Shelter and Winterization support to ES/NFI Cluster

ES/NFI Local Architecture and Transitional Shelter Response Assessment

AFG2003b

Afghanistan

August 2020
Version 1

REACH Informing more effective humanitarian action

1. Executive Summary

Country of intervention	Afghanistan					
Type of Emergency	X	**Natural disaster**	X	**Conflict**		
Type of Crisis	□	Sudden onset	□	Slow onset	X	**Protracted**
Mandating Body/ Agency	*UNHCR*					
Project Code	*02EAW/02iAMT*					
Overall Research Timeframe	02/08/2020 to 17/12/2020					
Research Timeframe	1. Start collect data: 01/10/2020			5. Preliminary presentation: 20/12/2020		
	2. Data collected: 19/11/2020			6. Outputs sent for validation: 29/12/2020		
	3. Data analysed: 10/12/2020			7. Outputs published: 10/01/2021		
	4. Data sent for validation: 10/12/2020			8. Final presentation: 17/01/2021		
Number of assessments	X	**Single assessment (one cycle)**				
Number of assessments	□	Multi assessment (more than one cycle)				
Humanitarian milestones *Specify **what** will the assessment inform and **when** e.g. The shelter cluster will use this data to draft its Revised Flash Appeal;*	**Milestone**			**Deadline**		
	□	Donor plan/strategy		_ _/_ _/_ _ _ _		
	□	Inter-cluster plan/strategy		_ _/_ _/_ _ _ _		
	X	**Cluster plan/strategy**		31/12/2020		
	□	NGO platform plan/strategy		_ _/_ _/_ _ _ _		
	□	Other (Specify):		_ _/_ _/_ _ _ _		
Audience Type & Dissemination *Specify **who** will the assessment inform and **how** you will disseminate to inform the audience*	**Audience type**			**Dissemination**		
	□ Strategic **X Programmatic** □ Operational □ [Other, Specify]			**X** General Product Mailing (e.g. mail to NGO consortium; HCT participants; Donors) X Cluster Mailing (Education, Shelter and WASH) and presentation of findings at next cluster meeting X Presentation of findings (e.g. at HCT meeting; Cluster meeting) X Website Dissemination (Relief Web & REACH Resource Centre) □ [Other, Specify]		
Detailed dissemination plan required	X	**Yes**		□	No	
General Objective	Conduct a detailed review of vernacular architecture types and construction methods across all 34 provinces of Afghanistan, and compare to transitional and emergency shelter designs by					

	humanitarian and government partners in Afghanistan. This comparison will be made in order to better align shelter responses, to make use of local materials, building designs, and construction methodologies.
Specific Objective(s)	1) Build an understanding of vernacular architecture, including designs, associated material and skill-related costs, and methods required to construct themfor all shelter types across Afghanistan. 2) Understand differences in shelter construction, materials, and repair and resilience strategies for different vernacular architecture types across all regions of Afghanistan, as well as humanitarian shelter responses. 3) Provide a comprehensive understanding of the scope and focus of the emergency and transitional shelter response across Afghanistan 4) Understand how organizations providing emergency and trasitional shelter responses inted for responses to evolve over time from emergency to transitional and longer-term support. 5) Identify how current shelter response strategies intersect with vernacular shelter needs and building techniques, and identify how the gap between vernacular shelter needs and humanitarian shelter responses can be better met through an improved shelter response.
Research Questions	1) What are the different shelter typologies and their associated material and skill-related construction costs across all of Afghanistan's provinces? 2) What differences exist in shelter type, materials, methods of construction, maintanance, and repair by communities by region across Afghanistan? 3) What are the current shelter designs and associated costs for transitional shelters across Afghanistan? 4) What are the current humanitarian response strategies for shelter organizations and how have they evolved over the last ten years to meet changing needs? 5) How do current transitional shelter designs address regional nuances in shelter design and needs across Afghanistan?
Geographic Coverage	All of Afghanistan
Secondary data sources	• Szabo & Barfield, Afghanistan: An atlas of indigenous domestic architecture, 1991. University of Texas Press, Austin. • Oliver, Encyclopedia of Vernacular Architecture of the World. Cambridge University Press, 1998 • EERI World Housing Encyclopedia • Oliver, Dwellings: The House across the World, University of Texas Press, 1987. • Encyclopedia Iranica • United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR): Shelter and Settlement Section, Shelter Design Catalogue, January 2016. • Global Shelter Cluster, Afghanistan Shelter and NFIs Strategy, June 2018. • REACH, ES/NFI Assessment: An In-depth analysis of Emergency Shelter, Non-Food Item and Winterization Needs, December 2019. • Samuel Hall, Evaluation of UNHCR Shelter Assistance Programme, 2012. • UNOCHA, Humanitarian Response Plan: Afghanistan, 2019-2021, December 2019. • UNOCHA, Humanitarian Response Plan: Afghanistan, 2018-2021, 2020 Mid-Year Revision, June 2020. • Norwegian Refugee Council, NRC Afghanistan Shelter Evaluation Report, January 2019.

	• Global Shelter Cluster, The State of Humanitarian Shelter and Settlements, 2018 • NRC, NRC Afghanistan: Shelter Response Options, 2014. • IFRC, Transitional shelters: Eight designs, 2011. • Global Shelter Cluster, Detailed Shelter Response Profile, Bangladesh: Local Building Cultures for Sustainable and Resilient Habitant, September 2018.

Population(s)	□ IDPs in camp		X **IDPs in informal sites**	
	X **IDPs in host communities**		□ IDPs [Other, Specify]	
	□ Refugees in camp		X **Refugees in informal sites**	
	X **Refugees in host communities**		□ Refugees [Other, Specify]	
	X **Host communities**		□ [Other, Specify]	
Stratification – Local shelters	X **Geographical #: 34 Provinces** Population size per strata is known? X **Yes** □ No	X **KII Tool #: 34 Provinces** Population size per st rata is known? X **Yes** □ No	X **FGD Tool #: 7 regions** Population size per strata is known? X **Yes** □ No	
Stratification – ES/NFI partners	□ Geographical #: _ _ _ Population size per strata is known? □ Yes □ No	□ Group #: _ _ _ Population size per st rata is known? □ Yes □ No	X **Other #: 12-15 Government, Cluster partners** Population size per strata is known? X **Yes** □ No	
Data collection tool(s)	X **Structured (Quantitative)**		X **Semi-structured (Qualitative)**	
	Sampling method		**Data collection method**	
Shelter Design Tool (Semi-structured) # 1	X **Purposive** □ Probability / Simple random □ Probability / Stratified simple random □ Probability / Cluster sampling □ Probability / Stratified cluster sampling □ [Other, Specify]		□ Key informant interview (Target #):_ _ _ _ _ □ Group discussion (Target #):_ _ _ _ _ □ Household interview (Target #):_ _ _ _ _ □ Individual interview (Target #):_ _ _ _ _ X **Direct observations (Target #): 166**[1] X **Photographs (Target #): 166**	
KII Tool (Structured) # 2	X **Purposive** □ Probability / Simple random □ Probability / Stratified simple random □ Probability / Cluster sampling □ Probability / Stratified cluster sampling □ [Other, Specify]		X **Key informant interview (Target #): 166**[2] □ Group discussion (Target #):_ _ _ _ _ □ Household interview (Target #):_ _ _ _ _ □ Individual interview (Target #):_ _ _ _ _ □ Direct observations (Target #): _ _ _ _ □ [Other, Specify] (Target #):_ _ _ _ _	
FGD Tool (Semi-structured) # 3	X **Purposive** □ Snowballing □ [Other, Specify]		□ Key informant interview (Target #):_ _ _ _ _ □ Individual interview (Target #):_ _ _ _ _ X **Focus group discussion (Target #): 110**[3] [Other, Specify] (Target #):_ _ _ _ _	

[1] Direct observation includes drawing schematics, taking photographs and collecting data without interviewing anyone.
[2] KII tools will be used to collect general information and bills of quantity (BoQs) for shelters from shelter owners.
[3] Total number of Focus Group Discussions. Half will be with male and half with female homeowners.

Semi-structured data collection tool (s) # 4	**X Purposive** □ Snowballing □ [Other, Specify]			**X Key informant interview (Target #): 12-15**[4] □ Individual interview (Target #):_ _ _ _ _ □ Focus group discussion (Target #):_ _ _ _ _ □ [Other, Specify] (Target #):_ _ _ _ _		
Target level of precision if probability sampling	_ _% level of confidence **– N/A**			_ _+/- % margin of error **– N/A**		
Data management platform(s)	**X**	**IMPACT**		□	UNHCR	
	□	[Other, Specify]				
Expected ouput type(s)	□	Situation overview #: _ _	□	Report #: _ _	□	Profile #: _ _
	X	**Presentation (Preliminary findings) #: 1**	□	Presentation (Final) #: _ _	**X**	**Factsheet #: 2**
	□	Interactive dashboard #:_	□	Webmap #: _ _	□	Map #: _ _
	X	**Cleaned Computer Aided Design (CAD) Designs and Bills of Quantities (BoQs)**				
Access	**X**	**Public (available on REACH resource center and other humanitarian platforms)**				
	□	Restricted (bilateral dissemination only upon agreed dissemination list, no publication on REACH or other platforms)				
Visibility	UNHCR, ES/NFI cluster, REACH					

2. Rationale

2.1. Rationale

After 19 years of continued crisis and nearly 40 years of displacement, Afghanistan remains one of the world's most complex humanitarian crisis. The shelter needs of displaced, host, and shock-affected populations reflect this complexity, as shown by the diverse results of the 2019 Whole of Afghanistan Assessment (WoAA) and Humanitaarian Needs Overview (HNO). Indeed, the HNO noted in 2019 that 3.69 million people in Afghanistan were in need of ES/NFI Assistance in 2020, following the expanded definition of 'humanitarian action' in Afghanistan.[5] The number of people in need was increased to 5.3 million people in the June 2020 HRP revision.[6] Some 1.3 million of these people were reported to have acute shelter needs. Many of these households were extremely vulnerable and required additional shelter support; almost 80% of shock affected households survyed in the WoAA were reported to be unable to make repairs to their shelters.[7] In response to these needs, a major objective of the ES/NFI Cluster has been to provide emergency and transitional shelter materials for populations in need.[8]

However, these needs also link to broader socioeconomic issues involved with early recovery. Shelter is often the largest expense that a family has; a recent shelter study by REACH found that for poor families, a shock that destroyed their shelter could often force a household into debt that limited their ability to recover.[9] As a result, shelter responses can have very large effects in alleviating socioeconomic difficulties, particularly for poor families.[10] The humantiarian community in Afghanistan has taken note of this, recently highlighting in the HRP that a move to transitional [from temporary] shelter responses can help households in, "building their resilience and preventing recovering communities from slipping back into

[4] Key informant interviews will include requests for design schematics and shelter BoQs alongside questions about shelter strategy.
[5] UNOCHA, Humanitarian Needs Overview: Afghanistan 2020, November 2019.
[6] UNOCHA, Humanitarian Response Plan: Afghanistan, 2018-2021, 2020 Mid-Year Revision, June 2020.
[7] REACH, Whole of Afghanistan: Multi-Sector Needs Assessment, Round II Assessment Report, July-September 2019.
[8] Global Shelter Cluster, Afghanistan Shelter and NFIs Strategy, June 2015.
[9] REACH, ES/NFI Assessment: An In-depth analysis of Emergency Shelter, Non-Food Item and Winterization Needs, December 2019.
[10] Samuel Hall, Evaluation of UNHCR Shelter Assistance Programme, 2012.

humantiarian need."[11] Many organizations have already done this developing detailed transitional and permanent shelter designs.[12]

However, while the need for more transitional and permanent shelter reponses is well-understood, there is still a lack of understanding of what types of responses would be most effective. Previous assessments of shelter repsonses have found that while shelter responses often provide many materials that are not always available, additional costs for local materials and construction costs often made the construction of new shelter difficult if not impossible for some beneficiaries.[13][14] While standard transitional and permanent shelter packages have been put together by a variety of organizations,[15][16][17] these have not always been designed with local shelter materials or regional nuances in mind.

This strategy needs to be based around a better understanding of the local shelter context, and therefore develop a more effective delivery of assistance through an increased understanding of existing local shelter architecture knowledge and how this (inter-)relates with common humanitarian and government response designs. An evidence-based prioritisation combined with a contextualised response strategy will ultimately enable the ES/NFI Cluster to effectively address the complex, and recently expanded profile of shelter needs in Afghanistan. As a major research orgnaisation with significant expereince in conducting shelter assessments both in Afghanistan and globally, REACH has significant experience in providing detailed research on shleter needs in Afghansitan. REACH is also supported by ACTED, an organization that provides, among other humanitarian services, shetler resposes, including the design and provision of emergency and transitional humanitarian shelter designs. Using this institutional experience, this project aims to address these gaps by conducting an in-depth assessment of of shelter types and variations across all 34 provinces of Afghanistan.[18] The project will provide the ES/NFI Cluster with an inventory of local shelter types, the associated material and skill related costs that are required to construct them, and ultimately a guide on how to adapt the existing response strategy to better accommodate region-specific needs.

3. Methodology

2.1. Methodology overview

This assessment will adopt a mixed methods approach, including quantitative Key Informant Interviews (KIIs) using a closed question tool with key informants, Open-ended FGDs with households of different shelter types with semi-structured tools, and Obeservations of shelter types, recorded with a semi-structred drafting tool. Following a detailed secondary data review in which all local shelter types and variations throughout Afghanistan will be identified and cataloged, and all NGOs and government agencies that provide temporary and transitional shelter responses are identified, two different assessments will be conducted, each using separate methodologies:

1. Local Architecture Assessment
    - Shelter Design and direct observation with local shelter experts
    - KIIs with homeowners
    - FGDs with shelter occupants
2. Emergency and Transitional Shelter Review

[11] UNOCHA, Humanitarian Response Plan: Afghanistan, 2019-2021, December 2019.
[12] Norwegian Refugee Council, NRC Afghanistan Shelter Evaluation Report, January 2019.
[13] Samuel Hall, Evaluation of UNHCR Shelter Assistance Programme, 2012.
[14] Global Shelter Cluster, The State of Humanitarian Shelter and Settlements, 2018; Samuel Hall, Evaluation of UNHCR Shelter Assistance Programme, 2012.
[15] NRC, NRC Afghanistan: Shelter Response Options, 2014.
[16] IFRC, Transitional shelters: Eight designs, 2011.
[17] UNHCR, Shelter and Settlement Section, Shelter Design Catalogue, January 2016.

[18] Although Afghanistan is traditionally divided into 8 regions, for the purposes of this assessment, the central and central highlands regions will be combined, in order to fit operational constraints. This has already been confirmed within the original project proposal.

- KIIs with NGO Programme Staff

The Local Architecture Assessment will focus on collecting information on local shelter types, including what local shelter types are typically constructed, including regional variations in shelter designs, assocaiated costs, and methods of maintance and repair. The Emergency and Transitional Shelter Review will focus on what types of shelters are provided by humantiarian and governmental actors, along with their materials and associated costs.

To collect this information, 1) Engineers and enumerators in each region will assess shelter types, costs of shelter construction and maintance and repair practices, while 2) a team in Kabul will interview humanitarian partners and government organizations on transitional shelter designs and shelter response strategies. All findings will be triangulated with each other to produce two final catalogues on local shelter types by region and of shelter responses and strategies practiced by humanitarian organizations and government ministries. These outputs will be used by humanitarian actors to understand what designs are currently being provided, and where, and compare them with the kind of shelter types and materials that are available depending on where in the country actors are intervening.

Following a detailed sampling strategy, explained below, the following interviews will be conducted, based on the shelter types in each region:

Table 1: Total interviews:

Assessment Type	Total Interviews
Observations / Photos	67
KIIs	630
FGDs	64

Data collection is expected to run from 4 October 2020 to 8 November 2020.

2.2 Population of interest

This assessment will sample individuals from the population as a whole and humanitarian and government service providers, and therefore not focus exclusively on populations of concern. As the assessment is interested in shelter types as the unit of analysis, Individuals to be assessed will be selected based on the shelter types that they reside in. Regional distinctions across Afghanistan's 34 provinces and 7 regions will be made to ensure that regional nuances are accounted for. However, because the information is intended to improve the overall temporary and transitional shelter response, the information products produced from this assessment will be used to target populations of concern in future shelter interventions.

2.3 Secondary data review

During the first weeks of implementation, a thorough secondary data review will be conducted by experienced REACH staff in order to build an understanding of the existing shelter types and their regional locations in Afghanistan. REACH may partner with academic institutions like the University of Kabul for this secondary review, as well as consult key texts on local shelter types, including previous country-wide shelter studies and indexes of local shelter types throughout the world. The following texts have already been identified as the primary documents that REACH will consult for the review:

- Szabo & Barfield, Afghanistan: An atlas of indigenous domestic architecture, 1991. University of Texas Press, Austin.
- Oliver, Encyclopedia of Vernacular Architecture of the World. Cambridge University Press, 1998
- EERI World Housing Encyclopedia
- Encyclopedia Iranica

The secondary data review will inform the assessment plan for each region of the country, particularly regarding the sampling frame that will be used. All shelter types and major variations will be identified and documented as separate shelter types that will need to be assessed, as well as which 34 provinces (and 7 regions) the shelter types are present in. These documents will be used to develop the assessment planning methodologies and tools for the assessment.

At the same time as the secondary data review on local shelter types, a secondary data review on ES/NFI shelter strategies and transitional shelter designs will be conducted. Working closely with the ES/NFI Cluster, REACH will identify all of the national and international shelter partners, as well as government organizations that are involved in shelter response. Key tools and information needed from each organization will be developed with the ES/NFI Cluster. These will be used to develop the assessment plan methodologies, and tools for the assessment.

2.4 Primary Data Collection

All Primary data collection for the Local Architecture assessment will be conducted in-person. This is due to the need to assess each shelter type directly, including taking pictures and drawing very detailed designs based on the shelter. KII and FGD interviews will need to be come from local experts and homeowners whom REACH does not have telephone numbers for. Primary data collection for the Emergency and Transitional Shelter Responses will need to be done remotely, as the specific KIIs can be individually identified and the designs and information for the transitional shelter designs will already be in soft-copy and be sent electronically. Any in-person data collection will include adequate PPE and social distancing measures, which will be provided during the training.

2.4.1 Regional shelter types through local shelter assessment

Primary data collection activities will be conducted through a mixed-methods approach. One regional engineer will be hired in each of REACH's 7 regional offices. These engineers, accompanied by a team of enumerators in the field, will assess all of the local shelter designs in the region determined by the secondary data review. The data to be collected will be three-fold: direct observations and shelter designs with local shelter experts, KIIs with homeowners, and Focus Group Discussions (FGDs) with residents of each shelter type. Data collection is projected to take 14 days and will require the following staff (by region):

Table 1: Assessment staffing, by region:

Region	Field Engineers	Enumerators		
		Key Informant	Focus Group Discussions	Total
East	1	3	4	7
South East	1	3	4	7
South	1	3	4	7
West	1	3	4	7
North	1	2	4	6
North East	1	3	4	7
Central	1	4	4	8
Total	**7**	**21**	**28**	**49**

One engineer will conduct field observations on shelter design and detailed BoQs. Two to three enuemrators will work in a team to conduct key informant interviews (KIIs) on the plot arrangement and environmental conditions of the shelters, and teams of 2 will conduct gender-separated focus group discussions (FGDs). The full numer of interviews will be discussed in the sampling frame (2.4.1.4) below.

2.4.1.1 Field observations

As noted above, due to the intense detail and granularity required for the shleter design tool, only one design sketch and BoQ for each shelter type variation per region will be conducted. Each engineer will approach the household living in the shelter that REACH would like to assess, which will be purposively selected based on the shelter type and province in which the secondary data review documented that it should be located in, and seek permission to photograph the structure from

both the outside and inside. With consent, they will record detailed illustrations of one structure per region, including field notes of observations and photographs of structures. A schmatic drawing of the design of the structure will be drawn. The data from sketches and photos will be sent to an engineer in Kabul skilled in CAD software, where design schematics will be made. To ensure that the drawings represent a "standardized" design for the region, three separate shelters per region will be assessed. Each field observation will be conducted in a different district, if security and logistic conditions permit. In addition, BoQs, including the costs and availability of materials, skilles required, construction techniques, and length of time needed to construct the shelter willl be collected, in order ot understand, in detail, the approximate material costs by region.

2.4.1.2 KIIs with homeowners and construction experts

Two enumerators per region will also conduct KIIs with the homeowner using a smart-phone based kobo tool. Each shelter type in each province will be assessed three times to ensure that the data is consistent. The enmerators will work together in order to ensure that data quality is improved. The tool will inquire about the choice and availability of materials, skills required, construction techniques, environmental decisions, and if the shelter was the most preferred option and why. Details on the climactic benefits the shelter and impacts on the surrounding environment will also be covered. These details will be used in order provide a profile of the shelter and how t it is used throughout the country. As three interviews will be indicative, and will be conducted for each shelter type per province, the median response will be taken as the final response for each shetler type in the province. Each field oberservation will be conducted in a different district, if security and logistic conditions permit.

2.4.1.3 FGDs with shelter occupants

A team of two enuermators will conduct two semi-structured interviews with homeowners of each shelter type– one male and one female – in the region, to understand what types of techniques are used to construct, maintain, and repair each shelter type. Particular focus will be given to Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) components, such as protecting the shelters against natural disasters. Each interview will be held with 3-4 occupants of a shelter type in each region, disaggregated by gender, so there will be one interview per gender per shelter type. Unlike the other tools, these shelter tools will focus on one of five parent shelter types, rather than shelter type variations, to ensure substantial detail can be collected and allow for a detailed analysis of the environment and shetler needs. Sufficient staff will be hired to ensure that there are equal nubmers of male and female enuemrators to conduct the focus groups. In total, there will be 2 or 4 teams, depending upon the number of shelter types in the region. In total, teams will conduct 3 to 7 focus groups in total.

2.4.1.4 Sampling Framework

Following Szabo & Barfield 1991, which is the most comprensive review of traditional shelter types across Afghanistan identified, the types of shelters to be assessed can be broken down into six categories: black tents, cotton tents, yurts, huts, curved-roof permanent structures, and flat-roof permanent structures. Within these 6 categories, REACH identified 30 different variations of structures. These structure variations will be the unit of analysis around which all interviews are based. Three designs for each structure variation will be obtained from each region where each structure is known to exist. REACH will try to ensure that each design comes from a different province in the region. In regions where a structure is only recorded as being present in one or two provinces, or security concerns prevent movement to certain provinces, additional architectural designs will be made from the same provinces.

The 5 broad shelter types are defines as follows:

- **Black tent:** Collapsable tents made of woven goat hair panels, sometimes supported by woven reed mat walls.
- **Cotton Tent:** Canvas tents, either pre-manufactured or made by stitching pieces of cloth together and supported with poles.
- **Yurt:** Mobile shelter made of cloth or animal hide stretched over a wooden frame of interlocking wood pieces.
- **Curved-Roof Permanent:** Permanent shelters made of packed mud or bricks. The roof of the shelter is made of bricks and is shapped like a dome or arch.
- **Flat-Roof Permanent:** Permanent shelter with mud, brick, or stone walls, and wood-supported flat roof.

In each region, an engineer will identify a local shelter expert in the area, and accompany them to a nearby structure of the particular type and variation being assessed, and conduct the assessments as outlined above. Three Design and KII interviews will be collected, to ensure that there is an accompanying KII interview for each shelter design. FGDs will be limited to one interview per gender per shelter type per region, in order to avoid oveburdening the analysis team during the data analysis phase. This will be reduced from the shelter type variation granularity to help make the FGD analysis more practical, and because the questions are broadly more generalizable as well. This tool will collect information on the lived experience of occupants, without exceeding data saturation. While each KII and Field Observation will be conducted in a different district of the province, the two FGDs (one with male participants and the other with female participants) will be conducted in the same province, so enure that the results are comparable.

Table 2: Common types of sedentary and non-sedentary shelters across Afghansitan (from Szabo & Barfied, 1991).

	# of variations	East	South East	South	West	North	North East	Central
Black tents	5	1	1	3	3	1	1	2
Cotton tents	2					1		1
Yurts	3				1	2	1	
Huts	10	1	1	1	1	1	3	3
Curved-roof permanent	5			4	2	2		
Flat-roof permanent	5	4	3	2	2	2	4	4
Total	**28**	**6**	**5**	**10**	**8**	**9**	**9**	**10**

Given that much of the data for secondary sources were collected several decades ago, REACH followed up on this scholarly work, verifying the locations of each shelter type in each region, along with their locations each region, in order to detemrine which structures would be available in each location.

Table 3: Common shelter types across Afghansitan (verified by REACH field teams, 2020).

	# of variations	East	South East	South	West	North	North East	Central
Black tents	5	1	2	4	3	1	1	3
Cotton tents	2	1	2	1		1	1	1
Yurts	3				1	1	1	
Huts	10	1	2	1	1	1	3	3
Curved-roof permanent	5			5	2	2	2	
Flat-roof permanent	5	5	5	2	3	2	4	4
Total	**28**	**8**	**11**	**13**	**11**	**8**	**13**	**11**

The different assessment tools will be used with a slightly different sampling methodolgy, which is outlines below. The total number of interviews for each tool will be as follows:

Table 4: Number of shelter observations, KI interviews and FGDs needed per region

Assessment Type	East	South East	South	West	North	North East	Central	Total
Observations	8	11	13	10	8	9	11	67
KIIs	72	99	117	90	72	81	99	630
FGDs	8	8	8	10	12	10	8	64

A matrix showing where all different shelter types, along with the provinces, are availabel in annex 2. A table showing operationally where each structure type is available is shown in Annex 6. This table in Annex 6 will be used by the REACH operations team to assess which provinces are likely to be inaccessable during the assessment.

All provinces will be assessed by their accessablility by REACH staff from REACH's 7 field offices, both by vehicle and by plane. This will be used to identify which provinces are accessable, and how, and where accomodation will be required. Then a specific plan identifying which shelter types will be covered from which provinces will be developed. In order to ensure the security of the engineers, who may not be local staff, districts located near provincial centres will be selected, and travel will be limited to locations that can either be safetly driven to or flown to by humanitairan air services. In total, 19 districts (with 2 alternates) in 15 provinces in all 7 regions were selected for an assessment. The full list can be found in Annex 3.

2.4.2 Transitional shelter designs and humanitarian shelter responses

At the same time as the local shelter assessment, REACH will undertake an assessment of emergency shelter provisions by an estimated 12-15 NNGO, INGO, and Government ministries involved in shelter response in Afghanistan from their Kabul Offices (In the event that an organization is located outside of Kabul, their field office will be contacted). These organizations will be identified during the secondary data review. Working in close coordination with the ES/NFI Cluster, REACH will obtain CAD designs for transitional shelters from implementing ES/NFI partners, and devise its own schematics where plans are not available. BoQs and instructions for shelter construction will also be solicited. In addition, semi-structured KIIs will be held with key members of each organization via a kobo tool conducted over phone or skype calls. These interviews will be used to understand each organization's current plans for shelter response, and how they intend to evolve to respond to transitional or more permanent ES/NFI needs. One interview will be carried out with the Programme representative, as the organization asked will be related to organizational strategies, and will not rely on the conjecture of the individual KI. Data collection will be carried out simultaneously with the local shelter review in order maximize effectiveness of time, and be conducted by the AO managing the project, as well as the two engineers hired in Kabul to manage the field teams and draft the shelter designs.

2.5. Data Processing & Analysis

Due to the mixed-methodologies that will be used during the assessment, data processing and analysis will be different for each methodlogy. A brief summary can be found below:

1. Local Architecture Assessment
    a. Field Observation: Schematics synthesized and drafted in AutoCAD
    b. KIIs with homeowners and construction experts: Kobo used and median result taken
    c. FGDs with shelter occupants: FGDs transcribed and results analyzed in Nvivo.
2. Emergency and Transitional Shelter Review
    a. KIIs with NGO Programme Staff: BoQs and Schematics given and additional data collected in Kobo.

Data collected in Kobo will be aggregated on a server and downloaded, where it will be cleaned by the REACH data team and then analyzed. All data will anonymized and any sensitive, personally-identifiable information collected will be removed. All data will be checked and cleaned on a daily basis, and any issues noted will be fed back to field teams in order for these issues to be corrected. All data cleaning will be done in line with the IMPACT Data Cleaning Minimum Standards Checklist, including checks for time, geographic location, and numeric outliers. FGDs will be transcibed into Microsoft Word in English by the Data Team, and entered into a data saturation grid, which will be continually updated on a daily basis and any issues or inconsistencies shared with the field teams. After the conclusion of data collection, the data saturation grid will be completely filled, and the discussion points and topics from the data saturation grid will be used to forma a codebook for Nvivo software, which will be used by Assessment Officer for data organization and analysis. All design schematics and BoQs will be drawn in the field by each region's field engineer, who will also take photos. These designs and photos will be checked by an engineering team in kabul (made up fo 2 Senior Engineers) to ensure that all of the required data has been correctly recorded. Isses will be fed back to the field teams to do again if necessary. The final data will be synthesised into a single design by the two Senior Engineers hired in Kabul and then drawn in AutoCAD. The specific analysis of each tool that will be conducted as follows:

2.5.1 Regional shelter types through local shelter assessment

2.5.1.1 Field Observations

Sampling by shelter type variation, in each region, engineers will take photos of the front and left side of the structure. Following a checklist of design measurements designed by the Assessment Officer and Senior Engineers in Kabul, an architecture drawing of the shelter type will be drawn by the Field Engineer. This drawing will include measurements of the shelter and the different materials labeled that were used to construct the shelter. A detailed BoQ of all materials, costs, and amounts of shelter components needed to construct the shelter, will also be written down. The final results will be scanned and sent to the Senior Engineers in Kabul. For each shelter type variation, and region, the senior engineers will synthesise all of the regional designs for that shelter type variation together, into a single national shelter variation type, including measurements, to produce a single architectural schematic for that shelter nationally. In total, 30 schematics will be made, one for each shelter type and variation present. Photos taken from the field will be used to show regional variations in the design.

The final schematics will include the following:

- Floor Plan
- Roof Plan
- Side Elevation
- Front Elevation
- Cross Section
- Plot Layout

2.5.1.2 KIIs with homeowners and construction experts

Enumerators accompanying the field engineers will collect additional macro-level information, including the time it takes to construct, the number of people required to construct the shelter, skills needed, and the time the shelter is expected to last, and environmental factors, including the impact of the shelter on the environment and disaster risk reduction (DRR) strategies will also be collected. Three KIIs will be collected for each shelter type in each region.

All of the data will be checked and cleaned on a daily basis, and outliers removed, by the REACH data team on a daily basis. The information from the checks and cleaning will be fed back to the field teams in order to help them adjust and improve their data collection work. When the data is completely cleaned, the data will be analyzed by aggregating the information as follows: Numeric data will be aggregated by taking the median result, while categorical variables will be assigned the modal response. For specifics on the data analysis plan, please see section 5 below.

2.5.1.3 FGDs with shelter occupants

Focus Group Discussions, focusing on coping mechanisms, construction methodolgies, and reasoning behind the KII answers will also be conducted by teams of enuemrators. All data from FGDs will be transcribed and recorded in a data saturation grid, which will be used to track the progress of the infromation collected by the FGDs, and see how close they are to covering all of the needed topics. When the data is completely collected, the data data will be analyzed on Nvivo to provide an aggregated responses for each shelter type and variation at a national level. Due to the low number of interviews per region, to ensure data saturation, data will be analyzed by shelter type variation at national level, due to the low number of interviews. Attention will be drawn to distinct reigonal differences that emerge in the analysis.

All findings will be triangulated with each other to produce a final catalogue on national local shelter types and a catalogue of shelter responses and strategies practiced by humanitarian organizations and government ministries.

Throughout data collection, data checking of KoBo forms and FGD transcripts will take place daily to maintain the high standard of data quality of the assessment. REACH will develop an analysis syntax to be conducted in R software. Further details on the data analysis plans can be seen in Section 5 of this TOR. In addition to the household level survey, FGD data will be transcribed then analysed using NVivo software, and used to substantiate quantitative findings. All findings will be triangulated with each other to produce a final catalogue on local shelter types by region and a catalogue of shelter responses and strategies practiced by humanitarian organizations and government ministries.

2.5.2 Transitional shelter designs and humanitarian shelter responses

These will be individual interviews using a checklist and semi-structured tool. The checklist will cover all information that REACH will need from each organization, including the following:

- Emergency, Transitional, and Permanent design schematics
- Emergency, Transitional, and Permanent BoQs for materials
- Emergency, Transitional, and Permanent design instructions
- Organizational shelter response strategy
- Orgnaizationsl strategy for durable solutions

All information on the checklist will be requested and the converted to a standardized format for output production. Semi-structured questions on transitoin to longer term and permanent shelter strategies will be aggregated in Nvivo.

All final results will inform the final outputs, detailed below.

3. Outputs

Four outputs will be published using the data from the assessment:

1. 1 local shelters of Afghanistan Report
2. 1 catalogue of shelter responses and strategies
3. Approximately 28 CAD designs and BoQs for all local and transitional shelters designed[19]
4. 1 preliminary findings report to share initial findings with ES/NFI Cluster partners

The CAD designs and BoQs will be published first, along with a preliminary findings presentation that will be presented to the ES/NFI cluster the first week of November. The inputs from these presentations will be used to inform the local shelter report and catalogue of shelter responses and strategies.

4. Roles and responsibilities

Table 2: Description of roles and responsibilities

Task Description	Responsible	Accountable	Consulted	Informed
Research design	Assessment Officer	Research Manager	UNHCR / ES/NFI Cluster / IMPACT RDDU	Country Focal Point (CFP)
Supervising data collection	Senior Engineers	Assessment Officer	IMPACT RDDU/ Research Manager	UNHCR / Country Focal Point (CFP)

[19] The most comprehensive study on shelter in Afghanistan note 20 broad local shelter designs used across Afghanistan. All additional shelter designs will be accounted for. Szabo and Barfield, Afghanistan: An Atlas of Indigenous Domestic Architecture, University of Texas press, Austin.

Data processing (checking, cleaning)	Data Team/Engineering Team	Assessment Officer	IMPACT RDDU / Research Manager	UNHCR / Country Focal Point (CFP)
Data analysis	Data Team/Senior Engineers	Assessment Officer	IMPACT RDDU / Senior GIS OfficerSenior GIS Officer	UNHCR / Country Focal Point (CFP)
Output production	Assessment Officer	Research Manager	IMPACT RDDU	UNHCR / Country Focal Point (CFP)
Dissemination	Assessment Officer	Research Manager	IMPACT RRU	UNHCR / Country Focal Point (CFP)
Monitoring & Evaluation	Assessment Officer	Research Manager	IMPACT RRU	UNHCR / Country Focal Point (CFP)
Lessons learned	Assessment Officer	Research Manager	Country Focal Point (CFP)	IMPACT RRU

Responsible: *the person(s) who executes the task*

Accountable: *the person who validates the completion of the task and is accountable of the final output or milestone*

Consulted: *the person(s) who must be consulted when the task is implemented*

Informed: *the person(s) who need to be informed when the task is completed*

5. Data Analysis Plan

TOOL 1: SHELTER DESIGN TOOL (SEMI-STRUCTURED INTERVIEWS)

Research questions	SUBQ#	Sub-question	Questionnaire QUESTION	Probes	Data collection method	Question Type	Key disaggregations (Group types)
Metadata	1.1.	Metadata	What is your name?	N/A	KI	Text	Project
	1.2.		What organization do you work for?	N/A	KI	Text	
	1.3.		What is your position in the organization?	N/A	KI	Text	
	1.4.		How many projects that help to provide shelter to populations do you current have running?	N/A	KI	Integer	
What are the current shelter designs and associated costs for transitional shelters across Afghanistan?		Note	N/A	Please provide the following information for each dedicated Shelter project (if there is more than one, please provide information for a maximum of 3 projects)	KI	N/A	Project
	2.1.	Humanitarian response modality	When Providing emergency, transitional, or permanent shelter assistance, what type of assistance do you provide?	In-kind shelter (of NGO design) In-kind Shelter (purchased "pre-packaged" from other business or manufacturer) Cash	KI	Select One	Project
	2.2.	Project Information	What is the caseload that you provide support to?	What populations did you provide support to Refugees IDPs Returnees Host Community Other	KI	Select One	Project
	2.3.		What type of shelter assistance did your organization provide?	Emergency Shelter Transitional Shelter Host Family Support Rental Support Housing Repair / Retrofitting Permanent Housing	KI	Select One	Project
	2.4.		What is the housing situation of the communities that you have supported?	Occupied by owner Rented housing Informally Occupied Displaced hosted by families Spontaneous or self-settled Collective Centres Planned sites/Settlements Unplanned sites/Settlements Other	KI	Select One	Project

	2.5.		When did your project start?	Month-Year	KI	Enter Date	Project
	2.6.		When does your project end?	Month-Year	KI	Enter Date	Project
	2.7.		How many households are supported by this project?	Integer	KI	Enter Integer	Project
	2.8.		What are the three main project achievements?	Text	KI	Text	Project
	2.9		What were the main challenges that your organization faced in achieving these goals	Text	KI	Text	Project
	2.1		Briefly outline the implementation and support methodology for the project	Modalities of assistance	KI	Text	Project
				Settlement/Site planning		Text	Project
				Training/Capacity building		Text	Project
	3.1	Humanitarian response locations	What Provinces do you work in?	List of Provinces	KI	Select Multiple	Organization
	3.2	Emergency shelter response	Do your NGO have an emergency shelter programme?	Yes	KI	Select One	Organization
				No			
			Provide the Design schematics for the shelter design (Note: if there is more than one shelter design, please provide the design for each)	Floor Design	KI	Note	Organization
				Roof Design		Note	
				Front Elevation		Note	
				Side Elevation		Note	
				Unable/Unwilling to Share		Note	
			Provide a Bill of Quantities (BoQ) of all of the materials needed for the shelter to be built. Make sure that the BoQ includes the following (Note: if there is more than one shelter design, please provide the BoQ for each):	Length (if applicable)	KI	Note	Organization
				Width (if applicable)		Note	
				Diameter (if applicable)		Note	
				Quantity		Note	
				Cost		Note	
				Unable/Unwilling to Share		Note	
			How much does the shelter cost per household (in AFG)?	Integer	KI	Integer	
			What is the overall shelter size (in meters squared, on average)	Integer	KI	Integer	
			Provide any assembly instructions if available	N/A	KI		Organization
				Unable/Unwilling to Share			
			How long does it take to construct the shelter on average? (in hours/days). Provide a range if it varies.	N/A	KI		Organization
			How long does the shelter last on average? (in years). Provide a range if it varies.	N/A	KI		Organization
			What are the minimum and maximum temperatures the shelter is designed to be safe to reside in?	N/A	KI		Organization

	3.3	Transitional Shelter Programmes	Do you have a transitional shelter programme?	N/A	KI		Organization
			Provide the Design schematics for the shelter design (Note: if there is more than one shelter design, please provide the design for each)	Items	KI	Note	Organization
				Floor Design			
				Roof Design		Note	
				Front Elevation		Note	
				Side Elevation		Note	
				Unable/Unwilling to Share		Note	
			Provide a Bill of Quantities (BoQ) of all of the materials needed for the shelter to be built. Make sure that the BoQ includes the following (Note: if there is more than one shelter design, please provide the BoQ for each):	Item	KI	Note	Organization
				Length (if applicable)		Note	
				Width (if applicable)		Note	
				Diameter (if applicable)		Note	
				Quantity		Note	
				Cost		Note	
				Unable/Unwilling to Share		Note	
			How much does the shelter cost per household (in AFG)?	Integer	KI	Integer	Organization
			What is the overall shelter size (in meters squared, on average)	Integer	KI	Integer	Organization
			Provide any assembly instructions if available	N/A	KI	Note	Organization
				Unable/Unwilling to Share		Note	
			How long does it take to construct the shelter on average? (in hours/days/months). Provide a range if it varies.	N/A	KI	Text	Organization
			How long does the shelter last on average? (in years). Provide a range if it varies.	N/A	KI	Text	Organization
			What are the minimum and maximum temperatures the shelter is designed to be safe to reside in?	N/A	KI	Text	Organization
	3.4	Permanent Shelter Programmes	Do you have a permanent shelter programme?	N/A	KI	Note	Organization
			Provide the Design schematics for the shelter design (Note: if there is more than one shelter design, please provide the design for each)	Floor Design	KI	Note	Organization
				Roof Design			
				Front Elevation			
				Side Elevation			
				Unable/Unwilling to Share			
			Provide a Bill of Quantities (BoQ) of all of the materials needed for the shelter to be built. Make sure that the BoQ includes the following (Note: if there is more than one shelter design, please provide the BoQ for each):	Item	KI	Note	Organization
				Length (if applicable)			
				Width (if applicable)			
				Diameter (if applicable)			
				Quantity			
				Cost			
				Unable/Unwilling to Share			

			How much does the shelter cost per household (in AFG)?	Integer	KI	Integer	Organization
			What is the overall shelter size (in meters squared, on average)	Integer	KI	Integer	Organization
			Provide any assembly instructions if available	N/A Unable/Unwilling to Share	KI	Note	Organization
			How long does it take to construct the shelter on average? (in hours/days/months). Provide a range if it varies.	N/A	KI	Text	Organization
			How long does the shelter last on average? (in years). Provide a range if it varies.	N/A	KI	Text	Organization
			What seasons is the shelter is designed to be safe to reside in?	Summer Spring Autumn/Fall Winter	KI	Select Multiple	Organization
How do current transitional shelter designs address regional nuances in shelter design and needs across Afghanistan?	4.1	Conditions for response	Under what conditions do you currently provide emergency shelter?	What are the triggers for the response?		Text	Organization
				Natural Disasters (earthquake, landslide, flooding)		Text	
				What shocks has your organization responded to in the last year?		Select Multiple	
				Displacement (Conflict) Displacement (Famine) Poverty Other			
	4.2	Shelter strategy	What is your humanitarian caseload?	How quickly do you provide the assistance?		Text	
				Do you follow-up or revisit households after assistance has been provided? For what reasons?		Text	
				Does your response differ by region or household needs? If so, explain the differences in detail.		Text	
				If so, explain the differences in detail?		Text	
				If there is no clear strategy for assessing different regions or household needs, what is the reason for this??	KI	Text	
		Organizations shelter strategies	What is your humanitarian caseload?	What humanitarian caseload have you provided shelter support to in the last year?	KI	Integer	Organization
				Approximately what percentage of this humanitarian caseload have you been able to reach?	KI	Integer	Organization
				Does your organization have a theory of change regarding durable shelter solutions? If so, what is it?	KI	Text	Organization

				Does your organization have a disaster risk reduction (DRR) strategies for when shelter is distributed or built? What are they?	KI	Text	
				If yes, are DRR strategies used for both shelter construction and plot location? If so, what are they?	KI	Text	
	4.3	Strategy for transition		Does your organization have a plan to move from emergency to transitional or transitional to permanent shelter solutions? Why or why not?	KI	Text	
				If so, what is it?	KI	Text	
				If there is no clear strategy for assessing different regions or household needs, what is the reason for this?	KI	Text	

TOOL 2: KEY INFORMANT AND BOQ TOOL (STRUCTURED INTERVIEWS)

Research questions	IN #	Data collection method	Indicator / Variable	Sub-Indicator / Variable	Question	Question Type	Question Label	Data collection level
Metadata	**M.1.**	KI Interview	N/A	N/A	Engineer ID	Integer	N/A	Shelter Type Variation
		KI Interview	N/A	N/A	My name is [[name]] and I work for ACTED. On behalf of UNHCR and the Emergency Shelter and NFI Cluster, we are conducting an assessment of local shelter types across Afghanistan. As part of this assessment we would like to photograph your shelter and draw architectural designs of it, as well as ask you a few questions about the construction, maintenance, and repair of your shelter, as well as how you keep it comfortable to live in during different weather and seasons. The information will be used by UNHCR and other NGOs to adjust their emergency and transitional shelter responses to better reflect the construction of local shelter types around Afghanistan. This assessment should take 20 to 30 minutes. Any information that you provide will be confidential and anonymous. This is voluntary and you can choose not to answer any or all of the questions; however, we hope that you will participate since your views are important. Participation in the survey does not have any impact on whether you or your family receive assistance. Do you have any questions?			Shelter Type Variation
		KI Interview	N/A	N/A	Do you consent to participate in this survey?	Select One	Yes	Shelter Type Variation
							No	
		KI Interview	Shelter Expert	N/A	Are you a shelter expert within the community	Select One	Yes	Shelter Type Variation
							No	
1) What are the different shelter typologies and their associated material and skill-related construction costs across all of Afghanistan	**A.1.1.**	KI Interview	Shelter type	Shelter type	What is the shelter type that you are assessing?	Select One	Black tents (Goat-hair palas)	Shelter Type Variation
							Cotton tents (Manufactured and scavenged materials)	
							Yurts (Felt and wood lattice frame)	
							Huts (wood frame and felt, palas, or reed roof)	
							Curved-roof construction (permanent shelter with round roof)	
							Flat-roof construction (permanent shelter with flat roof)	
	A.1.2	KI Interview	Shelter type variation	Shelter type variation	What is the shelter type variation that you are assessing?	Select One	List of shelter variations based on shelter type	Shelter Type Variation
	A.1.4	KI Interview	Shelter location	Shelter Location	Where is the shelter located?	Province	Province	Shelter type variation
						District	District	
						Village	Village	

's provinces?			Shelter location	Shelter Location	Please select the variation of the shelter type that you are observing			
	A.1.3		Enter shelter code	Shelter type – Shelter variation – Region – District – number – date	Enter the code of the interview according to the requested criteria	Calculate	Calculate	Enter shelter code
	A.1.5.	KI Interview	Shelter mobile	Shelter is Mobile	Is the shelter mobile (e.g., it can be moved?)	Select One	Yes No	Shelter type variation
	A.2.1.	Materials Used	Materials Used	N/A	In this section, please record all of the different types of materials used to construct the shelter	Note	N/A	Shelter Type Variation
				Fabric Sheets Used	Fabric Sheets	Select One	Yes No	Shelter Type Variation
				Wood Used	Wood	Select One	Yes No	Shelter Type Variation
				Masonry Used	Masonry	Select One	Yes No	Shelter Type Variation
				Reeds Used	Reeds	Select One	Yes No	Shelter Type Variation
				Rope Used	Rope	Select One	Yes No	Shelter Type Variation
				Other Materials Used	Other Materials	Select One	Yes No	Shelter Type Variation
		KI Interview	Fabric Sheets availability and Preference	N/A	Fabric Sheets	Note		
	A.3.1.	KI Interview		Fabric Sheets Used		Select Multiple	Goat Hair (Palas) Felt Mat	

					What materials did you use?		Canvas / Cotton Cloth	Shelter Type Variation
							Tarpaulin / Plastic Sheet	
	A.3.2.	KI Interview		Fabric Sheets Reasons for Use	Why did you use these materials?	Select Multiple	It is safer/more secure	Shelter Type Variation
							It protects against the climate better (keeps shelter warm/cool)	
							It is mobile/not mobile	
							It lasts a longer time	
							It requires less repairs/maintenance	
							It is part of our culture	
							Other (Specify)	
	A.3.3.	KI Interview		Fabric Sheets Location	Where did you get the materials?	Select Multiple	Purchased in the local market	Shelter Type Variation
							Collected from nature	
							Inherited	
							Specially imported	
							Other (specify)	
	A.3.4.	KI Interview		Fabric Sheets Preferred	Are there materials that you would have preferred to use instead of the ones that you did?	Select One	Yes	Shelter Type Variation
							No	
	A.3.5.	KI Interview		Specific Fabric Sheets Preferred	What materials would you have preferred to use?	Select Multiple	Goat Hair (Palas)	Shelter Type Variation
							Felt Mat	
							Canvas / Cotton Cloth	
							Tarpaulin / Plastic Sheet	
	A.3.6.	KI Interview		Fabric Sheets Preferred not Used	Why did you not use the preferred materials?	Select Multiple	We could not afford the material	Shelter Type Variation
							Insects eat the materials	
							We could not afford the labour	
							The Materials were not available	
							The materials were not appropriate for the climate or environment	
							The materials do not last long enough	
							The materials are difficult to repair or maintain	
							Other (specify)	
		KI Interview		N/A	Wood	Note		
	A.4.1.	KI Interview	Wood material availability and Preference	Wood Used	What materials did you use?	Select Multiple	Wood Pole	Shelter Type Variation
							Wood Plank	
							Wood Beam (Timber)	
							Wood struts (yurt or hut roof)	
							Wood Lattice Frame (Yurt)	
							Wooden boughs / hoops	
							Forked / T-bar pole (Sotun)	
							Tent Pole	

							Bamboo Pole	
							Tree trunk	
							Tamarisk bundles	
							Tamarisk bough	
	A.4.2.	KI Interview		Wood Reasons for Use	Why did you use these materials?	Select Multiple	It is safer/more secure	Shelter Type Variation
							It protects against the climate better (keeps shelter warm/cool)	
							It is mobile/not mobile	
							It lasts a longer time	
							It requires less repairs/maintenance	
							It is part of our culture	
							Other (Specify)	
	A.4.3.	KI Interview		Wood Location	Where did you get the materials?	Select Multiple	Purchased in the local market	Shelter Type Variation
							Collected from nature	
							Inherited	
							Specially imported	
							Other (specify)	
	A.4.4.	KI Interview		Wood Preferred	Are there materials that you would have preferred to use instead of the ones that you did?	Select One	Yes	Shelter Type Variation
							No	
	A.4.5.	KI Interview		Specific Wood Preferred	What materials would you have preferred to use?	Select Multiple	Wood Pole	Shelter Type Variation
							Wood Plank	
							Wood Beam (Timber)	
							Wood struts (yurt or hut roof)	
							Wood Lattice Frame (Yurt)	
							Wooden boughs / hoops	
							Forked / T-bar pole (Sotun)	
							Tent Pole	
							Bamboo Pole	
							Tree trunk	
							Tamarisk bundles	
							Tamarisk bough	
	A.4.6.	KI Interview		Wood Preferred Not Used	Why did you not use the preferred materials?	Select Multiple	We could not afford the material	Shelter Type Variation
							Insects eat the materials	
							We could not afford the labour	
							The Materials were not available	
							The materials were not appropriate for the climate or environment	
							The materials do not last long enough	
							The materials are difficult to repair or maintain	
							Other (specify)	

		KI Interview	Masonry availability and Preference	N/A	Masonry	Note		
	A.5.1.	KI Interview		Masonry Used	What materials did you use?	Select Multiple	Sun-Dried Bricks Fired Bricks Mud Packed mud (Pakhsa) Stones Gypsum mortar Clay Mortar Earth/Potsherds Cement Sand Kaghil (Mud plaster with straw) Mud (mortar)	Shelter Type Variation
	A.5.2.	KI Interview		Masonry Reasons for Used	Why did you use these materials?	Select Multiple	It is safer/more secure It protects against the climate better (keeps shelter warm/cool) It is mobile/not mobile It lasts a longer time It requires less repairs/maintenance It is part of our culture Other (Specify)	Shelter Type Variation
	A.5.3.	KI Interview		Masonry Locations	Where did you get the materials?	Select Multiple	Purchased in the local market Collected from nature Inherited Specially imported Other (specify)	Shelter Type Variation
	A.5.4.	KI Interview		Masonry Preferred	Are there materials that you would have preferred to use instead of the ones that you did?	Select One	Yes No	Shelter Type Variation
	A.5.5.	KI Interview		Specific Masonry Preferred	What materials would you have preferred to use?	Select Multiple	Sun-Dried Bricks Fired Bricks Mud Packed mud (Pakhsa) Stones Gypsum mortar Clay Mortar Earth/Potsherds Cement Sand Kaghil (Mud plaster with straw)	Shelter Type Variation

							Mud (mortar)	
	A.5.6.	KI Interview		Masonry Preferred Not Used	Why did you not use the preferred materials?	Select Multiple	We could not afford the material Insects eat the materials We could not afford the labour The Materials were not available The materials were not appropriate for the climate or environment The materials do not last long enough The materials are difficult to repair or maintain Other (specify)	Shelter Type Variation
		KI Interview	Reed availability and Preference	N/A	Reeds	Note		
	A.6.1.	KI Interview		Reeds Used	What materials did you use?	Select Multiple	Reed Mats (Buria) Woven Reeds (Chegh) Reed Thatching Bundled Reeds Loose Reeds Tamarisk mats Straw	Shelter Type Variation
	A.6.2.	KI Interview		Reeds Reasons for Use	Why did you use these materials?	Select Multiple	It is safer/more secure It protects against the climate better (keeps shelter warm/cool) It is mobile/not mobile It lasts a longer time It requires less repairs/maintenance It is part of our culture Other (Specify)	Shelter Type Variation
	A.6.3.	KI Interview		Reeds Locations	Where did you get the materials?	Select Multiple	Purchased in the local market Collected from nature Inherited Specially imported Other (specify)	Shelter Type Variation
	A.6.4.	KI Interview		Reeds Preferred	Are there materials that you would have preferred to use instead of the ones that you did?	Select One	Yes No	Shelter Type Variation
	A.6.5.	KI Interview		Specific Reeds Preferred	What materials would you have preferred to use?	Select Multiple	Reed Mats (Buria) Woven Reeds (Chegh) Reed Thatching Bundled Reeds Loose Reeds Tamarisk mats Straw	Shelter Type Variation

	A.6.6.	KI Interview		Reeds Preferred Not Used	Why did you not use the preferred materials?	Select Multiple	We could not afford the material Insects eat the materials We could not afford the labour The Materials were not available The materials were not appropriate for the climate or environment The materials do not last long enough The materials are difficult to repair or maintain Other (specify)	Shelter Type Variation
		KI Interview	Rope availability and Preference	N/A	Rope	Note		
	A.7.1.	KI Interview		Rope Used	What materials did you use?	Select Multiple	Twine/Cotton String Guy Rope Wool tension band (roof) Wool tension band (walls)	Shelter Type Variation
	A.7.2.	KI Interview		Rope Reasons for Use	Why did you use these materials?	Select Multiple	It is safer/more secure It protects against the climate better (keeps shelter warm/cool) It is mobile/not mobile It lasts a longer time It requires less repairs/maintenance It is part of our culture Other (Specify)	Shelter Type Variation
	A.7.3.	KI Interview		Rope Location	Where did you get the materials?	Select Multiple	Purchased in the local market Collected from nature Inherited Specially imported Other (specify)	Shelter Type Variation
	A.7.4.	KI Interview		Rope Preferred	Are there materials that you would have preferred to use instead of the ones that you did?	Select One	Yes No	Shelter Type Variation
	A.7.5.	KI Interview		Specific Rope Preferred	What materials would you have preferred to use?	Select Multiple	Twine/Cotton String Guy Rope Wool tension band (roof) Wool tension band (walls)	Shelter Type Variation
	A.7.6.	KI Interview		Rope Preferred Not Used	Why did you not use the preferred materials?	Select Multiple	We could not afford the material Insects eat the materials We could not afford the labour The Materials were not available The materials were not appropriate for the climate or environment The materials do not last long enough	Shelter Type Variation

							The materials are difficult to repair or maintain	
							Other (specify)	
		KI Interview	Other material availability and Preference	N/A	Other Materials	Note		
	A.8.1.	KI Interview		Other Materials Used	What materials did you use?	Select Multiple	Steel I-beam	Shelter Type Variation
							Leather thongs	
							Tent stakes	
							Steel pins	
							Nails	
							Corner Brace	
							Rain Gutter (metal)	
							Other (Specify)	
	A.8.2.	KI Interview		Other Materials Reasons for Use	Why did you use these materials?	Select Multiple	It is safer/more secure	Shelter Type Variation
							It protects against the climate better (keeps shelter warm/cool)	
							It is mobile/not mobile	
							It lasts a longer time	
							It requires less repairs/maintenance	
							It is part of our culture	
							Other (Specify)	
	A.8.3.	KI Interview		Other Materials Location	Where did you get the materials?	Select Multiple	Purchased in the local market	Shelter Type Variation
							Collected from nature	
							Inherited	
							Specially imported	
							Other (specify)	
	A.8.4.	KI Interview		Other Materials Preferred	Are there materials that you would have preferred to use instead of the ones that you did?	Select One	Yes	Shelter Type Variation
							No	
	A.8.5.	KI Interview		Specific Other Materials Preferred	What materials would you have preferred to use?	Select Multiple	Steel I-beam	Shelter Type Variation
							Leather thongs	
							Tent stakes	
							Steel pins	
							Nails	
							Corner Brace	
							Rain Gutter (metal)	
							Other (Specify)	
	A.8.6.	KI Interview		Specific Other Materials Preferred Not Used	Why did you not use the preferred materials?	Select Multiple	We could not afford the material	Shelter Type Variation
							Insects eat the materials	
							We could not afford the labour	
							The Materials were not available	
							The materials were not appropriate for the climate or environment	

							The materials do not last long enough	
							The materials are difficult to repair or maintain	
							Other (specify)	
2) What differences exist in shelter type, materials, methods of construction, maintenance, and repair by communities by region across Afghanistan?		KI Interview	Plot information	N/A	You will now be asked about how the plot is arranged. These questions involve all buildings located on the plot, and not just the shelter.	Note		
	B.1	KI Interview		Plot location	What type of land is the plot located on?	Select One	Fields	Shelter Type Variation
							Sloped Land or hillside	
							Top of a hill	
							Next to a River/Valley	
							Next to Lake	
							Other (Specify)	
	B.2	KI Interview		Plot location reason	Why is the shelter constructed there?	Select Multiple	Protected from rain or wind	Shelter Type Variation
							More resistant to natural disasters (flooding, earthquakes, etc.)	
							Inherited from family or marriage	
							Only land available	
							Other (specify)	
	B.3	KI Interview		Plot distance	How close is the shelter/plot of land to those shelters from other households?	Select One	Shelter/plot is far from other household's plots, and has space between both	Shelter Type Variation
							Shelter/plot is next to other households plots	
							Shelter/plot is constructed between existing plots	
							Shelters are connected to other household's shelters on the same plot	
	B.4	KI Interview		Number of shelters on Plot	How many shelters that people sleep in or live in are located on the plot of land?	Integer	Enter Integer	Shelter Type Variation
	B.5	KI Interview		Buildings on plot	What types of buildings are located on each plot?	Select Multiple	Storage building	Shelter Type Variation
							toilet/latrine	
							water source	
							kitchen	
							separate shelter for women/men	
							separate shelter for adults/children	

							guest house	
							animal housing	
							Other (specify)	
	B.6	KI Interview		Plot location environmental concerns	Are there any environmental concerns about the plot of land?	Select Multiple	Exposed to wind	Shelter Type Variation
							Prone to flooding	
							Exposed to avalanche	
							Earthquakes are common	
							Exposed to cold/blizzards	
							Exposed to sun/drought	
							Other (specify)	
	B.7	KI Interview		Plot location social concerns	Are there any security or access concerns about the location of this plot of land?	Select Multiple	Exposed to criminals/crime	Shelter Type Variation
							Exposed to armed groups/conflict	
							Far from roads or markets	
							Far from public services (water, sanitation, health, schools)	
							Other (specify)	
		KI Interview			You will now be asked about your shelter preference. This can be the shelter you would prefer to build, but don't have the resources or materials to build instead.	Note	N/A	
	C.1.1.	KI Interview	Shelter preferences		Are there other shelter types or variations that you would have preferred to build?	Select One	Yes	Shelter Type Variation
							No	
	C.1.2.	KI Interview			Which shelter type would you prefer to build?	Select One	Black Tent	Shelter Type Variation
							Cotton Tent	
							Yurt	
							Hut	
							Curved-roof construction	
							Flat-roof construction	

	C.1.3.	KI Interview			Which shelter type variation would you prefer to build?	Select One	List of shelter variations based on shelter type	Shelter Type Variation
					Why do you prefer a different shelter type?			
	C.1.4.	KI Interview			Why did you not build your preferred shelter type instead?	Select Multiple	It is safer/more secure It protects against the climate better (keeps shelter warm/cool) It is mobile/not mobile It lasts a longer time It requires less repairs/maintenance It is part of our culture Other (Specify)	Shelter Type Variation
	C.1.6.	KI Interview	Shelter prevalence		How common is this shelter in this area?	Select One	Everyone uses the same shelter type Almost everyone uses the same shelter type Most households use this shelter type About half of households use this shelter Type Some, but not most, households use this shelter type Very few households use this shelter type	Shelter Type Variation
	C.1.7.	KI Interview			Why is this particular shelter used by the household?	Select One	We think this is the best shelter for this environment We want a better shelter, but cannot afford the materials or construction costs This shelter fits our lifestyle best (mobile/sedentary) Living in this shelter is part of our culture/our people use this shelter We inherited this shelter from a relative or friend Other (Specify)	Shelter Type Variation
	C.1.8	KI Interview			Is this shelter used in any other provinces in Afghanistan?	Select One	Yes No Don't Know	Shelter Type Variation
	C.1.9.	KI Interview			In which other provinces in Afghanistan do you know that this shelter is used?	Select Multiple	List of Provinces	Shelter Type Variation
2) What differences exist in shelter type,	**E.2.7.**	KI Interview	Shelter can be repaired	shelter repair	If the shelter is damaged, are you able to repair it by yourself?	Select One	Yes No	Shelter Type Variation

materials, methods of construction, maintenance, and repair by communities by region across Afghanistan?	**E.2.8.**	KI Interview	Reasons why shelter cannot be repaired by occupants	unable to repair	If not, why are you not able to repair it by yourself?	Select Multiple	Requires special skills the household does not have. I don't have the money to repair the shelter. The materials are difficult to find. If the shelter is damaged it is no longer safe to live in Other (Specify)	Shelter Type Variation
	E.2.9.	KI Interview	Special skills are required to repair shelter	repair skills required	Are any special skills required in order to repair the shelter?	Select One	Yes No	Shelter Type Variation
	E.2.10.	KI Interview	Types of special skills required to repair shelter	specific skills needed to repair	What special skills are needed to repair the shelter?	Select Multiple	Design of shelter repair Weaving chegh/buria/thatching Construction of shelter foundation/walls/frame Making mortar, pakhsa, or bricks Yurt making (wool bands, wood lattice, roofing, etc.) Roof construction Finding shelter materials Other	Shelter Type Variation
		KI Interview			Now I would like to ask about how your household prepared for weather extremes, including disasters and winters.	Note	N/A	
	F.1	KI Interview	Natural disasters can affect shelter	natural disasters present	Do any natural disasters commonly occur here? (example: earthquake, flooding, sandstorms, etc.)	Select One	Yes No	Shelter Type Variation
	F.2	KI Interview	Types of natural disasters that can affect shelter	type of natural disasters	Which types of natural disasters occur here?	Select Multiple	Earthquake Flooding Sandstorm Blizzard Landslide Other	Shelter Type Variation
	F.3						Design shelter to resist natural disasters	

		KI Interview	Methods used to help shelter withstand disasters	natural disaster improvements	What do you do to help your shelter resist the effects of the natural disaster?	Select Multiple	Reinforce foundations/load bearing components (e.g. sandbags or braces) Move household to a different location where natural disasters are less likely Use disaster – resistant shelter materials Nothing Other	Shelter Type Variation
	F.4	KI Interview	winterization preparation	winterization preparations	Do you do anything to prepare your household for winter?	Select One	Yes No	Shelter Type Variation
	F.5	KI Interview	Methods of winterization preparation	type of winterization preparations	What do you do?	Select Multiple	Upgrade shelter construction (such as thickening walls or roof or adding Palas to tent) to trap heat Reinforce foundations/load bearing components (e.g. sandbags or braces) Move to warmer parts of Afghanistan or another country Add insulation to household to trap heat Use more blankets to keep household warmer Buy stove and fuel Other	Shelter Type Variation
Metadata 2	**F.6**	KI Interview	location	location	Please take a gps point of the location of the shelter	gps	N/A	N/A
	F.7	KI Interview	N/A	N/A	You have now completed the architectural survey. Please continue with the Key Informant Interview (KII) tool on the same shelter, to acquire additional information.	note	N/A	N/A

TOOL 3: FOCUS GROUP DISCUSSION TOOL (SEMI-STRUCTURED INTERVIEWS)

Research questions	SUBQ#	Sub-question	Questionnaire QUESTION	Probes	Data collection method	Key disaggregations (Group types)
Metadata	A.1.1.	FGD Tool	Shelter type	What is the shelter type that you are assessing?	Select One	Shelter type
	A.1.2.	FGD Tool	Shelter type variation	What is the variation of the shelter type?	Select One	Shelter type
		KI Interview	Gender	What gender is the group that you are interviewing?	Select One	Male; Female
	A.1.3		Enter shelter code	Enter the code of the interview according to the requested criteria (Shelter type - district - gender)	Text	Enter shelter code
	A.1.4	KI Interview	Shelter location	Where is the shelter located?	Province District Village	Shelter type
	A.1.5.	KI Interview	Shelter mobile	Is the shelter mobile (e.g., it can be moved?)	Select One	Shelter type
What differences exist in shelter type, materials, methods of construction, maintenance, and repair by communities by region across Afghanistan?	B.1.1	Shelter construction methods and preferences	What are the reasons that you chose to build this particular shelter type?	Is this the most common shelter type in the area? What other shelter types are there?	FGD	Shelter type
	B.1.2			Are there other shelter types or variations that you would have preferred to build (permanent, flat roof, tent, etc.)? What are they?	FGD	Shelter type
	B.1.3			Why do you wish that you could build a different shelter (more expensive, stronger, larger, etc.) ?	FGD	Shelter type
	B.1.4			If mobile shelter – if you had the opportunity to have a more permanent shelter, would you use it? Would you still migrate to new locations? Why?	FGD	Shelter type
	B.2.1	Shelter materials	What materials did you use to construct your shelter (list the main materials used, covering the following categories: 1) Fabrics (felt, cotton, wool), 2) Wood (planks, poles, timber), 3) Masonry (bricks, cement, pahksa), 4) Reeds (chegh, buria), 5) Rope (rope, string) and other materials (nails, steel I Beams, etc.)	Why did you use the materials that you did?	FGD	Shelter type
	B.2.3			Does using or collecting any of these materials cause any problems for the surrounding area? (For example, soil erosion, prices went up, deforestation, erosion, waste)?	FGD	Shelter type
	B.2.4			Do using these materials for shelters provide any benefits for the surrounding area? (For example, the need for materials created new	FGD	Shelter type

				jobs, reduced insect infestation, or made the area safer)		
	B.2.5			What better practices do you think could be done to improve the materials and construction practices for the materials to make the shelters safer or less environmentally or socially damaging?	FGD	Shelter type
	C.1.2	Plot organization and arrangement	Are any shelter or plot design choice made to resist natural disasters in the area (including design changes to the foundation, walls, roof, structure, or connections)? If so, what design choices are made?	Do households usually share their plot with other households? Why or why not?	FGD	Shelter type
	C.1.3			Are shelters connected to other shelters or very close together, or do households live far away from each other? Why?	FGD	Shelter type
	C.1.4			Are there trees or vegetation in the plot? Are they used in any way to improve the plot's resilience or environmental comfort?	FGD	Shelter type
	D.1.1	Shelter disaster risk reduction	Are any shelter or plot design choice made to resist natural disasters in the area (including design changes to the foundation, walls, roof, structure, or connections)? If so, what design choices are made?	How often do you experience a natural disaster that damages the shelter?	FGD	Shelter type
	D.1.1. probes			For each type of natural disaster (flooding, earthquake, sandstorms, wind, blizzards, landslides, etc.), what type of techniques (construction or modifications) do you do to help strengthen the structure and prevent damage?		Shelter type
	D.1.2			When a shelter is damaged by natural disasters, are you able to repair it? Why or why not?	FGD	Shelter type
	D.1.3			What are the most needed items in order to repair or help prevent damage to your shelter? Are you able to access them easily? Why or why not?	FGD	Shelter type
	E.1.1	Seasonality	3. How is the shelter designed to be comfortable to live for all times/seasons of the year?	What do you do to keep the shelter warm in the winter (shelter modifications, insulation, construction, etc.)?	FGD	Shelter type
	E.1.2			Are you able to access all of the materials needed to keep the shelter warm? Why or why not?	FGD	Shelter type
	E.2.1			What do you do to keep the shelter cool during the summer (shelter modification, ventilation, construction, etc.)?	FGD	Shelter type
	E.2.2			Are you able to access all of the materials needed to keep the shelter cool during the summer? Why or why not?	FGD	Shelter type
	E.2.3			What could be done to make these materials easier to access?	FGD	Shelter type

TOOL 4: PARTNER INTERVIEW TOOL (SEMI-STRUCTURED INTERVIEWS)

Research questions	SUBQ#	Sub-question	Questionnaire QUESTION	Probes	Data collection method	Question Type	Key disaggregations (Group types)
Metadata	1.1.	Metadata	What is your name?	N/A	KI	Text	Project
	1.2.		What organization do you work for?	N/A	KI	Text	
	1.3.		What is your position in the organization?	N/A	KI	Text	
	1.4.		How many projects that help to provide shelter to populations do you current have running?	N/A	KI	Integer	
What are the current shelter designs and associated costs for transitional shelters across Afghanistan?		Note	N/A	Please provide the following information for each dedicated Shelter project (if there is more than one, please provide information for a maximum of 3 projects)	KI	N/A	Project
	2.1.	Humanitarian response modality	When Providing emergency, transitional, or permanent shelter assistance, what type of assistance do you provide?	In-kind shelter (of NGO design) In-kind Shelter (purchased "pre-packaged" from other business or manufacturer) Cash	KI	Select One	Project
	2.2.	Project Information	What is the caseload that you provide support to?	What populations did you provide support to Refugees IDPs Returnees Host Community Other	KI	Select One	Project
	2.3.		What type of shelter assistance did your organization provide?	Emergency Shelter Transitional Shelter Host Family Support Rental Support Housing Repair / Retrofitting Permanent Housing	KI	Select One	Project
	2.4.		What is the housing situation of the communities that you have supported?	Occupied by owner Rented housing Informally Occupied Displaced hosted by families Spontaneous or self-settled Collective Centres Planned sites/Settlements Unplanned sites/Settlements Other	KI	Select One	Project
	2.5.		When did your project start?	Month-Year	KI	Enter Date	Project

	2.6.		When does your project end?	Month-Year	KI	Enter Date	Project
	2.7.		How many households are supported by this project?	Integer	KI	Enter Integer	Project
	2.8.		What are the three main project achievements?	Text	KI	Text	Project
	2.9		What were the main challenges that your organization faced in achieving these goals	Text	KI	Text	Project
	2.1		Briefly outline the implementation and support methodology for the project	Modalities of assistance	KI	Text	Project
				Settlement/Site planning		Text	Project
				Training/Capacity building		Text	Project
	3.1	Humanitarian response locations	What Provinces do you work in?	List of Provinces	KI	Select Multiple	Organization
	3.2	Emergency shelter response	Do your NGO have an emergency shelter programme?	Yes	KI	Select One	Organization
				No			
			Provide the Design schematics for the shelter design (Note: if there is more than one shelter design, please provide the design for each)	Floor Design	KI	Note	Organization
				Roof Design		Note	
				Front Elevation		Note	
				Side Elevation		Note	
				Unable/Unwilling to Share		Note	
			Provide a Bill of Quantities (BoQ) of all of the materials needed for the shelter to be built. Make sure that the BoQ includes the following (Note: if there is more than one shelter design, please provide the BoQ for each):	Length (if applicable)	KI	Note	Organization
				Width (if applicable)		Note	
				Diameter (if applicable)		Note	
				Quantity		Note	
				Cost		Note	
				Unable/Unwilling to Share		Note	
			How much does the shelter cost per household (in AFG)?	Integer	KI	Integer	
			What is the overall shelter size (in meters squared, on average)	Integer	KI	Integer	
			Provide any assembly instructions if available	N/A	KI		Organization
				Unable/Unwilling to Share			
			How long does it take to construct the shelter on average? (in hours/days). Provide a range if it varies.	N/A	KI		Organization
			How long does the shelter last on average? (in years). Provide a range if it varies.	N/A	KI		Organization
			What are the minimum and maximum temperatures the shelter is designed to be safe to reside in?	N/A	KI		Organization
	3.3	Transitional Shelter Programmes	Do you have a transitional shelter programme?	N/A	KI		Organization
				Items	KI	Note	Organization
				Floor Design			

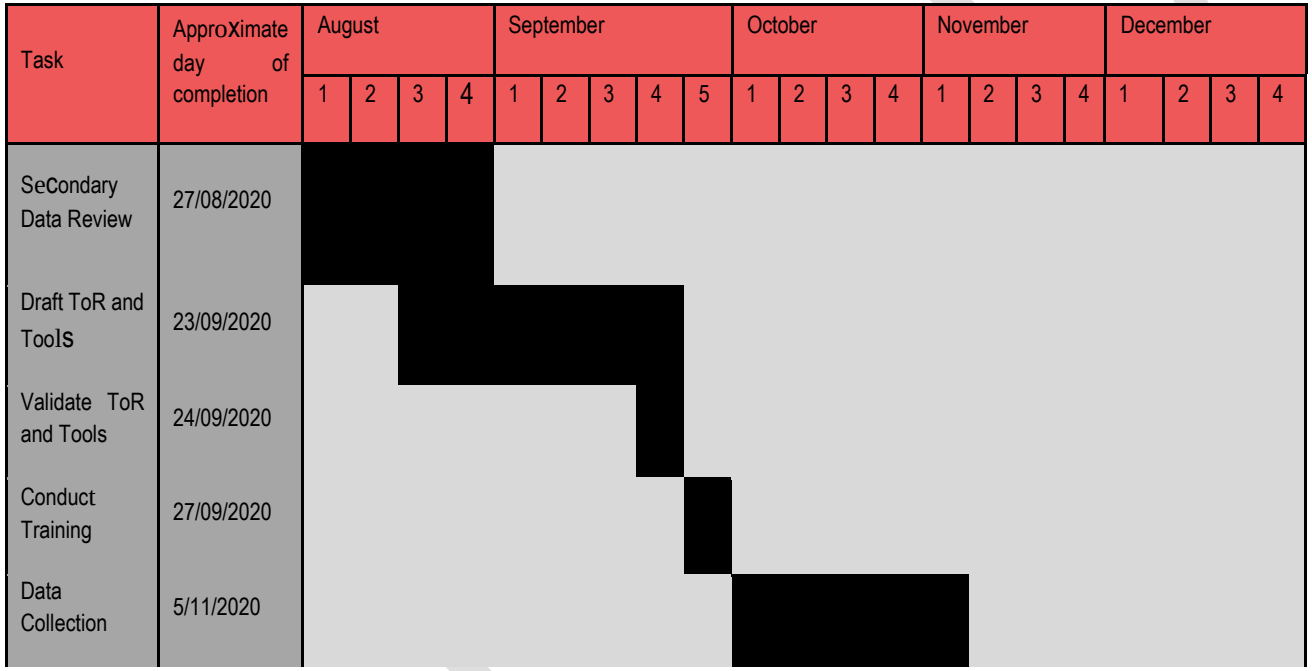
			Provide the Design schematics for the shelter design (Note: if there is more than one shelter design, please provide the design for each)	Roof Design		Note	
				Front Elevation		Note	
				Side Elevation		Note	
				Unable/Unwilling to Share		Note	
			Provide a Bill of Quantities (BoQ) of all of the materials needed for the shelter to be built. Make sure that the BoQ includes the following (Note: if there is more than one shelter design, please provide the BoQ for each):	Item	KI	Note	Organization
				Length (if applicable)		Note	
				Width (if applicable)		Note	
				Diameter (if applicable)		Note	
				Quantity		Note	
				Cost		Note	
				Unable/Unwilling to Share		Note	
			How much does the shelter cost per household (in AFG)?	Integer	KI	Integer	Organization
			What is the overall shelter size (in meters squared, on average)	Integer	KI	Integer	Organization
			Provide any assembly instructions if available	N/A	KI	Note	Organization
				Unable/Unwilling to Share		Note	
			How long does it take to construct the shelter on average? (in hours/days/months). Provide a range if it varies.	N/A	KI	Text	Organization
			How long does the shelter last on average? (in years). Provide a range if it varies.	N/A	KI	Text	Organization
			What are the minimum and maximum temperatures the shelter is designed to be safe to reside in?	N/A	KI	Text	Organization
	3.4	Permanent Shelter Programmes	Do you have a permanent shelter programme?	N/A	KI	Note	Organization
			Provide the Design schematics for the shelter design (Note: if there is more than one shelter design, please provide the design for each)	Floor Design	KI	Note	Organization
				Roof Design			
				Front Elevation			
				Side Elevation			
				Unable/Unwilling to Share			
			Provide a Bill of Quantities (BoQ) of all of the materials needed for the shelter to be built. Make sure that the BoQ includes the following (Note: if there is more than one shelter design, please provide the BoQ for each):	Item	KI	Note	Organization
				Length (if applicable)			
				Width (if applicable)			
				Diameter (if applicable)			
				Quantity			
				Cost			
				Unable/Unwilling to Share			
			How much does the shelter cost per household (in AFG)?	Integer	KI	Integer	Organization
			What is the overall shelter size (in meters squared, on average)	Integer	KI	Integer	Organization
				N/A	KI	Note	Organization

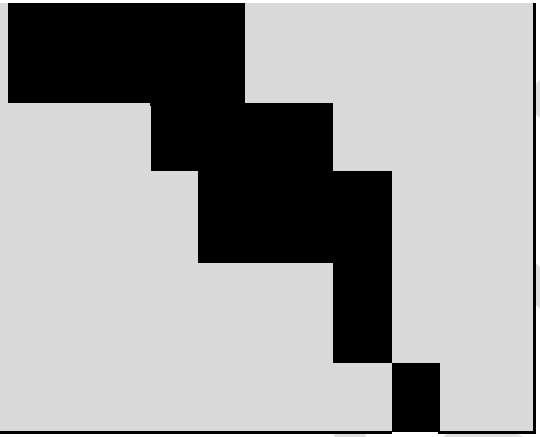
			Provide any assembly instructions if available	Unable/Unwilling to Share			
			How long does it take to construct the shelter on average? (in hours/days/months). Provide a range if it varies.	N/A	KI	Text	Organization
			How long does the shelter last on average? (in years). Provide a range if it varies.	N/A	KI	Text	Organization
			What seasons is the shelter is designed to be safe to reside in?	Summer Spring Autumn/Fall Winter	KI	Select Multiple	Organization
How do current transitional shelter designs address regional nuances in shelter design and needs across Afghanistan?	4.1	Conditions for response	Under what conditions do you currently provide emergency shelter?	What are the triggers for the response?		Text	Organization
				Natural Disasters (earthquake, landslide, flooding)		Text	
				What shocks has your organization responded to in the last year?			
				Displacement (Conflict)			
				Displacement (Famine)			
				Poverty			
				Other		Select Multiple	
	4.2	Shelter strategy	What is your humanitarian caseload?	How quickly do you provide the assistance?		Text	
				Do you follow-up or revisit households after assistance has been provided? For what reasons?		Text	
				Does your response differ by region or household needs? If so, explain the differences in detail.		Text	
				If so, explain the differences in detail?		Text	
				If there is no clear strategy for assessing different regions or household needs, what is the reason for this??	KI	Text	
		Organizations shelter strategies	What is your humanitarian caseload?	What humanitarian caseload have you provided shelter support to in the last year?	KI	Integer	Organization
				Approximately what percentage of this humanitarian caseload have you been able to reach?	KI	Integer	Organization
				Does your organization have a theory of change regarding durable shelter solutions? If so, what is it?	KI	Text	
				Does your organization have a disaster risk reduction (DRR) strategies for when shelter is distributed or built? What are they?	KI	Text	Organization

				If yes, are DRR strategies used for both shelter construction and plot location? If so, what are they?	KI	Text	
	4.3	Strategy for transition		Does your organization have a plan to move from emergency to transitional or transitional to permanent shelter solutions? Why or why not?	KI	Text	
				If so, what is it?	KI	Text	
				If there is no clear strategy for assessing different regions or household needs, what is the reason for this?	KI	Text	

5. Project Timeline

A tentative project timeline has been proposed below. The preliminary findings presentation and final designs and BoQs will be prioritized for the first week of November. The final catalogues of local architecture and transitional shelter designs will be published later, following the initial input from the cluster.



Data Cleaning	12/11/2020	
Data Analysis	22/10/2020	
Product Drafting	1/12/2020	
Product publication	6/12/2020	
Dissemination	17/11/2020	

6. Monitoring & Evaluation Plan

IMPACT Objective	External M&E Indicator	Internal M&E Indicator	Focal point	Tool	Will indicator be tracked?
Humanitarian stakeholders are accessing IMPACT products	Number of humanitarian organisations accessing IMPACT services/products Number of individuals accessing IMPACT services/products	# of downloads of x product from Resource Center	Country request to HQ	User_log	X Yes
		# of downloads of x product from Relief Web	Country request to HQ		X Yes
		# of downloads of x product from Country level platforms	Country team		□ Yes
		# of page clicks on x product from REACH global newsletter	Country request to HQ		□ Yes
		# of page clicks on x product from country newsletter, sendingBlue, bit.ly	Country team		X Yes
		# of visits to x webmap/x dashboard	Country request to HQ		□ Yes
IMPACT activities contribute to better program implementation and coordination of the humanitarian response	Number of humanitarian organisations utilizing IMPACT services/products	# references in HPC documents (HNO, SRP, Flash appeals, Cluster/sector strategies)	Country team	Reference_log	ES/NFI Cluster Strategy
		# references in single agency documents			/A
Humanitarian stakeholders are using IMPACT products	Humanitarian actors use IMPACT evidence/products as a basis for decision making, aid planning and delivery Number of humanitarian documents (HNO, HRP, cluster/agency strategic plans, etc.) directly informed by IMPACT products	Perceived relevance of IMPACT country-programs	Country team	Usage_Feedback and Usage_Survey template	A usage survey will be implemented at the end of the research cycle which will target all of the ES/NFI Cluster members to understand the usefulness of the products.
		Perceived usefulness and influence of IMPACT outputs			
		Recommendations to strengthen IMPACT programs			
		Perceived capacity of IMPACT staff			
		Perceived quality of outputs/programs			
		Recommendations to strengthen IMPACT programs			
Humanitarian stakeholders are engaged in IMPACT programs throughout the research cycle	Number and/or percentage of humanitarian organizations directly contributing to IMPACT programs *(providing resources, participating to presentations, etc.)*	# of organisations providing resources (i.e.staff, vehicles, meeting space, budget, etc.) for activity implementation	Country team	Engagement_log	□ Yes
		# of organisations/clusters inputting in research design and joint analysis			X Yes
		# of organisations/clusters attending briefings on findings;			X Yes

ANNEX 1: SHELTER TYPES BY REGION (SZABO & BARFIELD 1991)

Black tents	East	South East	South	West	North	North East	Central
Vaulted - Durrani			X	X	X	X	X[20]
Vaulted - Baluch			X	X			
Peaked - Ghilzai	X	X					X
Peaked - Brahui			X				
Taimani				X[21]			
Total	**1**	**1**	**3**	**3**	**1**	**1**	**2**

Cotton tents	East	South East	South	West	North	North East	Central
Jugi					X[22]		
Jat							X[23]
Total	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**1**	**0**	**1**

Yurts	East	South East	South	West	North	North East	Central
Domical – Double-tier lattice						X	
Domical – Single-tier lattice					X		
Conical – Firozkahi				X	X[24]		
Total	**0**	**0**	**0**	**1**	**2**	**1**	0

Huts	East	South East	South	West	North	North East	Central
Circular - Lacheq					X[25]		
Circular – Kapa-i-Chamshi						X[26]	
Circular – Chapari							X[27]
Circular – Chapari without centerpole							X[28]
Polygonal - Chapari							X[29]
Rectangular – Kapa-i-arab						X[30]	
Ovate-Oblong - Kodai	X	X					
Ovate-Oblong - Kodik			X[31]				
Ovate-Oblong - Kapa						X[32]	
Total	**1**	**1**	**1**	**0**	**1**	**3**	**3**

Curved-roof construction	East	South East	South	West	North	North East	Central
Sun-dried brick and vaults			X	X	X		
Fired brick vaults and ribs			X[33]				

[20] Central Highlands
[21] Ghor Only
[22] Samangan Only
[23] Kabul Only
[24] Faryab (Kohistan) Only
[25] Samangan Only
[26] Kunduz Only
[27] Central Highlands
[28] Central Highlands
[29] Central Highlands
[30] Badakhshan Only
[31] Helmand and Nimroz Only
[32] Badakhshan and Takhar Only
[33] Khandahar Only

Fired brick vaults and timber beams			X[34]				
Tamarisk or reed vaults			X[35]				
Total	**0**	**0**	**4**	**1**	**1**	**0**	**0**

Flat-roof construction	East	South East	South	West	North	North East	Central
Brick or Pakhsa walls (rural)	X	X	X	X[36]	X[37]	X	X
Brick of Pakhsa walls (urban)	X	X	X	X[38]	X[39]	X	X
Massive stone walls						X	X
Timber and stone walls	X[40]						
Brick and wood frame walls (Kabuli house)	X	X				X	X
Total	**4**	**3**	**2**	**2**	**2**	**4**	**4**

[34] Khandahar Only
[35] Nimroz Only
[36] Ghor Only
[37] Samangan Only
[38] Samangan Only
[39] Ghor Only
[40] Nuristan and Kunar Only

ANNEX 2: SHELTER DESIGN TOOL SCRIPT

AFG2003B LOCAL ARCHITECTURE ASSESSMENT TOOL

Following the instructions in the "Shelter Architectural Drawings" section of the Kobo tool, please draw the front elevation, side elevation, roof design, and floor design for the shelter. Also document the materials used, their measurements, and their quantities.

Front Elevation

Draw the front elevation from a perspective that the observer is looking directly at the door of the shelter. Include all materials and their dimensions from the front perspective including lintels and door frames.

Side Elevation

Draw the Side elevation from a perspective that the observer is looking directly at the side of the shelter. Include all materials and their dimensions from the side perspective including lintels and window frames.

Roof Plan

Draw the Floor Plan from a perspective that the observer is looking down on the floor from above. Include all roof supports and materials inside the roof, including the diameter and length of any support beams or materials inside the roof.

Floor Plan

Draw the Floor Plan from a perspective that the observer is looking down on the floor from above. Include all walls and rooms inside the structure. Make sure to label all materials and note their width and length, including walls.

Vertical Cross-Section

Draw the Vertical Section from a perspective that the observer is looking though the sides of the shelter as though the shelter was cut in half down the center. Include the insides of any walls floor foundations inside the structure. Make sure to label all materials and note their width and length, including wall thickness and any internal supports, like corner braces.

Housing Unit/ Plot Layout

Using a top-down perspective, draw the layout of the entire plot or compound, including the main shelter sketched above, as well as any other walls or buildings included in the plot. Please make sure to account for wall thickness, storage buildings, latrines, and water sources.

Construction Materials

List all of the materials used in construction of the shelter, along with the specifications (length, width/diameter, and depth/height) of each material. Unit is the unit of measurement for the material. Total = Quantity x Unit Cost. Please note that unit costs may need to be collected from the local market – do this after the interview ends.

OID	Material	Length	Width / Diameter	Height / Depth	Unit	Quantity	Unit Cost	Total
Fabric Sheets	Goat Hair (Palas)							
	Felt Mat							
	Canvas / Cotton Cloth							
	Tarpaulin / Plastic Sheet							
Wood	Tamarisk bundles							
	Tamarisk bough							
	Wood struts (yurt or hut roof)							
	Wood Lattice Frame (Yurt)							
	Wooden boughs / hoops							
	Forked / T-bar pole (Sotun)							
	Tent Pole							
	Bamboo Pole							
	Tree trunk							
	Wood Pole (length 1)							
	Wood Pole (length 2)							
	Wood Pole (length 3)							
	Wood Plank (length 1)							
	Wood Plank (length 2)							
	Wood Plank (length 3)							
	Wood Beam (Timber) (length 1)							
	Wood Beam (Timber) (length 2)							
	Wood Beam (Timber) (length 3)							

OID	Material	Length (per item)	Width (per item)	Height (per item)	Quantity (Cubic Meter)	Unit Cost	Total
Masonry	Sun-Dried Bricks (Size 1)						
	Sun-Dried Bricks (Size 2)						
	Sun-Dried Bricks (Size 3)						
	Fired Bricks (Size 1)						
	Fired Bricks (Size 2)						
	Fired Bricks (Size 3)						
	Mud						
	Packed mud (Pakhsa)						
	Stones (Size 1)						
	Stones (Size 2)						
	Stones (Size 3)						
	Gypsum mortar						
	Clay Mortar						
	Earth/Potsherds						
	Cement						
	Sand						
	Kaghil (Mud plaster with straw)						
	Mud (mortar)						

OID	Material	Length	Width / Diameter	Height / Depth	Unit	Quantity	Unit Cost	Total
Reeds	Loose Reeds							
	Reed Mats (Buria)							
	Reed Thatching							
	Woven Reeds (Chegh)							

	Bundled Reeds							
	Tamarisk mats							
	Straw							
Rope	Twine/Cotton String							
	Guy Rope							
	Wool tension band (roof)							
	Wool tension band (walls)							
	Leather thongs							
Other Materials	Tent stakes							
	Steel pins							
	Nails							
	Corner Brace							
	Rain Gutter (metal)							
	Steel I-beam							

Labour Costs

List the quantities and costs of labor for the shelter construction, along with the type of skill, number of people and cost per person (in total). Total = Number of Workers x Wages.

OID	Material	Skill Type	Number of Workers		Wages	Total
Labour	Unskilled					
	Skilled					
	Skilled					
	Skilled					

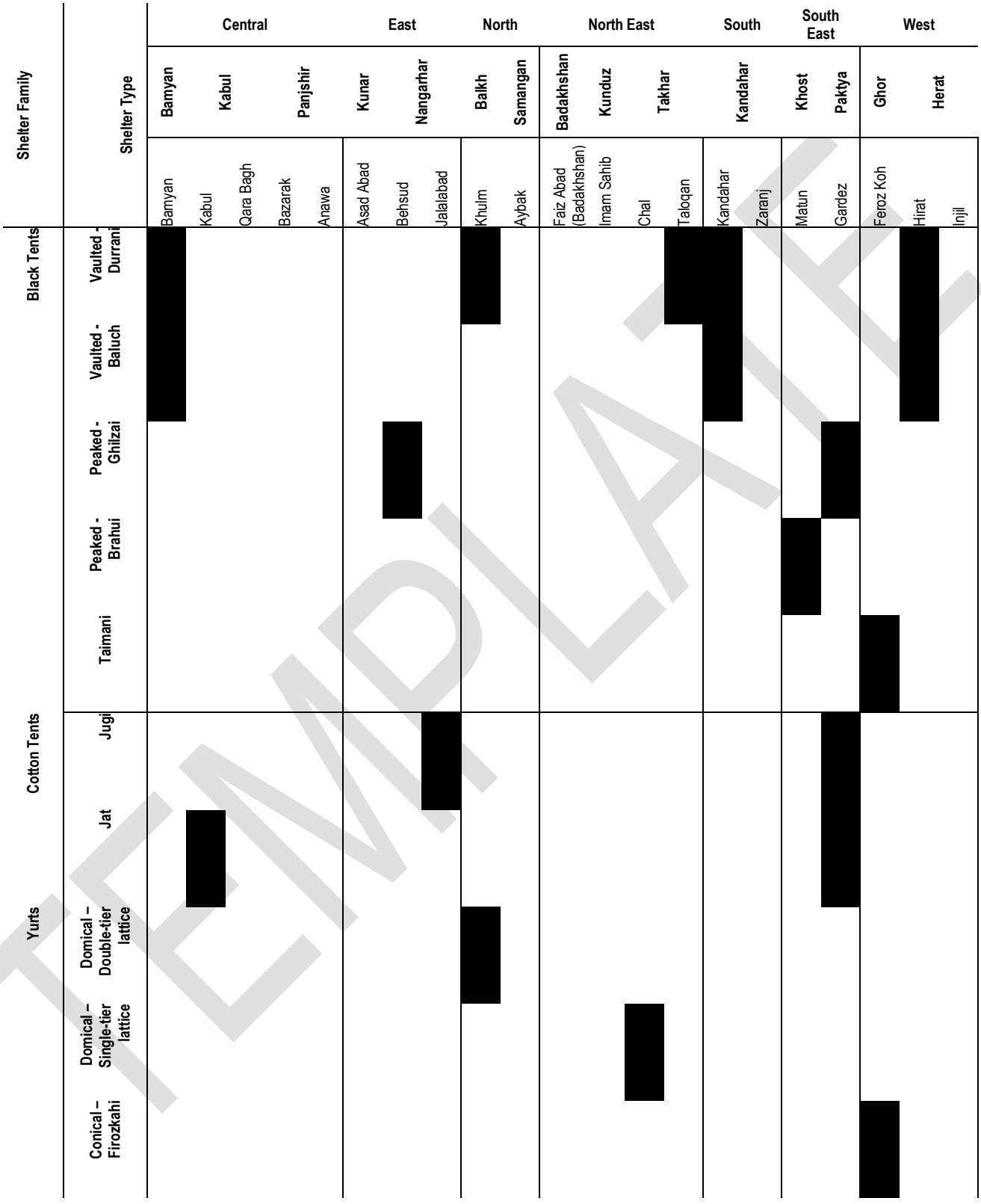
Transportation Costs

List the method of Transportation of all materials and its total cost

OID	Method of Transport	Total Cost
Transport		

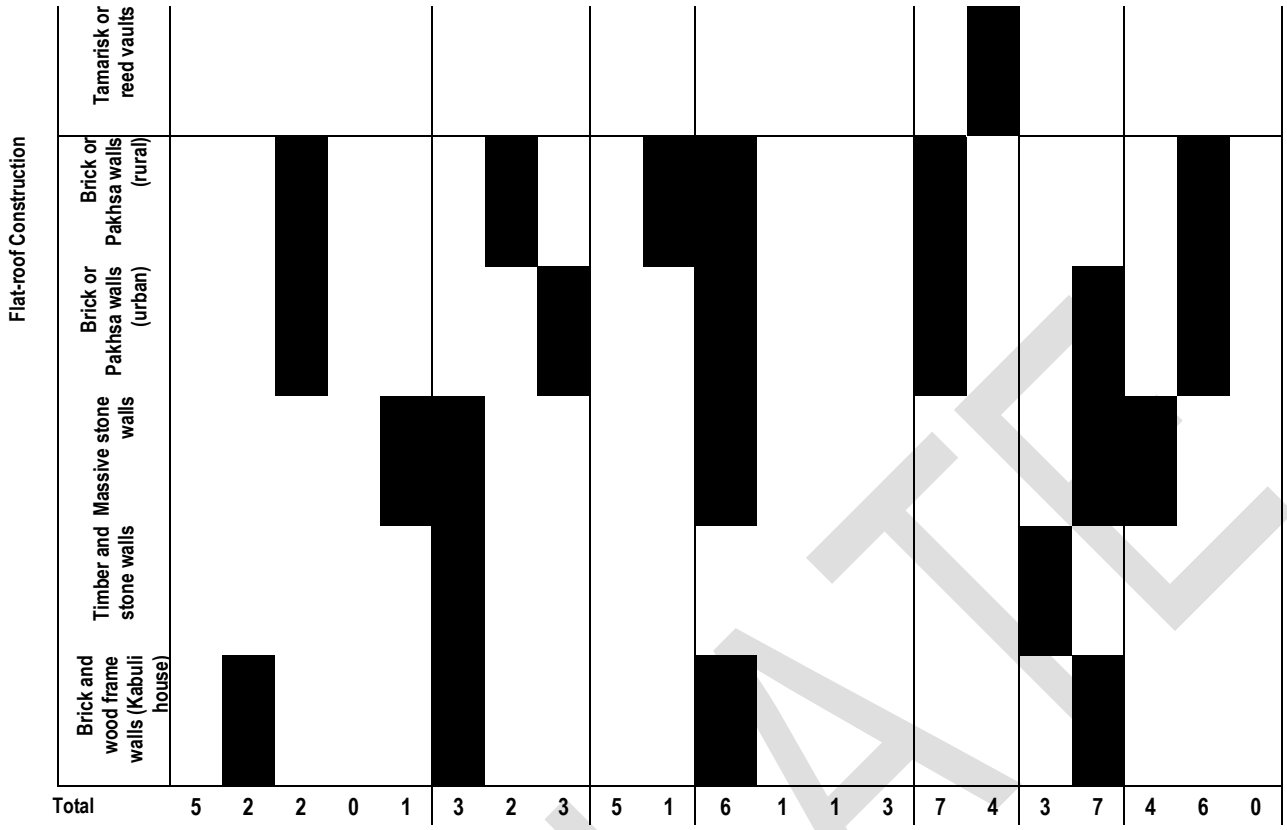
ANNEX 3: SAMPLING FRAME

Annex 6: Provincial Distribution of Shelter Types[41]



[41] Szabo & Barfield, Afghanistan: An atlas of indigenous domestic architecture, 1991. University of Texas Press, Austin; Oliver, Encyclopedia of Vernacular Architecture of the World. Cambridge University Press, 1998.

Huts
Curved-roof Construction
Fired brick vaults and timber beams
Fired brick vaults and ribs
Tazar
Sun-dried brick and vaults
Kana-i-Kirga
Ovate-Oblong - Kapa
Ovate-Oblong - Kodik
Ovate-Oblong - Kodai
Rectangular – Kapa-i-arab
Polygonal - Chapari
Circular – Chapari without centerpole
Circular – Chapari
Circular – Kapa-i-Chamshi
Circular - Lacheq



Note: Black boxes denote presence of shelter type. Grey boxes denote that the province is the only province where the shelter type is recorded to exist.