of GBV; as a result, prevalence is highly likely to have been under-reported. ⁷A tazkira is an Afghan legal identification document.





Laghman Dawlatshah

EMERGENCY SHELTER & NON-FOOD ITEMS (ESNEI)

			•	
Severity score of ESNFI sec in Dawlatshah district:	toral need	1	% of assessed settlements, in one person had reportedly from their shelter in the 3 m	been evicted
% of assessed settlements pe	er main shelter type	reported:	data collection: ¹	
			% of assessed settlements	
0% Makeshift 0% Tents 10	0% Mud/bricks 0% [Do not know	 majority of people reportedly access to a market with suffice 	40%
In 0% of assessed settlements lived in the open . In 0% of set			items in the 3 months prior to d	lata collection:
households reportedly lived in data collection.				did not have access to a market I no access to a market with NFI:
			Market too far / no transport	100%
% of assessed settlements			NA	NA%
had reportedly been destroye conflict and / or natural disast collection: ¹		-	NA	NA%
Due to conflict	0%		% of assessed settlements i	
Due to natural disaster	33%		 people reportedly did not have items to cope with winter in 	b 5%
Due to both	0%		prior to data collection: ²	
			• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	
້ຊ HEALTH			Reported location of avai	lable health facilities:
Severity score of health sec in Dawlatshah district:	toral need	2	AB SHAR	MANDOL
% of assessed settlements in v facility within 2 hours of the s reportedly accessible for mos 3 months prior to data collect	settlement was at people in the	56%	Health Services + Hospital + Clinic	DawLatshah
In 0% of assessed settlements, or severely damaged due to co the 3 months prior to data collect	onflict and / or natur		Cunic District center Settlements Main road Primary road *Locations of services are indicative onl	ALISHANG 5 10 km
			•	in which most people did
% of assessed settlements			 reportedly have access to me data collection:³ 	edicine in the 3 months prior to
pregnant women were report to give birth in a clinic or a h	-	80%	Yes, most people have access	17%
months prior to data collectio			No, medicine too expensive	17%
			No, medicine not available in the are	
% of assessed settlements	in which most		Do not know / do not want to answe	er 4%
children were not vaccinated against polio 0%		• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •		
المنافعة بالتنابية والمتعامين والمطارعة والمراجع		070	8% of assessed settlements ren	ported an increase in mortality in
in the 3 months prior to data of			8% of assessed settlements rep the month before data collection	ported an increase in mortality in . ⁴

- Settlements reportedly impacted by conflict and /or natural disaster in the 3 months prior to data collection, see displacement section.
- ² Key winter items are considered to be stove, blankets, matress/mats and winter clothing.
- ³ If most people have access or do not know / do now want to answer were selected, reason for not access could not be selected.
- ⁴ Reason for increased mortality in the settlement was not specified.



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INTER-CLUSTER COORDINATION TEAM

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AFGHANISTAN

Laghman Dawlatshah

🛏 WATER, HYGIENE & SANITATION

Severity score of WASH sectoral need in Dawlatshah district:

3

3

% of assessed settlements per water source type used by most people as their main drinking water source in the 3 months prior to data collection:¹

Surface water4%Unimproved water source88%Improved water source8%

In 96% of assessed settlements, the main water source was reportedly destroyed, damaged or dried up due to conflict or natural disaster in the 3 months prior to data collection.²

In **0%** of assessed settlements, **soap** was reported as commonly **not available on the market** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

FOOD SECURITY & AGRICULTURE

Severity score of FSA sectoral need in Dawlatshah district:

In **58%** of assessed settlements, most people were reportedly **not able to access enough food** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

Reported level of hunger in those settlements reporting insufficient access:⁶

0% The worst it	100% Bad
can be	0% Small

In **75%** and **25%** of assessed settlements, **almost half and more than half**, respectively, of the households **relied on help or borrowed food / money** to spend on food or essential household needs in the month prior to data collection.

In **46%** and **33%** of assessed settlements **almost half and more than half**, respectively, of the households **reduced adults' food consumption** when food or money to buy food is not available in the month prior to data collection.

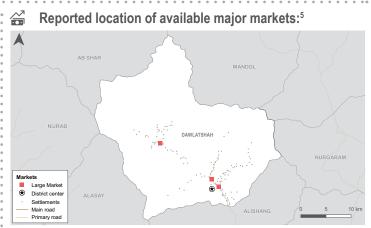
% of assessed settlements by estimated proportion of households with sufficient access to water in the 3 months prior to data collection:

0%	5%	5%	67%	24%
None	Few	Less than half	More than half	All

% of assessed settlements by reason most people were reportedly not able to meet their daily water needs in the 3 months prior to data collection:³

Too far / difficult to reach	42%
Not enough containers	25%
No issues, able to meet needs	12%

In **100%** of assessed settlements, most people reportedly relied on an **unimproved latrine type** in the 3 months prior to data collection.⁴



*Locations of services are indicative only.

% of assessed settlements in which conflict and / or natural disaster reportedly negatively impacted livelihood in the 3 months prior to data collection:^{2,7}

Negatively impacted farming	83%
Negatively impacted livestock	75%
Negatively impacted income	88%

In **33%** and **42%** of those assessed settlements, the **impact on farming** was reported as **severe or extreme**, respectively.^{2,8}

In **13%** and **58%** of those assessed settlements **the impact on livestock** was reported as **severe and extreme**, respectively.^{2,9}

0% Almost none

0% Do not know

⁹A severe impact on livestock is livestock becoming ill or livestock producing less and an extreme impact is the livestock died or was left unnattended because of displacement.





¹Unimproved water source is defined as unprotected spring, well or kariz (persian water channel system), water trucking or tankering (National WASH cluster guidance).

² Settlements reportedly impacted by conflict and/or natural disaster in the 3 months prior to data collection, see displacement section.

³ If no issues or do not know / do not want to answer was selected, reason for not meeting needs could not be selected.

⁴ Unimproved latrine type is defined as no facility (open field, dearan, bush) or family pit latrine - without slab / open (National WASH cluster guidance).

⁵ Major markets are defined in this assessment as markets with 20 shops or more.

⁶ Almost none: almost no hunger; small: hunger is small, strategies are available to cope with the reduced access to food; bad: hunger is bad, limited options to cope with the reduced access to food; the worst it can be: hunger is the worst it can be, all over the settlement, and causing many deaths.

⁷ Multiple options could be selected.

⁸A severe impact on agriculture impact is the loss of half of the production and an extreme impact is the loss of more than half of the production to all the production.

Laghman Dawlatshah

EDUCATION IN EMERGENCIES

Severity score of EiE sectoral need in Dawlatshah district:

n Reported location of available government schools:



*Locations of services are indicative only.

In **58%** of assessed settlements, **at least one child** (aged 6-17) was reportedly **removed from school** due to conflict and / or natural disaster in the 3 months prior to data collection.^{1,2}

NUTRITION

Severity score of nutrition sectoral need in Dawlatshah district:

In **75%** of assessed settlements, most people were reported to **not have access to a nutrition treatment services** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

Main reported reason for inaccessibility of nutrition treatment services in those assessed settlements were:

Services are too far	58%
Services are too expensive	17%
Other reason services not accessible	0%

★ ACCOUNTABILITY TO AFFECTED POPULATION & HUMANITARIAN ACCESS

2

0% of assessed settlements reportedly **received assistance** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

Reported type in those settlements receiving assistance:³

NA	0%
NA	0%
NA	0%

Top 3 priority needs reported in assessed settlements:³

Healthcare	83%
Liveliheed europert / employment	700/
Livelihood support / employment	79%
Seed or other agricultural input	67%

HA

¹ Settlements reportedly impacted by conflict and/or natural disaster in the 3 months prior to data collection, see displacement section.

² Education facilities are defined as government schools of all level, private school of all level or community based education services for the pourpose of this assessment.

³ Multiple options could be selected.

⁴ A network is defined as non-reliable if only connected a few days per week or not connected at all.



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% of assessed settlements in which most children (aged 6-17) were reportedly not able to access at least one functioning education facility in the 3 months prior to data collection:^{2,3}



% of assessed settlements in which most boys / girls (aged 6-17) were reportedly not able to attend school in the 3 months prior to data collection:



Reported reasons for non-attendance in those settlements in which children were reportedly not able to attend school.³

GIIIS.		DOys.
1. Cultural reasons	94% 1. NA	NA%
2. School too far / no school	71% 2. NA	NA%
3. Lack of facilities	53% 3. NA	NA%

In **96%** of assessed settlements, the presence of **at least one malnourished child** (under the age of 5) was reported, in the 3 months prior to data collection.

Reported level of malnutrition severity in those settlements reporting malnutrition:

Almost all the children are malnourished and fall sick	0%
More than half the children are malnourished and fall sick	0%
Less than half the children are malnourished and few fall sick	44%
Very few children are malnourished and fall sick	57%
Do not know / do not want to answer	0%

33% of assessed settlements were reportedly **not accessible by road** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

Main reported reason in those assessed settlements inaccessible by road:

No road to settlement	100%
NA	NA%
NA	NA%

REA

% of assessed settlements in which the mobile network has generally not been reliable in the 3 months prior to data collection:⁴



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of assessed settlements: 42 out of 90

Comparison table of HAG HTR score:*

	July 2019	March 2020
Overall:	2.1	2
Physical constraint:	1	1
Conflict intensity:	2.5	2
Complexity of actors:	2.1	2.1

Comparison table of severity score1:*

	Protection	ESNFI	Health	WASH	FSA	Ш	Nutrition
Severity score R1	2	2	1	1	2	1	4
Severity score R2	1	1	1	1	1	2	2
Comparison	↓	↓	-	-	↓	1	↓

* Information on calculations available in annexes 1 and 2

PROTECTION

Severity score of protection sectoral need in Chaparhar district:

% of assessed settlements by perceived level of safety and security in the 3 months prior to data collection:³

0%	Very poor	2% Okay	10% Good
0%	Poor		88% Very good

In 2% of assessed settlements, at least one member had reportedly been physically injured due to conflict (0%) or due to natural disaster (2%) in the 3 months prior to data collection.^{2,3}

% of assessed settlements in which a majority of people reportedly did not have a tazkira in the 3 months prior to data collection:6



DISPLACEMENT & SHOCK •Ř

% of assessed settlements reportedly impacted by the following events in the 3 months prior to data collection:²

Active conflict or violence	0%
Avalanche / heavy snow	0%
Drought	100%
Earthquake	0%
Flood	0%
None of the above	0%
Do not know / do not want to answer	0%

In 5% of assessed settlements, at least some households had reportedly displaced due to conflict and / or natural disaster.³

% of assessed settlements in which at least one member from the following population groups had reportedly arrived in the 3 months prior to data collection:



% of assessed settlements reporting protection incidents in the 3 months prior to data collection:²

n 🛉 Adı	ılts:	ŗ,	Children:	
1. None of the above	76%	1. None of the	above	100%
2. Verbally threatened	24%	2. NA		NA%
3. NA	NA%	3. NA		NA%
2. Verbally threatened	24%	2. NA	above	NA

In 0% of settlements, incidents of gender-based violence (GBV) were reported.5

In 17% of assessed settlements the presence of explosive hazards in or around 5km of the settlement was reported in the 3 months prior to data collection.

Types of impact in those settlements reporting the presence of explosives:4

Extreme impact	2%	I.
Severe impact	17%	
Small impact	43%	

¹ Composite indicators for sectoral severity were calculated differently across sectors, therefore we cannot compare severity of needs across sectors but can be compared across rounds. ² Multiple options could be selected.

³ Settlements reportedly impacted by conflict and/or natural disaster in the 3 months prior to data collection, see displacement section.

⁴ Very good: completely stable situation and no criminality or conflict; good: stable situation and people are feeling safe; presence of only criminality but no conflict; okay: situation is good but unstable / can change at any time; poor: suicide attack, demonstration, explosion, but existence of some safer location, or people are in danger from one party; very poor: ongoing fighting, mines/explosions, and people are in danger from multiple parties.

⁵ An extreme impact is defined as having incidents such as death or disability or restricted access to basic services. A severe impact is defined as a negative impact on livelihood/income or an impact on psychological wellbeing (for example fear, stress, anxiety). A small impact is defined as a restricted access to playing and recreation (for children)

⁶ This proportion only includes settlements in which key informants voluntarily decided to report incidents of GBV; as a result, prevalence is highly likely to have been under-reported. ⁷A tazkira is an Afghan legal identification document.



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REACH Informing more effective humanitarian action

EMERGENCY SHELTER & NON-FOOD ITEMS (ESNFI)

Severity score of ESNFI sectoral in Chaparhar district:	need 1	% of assessed settlements, in which at least one person had reportedly been evicted from their shelter in the 3 months prior to
% of assessed settlements per mai	n shelter type reported:	data collection: ¹
		% of assessed settlements in which a
0% Makeshift 0% Tents 100% Mu	ud/bricks 0% Do not know	majority of people reportedly did not have access to a market with sufficient non-food
In 29% of assessed settlements, at I lived in the open. In 0% of settlem households reportedly lived in the o	ents more than half of the	
data collection.		in those settlements reporting no access to a market with NFI:
		NA NA%
% of assessed settlements in w		0
had reportedly been destroyed or conflict and / or natural disaster in collection: ¹		
Due to conflict 0%		% of assessed settlements in which most people reportedly did not have access to key
Due to natural disaster 14%		items to cope with winter in the 3 months
Due to both 0%		prior to data collection. ²
		•
इ HEALTH		Reported location of available health facilities:
Severity score of health sectoral in Chaparhar district:	need 1	RARSH NOD CHANNERAR
% of assessed settlements in which facility within 2 hours of the settle reportedly accessible for most peo 3 months prior to data collection:	ment was	EXCEPTIVE EXCEPTIVE EXCEPTIVE
In 2% of assessed settlements, a health facility had been closed or severely damaged due to conflict and / or natural disaster in the 3 months prior to data collection. ¹		PROBELIUS AMANU
		% of assessed settlements in which most people did
% of assessed settlements in wh		reportedly have access to medicine in the 3 months prior to data collection: ³
pregnant women were reportedly to give birth in a clinic or a hospita	511%	Yes, most people have access 14%
months prior to data collection:		No, medicine too expensive 83%
		No, medicine not available in the area 0%
% of assessed settlements in wh		Do not know / do not want to answer 2%
children were not vaccinated aga in the 3 months prior to data collec		0% of assessed settlements reported an increase in mortality in the month before data collection. ⁴
¹ Settlements reportedly impacted by conflict and /oi ² Key winter items are considered to be stove, blank ³ If most people have access or do not know / do not ⁴ Reason for increased mortality in the settlement w	tets, matress/mats and winter clothing. wwwant to answer were selected, reaso	• o data collection, see displacement section.



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WATER, HYGIENE & SANITATION

Severity score of WASH sectoral need in Chaparhar district:

% of assessed settlements per water source type used by most people as their main drinking water source in the 3 months prior to data collection:¹

Surface water	0%	
Unimproved water source	2%	
Improved water source	98%	

In 26% of assessed settlements, the main water source was reportedly destroyed, damaged or dried up due to conflict or natural disaster in the 3 months prior to data collection.²

In **0%** of assessed settlements, **soap** was reported as commonly **not available on the market** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

FOOD SECURITY & AGRICULTURE

Severity score of FSA sectoral need in Chaparhar district:

In **67%** of assessed settlements, most people were reportedly **not able to access enough food** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

Reported level of hunger in those settlements reporting insufficient access:⁶

0% The worst it	21% Bad
can be	79% Small

In 0% and 2% of assessed settlements, almost half and more than half, respectively, of the households relied on help or borrowed food / money to spend on food or essential household needs in the month prior to data collection.

In 0% and 0% of assessed settlements almost half and more than half, respectively, of the households reduced adults' food consumption when food or money to buy food is not available in the month prior to data collection.

% of assessed settlements by estimated proportion of households with sufficient access to water in the 3 months prior to data collection:

0%	7%	19%	74%	0%
None	Few	Less than half	More than half	All

% of assessed settlements by reason most people were reportedly not able to meet their daily water needs in the 3 months prior to data collection:³

Too expensive	55%
Not functioning / dried up	43%
Not enough water points	2%

In **100%** of assessed settlements, most people reportedly relied on an **unimproved latrine type** in the 3 months prior to data collection.⁴



*Locations of services are indicative only.

% of assessed settlements in which conflict and / or natural disaster reportedly negatively impacted livelihood in the 3 months prior to data collection:^{2,7}



In **10%** and **71%** of those assessed settlements, the **impact on farming** was reported as **severe or extreme**, respectively.^{2,8}

In **0%** and **7%** of those assessed settlements **the impact on livestock** was reported as **severe and extreme**, respectively.^{2,9}

0% Almost none

0% Do not know

⁹A severe impact on livestock is livestock becoming ill or livestock producing less and an extreme impact is the livestock died or was left unnattended because of displacement.





¹ Unimproved water source is defined as unprotected spring, well or kariz (persian water channel system), water trucking or tankering (National WASH cluster guidance).

² Settlements reportedly impacted by conflict and/or natural disaster in the 3 months prior to data collection, see displacement section.

³ If no issues or do not know / do not want to answer was selected, reason for not meeting needs could not be selected.

⁴ Unimproved latrine type is defined as no facility (open field, dearan, bush) or family pit latrine - without slab / open (National WASH cluster guidance).

⁵ Major markets are defined in this assessment as markets with 20 shops or more.

⁶ Almost none: almost no hunger; small: hunger is small, strategies are available to cope with the reduced access to food; bad: hunger is bad, limited options to cope with the reduced access to food; the worst it can be: hunger is the worst it can be, all over the settlement, and causing many deaths.

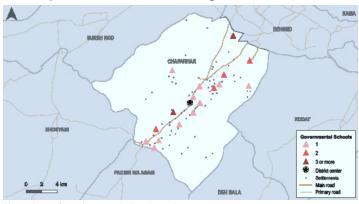
⁷ Multiple options could be selected.

⁸A severe impact on agriculture impact is the loss of half of the production and an extreme impact is the loss of more than half of the production to all the production.

EDUCATION IN EMERGENCIES

Severity score of EiE sectoral need in Chaparhar district:

Reported location of available government schools:



*Locations of services are indicative only.

In **60%** of assessed settlements, **at least one child** (aged 6-17) was reportedly **removed from school** due to conflict and / or natural disaster in the 3 months prior to data collection.^{1,2}

NUTRITION

Severity score of nutrition sectoral need in Chaparhar district:

In 88% of assessed settlements, most people were reported to not have access to a nutrition treatment services in the 3 months prior to data collection.

Main reported reason for inaccessibility of nutrition treatment services in those assessed settlements were:

Services are too far	26%
Services are too expensive	43%

Other reason services not accessible

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0%

% of assessed settlements in which most children (aged 6-17) were reportedly not able to access at least one functioning education facility in the 3 months prior to data collection:^{2,3}

% of assessed settlements in which most boys / girls (aged 6-17) were reportedly not able to attend school in the 3 months prior to data collection:



Reported reasons for non-attendance in those settlements in which children were reportedly not able to attend school:³

Girls:	Bo	bys:
1. Lack of facilities	60% 1. NA	NA%
2. Cultural reasons	60% 2. NA	NA%
3. Security concerns	20% 3. NA	NA%

In **98%** of assessed settlements, the presence of **at least one malnourished child** (under the age of 5) was reported, in the 3 months prior to data collection.

Reported level of malnutrition severity in those settlements reporting malnutrition:

Almost all the children are malnourished and fall sick	5%
More than half the children are malnourished and fall sick	24%
Less than half the children are malnourished and few fall sick	66%
Very few children are malnourished and fall sick	5%
Do not know / do not want to answer	0%

X ACCOUNTABILITY TO AFFECTED POPULATION & HUMANITARIAN ACCESS

91% of assessed settlements reportedly **received assistance** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

19%

Reported type in those settlements receiving assistance:³

Food	100%
Education	74%
Shelter or NFI	16%

Top 3 priority needs reported in assessed settlements:³

Seed or other agricultural input	86%
Hygiene NFIs / sanitation service	64%
Healthcare	52%

ĽΗΑ

0% of assessed settlements were reportedly **not accessible by road** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

Main reported reason in those assessed settlements inaccessible by road:

NA	NA%
NA	NA%
NA	NA%
••••••	

% of assessed settlements in which the mobile network has generally not been reliable in the 3 months prior to data collection:⁴

¹ Settlements reportedly impacted by conflict and/or natural disaster in the 3 months prior to data collection, see displacement section.

² Education facilities are defined as government schools of all level, private school of all level or community based education services for the pourpose of this assessment.

³ Multiple options could be selected.

⁴ A network is defined as non-reliable if only connected a few days per week or not connected at all.



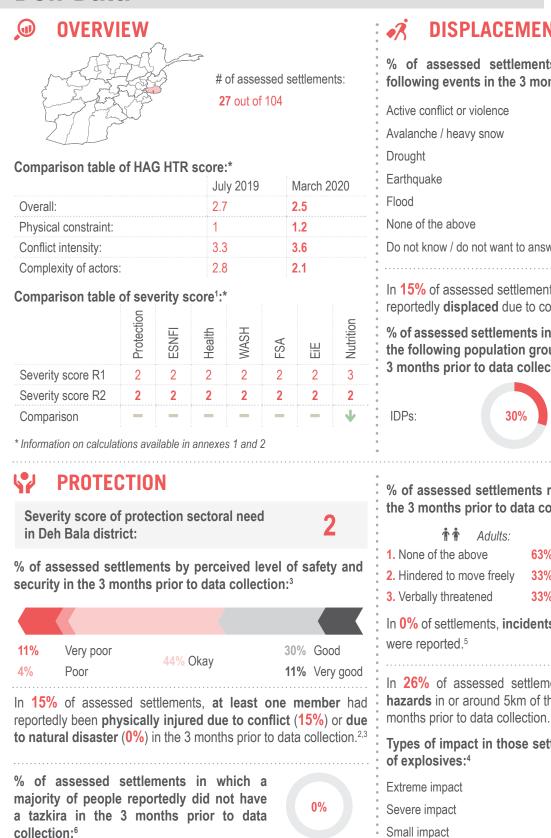
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INTER-CLUSTER COORDINATION TEAM



2%

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DISPLACEMENT & SHOCK

% of assessed settlements reportedly impacted by the following events in the 3 months prior to data collection:²

Active conflict or violence	19%	
Avalanche / heavy snow	7%	
Drought	4%	
Earthquake	56%	
Flood	70%	
None of the above	19%	
Do not know / do not want to answer	0%	

In 15% of assessed settlements, at least some households had reportedly displaced due to conflict and / or natural disaster.³

% of assessed settlements in which at least one member from the following population groups had reportedly arrived in the 3 months prior to data collection:



% of assessed settlements reporting protection incidents in the 3 months prior to data collection:²

🛉 🛉 🛛 Adults:		⁺rr Children:	
1. None of the above	63%	1. None of the above	74%
2. Hindered to move freely	33%	2. Verbally threatened	18%
 Verbally threatened 	33%	3. Hindered to move freely	15%

In 0% of settlements, incidents of gender-based violence (GBV)

In 26% of assessed settlements the presence of explosive hazards in or around 5km of the settlement was reported in the 3

Types of impact in those settlements reporting the presence

Extreme impact	26%	_
Severe impact	26%	
Small impact	71%	

¹ Composite indicators for sectoral severity were calculated differently across sectors, therefore we cannot compare severity of needs across sectors but can be compared across rounds. ² Multiple options could be selected.

³ Settlements reportedly impacted by conflict and/or natural disaster in the 3 months prior to data collection, see displacement section.

⁴ Very good: completely stable situation and no criminality or conflict; good: stable situation and people are feeling safe; presence of only criminality but no conflict; okay: situation is good but unstable / can change at any time; poor: suicide attack, demonstration, explosion, but existence of some safer location, or people are in danger from one party; very poor: ongoing fighting, mines/explosions, and people are in danger from multiple parties.

⁵ An extreme impact is defined as having incidents such as death or disability or restricted access to basic services. A severe impact is defined as a negative impact on livelihood/income or an impact on psychological wellbeing (for example fear, stress, anxiety). A small impact is defined as a restricted access to playing and recreation (for children)

⁶ This proportion only includes settlements in which key informants voluntarily decided to report incidents of GBV; as a result, prevalence is highly likely to have been under-reported. ⁷A tazkira is an Afghan legal identification document.



INTER-CLUSTER COORDINATION TEAM



more effective humanitarian action

EMERGENCY SHELTER & NON-FOOD ITEMS (ESNFI)

Severity score of ESNFI sectoral need in Deh Bala district:	2	% of assessed settlements, in which at least one person had reportedly been evicted from their shelter in the 3 months prior to		
% of assessed settlements per main shelter type rep	orted:	data collection: ¹		
		% of assessed settlements in which a majority of people reportedly did not have		
 7% Makeshift 0% Tents 93% Mud/bricks 0% Do not know n 11% of assessed settlements, at least one person reportedly lived in the open. In 0% of settlements more than half of the 		access to a market with sufficient non-food items in the 3 months prior to data collection:		
households reportedly lived in the open in the 3 month data collection.		Main reported reason people did not have access to a market in those settlements reporting no access to a market with NFI:		
	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	Market too far / no transport 82%		
% of assessed settlements in which at least one had reportedly been destroyed or severely damage conflict and / or natural disaster in the 3 months prio collection: ¹	d due to	Roads too dangerous 18% NA NA%		
Due to conflict 0%	0 0 0	% of assessed settlements in which most people reportedly did not have access to key		
Due to natural disaster 44%	0 0 0	titems to cope with winter in the 3 months		
Due to both 30%	0 0	prior to data collection: ²		
Severity score of health sectoral need		Reported location of available health facilities:		
in Deh Bala district:	2	KROOVAN NEW KALEY		
% of assessed settlements in which no health facility within 2 hours of the settlement was reportedly accessible for most people in the 3 months prior to data collection:	3%	Health Services Health Services		
n 15% of assessed settlements, a health facility h closed or severely damaged due to conflict and / c disaster in the 3 months prior to data collection. ¹		District center Settlement Settlement Primary road Primary road Packistan C U		
		% of assessed settlements in which most people did		
% of assessed settlements in which most pregnant women were reportedly not able		reportedly have access to medicine in the 3 months prior to data collection: ³		
to give birth in a clinic or a hospital in the 3	5%	Yes, most people have access 33%		
months prior to data collection:		No, medicine too expensive 4%		
		No, medicine not available in the area 63%		
% of assessed settlements in which most children were not vaccinated against polio	1%	Do not know / do not want to answer 0%		
in the 3 months prior to data collection:		15% of assessed settlements reported an increase in mortality in the month before data collection. ⁴		
Settlements reportedly impacted by conflict and /or natural disaster in the 3 m Key winter items are considered to be stove, blankets, matress/mats and win		ata collection, see displacement section.		

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REACH Informing more effective humanitarian action

³ If most people have access or do not know / do now want to answer were selected, reason for not access could not be selected.

DCHA



⁴ Reason for increased mortality in the settlement was not specified.

WATER, HYGIENE & SANITATION

Severity score of WASH sectoral need in Deh Bala district:

2

% of assessed settlements per water source type used by most people as their main drinking water source in the 3 months prior to data collection:¹

Surface water	0%	
Unimproved water source	4%	
Improved water source	96%	

In 82% of assessed settlements, the main water source was reportedly destroyed, damaged or dried up due to conflict or natural disaster in the 3 months prior to data collection.²

In **59%** of assessed settlements, **soap** was reported as commonly **not available on the market** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

FOOD SECURITY & AGRICULTURE

Severity score of FSA sectoral need in Deh Bala district:

In **93%** of assessed settlements, most people were reportedly **not able to access enough food** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

Reported level of hunger in those settlements reporting insufficient access:⁶

4% The worst it	92% Bad
can be	4% Small

In **15%** and **63%** of assessed settlements, **almost half and more than half**, respectively, of the households **relied on help or borrowed food / money** to spend on food or essential household needs in the month prior to data collection.

In 0% and 7% of assessed settlements almost half and more than half, respectively, of the households reduced adults' food consumption when food or money to buy food is not available in the month prior to data collection.

% of assessed settlements by estimated proportion of households with sufficient access to water in the 3 months prior to data collection:

4%	7%	7%	81%	0%
None	Few	Less than half	More than half	All

% of assessed settlements by reason most people were reportedly not able to meet their daily water needs in the 3 months prior to data collection:³

Not enough water points	59%
Not functioning / dried up	30%
High risk to access	7%

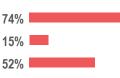
In **100%** of assessed settlements, most people reportedly relied on an **unimproved latrine type** in the 3 months prior to data collection.⁴



*Locations of services are indicative only.

% of assessed settlements in which conflict and / or natural disaster reportedly negatively impacted livelihood in the 3 months prior to data collection:^{2,7}

Negatively impacted farming Negatively impacted livestock Negatively impacted income



In **22%** and **41%** of those assessed settlements, the **impact on farming** was reported as **severe or extreme**, respectively.^{2,8}

In **15%** and **0%** of those assessed settlements **the impact on livestock** was reported as **severe and extreme**, respectively.^{2,9}

0% Almost none

0% Do not know

⁹A severe impact on livestock is livestock becoming ill or livestock producing less and an extreme impact is the livestock died or was left unnattended because of displacement.



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INTER-CLUSTER COORDINATION TEAM



Informing more effective humanitarian action

¹Unimproved water source is defined as unprotected spring, well or kariz (persian water channel system), water trucking or tankering (National WASH cluster guidance).

² Settlements reportedly impacted by conflict and/or natural disaster in the 3 months prior to data collection, see displacement section.

³ If no issues or do not know / do not want to answer was selected, reason for not meeting needs could not be selected.

⁴ Unimproved latrine type is defined as no facility (open field, dearan, bush) or family pit latrine - without slab / open (National WASH cluster guidance).

⁵ Major markets are defined in this assessment as markets with 20 shops or more.

⁶ Almost none: almost no hunger; small: hunger is small, strategies are available to cope with the reduced access to food; bad: hunger is bad, limited options to cope with the reduced access to food; the worst it can be: hunger is the worst it can be, all over the settlement, and causing many deaths.

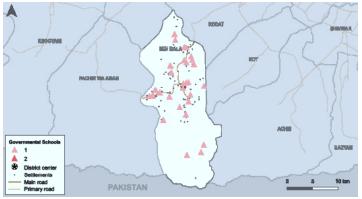
⁷ Multiple options could be selected.

⁸A severe impact on agriculture impact is the loss of half of the production and an extreme impact is the loss of more than half of the production to all the production.

EDUCATION IN EMERGENCIES

Severity score of EiE sectoral need in **Deh Bala district:**

Reported location of available government schools: ń



*Locations of services are indicative only.

In **37%** of assessed settlements, at least one child (aged 6-17) was reportedly removed from school due to conflict and / or natural disaster in the 3 months prior to data collection.^{1,2}

🗳 NUTRITION

Severity score of nutrition sectoral need in **Deh Bala district:**

In 93% of assessed settlements, most people were reported to not have access to a nutrition treatment services in the 3 months prior to data collection.

Main reported reason for inaccessibility of nutrition treatment services in those assessed settlements were:

Services are too far	59%
Services are too expensive	19%
Other reason services not accessible	15%

Other reason services not accessible

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% of assessed settlements in which most children (aged 6-17) were reportedly not able to access at least one functioning education facility in the 3 months prior to data collection:^{2,3}



% of assessed settlements in which most boys / girls (aged 6-17) were reportedly not able to attend school in the 3 months prior to data collection:



Reported reasons for non-attendance in those settlements in which children were reportedly not able to attend school:³ 0:1-D -----

GIris:	Boys:	Boys:		
1. Lack of facilities	100% 1. Lack of facilities	100%		
2. Security concerns	67% 2. Security concerns	50%		
3. Cultural reasons	33% 3. School too far / no school	33%		

In 100% of assessed settlements, the presence of at least one malnourished child (under the age of 5) was reported, in the 3 months prior to data collection.

Reported level of malnutrition severity in those settlements reporting malnutrition:

Almost all the children are malnourished and fall sick	0%
More than half the children are malnourished and fall sick	4%
Less than half the children are malnourished and few fall sick	52%
Very few children are malnourished and fall sick	44%
Do not know / do not want to answer	0%

X ACCOUNTABILITY TO AFFECTED POPULATION & HUMANITARIAN ACCESS

4% of assessed settlements reportedly received assistance in the 11% of assessed settlements were reportedly not accessible by 3 months prior to data collection.

Reported type in those settlements receiving assistance:³

NA	0%
NA	0%
NA	0%

Тор	3	priority	needs	reported	in	assessed	settlements: ³
-----	---	----------	-------	----------	----	----------	---------------------------

Food	96%
Drinking water	78%
Healthcare	56%
Tieditiiodie	0070

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road in the 3 months prior to data collection.

Main reported reason in those assessed settlements inaccessible by road:

Blocked by armed actors	67%	
Active conflict on road	33%	
NA	NA%	

% of assessed settlements in which the mobile network has generally not been reliable in the 3 months prior to data collection:4

¹ Settlements reportedly impacted by conflict and/or natural disaster in the 3 months prior to data collection, see displacement section.

² Education facilities are defined as government schools of all level, private school of all level or community based education services for the pourpose of this assessment.

³ Multiple options could be selected.

⁴ A network is defined as non-reliable if only connected a few days per week or not connected at all.





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of assessed settlements: 28 out of 126

Comparison table of HAG HTR score:*

	July 2019	March 2020
Overall:	2.4	2.5
Physical constraint:	1.5	1.9
Conflict intensity:	2.2	1.9
Complexity of actors:	2.8	2.8

Comparison table of severity score1:*

	Protection	ESNFI	Health	WASH	FSA	ĒĒ	Nutrition
Severity score R1	4	2	2	1	2	3	1
Severity score R2	3	2	2	3	3	3	2
Comparison	↓	-	-	1	1	-	♠

* Information on calculations available in annexes 1 and 2

PROTECTION

Severity score of protection sectoral need in Hesarak district:

% of assessed settlements by perceived level of safety and security in the 3 months prior to data collection:³

75%	Very poor		0%	Good
4%	Poor	21% Okay	0%	Very good

In 50% of assessed settlements, at least one member had reportedly been physically injured due to conflict (29%) or due to natural disaster (29%) in the 3 months prior to data collection.^{2,3}

% of assessed settlements in which a majority of people reportedly did not have a tazkira in the 3 months prior to data collection:6



DISPLACEMENT & SHOCK •Ř

% of assessed settlements reportedly impacted by the following events in the 3 months prior to data collection:²

Active conflict or violence	79%
Avalanche / heavy snow	93%
Drought	0%
Earthquake	0%
Flood	14%
None of the above	0%
Do not know / do not want to answer	0%

In 86% of assessed settlements, at least some households had reportedly displaced due to conflict and / or natural disaster.³

% of assessed settlements in which at least one member from the following population groups had reportedly arrived in the 3 months prior to data collection:



% of assessed settlements reporting protection incidents in the 3 months prior to data collection:²

🛉 🛉 Adults:		÷ Children:	
1. Verbally threatened	64%	1. None of the above	64%
2. Assaulted without weapon	50%	2. Verbally threatened	18%
3. None of the above	32%	3. Hindered to move freely	14%

In 43% of settlements, incidents of gender-based violence (GBV) were reported.5

In 50% of assessed settlements the presence of explosive hazards in or around 5km of the settlement was reported in the 3 months prior to data collection.

Types of impact in those settlements reporting the presence of explosives:4

Extreme impact	46%	
Severe impact	46%	
Small impact	50%	

¹ Composite indicators for sectoral severity were calculated differently across sectors, therefore we cannot compare severity of needs across sectors but can be compared across rounds. ² Multiple options could be selected.

³ Settlements reportedly impacted by conflict and/or natural disaster in the 3 months prior to data collection, see displacement section.

⁴ Very good: completely stable situation and no criminality or conflict; good: stable situation and people are feeling safe; presence of only criminality but no conflict; okay: situation is good but unstable / can change at any time; poor: suicide attack, demonstration, explosion, but existence of some safer location, or people are in danger from one party; very poor: ongoing fighting, mines/explosions, and people are in danger from multiple parties.

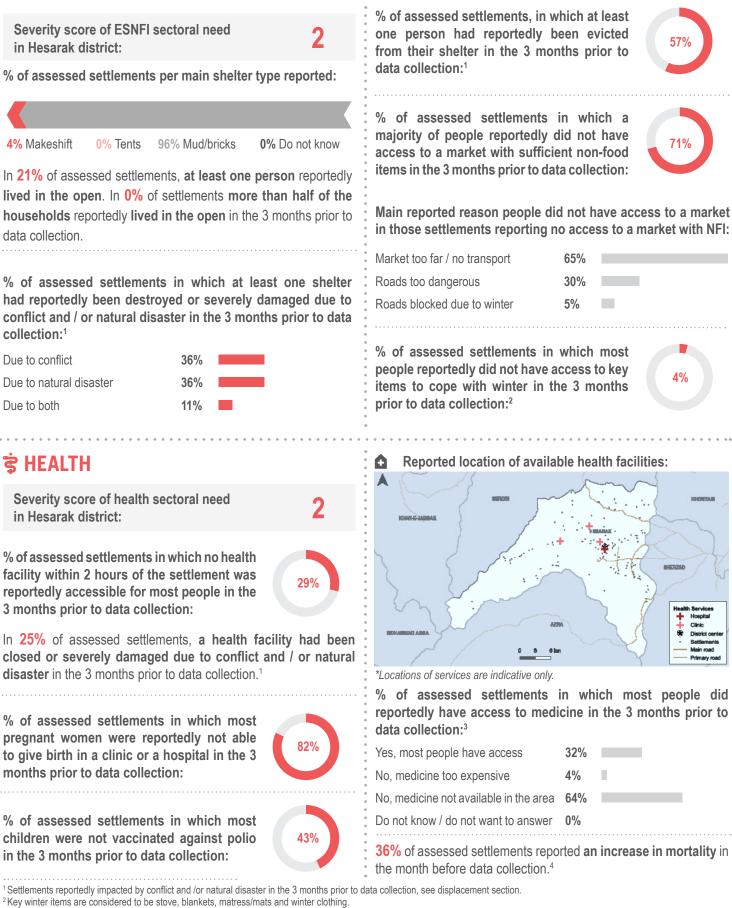
⁵ An extreme impact is defined as having incidents such as death or disability or restricted access to basic services. A severe impact is defined as a negative impact on livelihood/income or an impact on psychological wellbeing (for example fear, stress, anxiety). A small impact is defined as a restricted access to playing and recreation (for children)

⁶ This proportion only includes settlements in which key informants voluntarily decided to report incidents of GBV; as a result, prevalence is highly likely to have been under-reported. ⁷A tazkira is an Afghan legal identification document.





EMERGENCY SHELTER & NON-FOOD ITEMS (ESNFI)



³ If most people have access or do not know / do now want to answer were selected, reason for not access could not be selected.

⁴Reason for increased mortality in the settlement was not specified.



INTER-CLUSTER COORDINATION TEAM



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🕂 WATER, HYGIENE & SANITATION

Severity score of WASH sectoral need in Hesarak district:

3

% of assessed settlements per water source type used by most people as their main drinking water source in the 3 months prior to data collection:1

Surface water

Unimproved water source Improved water source



In 64% of assessed settlements, the main water source was reportedly destroyed, damaged or dried up due to conflict or natural disaster in the 3 months prior to data collection.²

In 4% of assessed settlements, soap was reported as commonly not available on the market in the 3 months prior to data collection.

FOOD SECURITY & AGRICULTURE

Severity score of FSA sectoral need in Hesarak district:

In 57% of assessed settlements, most people were reportedly not able to access enough food in the 3 months prior to data collection.

Reported level of hunger in those settlements reporting insufficient access:6

0% The worst it	63% Bad	0% Almost none
can be	38% Small	0% Do not know

In 18% and 29% of assessed settlements, almost half and more than half, respectively, of the households relied on help or borrowed food / money to spend on food or essential household needs in the month prior to data collection.

In 7% and 21% of assessed settlements almost half and more than half, respectively, of the households reduced adults' food consumption when food or money to buy food is not available in the month prior to data collection.

% of assessed settlements by estimated proportion of households with sufficient access to water in the 3 months prior to data collection:

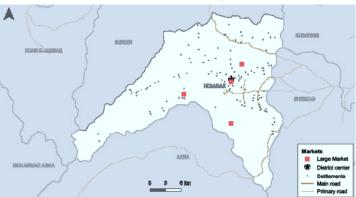
4%	46%	14%	25%	11%
None	Few	Less than half	More than half	All

% of assessed settlements by reason most people were reportedly not able to meet their daily water needs in the 3 months prior to data collection:³

Too far / difficult to reach	61%
Not enough water points	11%
Not functioning / dried up	11%

In 93% of assessed settlements, most people reportedly relied on an unimproved latrine type in the 3 months prior to data collection.4





*Locations of services are indicative only.

% of assessed settlements in which conflict and / or natural disaster reportedly negatively impacted livelihood in the 3 months prior to data collection:^{2,7}



In 32% and 50% of those assessed settlements, the impact on farming was reported as severe or extreme, respectively.^{2,8}

In 39% and 61% of those assessed settlements the impact on livestock was reported as severe and extreme, respectively.^{2,9}

⁵ Major markets are defined in this assessment as markets with 20 shops or more.

9 A severe impact on livestock is livestock becoming ill or livestock producing less and an extreme impact is the livestock died or was left unnattended because of displacement.





¹Unimproved water source is defined as unprotected spring, well or kariz (persian water channel system), water trucking or tankering (National WASH cluster guidance).

² Settlements reportedly impacted by conflict and/or natural disaster in the 3 months prior to data collection, see displacement section.

³ If no issues or do not know / do not want to answer was selected, reason for not meeting needs could not be selected.

⁴ Unimproved latrine type is defined as no facility (open field, dearan, bush) or family pit latrine - without slab / open (National WASH cluster guidance).

⁶ Almost none: almost no hunger; small: hunger is small, strategies are available to cope with the reduced access to food; bad: hunger is bad, limited options to cope with the reduced access to food; the worst it can be: hunger is the worst it can be, all over the settlement, and causing many deaths.

⁷ Multiple options could be selected

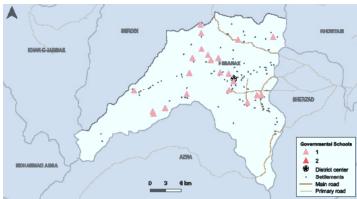
⁸A severe impact on agriculture impact is the loss of half of the production and an extreme impact is the loss of more than half of the production to all the production.

EDUCATION IN EMERGENCIES

Severity score of EiE sectoral need in Hesarak district:

3

Reported location of available government schools: ń



*Locations of services are indicative only.

In **46%** of assessed settlements, **at least one child** (aged 6-17) was reportedly removed from school due to conflict and / or natural disaster in the 3 months prior to data collection.^{1,2}

🗳 NUTRITION

Severity score of nutrition sectoral need in Hesarak district:

In 100% of assessed settlements, most people were reported to not have access to a nutrition treatment services in the 3 months prior to data collection.

Main reported reason for inaccessibility of nutrition treatment services in those assessed settlements were:

Services are too far	86%	
Services are too expensive	7%	
Other reason services not accessible	7%	

Blocked by armed actors Active conflict on road

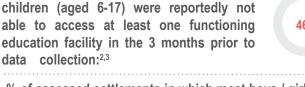
% of assessed settlements in which the mobile network has generally not been reliable in the 3 months prior to data collection:4

¹ Settlements reportedly impacted by conflict and/or natural disaster in the 3 months prior to data collection, see displacement section.

² Education facilities are defined as government schools of all level, private school of all level or community based education services for the pourpose of this assessment.

³ Multiple options could be selected.

⁴ A network is defined as non-reliable if only connected a few days per week or not connected at all.



% of assessed settlements in which most boys / girls (aged 6-17) were reportedly not able to attend school in the 3 months prior to data collection:

% of assessed settlements in which most

data collection:^{2,3}



Reported reasons for non-attendance in those settlements in which children were reportedly not able to attend school:³ Cirla Davia

GINS:		Boys:	
1. Security concerns	79%	1. Lack of facilities	100%
2. Lack of facilities	68%	2. School too far / no school	100%
3. Cultural reasons	63%	3. Security concerns	91%

In 100% of assessed settlements, the presence of at least one malnourished child (under the age of 5) was reported, in the 3 months prior to data collection.

Reported level of malnutrition severity in those settlements reporting malnutrition:

Almost all the children are malnourished and fall sick	0%
More than half the children are malnourished and fall sick	21%
Less than half the children are malnourished and few fall sick	29%
Very few children are malnourished and fall sick	50%
Do not know / do not want to answer	0%

67%

11%

11%

🔆 ACCOUNTABILITY TO AFFECTED POPULATION & HUMANITARIAN ACCESS

32% of assessed settlements were reportedly not accessible by 0% of assessed settlements reportedly received assistance in the 3 months prior to data collection. road in the 3 months prior to data collection. Main reported reason in those assessed settlements Reported type in those settlements receiving assistance:³ inaccessible by road: NΔ **n**0/ No road to settlement

	00/
NA	0%
NA	0%
••••••	

Top 3 priority needs reported in assessed settlements:³

Shelter / Housing	61%
Food	54%
Healthcare	54%

ΞΗA

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INTER-CLUSTER COORDINATION TEAM



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of assessed settlements: 36 out of 169

Comparison table of HAG HTR score:*

	July 2019	March 2020
Overall:	2.9	2.8
Physical constraint:	1.3	1.5
Conflict intensity:	4	4
Complexity of actors:	2.6	2.4

Comparison table of severity score1:*

	Protection	ESNFI	Health	WASH	FSA	Ш	Nutrition
Severity score R1	2	2	2	2	2	2	3
Severity score R2	2	2	2	1	1	1	1
Comparison	-	-	-	↓	↓	↓	↓

* Information on calculations available in annexes 1 and 2

PROTECTION

Severity score of protection sectoral need in Khogyani district:

% of assessed settlements by perceived level of safety and security in the 3 months prior to data collection:³

17%	Very poor	31% Okay	6% Good
0%	Poor	JT /0 OKdy	47% Very good

In 19% of assessed settlements, at least one member had reportedly been physically injured due to conflict (17%) or due to natural disaster (8%) in the 3 months prior to data collection.^{2,3}

% of assessed settlements in which a majority of people reportedly did not have a tazkira in the 3 months prior to data collection:6



DISPLACEMENT & SHOCK oR

% of assessed settlements reportedly impacted by the following events in the 3 months prior to data collection:²

Active conflict or violence	22%	
Avalanche / heavy snow	11%	
Drought	56%	
Earthquake	67%	
Flood	8%	
None of the above	19%	
Do not know / do not want to answer	3%	1

In 19% of assessed settlements, at least some households had reportedly displaced due to conflict and / or natural disaster.³

% of assessed settlements in which at least one member from the following population groups had reportedly arrived in the 3 months prior to data collection:



% of assessed settlements reporting protection incidents in the 3 months prior to data collection:²

🛉 🛉 🛛 Adults:		°rrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrr	
1. None of the above	58%	1. None of the above	58%
2. Assaulted without weapon	39%	2. Assaulted without weapon	36%
 Verbally threatened 	39%	3. Verbally threatened	36%
		• •	

In 8% of settlements, incidents of gender-based violence (GBV) were reported.5

In 19% of assessed settlements the presence of explosive hazards in or around 5km of the settlement was reported in the 3 months prior to data collection.

Types of impact in those settlements reporting the presence of explosives:4

Extreme impact	8%	
Severe impact	19%	
Small impact	100%	

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¹ Composite indicators for sectoral severity were calculated differently across sectors, therefore we cannot compare severity of needs across sectors but can be compared across rounds. ² Multiple options could be selected.

³ Settlements reportedly impacted by conflict and/or natural disaster in the 3 months prior to data collection, see displacement section.

⁴ Very good: completely stable situation and no criminality or conflict; good: stable situation and people are feeling safe; presence of only criminality but no conflict; okay: situation is good but unstable / can change at any time; poor: suicide attack, demonstration, explosion, but existence of some safer location, or people are in danger from one party; very poor: ongoing fighting, mines/explosions, and people are in danger from multiple parties.

⁵ An extreme impact is defined as having incidents such as death or disability or restricted access to basic services. A severe impact is defined as a negative impact on livelihood/income or an impact on psychological wellbeing (for example fear, stress, anxiety). A small impact is defined as a restricted access to playing and recreation (for children)

⁶ This proportion only includes settlements in which key informants voluntarily decided to report incidents of GBV; as a result, prevalence is highly likely to have been under-reported. ⁷A tazkira is an Afghan legal identification document.





EMERGENCY SHELTER & NON-FOOD ITEMS (ESNFI)

111	
Severity score of ESNFI sectoral need in Khogyani district:	% of assessed settlements, in which at least one person had reportedly been evicted from their shelter in the 3 months prior to
% of assessed settlements per main shelter type reported	: data collection:1
	% of assessed settlements in which a majority of people reportedly did not have
0% Makeshift 0% Tents 100% Mud/bricks 0% Do not know	access to a market with sufficient non-food
In 11% of assessed settlements, at least one person reported	
lived in the open. In 0% of settlements more than half of households reportedly lived in the open in the 3 months price	
data collection.	in those settlements reporting no access to a market with NFI:
	Market too far / no transport 75%
% of assessed settlements in which at least one she	Iter Prices too high / cannot afford NFI 25%
had reportedly been destroyed or severely damaged due conflict and / or natural disaster in the 3 months prior to d collection: ¹	ata
Due to conflict 6%	% of assessed settlements in which most
Due to natural disaster 3%	people reportedly did not have access to key items to cope with winter in the 3 months
Due to both 19%	prior to data collection: ²
Severity score of health sectoral need in Khogyani district: 2	Reported location of available health facilities:
% of assessed settlements in which no health facility within 2 hours of the settlement was reportedly accessible for most people in the 3 months prior to data collection:	HERARAKE Health Services Hoopid Health Services Hoopid Health Services
In 0% of assessed settlements, a health facility had been clo or severely damaged due to conflict and / or natural disast the 3 months prior to data collection. ¹	sed settements
	% of assessed settlements in which most people did
% of assessed settlements in which most	reportedly have access to medicine in the 3 months prior to data collection: ³
pregnant women were reportedly not able to give birth in a clinic or a hospital in the 3	Yes, most people have access 0%
months prior to data collection:	No, medicine too expensive 25%
	No, medicine not available in the area 69%
% of assessed settlements in which most	Do not know / do not want to answer 6%
children were not vaccinated against polio 8%	6% of assessed settlements reported an increase in mortality in
in the 3 months prior to data collection:	the month before data collection. ⁴
¹ Settlements reportedly impacted by conflict and /or natural disaster in the 3 months p ² Key winter items are considered to be stove, blankets, matress/mats and winter clott ³ If most people have access or do not know / do now want to answer were selected.	ning.

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REACH Informing more effective humanitarian action

If most people have access or do not know / do now want to answer were selected, reason for not access 4 Decease for increased metality in the pattlement use net energified.

⁴ Reason for increased mortality in the settlement was not specified.

OCHA



WATER, HYGIENE & SANITATION

Severity score of WASH sectoral need in Khogyani district:

% of assessed settlements per water source type used by most people as their main drinking water source in the 3 months prior to data collection:¹

Surface water
Unimproved water source
Improved water source

11%	
6%	•
83%	

In 31% of assessed settlements, the main water source was reportedly destroyed, damaged or dried up due to conflict or natural disaster in the 3 months prior to data collection.²

In **36%** of assessed settlements, **soap** was reported as commonly **not available on the market** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

FOOD SECURITY & AGRICULTURE

Severity score of FSA sectoral need in Khogyani district:

In **86%** of assessed settlements, most people were reportedly **not able to access enough food** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

Reported level of hunger in those settlements reporting insufficient access:⁶

0% The worst it can be

7% Bad 87% Small 0% Almost none 7% Do not know

In **6%** and **19%** of assessed settlements, **almost half and more than half**, respectively, of the households **relied on help or borrowed food / money** to spend on food or essential household needs in the month prior to data collection.

In 0% and 6% of assessed settlements almost half and more than half, respectively, of the households reduced adults' food consumption when food or money to buy food is not available in the month prior to data collection.

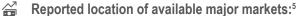
% of assessed settlements by estimated proportion of households with sufficient access to water in the 3 months prior to data collection:

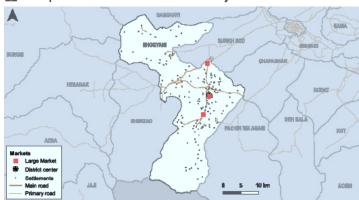
0%)	0%	11%	73%	17%
Nor	ne	Few	Less than half	More than half	All

% of assessed settlements by reason most people were reportedly not able to meet their daily water needs in the 3 months prior to data collection:³

Not functioning / dried up	39%
No issues, able to meet needs	39%
Not enough water points	19%

In **75%** of assessed settlements, most people reportedly relied on an **unimproved latrine type** in the 3 months prior to data collection.⁴





*Locations of services are indicative only.

% of assessed settlements in which conflict and / or natural disaster reportedly negatively impacted livelihood in the 3 months prior to data collection:^{2,7}

Negatively impacted farming	50%
Negatively impacted livestock	53%
Negatively impacted income	50%

In **6%** and **3%** of those assessed settlements, the **impact on farming** was reported as **severe or extreme**, respectively.^{2,8}

In **0%** and **47%** of those assessed settlements **the impact on livestock** was reported as **severe and extreme**, respectively.^{2,9}

² Settlements reportedly impacted by conflict and/or natural disaster in the 3 months prior to data collection, see displacement section.

9 A severe impact on livestock is livestock becoming ill or livestock producing less and an extreme impact is the livestock died or was left unnattended because of displacement.



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¹ Unimproved water source is defined as unprotected spring, well or kariz (persian water channel system), water trucking or tankering (National WASH cluster guidance).

³ If no issues or do not know / do not want to answer was selected, reason for not meeting needs could not be selected.

⁴ Unimproved latrine type is defined as no facility (open field, dearan, bush) or family pit latrine - without slab / open (National WASH cluster guidance).

⁵ Major markets are defined in this assessment as markets with 20 shops or more.

⁶ Almost none: almost no hunger; small: hunger is small, strategies are available to cope with the reduced access to food; bad: hunger is bad, limited options to cope with the reduced access to food; the worst it can be: hunger is the worst it can be, all over the settlement, and causing many deaths.

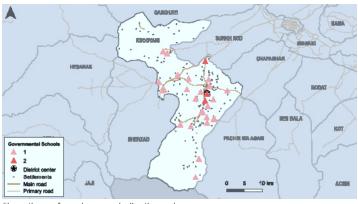
⁷ Multiple options could be selected.

⁸A severe impact on agriculture impact is the loss of half of the production and an extreme impact is the loss of more than half of the production to all the production.

EDUCATION IN EMERGENCIES

Severity score of EiE sectoral need in Khogyani district:

Reported location of available government schools: ń



^{*}Locations of services are indicative only.

In 14% of assessed settlements, at least one child (aged 6-17) was reportedly removed from school due to conflict and / or natural disaster in the 3 months prior to data collection.^{1,2}

🗳 NUTRITION

Severity score of nutrition sectoral need in Khoqyani district:

In 83% of assessed settlements, most people were reported to not have access to a nutrition treatment services in the 3 months prior to data collection.

Main reported reason for inaccessibility of nutrition treatment services in those assessed settlements were:

Services are too far	53%	
Services are too expensive	6%	
Other reason services not accessible	25%	

. **X** ACCOUNTABILITY TO AFFECTED POPULATION & HUMANITARIAN ACCESS

56% of assessed settlements reportedly received assistance in 11% of assessed settlements were reportedly not accessible by the 3 months prior to data collection.

Reported type in those settlements receiving assistance:³

Food	100%
Protection	5%
NA	0%

Top 3 priority needs reported in assessed settlements:³

Healthcare	86%
Seed or other agricultural input	67%
Education for children under 18	56%

HA

¹ Settlements reportedly impacted by conflict and/or natural disaster in the 3 months prior to data collection, see displacement section.

² Education facilities are defined as government schools of all level, private school of all level or community based education services for the pourpose of this assessment.

INTER-CLUSTER COORDINATION TEAM

³ Multiple options could be selected.

⁴ A network is defined as non-reliable if only connected a few days per week or not connected at all.

6%

% of assessed settlements in which most boys / girls (aged 6-17) were reportedly not able to attend school in the 3 months prior to data collection:

% of assessed settlements in which most children (aged 6-17) were reportedly not

able to access at least one functioning

education facility in the 3 months prior to

data collection:^{2,3}



Reported reasons for non-attendance in those settlements in which children were reportedly not able to attend school:³ Girls: Bovs:

		- / -	
1. School too far / no school	100%	1. Lack of facilities	100%
2. Lack of facilities	86%	2. School too far / no school	100%
3. Security concerns	79%	3. Security concerns	40%

In 86% of assessed settlements, the presence of at least one malnourished child (under the age of 5) was reported, in the 3 months prior to data collection.

Reported level of malnutrition severity in those settlements reporting malnutrition:

Almost all the children are malnourished and fall sick	0%
More than half the children are malnourished and fall sick	0%
Less than half the children are malnourished and few fall sick	23%
Very few children are malnourished and fall sick	74%
Do not know / do not want to answer	3%

road in the 3 months prior to data collection.

Main reported reason in those assessed settlements inaccessible by road:

No road to settlement	75%
Snow or ice blocked road	25%
NA	NA%

% of assessed settlements in which the mobile network has generally not been reliable in the 3 months prior to data collection:4

REAC

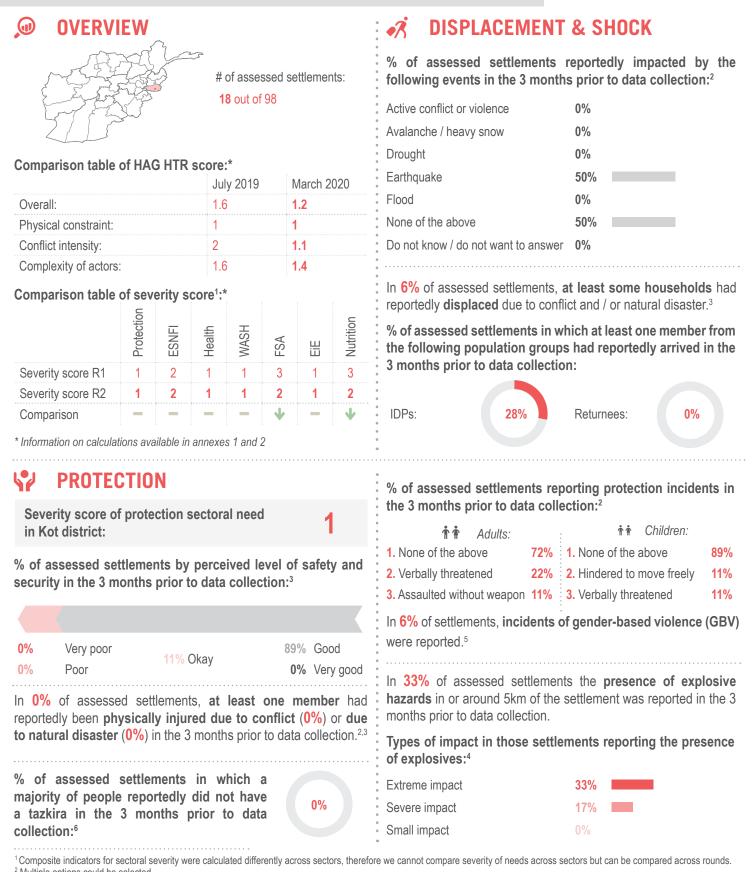
Informing more effective humanitarian action

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Nangarhar Knt

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² Multiple options could be selected.

³ Settlements reportedly impacted by conflict and/or natural disaster in the 3 months prior to data collection, see displacement section.

⁴ Very good: completely stable situation and no criminality or conflict; good: stable situation and people are feeling safe; presence of only criminality but no conflict; okay: situation is good but unstable / can change at any time; poor: suicide attack, demonstration, explosion, but existence of some safer location, or people are in danger from one party; very poor: ongoing fighting, mines/explosions, and people are in danger from multiple parties.

⁵An extreme impact is defined as having incidents such as death or disability or restricted access to basic services. A severe impact is defined as a negative impact on livelihood/income or an impact on psychological wellbeing (for example fear, stress, anxiety). A small impact is defined as a restricted access to playing and recreation (for children)

⁶ This proportion only includes settlements in which key informants voluntarily decided to report incidents of GBV; as a result, prevalence is highly likely to have been under-reported. ⁷A tazkira is an Afghan legal identification document.





INTER-CLUSTER COORDINATION TEAM



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Nangarhar Kot

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EMERGENCY SHELTER & NON-FOOD ITEMS (ESNFI) Â

	% of assessed settlements, in which at least		
Severity score of ESNFI sectoral need 2	one person had reportedly been evicted from their shelter in the 3 months prior to		
% of assessed settlements per main shelter type reported:	data collection: ¹		
	% of assessed settlements in which a		
0% Makeshift 33% Tents 67% Mud/bricks 0% Do not know	majority of people reportedly did not have access to a market with sufficient non-food		
In 0% of assessed settlements, at least one person reportedly	items in the 3 months prior to data collection:		
lived in the open . In 0% of settlements more than half of the households reportedly lived in the open in the 3 months prior to data collection.	Main reported reason people did not have access to a market in those settlements reporting no access to a market with NFI:		
	Prices too high / cannot afford NFI 73%		
% of assessed settlements in which at least one shelter	Market too far / no transport 27%		
had reportedly been destroyed or severely damaged due to conflict and / or natural disaster in the 3 months prior to data collection: ¹	NA NA%		
Due to conflict 0%	% of assessed settlements in which most		
Due to natural disaster 44%	 people reportedly did not have access to key items to cope with winter in the 3 months 		
Due to both 0%	prior to data collection: ²		
	e e		
इ HEALTH	 Reported location of available health facilities: 		
Severity score of health sectoral need in Kot district:	RODAT		
% of assessed settlements in which no health facility within 2 hours of the settlement was reportedly accessible for most people in the 3 months prior to data collection:	DEH BALA Health Services + Hospital + Cinics		
In 0% of assessed settlements, a health facility had been closed or severely damaged due to conflict and / or natural disaster in	Canic Conic Settlements Main road Primary road 0 2 4 km		
the 3 months prior to data collection. ¹	*Locations of services are indicative only.		
·	% of assessed settlements in which most people did		
% of assessed settlements in which most	 reportedly have access to medicine in the 3 months prior to data collection:³ 		
pregnant women were reportedly not able to give birth in a clinic or a hospital in the 3	Yes, most people have access 0%		
months prior to data collection:	No, medicine too expensive 100%		
	No, medicine not available in the area 0%		
% of assessed settlements in which most	Do not know / do not want to answer 0%		
children were not vaccinated against polio in the 3 months prior to data collection:	17% of assessed settlements reported an increase in mortality in the month before data collection. ⁴		

¹ Settlements reportedly impacted by conflict and /or natural disaster in the 3 months prior to data collection, see displacement section.

- ³ If most people have access or do not know / do now want to answer were selected, reason for not access could not be selected.
- ⁴ Reason for increased mortality in the settlement was not specified.

OCHA





² Key winter items are considered to be stove, blankets, matress/mats and winter clothing.

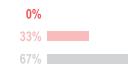
Nangarhar Kot

🔓 WATER, HYGIENE & SANITATION

Severity score of WASH sectoral need in Kot district:

% of assessed settlements per water source type used by most people as their main drinking water source in the 3 months prior to data collection:¹

Surface water Unimproved water source Improved water source



In 0% of assessed settlements, the main water source was reportedly destroyed, damaged or dried up due to conflict or natural disaster in the 3 months prior to data collection.²

In **0%** of assessed settlements, **soap** was reported as commonly **not available on the market** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

FOOD SECURITY & AGRICULTURE

Severity score of FSA sectoral need in Kot district:

In **89%** of assessed settlements, most people were reportedly **not able to access enough food** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

Reported level of hunger in those settlements reporting insufficient access:⁶

0% The worst it	75% Bad	0% Almost none
can be	25% Small	0% Do not know

In **94%** and **0%** of assessed settlements, **almost half and more than half**, respectively, of the households **relied on help or borrowed food / money** to spend on food or essential household needs in the month prior to data collection.

In 28% and 44% of assessed settlements almost half and more than half, respectively, of the households reduced adults' food consumption when food or money to buy food is not available in the month prior to data collection.

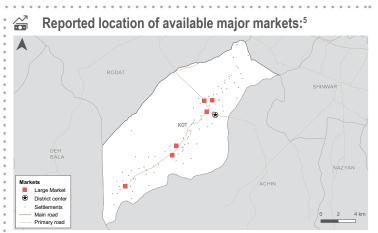
% of assessed settlements by estimated proportion of households with sufficient access to water in the 3 months prior to data collection:

0%	6%	6%	89%	0%
None	Few	Less than half	More than half	All

% of assessed settlements by reason most people were reportedly not able to meet their daily water needs in the 3 months prior to data collection:³

Too far / difficult to reach	67%
Not enough containers	22%
Not enough water points	11%

In **94%** of assessed settlements, most people reportedly relied on an **unimproved latrine type** in the 3 months prior to data collection.⁴



*Locations of services are indicative only.

% of assessed settlements in which conflict and / or natural disaster reportedly negatively impacted livelihood in the 3 months prior to data collection:^{2.7}

Negatively impacted farming	0%
Negatively impacted livestock	0%
Negatively impacted income	6%

In **0%** and **0%** of those assessed settlements, the **impact on farming** was reported as **severe or extreme**, respectively.^{2,8}

In **0%** and **0%** of those assessed settlements **the impact on livestock** was reported as **severe and extreme**, respectively.^{2,9}

³ If no issues or do not know / do not want to answer was selected, reason for not meeting needs could not be selected.

⁹A severe impact on livestock is livestock becoming ill or livestock producing less and an extreme impact is the livestock died or was left unnattended because of displacement.



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¹ Unimproved water source is defined as unprotected spring, well or kariz (persian water channel system), water trucking or tankering (National WASH cluster guidance).

² Settlements reportedly impacted by conflict and/or natural disaster in the 3 months prior to data collection, see displacement section.

⁴ Unimproved latrine type is defined as no facility (open field, dearan, bush) or family pit latrine - without slab / open (National WASH cluster guidance).

⁵ Major markets are defined in this assessment as markets with 20 shops or more.

⁶ Almost none: almost no hunger; small: hunger is small, strategies are available to cope with the reduced access to food; bad: hunger is bad, limited options to cope with the reduced access to food; the worst it can be: hunger is the worst it can be, all over the settlement, and causing many deaths.

⁷ Multiple options could be selected.

⁸A severe impact on agriculture impact is the loss of half of the production and an extreme impact is the loss of more than half of the production to all the production.

Nangarhar Kot

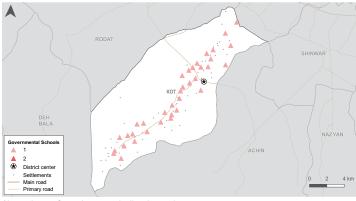
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0%

EDUCATION IN EMERGENCIES

Severity score of EiE sectoral need in Kot district:

Reported location of available government schools: ń



*Locations of services are indicative only.

In 0% of assessed settlements, at least one child (aged 6-17) was reportedly removed from school due to conflict and / or natural disaster in the 3 months prior to data collection.1,2

🗳 NUTRITION

Severity score of nutrition sectoral need in Kot district:

In 94% of assessed settlements, most people were reported to not have access to a nutrition treatment services in the 3 months prior to data collection.

Main reported reason for inaccessibility of nutrition treatment services in those assessed settlements were:

Services are too far	17%
Services are too expensive	72%
Other reason services not accessible	6%

.

Other reason services not accessible

% of assessed settlements in which most children (aged 6-17) were reportedly not able to access at least one functioning education facility in the 3 months prior to data collection:^{2,3}

% of assessed settlements in which most boys / girls (aged 6-17) were reportedly not able to attend school in the 3 months prior to data collection:



Reported reasons for non-attendance in those settlements in which children were reportedly not able to attend school:³

Girls:		Boys:
1. School too far / no school	100% 1. NA	NA%
2. Cultural reasons	100% 2. NA	NA%
3. Security concerns	50% 3. NA	NA%

In 100% of assessed settlements, the presence of at least one malnourished child (under the age of 5) was reported, in the 3 months prior to data collection.

Reported level of malnutrition severity in those settlements reporting malnutrition:

Almost all the children are malnourished and fall sick	0%
More than half the children are malnourished and fall sick	6%
Less than half the children are malnourished and few fall sick	67%
Very few children are malnourished and fall sick	28%
Do not know / do not want to answer	0%
Do hot know / do hot want to answer	0 /0

X ACCOUNTABILITY TO AFFECTED POPULATION & HUMANITARIAN ACCESS

39% of assessed settlements reportedly received assistance in the 3 months prior to data collection.

Reported type in those settlements receiving assistance:³

Food	100%
NA	0%
NA	0%

Top 3 priority needs reported in assessed settlements:³

Hygiene NFIs /sanitation service	100%	
Seed or other agricultural input	83%	
Healthcare	72%	

HA

0% of assessed settlements were reportedly **not accessible by** road in the 3 months prior to data collection.

Main reported reason in those assessed settlements inaccessible by road:

•	NA	NA%
•	NA	NA%
	NA	NA%
	•••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••	

% of assessed settlements in which the mobile network has generally not been reliable in the 3 months prior to data collection:4

¹ Settlements reportedly impacted by conflict and/or natural disaster in the 3 months prior to data collection, see displacement section.

² Education facilities are defined as government schools of all level, private school of all level or community based education services for the pourpose of this assessment.

³ Multiple options could be selected.

⁴ A network is defined as non-reliable if only connected a few days per week or not connected at all.





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of assessed settlements: 20 out of 99

Comparison table of HAG HTR score:*

	July 2019	March 2020
Overall:	1.8	1.7
Physical constraint:	1	1
Conflict intensity:	2.4	1.7
Complexity of actors:	1.6	1.6

Comparison table of severity score1:*

	Protection	ESNFI	Health	WASH	FSA	Ш	Nutrition
Severity score R1	1	2	1	2	2	1	3
Severity score R2	1	2	2	1	1	1	1
Comparison	-	-	1	↓	♦	-	↓

* Information on calculations available in annexes 1 and 2

PROTECTION

Severity score of protection sectoral need in Muhmand Dara district:

% of assessed settlements by perceived level of safety and security in the 3 months prior to data collection:³

0%	Very poor	5% Okay	10% Good
0%	Poor	J/0 Okay	85% Very good

In 10% of assessed settlements, at least one member had reportedly been physically injured due to conflict (0%) or due to natural disaster (10%) in the 3 months prior to data collection.^{2,3}

% of assessed settlements in which a majority of people reportedly did not have a tazkira in the 3 months prior to data collection:6



DISPLACEMENT & SHOCK R

% of assessed settlements reportedly impacted by the following events in the 3 months prior to data collection:²

0%
0%
10%
10%
15%
30%
35%

In 15% of assessed settlements, at least some households had reportedly displaced due to conflict and / or natural disaster.³

% of assessed settlements in which at least one member from the following population groups had reportedly arrived in the 3 months prior to data collection:



% of assessed settlements reporting protection incidents in the 3 months prior to data collection:²

🛉 🛉 🛛 Adults:		. îr in Children:	
1. No answer	80%	1. No answer	90%
 Assaulted with weapon 	15%	2. None of the above	5%
 Verbally threatened 	5%	3. Assaulted with weapon	5%

In 0% of settlements, incidents of gender-based violence (GBV) were reported.5

In 10% of assessed settlements the presence of explosive hazards in or around 5km of the settlement was reported in the 3 months prior to data collection.

Types of impact in those settlements reporting the presence of explosives:4

Extreme impact	10%	
Severe impact	0%	
Small impact	0%	

¹ Composite indicators for sectoral severity were calculated differently across sectors, therefore we cannot compare severity of needs across sectors but can be compared across rounds. ² Multiple options could be selected.

³ Settlements reportedly impacted by conflict and/or natural disaster in the 3 months prior to data collection, see displacement section.

⁴ Very good: completely stable situation and no criminality or conflict; good: stable situation and people are feeling safe; presence of only criminality but no conflict; okay: situation is good but unstable / can change at any time; poor: suicide attack, demonstration, explosion, but existence of some safer location, or people are in danger from one party; very poor: ongoing fighting, mines/explosions, and people are in danger from multiple parties.

⁵An extreme impact is defined as having incidents such as death or disability or restricted access to basic services. A severe impact is defined as a negative impact on livelihood/income or an impact on psychological wellbeing (for example fear, stress, anxiety). A small impact is defined as a restricted access to playing and recreation (for children)

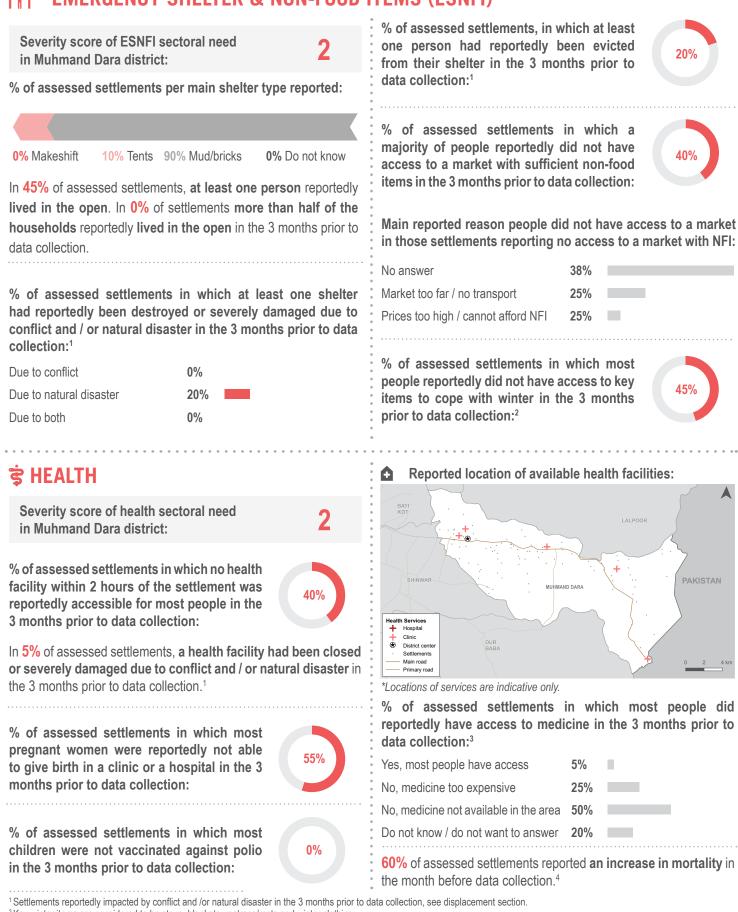
⁶ This proportion only includes settlements in which key informants voluntarily decided to report incidents of GBV; as a result, prevalence is highly likely to have been under-reported.

⁷A tazkira is an Afghan legal identification document.



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EMERGENCY SHELTER & NON-FOOD ITEMS (ESNFI)



² Key winter items are considered to be stove, blankets, matress/mats and winter clothing.

⁴ Reason for increased mortality in the settlement was not specified.





³ If most people have access or do not know / do now want to answer were selected, reason for not access could not be selected.

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🛏 WATER, HYGIENE & SANITATION

Severity score of WASH sectoral need in Muhmand Dara district:

% of assessed settlements per water source type used by most people as their main drinking water source in the 3 months prior to data collection:¹

Surface water	5%
Unimproved water source	5%
Improved water source	90%

In 10% of assessed settlements, the main water source was reportedly destroyed, damaged or dried up due to conflict or natural disaster in the 3 months prior to data collection.²

In **0%** of assessed settlements, **soap** was reported as commonly **not available on the market** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

FOOD SECURITY & AGRICULTURE

Severity score of FSA sectoral need in Muhmand Dara district:

In **45%** of assessed settlements, most people were reportedly **not able to access enough food** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

Reported level of hunger in those settlements reporting insufficient access:⁶

0% The worst it	33% Bad
can be	44% Small

In **10%** and **25%** of assessed settlements, **almost half and more than half**, respectively, of the households **relied on help or borrowed food / money** to spend on food or essential household needs in the month prior to data collection.

In 0% and 10% of assessed settlements almost half and more than half, respectively, of the households reduced adults' food consumption when food or money to buy food is not available in the month prior to data collection.

% of assessed settlements by estimated proportion of households with sufficient access to water in the 3 months prior to data collection:

0%	0%	10%	50%	40%
None	Few	Less than half	More than half	All

% of assessed settlements by reason most people were reportedly not able to meet their daily water needs in the 3 months prior to data collection.³

Too far / difficult to reach	30%
Do not know / do not want to answer	30%
Not enough containers	15%

In **40%** of assessed settlements, most people reportedly relied on an **unimproved latrine type** in the 3 months prior to data collection.⁴



*Locations of services are indicative only.

% of assessed settlements in which conflict and / or natural disaster reportedly negatively impacted livelihood in the 3 months prior to data collection:^{2,7}

Negatively impacted farming	5%
Negatively impacted livestock	0%
Negatively impacted income	0%

In **0%** and **0%** of those assessed settlements, the **impact on farming** was reported as **severe or extreme**, respectively.^{2,8}

In **0%** and **0%** of those assessed settlements **the impact on livestock** was reported as **severe and extreme**, respectively.^{2,9}

³ If no issues or do not know / do not want to answer was selected, reason for not meeting needs could not be selected.

22% Almost none

0% Do not know

9 A severe impact on livestock is livestock becoming ill or livestock producing less and an extreme impact is the livestock died or was left unnattended because of displacement.



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¹Unimproved water source is defined as unprotected spring, well or kariz (persian water channel system), water trucking or tankering (National WASH cluster guidance).

² Settlements reportedly impacted by conflict and/or natural disaster in the 3 months prior to data collection, see displacement section.

⁴ Unimproved latrine type is defined as no facility (open field, dearan, bush) or family pit latrine - without slab / open (National WASH cluster guidance).

⁵ Major markets are defined in this assessment as markets with 20 shops or more.

⁶ Almost none: almost no hunger; small: hunger is small, strategies are available to cope with the reduced access to food; bad: hunger is bad, limited options to cope with the reduced access to food; the worst it can be: hunger is the worst it can be, all over the settlement, and causing many deaths.

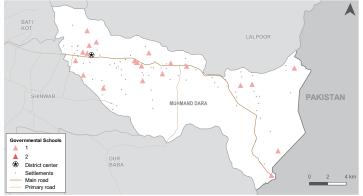
⁷ Multiple options could be selected.

⁸A severe impact on agriculture impact is the loss of half of the production and an extreme impact is the loss of more than half of the production to all the production.

EDUCATION IN EMERGENCIES

Severity score of EiE sectoral need in Muhmand Dara district:

herefore Reported location of available government schools:



*Locations of services are indicative only.

In **10%** of assessed settlements, **at least one child** (aged 6-17) was reportedly **removed from school** due to conflict and / or natural disaster in the 3 months prior to data collection.^{1,2}

NUTRITION

Severity score of nutrition sectoral need in Muhmand Dara district:

In 80% of assessed settlements, most people were reported to not have access to a nutrition treatment services in the 3 months prior to data collection.

Main reported reason for inaccessibility of nutrition treatment services in those assessed settlements were:

Services are too far	5%
Services are too expensive	5%
Other reason services not accessible	70%

X ACCOUNTABILITY TO AFFECTED POPULATION & HUMANITARIAN ACCESS

20% of assessed settlements reportedly **received assistance** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

Reported type in those settlements receiving assistance:³

Food	75%
Shelter or NFI	75%
Education	25%

Top 3 priority needs reported in assessed settlements:³

Healthcare	85%
Food	75%
Drinking water	45%

HA

¹ Settlements reportedly impacted by conflict and/or natural disaster in the 3 months prior to data collection, see displacement section.

² Education facilities are defined as government schools of all level, private school of all level or community based education services for the pourpose of this assessment.

³ Multiple options could be selected.

⁴ A network is defined as non-reliable if only connected a few days per week or not connected at all.



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% of assessed settlements in which most children (aged 6-17) were reportedly not able to access at least one functioning education facility in the 3 months prior to data collection:^{2,3}



% of assessed settlements in which most boys / girls (aged 6-17) were reportedly not able to attend school in the 3 months prior to data collection:



Reported reasons for non-attendance in those settlements in which children were reportedly not able to attend school:³

Girls:	Boys:	
1. Cultural reasons	100% 1. Lack of facilities	100%
2. Lack of facilities	89% 2. School too far / no s	school 67%
3. School too far / no school	33% 3. Cannot afford cost	33%

In **90%** of assessed settlements, the presence of **at least one malnourished child** (under the age of 5) was reported, in the 3 months prior to data collection.

Reported level of malnutrition severity in those settlements reporting malnutrition:

Alexant all the children are real available down fall sigh	00/
Almost all the children are malnourished and fall sick	0%
More than half the children are malnourished and fall sick	0%
Less than half the children are malnourished and few fall sick	17%
Very few children are malnourished and fall sick	83%
Do not know / do not want to answer	0%

0% of assessed settlements were reportedly **not accessible by road** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

Main reported reason in those assessed settlements inaccessible by road:

NA	NA%
NA	NA%
NA	NA%
•••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••	

% of assessed settlements in which the mobile network has generally not been reliable in the 3 months prior to data collection:⁴

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INTER-CLUSTER COORDINATION TEAM



5%

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of assessed settlements: 21 out of 62

Comparison table of HAG HTR score:*

	July 2019	March 2020
Overall:	2.3	1.4
Physical constraint:	1.3	1.5
Conflict intensity:	2.1	1.2
Complexity of actors:	2.8	1.6

Comparison table of severity score1:*

	Protection	ESNFI	Health	WASH	FSA	Ш	Nutrition
Severity score R1	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Severity score R2	1	3	1	2	1	2	2
Comparison							

* Information on calculations available in annexes 1 and 2

PROTECTION

Severity score of protection sectoral need in Nazyan district:

% of assessed settlements by perceived level of safety and security in the 3 months prior to data collection:³

0%	Very poor	14% Okov	10% Good
5%	Poor	14% Okay	71% Very good

In 5% of assessed settlements, at least one member had reportedly been physically injured due to conflict (5%) or due to natural disaster (5%) in the 3 months prior to data collection.^{2,3}

% of assessed settlements in which a majority of people reportedly did not have a tazkira in the 3 months prior to data collection:6



DISPLACEMENT & SHOCK •Ř

% of assessed settlements reportedly impacted by the following events in the 3 months prior to data collection:²

14%	-
0%	
10%	-
5%	
10%	-
62%	
0%	
	0% 10% 5% 10% 62%

In 10% of assessed settlements, at least some households had reportedly displaced due to conflict and / or natural disaster.³

% of assessed settlements in which at least one member from the following population groups had reportedly arrived in the 3 months prior to data collection:



% of assessed settlements reporting protection incidents in the 3 months prior to data collection:²

	÷ † † Children:	
86%	1. None of the above	90%
10%	2. No answer	10%
5%	3. NA	NA%
	10%	**Children:86%1. None of the above10%2. No answer5%3. NA

In 14% of settlements, incidents of gender-based violence (GBV) were reported.5

In 10% of assessed settlements the presence of explosive hazards in or around 5km of the settlement was reported in the 3 months prior to data collection.

Types of impact in those settlements reporting the presence of explosives:4

Extreme impact	0%
Severe impact	0%
Small impact	40%

¹ Composite indicators for sectoral severity were calculated differently across sectors, therefore we cannot compare severity of needs across sectors but can be compared across rounds. ² Multiple options could be selected.

³ Settlements reportedly impacted by conflict and/or natural disaster in the 3 months prior to data collection, see displacement section.

⁴ Very good: completely stable situation and no criminality or conflict; good: stable situation and people are feeling safe; presence of only criminality but no conflict; okay: situation is good but unstable / can change at any time; poor: suicide attack, demonstration, explosion, but existence of some safer location, or people are in danger from one party; very poor: ongoing fighting, mines/explosions, and people are in danger from multiple parties.

⁵ An extreme impact is defined as having incidents such as death or disability or restricted access to basic services. A severe impact is defined as a negative impact on livelihood/income or an impact on psychological wellbeing (for example fear, stress, anxiety). A small impact is defined as a restricted access to playing and recreation (for children)

⁶ This proportion only includes settlements in which key informants voluntarily decided to report incidents of GBV; as a result, prevalence is highly likely to have been under-reported.

⁷A tazkira is an Afghan legal identification document.





EMERGENCY SHELTER & NON-FOOD ITEMS (ESNFI) Â

Severity score of ESNFI sectoral need 3	% of assessed settlements, in which at least one person had reportedly been evicted from their shelter in the 3 months prior to
% of assessed settlements per main shelter type reported:	data collection: ¹
	% of assessed settlements in which a
19% Makeshift 24% Tents 57% Mud/bricks 0% Do not know	majority of people reportedly did not have access to a market with sufficient non-food
In 43% of assessed settlements, at least one person reportedly lived in the open . In 11% of settlements more than half of the	3
households reportedly lived in the open in the 3 months prior to data collection.	Main reported reason people did not have access to a market in those settlements reporting no access to a market with NFI:
	Market too far / no transport 100%
% of assessed settlements in which at least one shelter	
had reportedly been destroyed or severely damaged due to conflict and / or natural disaster in the 3 months prior to data collection: ¹	11/1
Due to conflict 5%	% of assessed settlements in which most
Due to natural disaster 0%	people reportedly did not have access to key items to cope with winter in the 3 months
Due to both 10%	prior to data collection: ²
	-
す HEALTH	Reported location of available health facilities:
Severity score of health sectoral need in Nazyan district:	KOT
% of assessed settlements in which no health facility within 2 hours of the settlement was reportedly accessible for most people in the 3 months prior to data collection:	ACHIN Health Services H Hospital
In 5% of assessed settlements, a health facility had been close or severely damaged due to conflict and / or natural disaster i the 3 months prior to data collection. ¹	Main mod
% of assessed settlements in which most pregnant women were reportedly not able	% of assessed settlements in which most people did reportedly have access to medicine in the 3 months prior to data collection: ³
to give birth in a clinic or a hospital in the 3 months prior to data collection:	Yes, most people have access48%No, medicine too expensive5%
_	No, medicine not available in the area 48%
% of assessed settlements in which most	Do not know / do not want to answer 0%
children were not vaccinated against polio in the 3 months prior to data collection:	0% of assessed settlements reported an increase in mortality in the month before data collection. ⁴

Settlements reportedly impacted by conflict and /or natural disaster in the 3 months prior to data collection, see displacement section.

- ³ If most people have access or do not know / do now want to answer were selected, reason for not access could not be selected.
- ⁴ Reason for increased mortality in the settlement was not specified.



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INTER-CLUSTER COORDINATION TEAM



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²Key winter items are considered to be stove, blankets, matress/mats and winter clothing.

🔓 WATER, HYGIENE & SANITATION

Severity score of WASH sectoral need in Nazyan district:

2

% of assessed settlements per water source type used by most people as their main drinking water source in the 3 months prior to data collection:¹

Surface water Unimproved water source Improved water source

0%	
14%	
86%	

In 14% of assessed settlements, the main water source was reportedly destroyed, damaged or dried up due to conflict or natural disaster in the 3 months prior to data collection.²

In **5%** of assessed settlements, **soap** was reported as commonly **not available on the market** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

FOOD SECURITY & AGRICULTURE

Severity score of FSA sectoral need in Nazyan district:

In **0%** of assessed settlements, most people were reportedly **not able to access enough food** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

Reported level of hunger in those settlements reporting insufficient access:⁶

0% The worst it	0%
can be	0%

Bad Small

0% Almost none 0% Do not know

In 5% and 0% of assessed settlements, almost half and more than half, respectively, of the households relied on help or borrowed food / money to spend on food or essential household needs in the month prior to data collection.

In 5% and 0% of assessed settlements almost half and more than half, respectively, of the households reduced adults' food consumption when food or money to buy food is not available in the month prior to data collection.

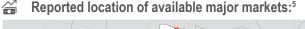
% of assessed settlements by estimated proportion of households with sufficient access to water in the 3 months prior to data collection:

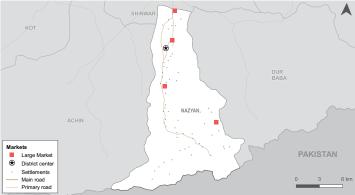
0%	71%	14%	14%	0%
None	Few	Less than half	More than half	All

% of assessed settlements by reason most people were reportedly not able to meet their daily water needs in the 3 months prior to data collection:³

Too far / difficult to reach	95%	
Not functioning / dried up	5%	
NA	NA%	

In **86%** of assessed settlements, most people reportedly relied on an **unimproved latrine type** in the 3 months prior to data collection.⁴





*Locations of services are indicative only.

% of assessed settlements in which conflict and / or natural disaster reportedly negatively impacted livelihood in the 3 months prior to data collection:^{2.7}

Negatively impacted farming	24%
Negatively impacted livestock	0%
Negatively impacted income	0%

In **5%** and **10%** of those assessed settlements, the **impact on farming** was reported as **severe or extreme**, respectively.^{2,8}

In **0%** and **0%** of those assessed settlements **the impact on livestock** was reported as **severe and extreme**, respectively.^{2,9}

³ If no issues or do not know / do not want to answer was selected, reason for not meeting needs could not be selected.

⁶ Almost none: almost no hunger; small: hunger is small, strategies are available to cope with the reduced access to food; bad: hunger is bad, limited options to cope with the reduced access to food; the worst it can be: hunger is the worst it can be, all over the settlement, and causing many deaths.

⁹A severe impact on livestock is livestock becoming ill or livestock producing less and an extreme impact is the livestock died or was left unnattended because of displacement.



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¹Unimproved water source is defined as unprotected spring, well or kariz (persian water channel system), water trucking or tankering (National WASH cluster guidance).

² Settlements reportedly impacted by conflict and/or natural disaster in the 3 months prior to data collection, see displacement section.

⁴ Unimproved latrine type is defined as no facility (open field, dearan, bush) or family pit latrine - without slab / open (National WASH cluster guidance).

⁵ Major markets are defined in this assessment as markets with 20 shops or more.

⁷ Multiple options could be selected.

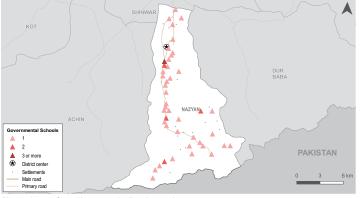
⁸A severe impact on agriculture impact is the loss of half of the production and an extreme impact is the loss of more than half of the production to all the production.

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EDUCATION IN EMERGENCIES

Severity score of EiE sectoral need in Nazyan district:

Reported location of available government schools: ń



*Locations of services are indicative only.

In 5% of assessed settlements, at least one child (aged 6-17) was reportedly removed from school due to conflict and / or natural disaster in the 3 months prior to data collection.^{1,2}

🗳 NUTRITION

Severity score of nutrition sectoral need in Nazyan district:

In 100% of assessed settlements, most people were reported to not have access to a nutrition treatment services in the 3 months prior to data collection.

Main reported reason for inaccessibility of nutrition treatment services in those assessed settlements were:

Services are too far	91%	
Services are too expensive	10%	
Other reason services not accessible	0%	

Other reason services not accessible

.

% of assessed settlements in which most children (aged 6-17) were reportedly not able to access at least one functioning education facility in the 3 months prior to data collection:^{2,3}



% of assessed settlements in which most boys / girls (aged 6-17) were reportedly not able to attend school in the 3 months prior to data collection:



Reported reasons for non-attendance in those settlements in which children were reportedly not able to attend school:³ Girls: Bovs:

90%	1. School too far / no school	100%
86%	2. Cannot afford cost	71%
57%	3. Cultural reasons	14%
	86%	 School too far / no school Cannot afford cost Cultural reasons

In 76% of assessed settlements, the presence of at least one malnourished child (under the age of 5) was reported, in the 3 months prior to data collection.

Reported level of malnutrition severity in those settlements reporting malnutrition:

Almost all the children are malnourished and fall sick	0%
More than half the children are malnourished and fall sick	13%
Less than half the children are malnourished and few fall sick	38%
Very few children are malnourished and fall sick	50%
Do not know / do not want to answer	0%

🔆 ACCOUNTABILITY TO AFFECTED POPULATION & HUMANITARIAN ACCESS

2

33% of assessed settlements reportedly received assistance in 14% of assessed settlements were reportedly not accessible by the 3 months prior to data collection.

Reported type in those settlements receiving assistance:³

Do not know / Do not want to answer	100%	
NA	0%	
NA	0%	

Top 3 priority needs report	ed in assessed settlements: ³
Food	81%
Shelter / Housing	52%

ÌНА

road in the 3 months prior to data collection.

Main reported reason in those assessed settlements inaccessible by road:

No road to settlement	100%
NA	NA%
NA	NA%

% of assessed settlements in which the mobile network has generally not been reliable in the 3 months prior to data collection:4

¹ Settlements reportedly impacted by conflict and/or natural disaster in the 3 months prior to data collection, see displacement section.

² Education facilities are defined as government schools of all level, private school of all level or community based education services for the pourpose of this assessment.

³ Multiple options could be selected.

Education for children under 18

⁴ A network is defined as non-reliable if only connected a few days per week or not connected at all.

48%



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of assessed settlements: 30 out of 134

Comparison table of HAG HTR score:*

	July 2019	March 2020
Overall:	2.7	2.8
Physical constraint:	1.2	1.2
Conflict intensity:	2.3	3.1
Complexity of actors:	3.4	3

Comparison table of severity score1:*

	Protection	ESNFI	Health	WASH	FSA	Ш	Nutrition
Severity score R1	4	2	3	2	3	3	2
Severity score R2	4	2	3	1	3	4	2
Comparison	-	-	-	↓	-	1	-

* Information on calculations available in annexes 1 and 2

PROTECTION

Severity score of protection sectoral need in Sherzad district:

% of assessed settlements by perceived level of safety and security in the 3 months prior to data collection:³

97%	Very poor	0% Okay	0%	Good
0%	Poor	0% Okay	3%	Very good

In 83% of assessed settlements, at least one member had reportedly been physically injured due to conflict (83%) or due to natural disaster (17%) in the 3 months prior to data collection.^{2,3}

% of assessed settlements in which a majority of people reportedly did not have a tazkira in the 3 months prior to data collection:6



DISPLACEMENT & SHOCK R

% of assessed settlements reportedly impacted by the following events in the 3 months prior to data collection:²

Active conflict or violence	97%	
Avalanche / heavy snow	0%	
Drought	7%	
Earthquake	0%	
Flood	10%	
None of the above	3%	1
Do not know / do not want to answer	0%	

In 93% of assessed settlements, at least some households had reportedly displaced due to conflict and / or natural disaster.³

% of assessed settlements in which at least one member from the following population groups had reportedly arrived in the 3 months prior to data collection:



% of assessed settlements reporting protection incidents in the 3 months prior to data collection:²

🛉 🛊 🛛 Adults:		; îrîn Children:	
1. Assaulted with weapon	93%	1. Assaulted without weapon	90%
2. Assaulted without weapon	90%	2. Verbally threatened	90%
3. Hindered to move freely	73%	3. Assaulted with weapon	50%

In 3% of settlements, incidents of gender-based violence (GBV) were reported.5

In 37% of assessed settlements the presence of explosive hazards in or around 5km of the settlement was reported in the 3 months prior to data collection.

Types of impact in those settlements reporting the presence of explosives:4

Extreme impact	37%
Severe impact	37%
Small impact	100%

¹ Composite indicators for sectoral severity were calculated differently across sectors, therefore we cannot compare severity of needs across sectors but can be compared across rounds. ² Multiple options could be selected.

³ Settlements reportedly impacted by conflict and/or natural disaster in the 3 months prior to data collection, see displacement section.

⁴ Very good: completely stable situation and no criminality or conflict; good: stable situation and people are feeling safe; presence of only criminality but no conflict; okay: situation is good but unstable / can change at any time; poor: suicide attack, demonstration, explosion, but existence of some safer location, or people are in danger from one party; very poor: ongoing fighting, mines/explosions, and people are in danger from multiple parties.

⁵ An extreme impact is defined as having incidents such as death or disability or restricted access to basic services. A severe impact is defined as a negative impact on livelihood/income or an impact on psychological wellbeing (for example fear, stress, anxiety). A small impact is defined as a restricted access to playing and recreation (for children)

⁶ This proportion only includes settlements in which key informants voluntarily decided to report incidents of GBV; as a result, prevalence is highly likely to have been under-reported.

⁷A tazkira is an Afghan legal identification document.



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EMERGENCY SHELTER & NON-FOOD ITEMS (ESNFI) î

Severity score of ESNFI sec in Sherzad district:	toral need	2	% of assessed settlements, in which at least one person had reportedly been evicted from their shelter in the 3 months prior to
% of assessed settlements per main shelter type reported		oorted:	data collection: ¹
			% of assessed settlements in which a
0% Makeshift 0% Tents 10	0% Mud/bricks 0% Do r	not know	majority of people reportedly did not have access to a market with sufficient non-food
In 10% of assessed settlement	s. at least one person	reportedly	items in the 3 months prior to data collection:
lived in the open. In 0% of se	•		• • •
households reportedly lived in data collection.	the open in the 3 mont	hs prior to	Main reported reason people did not have access to a market in those settlements reporting no access to a market with NFI:
			NA NA%
% of assessed settlements			NA NA%
had reportedly been destroye conflict and / or natural disast collection: ¹			NA NA%
Due to conflict	73%		% of assessed settlements in which most
Due to natural disaster	3%		 people reportedly did not have access to key items to cope with winter in the 3 months
Due to both	20%		prior to data collection: ²
			• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •
ई HEALTH			Reported location of available health facilities:
Severity score of health sec in Sherzad district:	toral need	3	
% of assessed settlements in v facility within 2 hours of the s reportedly accessible for mos 3 months prior to data collect	settlement was st people in the	3%	
In 77% of assessed settleme closed or severely damaged disaster in the 3 months prior to	due to conflict and /		Au B 3 € ten B Settlements Main road Primary road *Locations of services are indicative only.
% of assessed settlements pregnant women were repor	tedly not able		% of assessed settlements in which most people did reportedly have access to medicine in the 3 months prior to data collection: ³
to give birth in a clinic or a h	-	90%	Yes, most people have access 7%
months prior to data collectio	n:		No, medicine too expensive 0%
			No, medicine not available in the area 93%
% of assessed settlements		109/	Do not know / do not want to answer 0%
children were not vaccinated in the 3 months prior to data of	· · ·	10%	73% of assessed settlements reported an increase in mortality in the month before data collection. ⁴
¹ Settlements reportedly impacted by conflic ² Key winter items are considered to be stoy			tata collection, see displacement section.

³ If most people have access or do not know / do now want to answer were selected, reason for not access could not be selected.

⁴ Reason for increased mortality in the settlement was not specified.



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INTER-CLUSTER COORDINATION TEAM



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🕂 WATER, HYGIENE & SANITATION

Severity score of WASH sectoral need in Sherzad district:

% of assessed settlements per water source type used by most people as their main drinking water source in the 3 months prior to data collection:1

Surface water

Unimproved water source Improved water source



In 27% of assessed settlements, the main water source was reportedly destroyed, damaged or dried up due to conflict or natural disaster in the 3 months prior to data collection.²

In **0%** of assessed settlements, **soap** was reported as commonly not available on the market in the 3 months prior to data collection.

FOOD SECURITY & AGRICULTURE

Severity score of FSA sectoral need in Sherzad district:

In 60% of assessed settlements, most people were reportedly not able to access enough food in the 3 months prior to data collection.

Reported level of hunger in those settlements reporting insufficient access:6

6% The worst it	94% Bad
can be	0% Small

In 3% and 7% of assessed settlements, almost half and more than half, respectively, of the households relied on help or borrowed food / money to spend on food or essential household needs in the month prior to data collection.

In 0% and 13% of assessed settlements almost half and more than half, respectively, of the households reduced adults' food consumption when food or money to buy food is not available in the month prior to data collection.

% of assessed settlements by estimated proportion of households with sufficient access to water in the 3 months prior to data collection:

0%	13%	0%	3%	83%
None	Few	Less than half	More than half	All

% of assessed settlements by reason most people were reportedly not able to meet their daily water needs in the 3 months prior to data collection:³

No issues, able to meet needs	80%
Not enough water points	7%
Not functioning / dried up	7%

In 20% of assessed settlements, most people reportedly relied on an unimproved latrine type in the 3 months prior to data collection.4





*Locations of services are indicative only.

% of assessed settlements in which conflict and / or natural disaster reportedly negatively impacted livelihood in the 3 months prior to data collection:^{2,7}

Negatively impacted farming	90%
Negatively impacted livestock	93%
Negatively impacted income	97%

In 17% and 73% of those assessed settlements, the impact on farming was reported as severe or extreme, respectively.^{2,8}

In 80% and 13% of those assessed settlements the impact on livestock was reported as severe and extreme, respectively.^{2,9}

¹Unimproved water source is defined as unprotected spring, well or kariz (persian water channel system), water trucking or tankering (National WASH cluster guidance).

² Settlements reportedly impacted by conflict and/or natural disaster in the 3 months prior to data collection, see displacement section.

³ If no issues or do not know / do not want to answer was selected, reason for not meeting needs could not be selected.

0% Almost none

0% Do not know

⁵ Major markets are defined in this assessment as markets with 20 shops or more.

⁶ Almost none: almost no hunger; small: hunger is small, strategies are available to cope with the reduced access to food; bad: hunger is bad, limited options to cope with the reduced access to food; the worst it can be: hunger is the worst it can be, all over the settlement, and causing many deaths. 7 Multiple options could be selected

9 A severe impact on livestock is livestock becoming ill or livestock producing less and an extreme impact is the livestock died or was left unnattended because of displacement.



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⁴ Unimproved latrine type is defined as no facility (open field, dearan, bush) or family pit latrine - without slab / open (National WASH cluster guidance).

⁸A severe impact on agriculture impact is the loss of half of the production and an extreme impact is the loss of more than half of the production to all the production.

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EDUCATION IN EMERGENCIES

Severity score of EiE sectoral need in Sherzad district:

Reported location of available government schools:



*Locations of services are indicative only.

In **90%** of assessed settlements, **at least one child** (aged 6-17) was reportedly **removed from school** due to conflict and / or natural disaster in the 3 months prior to data collection.^{1,2}

NUTRITION

Severity score of nutrition sectoral need in Sherzad district:

In **100%** of assessed settlements, most people were reported to **not have access to a nutrition treatment services** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

Main reported reason for inaccessibility of nutrition treatment services in those assessed settlements were:

Services are too far	3%
Services are too expensive	0%
	070/

Other reason services not accessible

% of assessed settlements in which most children (aged 6-17) were reportedly not able to access at least one functioning education facility in the 3 months prior to data collection:^{2,3}

Girls:



% of assessed settlements in which most boys / girls (aged 6-17) were reportedly not able to attend school in the 3 months prior to data collection:



Reported reasons for non-attendance in those settlements in which children were reportedly not able to attend school:³

Boys:

 Security concerns 	93%	1. Security concerns	67%
2. Lack of facilities	82%	2. Child working	67%
3. Cultural reasons	79%	3. School too far / no school	67%

In **100%** of assessed settlements, the presence of **at least one malnourished child** (under the age of 5) was reported, in the 3 months prior to data collection.

Reported level of malnutrition severity in those settlements reporting malnutrition:

Almost all the children are malnourished and fall sick	0%
More than half the children are malnourished and fall sick	0%
Less than half the children are malnourished and few fall sick	23%
Very few children are malnourished and fall sick	77%
Do not know / do not want to answer	0%

X ACCOUNTABILITY TO AFFECTED POPULATION & HUMANITARIAN ACCESS

3% of assessed settlements reportedly **received assistance** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

Reported type in those settlements receiving assistance:³

NA	0%
NA	0%
NA	0%

Top 3 priority needs reported in assessed settlements	3 :3
---	-------------

Healthcare	8/%
Education for children under 18	83%
Seed or other agricultural input	63%
oood of other agrication input	••••

0% of assessed settlements were reportedly **not accessible by road** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

Main reported reason in those assessed settlements inaccessible by road:

REA

	NA	NA%
•	NA	NA%
•	NA	NA%
•	•••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••	

% of assessed settlements in which the mobile network has generally not been reliable in the 3 months prior to data collection:⁴



Informing more effective

humanitarian action

1 Cattlements reportedly imported by conflict and/or potyral disaster in

ΞHΑ

¹ Settlements reportedly impacted by conflict and/or natural disaster in the 3 months prior to data collection, see displacement section.

² Education facilities are defined as government schools of all level, private school of all level or community based education services for the pourpose of this assessment.

³ Multiple options could be selected.

⁴ A network is defined as non-reliable if only connected a few days per week or not connected at all.



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of assessed settlements: 37 out of 151

Comparison table of HAG HTR score:*

	July 2019	March 2020
Overall:	2	1.5
Physical constraint:	1	1
Conflict intensity:	2.7	1.7
Complexity of actors:	1.9	1.6

Comparison table of severity score1:*

	Protection	ESNFI	Health	WASH	FSA	Ш	Nutrition
Severity score R1	2	2	1	1	2	1	4
Severity score R2	1	2	1	1	2	1	2
Comparison	↓	-	-	-	-		↓

* Information on calculations available in annexes 1 and 2

PROTECTION

Severity score of protection sectoral need in Surkh Rod district:

% of assessed settlements by perceived level of safety and security in the 3 months prior to data collection:³

0%	Very poor	32% Okay	0%	Good
0%	Poor	JZ / OKay	68%	Very good

In 11% of assessed settlements, at least one member had reportedly been physically injured due to conflict (8%) or due to natural disaster (3%) in the 3 months prior to data collection.^{2,3}

% of assessed settlements in which a majority of people reportedly did not have a tazkira in the 3 months prior to data collection:6



DISPLACEMENT & SHOCK oR

% of assessed settlements reportedly impacted by the following events in the 3 months prior to data collection:²

Active conflict or violence	14%	
Avalanche / heavy snow	0%	
Drought	19%	
Earthquake	0%	
Flood	3%	1
None of the above	65%	
Do not know / do not want to answer	0%	

In 22% of assessed settlements, at least some households had reportedly displaced due to conflict and / or natural disaster.³

% of assessed settlements in which at least one member from the following population groups had reportedly arrived in the 3 months prior to data collection:



% of assessed settlements reporting protection incidents in the 3 months prior to data collection:²

	: îr îr Children:	
65%	1. None of the above	62%
35%	2. Hindered to move freely	32%
22%	3. Verbally threatened	30%
	35%	 ** Children: 65% 1. None of the above 35% 2. Hindered to move freely 22% 3. Verbally threatened

In 0% of settlements, incidents of gender-based violence (GBV) were reported.5

In 3% of assessed settlements the presence of explosive hazards in or around 5km of the settlement was reported in the 3 months prior to data collection.

Types of impact in those settlements reporting the presence of explosives:4

Extreme impact	3%	
Severe impact	3%	
Small impact	0%	

¹ Composite indicators for sectoral severity were calculated differently across sectors, therefore we cannot compare severity of needs across sectors but can be compared across rounds. ² Multiple options could be selected.

³ Settlements reportedly impacted by conflict and/or natural disaster in the 3 months prior to data collection, see displacement section.

⁴ Very good: completely stable situation and no criminality or conflict; good: stable situation and people are feeling safe; presence of only criminality but no conflict; okay: situation is good but unstable / can change at any time; poor: suicide attack, demonstration, explosion, but existence of some safer location, or people are in danger from one party; very poor: ongoing fighting, mines/explosions, and people are in danger from multiple parties.

⁵An extreme impact is defined as having incidents such as death or disability or restricted access to basic services. A severe impact is defined as a negative impact on livelihood/income or an impact on psychological wellbeing (for example fear, stress, anxiety). A small impact is defined as a restricted access to playing and recreation (for children)

⁶ This proportion only includes settlements in which key informants voluntarily decided to report incidents of GBV; as a result, prevalence is highly likely to have been under-reported. ⁷A tazkira is an Afghan legal identification document.





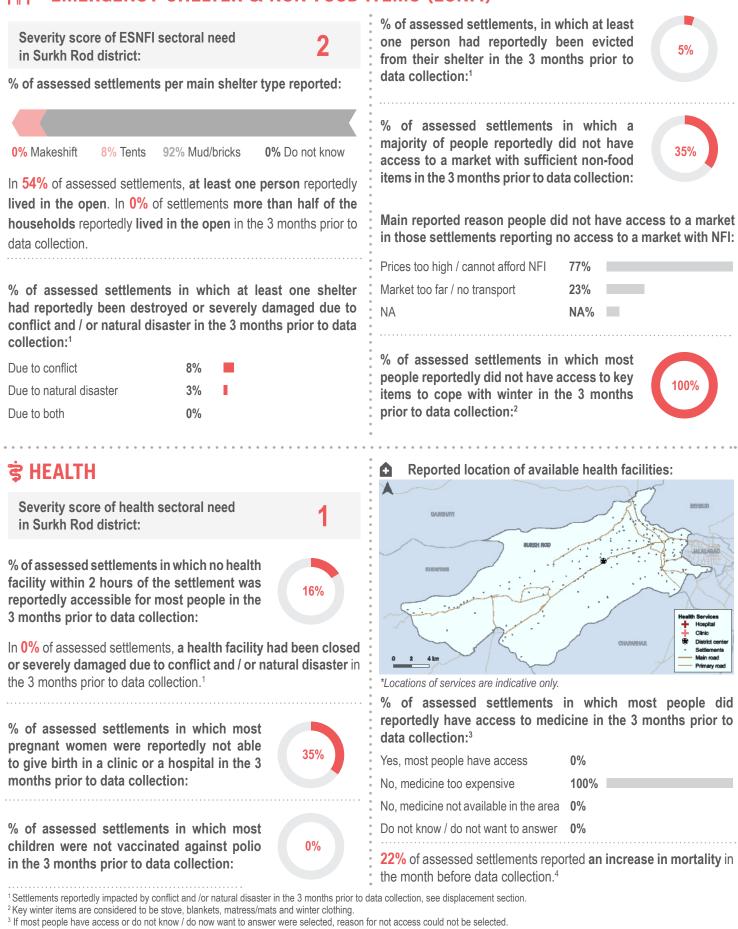


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Informing more effective humanitarian action

REACH

EMERGENCY SHELTER & NON-FOOD ITEMS (ESNFI)



⁴Reason for increased mortality in the settlement was not specified.



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🛏 WATER, HYGIENE & SANITATION

Severity score of WASH sectoral need in Surkh Rod district:

% of assessed settlements per water source type used by most people as their main drinking water source in the 3 months prior to data collection:¹

Surface water	0%	
Unimproved water source	3%	
Improved water source	97%	

In 0% of assessed settlements, the main water source was reportedly destroyed, damaged or dried up due to conflict or natural disaster in the 3 months prior to data collection.²

In **0%** of assessed settlements, **soap** was reported as commonly **not available on the market** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

FOOD SECURITY & AGRICULTURE

Severity score of FSA sectoral need in Surkh Rod district:

In **19%** of assessed settlements, most people were reportedly **not able to access enough food** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

Reported level of hunger in those settlements reporting insufficient access:⁶

0% The worst it	86% Bad	0% Almost none
can be	14% Small	0% Do not know

In **3%** and **14%** of assessed settlements, **almost half and more than half**, respectively, of the households **relied on help or borrowed food / money** to spend on food or essential household needs in the month prior to data collection.

In 8% and 35% of assessed settlements almost half and more than half, respectively, of the households reduced adults' food consumption when food or money to buy food is not available in the month prior to data collection.

% of assessed settlements by estimated proportion of households with sufficient access to water in the 3 months prior to data collection:

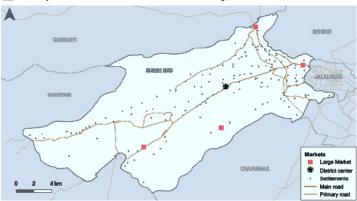
0%	0%	3%	46%	51%
None	Few	Less than half	More than half	All

% of assessed settlements by reason most people were reportedly not able to meet their daily water needs in the 3 months prior to data collection:³

Not enough water points	54%	
No issues, able to meet needs	43%	
Too expensive	3%	

In **46%** of assessed settlements, most people reportedly relied on an **unimproved latrine type** in the 3 months prior to data collection.⁴





*Locations of services are indicative only.

% of assessed settlements in which conflict and / or natural disaster reportedly negatively impacted livelihood in the 3 months prior to data collection:^{2,7}

Negatively impacted farming	19%
Negatively impacted livestock	32%
Negatively impacted income	16%

In **3%** and **5%** of those assessed settlements, the **impact on farming** was reported as **severe or extreme**, respectively.^{2,8}

In **27%** and **5%** of those assessed settlements **the impact on livestock** was reported as **severe and extreme**, respectively.^{2,9}

³ If no issues or do not know / do not want to answer was selected, reason for not meeting needs could not be selected.

⁵ Major markets are defined in this assessment as markets with 20 shops or more.

⁶ Almost none: almost no hunger; small: hunger is small, strategies are available to cope with the reduced access to food; bad: hunger is bad, limited options to cope with the reduced access to food; the worst it can be: hunger is the worst it can be, all over the settlement, and causing many deaths. ⁷ Multiple options could be selected

⁹A severe impact on livestock is livestock becoming ill or livestock producing less and an extreme impact is the livestock died or was left unnattended because of displacement.





¹Unimproved water source is defined as unprotected spring, well or kariz (persian water channel system), water trucking or tankering (National WASH cluster guidance).

² Settlements reportedly impacted by conflict and/or natural disaster in the 3 months prior to data collection, see displacement section.

⁴ Unimproved latrine type is defined as no facility (open field, dearan, bush) or family pit latrine - without slab / open (National WASH cluster guidance).

⁸ A source import on animity that import is the lase of helfs

⁸A severe impact on agriculture impact is the loss of half of the production and an extreme impact is the loss of more than half of the production to all the production.

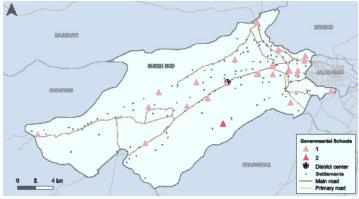
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0%

EDUCATION IN EMERGENCIES

Severity score of EiE sectoral need in Surkh Rod district:

Reported location of available government schools: ń



*Locations of services are indicative only.

In **11%** of assessed settlements, **at least one child** (aged 6-17) was reportedly removed from school due to conflict and / or natural disaster in the 3 months prior to data collection.^{1,2}

🗳 NUTRITION

Severity score of nutrition sectoral need in Surkh Rod district:

In 100% of assessed settlements, most people were reported to not have access to a nutrition treatment services in the 3 months prior to data collection.

Main reported reason for inaccessibility of nutrition treatment services in those assessed settlements were:

Services are too far	3%	
Services are too expensive	92%	
Other reason services not accessible	5%	

Other reason services not accessible

% of assessed settlements in which most children (aged 6-17) were reportedly not able to access at least one functioning education facility in the 3 months prior to data collection:^{2,3}

% of assessed settlements in which most boys / girls (aged 6-17) were reportedly not able to attend school in the 3 months prior to data collection:



Reported reasons for non-attendance in those settlements in which children were reportedly not able to attend school:³ Cirla Dave

Giris:	E	Boys:
1. Cultural reasons	100% 1. NA	NA%
2. Security concerns	67% 2. NA	NA%
3. School too far / no school	67% 3. NA	NA%

In 100% of assessed settlements, the presence of at least one malnourished child (under the age of 5) was reported, in the 3 months prior to data collection.

Reported level of malnutrition severity in those settlements reporting malnutrition:

Almost all the children are malnourished and fall sick	0%
More than half the children are malnourished and fall sick	0%
Less than half the children are malnourished and few fall sick	54%
Very few children are malnourished and fall sick	46%
Do not know / do not want to answer	0%

X ACCOUNTABILITY TO AFFECTED POPULATION & HUMANITARIAN ACCESS

97% of assessed settlements reportedly received assistance in 0% of assessed settlements were reportedly not accessible by the 3 months prior to data collection.

Reported type in those settlements receiving assistance:³

Food	94%
Shelter or NFI	31%
Do not know / Do not want to answer	6%
••••••	

Top 3 priority needs reported in assessed settlements:³

Food	97%
Shelter / Housing	92%
Seed or other agricultural input	57%

ΞΗA

road in the 3 months prior to data collection.

Main reported reason in those assessed settlements inaccessible by road:

NA	NA%
NA	NA%
NA	NA%
•••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••	

% of	asses	ssed	se	ttle	ments	in	wł	nich	the
mobile	e net	work	ha	as	gener	ally	n	ot	been
reliabl	e in	the	3	mo	onths	prio	r	to	data
colled	tion	4							

¹ Settlements reportedly impacted by conflict and/or natural disaster in the 3 months prior to data collection, see displacement section.

² Education facilities are defined as government schools of all level, private school of all level or community based education services for the pourpose of this assessment.

³ Multiple options could be selected.

⁴ A network is defined as non-reliable if only connected a few days per week or not connected at all.





ANNEX 1: DIMENSIONS OF LOW ACCESSIBILITY

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In 2019, the Humanitarian Access Group (HAG) led a coordinated effort to establish a comprehensive list of Afghanistan's HTR districts, updated every 6 months. To this end, they rated each district according to three inaccessibility factors: (1) physical constraints, (2) conflict intensity and conflict spread, and (3) complexity of actors. Based on those dimensions, HTR districts are areas that humanitarian actors struggle to access and provide assistance to, due to (1) their remoteness and poor infrastructure, (2) on-going armed clashes, and/or (3) the presence of one or multiple armed actors that actively limits access to areas under their control. The weighted indicators used to determine the inaccessibility score of every district of Afghanistan are listed below.

Indicators	Weight
Physical Constraints:	15%
Average number of hours to reach district center	50%
Phone coverage	20%
Distance to airport	30%
Conflict Intensity and spread:	35%
Conflict intensity	75%
# Kinetic Incidents (by political actors)	25%
# Deaths Conflict actors (0.25%) Civilian causality (0.75%)	40%
# Airstrikes/IDF incidents	10%
# IED/UXO incidents (detonations and discoveries)	10%
Active/Disputed Control	15%
Conflict spread - Scope of populated areas affected by conflict	25%
Stakeholder Complexity:	50%
Presence of IS-K	25%
% NSAG Control	25%
# Times DAC fell from GOA control	15%
Access by female staff	20%
Access by staff	15%



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Methodology note

Analysis of HtR district needs was conducted using R's statistical packages.

A sectoral index of need was calculated for each sector (see below), comprised of multiple indicators based on consultations with each active Cluster in Afghanistan and aligned with the 2019 WoAA household survey index¹.

The composite sectoral indicators include three different categories of distinct indicators, aiming to measure: (1) humanitarian condition of the settlement, (2) access to basic services in the settlement, (3) event/ shock impact on the settlement. Indicators took on different weights based on their estimated proportional contribution to the overall need and the proportion of settlements reporting a need for this indicator. For instance, indicators falling into the third category around the impact of event/shock were commonly weighted higher than indicators on access to services, given that the former were deemed to have a more immediate impact on the humanitarian need of a settlement. Indicators falling into category (1) on the humanitarian condition in general, were sub-divided into three different severity weights (stress, severe, and extreme).

Composite indicator

The composite considered both the magnitude and the intensity of all indicators. Each severity indicator was calculated based on the magnitude of the need (% of settlements), and the intensity of the indicator (weight). The total was then ranked on a severity scale: [1] minimal, [2] stress, [3] severe, [4] extreme.

Severity of need: A total severity score was obtained for every district in each sector by aggregating the district's score for weighted indicators within the sectoral index. Districts classified as having a "severe" or "extreme" severity score were classified as having a sectoral need.²

1 Whole of Afghanistan Asssessment province level factsheet

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ANNEX 2: COMPOSITE INDICATORS Eie

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Education in Emergency						
Indicator	Question	Response if unmet need	Severity	Threshold for sectoral need		
% of assessed settlements in which most children were reportedly not able to access at least one functioning formal education facility	In the past 3 months, were there ANY functional formal education facilities or Community Based Education services in the area accessible for MOST children of the settlement?	No	1			
% of assessed settlements in which boys are not able to attend school	In the past 3 months, did MOST boys (aged 6 to 17) of the settlement able to attend school?	No	1	Minimal: <175 Stress: 175-349 Severe: 350-524		
% of assessed settlements in which girls are not able to attend school	In the past 3 months, did MOST girls (aged 6 to 17) of the settlement able to attend school?	No	2	Extreme >525		
% of assessed settlements in which at least one child was reportedly removed from school due to shocks	In the past 3 months, were ANY children (6-17 years old) removed from school due to conflict or natural disaster in the settlement	Yes	3			



ANNEX 2: COMPOSITE INDICATORS ESNFI

Emergency Shelter and Non-Food items						
Indicator	Question	Response if unmet need	Severity	Threshold for sectoral need		
% of assessed settlements in which most people lived in tent or emergency shelter	In the past 3 months, what type of shelter did MOST people in the settlement live in?	Tents (emergency shelter) or makeshift shelter	2			
% of assessed settlements in which at least one person reportedly lived	Are you aware of ANY people in the settlement living in the open without shelter in the past 3 months?	Yes	2			
Have ANY shelters in the settlement been destroyed or severely damaged in the past 3	settlement been destroyed or severely damaged in the past 3	Yes, due to both or yes, due to conflict yes, due to natural disaster and More than half of the shelters or Almost all/ All shelters	3			
% of assessed settlements with shelter destroyed due to conflict or natural disaster	vith shelter destroyed due to	Yes, due to both or yes, due to conflict yes, due to natural disaster and Less than half of the shelters or Almost half/half of the shelters	2	Minimal: <275 Stress: 275-549 Severe: 550 -824 Extreme >825		
		Yes, due to both or yes, due to conflict or yes, due to natural disaster and Very few shelters	1			
% of assessed settlements with evictions reported	Are you aware of ANY people in the settlement being evicted from their shelter in the past 3 months?	Yes	1			
% of assessed settlements where no sufficient access to market with NFI have been reported	In the past 3 months, has there been a market open with sufficient access to Non-Food Items for MOST people in the settlement? (e.g. Sleeping mats/mattress, plastic tarpulin, blankets, etc.)	No	1			
% of assessed settlements in which non-sustainable sources of heating is used	What is the MAIN source of heating for MOST households in your settlement in the winter?	Wood / Bushes or Dung or Waste or No source of heating	2			



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ANNEX 2: COMPOSITE INDICATORS FSA

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Food security					
Indicator	Question	Response if unmet need	Severity	Threshold for sectoral need	
% of assessed settlements by severity		No and hunger is the worst it can be, all over the settlement, and causing many deaths or no and hunger is bad, limited options to cope with the reduced access to food	3		
of nunger shock	hunger of MOST people in the settlement?	Hunger is small, strategies are available to cope with the reduced access to food	2		
		Almost no hunger	1		
	In the past month, are you	Yes, and more than half	2		
% of assessed settlements relying on coping strategy when food or money to buy	aware of ANY member of your settlement who borrowed/relied on help from friends or relatives for staple food or borrowed money to spend on food or essential household needs? If yes, what proportion of the settlement has to rely on such coping strategy to eat when food or money to buy food is not available?	Yes, and almost half/half	1		
food was not available	In the past month, are you	Yes, and more than half	2		
awar settle prior to data collection to ea buy f what settle cons to ea buy f what	aware of ANY member of your settlement that reduced food consumption for small children to eat when food or money to buy food is not available? If yes, what proportion of the settlement has to rely on such coping strategy to eat when food or money to buy food is not available	Yes, and almost half/half	1	Minimal: <325 Stress: 325-649 Severe: 650 - 974 Extreme >974	
	Did conflict or natural disaster negatively impact the livelihood (eg. livestock, agriculture or employment) of the settlement in the past 3 months? If yes, how?	Yes, negatively impacted livestock and one of the following: livestock have died, or livestock have become ill or livestock was left unattended in previous location because of necessary displacement due to conflict or natural disaster	3		
% of assessed settlements that had their livelihood affected due to conflict or natural disaster Did conf negative (eg. lives employn in the pa how? If affecte much pr member	If affected livestock, what have been the MAIN negative impacts noted on livestock for MOST members of the settlement in the past 3 months?	Yes, negatively impacted livestock and one of the following: livestock have become ill or livestock are producing less produce (milk, eggs etc.)	2		
	Did conflict or natural disaster negatively impact the livelihood	Yes, negatively impacted agriculture and more than half of the harvest lost	3		
	(eg. livestock, agriculture or employment) of the settlement in the past 3 months? If yes, how? If affected agriculture, how much production did MOST members of the settlement lose in the past 3 months?	Yes, negatively impacted agriculture and half of the harvest lost	2		

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ANNEX 2: COMPOSITE INDICATORS HEALTH

Health							
Indicator	Question	Response if unmet need	Severity	Threshold for sectoral need			
% of assessed settlements in which no health facility was reportedly accessible within 2 hours	In the past 3 months, was there ANY functioning health facility in the area that MOST people in the settlement could access within 2 hours?	No	1				
% settlements with increased mortality	In the last 3 months, have MORE people died than in the months BEFORE for any reason in [name of settlement]?	Yes	2	Minimal: <200			
% of assessed settlements with closed or severely damaged health facilities due to conflict or natural disaster	In the past 3 months, has ANY health facilities closed or been severely damaged due to conflict or natural disaster?	Yes	3	Stress: 200-399 Severe: 400 -599 Extreme >599			
% assessed settlements where health is one of the top 3 priority needs	What are the 3 priority needs for MOST people in the settlement?	Healthcare as one of top three needs	1				
% of assessed settlements in which most pregnant women were reportedly able to give birth in a clinic or a hospital	In the past 3 months, were MOST pregnant women able to give birth in a clinic or a hospital?	No	1				

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ANNEX 2: COMPOSITE INDICATORS NUTRITION

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Nutrition					
Indicator	Question	Response if unmet need	Severity	Threshold for sectoral need	
% of assessed settlements in which more than half of the	In the past 3 months, what has been the severity of malnutrition	More than half the children are malnourished and fall sick	3		
children were reportedly malnourished and fell sick	for children under 5 in the settlement?	Less than half the children are malnourished and only a few fall sick	2	Minimal: <100 Stress: 100 - 199 Severe: 200-299	
% of assessed settlement without access to nutrition treatment services	In the past 3 months, did MOST people of the settlement have sufficient access to nutrition treatment services in the area?	No, services are too far or no, services are too expensive or no, services not accessible (for a reason besides too far or too expensive)	1	Extreme >299	



ANNEX 2: COMPOSITE INDICATORS PROTECTION

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Protection						
Indicator	Question	Response if unmet need	Severity	Threshold for sectoral need		
% of assessed settlements in which protection incidents were reported	In the past 3 months, are you aware of ANY adults (18 or older) subject to ANY of the following protection incidents? In the past 3 months, are you aware of ANY children (17 or younger) subject to ANY of the following protection incidents?	At least one of the following incidents reported: Assaulted (beaten, stabbed, attacked, shot) with a weapon, forced to work, forcibly detailed, or hindered to move freely within or outside your settlement	3	Minimal: <350 Stress: 350-699 Severe: 700- 1049 Extreme >1049		
		At least one of the following incidents reported: Verbally threatened, assaulted (hit, slapped, punched) without a weapon, hindered to move freely to another district or province	2			
% assessed settlement with reported GBV incidents	Are you aware of any other threats that household members in the settlement were worried about in the past 3 months that you would like to mention?	Yes, violence targeting women, girls or boys specifically	3			
% of assessed settlements with people reportedly injured by conflict or natural disaster	Are you aware of ANY members of your community that has been physically injured due to conflict in the past 3 months? Are you aware of ANY members of your community been physically injured due to natural disaster in the past 3 months?	Yes	3			
% of assessed settlements with reportedly the majority of the male not having a Tazkira	What proportion of men in the settlement have a Tazkira?	Very few or none	1			
% of assessed settlements were the safety is reported to be very poor	How would you rate the safety and security for MOST people in the settlement in the past 3 months?	Very poor	1			
% settlement per type of impact due to the presence of explosive	In the past 3 months, have you been aware of the presence of ANY explosive hazards (mines, ERWs, PPIEDs) in or within 5km of the settlement? If yes, have this presence impacted the population of the settlement in ANY of the following ways in the past 3 months?	Yes, and one of the following: incident – death or disability of family member or constrained access to basic services (school, hospital, mosque)	3			
		Yes, and one of the following: negative impact on livelihood income, or impact on psychological wellbeing (fear, stress, anxiety)	2			
		Yes and: restricted to playing and recreation (for children)	1			



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ANNEX 2: COMPOSITE INDICATORS WASH

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WASH						
Indicator	Question	Response if unmet need	Severity	Threshold for sectoral need		
% of assessed settlements in which most people reportedly relied on an improved water source as their main drinking water source	In the past 3 months, what was the MAIN source of drinking water (clean or unclean) for MOST people in the settlement?	Surface water (stream / river / irrigation)	3	Minimal: <299 Stress: 300 - 599 Severe: 600 - 899 Extreme >824		
		Water trucking / tankering or unprotected spring, well or kariz	2			
% of assessed settlements were very few have access to water	In the past 3 month, what proportion of households had SUFFICENT access to water to meet or satisfy their basic needs?	No households or Very few households or Less than half of the households	2			
% of assessed settlement per reason to not be able to meet water needs	What is the MAIN reason people in the settlement are not able to meet their water needs?	High risk to access water sources	2			
		Waterpoints are too far or Social restrictions on waterpoint access	1			
% of assessed settlements in which soap was reported as not commonly available on the market	In the past 3 months, was soap commonly available in the market for people in the settlement?	No	1			
% of assessed settlements reporting unimproved types of latrine	In the past 3 months, what was the MOST COMMON type of latrine used by people in your settlement?	No facility - open field, dearan, bush or Family pit latrine - without slab / open	1			
% of assessed settlements with destroyed, damaged or dried up water source due to conflict or natural disaster	Have the MAIN water source in the settlement been destroyed, damaged, or dried up due to conflict or natural disaster in the past 3 months?	Yes, damaged or destroyed due to conflict Yes, damaged, destroyed or dried up due to natural disaster Yes, damaged or destroyed due to both	3			

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