COMMUNITY-BASED NEEDS ASSESSMENT

SUMMARY RESULTS

ROUND 16 • SEPTEMBER TO DECEMBER 2022

RELEASED JUNE 2023

DTM

IOM DISPLACEMENT TRACKING MATRIX

ABOUT DTM

The Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) tracks and monitors displacement and population mobility. It is designed to regularly and systematically capture, process and disseminate information to provide a better understanding of the movements and evolving needs of displaced populations, whether on site or en route. DTM enables IOM and its partners to maximize resources, set priorities, and deliver better-targeted, evidence- based, mobility-sensitive and sustainable humanitarian assistance and development programming. For more information about DTM in Afghanistan, please visit displacement.iom.int/afghanistan.

DTM REPORTS AND DATA

DTM Afghanistan collects many types of community-level, household-level, and cross-border data to gain up-to-date perspectives on the movements, needs, and challenges of different population groups. A brief summary of DTM's major assessments is presented below.

THIS REPORT COVERS:

Baseline Mobility Assessment (BMA)

DTM has been conducting the BMA in Afghanistan since 2016 to track mobility, provide information on population estimates, locations and geographic distribution of displaced and returnee populations, reasons for displacement, places of origin and periods of displacement.

Community-Based Needs Assessment (CBNA)

The CBNA provides a comprehensive overview of the evolving vulnerabilities and multisectoral needs in communities hosting internally displaced persons (IDPs) and returnees from abroad.

Flow Monitoring (FM)

Under DTM's REMAP, FM quantifies population inflows and outflows, as well as demographics, travel intentions, origins, destinations and needs of migrants, returnees and other cross-border, mobile populations on the borders with Pakistan and the Islamic Republic of Iran.

Returnee Longitudinal Study (RLS) and Survey on Drivers of Migration (SDM)

These two studies under DTM's REMAP explore drivers of migration, mobility history, and returnees' economic and safety situation upon returning from migration.

The above reports along with interactive maps, downloadable datasets, and dashboards can be found at the DTM Afghanistan web page: displacement.iom.int/afghanistan.

For more information, please contact: ✉ DTMAfghanistan@iom.int 🌐 displacement.iom.int/afghanistan

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METHODOLOGY

ABOUT THE COMMUNITY-BASED NEEDS ASSESSMENT

DTM Afghanistan conducts the Community-Based Needs Assessment (CBNA) as an integral component of DTM's Baseline Mobility Assessment (BMA), which (in a jointly released report) tracks mobility and displacement.

The CBNA provides a comprehensive overview of the evolving vulnerabilities and multisectoral needs in communities hosting the following two population categories[1]:

- **IDPs**: Afghan nationals who were forced to leave their place of habitual residence and have arrived in the assessed locations within the internationally recognized borders of Afghanistan.

- **Cross-Border Returnees:** Afghan nationals who had moved abroad for at least 6 months and have now returned to Afghanistan.

The objective of the CBNA is to provide a baseline for programmatic priorities and geographical targeting of assistance, by supplying summary statistics of socio-economic indicators such as employment, household finances, markets, safety and security, rule of law, health, education, food and nutrition, shelter, WASH and received assistance. Data is collected at the community level, through focus group discussions with community focal points (CFPs) and direct observations.

COMMUNITY FOCAL POINTS

DTM's field enumerators collect data at the settlement level, predominantly through focus group discussions with community focal points (CFPs). While assessing communities, enumerators also observe the living conditions and availability of multi-sectoral

services.[1] In the rare case that enumerators cannot physically reach a community, due to insecurity, conflict, or risk of retaliation, they meet the focus groups at safe locations or conduct the assessments by phone.

SETTLEMENT CLASSIFICATION

DTM divides the settlements assessed into urban, peri-urban, and rural classifications in order to better understand displacement dynamics in communities and mobility trends throughout Afghanistan. Urban settings are characterized by up to 30% of the land being used by members of the community for agriculture and livestock purposes. Peri-urban settlements are classified as having between 31% and 69% of the land used for agriculture and livestock. Finally, community members use over 70% of the land for agriculture and livestock in rural settlements.

The settlement type is classified based on the percentage of land used by the community for agriculture and livestock. The following breakdown is used:

0% to 30%	31% to 69%	70% or more
Urban	Peri-Urban	Rural

LIMITATIONS

Data is collected on a location basis whereby community focal points (CFPs) provide an estimate applicable to the whole community, which can be less precise than a household survey. Certain indicators may be under- or over-reported due to the subjectivity and perceptions of participants (especially "social desirability bias"—the documented tendency of people to

provide what they perceive to be the "right" answers to certain questions). The low number of female CFPs is an important aspect to consider when analyzing gender-disaggregated data, as most of the data about women has been provided by male CPFs. These above factors should be taken into consideration when interpreting findings.

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[1] For more information on the four population categories assessed in the Baseline Mobility Assessment (BMA), please see the latest report and dataset: Baseline Mobility Assessment Report, Round 16 (September-December 2022) and Baseline Assessment, Settlement Level Dataset, Round 16 (September-December 2022).

KEY FIGURES IN ROUND 16

DEBT & EMPLOYMENT

4 million households are in **debt** (on average, 116,692 families per province are in debt)

84% four out of five Afghan nationals over 18 years old are **unemployed**

37% rely on **daily unskilled labor** as their main source of income

FOOD

42% of households **rely on less preferred food** as coping mechanisms

16% of households **borrow food** as coping mechanisms

12% of households **rely on food aid** for staple food (wheat/flour/bread)

MARKETS

82% of communities reported an **increase in the price of flour** in the previous three months

SHELTER

13% of shelters are **completely destroyed or severely damaged**

SAFETY & SECURITY

98% of **fatalities** in the six months prior to data collection were caused by **disaster**

WASH

61% of communities **lack sufficient drinking water**

59% of communities **lack sufficient water for agriculture/farming**

24% of communities **lack sufficient water for livestock**

Open wells are the most common source of drinking water, used by **15% of communities**.

SOCIAL COHESION & RULE OF LAW

55% of communities report they are **completely or fairly** confident in the justice system

HEALTH

80% of communities **do not have a clinic** in the settlement
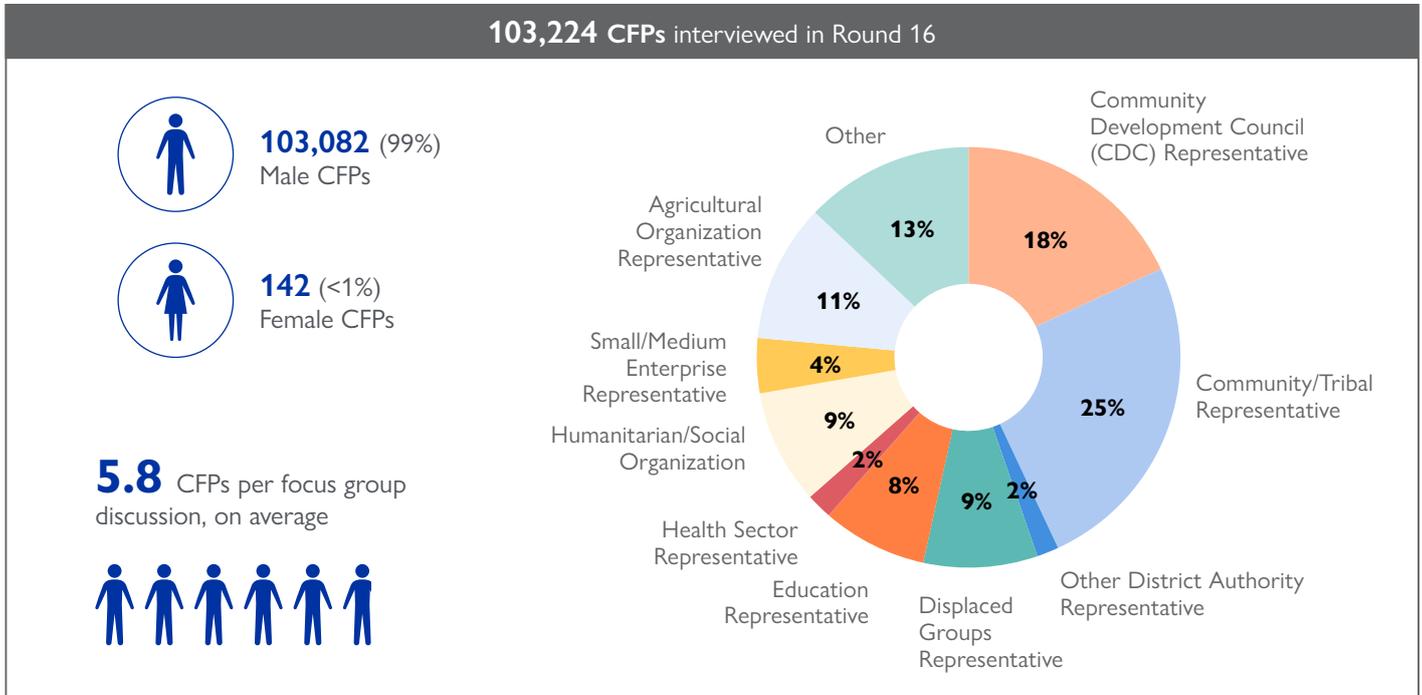
UTILITIES & ASSISTANCE

21% of households are **connected to public electricity**

81% of communities have received **ongoing or completed humanitarian assistance** in the past six months

EDUCATION

42% of school-aged **children are out of school** (72% of school-aged girls and 28% of school-aged boys)

COMMUNITY FOCAL POINTS

In Round 16, DTM enumerators conducted focus group discussions with 103,224 CFPs in 16,681 locations. DTM has made significant strides to improve gender inclusion in focus group discussions, although there is much room for improvement. Women represent 0.1% of the community focal points, which is lower than the 0.5% of female representation in the previous round (conducted in March and April 2022). Including female community focal points became increasingly challenging after the change of government in August 2021 due to restrictions on female participation in leadership and mix-gender activities as well as lack of female enumerators to conduct the interviews due to the same restrictions.

103,224 CFPs interviewed in Round 16

103,082 (99%)
Male CFPs

142 (<1%)
Female CFPs

5.8 CFPs per focus group discussion, on average

Other — 13%
Community Development Council (CDC) Representative — 18%
Agricultural Organization Representative — 11%
Small/Medium Enterprise Representative — 4%
Humanitarian/Social Organization — 9%
Community/Tribal Representative — 25%
Health Sector Representative — 2%
Education Representative — 8%
Displaced Groups Representative — 9%
Other District Authority Representative — 2%

SETTLEMENTS ASSESSED

Overview

In Round 16 of the Community-Based Needs Assessment, DTM enumerators assessed:

16,681 settlements

34 provinces   **401** districts

In Round 16, half of the settlements are classified as rural, just under one-third (30%) as peri-urban and 17% as urban.

Figure 1. Breakdown of Settlements Covered in Round 16

17%
30%
54%

Rural
PeriUrban
Urban
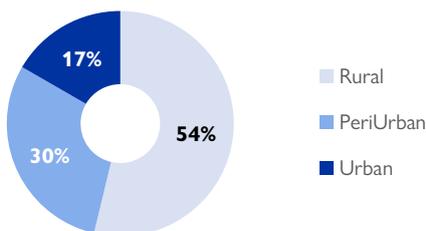
Note: Numbers are rounded and may not sum to 100%.

Distribution of IDPs and Cross-Border Returnees Among Settlements, by Classification

Among the IDPs, 41% are urban settlements, while 32% are in rural and 27% are in peri-urban settlements.

Two out of five cross-border returnees returned to rural settlements (41%), followed by urban (31%) and peri-urban (28%).

OVERVIEW

Round 16 of the CBNA took place between September and December 2022. In a small number of cases, locations were inaccessible and data from the previous round (Round 15, which took place in late 2021) was used. These locations were heavily concentrated in Daykundi and Kandahar provinces.

A total of 16,681 locations were covered in Round 16, 3,659 of them were accessed and assessed for the first time. The average focus group discussion consisted of 5.8 CFPs. A total of 103,224 CFPs were surveyed in this round.

Table 1. Overview of Coverage in the CBNA, Round 16

PROVINCE	DISTRICTS	SETTLEMENTS	CFPs INTERVIEWED	AVERAGE SIZE OF FOCAL GROUP DISCUSSION	BASELINE POPULATION
Badakhshan	28	1,244	7,934	6	1,017,499
Badghis	7	324	1,887	5	530,574
Baghlan	15	678	4,910	7	977,297
Balkh	16	911	6,042	6	1,442,847
Bamyan	7	304	1,992	6	478,424
Daykundi	9	273	NA	NA	498,840
Farah	11	448	2,553	5	543,237
Faryab	14	465	2,417	5	1,069,540
Ghazni	19	560	2,867	5	1,315,041
Ghor	10	376	2,101	5	738,224
Helmand	13	326	1,875	5	1,395,514
Herat	16	962	6,132	6	2,050,514
Jawzjan	11	511	3,025	5	579,833
Kabul	15	698	4,031	5	4,860,880
Kandahar	16	429	2,839	6	1,337,183
Kapisa	7	289	1,917	6	471,574
Khost	13	641	4,395	6	614,584
Kunar	15	439	3,253	7	482,115
Kunduz	7	417	2,726	6	1,091,116
Laghman	5	303	1,861	6	476,537
Logar	7	449	2,604	5	419,377
Nangarhar	22	971	5,309	5	1,635,872
Nimroz	5	381	2,325	6	176,898
Nuristan	8	115	817	7	158,211
Paktika	19	423	2,602	6	748,910
Paktya	11	558	2,991	5	590,668
Panjsher	7	187	1,051	5	164,115
Parwan	10	467	2,933	6	711,621
Samangan	7	402	2,352	5	415,343
Sar-e-Pul	7	389	2,829	7	599,137
Takhar	17	767	6,555	8	1,053,852
Uruzgan	7	151	749	4	420,964
Wardak	9	283	2,060	7	637,634
Zabul	11	540	3,290	6	371,043
TOTAL	401	16,681	103,224	5.8	30,075,018

Note: Due to access constraints in Round 16, a small number of the locations in a small number of districts were not assessed. Thus, the data that was collected in those locations in Round 15 (March to April 2022) was used for analysis and reporting. These locations were heavily concentrated in Daykundi and Kandahar provinces.

DEMOGRAPHICS

As much as one third of Afghanistan's population lacks identification documents.[2] This issue affects women disproportionately, including their ability to access services.[3] Round 16 found that, in the communities assessed, in 2% of households, all members lack national ID cards (tazkiras). At least one member is without an ID card in four out of five (83%) households. Finally, 15% of households have ID cards for all members, according to CFPs (see Figure 2). For a breakdown of national ID ownership by province, see Annex A (page 21).

Among the communities assessed, almost one half of a million households in Afghanistan are estimated to be headed by women, while 205,000 are headed by children. A combined 343,000 households have the presence of unaccompanied or separated minors or orphans. Finally, around 207,000 households throughout the country have the presence of a member with a serious medical condition, according to CFPs.

Communities receive returning populations, including those returning from being displaced within Afghanistan and those returning from across international borders. The top-ranked reasons for this population inflow are returning from displacement, access to housing, and fleeing disaster.

Communities experience individuals departing and displacing within Afghanistan or migrating abroad. The top-ranked reasons for this population outflow are seeking employment, fleeing disaster, and seeking education (see Figure 3).
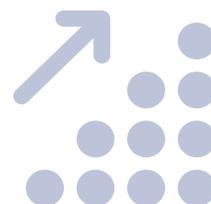
Figure 2. Tazkira (National ID Card) Ownership

- No members of HH have tazkira
- One or more HH member does not have tazkira
- All HH members have tazkiras
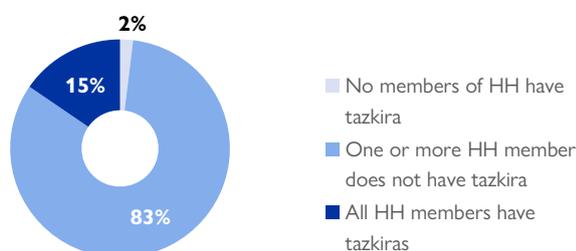
Table 2. Number of Households in Assessed Communities| By vulnerability criteria

VULNERABILITY	NUMBER
Female-headed households	487,000
Orphan	260,000
Serious medical condition	207,000
Child-headed households	205,000
Unaccompanied or separated minors	83,000

Note: These figures are estimates provided by CFPs.

Figure 3. Importance of Reasons for Population Inflow & Outflow Longer than One Month | Ranked by significance

INFLOW

Returning from displacement	3.1
Access to housing	2.7
Disaster	2.6
Employment	2.6
Access to land	2.3
Conflict	2.3
Family moved	2.1
Escape financial obligations	2.1
Marriage	2.0
Education	2.0
Healthcare	1.9

OUTFLOW

Employment	4.1
Disaster	3.1
Education	3.0
Healthcare	2.9
Conflict	2.5
Returning from displacement	2.5
Escape financial obligations	2.4
Family joined in new place	2.3
Marriage	2.2
Family moved	2.2
Conflict over land/ housing	1.9

[2] Gandhara, "One In Three Afghans Lacks Identity Documents," 16 November 2017.
[3] World Bank, "Women's access to identification cards can accelerate development in Afghanistan," 5 October 2020.

EMPLOYMENT

Four in five (84%) Afghan nationals over 18 years old are unemployed. Unemployment among women is higher than men (93% and 75% respectively). Provinces such as Khost, Paktya, Kunar, Kabul, and Paktika witnessed the highest rates of unemployment. Provinces with lower unemployment rates include Kunduz, Sar-e-Pul, Herat, Jawzjan, and Nuristan. For a breakdown of unemployment rates by province see Annex B (page 22).

CFPs report that when hiring, employers prioritize prior work experience, relation to owner, and younger-aged employees. The top three barriers to employment are lack of opportunities,

lack of opportunities for women, and lack of vocational trainings.

Only six per cent of communities reported that vocational trainings are available. Among all provinces, the highest proportion of locations in Logar and Bamyan provinces have vocational trainings available (37% and 27% respectively). Meanwhile, Wardak and Daykundi have almost no locations with vocational trainings (0.1% or 2 locations each). See Table 3 for a breakdown of the types of trainings.

Figure 4. Unemployment Figures (Aged 18+) | By sex

MEN (18+)

- Unemployed
- Partial employed
- Fully employed

19%
7%
75%

WOMEN (18+)

- Unemployed
- Partial employed
- Fully employed

5%
3%
93%

Figure 5. Perception of Employers' Hiring Priorities and Barriers to Employment | Ranked by significance

EMPLOYERS' HIRING PRIORITIES (top 6)

	very unimportant	unimportant	slightly important	important	very important
Work experience					3.9
Relation to owner					3.8
Younger age				3.6	
Relation to coworkers				3.3	
Gender				3.3	
Recommendation				3.3	

BARRIERS TO EMPLOYMENT (top 6)

	very unimportant	unimportant	slightly important	important	very important
Lack of opportunities					4.3
Lack of opport-unities for women					3.9
Lack of vocational training					3.9
Unstable work				3.6	
Unremarkable skills			2.7		
Influx of IDPs and returnees		2.1			

Figure 6. Types of Contracts

- Formal employment
- Informal employment
- Daily labour

3%
31%
66%
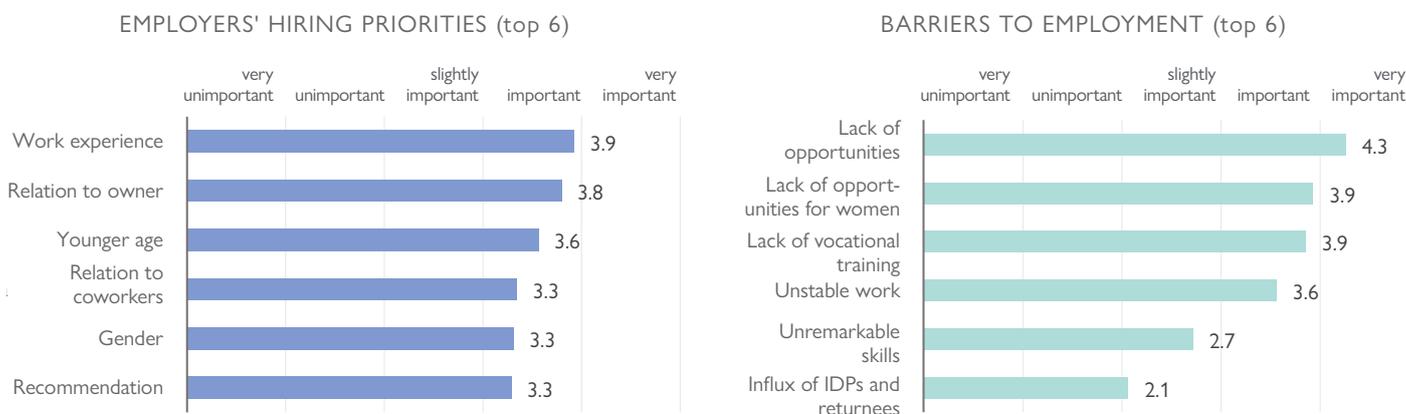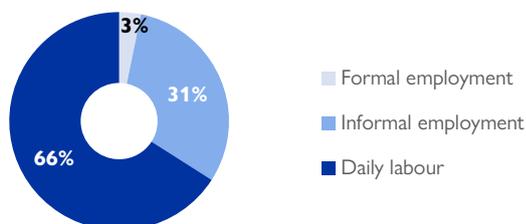
Note: Numbers are rounded and may not sum to 100%.

Table 3. Breakdown of Training Type in Locations Where Trainings Are Available

TYPE	%
Agriculture	22%
Livestock	22%
Masonry	18%
Tailoring	13%
Carpentry	12%
Beauty parlor	4%
Vehicle/machinery repair	4%
Technology	4%
Business management	2%

INCOME & DEBT

Over one-third (37%) of individuals in the assessed communities rely on unskilled daily labor as their main source of income while just under one-third (31%) rely on agriculture. In Bamyan, Farah, Helmand, Badghis and Panjsher provinces, over 60% of the population rely on agriculture and livestock for their living. For a breakdown by province see Annex C (page 23).

Almost 4 million households are in debt, with average debt being 48,248 AFN (or 546 USD[a]). Indebtedness is a major factor in decision-making, both for internal displacement and cross-border movements. The average amount of debt is over 12 times higher than monthly income. Average debt is highest in Bamyan, Wardak, Daykundi provinces, and lowest in Panjsher, Nuristan, and Uruzgan provinces.

Average monthly income (excluding loans) among households across the country is 3,758 AFN (41 USD[a]). Average income

levels are highest in Paktya, Kandahar, and Helmand, and lowest in Daykundi, Parwan, and Ghor provinces. Expenses are highest in Paktya, Khost, and Wardak, and lowest in Herat, Zabul, and Daykundi. On average, expenses are more than twice as high as income. The largest monthly income gap (the difference between average monthly income and average monthly expenses) is in Nimroz, followed by Wardak, Khost, and Kunduz. In these four provinces, expenses are at least 8,500 AFN higher than income. More than half (51%) of households' disposable income is spent on food purchases, ranking highest in remote provinces such as Panjsher (75%) and Bamyan (64%), and lowest in urban Kabul (34%). For a breakdown by province see Annex D (page 24).

Table 4. Income Sources in Community

SOURCE	%
Unskilled daily labour	37%
Agriculture	31%
Livestock	13%
Remittances, savings, or government benefits	8%
Production or manufacturing	4%
Rent, business, or sales	3%
Services	2%
Government/civil service	1%
Military	1%
Mining	0.4%

Table 5. National Averages of Monthly Household Income, Expenses, and Total Debt

CATEGORY	AVERAGE	
	AFN	USD[a]
Income	3,758	41
Expenses	8,725	99
Debt	48,248	546

Figure 7. Average Monthly Household Expenditure in Community

Food	51%
Household item	7%
Healthcare	7%
Events/celebrations	6%
Debt repayment	6%
Agriculture care	6%
Clothing	4%
Livestock care	4%
Transportation	3%
Communication	2%
Education	2%
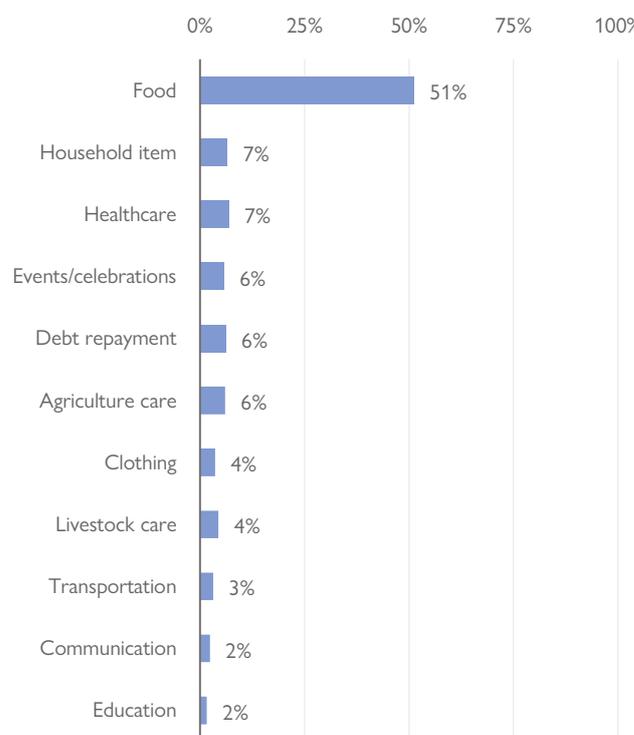
BOX 1. HOUSEHOLD DEBT

Almost four million households in Afghanistan are in debt (3,967,540). The average amount debt is:

48,248 AFN (546 USD[a])

Below are the five provinces with the highest average levels of household debt.

PROVINCE	AVERAGE DEBT	
	AFN	USD[4]
Bamyan	132,526	1,501
Wardak	91,724	1,039
Daykundi	88,029	997
Kapisa	75,430	854
Kandahar	69,271	784

[a] The exchange rate at the time of data collection was 1 USD = 88.31 AFN.

MARKETS

Throughout the country, almost three-quarters of markets are small stores. CFPs report the required time to reach the nearest permanent market by car is 36 minutes in the winter and spring and 35 minutes in the summer and fall. In all four seasons, individuals drive half of the time to the market and by foot or animal half of the time.
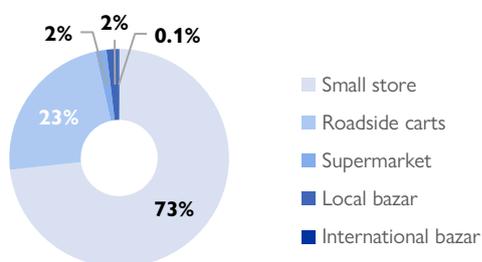
DTM found large disparities in access to markets among provinces. By car, individuals in Paktika, Kapisa, and Panjsher provinces have better access to markets compared to all other provinces, and Samangan, Uruzgan, and Nuristan have the lowest access. By foot or with animals, Panjsher, Paktika, and Khost provinces have faster access while walking times are much higher in Zabul, Samangan, and Kandahar.

Throughout all four seasons, CFPs report women can access 65% of markets year-round. Women's access to markets is greatest in Sar-e-Pul, Laghman, and Faryab and lowest in Paktika, Farah, and Zabul. For a breakdown by province see Annex E (page 25).

The majority of communities surveyed in Round 16 reported an increase in the prices of four major food staples—flour, rice, cooking oil, and fuel—in the three months leading up to data collection. More communities reported an increase in the price of flour and rice (82% and 84% respectively) than cooking oil and fuel (71% and 78% respectively).

Figure 8. Types of Markets Available on Average

- Small store
- Roadside carts
- Supermarket
- Local bazar
- International bazar

2% 2% 0.1%
23%
73%

Table 6. Average Commodity Price Per Kilo/Liter

COMMODITY	PRICE	
	AFN	USD[a]
Flour	58	0.65
Rice	105	1.19
Cooking Oil	147	1.66
Fuel	96	1.09

[a] The exchange rate at the time of data collection was 1 USD = 88.31 AFN.

BOX 2. WOMEN'S ACCESS TO MARKETS

Community focal points across Afghanistan indicated that women can access the following proportion of markets throughout the year:
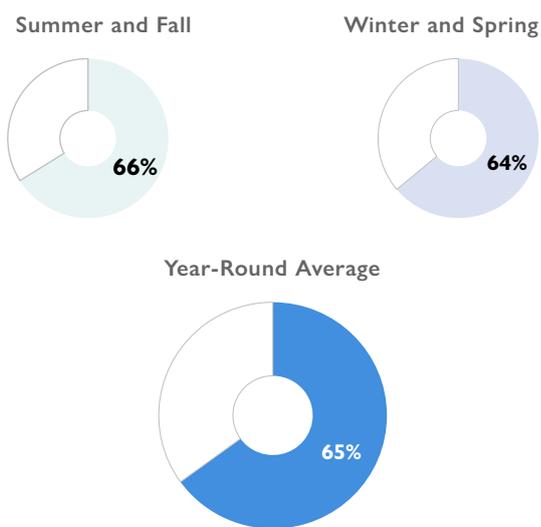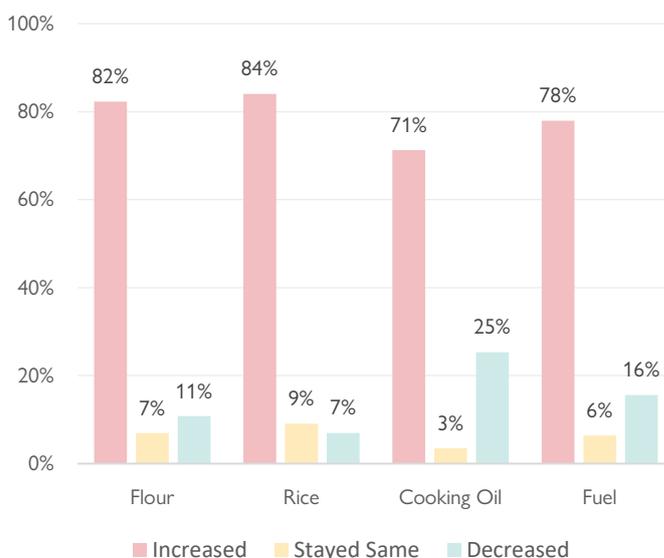
Summer and Fall

66%

Winter and Spring

64%

Year-Round Average

65%

Figure 9. % Communities Reporting Fluctuations in Prices of Commodities During Past 3 Months

- Increased
- Stayed Same
- Decreased

SAFETY & SECURITY

During the 6 months prior to the Round 16 assessment, 87% of reported incidents related to safety and security were due to conflict and 13% were due to disaster.* However, disasters were the cause of 98% of the fatalities in the 6 months prior to data collection, while conflict was the reason for only 2% of fatalities. For a breakdown by province see Annex F (page 26).

Most of the security incidents involved armed conflict (32%), extortion (24%), forcible eviction (12%), and mines or unexploded explosive ordnances (UXO, 10%).

Table 7. Security-Related Incidents in Past 6 Months

TYPE	%
Armed Conflict	32%
Extortion	24%
Forcible eviction	12%
Mines or UXOs	10%
Kidnapping	6%
Smuggling	5%
Abduction	4%
Sexual assault, GBV	4%
IEDs	3%

Figure 10. Reason for Fatalities in Past 6 Months

2%
98%
■ Disaster
■ Conflict
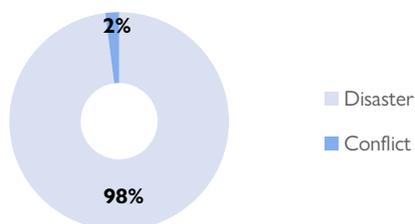
* What constitutes a disaster?

Human behavior creates new and magnifies existing disasters, such as greenhouse emissions that warm the earth's temperature, deforestation that worsens floods, and oil spills. Authorities neglecting to take preventative measures amplifies the damage of disasters, such as having faulty infrastructure during floods and earthquakes. Additionally, the failure to act in the aftermath of disasters can augment the damage. Reversely, a dignified response to a disaster can reduce the impact and save lives.

United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction (UNDRR), "There's no such thing as 'natural disasters'."

On average across Afghanistan, CFPs rate the level of security between neutral and secure. CFPs in Farah, Parwan, Ghazni, Uruzgan, and Badakhshan provide the highest ranking of security among all provinces. CFPs in Helmand, Kabul, Kunduz, Ghor, and Panjsher rank security on average lowest among all provinces. For a breakdown by province see Annex F (page 26).
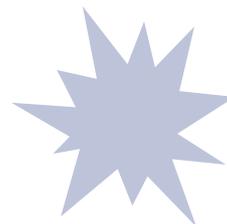
BOX 3. REPORTED LEVEL OF SECURITY

On average across Afghanistan, CFPs rate the level of security between neutral and secure. On a 5-point scale, the average across all 16,681 communities surveyed was:

3.9

0 = not applicable; **1** = very insecure, **2** = insecure, **3** = neutral, **4** = secure, **5** = very secure

On average, CFPs in the following provinces ranked the security in their provinces as the most favorable out of all provinces in Afghanistan:

PROVINCE	RANK
Farah	4.6
Parwan	4.5
Ghazni	4.4
Uruzgan	4.3
Badakhshan	4.3

Meanwhile, CFPs in the following five provinces on average ranked the security in their provinces the least favorable out of all provinces:

PROVINCE	RANK
Helmand	3.4
Kabul	3.3
Kunduz	3.1
Ghor	3.0
Panjsher	2.6

SOCIAL COHESION & RULE OF LAW

Over half of CFPs (55%) report that the individuals in their community feel completely or fairly confident in the justice system. Just under one-half (45%) feel neutral or only slightly confident in the justice system. Populations in Panjsher, Nimroz, and Nuristan are all completely or fairly confident (100%). Provinces ranking lowest in confidence in the justice system are Helmand, Ghor, and Kunduz.

The most common form of mediation—utilized by just under two-thirds of the community (63%)—is to go through members of the community. Nine out of ten communities report no mistrust between communities.

For a breakdown by province see Annexes G and H (pages 27 and 28).

Forty-five per cent of CFPs feel that IDPs and 41% feel that returnees are able to remain in the community.

In some locations, IDPs have been denied certain services. The most common of these incidents is IDPs being denied food assistance or job opportunities.

Figure 11. Confidence in the Justice System

Legend:
- Completely confident
- Fairly confident
- Neutral
- Only slightly confident
- Not confident at all
- Not applicable

Values: 0.5%, 0.1%, 10%, 20%, 35%, 35%
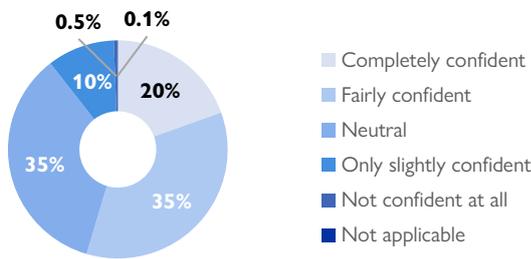
Figure 12. Usage of Conflict Mediation Among Communities

Legend:
- Mediation between people from the community
- Mediation between people from affected families
- Through a court
- Conflicts are not resolved at all

Values: 1%, 18%, 18%, 63%
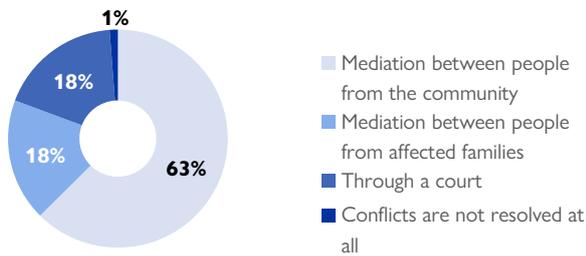
Figure 13. Reported Mistrust Between Groups Within Communities

Legend:
- Yes
- No
- Do not want to answer
- Do not know

Values: 5%, 4%, 1%, 90%

Figure 14. Perception of IDPs Remaining in Community

Legend:
- Able to remain
- Undecided
- Unable to remain
- Do not want to answer
- Do not know

Values: 17%, 1%, 17%, 20%, 45%
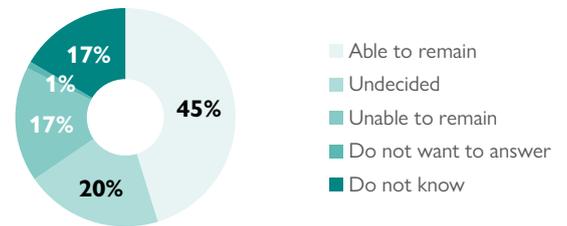
Figure 15. Perception of Returnees Remaining in Community

Legend:
- Able to remain
- Undecided
- Unable to remain
- Do not know
- Do not want to answer

Values: 1%, 16%, 19%, 23%, 41%
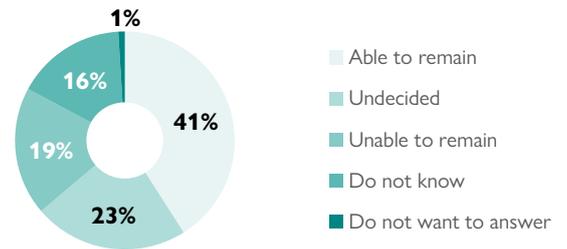
Table 8. % of Locations Where IDPs Have Been Restricted from or Denied Services | By type of service (n = 13,173)

SERVICE	%
Food assistance	13%
Job opportunities/employment	13%
Documentation	8%
Water sources/services	8%
Education	7%
Health services	7%
Financing	7%
Housing and land	6%
Sanitation facilities	6%
Farming land/pastures	5%
Markets	5%
Justice and law enforcement	3%

HEALTH

Only one out of five (20%) surveyed communities have a health clinic located within the confines of the community, but with significant disparities between provinces. CFPs in Kandahar report that the nearest health clinic is on average 21.7 kilometers, the highest average among all provinces. For a breakdown by province see Annex I (page 29).

The most common diseases and health conditions reported among communities are fever (27%), watery diarrhea (24%), and respiratory infection (20%).

Over half of all health service providers offer first aid,

pharmaceutical services, out-patient clinics, delivery of medication, immunisation services, and referrals. However, one-fifth (20%) of the populations in the communities surveyed do not visit their closest health clinics when they are ill due mainly to poor quality or lack of medicine, services, and staff. Half of the people in communities in Ghor province and over 40% of people in communities in Uruzgan and Parwan provinces do not visit the closest health clinic when they are ill.

Figure 16. Access to Clinics

- Clinic in settlement
- No clinic in settlement
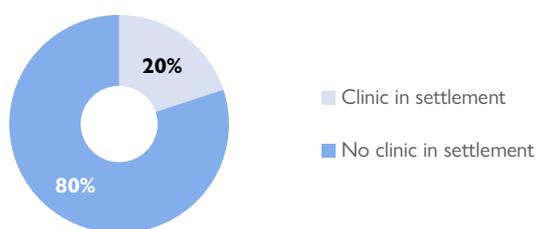
Table 9. Prominence of Diseases & Health Conditions

DISEASE OR CONDITION	%
Fever	27%
Watery diarrhea	24%
Respiratory infection	20%
Skin diseases	11%
Measles	9%
Bloody diarrhea	5%
Typhoid fever	3%
Malaria	1%
Tuberculosis	1%
Polio	0.1%

Table 10. Number & Type of Health Facilities Present

TYPE	NUMBER	% OF ALL FACILITIES
Government, BHC	1,382	34%
Government, Health Post	760	18%
Government, CHC	615	15%
Private, BHC	365	9%
Government, District Hospital	289	7%
Private, Health Post	286	7%
Private, CHC	249	6%
Government, Provincial Hospital	119	3%
Government, Regional Hospital	57	1%

Figure 17. % of Health Facilities Offering Services | By type of service

Service	%
First aid	68%
Pharmacy	62%
Out-patient clinic	58%
Delivery	56%
Immunization	56%
Referrals	54%
Testing lab	35%
Psycho-social	28%
Trauma care	26%
In-patient clinic	18%
Surgery	6%
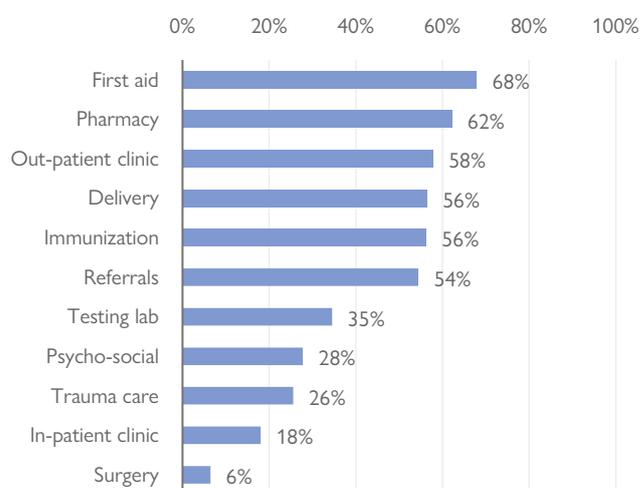
Figure 18. % Population Not Using Nearest Health Facility

- % people not using health facilities

REASON

Reason	Value
Poor quality or no medicine	4.2
Poor quality or no services	3.9
Poor quality or no staff	3.4
Distance	3.2
No female staff	3.0
Expensive services	2.8
Closure/irregular services	1.9
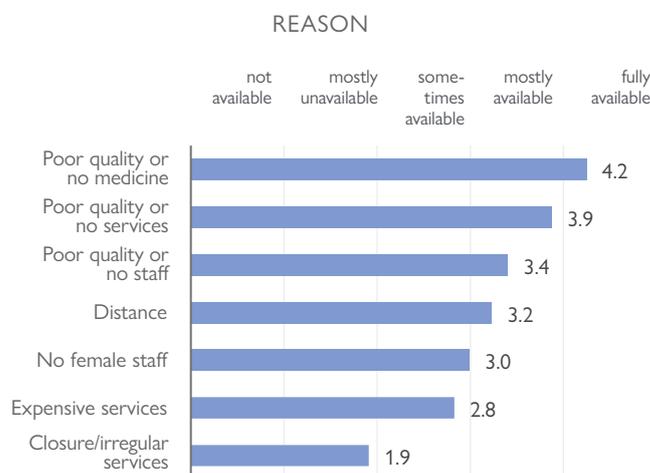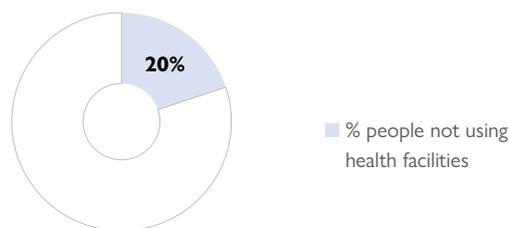
EDUCATION

Around 2,000 communities in 25 provinces reported that at least one school was closed, destroyed, or occupied at least once in the six months prior to data collection. On average, the duration of these closures was 147 days (see Box 4). Only 9% of these communities affected by school closure have access to an alternative school.

The availability of schools differs widely among provinces. More populous, urbanised areas are more likely to have education facilities; their higher population density results in a higher number of students per education facility. Kabul has, on average, one school for every 3,693 school-aged children, whereas Bamyan and Panjsher have the best coverage with one school per every 410 and 214 children, respectively. For a breakdown by province see Annexes J and K (pages 30 and 31).

According to CFPs, the top 3 barriers to education that rank

between slightly significant and significant are the fact that children must work to support the family instead of attending school, that schools are nonexistent in the area or too far away, and that children must take care of family.

Just over half (53%) of communities assessed have an educational facility present in the community. Across the country, two out of five school-aged children are not attending school (42%). The highest percentages of children not attending school are found in Kandahar (77%), Helmand (74%) and Farah (68%) provinces, while the provinces with the highest absolute numbers of out-of-school children are Nangarhar (approximately 423,000), Herat (338,000), and Khost (240,000). Almost three-quarters (72%) of the school-aged children not attending school are female, and 28% are male. For a breakdown by province see Annex L (page 32).

BOX 4. SCHOOLS

Among the communities that reported lack of access to schools in the six months prior to data collection, schools remained closed, destroyed, or occupied for:

147 days

When faced with school closures, 9% of communities report having access to other schools (n = 1,936).

Figure 11. Total Number of Education Facilities in Assessed Settlements | By type

	TYPE	NUMBER
Pre-primary	Mixed	578
	For girls	248
	For boys	178
Primary	Mixed	4,410
	For girls	2,052
	For boys	2,505
Secondary	Mixed	2,690
	For girls	1,429
	For boys	2,194
High School	Mixed	1,788
	For girls	1,381
	For boys	2,050
Higher Education	Vocational training (grade 13-14)	70
	Basic adult literacy program	34
	University	27

Figure 19. Barriers to Education | Ranked by significance

| | | very insignificant | insignificant | slightly insignificant | significant | very significant |

Children work to support family — 3.7
No school/ school too far — 3.6
Children take care of family — 3.1
No female teachers — 2.9
Not admitted to school — 2.9
Children too young — 2.8
Family permissions — 2.7
Cultural reasons — 2.6
Unable to afford school fees/supplies — 2.6
School temporarily not functioning — 2.5
Marriage — 2.5
Poor quality of teachers/education — 2.2
Studied as far as needed — 2.1
Poor WASH conditions at school — 2.0

Note: Poor health/disability and insecure/too unsafe to attend were on average ranked below 2 (insignificant).

Figure 20. Percentage of Out-of-School Children

42%

☐ % of children out of school
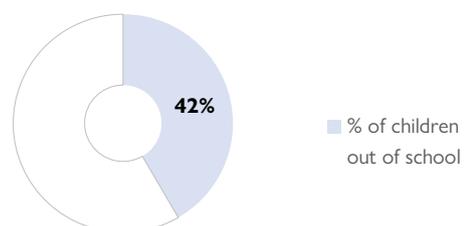
FOOD & NUTRITION

Afghanistan's vulnerability to conflict and disasters frequently leads to high levels of food insecurity. The most significant constraints to food production are drought (lack of water), lack of availability of seeds, and land degradation.

On average, adult men and women (ages 18 to 64), and elderly (age 65+) members of families in the communities assessed eat fewer meals per day than adolescents (6 to 17 years old) and children (under 5).

Wheat (for flour and bread) is mostly purchased at local markets (48%) or produced by households themselves (23%). For a breakdown by province see Annex M (page 33).

As a result of overall food scarcity in the country, the diversity of food intake by families in the country is limited. Cereals are consumed daily. Oil or butter and sugars are consumed more

than four days out of the week. Foods containing important sources of protein and micronutrients, such as meat and fruits, are consumed less than day per week and vegetables are consumed less than two days out of the week.

As a result of food scarcity, families continue to rely on a variety of coping mechanisms. The most common coping mechanism to food scarcity is relying on less preferred foods, which is practiced by 42% of people in the communities surveyed, according to CFPs. Borrowing food and borrowing money for food are the second most prominent coping mechanisms (practiced by 16% and 13%, respectively, of people in the assessed communities).

Figure 21. Constraints to Food Production
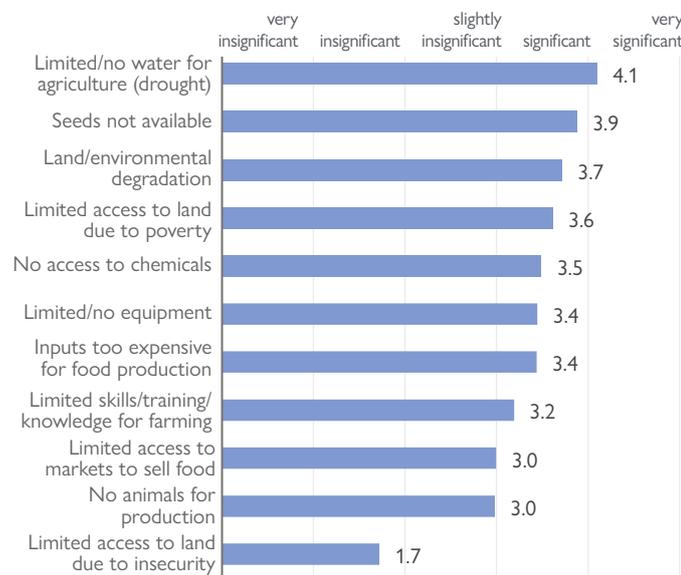
Figure 22. Number of Meals Eaten Daily | By age group & gender

4.6	3.4	3.4	2.9	2.9	2.9
Children (under 5)	Boys (5-17)	Girls (5-17)	Men (18-64)	Women (18-64)	Elderly (65+)

Figure 23. Main Source of Obtaining Wheat/Flour/Bread

- Own production
- Purchase in market
- Food aid
- Other
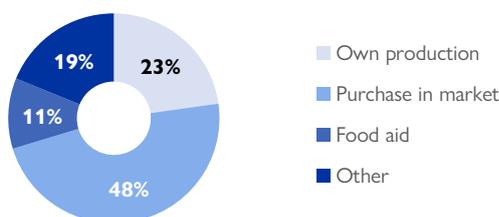
Figure 24. Food Diversity | By type & frequency eaten per week

	Days per week
Cereals	6.8
Oil/butter	4.6
Sugar	4.1
Tubers	3.1
Dairy	2.7
Pulses	2.4
Vegetables	1.5
Meat	0.5
Fruits	0.5
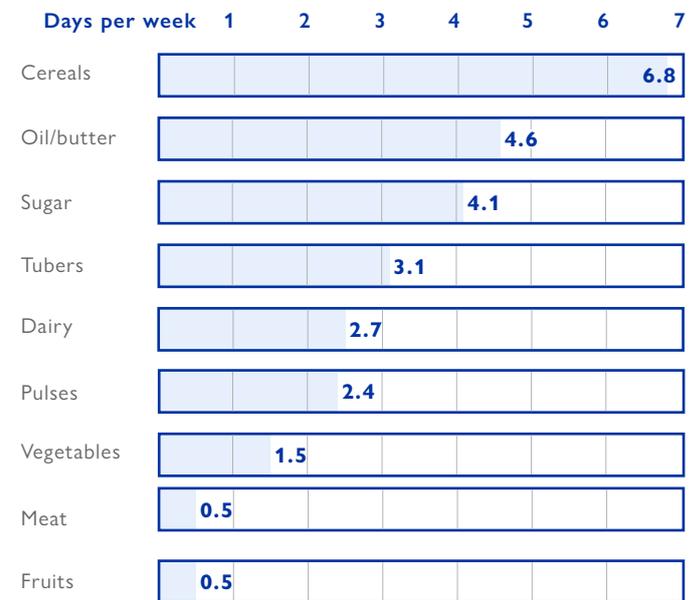
Figure 25. % of Households Engaging in Food-Related Coping Mechanisms | By type

	%
Rely on less preferred food	42%
Borrow food	16%
Borrow money	13%
Humanitarian assistance	12%
Limit portion	12%
Child labour	10%
Restrict adult consumption	10%
Skip meals	8%
Sell land	8%
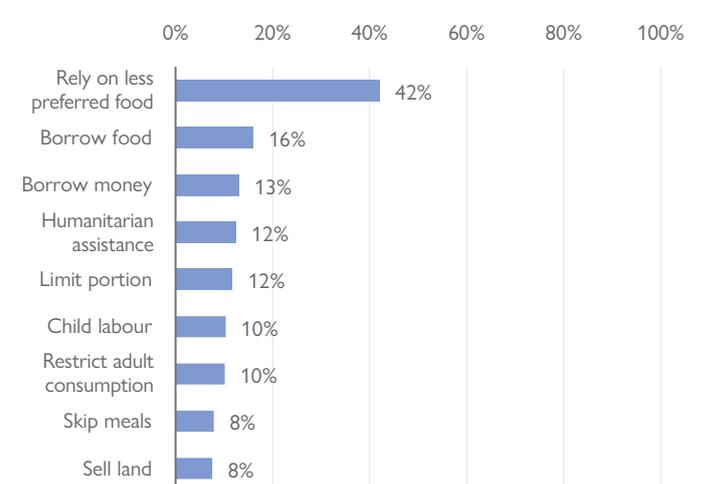
SHELTER

Eighty-four percent of households in Afghanistan live in mud housing, which is often unable to withstand disasters. Less than 1% of the population, mostly IDPs, live in either tents or the open air. Kandahar, Zabul, and Paktika have the highest percentages of people living in tents or open air (2.8%, 2.6%, and 2.1% respectively).

A combined 13% of shelters in the assessed communities are completely destroyed or severely damaged. One-fifth (22%) are moderately damaged, and almost two-thirds (64%) are not damaged. A significant number of shelters in Sar-e-Pul (39%), Parwan (36%), and Wardak (31%) provinces are completely damaged or severely destroyed.

Seventeen per cent of CFPs (2,753) report that some households

pay rent. Among those communities, one-third (33%) have households that were unable to afford rent in the six months leading up to data collection. High rent costs throughout the country push families into sub-par shelters. Seven out of ten (71%) households living in Farah, and more than three out of five households in Nuristan (64%) and Parwan (60.5%) that pay rent were not able to afford it during the 6 months prior to the assessment. For a breakdown by province see Annex N (page 34).

The primary barriers to housing are the inability to build temporary accommodation, shelter being unavailable, and being denied access to housing or land.

Table 12. Community Usage of Shelter/Housing | By type

TYPE	%
Mud houses	84%
Stone houses	7%
Brick houses	6%
Concrete houses	2%
Wooden houses	0.4%
Tents	0.3%
Open Air	0.1%

Figure 26. Barriers to Accessing Housing | Ranked by significance

Figure 27. % of Households Unable to Afford Rent in the Past 6 Months Among Those Who Pay Rent (n = 2,753)

■ % of HHs unable to afford rent
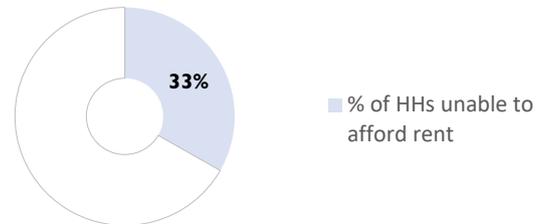
Figure 28. Shelter Conditions

■ Completely destroyed
■ Severely damaged
■ Moderately damaged
■ Not damaged
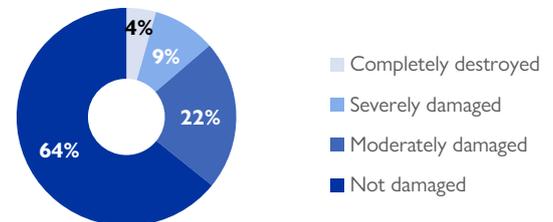
Figure 29. % of Communities with HHs that Pay Rent
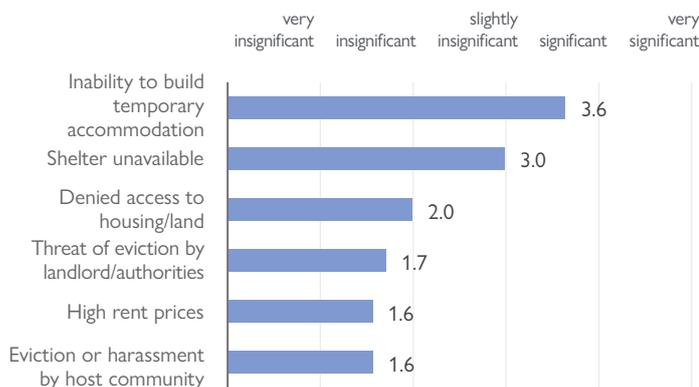
■ % of communities

WASH

The most common primary sources of drinking water are open wells (15% of communities), private handpump wells (13%), and rivers, canals, or streams (13%). Almost two-thirds (61%) of all communities report an insufficient amount of drinking water, 58% report insufficient water for agriculture and farming, and just over one in five (22%) report insufficient water for livestock. Ghor, Daykundi, and Farah have the most acute need for drinking water, where 89%, 85%, and 84% of the population (respectively) has insufficient access to drinking water. Ghor, Nimroz, and Daykundi report the highest need for water for agriculture among households that engage in agriculture (90%, 88%, and 85% respectively). Farah, Nimroz, and Wardak have the highest need for water for livestock among households that engage in livestock (59%, 53%, and 51% respectively).

Among the communities assessed, 62% use pit latrines and 30% have no WASH facilities (and therefore practice open defecation). For a breakdown by province see Annexes O and P (pages 35 and 36).

CFPs rank quantity of water, quality of water, and distance to a water supply as the most significant problems related to accessing water.

Figure 30. Primary Drinking Water Sources | By usage

Source	%
Open well	15%
Private handpump (pumped well)	13%
River, canal, or stream	13%
Public handpump (pumped well)	12%
Unprotected spring or kariz	11%
Municipal/MoRRD piped water	7%
Private piped water	7%
Public/shared piped water	6%
Surface water (river, lake, irrigation)	5%
Water delivery/tankering	4%
Protected spring or kariz	3%
Open dam for rain/snow storage	2%
Bottled water	0.2%
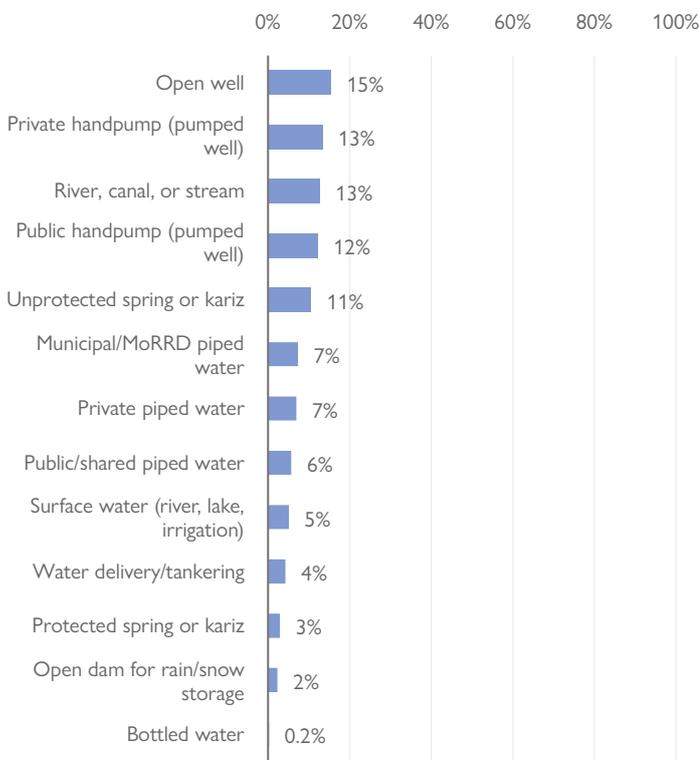
Figure 13. Usage of Latrine | By type

TYPE	%
Pit latrine	62%
No WASH facilities (open defecation)	30%
Ventilated improved pit (VIP) latrine	4%
Flush latrines	2%
Communal latrines	1%
Private sewage system	1%
Public sewage system	0.2%

Figure 32. Water-Related Problems Present in Communities | Ranked by significance

Problem	Score
Quantity of water	3.9
Quality of water	3.4
Distance	3.3
Disasters limit supply	3.0
Price (too expensive)	2.6
Influx of IDPs and returnees puts pressure on supply	1.5
Security limits access	1.5
Unequal access among population groups	1.4

Figure 31. % of Households in Communities in Need of Water Sources | By type

DRINKING WATER — 61%

AGRICULTURE/FARMING — 58%

LIVESTOCK — 22%
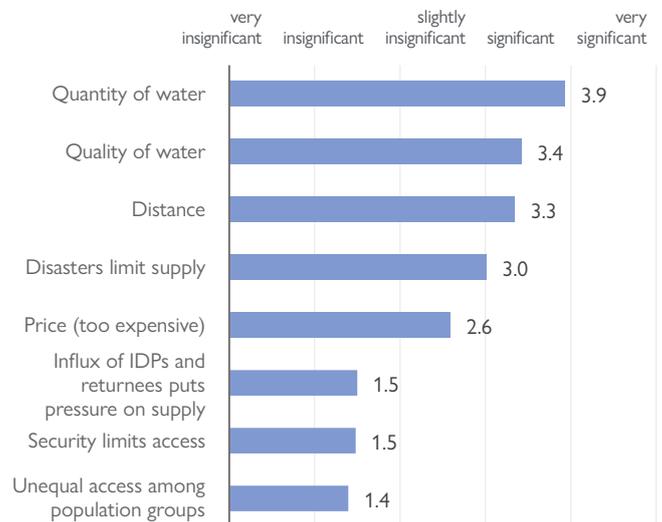
UTILITIES

While only 21% of households have access to national or regional electricity grids, 5% of communities use shared solar power. Nine per cent of CFPs reported electricity shortages occur. Among those communities, on average the outages occur 11 days out of the month and last more than one hour per day. For a breakdown by province see Annex P (page 36).

Half of households (50%) reported using wood/charcoal, dung/waste or biomass as a source for heating, while 41% use wood or charcoal stoves/heaters.

While 73% of households have access to a phone, 72% of households have a phone signal in their community. One in five communities (19%) report interruptions in telecom services, which on average occur 12 days out of the month. For a breakdown by province see Annex P (page 36).

On average across all provinces, 17% of households in the assessed communities have access to the internet.

Figure 33. % Households Connected to Public Electricity

21%

■ % of HHs with access to public electricity
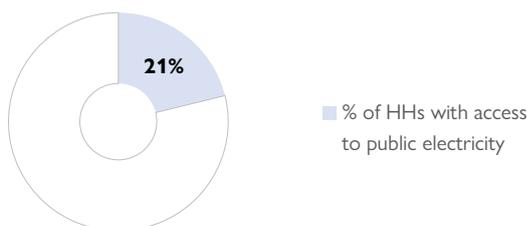
Figure 14. Heating Sources | By household usage

SOURCE	% OF HOUSEHOLDS
Dung, waste, biomass stove, or heater	50%
Wood or charcoal stove/heater	41%
Coal stove, heater	4%
Gas, propane stove, or heater	2%
Electric stove or heater	1%
No heating	1%

Figure 34. % Households With Phone Signal

72%

■ % of HH with a phone signal
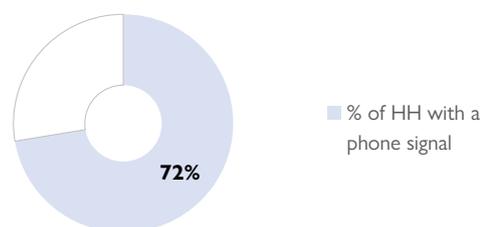
ASSISTANCE

Four out of five (81%) of the assessed communities indicated having received assistance during the 6 months prior to assessment. For a breakdown by province see Annex Q (page 37).

Assistance most frequently came in the form of food distributions (52%), cash or vouchers (13%), agriculture projects (9%), non-food items (2%), and the distribution of hygiene kits (5%).

Figure 35. % of Communities that Have Received Ongoing or Completed Humanitarian Assistance in the Past 6 Months

81%
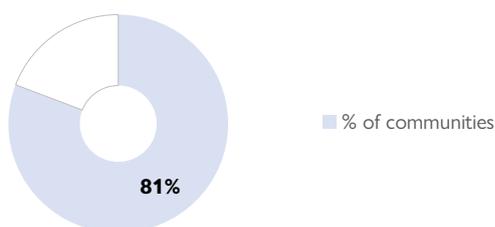
■ % of communities

Table 15. Types of Assistance Received Among Communities

VALUES	%
Food distributions	52%
Cash/voucher	13%
Agricultural projects (crop farming)	9%
Distribution of hygiene kits	5%
Agricultural projects (livestock/herding)	3%
Education	3%
Emergency nutrition	2%
Non-food items (NFI)	2%
Provision of sanitation facilities	2%
Health services and medicine	2%
Infrastructure	1%
Water access	1%

Note: Demining, psycho-social counselling, emergency shelter and tents, Social cohesion programming, livelihoods support (grant/training), counselling, justice delivery, and child protection programming were each less than one per cent of the aid delivered to the assessed communities.

A water source in Bilcheragh district, Faryab province. © IOM 2022/Nasibullah Ayoubi

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ANNEXES

The following annexes are provided to supplement the data mentioned in this report and can be used to support planning and targeting of humanitarian programmes. The annexes expand on the data presented throughout the report by providing a province-level and year breakdown.

Annex A. Tazkira (National ID Card) Ownership | By province

Province	All HH Members *Do Not* Have Tazkira	At Least 1 HH Member Without Tazkira	All HH Members Have Tazkira
Badakhshan	1%	97%	2%
Badghis	1%	82%	16%
Baghlan	2%	90%	8%
Balkh	1%	89%	11%
Bamyan	0%	88%	12%
Daykundi	0%	79%	21%
Farah	14%	84%	2%
Faryab	2%	71%	27%
Ghazni	0%	88%	12%
Ghor	4%	87%	9%
Helmand	10%	89%	1%
Herat	4%	77%	19%
Jawzjan	0%	94%	5%
Kabul	0%	17%	83%
Kandahar	2%	66%	32%
Kapisa	0%	98%	2%
Khost	0%	98%	2%
Kunar	0%	100%	0%
Kunduz	2%	41%	58%
Laghman	0%	98%	2%
Logar	1%	90%	9%
Nangarhar	0%	98%	2%
Nimroz	0%	99%	1%
Nuristan	8%	92%	0%
Paktika	0%	99%	1%
Paktya	0%	87%	13%
Panjsher	0%	85%	15%
Parwan	5%	40%	55%
Samangan	2%	97%	0%
Sar-e-Pul	2%	90%	8%
Takhar	1%	78%	21%
Uruzgan	22%	49%	30%
Wardak	0%	72%	28%
Zabul	1%	84%	15%
Average	**2%**	**83%**	**15%**

Annex B. Unemployment Figures (Aged 18+) | By sex and province

Province	Men (18+)			Women (18+)		
	Unemployed	Partially Employed	Fully Employed	Unemployed	Partially Employed	Fully Employed
Badakhshan	81%	5%	14%	95%	4%	1%
Badghis	79%	7%	15%	95%	2%	3%
Baghlan	74%	6%	21%	94%	3%	3%
Balkh	72%	9%	20%	90%	3%	6%
Bamyan	83%	2%	16%	89%	2%	9%
Daykundi	85%	1%	14%	85%	1%	14%
Farah	63%	9%	28%	96%	2%	2%
Faryab	78%	1%	21%	90%	3%	7%
Ghazni	81%	7%	13%	98%	1%	1%
Ghor	84%	12%	4%	97%	3%	0%
Helmand	64%	3%	32%	99%	0%	1%
Herat	37%	36%	27%	86%	8%	6%
Jawzjan	51%	2%	47%	65%	3%	32%
Kabul	89%	1%	10%	96%	2%	3%
Kandahar	70%	19%	10%	97%	2%	1%
Kapisa	83%	0%	17%	100%	0%	0%
Khost	90%	0%	10%	98%	2%	0%
Kunar	87%	0%	12%	98%	0%	2%
Kunduz	66%	6%	28%	82%	8%	10%
Laghman	73%	1%	26%	95%	0%	5%
Logar	82%	5%	13%	99%	0%	1%
Nangarhar	82%	2%	16%	98%	0%	2%
Nimroz	79%	2%	20%	100%	0%	0%
Nuristan	80%	0%	20%	32%	1%	67%
Paktika	85%	2%	13%	99%	1%	0%
Paktya	87%	4%	9%	99%	0%	0%
Panjsher	69%	18%	12%	99%	0%	1%
Parwan	84%	0%	16%	97%	1%	2%
Samangan	73%	2%	25%	99%	0%	1%
Sar-e-Pul	43%	21%	36%	80%	8%	11%
Takhar	67%	11%	22%	84%	7%	8%
Uruzgan	67%	2%	30%	98%	1%	1%
Wardak	83%	1%	16%	99%	0%	0%
Zabul	80%	2%	17%	91%	1%	7%
Average	**75%**	**7%**	**19%**	**93%**	**3%**	**5%**

Annex C. Income Sources | By province

Province	Unskilled Daily Labour	Agriculture	Livestock	Production or Manufac -turing	Remittances, Saving, or Government Benefits	Services	Business or Sales
Badakhshan	54%	23%	15%	1%	4%	1%	1%
Badghis	21%	49%	13%	2%	11%	2%	2%
Baghlan	26%	39%	13%	2%	11%	1%	1%
Balkh	33%	40%	9%	3%	10%	2%	3%
Bamyan	20%	41%	32%	1%	0%	2%	2%
Daykundi	55%	24%	14%	2%	1%	2%	2%
Farah	11%	48%	20%	2%	11%	1%	3%
Faryab	31%	20%	19%	9%	15%	1%	5%
Ghazni	38%	30%	13%	5%	10%	2%	2%
Ghor	19%	32%	21%	1%	22%	1%	1%
Helmand	19%	52%	16%	5%	1%	1%	4%
Herat	32%	30%	13%	2%	20%	1%	2%
Jawzjan	34%	21%	10%	5%	26%	1%	3%
Kabul	49%	14%	8%	8%	3%	7%	8%
Kandahar	29%	45%	15%	6%	3%	1%	2%
Kapisa	26%	36%	9%	5%	12%	4%	4%
Khost	57%	19%	6%	4%	8%	2%	4%
Kunar	49%	23%	8%	2%	6%	1%	6%
Kunduz	28%	39%	18%	6%	1%	3%	5%
Laghman	28%	31%	16%	9%	5%	3%	8%
Logar	27%	31%	14%	4%	13%	4%	4%
Nangarhar	52%	27%	8%	4%	3%	2%	3%
Nimroz	44%	24%	15%	1%	8%	0%	2%
Nuristan	29%	28%	32%	0%	1%	0%	1%
Paktika	47%	34%	10%	3%	1%	0%	3%
Paktya	64%	18%	8%	3%	2%	1%	3%
Panjsher	11%	43%	18%	2%	5%	6%	5%
Parwan	24%	31%	16%	7%	6%	7%	6%
Samangan	37%	24%	24%	1%	10%	0%	2%
Sar-e-Pul	42%	28%	9%	2%	14%	2%	2%
Takhar	36%	30%	12%	4%	12%	1%	3%
Uruzgan	9%	44%	15%	7%	5%	7%	9%
Wardak	44%	21%	12%	3%	12%	1%	2%
Zabul	27%	48%	13%	4%	3%	0%	2%
Average	**37%**	**31%**	**13%**	**4%**	**8%**	**2%**	**3%**

Annex D. Household Debt, Income, and Expenses | By province

Province	# of HHs With Debt	Income		Expenses		Debt	
		AFN	USD	AFN	USD	AFN	USD
Badakhshan	209,000	2,569	29	7,606	86	49,167	557
Badghis	68,000	4,072	46	6,310	71	30,389	344
Baghlan	121,000	2,669	30	9,215	104	60,569	686
Balkh	224,000	3,619	41	9,416	107	52,572	595
Bamyan	12,000	3,902	44	7,093	80	132,526	1501
Daykundi	31,000	2,505	28	3,896	44	88,029	997
Farah	69,000	2,941	33	7,894	89	58,715	665
Faryab	154,000	2,977	34	8,027	91	47,353	536
Ghazni	67,000	2,799	32	7,121	81	41,411	469
Ghor	64,000	2,090	24	8,453	96	57,117	647
Helmand	130,000	5,081	58	5,098	58	27,689	314
Herat	155,000	4,118	47	5,025	57	24,373	276
Jawzjan	126,000	3,286	37	7,381	84	44,511	504
Kabul	575,000	3,152	36	10,882	123	45,195	512
Kandahar	42,000	5,677	64	10,087	114	69,271	784
Kapisa	76,000	4,772	54	11,595	131	75,430	854
Khost	203,000	4,660	53	13,176	149	65,335	740
Kunar	118,000	2,814	32	8,466	96	38,875	440
Kunduz	55,000	3,774	43	12,187	138	61,501	696
Laghman	90,000	3,688	42	8,757	99	26,773	303
Logar	57,000	4,393	50	7,660	87	47,149	534
Nangarhar	585,000	4,142	47	9,385	106	44,168	500
Nimroz	44,000	2,777	31	11,559	131	23,075	261
Nuristan	33,000	4,795	54	7,580	86	21,357	242
Paktika	63,000	5,029	57	9,164	104	37,144	421
Paktya	95,000	8,091	92	15,690	178	46,794	530
Panjsher	9,000	3,027	34	6,793	77	22,406	254
Parwan	103,000	2,329	26	9,234	105	55,865	633
Samangan	73,000	4,334	49	8,540	97	41,858	474
Sar-e-Pul	72,000	4,556	52	7,720	87	34,156	387
Takhar	95,000	4,084	46	7,882	89	28,026	317
Uruzgan	13,000	4,747	54	9,615	109	3,769	43
Wardak	77,000	4,100	46	12,792	145	91,724	1039
Zabul	61,000	2,748	31	4,714	53	57,301	649
Average/Total	3,969,000	3,758	43	8,727	99	48,260	546

Annex E. Women's Access to Markets | By province

Province	Summer and Fall	Winter and Spring	Year-Round Average
Badakhshan	58%	44%	51%
Badghis	31%	29%	30%
Baghlan	91%	92%	92%
Balkh	91%	74%	82%
Bamyan	75%	71%	73%
Daykundi	88%	74%	81%
Farah	9%	7%	8%
Faryab	94%	99%	96%
Ghazni	69%	58%	63%
Ghor	31%	28%	29%
Helmand	55%	59%	57%
Herat	87%	86%	87%
Jawzjan	89%	87%	88%
Kabul	87%	89%	88%
Kandahar	38%	35%	37%
Kapisa	73%	73%	73%
Khost	48%	48%	48%
Kunar	86%	87%	87%
Kunduz	97%	94%	96%
Laghman	99%	99%	99%
Logar	63%	67%	65%
Nangarhar	91%	90%	91%
Nimroz	63%	63%	63%
Nuristan	81%	79%	80%
Paktika	11%	11%	11%
Paktya	30%	30%	30%
Panjsher	76%	73%	75%
Parwan	70%	66%	68%
Samangan	79%	76%	78%
Sar-e-Pul	99%	99%	99%
Takhar	87%	87%	87%
Uruzgan	21%	25%	23%
Wardak	75%	66%	70%
Zabul	6%	7%	7%
Average	**66%**	**64%**	**65%**

Annex F. Number of Incidents and Fatalities Related to Disaster and Security | By province

Province	Disaster		Security		Reported Level of Security
	# of Incidents	# of Fatalities	# of Incidents	# of Fatalities	
Badakhshan	NA	16,620	NA	NA	4.3
Badghis	NA	5,406	81	21	3.8
Baghlan	NA	705	1,647	213	3.8
Balkh	NA	9,258	NA	NA	4.3
Bamyan	NA	NA	NA	NA	3.9
Daykundi	NA	390	475	158	3.5
Farah	NA	NA	NA	NA	4.6
Faryab	NA	18	NA	NA	3.5
Ghazni	NA	NA	4	2	4.4
Ghor	NA	22	8	32	3.0
Helmand	NA	501	34	83	3.4
Herat	NA	10	107	32	3.8
Jawzjan	NA	8	5	5	4.0
Kabul	NA	13,959	39	9	3.3
Kandahar	NA	8	964	461	4.1
Kapisa	NA	NA	NA	NA	3.8
Khost	NA	41	2	1	4.1
Kunar	NA	7,936	21	19	3.9
Kunduz	NA	78	21	30	3.1
Laghman	NA	15	NA	NA	3.9
Logar	NA	10	5	9	3.8
Nangarhar	NA	713	3	1	4.2
Nimroz	NA	NA	NA	NA	4.0
Nuristan	NA	279	NA	NA	4.0
Paktika	NA	160	NA	NA	4.2
Paktya	NA	9,573	7	7	3.5
Panjsher	NA	NA	35	85	2.6
Parwan	NA	688	23	1	4.5
Samangan	NA	29	5	16	4.1
Sar-e-Pul	NA	17	378	74	3.7
Takhar	NA	74	390	5	4.1
Uruzgan	NA	111	6	3	4.3
Wardak	NA	4	11	109	4.0
Zabul	NA	59	4	4	3.9
Total/Average	**NA**	**66,692**	**4,275**	**1,380**	**3.9**

Annex G. Confidence in the Justice System | By province

Province	Completely Confident	Fairly Confident	Neutral	Only Slightly Confident	Not Confident At All
Badakhshan	37%	29%	27%	7%	0%
Badghis	6%	28%	43%	22%	1%
Baghlan	10%	34%	38%	17%	0%
Balkh	9%	35%	42%	12%	1%
Bamyan	30%	53%	17%	0%	0%
Daykundi	10%	40%	36%	15%	0%
Farah	21%	40%	38%	0%	0%
Faryab	2%	51%	36%	10%	1%
Ghazni	8%	17%	46%	28%	0%
Ghor	0%	11%	58%	30%	1%
Helmand	1%	17%	51%	26%	5%
Herat	23%	58%	18%	1%	0%
Jawzjan	20%	58%	21%	1%	0%
Kabul	50%	27%	18%	4%	0%
Kandahar	54%	29%	11%	5%	1%
Kapisa	0%	20%	78%	0%	1%
Khost	21%	22%	51%	6%	0%
Kunar	35%	61%	4%	0%	0%
Kunduz	0%	2%	95%	3%	0%
Laghman	6%	41%	53%	0%	0%
Logar	9%	32%	42%	17%	0%
Nangarhar	12%	56%	31%	1%	0%
Nimroz	5%	95%	0%	0%	0%
Nuristan	63%	37%	0%	0%	0%
Paktika	2%	20%	52%	26%	0%
Paktya	3%	32%	31%	32%	1%
Panjsher	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Parwan	56%	36%	7%	1%	0%
Samangan	58%	27%	13%	1%	0%
Sar-e-Pul	12%	39%	26%	21%	1%
Takhar	1%	26%	50%	21%	0%
Uruzgan	13%	38%	24%	24%	2%
Wardak	3%	45%	49%	2%	0%
Zabul	24%	5%	65%	6%	0%
Average	**20%**	**35%**	**35%**	**10%**	**0%**

Annex H. Conflict Mediation | By type of mediation & province

Province	Mediation Between People from the Community	Through a Court	Mediation Between People from Affected Families	Conflicts Are Not Resolved At All
Badakhshan	61%	15%	25%	0%
Badghis	65%	24%	11%	1%
Baghlan	62%	33%	4%	1%
Balkh	26%	26%	46%	3%
Bamyan	50%	19%	31%	1%
Daykundi	86%	5%	5%	3%
Farah	69%	16%	14%	1%
Faryab	39%	18%	43%	0%
Ghazni	86%	11%	3%	0%
Ghor	46%	51%	1%	3%
Helmand	46%	29%	23%	2%
Herat	77%	11%	12%	0%
Jawzjan	63%	17%	17%	2%
Kabul	49%	16%	36%	0%
Kandahar	48%	13%	35%	4%
Kapisa	79%	19%	2%	0%
Khost	69%	16%	14%	0%
Kunar	83%	6%	10%	0%
Kunduz	29%	48%	22%	0%
Laghman	86%	11%	3%	0%
Logar	77%	14%	8%	1%
Nangarhar	67%	17%	15%	1%
Nimroz	85%	2%	12%	0%
Nuristan	82%	11%	7%	0%
Paktika	89%	10%	1%	1%
Paktya	81%	6%	13%	0%
Panjsher	83%	16%	1%	0%
Parwan	73%	17%	9%	0%
Samangan	66%	12%	21%	0%
Sar-e-Pul	50%	13%	36%	1%
Takhar	54%	24%	19%	3%
Uruzgan	11%	74%	15%	0%
Wardak	45%	19%	33%	3%
Zabul	61%	9%	20%	10%
Average	**63%**	**18%**	**18%**	**1%**

Annex I. Access to Clinics and % of People in Community Not Using Nearest Health Facility | By type province

Province	Clinic in Settlement	No Clinic in Settlement	% of People Not Using Nearest Health Facilities	Average Distance to Health Facility (in KM)
Badakhshan	44%	56%	16%	7.2
Badghis	18%	82%	34%	8.7
Baghlan	17%	83%	13%	7.6
Balkh	14%	86%	16%	6.6
Bamyan	16%	84%	1%	8.5
Daykundi	11%	89%	5%	10.0
Farah	14%	86%	34%	10.0
Faryab	10%	90%	2%	9.0
Ghazni	10%	90%	2%	4.7
Ghor	12%	88%	50%	16.0
Helmand	18%	82%	31%	7.3
Herat	12%	88%	7%	9.1
Jawzjan	8%	92%	40%	9.0
Kabul	37%	63%	6%	4.0
Kandahar	16%	84%	33%	21.7
Kapisa	30%	70%	23%	3.1
Khost	11%	89%	35%	6.2
Kunar	14%	86%	34%	4.4
Kunduz	15%	85%	11%	5.3
Laghman	22%	78%	25%	4.3
Logar	40%	60%	21%	5.1
Nangarhar	16%	84%	20%	5.3
Nimroz	12%	88%	16%	11.3
Nuristan	23%	77%	11%	8.5
Paktika	20%	80%	4%	4.5
Paktya	17%	83%	19%	7.5
Panjsher	16%	84%	4%	2.0
Parwan	55%	45%	41%	6.5
Samangan	7%	93%	9%	9.4
Sar-e-Pul	19%	81%	37%	10.3
Takhar	9%	91%	15%	5.6
Uruzgan	43%	57%	43%	12.6
Wardak	19%	81%	23%	5.9
Zabul	23%	77%	29%	17.6
Average	**20%**	**80%**	**20%**	**7.9**

Annex J. Number of Pre-Primary and Primary Facilities | By province

Province	Pre-Primary			Primary		
	Mixed	For Girls	For Boys	Mixed	For Girls	For Boys
Badakhshan	74	16	6	511	171	178
Badghis	42	7	5	47	102	139
Baghlan	24	15	10	200	51	31
Balkh	18		1	317	36	32
Bamyan	1			23	16	12
Daykundi	1	1		73	9	7
Farah	19	10	43	49	32	102
Faryab				125	51	51
Ghazni	6	56	3	76	137	150
Ghor	33	6	4	105	106	111
Helmand	67	12	22	37	9	78
Herat	18	11	6	540	65	59
Jawzjan		1		128	46	68
Kabul	97	12	5	336	47	43
Kandahar	77	13	33	50	10	38
Kapisa		1		5	43	71
Khost	3	2		66	114	214
Kunar	13	23	19	129	125	142
Kunduz	1	1	1	34	48	48
Laghman	12	2	2	115	55	54
Logar	2	1		43	155	172
Nangarhar	29	4	2	427	149	143
Nimroz	1	1	1	101	65	68
Nuristan				46	19	17
Paktika	12	0		47	25	38
Paktya	5	4	1	42	62	101
Panjsher				45	40	38
Parwan	1		9	104	50	95
Samangan	1			175	61	62
Sar-e-Pul		2	1	120	82	81
Takhar	12	3	1	186	23	10
Uruzgan					5	35
Wardak	2	43	1	102	33	3
Zabul	7	1	2	6	10	14
Total	**578**	**248**	**178**	**4,410**	**2,052**	**2,505**

Annex K. Number of Secondary, High School, and Higher Education Facilities | By province

Province	Secondary			High School			Higher Education		
	Mixed	For Girls	For Boys	Mixed	For Girls	For Boys	Vocational Training (Grade 13-14)	Basic/ Adult Literacy Program	Univer-sity
Badakhshan	298	148	242	196	146	222	9	1	1
Badghis	24	68	115	3	39	83	1		
Baghlan	168	36	38	110	62	66	1		
Balkh	249	41	50	170	58	62	23	1	
Bamyan	18	16	12	7	13	10			
Daykundi	57	8	6	64	13	15			
Farah	52	25	59	20	32	40	7	1	3
Faryab	51	41	43	60	37	37		1	0
Ghazni	60	31	103	43	26	75			
Ghor	43	66	86	22	41	57			
Helmand	11	5	51	5	3	47	1	1	2
Herat	279	57	50	120	53	46	4	4	1
Jawzjan	81	40	61	25	36	50			
Kabul	296	60	55	258	66	62	4	3	13
Kandahar	14	7	33	10	4	33			1
Kapisa	3	28	63	2	22	35			
Khost	25	64	185	21	52	174	3		
Kunar	34	60	104	8	34	62	3		
Kunduz	41	48	49	38	129	133			
Laghman	78	53	52	52	52	48	2		
Logar	6	92	136	3	74	110			
Nangarhar	251	119	132	169	82	113	2	1	
Nimroz	29	36	42	12	31	37			
Nuristan	25	20	18	4	9	9			1
Paktika	9	2	30	5	2	21			
Paktya	29	24	81	14	13	58	4		
Panjsher	20	42	40	4	36	35	2	4	
Parwan	103	40	67	116	42	66			
Samangan	129	56	56	77	44	43		2	2
Sar-e-Pul	79	77	81	43	44	49	1	5	1
Takhar	104	11	10	89	78	80	1		
Uruzgan		2	16		2	13			1
Wardak	24	4	14	18	5	43	2		1
Zabul		2	14		1	16		10	
Total	2,690	1,429	2,194	1,788	1,381	2,050	70	34	27

Annex L. School Status and Out-of-School Children | By province

Province	Average Number of Days Schools Were Closed, Destroyed, or Occupied in Last 6 Months	# of Children Out of School	% of Children Out of School
Badakhshan	157	92,000	29%
Badghis	141	74,000	65%
Baghlan	17	120,000	47%
Balkh		134,000	28%
Bamyan		20,000	38%
Daykundi	46	20,000	29%
Farah	118	109,000	68%
Faryab	18	35,000	43%
Ghazni		31,000	18%
Ghor	170	63,000	60%
Helmand		160,000	74%
Herat	175	338,000	51%
Jawzjan		148,000	39%
Kabul	91	156,000	13%
Kandahar	100	156,000	77%
Kapisa		57,000	44%
Khost	180	240,000	45%
Kunar	121	83,000	28%
Kunduz		23,000	10%
Laghman	172	130,000	37%
Logar	166	67,000	46%
Nangarhar	173	423,000	35%
Nimroz	180	44,000	67%
Nuristan	175	23,000	56%
Paktika		32,000	54%
Paktya	159	108,000	43%
Panjsher	95	14,000	43%
Parwan	158	178,000	42%
Samangan	34	25,000	44%
Sar-e-Pul	21	86,000	35%
Takhar	15	170,000	45%
Uruzgan		4,000	32%
Wardak	164	136,000	50%
Zabul	51	27,000	47%
Average/Total	**147**	**3,526,000**	**42%**

Annex M. Methods of Obtaining Wheat, Flour, & Bread | By province

Province	Own Production	Purchase in Market	Humanitarian Assistance	Other
Badakhshan	23%	57%	25%	0%
Badghis	42%	54%	17%	0%
Baghlan	38%	53%	17%	16%
Balkh	74%	70%	13%	30%
Bamyan	41%	50%	12%	8%
Daykundi	NA	NA	NA	NA
Farah	38%	60%	14%	0%
Faryab	12%	74%	19%	0%
Ghazni	25%	73%	10%	0%
Ghor	24%	55%	23%	18%
Helmand	45%	56%	5%	0%
Herat	34%	68%	8%	14%
Jawzjan	24%	67%	17%	10%
Kabul	36%	68%	14%	10%
Kandahar	46%	54%	5%	0%
Kapisa	25%	75%	80%	0%
Khost	28%	70%	5%	42%
Kunar	19%	76%	10%	0%
Kunduz	35%	69%	10%	0%
Laghman	19%	75%	7%	0%
Logar	23%	74%	10%	0%
Nangarhar	28%	70%	11%	28%
Nimroz	59%	60%	26%	49%
Nuristan	20%	62%	18%	0%
Paktika	15%	87%	3%	0%
Paktya	20%	74%	12%	0%
Panjsher	13%	75%	13%	0%
Parwan	19%	77%	12%	0%
Samangan	31%	72%	18%	0%
Sar-e-Pul	77%	65%	14%	0%
Takhar	28%	69%	8%	5%
Uruzgan	69%	30%	15%	0%
Wardak	15%	76%	15%	0%
Zabul	24%	71%	11%	0%
Average	**32%**	**67%**	**15%**	**27%**

Annex N. Shelter Conditions and Ability of People in Communities to Afford Rent | By province

Province	Completely Destroyed	Severely Damaged	Moderately Damaged	Not Damaged	% of HHs Unable to Afford Rent
Badakhshan	3%	8%	19%	71%	30%
Badghis	1%	6%	21%	72%	30%
Baghlan	6%	13%	30%	51%	21%
Balkh	8%	18%	32%	43%	35%
Bamyan	0%	2%	17%	81%	42%
Daykundi	1%	1%	5%	93%	47%
Farah	11%	11%	14%	63%	71%
Faryab	5%	10%	25%	60%	38%
Ghazni	0%	3%	9%	88%	38%
Ghor	3%	8%	18%	72%	38%
Helmand	5%	12%	28%	55%	30%
Herat	2%	4%	24%	70%	25%
Jawzjan	7%	14%	30%	49%	25%
Kabul	3%	9%	23%	64%	38%
Kandahar	4%	12%	32%	51%	25%
Kapisa	5%	7%	19%	69%	53%
Khost	0%	8%	18%	74%	31%
Kunar	3%	6%	10%	81%	29%
Kunduz	1%	3%	15%	81%	25%
Laghman	0%	5%	8%	87%	48%
Logar	4%	13%	34%	49%	58%
Nangarhar	5%	8%	16%	71%	41%
Nimroz	0%	6%	40%	54%	29%
Nuristan	1%	5%	7%	86%	64%
Paktika	1%	2%	11%	86%	20%
Paktya	6%	18%	36%	40%	7%
Panjsher	0%	0%	1%	98%	55%
Parwan	18%	19%	23%	41%	60%
Samangan	2%	3%	5%	90%	36%
Sar-e-Pul	14%	25%	34%	26%	38%
Takhar	2%	6%	28%	64%	36%
Uruzgan	14%	14%	26%	46%	24%
Wardak	14%	18%	27%	41%	51%
Zabul	3%	9%	28%	60%	25%
Average	**4%**	**9%**	**22%**	**64%**	**33%**

Annex O. % of Households in Communities in Need of Water Sources | By province

Province	% of HHs in Need of…		
	Drinking Water	Water for Agriculture and Farming	Water for Livestock
Badakhshan	67%	57%	5%
Badghis	64%	58%	37%
Baghlan	55%	36%	8%
Balkh	72%	61%	19%
Bamyan	60%	60%	38%
Daykundi	85%	85%	39%
Farah	84%	85%	59%
Faryab	66%	73%	35%
Ghazni	49%	44%	21%
Ghor	89%	90%	43%
Helmand	69%	75%	32%
Herat	64%	69%	39%
Jawzjan	63%	62%	8%
Kabul	62%	33%	11%
Kandahar	60%	56%	32%
Kapisa	74%	62%	2%
Khost	49%	53%	7%
Kunar	73%	61%	1%
Kunduz	35%	26%	5%
Laghman	19%	12%	3%
Logar	44%	71%	16%
Nangarhar	54%	50%	5%
Nimroz	60%	88%	53%
Nuristan	64%	57%	3%
Paktika	50%	61%	18%
Paktya	44%	46%	18%
Panjsher	34%	19%	0%
Parwan	76%	71%	46%
Samangan	70%	73%	50%
Sar-e-Pul	57%	65%	10%
Takhar	61%	52%	11%
Uruzgan	41%	44%	44%
Wardak	72%	75%	51%
Zabul	74%	68%	39%
Average	**61%**	**58%**	**22%**

Annex P. % of Households Without Access to Safe Latrines, Public Electricity, and Phone Signal | By province

Province	% of Households Without…		
	Safe Latrines	Public Electricity	Phone Signal
Badakhshan	76%	67%	39%
Badghis	83%	90%	32%
Baghlan	87%	81%	27%
Balkh	80%	58%	26%
Bamyan	54%	78%	41%
Daykundi	89%	98%	51%
Farah	80%	100%	21%
Faryab	60%	41%	11%
Ghazni	9%	96%	28%
Ghor	95%	96%	61%
Helmand	95%	85%	20%
Herat	68%	56%	18%
Jawzjan	96%	66%	28%
Kabul	67%	31%	8%
Kandahar	75%	94%	46%
Kapisa	98%	81%	23%
Khost	94%	92%	14%
Kunar	78%	91%	35%
Kunduz	54%	49%	5%
Laghman	87%	83%	3%
Logar	67%	92%	34%
Nangarhar	86%	94%	11%
Nimroz	80%	74%	1%
Nuristan	96%	70%	67%
Paktika	91%	99%	14%
Paktya	77%	96%	50%
Panjsher	69%	94%	2%
Parwan	93%	81%	40%
Samangan	45%	77%	22%
Sar-e-Pul	68%	78%	26%
Takhar	75%	94%	42%
Uruzgan	100%	100%	98%
Wardak	86%	97%	25%
Zabul	82%	96%	43%
Average	**78%**	**79%**	**28%**

Annex Q. % of Assessed Communities With Ongoing or Completed Humanitarian or Development Assistance in Last 6 Months | By province

Province	Received Assistance (Ongoing or Completed) in the Last 6 Months
Badakhshan	95%
Badghis	94%
Baghlan	93%
Balkh	75%
Bamyan	99%
Daykundi	60%
Farah	94%
Faryab	99%
Ghazni	92%
Ghor	87%
Helmand	59%
Herat	88%
Jawzjan	100%
Kabul	89%
Kandahar	30%
Kapisa	100%
Khost	58%
Kunar	98%
Kunduz	56%
Laghman	82%
Logar	95%
Nangarhar	64%
Nimroz	89%
Nuristan	84%
Paktika	41%
Paktya	66%
Panjsher	91%
Parwan	97%
Samangan	97%
Sar-e-Pul	99%
Takhar	84%
Uruzgan	32%
Wardak	100%
Zabul	41%
Average	**81%**