

Emergency Shelter and Non Food Items (ES/NFI) - June 2022 Earthquake Post-Distribution Monitoring (PDM) Assessment

November 2023
Afghanistan

KEY MESSAGES

- The surveyed beneficiaries reported **higher rates of satisfaction with cash-based NFI (72% very satisfied) compared with multi-purpose cash (22%)** which seems to correlate with the extent of **improvement in shelter conditions**.
- **Cash** seems to be the **preferred modality** when markets are functional and there is minimal communal tension. A majority (70%) of surveyed beneficiary households who preferred cash reported **favoring AFN compared to USD**, which could be due to lack of exchanging capacity especially in rural districts.
- According to the shelter types, **56% of surveyed beneficiary households reported living in transitional shelters** as compared with before the earthquake (26%) and **44% reported living in permanent shelters** as compared with 73% before the earthquake.
- Nearly all surveyed beneficiary households (**94% did not have questions or complaints about the assistance delivered**). However, the **small share** that reported having complaints and feedback faced **difficulties in contacting and receiving feedback from assistance providers**.

CONTEXT & RATIONALE

As a result of the earthquake that struck Paktika, Paktya, and Khost in June 2022, at least 4,500 homes were damaged (fully or partially) and as many as 14% of households (approximately 13,000) had severely damaged or completely destroyed shelters.¹ In the same month, national and international NGOs began their emergency responses coordinated with the ES/NFI Cluster. Therefore, in coordination with the ES/NFI Cluster, REACH conducted a PDM assessment of the emergency response to better understand and evaluate the overall beneficiary satisfaction and effectiveness of the various shelter assistance modalities to inform lessons learned and best practices for future emergency responses.

ASSESSMENT OVERVIEW

This assessment uses beneficiary household-level data and key informant interviews with those involved in assistance delivery to assess the effectiveness of aid delivery, its quality, its impact, and lessons learned for each of the seven types of assistance provided. The objective of the assessment is to better understand the specific strengths and weaknesses, successes and challenges, for each type of assistance provided as part of the earthquake response as well as to inform best practices for future responses.

More information on methodology is provided on page 11.

30% of surveyed beneficiary households travelled more than 1 hour (one way) to collect assistance.

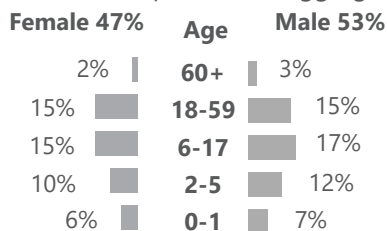
71% A majority of the surveyed beneficiary households reported their shelter conditions improved after the assistance they received; **17%** reported 'a lot' and **54%** reported 'moderately'.

75% of the surveyed beneficiary households reported being satisfied with **how well the items or cash met their ES/NFI needs**. Some (**20%**) were very satisfied. However, **none reported being dissatisfied**.

Overall Findings

Household Demographics

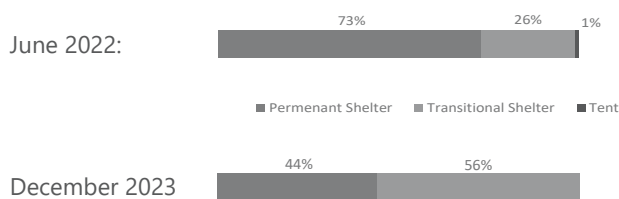
Reported household composition disaggregated by age and gender.



Head of household age range: 18-80 Years

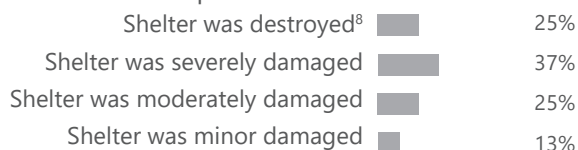
Change in Shelter Condition

A higher proportion of surveyed beneficiaries (56%) were living in transitional shelters at the time of data collection compared with 26% before the earthquake. The proportion of beneficiary households living in permanent shelters at the time of data collection was 44% compared with 73% before the earthquake which suggests that there may still be shelter needs among beneficiary households.



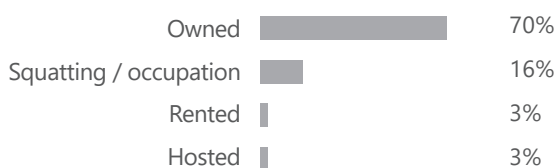
Earthquake Damage

Percentage of surveyed beneficiary households reported having experienced shelter damage by severity after the June 2022 earthquake:



Occupancy Arrangement

Percentage of surveyed beneficiary households by tenure status:



Overall gender disaggregation of head of household:

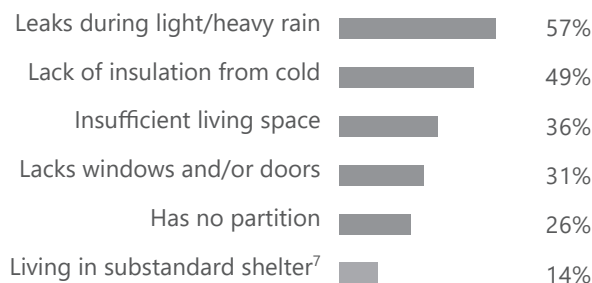
94% Male
6% Female



Average reported household size: 9.6 members

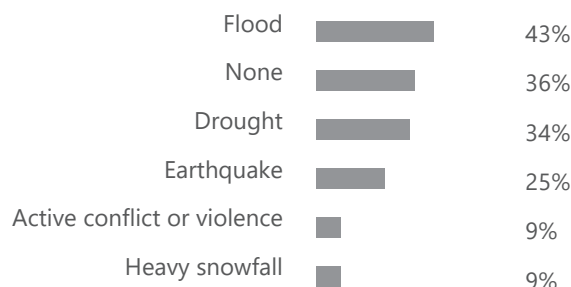
Shelter Issues

Percentages surveyed beneficiary households reporting shelter issues following the earthquake:⁶



Shocks

Percentage of surveyed beneficiary households reported to have been negatively affected by the following major events in the 9 months prior to data collection:^{3,6}



Source of Employment

Percentage of surveyed beneficiary households per main source of employment in the 3 months prior to data collection:⁵



Overall Findings

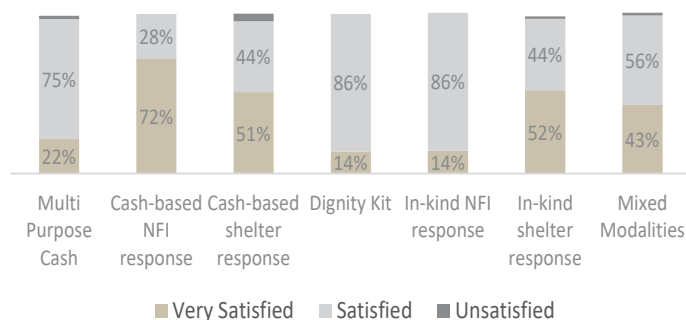
Level of Satisfaction

Percentage of surveyed beneficiary households per level of overall satisfaction with the assistance received:



The majority of KIs reported implementing mixed types of assistance, where cash-based modality was the most preferred by the surveyed beneficiary households.

Reported level of satisfaction of surveyed beneficiary households across the provided modalities:



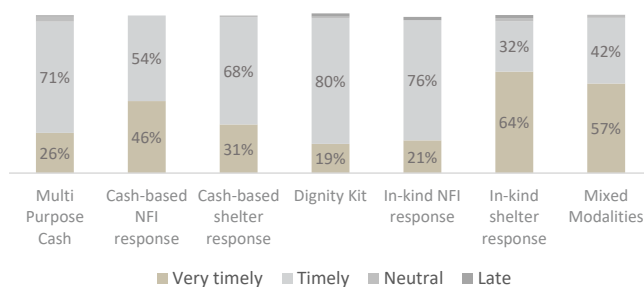
Timeliness of Assistance

Percentage of surveyed beneficiary households per timeliness of assistance:



For **improving the timeliness**, KIs mainly recommended starting early coordination with the De Facto Authority (DfA) for project registration and on-time documentation approvals from donor agencies and the ES/NFI cluster.

Timeliness of assistance across the modalities reported by surveyed beneficiary households:



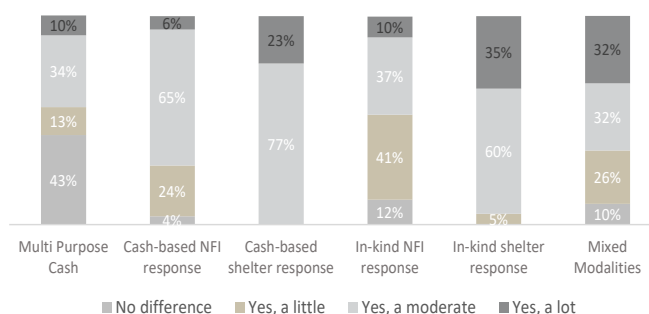
Reported effect of assistance on shelter condition

Percentage of surveyed beneficiary households per extent of **improvement in shelter conditions** as a result of all assistance:



KIs suggested wide variety of options to improve the impact on the beneficiaries including **increasing** the amount of cash for shelter response or delivering more in-kind items.

Percentage of surveyed beneficiary households reporting extent of **improvement in shelter conditions** per modality:



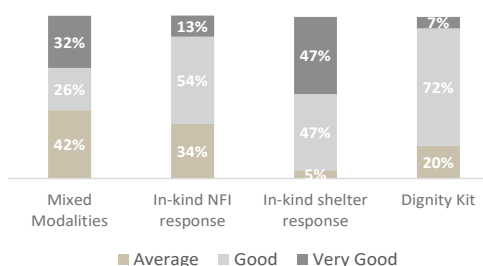
Quality of ES/NFI Received

Percentage of surveyed beneficiary households reporting the **quality of all ES/NFI assistance** they received:



According to one KI, the quality of the items needs to be improved to increase the overall assistance impact on beneficiaries.

Percentage of surveyed beneficiary households reporting the **quality of the ES/NFI assistance** per modality:



93% of the surveyed beneficiary HHs recommended including **blankets** in future ESNFI kits, while **92%** more recommended **heaters** and **80%** said **clothes**.

Assistance Type: Cash for Shelter Response⁹

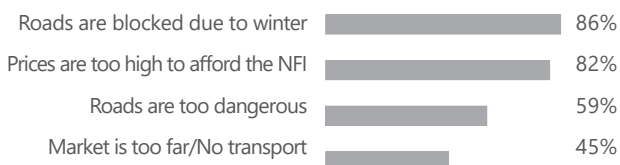
Market Access

Some (14%) of the surveyed beneficiary households who received cash-based shelter assistance reported that they did not have **access to markets** to buy goods after they received cash.

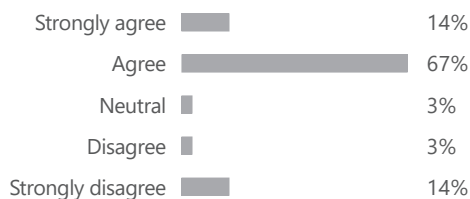
Moreover, of those households who received cash-based shelter assistance some (14%) reported that **non-food items were not available at the market**.

Some (41%) of the surveyed beneficiary households also reported that the **quality of the items** they bought was average, while 20% reported that it was very good.

Percentage of reported primary barriers to market access:



Percentage of surveyed beneficiary households who agree that there is availability of non-food items in the market:



Beneficiary Feedback

Few (2%) surveyed beneficiary households who received cash-based shelter assistance reported **they needed to ask a question or make a complaint about the assistance**. All of them were able to make contact and receive feedback. They reported the feedback was:



Percentage of surveyed beneficiary households reporting the **affordability** of the material for shelter repair and construction in the market:



Tensions Resulting from Assistance Delivery

None of surveyed beneficiary households reported that there was **increased tension in their household** due to the cash-based shelter assistance received. However, approximately 15% of surveyed beneficiary households reported that there was increase in **tension in the community** due to the cash-based shelter assistance received. This could be due to factors such as perceived unfairness in distribution, favouring those who are not in need of assistance, or personal connections.

Beneficiary Expenditure

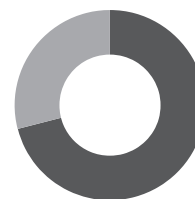
99% of surveyed beneficiary households reported that providers explained **how they should spend the money** for cash-based shelter response.¹⁰

98% of surveyed beneficiary households reported they were told to spend their received cash on **shelter repair or construction**.

Average reported total amount received: 81,682 AFN

Percentage of surveyed beneficiary households per preferred currency of the cash based shelter assistance:

71% AFN
29% USD



None of surveyed beneficiary households reported that **they had to pay** in order to be included on the list to receive the cash based shelter assistance.

Few (1%) surveyed beneficiary households reported that they experienced some kind of **violence or harassment** as a consequence of distribution of the cash-based shelter assistance.

Effect on Shelter Condition

Percentage of surveyed beneficiary households per extent of **improvement in shelter conditions** as a result of the cash based shelter assistance:



Distribution Process

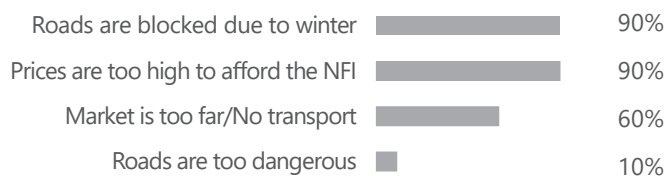
Few (5%) surveyed beneficiary households reported having **constraints in bringing the assistance home** and the reasons are:⁶



Assistance Type: Cash-Based NFI Response⁹

Market Access

Few (6%) surveyed beneficiary households who received cash-based NFI assistance reported that they did not have **access to markets** to buy goods after they received cash. The reported barriers to market access are:⁶



Few (6%) surveyed beneficiary households who received cash-based NFI assistance reported that **non-food items were not available at the market**.

Some (37%) surveyed beneficiary households who received cash-based NFI assistance reported that the **quality of the items** they bought was average and **18%** reported that the items were of poor quality.

Distribution Process

Few (1%) surveyed beneficiary households reported having **constraints in bringing the assistance home**.

Some (30%) surveyed beneficiary households reported that the **distribution site was not accessible** and of this proportion, they reported that the reasons were:



Percentage of surveyed beneficiary households per **distance travelled (one way)** to collect the cash-based NFI assistance:



Effect on Shelter Condition

Percentage of surveyed beneficiary households per extent of **improvement in shelter conditions**



Beneficiary Expenditure

46% of surveyed beneficiary households reported that providers explained **how they should spend the money** for cash-based NFI response.¹⁰

22% of surveyed beneficiary households reported they were told to spend their received cash on **NFIs**.

Average reported total amount received: **20,379 AFN**

Percentage of surveyed beneficiary households per preferred currency of the cash for NFI assistance:

33% AFN

67% USD



None of surveyed beneficiary households reported that **they had to pay** in order to be put on the list to receive the cash for rent assistance.

None of surveyed beneficiary households reported that they experienced some kind of **violence or harassment** as a consequence of distribution of the cash for NFI assistance.

Beneficiary Feedback

Few (2%) surveyed beneficiary households who received cash-based NFI assistance reported **they needed to ask a question or make a complaint about the assistance**. Of the 2%, all were able to contact and received feedback. They reported the feedback was:



Surveyed beneficiary households reported that if they have a question about assistance, they prefer communicating through the following channels:⁶



Tensions Resulting from Assistance Delivery

None of surveyed beneficiary households reported that there was increased tension in their household due to the cash-based NFI assistance received. However, approximately **18%** of surveyed beneficiary households reported that there was increase in tension in the community due to the cash-based NFI assistance received.

Assistance Type: In-Kind Shelter Response⁹

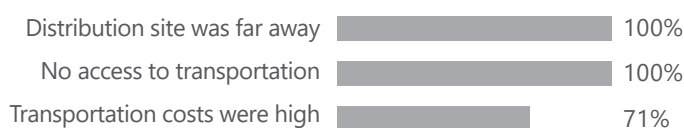
Feedback on Assistance Delivered

Almost all (95%) surveyed beneficiary households who received in-kind shelter assistance suggested that **heaters, clothing, and blankets** should be included in future kits.

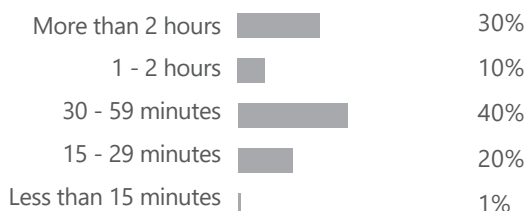
Of the surveyed beneficiary households who received in-kind shelter assistance **86%** reported food as another **high priority need**.

Distribution Process

Few (5%) surveyed beneficiary households reported to have **constraints in bringing the assistance home** and the reasons are:⁶



Percentage of surveyed beneficiary households per **distance travelled (one way)** to collect the in-kind shelter assistance:



Few (2%) surveyed beneficiary households reported that **they had to pay** in order to be put on the list to receive the in-kind shelter assistance.

None of the surveyed beneficiary households reported that they experienced some kind of **violence or harassment** as a consequence of the distribution of the in-kind shelter assistance.

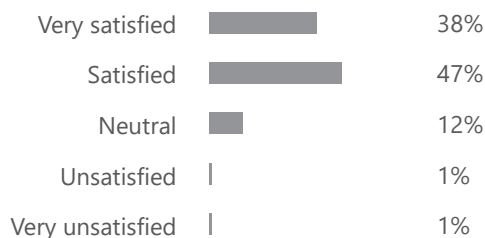
The majority (70%) of surveyed beneficiary households from this type of assistance reported that **they had to wait for 1-3 hours** after the appointed collection time at the distribution site before receiving the assistance.

Effect on Shelter Condition

Percentage of surveyed beneficiary households per extent of **improvement in shelter conditions** as a result of the in-kind shelter assistance:



Percentage of surveyed beneficiary households from in-kind shelter response reporting how satisfied they were with the extent that received items **met their basic shelter and NFI needs**:

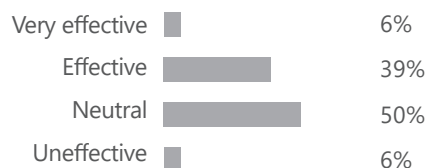


Percentage of surveyed beneficiary households reporting **quality of items** received from the in-kind shelter assistance:

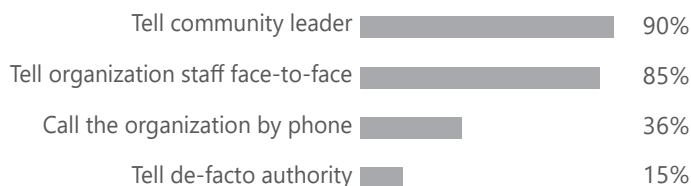


Beneficiary Feedback

Some (24%) surveyed beneficiary households who received in-kind shelter assistance reported **they needed to ask a question or make a complaint about the assistance**. A majority (84%) were able to contact, and received feedback. They reported the feedback was:



Surveyed beneficiary households reported that if they have a question about assistance, they prefer communicating through the following channels:⁶



Tensions Resulting from Assistance Delivery

None of the surveyed beneficiary households reported that there was increased tension in their household due to the in-kind shelter assistance received.

Nearly **1%** of surveyed beneficiary households reported that there was increase in tension in the community due to the in-kind shelter assistance received.

Some (20%) surveyed beneficiary households reported that receiving in-kind shelter assistance resulted in **reduced tensions** or improved relations with their community.

Assistance Type: In-Kind NFI Response⁹

Feedback on Assistance Delivered

On average, almost all (**95%**) surveyed beneficiary households who received in-kind NFI assistance suggested having winterization support and recommended that **heaters, clothing, and blankets** to be included in the future kits.

Of the surveyed beneficiary households who received in-kind NFI assistance, 100% reported food as another **high priority need**.

Distribution Process

Few (**4%**) of surveyed beneficiary households reported to have **constraints in bringing the assistance home** and all of them reported its reason as distance to the distribution site was far.

Percentage of surveyed beneficiary households per **distance travelled (one way)** to collect the in-kind NFI assistance:



About half (**55%**) of surveyed beneficiary households who received this type of assistance reported that **they had to wait for 1-3 hours** after the appointed collection time at the distribution site before receiving the assistance.

Beneficiary Feedback

Surveyed beneficiary households reported that if they have a question about assistance, they prefer communicating through the following channels:⁶



Tensions Resulting from Assistance Delivery

Few (**4%**) of surveyed beneficiary households reported that there was increase in tension in the household due to the in-kind NFI assistance received.

None of the surveyed beneficiary households reported that there was increase in tension in the community due to the in-kind NFI assistance received.

Some (**39%**) of surveyed beneficiary households reported that receiving the assistance (in-kind NFI response) have **reduced tension** or improved their relations with the rest of their community.

None of the surveyed beneficiary households reported that they experienced some kind of **violence or harassment** as a consequence of the distribution of the in-kind NFI assistance.

Percentage of surveyed beneficiary households from in-kind NFI response reporting how satisfied they were with the extent that received items **met their basic shelter and NFI needs**:



Percentage of surveyed beneficiary households per **quality of items** received from the in-kind NFI assistance:



Effect on Shelter Condition

Percentage of surveyed beneficiary households per extent of **improvement in shelter conditions** as a result of the in-kind NFI assistance:



Few (**2%**) surveyed beneficiary households who received cash-based shelter assistance reported **they needed to ask a question or make a complaint about the assistance**. Of the 2%, all of them were able to contact and received feedback. They reported the feedback was:



None of the surveyed beneficiary households reported that **they had to pay** in order to be included on the list to receive the in-kind NFI assistance.

Assistance Type: Multi-purpose Cash (MPC)⁹

Market Access

Almost all (**98%**) of the surveyed beneficiary households who received MPC assistance reported that they had **access to markets** to buy goods after they received the cash.

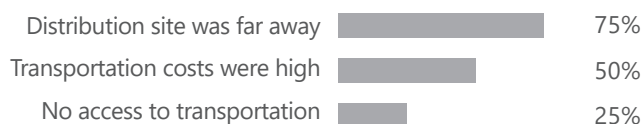
As such, almost all (**94%**) of the surveyed beneficiary households who received this type of assistance reported that **non-food items were available at the market**.

Some (**22%**) of the surveyed beneficiary households who received this type of assistance reported that the **quality of the items** they bought was average and **70%** reported it was good quality.

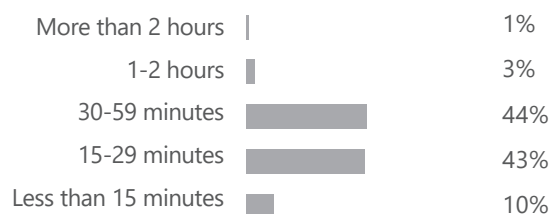
Some (**14%**) of the surveyed beneficiary households who received MPC reported that there were vulnerable households which were purposefully **excluded from the registration**.

Distribution Process

Few (**3%**) surveyed beneficiary households reported to have **constraints in bringing the assistance home** and the reasons are⁶:



Percentage of surveyed beneficiary households per **distance travelled (one way)** to collect the cash assistance:



Beneficiary Feedback

Surveyed beneficiary households reported that if they have a question about assistance, they prefer communicating through the following channels:⁶



Beneficiary Expenditure

Almost all the surveyed beneficiary households who received MPC assistance reported that they were told **to spend the cash on food and shelter repair and upgrade**.

Average reported cash amount received: **21,488 AFN**

Percentage of surveyed beneficiary households preferring cash or in-kind assistance:

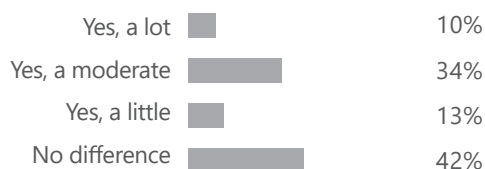


Of the surveyed beneficiary households who preferred cash reported that **they prefer cash because** it allows them to address their diverse needs.

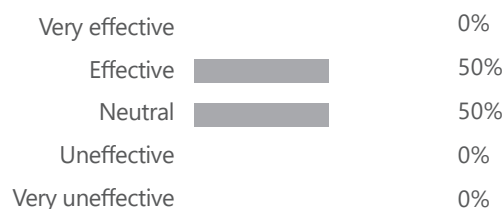
None of the surveyed beneficiary households reported that **they had to pay** in order to be included on the list to receive MPC assistance.

Effect on Shelter Condition

Percentage of surveyed beneficiary households per extent of **improvement in shelter conditions** as a result of the MPC assistance:¹¹



Among the **75%** of surveyed beneficiary households who were able to submit feedback/complaints, **33%** were able to **receive a response**. Of those who received response, half of them were satisfied with the response received.



Tensions Resulting from Assistance Delivery

Few (**1%**) surveyed beneficiary households reported that there was increased tension in their household due to the cash assistance received. Few (**1%**) surveyed beneficiary households reported that there was increase in tension in the community due to the cash assistance received.

Nearly **1%** of surveyed beneficiary households reported that they experienced some kind of **violence or harassment** as a consequence of the distribution of the cash assistance.

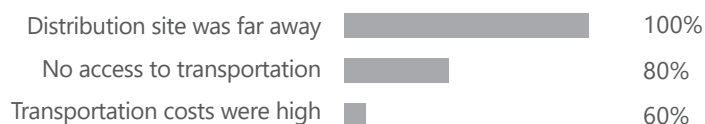
Assistance Type: Dignity/Hygiene Kit⁹

Feedback on Assistance Delivered

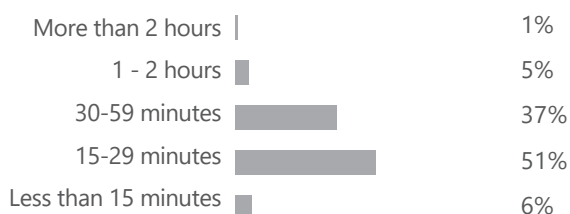
On average, almost all (**95%**) surveyed beneficiary households who received this type of assistance suggested that **heaters, clothing, blankets, cooking items, and shelter material** to be included in the future kits.

Distribution Process

Few (**3%**) surveyed beneficiary households reported having **constraints in bringing the assistance home** for the following reasons:⁶



Percentage of surveyed beneficiary households per **distance travelled (one way)** to collect the dignity kit assistance:



More than half (**58%**) of surveyed beneficiary households who received this type of assistance reported that **they had to wait for 15-29 minutes** after the appointed collection time at the distribution site before receiving the assistance.

Almost **9%** of the surveyed beneficiary households reported that they **waited for 30 - 59 minutes** at the distribution site after their appointed collection time and almost the same percentage of beneficiaries reported that the **distribution site was not easily accessible** due to lack of transport to the site.

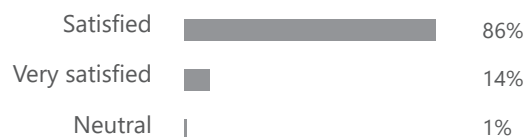
Beneficiary Feedback

Surveyed beneficiary households reported that if they have a question about assistance, they prefer communicating through the following channels:⁶

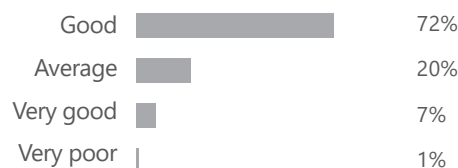


Almost all (**97%**) of the surveyed beneficiary households reported **they did not need to ask question or make a complaint** about the assistance. Few (3%) reported they were able to contact someone for support.

Percentage of surveyed beneficiary households from the hygiene kit response reporting how satisfied they were with the extent that received items **met their basic shelter and NFI needs**:



Percentage of surveyed beneficiary households per **quality of items** received from the dignity kit assistance:



Quality of ES/NFI Received

Percentage of surveyed beneficiary households reporting the **quality** of the ESNFI they received:



Tensions Resulting from Assistance Delivery

None of surveyed beneficiary households reported that there was increased tension in their household due to the hygiene assistance received.

None of the surveyed beneficiary households reported that there was increase in tension in the community due to the hygiene assistance received.

Almost all (**98%**) surveyed beneficiary households reported that receiving the assistance (hygiene kit response) **reduced tension** or improved their relations with their community.

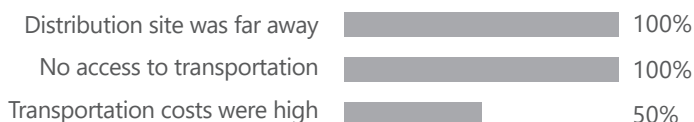
Assistance Type: Mixed Modality⁹

Feedback on Assistance Delivered

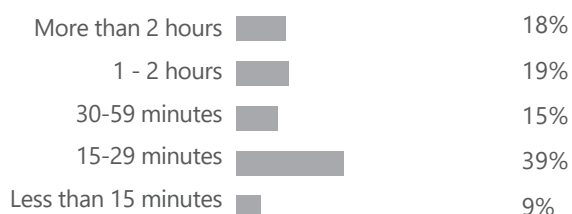
On average, the majority (**69%**) of surveyed beneficiaries for this type of assistance suggested that **heater, clothing, and blankets** to be included in the future kits.

Distribution Process

Few (**1%**) of surveyed beneficiary households reported to have **constraints in bringing the assistance home** and the reasons are:⁶



Percentage of surveyed beneficiary households per distance travelled (one way) to collect the mixed modality assistance:



More than half (**56%**) of surveyed beneficiaries from this type of assistance reported that **they had to wait for 15-29 minutes** after the appointed collection time at the distribution site before receiving the assistance.

Beneficiary Feedback

Beneficiary households reported that if they have a question about assistance, they prefer communicating through the following channels:⁶



Among the surveyed beneficiary households who were able to submit feedback/complaints, **71%** were able to **receive a response**. The majority of them were satisfied with the response received.



Percentage of surveyed beneficiary households from mixed modality response reporting how satisfied they were with the extent that received items **met their basic shelter and NFI needs**:



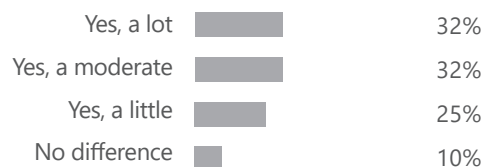
Percentage of surveyed beneficiary households per **quality of items** received from the mixed modality assistance:



No surveyed beneficiary households reported that **they had to pay** in order to be included on the list to receive the mixed modality of assistance.

Effect on Shelter Condition

Percentage of surveyed beneficiary households per extent of **improvement in shelter conditions** as a result of the mixed modality assistance:



Tensions Resulting from Assistance Delivery

None of the surveyed beneficiary households reported that there was increased tension in their household due to the mixed modality assistance received. However, some (**20%**) surveyed beneficiary households reported that there was increase in tension in the community due to the mixed modality assistance received.

Some (**24%**) surveyed beneficiary households reported that receiving the assistance resulted in **reduced tension** or improved their relations with their community while almost **80%** reported it had no impact on their relations with their community.

Key Findings: How Key Informant Interviews (KIIs) Support Household Data

Beneficiary Criteria and Pre-Distribution Assessments

KIIs reported that selection criteria was effective and offered some recommendations for improvement. Most of the KIIs noted that beneficiary households were selected according to the level of shelter damage, the quality of household livelihoods, and whether households were headed by women, children, or persons with disabilities.

Although almost all KIIs recommended no change to the beneficiary selection criteria, one KII recommended revising the **assessment tools to better differentiate between households needing shelter repair or those needing reconstruction.** Additionally, some KIIs reported that returnees from Pakistan were excluded from selection because they did not have their own land for shelter construction, indicating a potential gap in assistance provision.

Modality and Sufficiency of Assistance

Beneficiary **households prefer cash, provided certain social and economic criteria are met.** While 62% of surveyed beneficiary households reported that they prefer both in-kind and cash assistance, 37% reported that they prefer only cash assistance as compared with 1% who prefer only in-kind assistance. A mixture of cash and in-kind assistance was provided by the majority of organizations, according to KIIs, although **cash-based assistance was provided more than in-kind assistance at the household level.** This was partially due to the **preference of beneficiary households and, according to KIIs, as a result of market assessments which reflected functionality.** However, when **communal tensions** were reported, this was **only among recipients of cash assistance and according to KIIs this may have been a result of different assistance packages.** When in-kind assistance was provided, this usually consisted of emergency shelter kits and dignity kits, according to KIIs.

While assistance was **effective in meeting beneficiary household needs, some NFI assistance may have been insufficient.** According to the household-level data, 75% of surveyed beneficiary households were satisfied with how well the NFI and cash met their basic needs. While nearly all KIIs confirmed this and reported that assistance was sufficient to meet beneficiary needs, a few KIIs reported that assistance was **insufficient for shelter construction in higher altitudes** where excavation of soil is a challenge or in **low lands** where the filling of soil is needed, both of

Barriers to Beneficiaries and Recommendations for Improving Assistance

While **assistance was reported as timely,** KIIs recommended increased **coordination with De Facto Authorities (DfA) to improve timeliness.** More than half of surveyed beneficiary households reported that the assistance was timely and 37% reported that it was very timely. However, all KIIs reported minor delays when providing assistance, primarily due to lengthy coordination times with the DfA, the solution for which they recommended earlier coordination. Some KIIs also recommended establishing regional offices to improve the timeliness of assistance.

Although **all KIIs reported that their organization provided a complaint feedback mechanism (CFM)** disseminated by the monitoring, evaluation, accountability and learning (MEAL) team through posters, leaflets, and banners, referring beneficiaries to a toll-free number or complaint box, **30% of surveyed beneficiary households were not able to contact anyone** for assistance about their question or complaint. An additional barrier was that **some beneficiary households in hard-to-reach areas had no access to network coverage** and were therefore unable to contact the number, according to the KIIs.

The most common complaints were the **request for additional assistance** as well as requesting **food and WASH items.**

In order to improve the impact of assistance, some KIIs recommended involving beneficiaries in project design while a few KIIs also highlighted the need to increase the transfer value of assistance due to the increase in the market value of shelter items. Some also recommended increasing the number of NFIs to accommodate larger families. Additionally, in the household-level data, **90% of surveyed beneficiary households recommended including blankets, clothes and heaters in future kits.**

ASSESSMENT METHODOLOGY:

Between November - December 2023 a quantitative and qualitative **methodology** was applied for PDM in 6 districts (Barmal, Giyan, Shamul, Spera, Tani, and Ziruk) across Khost and Paktika provinces in Afghanistan. An extensive secondary data review was done to understand the situation and to develop appropriate quantitative and qualitative tools. The quantitative component involved an independent, population-representative assessment at 95% confidence level with a 7% margin of error. REACH conducted 1,128 beneficiary HH interviews in this PDM in 6 districts using beneficiary data shared by the ES/NFI cluster's partners and stratified across the cluster's seven main modalities of assistance: Whereas, the qualitative component involved 10 KIIs with humanitarian professionals involved in the earthquake response.

At the research design and data analysis stages unforeseen challenges related to the collection of beneficiaries' lists as well as inefficient recording and transcription methods led to unfortunate delays. Nevertheless, high quality results were achieved due to thorough research design and analysis.

ABOUT REACH

REACH Initiative facilitates the development of information tools and products that enhance the capacity of aid actors to make evidence-based decisions in emergency, recovery and development contexts. The methodologies used by REACH include primary data collection and in-depth analysis, and all activities are conducted through inter-agency aid coordination mechanisms. REACH is a joint initiative of IMPACT Initiatives, ACTED and the United Nations Institute for Training and Research - Operational Satellite Applications Programme (UNITAR-UNOSAT).

ENDNOTES

¹ [Earthquake Damage Assessment Khost, Paktika and Paktya Provinces \(June 2022\)](#) (REACH Afghanistan 2022)

² Washington Group Short Set was not used to assess disabilities which is the only recognized tool too assess this. Also, these findings for disabilities are all indicative.

³ In the past 9 months cycle: February 2023 - November 2023.

⁴ Transitional: shelter constructed with adobe bricks or mud or pakhsa walling. Permanent shelter: a shelter constructed with fired bricks or concrete blocks or stone walling with cement-sand mortar.

⁵ In the past 3 months cycle: August - October 2023

⁶ Multiple choice question and percentages may add up to more than 100%.

⁷ Living in substandard shelter: (no sanitation, damaged roof, wall, foundation)

⁸ Severe: shelter destroyed unlivable. Partially damaged: needing significant repairs (collapsing of surrounding walls, damaged gate, room walls collapsed, damage of roof beams, serious leakage of roof. Minor damage: Damage of door, windows, and their glasses, absence of doors, and windows, damage of roof drains, minimum leakage of roofs.

⁹ Response types:

| | |
|---------------------------|--|
| Cash for Shelter Response | Beneficiaries receive cash in multiple installments for repairing, or construction of their damaged shelters under the supervision of the NGOs technical team. It is restricted and conditioned for spending on the shelter. |
| Cash for NFI Response | Beneficiaries are distributed cash mostly in one installment for them to purchase the NFI for their households (mainly kitchen ware). It is not restricted but conditioned for purchasing NFIs. |
| In-kind Shelter Response | Beneficiaries receive toolkit containing item such as nails, hammers, spades, etc. for shelter repair and upgrade. |
| In-kind NFI | Beneficiaries receive non-food items (mostly kitchen ware) in-kind. |
| Multi-purpose Cash MPC | Beneficiaries receive cash for multipule purposes as per their own priorities/needs. |
| Dignity/Hygiene Kit | Female beneficiaries receive a kit containing pads, and hygiene items. |
| Mixed Modality | In this PDM, Mixed Modality referred to those beneficiaries which received more than one type of the above responses. |

¹⁰ The beneficiaries for 'cash-based shelter response' were restricted and conditioned to spend their cash on shelter repair or construction, otherwise, they could not receive the next installment. However, for 'cash-based NFI, and MPC, their expenditure was conditioned but not restricted.

¹¹ As MPC was not intended only for shelter repair and upgrade; so it had less effect on shelter condition, they beneficiaries were told they can spend the MPC on whatever need they prioritize.