

AFGHANISTAN

Emergency Shelter and Non-Food Items Cluster Rapid Assessment Mechanism

Nationwide Assessment of Priority ES/NFI Locations

Round 1

MAY 2022



ShelterCluster.org
Coordinating Humanitarian Shelter



UNHCR
The UN Refugee Agency

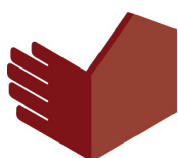
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Shelter Cluster Afghanistan

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About the ES/NFI Cluster

The Emergency Shelter and Non-Food Items (ES/NFI) Cluster supports the provision of basic lifesaving services by coordinating the delivery of emergency, transitional, and permanent shelter solutions, as well as winterization assistance. This helps to mitigate further protection risks and allows for safer and more dignified living conditions. The ES/NFI Cluster supports these efforts through the development of tools, management of assessments, and development of coordinated strategies to improve cooperation between humanitarian organization and government entities.

For more information please visit the [Shelter Cluster Website](https://sheltercluster.org) or contact the ES/NFI Cluster directly at: coord.afghanistan@sheltercluster.org

About REACH

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

For more information, please visit the [REACH Resource Centre](https://reach-initiative.org/reach-resource-centre) or contact REACH directly at: geneva@reach-initiative.org and follow REACH on Twitter [@REACH_info](https://twitter.com/REACH_info)



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The following partners collected the data voluntarily.

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INTRODUCTION AND CONTEXT

Following over 40 years of conflict-driven displacement, natural disasters, and economic turmoil, Afghanistan remains one of the most vulnerable countries to shocks and emergency needs. The main emergency need has been the need for shelter and winterization assistance of displaced, host, and other shock-affected populations.

According to the 2022 Humanitarian Needs Overview (HNO),¹ 24.4 million people, over half of the country's total population, were in need of humanitarian assistance, of which, 10.9 million were in need of Emergency Shelter and Non-Food Items (ES/NFI) and 16.2 million were in need of protection assistance.

The Whole of Afghanistan Assessment (WoAA)² further noted that over half of both displaced and non-displaced households were in need of shelter repair/upgrade assistance (55%), mainly due to partial or significant damage to their shelters. Moreover, 65% of the assessed households (HHs) were in need of winterization assistance, and were reliant on inadequate heating sources, or did not have access to any heating source.

Given the extensive needs of the population, ensuring that aid is directed to address the most in-need populations with the aid that they require is critical, and requires country-wide, detailed and update to date information on key indicators at a granular level.

In order to support the aim of providing effective, rapid aid to the most in-need populations country-wide, the ES/NFI Cluster in Afghanistan, with the support of REACH, developed the Rapid Assessment Mechanism (RAM). The aim of the assessment was to develop a structured, standardized approach in which the most in-need populations could be prioritized, after which detailed, site level representative household assessments could be conducted. This process could either be used ad-hoc, in the event of an alert, or on a regular and cyclical countrywide basis across the highest prioritized locations, in order to inform funding locations for the Afghanistan Humanitarian Fund (AHF).

This factsheet presents the overall and site-specific findings of the first round of the RAM assessment, conducted in the first quarter of 2022 across 109 prioritized sites throughout the country. The data were collected by 38 ES/NFI Cluster partners between

17 April and 19 May, 2022.

For site selection, REACH and the ES/NFI Cluster developed a three-stage methodology. According to this 1) districts were prioritized using an analytical framework to analyse key shelter indicators from REACH's Humanitarian Situation Monitoring (HSM)³ assessment, 2) using a Key Informant Interview (KII) tool, which Shelter Cluster Regional Focal Points (RFPs) used to identify key site information, and 3) using a household interview tool, partners collected household data, which REACH then analysed on behalf of the cluster.

In stage 1, an analytical framework, to rank districts by vulnerability, was developed, and used to analyze the data collected by the REACH HSM conducted in December 2021 - January 2022. A vulnerability score was assigned, using a scoring criteria developed from the Joint Inter-sectoral Analysis Framework (JIAF).

Following this, the ES/NFI Cluster RFPs and Provincial Focal Points (PFPs) from each of Afghanistan's eight regions gathered key population and contextual information on each site, including demographics, displacement dynamics, and presence of aid actors.

From this, the top four locations in each province were selected for a detailed Household Interview (HHI) assessment. ES/NFI Cluster partners were trained on a REACH-developed tool and methodology, which used a random-sampling approach, and interviewed households with a quantitative Kobo-based tool. The questionnaire was comprised of 105 questions that covered different topics, including demographics, Non Food Items (NFIs), livelihoods, WASH and protection.

The following document is organized as follows: First, the methodology of the assessment, including the three key steps of the RAM, is explained. Then, key findings are presented at national level. Following this, 15 key indicators are shared in table-format for each of the 109 sites that were assessed under the RAM Round 1. A series of annexes at the end of the document explain the RAM's structure and analytical framework, and operational specifics in detail. The document overall presents the situation of households living in the most in-need community in terms of shelter and NFI needs during the first quarter of 2022.

¹ UNOCHA, Humanitarian Needs Overview: Afghanistan 2022, January 2022.

² Whole of Afghanistan Assessment (WoAA), October 2021.

³ The Humanitarian Situation Monitoring (HSM) provides multi-sectoral, granular and up-to-date information on the humanitarian needs of crisis affected populations, including in hard to reach areas.

METHODOLOGY

District Prioritization

Before selecting sites, REACH developed an analytical framework to prioritize the most in-need districts in terms of ES/NFI needs across Afghanistan. REACH took data from its most recent Humanitarian Situation Monitoring (HSM) assessment, and fed this through an analytical framework that evaluated the shelter situation based on the series of ES/NFI-related criteria. Specifically, the framework analysed four (4) indicators from the HSM, including two (2) shelter indicators, one (1) NFI indicator, and one (1) livelihood indicator. Based on the recorded response, a score from 1 to 5 was given to each district, depending on the level of vulnerability or severity reported by HSM datasets. One shelter indicator on the main shelter type was given greater weight given its importance. The full list of indicators, rankings, and weights can be found in Annex 1.

Indicator	Question	Weight
Shelter (% of households having access to safe shelter)	Shelter Type	2
	Shelter Issue	1
NFI (% of households having appropriate heating arrangements)	Heating Source	1
Livelihood (% of households having proper means of livelihoods)	Income Source	1

For this round of RAM, data for 266 districts from the most recent round of HSM (December 2021 – January 2022) were used. Total score per district was then calculated by summing the scores of each indicator, which allowed a ranking of districts within each province based on the severity of ES/NFI needs. Output for all 266 districts can be found in Annex 2.

Sites Prioritization

Following its creation, the output of the analytical framework was shared with each ES/NFI RFPs. Working with local partners, the RFPs and PFPs used a KII tool to collect a short list of demographic and contextual information on each site, in order to prioritise the top four locations in each province in terms of vulnerability to be assessed. In terms of unit of analysis, REACH used, "site" which was a defined location where a defined community of people lived. A site was typically smaller than a settlement, but could be much larger, and be either equivalent to or

larger than a single settlement. The exact questions asked by the KII tool can be found in Annex 3. Using this KII tool, the following information were collected:

- **Demographics and context:** Information about the population size and displacement status for determining the scale of the population that would be assessed. The data were also used to create a sampling framework for the household assessment in each site.
- **Vulnerability:** Seven indicators used to reflect the overall status of the population living on each site. In particular, the five indicators listed below were used to calculate the total score of each site. This included both information on the length of displacement of different groups, if the site had already been assisted by any partner organization, and if the population had been affected by any shocks.

Indicator	Response options	Score
1- Displacement time	<6 months	2
2- IDP returnees time	6 or <18 months	1
3- Cross border returnees ⁴ time	18 months or more	0
4- Assistance received	Yes	0
	No	1
5- Shock experienced	Yes	2
	No	0

These site vulnerability scores were combined with the district severity score (from the previous analytical framework) to determine the overall score of each site. In case of a tie, the site with the larger population was selected. Based on this multi-stage methodology, the ES/NFI Cluster selected 4 sites per province,⁵ and thus 109 sites in total were chosen for the household assessment.

Training RFPs/PFPs

REACH trained 13 RFPs and 40 PFPs and other participating organizations that were ES/NFI Cluster members during a one-day remote training on 8 March 2022. The training covered the following: i) using the KII tool, ii) gathering information from the field on the indicators, and iii) entering the district severity score into the KII tool from the output obtained from analytical framework used for district prioritization.

⁴ Persons or groups of persons who live in their area of origin and were forcibly displaced and fled to another country and have returned home.

⁵ In some cases, fewer than 4 sites in the province were identified, and fewer than 4 were selected, or the most vulnerable sites were very small, in which case more than 4 were selected.

Assessed Population

The following population groups living in the assessed sites were accounted for in the assessment. All population groups of each site were covered by both the KII tool, and the subsequent HHI tool, detailed in the next section:

IDPs	Persons or groups of persons who have recently been forced or obliged to flee or to leave their homes or places of habitual residence, as a result of or in order to avoid the effects of armed conflict, situations of generalized violence, violations of human rights or natural or human-made disasters, and who have not crossed an internationally recognized state border.
IDP Returnees	Persons or groups of persons who were living in their area of origin and who previously were forcibly displaced and fled to another location in Afghanistan and then returned home.
Host communities	All communities that host large populations of refugees, returnees or internally displaced persons, typically in villages, cluster of villages, or integrated into households directly.
Refugees	Refers to persons who are not Afghan nationals that have fled their homes in other countries and are now residing within the borders of Afghanistan.
Disaster affected populations	Those households that have never been displaced as a result of or in order to avoid the effects of armed conflict, situations of generalized violence, violations of human rights or natural or human-made disaster, but who have been affected by natural disasters. 'Affected' will be defined as households having their shelter severely damaged or destroyed as a result of natural disasters, such as floods.

Sampling

REACH and the ES/NFI Cluster used a simple random sampling approach with a 95% confidence interval and 10% margin of error for each site. The total sample size per each site depended on population size, based on the number of households and individuals identified through the KII tool. After the sampling, a 10% buffer for extra interviews was applied in case interviews needed to be deleted for

quality reasons. As a result, the number of interviews determined per site ranged between 14 and 105.

Household Interviews

Household interviews were conducted in-person by ES/NFI Cluster partners staff in each province, using a household level quantitative tool programmed using KOBO toolbox. Respondents (preferably the head of the household) were asked around 105 closed ended questions along the following themes:

- Respondent information;
- Household information and composition;
- Household members vulnerability;
- Livelihood and economic profile;
- Displacement status;
- Assistance received and preferred modality;
- Shelter condition and accommodation status;
- NFI and asset holdings.

The tool was designed by REACH with input from the ES/NFI Cluster partners, and final validation from the ES/NFI Cluster. The tool was based on the objectives of the assessment as well as the ES/NFI Vulnerability Criteria which determines the level of vulnerability of a household based on a set of 11 key vulnerability criteria. The exact criteria are detailed in Annex 6.

Enumerators Training

Between 27-28 March, REACH staff trained 239 ES/NFI Cluster partners staff in in-person trainings at REACH's provincial offices in Kabul, Bamyan, Jalalabad, Mazar, Maimana, Kunduz, Kandahar, Ghazni, Paktya, Herat, and Ghor. A more detailed breakdown of enumerator training is in Annex 4.

The partner staff were trained as enumerators on all aspects of the assessment, including the sampling methodology and the tools for data collection. A dedicated KOBO server was established, which the partners were connected to access the tools and upload data to a centralized REACH server. All of the questions on the tool were discussed, as well as potential issues and solutions. The partners piloted the tools on the second day of training before starting data collection.

Data Collection

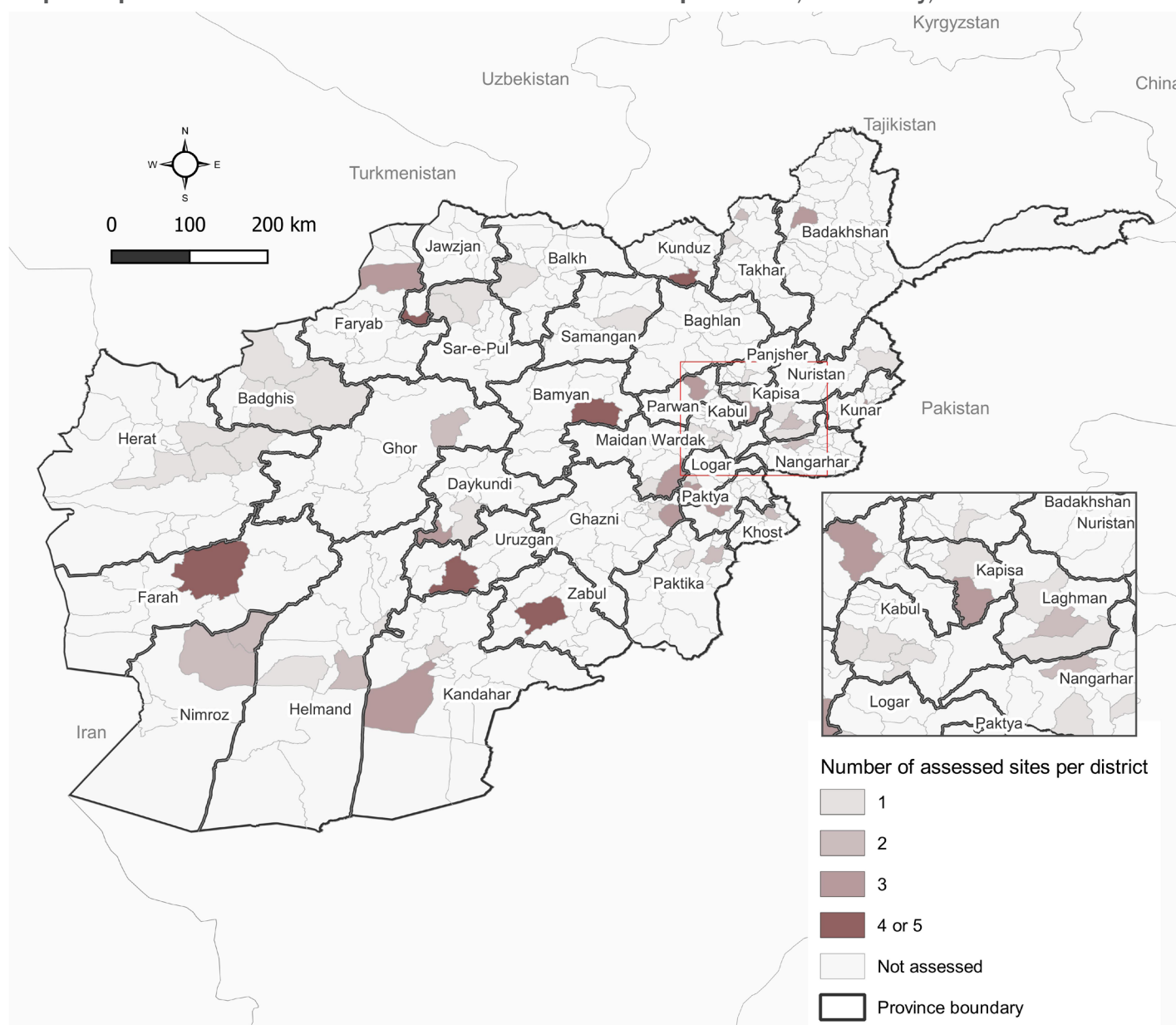
Households were selected randomly using a simple random sampling methodology based on the population of total households at the site identified by the KII tool. After arriving at the site, enumerators would start at one end and walk through the settlement in a straight line, skipping households based on the following formula:

HHs to skip = Total number of HHs / Sample Size.
Data were collected between 17 April-19 May, 2022. A total of 10,358 interviews were conducted across 109 sites (see Annex 5) throughout the country by 38 partners, and data were sent daily on the KOBO server. Map 1 shows the assessed site locations, by district. REACH cleaned the data by checking for logical inconsistencies, short surveys, and other potential quality issues that may have occurred during data collection, according to the IMPACT Minimum Standards Checklist for Data Cleaning and Processing for Structured (Quantitative) Data. REACH then communicated with the data collection partners through its field staff on data quality issues on a daily basis in order to address corrections and clarifications.

Data Analysis

Following the data cleaning process, all data were compiled into a single, cleaned dataset, and analyzed between 29 May-7 June, 2022. Analysis was done through R software, by weighting results according to the population size. Additional analyses were carried out in the light of the Vulnerability Criteria adopted by the ES/NFI Cluster, and detailed in Annex 6. Results were then aggregated at different levels, depending on the purpose of the assessment. The final results of this process are shown in the following pages.

Map 1: Rapid Assessment Mechanism Round 1 assessed sites per district, March-May, 2022.



SUMMARY OF KEY FINDINGS

 Demographics

- Since the assessed sites are mainly in the rural areas where large family size is common, **the average reported family size was 10.5** which is higher than national average (7) from other assessments. **A large majority of the HHs reported that they did not have enough NFIs for all HHs members** as well as enough shelter space. Therefore, the assessed sites would likely need assistance for sustainable shelter and NFI support and improved livelihood opportunities. Such support could enable a long-term self sufficiency among HHs.

 Displacement

- This assessment targeted sites with the most vulnerable populations, regardless of displacement status. Most of the HHs were host communities (52%) followed by IDPs (30%). Only 2% of HHs were returnees, likely reflecting dire living conditions that few HHs would return to willingly.
- Nearly **all IDP HHs reported intending to stay in their current location (94%)**, while only 5% intended to return to their area of origin, most of whom were located in Helmand. The high intentions to stay mean that unless major conditions change, the population is likely to continue to remain and demand continued support.
- Top three sites where higher number of HHs (41%, 39%, and 37%) reported that they intended to return to the area of origin, were in Helmand. This is because Helmand experienced intense war lately causing displacement mainly to cities where livelihood opportunities were not enough.

 Vulnerability

- According to the ES/NFI Cluster vulnerability criteria,¹⁰ **32% of the assessed HHs were found to be vulnerable**, and none were considered to be, "most vulnerable." The main drivers were reported to be: a) lack of adequate assets, b) HHs with disabled members or with chronic diseases, and c) low paying and unstable sources of income. The vulnerability seems to be highly linked to the HH's economic situation.

 Shelter and NFI

- While **most HHs reported living in permanent mud shelters (68%)**, the poor construction of this shelter type was also vulnerable to environmental shocks like floods, earthquakes, and storms. This is likely why half of all HHs reported living in a

moderately or slightly damaged shelter and one in ten in severely damaged shelter. Similarly, 79% of HHs who reported that they felt unsafe in the shelter (29%) reported that reason was that the structure was weak, damaged or had collapsed. **The sites with the highest reported severe shelter damage (43%- 56%) were in the south and southeast regions.**

- **Almost one out of five HHs (17%) reported that they lived in emergency shelter.** Two of the three sites where more than 60% of HHs reported that they lived in emergency shelter were located in Helmand. Large numbers of HHs in Logar Province also reported living in emergency shelters. The needs for tents was likely the result of intensified conflict in 2021, which destroyed many shelters.
- **One out of ten HHs reported that their shelter was severely damaged.** The main reported reasons for shelter damage were natural disasters (56%) or poor quality of shelter materials (28%). Despite an overall drop in conflict countrywide following August 2021, 16% of HHs still reported conflict to be the main source of damage. As a result, shelter solutions aimed at reducing the impact of natural disasters may lead to more sustainable shelter solutions and less damage long term.
- **A majority of the HHs (59%) reported that they had not made any preparations for winter.** This was mainly due to their poor household economic situation; reported high HH debt and insufficient income to purchase winter necessities. Unsurprisingly, the most commonly reported NFI needs by HHs were heating materials and fuel (70%). HHs who had made preparations mainly relied on wood (61%), but over a third used less safe sources, including burning either animal dung (22%) and waste (14%).
- Nearly **all HHs (90%) reported that they have poor assets holdings**, and **82% of HHs reported that they could not afford to buy needed NFIs either due to financial constraints or a lack of availability.**

 Income

- **The average reported income for the last month before survey was 4,359 AFNs with unskilled daily labour (60%) being the most common income source**, suggesting that most households are dependent on low paying and unstable sources of income, and that the site populations likely lack the means to meet their own needs.

SUMMARY OF KEY FINDINGS

- Linked to poor employment opportunities and low income, **HHs reported high levels of HH debt (76,433 AFN). Debt was mostly taken to pay for basic necessities, such as food (96%) and healthcare (74%), followed by fuel (37%) for winter arrangement.** Many of the assessed sites with the highest levels of reported debt (more than 120,000 AFN) were in the South Region, and may be linked to the consequences of conflict.

**Accommodation**

- A majority of HHs reported owning their shelters (53%) while nearly one-fifth reported renting. **Although the monthly average reported rent was low (700 AFN),** low income and poor livelihoods opportunities have lowered the ability of HHs to pay these depressed rates, raising concerns of eviction.
- Of those HHs who reported experiencing an eviction (3%), the **majority (78%) reported that they had been evicted due to an inability to pay rent.** Similarly, 17% of HHs reported fears of eviction mainly due to an inability to afford rent (59%). Of renting HHs, 84% reported that they could not afford to pay their rent on time for the last three months before the survey.

**Shocks and Protection**

- **The vast majority of HHs (86%) reported having been affected by major shocks, including drought (65%) and active conflict or violence (18%).** This indicates that environmental shocks like drought were the largest threats to vulnerable populations, rather than conflict.
- **Nearly one third of the HHs reported that they felt unsafe in their shelter, with a weak or damaged structure (79%) and natural hazards (50%) the main reasons.** Shelter assistance, particularly around repairs and disaster-resistance upgrades, is likely to have a major positive impact in raising perceptions of shelter safety.
- More broadly 65% of HHs reported that their HH members did not feel safe in their area of displacement either when accessing public services and/or living inside of their shelter.

**WASH**

- Most HHs reported having access to clean water sources, including hand pumps (46%) or dug wells (25%), though 13% reported getting most of their water from open streams.

- **One-third of the HHs reported not being able to access enough water.** This was of particular concern in sites in the South Region, and linked more broadly to cyclical drought which has affected ground water aquifers around the country.
- Furthermore, **nearly 1/3 of HHs (27%) reported that their water source was more than 500 meters from their shelter.**
- **Nearly 75% of HHs reported not having access to a latrine or toilet.** This was even higher in central and southern provinces such as Daykundi, Ghor, Uruzgan, Nangarhar, Helmand, and Paktika. This is likely linked to overall lower levels of public infrastructure and development in many vulnerable communities in these regions.

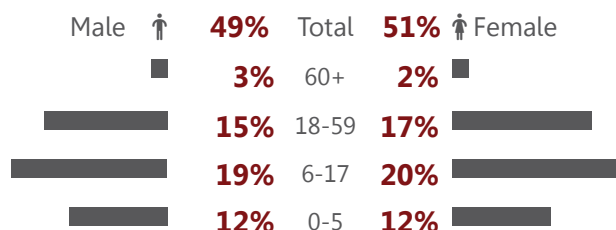
**Accountability to Affected Populations**

- Of the 29% HHs who reported that they received assistance, 81% reportedly received aid during the last three months before the survey. **Of those that received assistance, 27% reported that they were not satisfied giving the main reason of insufficient quantity of the aid (93%).**
- The most common reported assistances received were food (79%) followed by cash (19%). Only 9% of HHs reportedly received NFIs, and 2% received shelter assistance. Due to low HH income, most HHs mainly preferred cash (80%) as a modality of assistance.
- **Given the high vulnerability of many HHs, this may indicate that many HHs are dependent upon aid for survival, and need to continue to receive it in order to meet their basic needs.**

OVERALL FINDINGS

Demographics

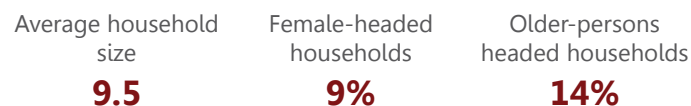
Reported household composition, disaggregated by age and gender:



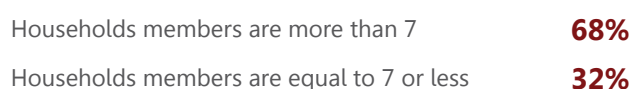
Average reported age of head of household is **43.6** years.

93% of heads of households are reportedly married.

Key demographics of the interviewed households:

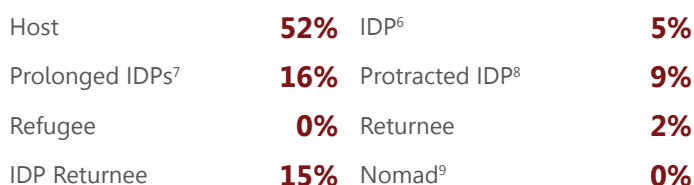


% of households reported based on their sizes:



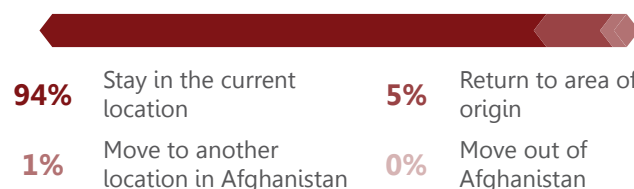
Displacement

% of interviewed households, per status:



2.7 Average number of displacements reported by households being displaced more than once.

% of households by reported movement intentions in the 3 months following data collection:



87% of displaced households reported that it was the first time that a majority of their household members had been displaced.

Vulnerability

Reported household vulnerability score, per ES/NFI Cluster Criteria.¹⁰



The overall vulnerability of each household was calculated based on 11 key vulnerability criteria defined by the ES/NFI Cluster. For each criteria, if the household met the criteria, a score between 0 and 3 was given, then added up, giving a total score between 0 and 24. A vulnerability category was then ascribed based on the following categories and scores: Not Vulnerable (0-8) and Vulnerable (9-16).

42% of households reported that the head of household had a disability.



0.1% of households reported being headed by women or children, with no adult male members.

61% of households reported that one or more members of the household, including head of household, had a disability or chronic illness.



1% of households with a dependency ratio of 8 or more.¹¹

⁶ IDPs who reported to having stayed in the host community for less than 6 months.

⁷ IDPs who reported to having stayed in the host community for 6 to 24 months were considered 'Prolonged'.

⁸ IDPs who reported to having stayed in the host community for longer than 24 months were considered 'Protracted'.

⁹ Nomads, locally called "Kuchi", are those who keep animals for their livelihood and move from place

to place based on the seasons and food availability for their herds.

¹⁰ ES/NFI Cluster vulnerability criteria included are marked in Annex 6.

¹¹ The ratio is calculated by dividing the total number of household members by able-bodied and working adult men and women. A household was considered vulnerable if the score was 8 or more.

% of households reporting that at least one of their members, excluding the head of household, had at least one of the following difficulties:

Difficulty illness	24%	
Difficulty walking	16%	
Difficulty remembering	15%	
Difficulty seeing	12%	
Difficulty communicating	7%	
Difficulty self-care	7%	
Difficulty hearing	7%	

1.3

Average reported number of members within the household, excluding the head of household, with any of these difficulties: seeing; hearing; walking; remembering; self-care; communicating; or illness.



44% of households reported that their household members were feeling afraid or not safe in the area of displacement either when accessing public services and/or inside shelter.



41% of households reported that they usually take steps to prepare for the winter.

86% of households reported that they have been negatively affected by any of the following shocks in the three months prior to the data collection: active conflict or violence; anticipated conflict; earthquake; avalanche; heavy snowfall; flood, drought; or heavy wind.



% of households reporting having been negatively affected by the following major shocks in the three months prior to data collection:¹²

Drought	65%
Active conflict or violence	18%
Anticipated conflict	14%

% of households by main source of energy for heating:

Wood	61%	Animal dung	22%
Waste	14%	Charcoal	1%
LPG	1%	Coal	1%
Electricity	0%		

41% of households reported that they usually take steps to prepare for the winter, mainly by the following means:¹²

Stock fire wood	81%
Borrow	70%
Reduce meal	14%
Movement	7%



Accommodation



18% of households reported that they were hosted by other households in their shelter.



7% of households reported that they hosted other households in their shelter.

Of the renting households, **84%** reported that they could not afford to pay their rent on time.

% of households by reported accommodation arrangement:

27%	Owned without documentation
27%	Staying for free with owner consent
26%	Owned with documentation
11%	Verbal rental agreement
7%	Written rental agreement

The average reported rent per household per month was **700** AFN.

¹² Respondents could select multiple responses.



Shelter and NFI

% of households per type of shelter:

Permanent mud	68%	Permanent brick	11%
Makeshift shelter	7%	Unfinished shelter	4%
Permanent fired brick	4%	Damaged shelter	3%
Transitional shelter	1%	Tent	1%
Collective centre	0%	Open space (no shelter)	0%



17% of households reported living in emergency shelters.¹³

% of households reporting their shelter having the following features:

Separate bathroom space	38%
Separate kitchen space	32%
Separate rooms for women	29%

2.7 average number of rooms used by the household within the shelter.¹⁴

39% of households reported that their shelter had been damaged in the three months prior to the data collection.¹⁵ Among those households, the main reported reasons for the damage were:

Natural disaster	57%
Poor quality shelter materials ¹⁶	28%
Violence in the area	16%

% of households per reported degree of shelter damage:¹⁷



83% of households reported that they had been unable to make repairs that they wanted to their shelters. Among these households, the top three reported reasons were:¹²

Shelter materials are too expensive	59%
Professional labour is too expensive	58%
Lack of authorization to do repairs	11%

Most commonly reported main concerns about the current shelter:¹²

Small shelter size	38%
Damage shelter	38%
No insulation	37%
Unable to afford shelter repairs	37%

% of households by types of NFIs they reported possessing:¹²

Mattress	72%	Kitchen pots	56%
Water pots	37%	Heating devices	26%
Tarpaulin	27%	Clothing	20%



90% of reported households were found with poor asset holdings.¹⁸



82% of households reported that they were unable to buy their household items either due to financial constraints or their unavailability in the market.

¹³ A shelter is considered 'emergency shelter' if a. shelter type is "unfinished" or "makeshift", or b. shelter overall damage is "destroyed" or "severe". According to the ES/NFI Cluster 'Vulnerability Criteria' a household was considered vulnerable if its shelter was reported to be a tent, a makeshift shelter, damaged shelter, or an open space.

¹⁴ The number of occupied rooms refers only to living space. The assessment did not gather data on the total number of rooms in a shelter which will be considered in the next cycle.

¹⁵ A shelter is considered damaged if one or more than one section or element has been affected to a certain level which can potentially affect living condition of the residents.

¹⁶ The reported materials were considered of 'poor quality' if they were either unable to sustain for the desired duration of time or could not function satisfactorily.

¹⁷ The degree of shelter damage indicates the level of a shelter damage from physical perspective and defines how suitable it is for living.

¹⁸ A household was considered to be having poor asset holdings if it did not have either mattresses, kitchen sets, water containers/pots, heating devices, tarpaulin or winter clothes for their children.



Livelihoods

The top three livelihood activities as reported by households were:

Unskilled daily labour / no contract	60%	<div></div>
Crop cultivation	13%	<div></div>
Skilled labour	7%	<div></div>



55% of households reported that they rely on casual labour.

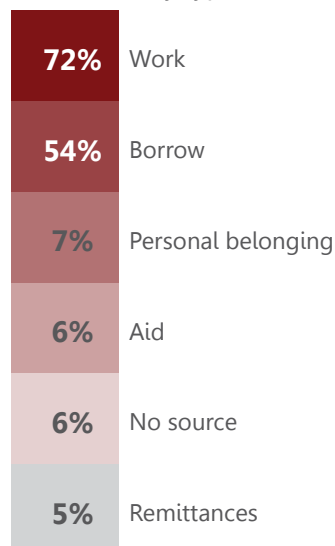


57% of households reported that they rely on borrowing.

Average reported number of breadwinner per household was **1.2**, of which **0.1** were female.

6% of households reported not having any source of income/livelihood.

% reporting cash inflow in the 30 days prior to data collection, by type of means of cash flow:¹²



Assistances



29% of households reported that they have received assistance in their current location.

% of households by types of reported assistances:¹²

Food	79%	Cash	19%
NFI	9%	Shelter	2%
Hygiene	1%		

% of households reporting having faced barriers accessing the humanitarian aid, per type of barriers:¹²

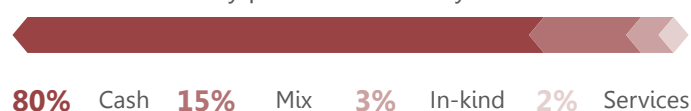
No problem	56%	Insufficient quantity	39%
Assistance quality was poor	7%	Aid modality was not a priority	4%
Difficult to access it	1%	Other	1%

73% of those households who reportedly received assistance reported that they were satisfied with the aid received.

% of households reporting being unsatisfied with the aid received, per reason:¹²

Insufficient quantity	93%	<div></div>
Quality was not good	19%	<div></div>
Did not receive on time	19%	<div></div>
Type was not a priority	9%	<div></div>

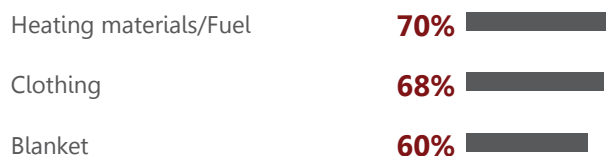
% of households by preferred modality of assistance:





Priority Needs

Top three most commonly reported shelter and NFI priorities for the winter period:



% of households by reported most needed NFI:

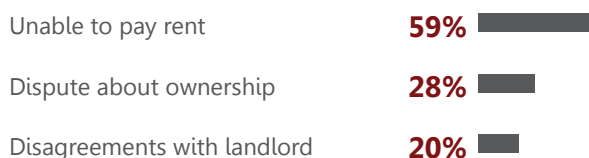


Protection

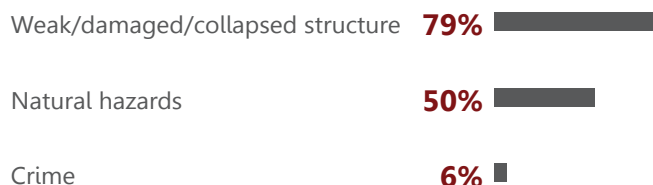
3% of households reported that they have experienced eviction in the 3 months prior to the data collection. Among these households, the most commonly reported reasons were:



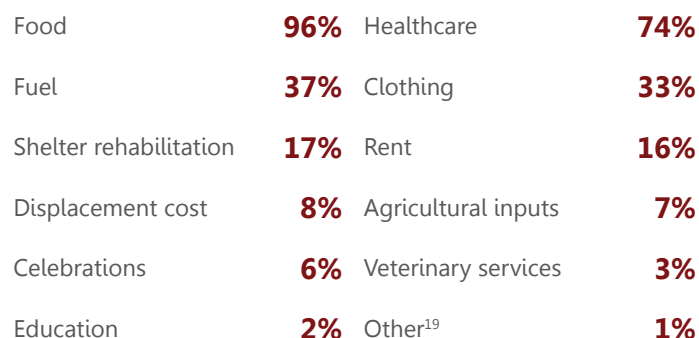
17% of households reported fears of eviction. Among these households, the most commonly reported reasons were:¹²



71% of households reported not feeling safe in their shelter. Among them, the most commonly reported reasons for these fears were:¹²



The average reported debt accrued (in AFN) by household was found to be **76,433**. The main reported reasons for the debt were:¹²

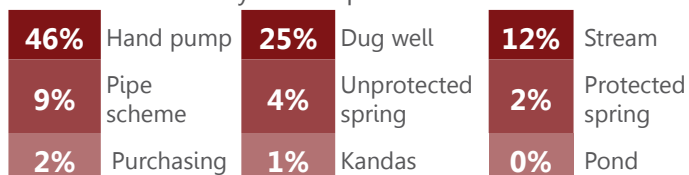


WASH

34%

of households reported that they did not have access to enough water for drinking and cooking.

% of households by main reported water source:



% of households reporting having access to the following types of WASH facilities:

Water source within 500m of household shelter

73%



Family latrines

74%



¹⁹ Other responses included: spending on solving social conflicts, paying their old debts from their own family members including spouses, releasing their lands from the lease, and buying land/house.

PROVINCE AND SITE LEVEL FINDINGS

Province & Site	Estimated site population according to KII	Total number of HHs surveyed	% of HHs reported experiencing an eviction in the three months prior the data collection ²⁰	% of HHs reported living in emergency shelters ²¹	% of HHs reported that their shelter had been damaged severely in the 3 months prior the data collection ²²	% of HHs reported that their shelter had been damaged moderately in the 3 months prior the data collection ²³	% of HHs reported that they could not afford to repair their shelter	% of HHs reported that they had been feeling unsafe in their shelter	% of HHs reported that they did not have heating devices	% of HHs reported not having at least one of these NFIs: Mattress, Water pots, tarpaulin, kitchen pots, or heating devices	Average debt amount (in Afn) reported by HHs	% of HHs reported they could not afford to pay their rent on time in the three months prior the data collection	% of HHs reported that they did not have access to enough water for drinking and cooking	% of HHs reported being affected by shocks in the 3 months prior the data collection	% of HHs reported that they did not have a separate room available for female members in their shelter
Central Region															
Kabul															
Dage Tarakhail	10,300	120	3%	5%	3%	16%	94%	5%	75%	95%	64,129	90%	68%	98%	57%
Dage Monjai	5,700	117	4%	3%	0%	16%	72%	15%	75%	92%	70,192	55%	64%	98%	63%
Qalai Haidar Khan	1,750	99	2%	5%	4%	18%	93%	23%	50%	91%	104,677	88%	19%	99%	81%
Center	12,300	114	0%	2%	0%	44%	95%	17%	61%	79%	54,158	92%	8%	62%	63%
Kapisa															
Afghania	4,830	106	0%	66%	44%	25%	99%	9%	1%	42%	59,660	100%	4%	100%	100%
Bodraw	2,670	101	0%	12%	0%	13%	69%	23%	43%	97%	110,772	97%	46%	99%	74%
Nawroz Khil	685	97	1%	4%	2%	29%	75%	19%	47%	97%	107,196	93%	16%	100%	73%
Landa Khil	1,120	101	0%	14%	4%	11%	70%	19%	75%	100%	126,604	100%	17%	95%	77%
Logar															
Padkhabi Roghani	2,300	105	7%	28%	26%	52%	77%	80%	83%	94%	86,091	100%	20%	100%	74%
Amrodi Khan	120	63	2%	49%	46%	43%	87%	67%	51%	78%	57,397	0%	2%	100%	3%
Nowabad Kohi Zerd	100	55	0%	59%	56%	20%	96%	65%	39%	87%	77,704	100%	22%	100%	35%
Qaryai Balai Chamar Khail	180	73	0%	54%	25%	12%	100%	75%	33%	93%	69,579	100%	0%	99%	69%
Maidan Wardak															
Haider Khail	298	84	0%	0%	0%	25%	98%	13%	68%	96%	94,202	0%	35%	83%	80%
Salar	1,276	100	1%	1%	1%	18%	96%	14%	81%	100%	101,720	0%	60%	81%	78%
Mashang Qala	1,067	99	1%	4%	2%	21%	99%	17%	86%	98%	117,000	0%	48%	84%	87%
Kalandeh	518	90	0%	1%	1%	13%	97%	18%	79%	99%	116,856	0%	23%	96%	81%
Parwan															
Qole Her	1,222	104	0%	3%	1%	52%	89%	57%	62%	90%	55,966	50%	11%	91%	51%
Baghi Afghan	425	94	0%	1%	0%	48%	95%	34%	67%	89%	70,292	0%	34%	88%	73%
Oshto Shar	728	100	1%	4%	2%	21%	86%	8%	61%	83%	86,505	88%	33%	88%	62%
Panjsher															
Abdullah Khel	5,000	115	0%	0%	0%	48%	97%	40%	53%	83%	63,344	88%	1%	78%	76%

²⁰ Here eviction means a household is being removed from a house without a proper procedure mainly because of the following reasons: unable to pay rent; disputes about rental price; dispute about ownership; or other disagreements with landlord.

²¹ A shelter is considered 'emergency shelter' if a. shelter type is "unfinished" or "makeshift", or b. shelter overall damage is "destroyed" or "severe".

²² A shelter was considered "severely damaged" if some of its walls were collapsed, all doors and windows were affected and the structure was unstable and dangerous for living.

²³ A structure was considered "moderately damaged" if its doors and windows were damaged, had cracks in its walls and was somewhat uncomfortable to live in.

PROVINCE AND SITE LEVEL FINDINGS

Province & Site	Estimated site population according to KII	Total number of HHs surveyed	% of HHs reported experiencing an eviction in the three months prior the data collection ²⁰	% of HHs reported living in emergency shelters ²¹	% of HHs reported that their shelter had been damaged severely in the 3 months prior the data collection ²²	% of HHs reported that their shelter had been damaged moderately in the 3 months prior the data collection ²³	% of HHs reported that they could not afford to repair their shelter	% of HHs reported that they had been feeling unsafe in their shelter	% of HHs reported that they did not have heating devices	% of HHs reported not having at least one of these NFIs: Mattress, Water pots, tarpaulin, kitchen pots, or heating devices	Average debt amount (in Afn) reported by HHs	% of HHs reported they could not afford to pay their rent on time in the three months prior the data collection	% of HHs reported that they did not have access to enough water for drinking and cooking	% of HHs reported being affected by shocks in the 3 months prior the data collection	% of HHs reported that they did not have a separate room available for female members in their shelter
Central Highland Region															
Daikundi															
Kandi Bala	340	86	1%	12%	11%	34%	83%	51%	37%	92%	61,326	0%	84%	100%	84%
Kandi Payen	710	94	0%	27%	27%	49%	100%	79%	88%	98%	83,819	0%	93%	100%	97%
Bala Dasht	278	88	6%	35%	28%	30%	82%	56%	67%	97%	65,685	100%	55%	100%	81%
Tamazan	900	96	3%	16%	16%	34%	85%	40%	71%	92%	57,490	0%	58%	99%	75%
Bamyan															
Sharak Malimin	720	104	7%	5%	0%	16%	89%	30%	41%	95%	80,750	67%	24%	82%	93%
Shah Fuladi	730	100	2%	2%	2%	19%	70%	20%	46%	96%	83,290	0%	27%	80%	84%
Petab Laghman	530	92	3%	4%	3%	3%	82%	32%	49%	98%	65,422	35%	17%	74%	81%
Dashty Qashkak Idp Twnship	389	89	5%	2%	2%	11%	69%	29%	45%	89%	65,360	65%	34%	69%	89%
East Region															
Laghman															
Baba Sahib Comp	7,000	107	3%	39%	7%	10%	95%	30%	74%	75%	89,037	100%	31%	34%	90%
Sultan Ghazi Baba	10,000	112	4%	29%	11%	28%	93%	70%	78%	95%	83,090	98%	45%	92%	74%
Alishang	2,064	104	1%	31%	8%	22%	99%	26%	94%	100%	90,039	50%	14%	14%	87%
Kas Aziz Khan	12,000	113	3%	20%	17%	38%	97%	50%	80%	99%	84,690	100%	42%	99%	93%
Kunar															
Dam Kaly	12,760	106	1%	6%	4%	19%	71%	22%	32%	61%	62,871	84%	33%	81%	79%
Tesha	3,300	103	0%	3%	1%	40%	80%	19%	57%	88%	76,950	100%	53%	70%	85%
Sagi	4,910	104	3%	12%	9%	22%	73%	34%	62%	100%	68,740	74%	13%	97%	90%
Lar Kalay	979	98	1%	6%	0%	16%	87%	34%	82%	99%	73,168	78%	15%	96%	83%
Nangarhar															
Khatwani	424	85	2%	2%	1%	4%	34%	26%	51%	99%	64,294	0%	20%	99%	96%
Geri Khil	1,680	107	0%	3%	2%	8%	100%	3%	97%	100%	75,492	100%	21%	96%	97%
Bawlai	2,350	102	11%	14%	0%	13%	30%	20%	86%	100%	108,559	62%	29%	71%	88%
Mar Ghondai Settlement	5,200	105	12%	15%	5%	17%	29%	16%	82%	96%	95,333	50%	27%	57%	90%
Nuristan															
Kamdesht	620	162	2%	26%	12%	16%	72%	45%	52%	78%	79,040	21%	34%	99%	78%

PROVINCE AND SITE LEVEL FINDINGS

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North Region															
Jawzjan															
Qaraey	2,585	104	1%	35%	26%	28%	89%	33%	89%	93%	52,173	87%	73%	100%	56%
Betaw	2,625	104	0%	31%	27%	29%	97%	57%	100%	100%	64,087	100%	67%	100%	74%
Sardara	2,120	104	0%	17%	12%	38%	89%	54%	99%	100%	74,889	60%	58%	100%	84%
Ulqani	2,295	105	1%	17%	14%	33%	87%	44%	98%	100%	88,181	100%	65%	95%	88%
Balkh															
Hotakan	285	76	0%	0%	0%	8%	75%	3%	97%	100%	106,944	100%	22%	89%	36%
Samangan															
Tatarchel	617	92	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	0%	89%	100%	94,333	50%	3%	100%	97%
Sar-E-Pul															
Alaf Safid	931	92	0%	12%	11%	19%	95%	15%	65%	76%	36,503	100%	4%	97%	85%
Tabolaq	1,158	93	2%	8%	5%	13%	90%	20%	72%	75%	42,173	100%	75%	97%	93%
Faryab															
Kakarian	744	85	1%	4%	4%	27%	77%	58%	94%	100%	64,912	100%	99%	59%	79%
Ferozayee	675	106	0%	6%	6%	29%	90%	68%	99%	100%	74,695	100%	100%	64%	89%
Popalzayee	1,039	106	0%	6%	5%	26%	82%	79%	100%	100%	64,019	100%	98%	63%	88%
Northeast Region															
Badakhshan															
Souran	480	108	0%	7%	6%	42%	75%	28%	48%	59%	53,931	0%	27%	92%	64%
Ghozmaghar	155	75	0%	9%	9%	56%	88%	44%	71%	71%	69,080	0%	40%	100%	78%
Chahoshdara	325	76	3%	4%	4%	49%	82%	40%	63%	63%	52,053	0%	67%	99%	76%
Takhar															
Pul E Momin	865	98	0%	1%	0%	2%	100%	0%	93%	99%	40,238	100%	13%	82%	36%
Shor Toghai Momand	1,185	99	0%	2%	2%	4%	88%	10%	88%	99%	98,394	100%	22%	83%	44%
Shortogahi Uzbekia	1,130	100	1%	4%	2%	3%	79%	3%	87%	93%	77,330	100%	16%	86%	38%
Kunduz															
Qasum Ali Village	975	96	0%	0%	0%	2%	54%	4%	81%	95%	21,901	0%	1%	89%	54%
Khili Gada Village	872	96	1%	2%	2%	7%	59%	4%	78%	98%	28,156	0%	1%	98%	50%
Haji Hussain Village	1,375	99	0%	0%	0%	2%	52%	3%	63%	83%	28,015	46%	1%	97%	46%
Arbab Ramazani Villages	1,390	100	0%	0%	0%	4%	51%	4%	78%	91%	29,010	100%	1%	82%	56%

PROVINCE AND SITE LEVEL FINDINGS

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South Region															
Uruzgan															
Yaklanga	3,120	104	0%	19%	19%	30%	79%	7%	88%	100%	54,978	100%	38%	100%	43%
Aborda	3,615	108	2%	9%	9%	31%	80%	8%	84%	100%	55,213	100%	47%	97%	55%
Nachin	2,921	104	0%	9%	9%	30%	86%	6%	89%	100%	48,553	100%	64%	99%	50%
Khanaqa	3,500	105	2%	5%	4%	35%	85%	11%	82%	100%	56,171	100%	64%	88%	55%
Helmand															
Bolan	11,028	117	4%	39%	35%	38%	75%	51%	84%	98%	113,073	90%	37%	93%	43%
Basharan	1,465	104	5%	47%	43%	26%	82%	60%	88%	100%	105,039	100%	28%	89%	53%
Camp Area	686	94	3%	61%	37%	19%	79%	51%	80%	100%	124,426	100%	35%	87%	72%
Shaker Shila	3,016	98	4%	70%	37%	20%	85%	53%	89%	100%	124,316	96%	26%	90%	70%
Kandahar															
Khandak Ghondi	1,320	99	3%	17%	16%	32%	89%	24%	69%	91%	72,475	96%	40%	92%	62%
Taluqan	660	95	0%	16%	13%	26%	88%	34%	78%	91%	61,490	90%	38%	93%	65%
Marghar Kali	4,109	107	0%	16%	15%	22%	70%	23%	77%	90%	62,579	86%	28%	93%	59%
Khohak	2,050	126	2%	23%	21%	22%	83%	41%	82%	94%	60,696	56%	23%	90%	52%
Zabul															
Pd4	1,365	99	15%	8%	7%	22%	89%	35%	66%	96%	113,230	83%	37%	93%	70%
Kalachi Kalay	105	56	2%	5%	5%	21%	86%	32%	96%	98%	145,679	96%	38%	100%	69%
Faizo Kalay	13	14	0%	29%	29%	21%	43%	14%	86%	93%	125,714	0%	7%	100%	100%
Kala Kalay	35	34	3%	0%	0%	24%	97%	47%	71%	94%	157,647	100%	21%	100%	47%
Pd3	2,000	102	7%	10%	9%	33%	80%	33%	73%	96%	107,343	81%	30%	95%	68%
Nimroz															
Khairabad	360	85	1%	39%	38%	25%	91%	17%	94%	100%	64,641	93%	27%	99%	71%
Posht Hasan	1,374	103	0%	17%	17%	34%	91%	29%	95%	100%	71,726	100%	26%	97%	88%
Liwa	1,100	97	2%	14%	13%	27%	89%	21%	87%	99%	101,124	97%	3%	99%	77%
Nawabad	1,330	115	0%	5%	5%	32%	79%	26%	92%	97%	112,470	94%	15%	91%	67%

PROVINCE AND SITE LEVEL FINDINGS

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Southeast Region															
Ghazni															
Arzo	6,012	105	17%	18%	17%	36%	89%	14%	70%	92%	118,115	100%	11%	100%	83%
Kundar	340	83	0%	5%	5%	36%	74%	23%	53%	69%	36,213	0%	20%	26%	58%
Ramak	200	72	4%	15%	14%	8%	61%	39%	99%	100%	86,424	0%	51%	97%	58%
Tasan	120	61	0%	8%	8%	39%	75%	42%	76%	100%	78,886	0%	35%	99%	78%
Paktya															
Chawni	2,240	104	0%	4%	3%	11%	31%	29%	89%	100%	12,244	100%	3%	99%	70%
Ibrahim Khail	4,255	104	0%	1%	0%	0%	95%	0%	98%	99%	115,365	0%	3%	99%	68%
Rabat	2,450	103	0%	5%	2%	11%	71%	0%	24%	78%	74,553	100%	18%	100%	19%
Paktika															
Shekhan	404	85	0%	2%	2%	0%	91%	14%	94%	97%	72,306	100%	26%	87%	99%
Surkhat	810	94	3%	13%	5%	32%	79%	16%	56%	99%	52,090	84%	31%	100%	54%
Zwaka	564	91	2%	20%	20%	34%	87%	44%	97%	100%	79,374	96%	36%	99%	67%
Khost															
Sapari	726	84	2%	1%	1%	23%	66%	37%	69%	98%	75,988	56%	30%	71%	68%
Tawda	453	74	0%	5%	3%	38%	60%	43%	81%	100%	98,865	50%	23%	60%	70%
West Region															
Herat															
Char Mahal	830	93	0%	4%	4%	12%	84%	30%	48%	72%	82,688	94%	13%	68%	57%
Deshikh	390	84	3%	5%	0%	5%	100%	33%	63%	75%	91,234	0%	42%	63%	66%
Nasr Abad	155	64	0%	6%	2%	24%	98%	42%	94%	100%	83,964	100%	60%	64%	91%
Ziarat Ja	1,950	110	3%	7%	6%	17%	89%	39%	91%	99%	66,028	95%	23%	63%	80%
Badghis															
Sari Khaland Barakzai	500	87	0%	1%	0%	17%	78%	31%	86%	100%	71,195	0%	1%	56%	90%
Badrawak	431	83	2%	54%	45%	19%	71%	87%	68%	89%	52,603	98%	66%	100%	59%
Marwab	299	77	8%	3%	3%	22%	95%	78%	87%	100%	102,234	36%	0%	99%	89%
Lamari	170	65	2%	28%	26%	11%	62%	32%	62%	72%	53,692	0%	94%	99%	99%
Ghor															
Shanayah	1,080	123	2%	6%	4	27	91	46	29	55	53,276	100	57	99	92
Sumak	1,830	92	0%	52%	35	20	94	52	86	91	59,663	0	20	100	100
Farah															
Ganj Abad	1,200	99	1%	26%	16%	24%	95%	34%	86%	100%	59,500	70%	49%	79%	44%
Gerani	2,700	107	2%	20%	18%	16%	90%	33%	84%	97%	60,862	42%	49%	77%	42%
Kenisk Annexes	3,000	103	1%	25%	20%	19%	92%	37%	78%	95%	56,131	48%	40%	81%	39%
Siah Jangle	614	92	2%	22%	22%	15%	88%	30%	83%	98%	47,647	63%	27%	71%	37%

ANNEXES

Annex 1 analytical framework

An analytical framework has been used to prioritize districts. It consists of four 4 indicators selected from the Humanitarian Situation Monitoring (HSM) tool, as shown in the table below. For each indicator a score from 1 to 5 has been given, depending on the level of vulnerability or severity reported by HSM datasets. A different (doubled) weight was further assigned to one of the shelter indicators (related to the most common type of shelter in site), given such information a district is prioritized over others by the ES/NFI Cluster guidelines.

Analytical Framework for District Prioritization for RAM 2022									
Indicator	Question	Question Weight	Choices	Severity rating					
				Non/Minimal	Stress	Severe	Extreme	Critical	
				1	2	3	4	5	
% Of households having access to safe shelter	What type of housing/shelter is most common in these settlements?	2	Emergency shelter, open-space, makeshift, collective, transitional, transitional-ngo, permanent, unfinished	If shelter type is: permanent	If shelter type is: transitional, or transitional-ngo	If shelter type is: unfinished	If shelter type is: makeshift, or collective centre	If shelter type is: emergency shelter, or open-space	
	What, if any, are the concerns regarding housing/shelter in these settlements?	1	No insulation heating, leaks, substandard shelter, rent, overcrowd, unsafe, construction	If shelter issue is: none	If shelter issue is: substandard shelter, or overcrowd	If shelter issue is: rent	If shelter issue is: leaks, no insulation or heating, or construction	If shelter issue is: unsafe	
% Of households having appropriate heating arrangements	What heating source is most common in these settlements?	1	Waste, Baloth, coal, electricity, LPG, wood, no heating	If heating source is: electricity, or log	If heating source is: wood or Baloth	If heating source is: coal	If heating source is: waste	If heating source is: no heating	
% Of households having proper means of livelihoods	What are the top three sources of income that households in these settlements have access to?	1	Rent, government benefits, income borrowing, income selling, income agriculture, income livestock, humanitarian assistance, informal, formal	If income is: formal or rent	If income is: livestock or agriculture	If income is: informal or selling	If income is: humanitarian assistance, borrowing, government benefits or remittances	If income is none	
Shelter 1 and Shelter 2									
NFI									
LIVELIHOOD									

Annex 2 Analytical Framework Output

The output of the analytical framework is a list of the districts and their severity levels within each province. The table below shows six columns that indicate the score of each district. The two columns (Shelter1 and Shelter2) show the severity level of each site from shelter-specific indicators. The following two columns (NFI and Livelihood) shows the severity level of each district based on NFI and livelihoods indicators. The 'total score' column is the sum of the preceding four columns. The overall severity level of each district is shown in the last column (Severity Ranking) which represents the overall total severity of the district in terms of shelter conditions.

Province	District	Shelter1 (Shelter Type)	Shelter2 (Shelter Issue)	NFI (Heating Source)	Livelihood (Income Source)	Total Score	Severity Ranking
Badakhshan	Yaftal-e-Sufla	2.333	4.250	3.750	2.375	12.708	1
	Darayem	2.000	4.368	3.895	2.421	12.684	2
	Yamgan	2.000	4.667	2.111	3.833	12.611	3
	Wakhan	3.286	3.952	3.000	2.357	12.595	4
	Argo	2.000	4.567	3.800	2.167	12.533	5
	Shahr-e-Buzurg	2.070	4.596	2.737	2.982	12.386	6
	Jorm	2.231	4.115	3.423	2.269	12.038	7
	Raghestan	2.000	4.375	3.583	2.000	11.958	8
	Teshkan	2.000	4.111	3.778	2.000	11.889	9
	Kishm	2.000	4.140	3.535	2.070	11.744	10
	Baharak (Badakhshan)	2.074	4.296	2.963	2.333	11.667	11
	Fayzabad (Badakhshan)	2.042	4.021	3.146	2.438	11.646	12
	Yawan	2.000	4.167	3.250	2.083	11.500	13
	Warduj	2.000	4.417	2.750	2.000	11.167	14
	Zebak	2.000	4.267	2.000	2.000	10.267	15
Badghis	Ghormach	3.000	4.708	3.583	2.792	14.083	1
	Bala Murghab	2.640	4.760	3.280	2.680	13.360	2
	Muqur (Badghis)	2.000	4.500	3.667	2.833	13.000	3
	Jawand	2.035	4.491	3.719	2.404	12.649	4
	Qadis	2.067	4.600	3.667	2.300	12.633	5
	Ab Kamari	2.000	4.643	2.857	2.833	12.333	6
	Qala-e-Naw	2.157	4.098	2.941	2.784	11.980	7
Baghlan	Pul-e-Khumri	2.909	4.250	3.750	2.432	13.341	1
	Khinjan	2.000	4.105	3.895	2.632	12.632	2
	Deh Salah	2.650	4.350	3.500	2.125	12.625	3
	Dahana-e-Ghori	2.000	3.969	3.969	2.500	12.438	4
	Pul-e-Hisar	2.167	4.083	3.750	2.042	12.042	5
	Baghlan-e-Jadid	2.163	4.082	3.551	2.224	12.020	6
	Nahrin	2.000	4.263	3.000	2.526	11.789	7
	Burka	2.000	4.238	3.095	2.238	11.571	8
Balkh	Khost Wa Fereng	2.000	4.000	2.933	2.200	11.133	9
	Chemtal	3.692	3.974	3.436	2.051	13.154	1
	Char Bolak	2.606	4.515	3.212	2.364	12.697	2
	Balkh	2.000	4.593	3.898	1.966	12.458	3
	Keshنده	2.370	3.778	3.963	2.296	12.407	4
	Zari	2.000	4.000	4.000	2.273	12.273	5
	Sholgareh	2.258	4.742	2.742	2.258	12.000	6
	Dawlatabad (Balkh)	2.000	4.533	2.667	2.533	11.733	7
	Nahr-e-Shahi	2.000	4.286	2.595	2.643	11.524	8
	Mazar-e-Sharif	2.000	3.531	3.094	2.563	11.188	9
	Dehdadi	2.000	4.111	2.611	1.944	10.667	10

Province	District	Shelter1 (Shelter Type)	Shelter2 (Shelter Issue)	NFI (Heating Source)	Livelihood (Income Source)	Total Score	Severity Ranking
Bamyan	Bamyan	2.000	4.120	2.960	2.240	11.320	1
	Kajran	2.150	4.300	3.700	2.675	12.825	1
Daykundi	Patoo	2.000	4.406	2.781	2.563	11.750	2
	Shahrestan	2.000	4.021	2.542	2.042	10.604	3
	Khedir	2.214	3.607	2.000	1.964	9.786	4
	Miramor	2.000	3.314	2.343	2.114	9.771	5
	Nili	2.000	3.125	2.417	2.083	9.625	6
	Gulistan	4.000	4.360	3.680	2.000	14.040	1
Farah	Pur Chaman	3.857	4.024	4.000	2.000	13.881	2
	Bala Buluk	3.900	4.150	3.100	2.000	13.150	3
	Bakwa	4.000	3.867	3.200	2.000	13.067	4
	Lash-e-Juwayn	3.000	2.722	3.444	2.167	11.333	5
	Shibkoh	2.500	3.583	2.833	1.917	10.833	6
	Qala-e-Kah	2.095	4.619	2.000	2.095	10.810	7
	Anar Dara	2.000	4.762	1.952	2.000	10.714	8
	Farah	2.267	2.333	2.633	2.167	9.400	9
	Khak-e-Safed	2.000	1.000	2.250	2.000	7.250	10
	PushTROD	2.000	1.000	2.000	2.000	7.000	11
	Maymana	2.000	4.000	3.833	2.833	12.667	1
Faryab	Qaysar	2.000	4.800	2.080	3.640	12.520	2
	Almar	2.056	4.694	2.167	2.556	11.472	3
	Khwaja Sabz Posh	2.000	4.769	2.000	2.692	11.462	4
	Pashtun Kot	2.171	4.557	2.414	2.300	11.443	5
	Andkhoy	2.000	4.522	2.333	2.333	11.188	6
	Kohistan (Faryab)	2.000	4.385	2.000	2.385	10.769	7
	Shirin Tagab	2.000	4.250	2.000	2.313	10.563	8
	Dawlat Abad (Faryab)	2.000	4.091	2.000	2.364	10.455	9
	Gurzewan	2.000	4.048	2.000	2.000	10.048	10
	Bilcheragh	2.000	4.000	2.000	2.000	10.000	11
	Muqur (Ghazni)	2.593	4.852	2.222	2.148	11.815	1
Ghazni	Wali Muhammad Shahid	2.667	3.611	2.833	2.611	11.722	2
	Qarabagh (Ghazni)	2.951	4.131	2.197	2.443	11.721	3
	Deh Yak	2.267	3.600	2.800	2.667	11.333	4
	Waghaz	2.444	3.704	2.889	2.185	11.222	5
	Ab Band	2.167	5.000	2.000	2.000	11.167	6
	Giro	2.000	3.619	3.000	2.333	10.952	7
	Ghazni	2.000	3.656	2.375	2.531	10.563	8
	Jaghatu (Ghazni)	2.000	4.143	2.214	2.143	10.500	9
	Andar	2.000	3.167	2.667	2.467	10.300	10
	Pasaband	3.667	4.625	2.333	2.188	12.813	1
Ghor	Charsadra	4.000	4.111	2.667	1.889	12.667	2
	Dawlatyar	3.714	4.333	2.905	1.286	12.238	3
	DoLayna	2.000	4.762	3.143	2.143	12.048	4
	Feroz Koh	2.429	4.446	3.071	2.089	12.036	5
	Lal Wa Sarjantal	2.000	3.017	3.966	2.508	11.492	6
	Tolak	2.000	4.192	2.308	2.577	11.077	7
	Taywarah	2.000	4.364	2.303	2.182	10.848	8
	Shahrak	2.000	4.074	2.000	2.704	10.778	9
	Saghar	2.000	4.667	2.000	1.800	10.467	10

Province	District	Shelter1 (Shelter Type)	Shelter2 (Shelter Issue)	NFI (Heating Source)	Livelihood (Income Source)	Total Score	Severity Ranking
Hilmand	Nad-e-Ali	6.923	4.462	3.231	2.077	16.692	1
	Lashkargah	4.941	4.647	3.206	2.029	14.824	2
	Reg-e-Khan Nishin	4.000	5.000	2.000	2.000	13.000	3
	Garmser	4.000	5.000	2.000	1.957	12.957	4
	Baghran	3.212	4.576	2.727	1.970	12.485	5
	Musa Qala	2.800	4.600	2.733	2.000	12.133	6
	Nawzad	3.224	4.469	2.408	2.000	12.102	7
	Sangin	3.037	4.519	2.630	1.889	12.074	8
	Washer	2.000	4.421	3.474	2.000	11.895	9
	Nawa-e-Barakzaiy	2.436	4.436	2.327	2.509	11.709	10
	Deh-e-Shu	2.000	4.278	2.000	1.972	10.250	11
	Nahr-e-Saraj	2.000	3.825	2.000	1.875	9.700	12
Hirat	Kushk-e-Kuhna	2.333	4.033	3.267	3.000	12.633	1
	Gulran	3.875	4.375	2.031	1.938	12.219	2
	Obe	2.133	4.733	3.133	2.200	12.200	3
	Guzara	2.071	4.407	3.500	2.071	12.050	4
	Zer-i-Koh	2.000	4.000	4.000	2.000	12.000	5
	Zawol	2.000	4.100	3.200	2.600	11.900	6
	Kohsan	3.048	4.381	2.286	2.000	11.714	7
	Pashtun Zarghun	2.154	4.256	3.026	2.103	11.538	8
	Karukh	2.000	4.286	3.133	2.000	11.419	9
	Farsi	2.560	4.280	2.440	2.040	11.320	10
	Zindajan	2.333	4.292	2.250	2.167	11.042	11
	Chisht-e-Sharif	2.000	4.222	2.815	2.000	11.037	12
	Ghoryan	2.294	4.265	2.412	2.059	11.029	13
	Shindand	2.000	4.091	2.727	2.091	10.909	14
	Kushk	2.000	4.179	2.538	2.000	10.718	15
	Koh-i-Zor	2.000	4.000	2.556	2.111	10.667	16
	Pusht-i-Koh	2.000	4.000	2.190	2.048	10.238	17
	Adraskan	2.000	4.000	2.000	2.167	10.167	18
	Injil	2.133	3.763	2.267	1.950	10.113	19
	Hirat	2.000	3.563	1.490	1.735	8.787	20
Jawzjan	Darzab	2.000	4.444	4.000	2.000	12.444	1
	Mardyan	2.000	4.500	3.667	2.000	12.167	2
	Fayzabad (Jawzjan)	2.000	4.500	3.600	2.000	12.100	3
	Qush Tapa	2.000	4.316	3.789	1.947	12.053	4
Kabul	Shiberghan	2.000	4.038	2.538	1.808	10.385	5
	Kabul	2.152	3.924	3.046	2.227	11.349	1
	Kalakan	2.000	4.333	2.417	1.750	10.500	2
	Musahi	2.167	3.417	2.833	2.083	10.500	3
	Qarabagh (Kabul)	2.000	3.833	2.500	2.000	10.333	4
	Surobi (Kabul)	2.000	3.633	2.600	1.967	10.200	5
	Bagrami	2.105	3.526	2.842	1.684	10.158	6
	Paghman	2.000	3.667	2.714	1.762	10.143	7
	Estalef	2.000	3.333	2.000	2.333	9.667	8

Province	District	Shelter1 (Shelter Type)	Shelter2 (Shelter Issue)	NFI (Heating Source)	Livelihood (Income Source)	Total Score	Severity Ranking
Kandahar	Reg	8.000	4.267	2.000	2.267	16.533	1
	Miyanshin	2.333	3.708	3.292	4.000	13.333	2
	Daman	4.074	3.963	2.667	2.556	13.259	3
	Nesh	2.667	4.167	2.833	3.333	13.000	4
	Panjwayee	3.259	3.778	2.630	2.519	12.185	5
	Shah Wali Kot	2.188	4.594	2.313	3.031	12.125	6
	Spin Boldak	2.514	4.043	2.414	2.971	11.943	7
	Kandahar	3.875	3.469	1.875	2.656	11.875	8
	Maiwand	2.000	5.000	2.485	2.061	11.545	9
	Ghorak	2.095	4.714	2.667	2.000	11.476	10
	Khakrez	2.000	4.875	2.583	2.000	11.458	11
	Arghandab	2.000	4.048	2.381	3.000	11.429	12
	Zheray	2.000	5.000	2.400	2.000	11.400	13
	Arghestan	2.071	4.778	2.250	2.107	11.206	14
	Shorabak	2.222	4.389	2.167	2.111	10.889	15
	Maruf	2.000	4.057	2.000	2.000	10.057	16
Kapisa	Mahmood-e-Raqi	2.167	4.917	3.167	2.000	12.250	1
	Tagab (Kapisa)	2.000	4.938	2.750	2.125	11.813	2
	Hisa-e-Awal Kohistan	2.000	4.733	2.400	2.200	11.333	3
	Nijrab	2.000	4.286	2.500	2.000	10.786	4
Khost	Qalandar	2.500	4.333	2.833	2.917	12.583	1
	Sabari	2.267	4.400	3.400	2.333	12.400	2
	Tani	2.609	4.478	2.435	2.739	12.261	3
	Shamul	2.167	4.500	2.500	2.750	11.917	4
	Musa Khel	2.211	4.421	2.526	2.737	11.895	5
	Spera	2.000	4.611	2.444	2.389	11.444	6
	Terezayi	2.000	4.500	2.000	2.563	11.063	7
	Bak	2.000	4.333	2.000	2.583	10.917	8
	Matun (Khost)	2.000	4.400	2.000	2.033	10.433	9
	Nadir Shah Kot	2.000	4.083	2.000	2.167	10.250	10
Kunar	Asad Abad	2.000	4.056	3.556	2.278	11.889	1
	Sar Kani	2.000	4.667	2.556	2.389	11.611	2
	Narang	2.000	4.778	2.333	2.167	11.278	3
	Chapa Dara	2.111	4.944	2.000	2.167	11.222	4
	Khas Kunar	2.000	4.056	3.111	2.000	11.167	5
	Marawara	2.000	4.083	3.000	2.000	11.083	6
	Chawkay	2.074	4.333	2.074	2.444	10.926	7
	Watapur	2.000	4.480	2.000	2.080	10.560	8
	Nurgal	2.000	4.136	2.273	2.000	10.409	9
	Shigal	2.000	4.519	2.000	1.852	10.370	10
	Sheltan	2.000	4.333	2.000	2.000	10.333	11
	Ghazi Abad	2.000	4.276	2.000	2.000	10.276	12
	Nari	2.000	4.000	2.095	2.143	10.238	13
	Dara-e-Pech	2.000	4.111	2.000	2.000	10.111	14
	Bar Kunar	2.000	4.200	2.000	1.667	9.867	15

Province	District	Shelter1 (Shelter Type)	Shelter2 (Shelter Issue)	NFI (Heating Source)	Livelihood (Income Source)	Total Score	Severity Ranking
Kunduz	Ali Abad	2.514	3.800	3.943	2.371	12.629	1
	Qala-e-Zal	2.667	4.048	2.476	2.810	12.000	2
	Chahar Darah	2.259	4.185	2.537	2.796	11.778	3
	Imam Sahib	2.161	4.210	2.952	2.403	11.726	4
	Dasht-e-Archi	2.424	3.333	3.515	2.364	11.636	5
	Khan Abad	2.000	4.632	2.789	2.105	11.526	6
	Kunduz	2.044	3.967	2.511	2.689	11.211	7
Logar	Charkh	2.000	4.867	3.600	2.333	12.800	1
	Kharwar	2.000	4.389	3.333	2.944	12.667	2
	Azra	3.000	4.333	2.000	2.333	11.667	3
	Baraki Barak	2.000	4.429	3.048	2.048	11.524	4
	Pul-e-Alam	2.000	4.500	2.594	2.188	11.281	5
	Mohammad Agha	2.000	4.800	2.240	2.080	11.120	6
Maidan Wardak	Saydabad	2.074	4.889	3.185	3.370	13.519	1
	Jaghato (Wardak)	2.000	4.867	3.067	3.133	13.067	2
	Maydan Shahr	2.000	4.083	2.500	2.250	10.833	3
	Chak-e-Wardak	2.000	4.000	2.000	2.742	10.742	4
	Daymirdad	2.000	4.000	2.000	2.563	10.563	5
	Nerkh	2.000	4.091	2.000	2.000	10.091	6
	Jalrez	2.000	4.000	2.000	2.000	10.000	7
Nimroz	Zaranj	3.619	3.857	2.476	1.857	11.810	1
	Chakhansur	2.500	4.100	2.400	2.000	11.000	2
	Khashrod	2.000	3.467	2.400	2.133	10.000	3
Nuristan	Barg-e-Matal	2.000	4.667	2.000	2.000	10.667	1
	Kamdesh	2.000	4.571	2.000	2.000	10.571	2
	Mandol	2.000	4.200	2.000	1.733	9.933	3
Paktika	Sar Rawzah	4.000	4.250	2.000	3.083	13.333	1
	Mata Khan	4.000	4.235	2.059	2.824	13.118	2
	Sharan	2.000	4.857	2.000	3.143	12.000	3
	Zarghun Shahr	2.000	5.000	2.000	2.933	11.933	4
	Ziruk	2.000	4.917	2.000	2.833	11.750	5
	Urgun	2.000	4.733	2.000	3.000	11.733	6
	Omna	2.125	4.563	2.000	2.933	11.621	7
	Yahya Khel	2.000	4.615	2.538	2.154	11.308	8
	Wazakhwah	2.000	4.667	2.500	2.125	11.292	9
	Wormamay	2.000	4.714	2.000	2.381	11.095	10
	Barmal	2.000	5.000	2.000	2.000	11.000	11
	Turwo	2.000	4.750	2.000	2.000	10.750	12
	Gomal	2.000	4.571	2.000	2.143	10.714	13
	Surobi (Paktika)	2.000	4.063	2.188	2.375	10.625	14
Paktya	Gardez	3.524	3.800	2.870	3.150	13.343	1
	Dand Wa Patan	2.000	4.273	2.933	3.000	12.206	2
	Samkani	2.833	3.842	2.577	2.714	11.967	3
	Jaji	2.091	4.176	2.500	2.684	11.452	4
	Jani Khel (Paktya)	2.200	4.650	2.400	2.050	11.300	5
	Zurmat	2.000	4.429	2.607	1.964	11.000	6
Parwan	Charikar	2.111	4.333	2.056	2.889	11.389	1
	Shinwari	2.095	4.476	2.143	2.143	10.857	2

Province	District	Shelter1 (Shelter Type)	Shelter2 (Shelter Issue)	NFI (Heating Source)	Livelihood (Income Source)	Total Score	Severity Ranking
Samangan	Dara-e-Suf Payin	2.611	3.778	3.083	2.361	11.833	1
	Dara-e-Suf Bala	2.000	4.148	2.407	2.074	10.630	2
	Aybak	2.000	4.067	2.233	1.867	10.167	3
Sar-e-Pul	Sozmaqala	2.653	4.204	3.898	3.122	13.878	1
	Kohestanat	2.778	4.333	3.667	2.778	13.556	2
	Gosfandi	2.500	4.250	4.000	2.375	13.125	3
	Sar-e-Pul	2.800	4.250	3.525	2.175	12.750	4
Takhar	Khwaja Bahawuddin	3.697	4.182	3.333	2.212	13.424	1
	Chahab	2.000	4.194	3.944	3.206	13.345	2
	Rostaq	2.688	3.906	3.625	2.000	12.219	3
	Khwaja Ghar	2.000	5.000	2.917	2.000	11.917	4
	Baharak (Takhar)	2.179	4.239	2.940	2.194	11.552	5
	Dasht-e-Qala	2.000	4.591	2.909	2.000	11.500	6
	Eshkamesh	2.000	4.929	2.143	2.357	11.429	7
	Namak Ab	2.000	4.045	2.545	2.682	11.273	8
	Taloqan	2.000	4.072	2.663	2.361	11.096	9
	Yangi Qala	2.000	4.033	2.933	2.000	10.967	10
	Darqad	2.190	4.000	2.667	2.048	10.905	11
	Bangi	2.000	4.118	2.588	2.000	10.706	12
	Tirinkot	3.571	4.143	2.393	2.143	12.250	1
Uruzgan	Khas Uruzgan	2.000	4.600	2.000	3.533	12.133	2
	Gizab	2.000	4.333	2.000	3.048	11.381	3
	Chinarto	2.000	4.167	2.000	3.000	11.167	4
	Chora	2.000	4.333	2.000	2.111	10.444	5
	Dehraoud	2.160	4.160	2.000	2.000	10.320	6
	Shahid-e-Hassas	2.000	3.788	2.000	2.000	9.788	7
	Daychopan	2.000	5.000	3.917	4.000	14.917	1
Zabul	Kakar	2.069	5.000	3.586	4.000	14.655	2
	Qalat	2.909	4.182	2.545	1.818	11.455	3
	Shinkay	2.000	5.000	2.083	2.333	11.417	4
	Tarnak Wa Jaldak	2.194	4.226	3.032	1.935	11.387	5
	Shamul Zai	2.000	3.800	2.743	2.743	11.286	6
	Mizan	2.000	3.800	2.400	2.733	10.933	7
	Atghar	2.000	3.429	2.524	2.905	10.857	8
	Shah Joi	2.000	4.641	2.000	1.923	10.564	9
	Nawbahar	2.000	4.095	2.095	2.190	10.381	10
	Arghandab (Zabul)	2.000	2.400	2.080	3.680	10.160	11

Annex 3 KII Tools for Site Prioritization

A KII questionnaire was developed for RFPs and PFPs of ES/NFI Cluster to prioritize the top four most vulnerable sites in each province. The questionnaire consisted of six sections, shown in the table below: 1) General information of each site and district severity score; 2) Population size, disaggregated by status of each site; 3) Total population of each site; 4) Data/information on vulnerability of each site; 5) Site prioritization (total score and rank); and 6) Active partners covering the site for data collection. Those sites which had a higher total score (from the KII and district prioritization sheet) were selected for the HHI assessment. In case two or more sites had same total score, the one with high population was chosen.

Steps	Sections	Criteria	Question	Response Options
Step-1: Provide general information of each site as well as "District Prioritization Score" from the districts prioritized list prepared by REACH	General Information & Demographics	Location	Where exactly the site is situated?	Identified sites
				Province name
				District name
				Area contain the site
				Settlement contain the site
Step-2: Out of the most/top vulnerable sites (resulting from Step-3) prioritize/select those sites for assessment which have high population (i.e. Total Population).	Population by Status	District Prioritization Score	What is the district-level vulnerability score?	From district prioritization list developed by REACH
		IDP Population	What is the estimated IDP population of the site?	# of households & individuals
		Cross Border Returnee Population	What is the estimated cross border returnees population of the site?	# of households & individuals
		IDP Returnee Population	What is the estimated IDP returnee population of the site?	# of households & individuals
		Host Community Population	What is the estimated host community population of the site?	# of households & individuals
Step-3: Collect data on the following indicators/questions to help prioritize the most in-need sites.	Total Population	Top 10 Population Sites	What is the estimated total population of the site?	# of households & individuals
	Vulnerability of each site	Displacement Reasons	What is the main reason of the displacement for majority of the displaced households?	active conflict; anticipated conflict; earthquake; avalanche; heavy snow; flood; drought; heavy wind
		Displacement Time	How long has majority of the displaced population been living here?	Less than 6 months (score 2); 6 to 18 months (Score 1); 18 months or more (Score 0)
		IDP Returnees Time	How long has majority of the IDP returnee population been living here?	Less than 6 months (score 2); 6 to 18 months (Score 1); 18 months or more (Score 0)
		Cross Border Returnee Time	How long has majority of the cross border returnee population been living here?	Less than 6 months (score 2); 6 to 18 months (Score 1); 18 months or more (Score 0)
		Assistance Received	Has the community received aid in the last 6 months?	Yes (Score 0); No (Score 1)
		Event/Shock	Has the site experienced any disaster/event in the last 6 months (Yes/No)	Yes (Score 2); No (Score 0)
Outcome	Prioritization	Event/Shock Type	What main shock has the population experienced in the last 6 months.	active conflict; anticipated conflict; earthquake; avalanche; heavy snow; flood; drought; heavy wind
		Total Score		sum of all scores
		Rank		higher the score, higher the rank
Step-4: Identify partners to conduct data collection	ES/NFI Cluster partner coverage	Partners Coverage	Is the site covered by an active ES/NFI Cluster partner?	Yes; No
		Partners Name	What partner agency is active in the site?	Partner's Name

Annex 4 Partners Training

REACH trained 239 staff members from 38 ES/NFI Cluster partners before they commenced data collection. A break down of total participants by location and organization is shown below.

Region	Province	Active Partners	Training Venue	Training Dates	Number of Participants
Central	Kabul	ADRA, DRC, HHRD, IOM, IRC, IRW, PIN, SCI, WSTA	Kabul	27/28 Mar	21
	Kapisa	CARE, DRC			3
	Logar	IOM, IRC, WSTA			5
	Maidan Wardak	DRC, IOM, WSTA			4
	Parwan	CARE, IOM			2
	Panjsher	WSTA			2
Total-Central Region:					37
Central Highland	Daikundi	AABRAR, AAH, Afghanaid, Cordaid	Bamyan	27/28 Mar	9
	Bamyan	AABRAR, Actionaid, AKAH, IRC			11
Total-Central Highland Region:					20
East	Laghman	ACTED, HHRD, IRC	Jalalabad	27/28 Mar	4
	Kunar	ACTED, DRC, IOM			5
	Nangarhar	ACTED, DRC, HHRD, IOM, IRC, NCRO, RRAA, WAW			11
	Nuristan	ACTED, NCRO			4
Total-East Region:					24
North	Baghlan	ADEO, ABSO, WAW	Mazar	27/28 Mar	4
	Balkh	Care, IOM, NRC			4
	Samangan	ACTED, IOM			2
	Faryab	IOM, WAW	Faryab	27/28 Mar	5
Tota-North Region:					15
Northeast	Badakhshan	ABSSO, AKAH, Concern World Wide, DoRR, ME	Kunduz	27/28 Mar	9
	Takhar	ABSSO, ACTED, ADEO, ASWDEO, Concern World Wide, DoRR, ME, OCHR			8
	Kunduz	ABSSO, ADEO, ASWDEO, AWSDC, DoRR, OCHR, WAW			9
Tota-Northeast Region:					26
South	Uruzgan	HAPA, HDNGO, IOM, WAW	Kandahar	27/28 Mar	6
	Helmand	HAPA, HDNGO, IOM, IRC, WAW			9
	Kandahar	ACTED, CARE, DRC, HDNGO, IOM, WAW			11
	Zabul	HAPA, HDNGO, IOM, WAW			8
	Nimruz	HAPA, HDNGO, IOM, WAW			6
Total-South Region:					40
Southeast	Ghazni	CARE, HAALO, IOM, NAC	Ghazni	27/28 Mar	11
	Paktia	IOM, IRC, WSTA, CARE	Paktya	27/28 Mar	8
	Paktika	HAALO, IOM, ORD, WSTA			3
	Khost	CARE, IOM, IRC			5
Total-Southeast Region:					27
West	Herat	ARAA, CARE, DRC, IRC, IRW, NCRO, NRC	Herat	27/28 Mar	18
	Badghis	ACTED, ARAA, CRDSA, IRC, NRC, WVI			10
	Farah	ARAA, CRDSA, FSCWEO, OCHR			9
	Ghor	AAH, ACTED, Afghanaid, ARAA, Cordaid, WVI	Ghor	5/6 Apr	13
Total-West Region:					50
Grand Total:					239

Annex 5 Interviews Collected per Province

Site No.	Site Name	Province	District	Number of Households	Interviews Conducted
Central Region					
1	Dage Tarakhail	Kabul	Kabul	10,300	120
2	Dage Monjai		Bagrami	5,700	117
3	Qalai Haidar Khan		Paghman	1,750	99
4	Center		Mosai	12,300	114
Provincial Total-Kabul:				30,050	450
5	Afghania	Kapisa	Nijrab	4,830	106
6	Bodraw		Tagab	2,670	101
7	Nawroz Khil		Tagab	685	97
8	Landa Khil		Tagab	1,120	101
Provincial Total-Kapisa:				9,305	405
9	Padkhabi Roghani	Logar	Baraki Barak	2,300	105
10	Amrodi Khan		Charkh	120	63
11	Nowabad Kohi Zerd		Charkh	100	54
12	Qaryai Balai Chamar khail		Charkh	180	67
Provincial Total-Logar:				2,700	289
13	Haider Khail	Maidan Wardak	Sayed Abad	298	84
14	Salar		Sayed Abad	1,276	100
15	Mashang Qala		Sayed Abad	1,067	99
16	Kalandeh		Jaghato	518	90
Provincial Total-Maidan Wardak:				3,159	373
17	Qole Her	Parwan	Shinwari	1,222	104
18	Baghi Afghan		Shinwari	425	94
19	Oshto Shar		Shinwari	728	99
Provincial Total-Parwan:				2,375	297
20	Abdullah Khel	Panjsher	Dara	5,000	115
Provincial Total-Panjsher:				5,000	115
Regional Total-Central Region:				52,889	19,29
Central Highland Region					
21	Kandi Bala	Daikundi	Kajran	340	86
22	Kandi Payen		Kajran	710	94
23	Bala Dasht		Kajran	278	88
24	Tamazan		Pato	900	96
Provincial Total-Daikundi				2,228	364
25	Sharak Malimin	Bamyan	Centre	720	104
26	Shah Fuladi		Centre	730	100
27	Petab Laghman		Centre	530	92
28	Dashty Qashkak IDP Township		Centre	389	89
Provincial Total-Bamyan:				2,369	385
Regional Total-Central Highland Region:				4,597	749

Site No.	Site Name	Province	District	Number of Households	Interviews Conducted
East Region					
29	Baba Sahib Comp	Laghman	Mehtarlam	7,000	107
30	Sultan Ghazi Baba		Mehtarlam	10,000	111
31	Alishang		Alishang	2,064	104
32	Kas Aziz Khan		Qarghayi	12,000	113
Provincial Total-Laghman:				31,064	435
33	Dam Kaly	Kunar	Asad Abad	12,760	105
34	Tesha		Asad Abad	3,300	103
35	Sagi		Asad Abad	4,910	104
36	Lar- Kalay		Marawara	979	98
Provincial Total-Kunar:				21,949	410
37	Khatwani	Nangarhar	Kot	424	85
38	Geri khil		Pachir Wa Agam	1,680	107
39	Bawlai		Surkh Rod	2,350	102
40	Mar ghondai Settlement		Surkh Rod	5,200	105
Provincial Total-Nangarhar:				9,654	399
41	Kamdesh	Nuristan	Kamdesh	620	161
Provincial Total-Nuristan:				620	161
Regional Total-East Region:				53,633	1,405
North Region					
42	Qaraey	Jawzjan	Darzab	2,585	104
43	Betaw		Darzab	2,625	104
44	Sardara		Darzab	2,120	104
45	Ufqani		Darzab	2,295	105
Provincial Total-Jawzjan:				9,625	417
46	Hotakan	Balkh	Chamtal	285	36
Provincial Total-Balkh:				285	36
47	TatarChel	Samangan	Khuram Wa Sarbagh	617	92
Provincial Total-Samangan:				617	92
48	Alaf Safid	Sar-e-Pul	Sar-e-Pul	931	92
49	Tabolaq		Sayaad	1,158	93
Provincial Total-Sar e Pul:				2,089	185
50	Kakarian	Faryab	Dawlatabad	744	85
51	Ferozayee		Dawlatabad	675	105
52	Popalzayee		Dawlatabad	1,039	106
Provincial Total-Faryab:				2,458	296
Regional Total-North Region:				15,074	1,026

Site No. Site Name	Province	District	Number of Households	Interviews Conducted
Northeast Region				
53 Souran	Badakhshan	Yaftali Payan	480	108
54 Ghozmaghar		Yaftali Payan	155	75
55 Chahoshdara		Yaftal bala	325	76
Provincial Total-Badakhshan:			960	259
56 Pul E Momin	Takhar	Khoja Ghar	865	98
57 Shor Toghai Momand		Khoja Bahawuddin	1,185	99
58 Shortogahi Uzbekia		Khoja Bahawuddin	1,130	100
Provincial Total-Takhar:			3,180	297
59 Qasum Ali village	Kunduz	Aliabad	975	96
60 Khili Gada village		Aliabad	872	96
61 Haji Hussain village		Aliabad	1,375	99
62 Arbab Ramazani villages		Aliabad	1,390	100
Provincial Total-Kunduz:			4,612	391
Regional Total-Northeast Region:			8,752	947
South Region				
63 Yaklanga	Uruzgan	Tirinkot	3,120	104
64 Aborda		Tirinkot	3,615	108
65 Nachin		Tirinkot	2,921	104
66 Khanaqa		Tirinkot	3,500	105
Provincial Total-Uruzgan:			13,156	421
67 Bolan	Helmand	Lashkergah	11,028	117
68 Basharan		Lashkergah	1,465	104
69 Camp Area		Marja	686	94
70 Shaker Shila		Sangin	3,016	98
Provincial Total-Helmand:			16,195	413
71 Khandak Ghondi	Kandahar	Panjwai	1,320	99
72 Taluqan		Panjwai	660	95
73 Marghar Kali		Panjwai	4,109	107
74 Khohak		Arghandab	2,050	126
Provincial Total-Kandahar:			8,139	427
75 PD4	Zabul	Qalat	1,365	98
76 Kalachi Kalay		Qalat	105	56
77 Faizo Kalay		Qalat	13	14
78 Kala Kalay		Qalat	35	34
79 PD3		Qalat	2,000	102
Provincial Total-Zabul:			3,518	304
80 Khairabad	Nimruz	Khashrud	360	85
81 Posht Hasan		Khashrud	1,374	103
82 Liwa		Dilaram	1,100	97
83 Nawabad		Dilaram	1,330	115
Provincial Total-Nimruz:			4,164	400
Regional Total-South Region:			45,172	1,965

Site No.	Site Name	Province	District	Number of Households	Interviews Conducted
Southeast Region					
84	Arzo	Ghazni	Ghazni	6,012	104
85	Tasan		Dehyak	340	83
86	Ramak		Dehyak	200	72
87	Kundar		Dehyak	120	61
Provincial Total-Ghazni:				6,672	320
88	Ibrahim Khail	Paktia	Gardiz	4,255	104
89	Rabat		Gardiz	2,450	103
90	Chawni		Gardiz	2,240	104
Provincial Total-Paktya:				8,945	311
91	Surkhat	Paktika	Urgon	810	94
92	Shekhan		Urgon	404	85
93	Zwaka		Omna	564	91
Provincial Total-Paktika:				1,778	270
94	Sapari	Khost	Sabari	726	84
95	Tawda		Sabari	453	74
Provincial Total-Khost:				1,179	158
Regional Total-Southeast Region:				18,574	1,059
West Region					
96	Char Mahal	Herat	Obeh	830	93
97	Nasr Abad		Karokh	390	84
98	Deshikh		Pashtun-Zarghon	155	64
99	Ziarat-Ja		Guzara	1,950	109
Provincial Total-Herat:				3,325	350
100	Sari Khaland (Barakzai)	Badghis	Bala Morghab	500	87
101	Badrawak		Qadis	431	83
102	Marwab		Jawand	299	77
103	Lamari		Moqur	170	65
Provincial Total-Baghis:				1,400	312
104	Shanayah	Ghor	Dowlatyar	1,080	123
105	Sumak		Dowlatyar	1,830	92
Provincial Total-Ghor:				2,910	215
106	Ganj Abad	Farah	Bala Boluk	1,200	99
107	Kenisk (Annexes)		Bala Boluk	3,000	103
108	Siah Jangle		Bala Boluk	614	92
109	Gerani		Bala Boluk	2,700	107
Provincial Total-Farah:				7,514	401
Regional Total-West Region:				15,149	1,278
Grand Total:				213,540	10,358

Annex 6 ES/NFI Vulnerability Criteria

The ES/NFI Cluster maintains a set of vulnerability criteria to determine which households are considered to be in need of shelter assistance. In order to ensure that REACH accounted for vulnerable populations in the assessment, REACH integrated ES/NFI Cluster's vulnerability criteria into its analysis, using the following methodology. Based on household responses, REACH calculated whether the household met each criteria or not. If the criteria were met, a weighted score between 1 and 3 was given to the household; otherwise, the household was assigned a score of 0. All of the weighted scores were then added up, and based on the final score, the assessed household was assigned one of the categories of 1) not sufficiently vulnerable, 2) vulnerable, or 3) most vulnerable. All final vulnerability scores should be taken as an understanding of vulnerability and the need for assistance based on the ES/NFI Cluster's priorities. Households may still be vulnerable and require additional assistance even if they do not meet these prescribed vulnerability thresholds.

Vulnerability calculation steps				Total score	Category of households	
Step 1: A score was given to each indicator for the assessed household.				0 to 8	Not Sufficiently Vulnerable	
Step 2: All indicators' score were sumed up.				9 to 16	Vulnerable	
Step 3: Each household was assigned a category based on its total score.				17 to 24	Most Vulnerable	
Step 4: Aggregated score determined the vulnerability of each site.						
SN	Indicator	Description	Questionnaire questions	Questionnaire answer		Weight
1	Woman or child head of household without an adult male	(Head of house was under 18) OR (Head of household was female, AND marital status was widowed, separate, or divorced, AND Household did not receive any income as remittances from within Afghanistan or Abroad; AND Household had at least one breadwinner AND any adult males in the household between 18 and 59 had a disability)	Head of HH age	<18		3
			Head of HH gender	Female		
			What is the marital status of the head of household?	Married, but spouse living elsewhere in Afghanistan		
				Married, but spouse living in a different country		
				Divorced		
				Widowed		
			How many breadwinners [females](currently working and over 16 years) are in your household?	=>1		
			How many of them [disabled] are male between the age of 18 and 59?	=>1		
In the last 30 days, has money come into the household through the following means?	≠ Remittances / gifts					
2	Households with a dependency ratio of 8 or more	Total number of household members / (sum of adult males (age 18 to 59) and female breadwinners - sum of disabled adult males and disabled female breadwinners)	Total Household Members	##	=>8	3
			Number of male adults [18-59]	##		
			How many of them [breadwinners] are women?	##		
			How many of them [disabled] are male between the age of 18 and 59?	##		
			Head of HH gender	Female		
			Does the HoHH suffer from any of the following difficulties: seeing, even if wearing glasses; hearing, even if using a hearing aid(s); walking or climbing steps; remembering or concentrating; self-care, such as washing/dressing; communication problems (speaking/making people understand); chronic illness affecting quality of life?	Yes, disabled adult female		
			3	Households with no adult male of working age or adult working women		
How many of them [breadwinner]are women?	0					
4	Person with disability, chronic illness or an older person as HoH	Head of HH suffered from any of the following difficulties: seeing, even if wearing glasses; hearing, even if using a hearing aid(s); walking or climbing steps; remembering or concentrating; self-care, such as washing/dressing; communication problems (speaking/making people understand); chronic illness affecting quality of life. OR Head of HH is 60 or more	Does the HoHH suffer from any of the following difficulties: seeing, even if wearing glasses; hearing, even if using a hearing aid(s); walking or climbing steps; remembering or concentrating; self-care, such as washing/dressing; communication problems (speaking/making people understand); chronic illness affecting quality of life?	Yes		3
			Head of HH age	=>60		

SN	Indicator	Description	Questionnaire questions	Questionnaire answer	Weight
5	Households with poor asset holdings	Household reported not having at least one of the following items: Sleeping mats or mattress (basic needs) = no OR Kitchen sets/household cooking items (cooking pots and stainless steel cups) = no OR Water storage containers (cans, buckets with lid, etc.) = no OR Heating devices (gas cylinder / traditional Bukhari stove) = no OR Plastic tarpaulin (basic needs) = no OR Winter clothing, including for all children (gloves, shoes, hats, jackets) = no	Do you currently have the following items in your household? Sleeping mats or mattress (basic needs) Kitchen sets/household cooking items (cooking pots and stainless steel cups) Water storage containers (cans, buckets with lid, etc.) (basic needs) Heating devices (gas cylinder / traditional Bukhari stove) Plastic tarpaulin (basic needs) Winter clothing, including for all children (gloves, shoes, hats, jackets)	 No No No No No	1
6	Household residing with or hosting another household	If household status = host community AND household was currently hosting other HHs in their house/apartment = yes OR If household status = IDP, IDP returnee, host community, migrant, refugee, AND household was currently being hosted by other HHs in their house/apartment = yes	Are you currently hosted by other HHs in their house/apartment? Are you currently hosting other HHs in your house/apartment?	Yes Yes	1
7	Household is living in an open, emergency or makeshift shelter	If Shelter type = Unfinished shelter (house) OR (Shelter type = Transitional (constructed by NGOs); Permanent concrete; Permanent concrete blocks; Permanent mud; Permanent sun-dried bricks; Permanent firebricks; Permanent stone AND Condition of House = Fully destroyed/ makeshift/no solid or permanent materials; Bad (significant structural damage, including collapsed walls or partly collapsed floors or roof))	What type of shelter does the household live in? What is the condition of the shelter overall?	Unfinished house/ apartment (house) Fully destroyed/ makeshift/ no solid or permanent materials Bad (significant structural damage, including collapsed walls or partly collapsed floors or roof)	3
8	Household is relying only on borrowing, begging, or Zakat ¹	In the last 30 days, money came from the following sources = Borrow money/ take on debt; Remittances/gifts; Humanitarian Aid, AND In the last 30 days, money came from the following sources DID NOT = Income through work/labour, Selling personal belongings; Government Benefits (pension)	In the last 30 days, has money come into the household through the following means?	Borrow money / take on debt Remittances / gifts Humanitarian Aid ≠ Income through work/ labour ≠ Selling personal belongings ≠ Government Benefits (pension)	3
9	Household is relying on casual labour by one member	In the last 3 days, what main type of work provided the majority of income through the following means = Unskilled daily labour / no contract; Skilled daily labour / no contract	How many breadwinners (currently working and over 16 years) are in your household? In the last 30 days, what type of work provided the majority of income for your household?	=1 Skilled daily labour / no contract; Unskilled daily labour / no contract;	1

SN	Indicator	Description	Questionnaire questions	Questionnaire answer	Weight
10	Households is without any source of livelihood or income generating activities	In the last 30 days, has money come into the household through the following means? = None	In the last 30 days, has money come into the household through the following means?	None	2
11	Household has one or more members with a disability or chronic illness (Including HoHH)	Do any of the members of this household have any of the following difficulties: Difficulty seeing = yes Difficulty hearing = yes Difficulty walking = yes Difficulty remembering = yes Difficulty taking care of self = yes Difficulty communicating = yes Chronic Illness = yes OR If head of HH suffers from any of above-mentioned difficulties.	<div> [If any] In total how many members of this household suffer from the above mentioned difficulties (excluding HoHH)? </div> <div> Does the HoHH suffer from any of the following difficulties: seeing, even if wearing glasses; hearing, even if using a hearing aid(s); walking or climbing steps; remembering or concentrating; self-care, such as washing/dressing; communication problems (speaking/making people understand); chronic illness affecting quality of life? [Note: after correction in Vulnerability Criteria 'excluding HoHH' was converted to 'including HoHH' by changing calculations as data were collected based on 'excluding HoHH' in the relevant question which is given in the above cell of this criteria. </div>	<div>= > 1</div> <div>Yes</div>	2