AFGHANISTAN

Emergency Shelter and Non-Food Items Cluster Rapid Assessment Mechanism

Nationwide Assessment of Priority ES/NFI Locations

Round 2

December 2022

Assessment funded by:

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Shelter Cluster Afghanistan
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Coordinating Humanitarian Shelter

Assessment implemented by:

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DATA COLLECTION PARTNERS

The following partners collected the data voluntarily.

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CAHPO CAHPO	**IRC** INTERNATIONAL RESCUE COMMITTEE	**SCI** Save the Children

DATA COLLECTION PARTNERS

The following partners collected the data voluntarily.

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

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

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

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

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

This factsheet presents the overall and site-specific findings of the second round of the RAM assessment, conducted in the fourth quarter of 2022 across 85 prioritized sites throughout the country. The data were collected by 44 ES/NFI Cluster partners between 16 October and 29 November, 2022.

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

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

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

From this, the top three locations in each province were selected for a detailed Household Interview (HHI) assessment. ES/NFI Cluster partners were trained on a REACH-developed tool and methodology, which used a random-sampling approach, and interviewed households with a structured KOBO-based tool. The questionnaire was comprised of 110 questions that covered different topics, including demographics, Non Food Items (NFIs), livelihoods, WASH and protection.

The following document is organized as follows: first, the methodology of the assessment, including the three key steps of the RAM, is explained. Then, key findings are presented at national level. Following this, 15 key indicators are shared in table-format for each of the 85 sites that were assessed under the RAM Round 2. A series of annexes at the end of the document explain the RAM's structure and analytical framework, and operational specifics in detail. Overall, the document presents the situation of households living in the most in-need community in terms of shelter and NFI needs during the fourth quarter of 2022.

[1] UNOCHA, Humanitarian Needs Overview: Afghanistan 2022, January 2022.
[2] Whole of Afghanistan Assessment (WoAA), October 2021.
[3] The Humanitarian Situation Monitoring (HSM) provides multi-sectoral, granular and up-to-date information on the humanitarian needs of crisis affected populations, including in hard to reach areas.

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METHODOLOGY

District Prioritization

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

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

For this round of RAM, data for 401 districts from the most recent round of HSM (February 2022 - April 2022) were used. Total score per district was then calculated by summing the scores of each indicator, which allowed a ranking of districts within each province based on the severity of ES/NFI needs. Output for all 401 districts can be found in Annex 2.

Sites Prioritization

Following its creation, the output of the analytical framework was shared with each ES/NFI RFPs. Working with local partners, the RFPs and PFPs used a KII tool to collect a short list of demographic and contextual information on each site, in order to prioritise the top three locations in each province in terms of vulnerability to be assessed. In terms of unit of analysis, REACH used, "site" which was a defined location where a defined community of people lived. The exact questions asked by the KII tool can be found in Annex 3. Using this KII tool, the

following information were collected:

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

Indicator	Response options	Score
1. Recent IDPs	>20 families	2
	>5 to 20 families	1
	None	0
2. Displacement time	<6 months	2
	6 or <18 months	1
	18 months or more	0
3. Shelter Type	Emergency/open space	2
	Damaged/unfinished	1
	Permanent	0
4. Shelter Issues	Damaged/substandard	2
	Size/insulation	1
	No problem	0
5. Assistance received	Yes	0
	No	1
6. Event/Shock	Yes	2
	No	0
7. NFI	Most of them	0
	Half of them	1
	Very few of them	2
Total score		**18**

These site vulnerability scores were ranked at district level and the site with higher rank were selected for Household Interview (HHI). In case of a tie, the site with the larger population was selected. Based on this multi-stage methodology, the ES/NFI Cluster selected 3 sites per province,[5] and thus 85 sites in total were chosen for the household assessment.

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[4] Persons or groups of persons who live in their area of origin and were forcibly displaced and fled to another country and have returned home.
[5] In some cases, fewer than 3 sites in the province were identified, and fewer than 3 were selected.

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Assessed Population

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

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

Sampling

REACH and the ES/NFI Cluster used a simple random sampling approach with a 95% confidence interval and 10% margin of error for each site. The total sample size per each site depended on population size, based on the number of households and individuals identified through the KII tool. After the sampling, a 10% buffer of extra interviews was applied in case interviews needed to be deleted for quality reasons. As a result, the number of interviews determined per site ranged between 40 and 106 with 8,212 total interviewes.

Household Interviews

Household interviews were conducted in-person by ES/NFI Cluster partners staff in each province, using a household level structured tool programmed using KOBO toolbox. Respondents (preferably the head of the household) were asked around 110 closed ended questions along the following themes:

- Respondent information;
- Household information and composition;
- Household members vulnerability factors;
- Household displacement status;
- Assistance received and shelter condition;
- Accommodation status, and affordability;
- NFI, WASH, and winterization.

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

Enumerators Training

Between 4-13 October 2022, REACH staff trained 265 ES/NFI Cluster partners staff in in-person trainings at REACH's provincial offices in Bamyan, Fairozkoh, Faizabad, Faryab, Gardez, Ghazni, Ghor, Herat, Jalalabad, Kabul, Kandahar, Kunduz, Mazar, and Nimroz. A more detailed breakdown of enumerator training is in Annex 4.

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

Data Collection

Households were selected randomly using a systematic random sampling[6] methodology based on the population of total households at the site and its sample size. After arriving at the site, enumerators

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[6] Systematic sampling is a probability sampling method in which a random sample, with a fixed periodic interval, is selected from a larger population. The fixed periodic interval, called the sampling interval, is calculated by dividing the population size by the desired sample size.

would start at one end and walk through the settlement in a straight line, skipping households based on the following formula:

HHs to skip = Total number of HHs / Sample Size.

Data were collected between 16 October - 29 November, 2022.

A total of 8,212 interviews were conducted across 85 sites (see Annex 5) throughout the country by 44 partners, and data were sent daily on the KOBO server. Map 1 shows the assessed site locations, by district. REACH cleaned the data by checking for logical inconsistencies, short surveys, and other potential quality issues that may have occurred during data collection, according to the IMPACT Minimum Standards Checklist for Data Cleaning and Processing for Structured Data. REACH then

communicated with the data collection partners through its field staff on data quality issues on a daily basis in order to address any issues in a timely manner.

Data Analysis

Following the data cleaning process, all data were compiled into a single, cleaned dataset, and analyzed between 10 - 22 December, 2022. Analysis was done through R software, by weighting results according to the population size. Additional analyses were carried out in the light of the Vulnerability Criteria adopted by the ES/NFI Cluster (detailed in Annex 6). Results were then aggregated at different levels, depending

Map 1: Rapid Assessment Mechanism Round 2 assessed sites per district, October-December, 2022.
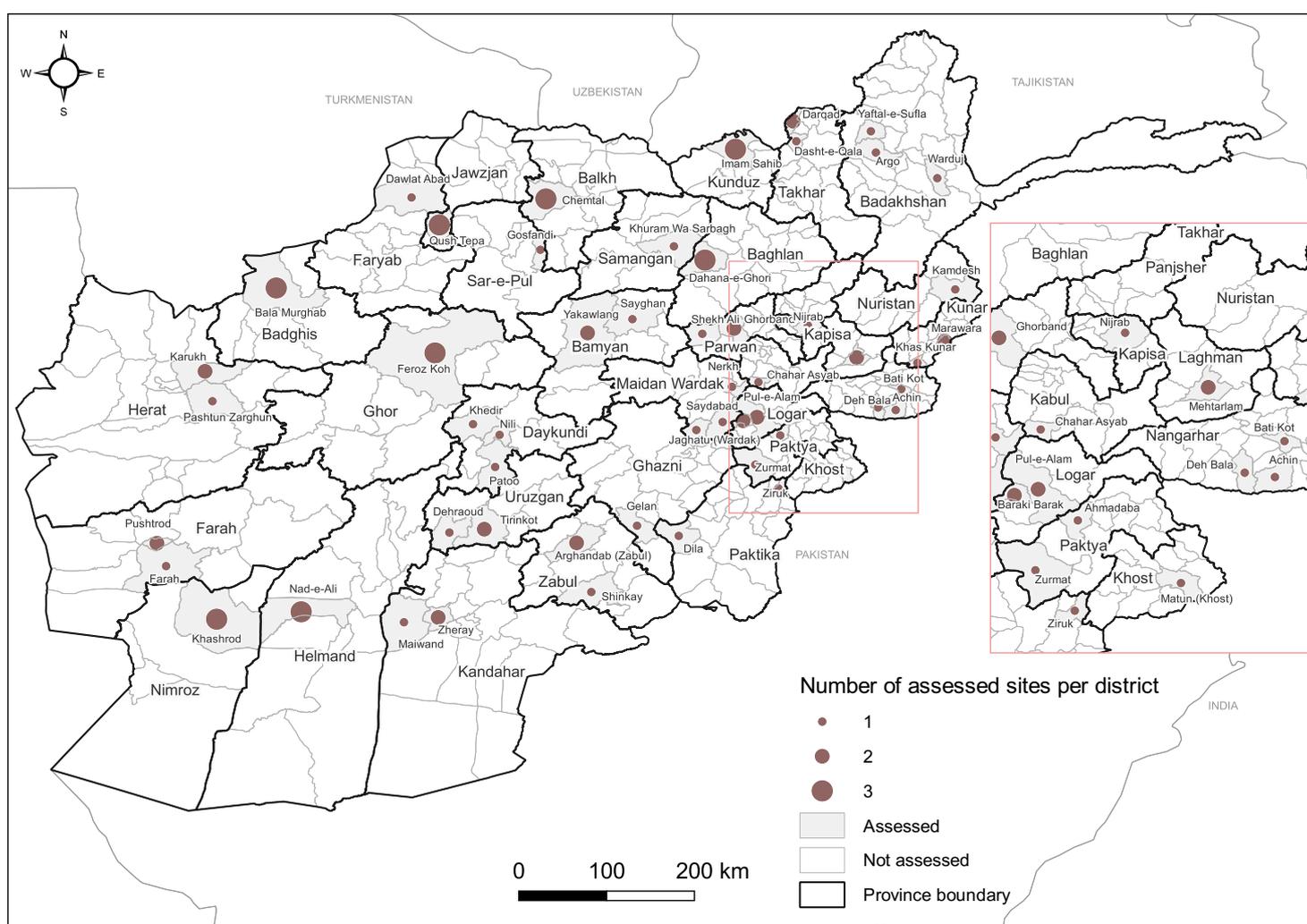
SUMMARY OF KEY FINDINGS

👥 Demographics

- Since the assessed sites are mainly in the rural areas where large family size is common, **the average reported HH size was 9.3** which is higher than national average (seven) from other assessments. In overall household composition, the number of females (52%) were slightly more than the male (48%). However, there were only 14% of households headed by females. The average reported age of the head of the household was found to be 47.3 years.

🏃→ Displacement

- This assessment targeted sites with the most vulnerable populations, regardless of displacement status. Most of the HHs were host communities / non-displaced (64%) followed by about a quater of IDP Returnees (22%). The remaining assessed HHs were Protracted IDP (displaced 2+ years) (7%), Prolonged IDP (displaced 6 months-2 years) (3%), and IDP (displaced less than 6 months) (1%).

- Nearly **all IDP HHs reported intending to stay in their current location (97%)**, while only 1% intended to return to their area of origin, most of whom were located in Kamdesh district, Nuristan province.

♿ Vulnerability

- According to the ES/NFI Cluster vulnerability criteria, **39% of the assessed HHs were found to be vulnerable**, of those HHs reported as vulnerable 2% were considered to be most vulnerable. The main drivers were reported to be: a) households with poor asset holdings, b) household relying only on borrowing or begging, and c) household relying on casual labour by one member. The vulnerability seems to be highly linked to the HH's economic situation.

🏠 Shelter and NFI

- While **most HHs reported living in permanent mud shelters (72%)**, the poor construction of this shelter type was also vulnerable to environmental shocks like floods, earthquakes, and storms. This is likely why half of all HHs reported living in a slightly (27%), moderately (22%), and severely (14%) damaged shelter. Similarly, 56% of HHs who reported that they felt unsafe in the shelter, mentioned that the reason was weak/damaged/ collapsed structure (69%) and natural hazard

(74%)[7]. **The sites with the highest reported severe shelter damage were in Ghor (22%), Farah (17%), and Nuristan (10%) province.**

- **1% HHs reported that they lived in emergency shelter.** Among the HHs reported that they lived in emergency shelter 75% were located in Kamdesh district, Nuristan province.

- The main reported reasons for shelter damage were natural disasters (68%) and poor quality of shelter materials (29%). Following August 2021 and the drop in overall activity, conflict is not longer reported as a prevalent main source of damage (3% of HHs). As a result, shelter solutions aimed at reducing the impact of natural disasters may lead to more sustainable shelter solutions and less damage in long term.

- **A majority of the HHs (60%) reported that they had not made any preparations for winter.** This was mainly due to their poor household economic situation; reported high HH debt and insufficient income to purchase winter necessities. Unsurprisingly, the most commonly reported NFI needs by HHs were winter clothing (94%) and heating devices (88%). Among 40% HHs who had made preparations for winter mostly reported relying on wood (68%), but over a third reported using less safe sources, including burning either animal dung (18%) and waste (11%).

- **Nearly all HHs (97%) reported that they have poor assets holdings.**

💰 Income

- **The average reported HH income in the month prior to data collection was 5,234.1 AFNs with unskilled daily labour (59%) being the most common income source.** This suggests that most households are dependent on low paying and unstable sources of income, and that the site populations likely lack the means to meet their own needs.

- Linked to poor employment opportunities and low income, **HHs reported high levels of HH debt (93,084.8 AFN on average)**. Debt was mostly taken to pay for basic necessities, such as food (92%), healthcare (83%), cloting (46%), followed by fuel (35%) for winter arrangement. Many of the assessed sites with the highest levels of reported debt (more than equal to 100,000 AFN) were from Farah and Herat province.

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[7] A multiple choice response where each variable are measured out of 100%.

SUMMARY OF KEY FINDINGS

🏠 Accommodation

- About half of HHs reported owning their shelters with documentation (46%) while 31% reported to own the shelter without documentation. Additionally, 11% reported staying in rented accomodation.

- Of those HHs who reported experiencing an eviction (0.9%), **the majority (54.9%) reported that they had been evicted due to an inability to pay rent and about a third (30%) because of disputes about the rental price**. Similarly, among HHs who reported fears of eviction (7%) the main reported reasons were inability to afford rent (36%) and disputes about ownership (32%). Of renting HHs, 77.7% reported that they could not afford to pay their rent on time for the last three months before the survey.

🤲 Shocks and Protection

- **46.8% of the assessed HHs reported having been affected by economic shocks, 63.7% by drought, and 6.9% by active conflict or violence.** This indicates that environmental shocks like drought were the largest threats to vulnerable populations, rather than conflict.

- **56% of the HHs reported that they felt unsafe in their shelter for various reasons such as natural hazards (74%) and weak or damaged structure (69%).** Shelter assistance, particularly around repairs and disaster-resistance upgrades, is likely to have a major positive impact in raising perceptions of shelter safety.

WASH

- 75% of the HHs reported having access to water sources. Among them the primary water source were dug wells (38%), hand pumps (27%), and piped network (15%). However, 20% of HHs reported getting most of their water from unprotected water sources - streams (11%), springs (7%), kandas (1%), and ponds (1%).

- **One-forth (25%) of the HHs reported not being able to access enough water.** This was of particular concern in Farah, Bamyan, Ghor and Daykundi province.

- Furthermore, **78% of HHs reported that their water source was more than 500 meters from their shelter**.

- **35% of HHs reported not having access to a latrine or toilet.** This was higher in Ghor, Nangarhar, Nuristan, and Farah province. This is likely linked to overall lower levels of public infrastructure and development in many vulnerable communities in these regions.

💰 Accountability to Affected Populations

- Of the 38% HHs who reported that they received assistance, 23% reportedly received aid during the last three months before the survey. **Of those that received assistance, 24% reported that they were not satisfied giving the main reason of insufficient quantity of the aid (90%) in general provided.**

- The most common reported assistances received were food (81%) followed by cash (21%). Only 13% of HHs reportedly received NFIs, and 3% received shelter assistance[8]. Due to low HH income and the flexibility that cash allows in meeting HH needs, most HHs mainly preferred cash (61%) as a modality of assistance.

- **Given the high vulnerability of many HHs, this may indicate that many HHs are dependent upon aid for survival, and need to continue to receive it in order to meet their basic needs.**

[8] A multiple choice response where each variable are measured out of 100%.

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OVERALL FINDINGS

Demographics

Reported household composition, disaggregated by age and gender:

Male 👤	48%	Total	52%	👤 Female
	12%	60+	13%	
	18%	18-59	19%	
	16%	6-17	18%	
	2%	0-5	2%	
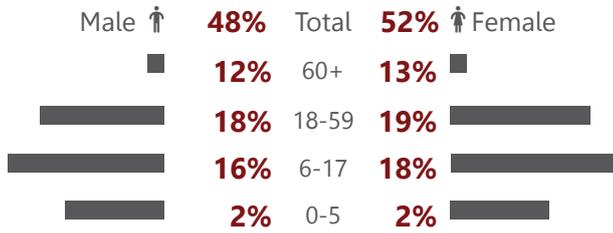
Average reported age of head of household is **47.3** years.

89% of heads of households are reportedly married.

Key demographics of the interviewed households:

Average household size	Female-headed households	Older-persons Male headed households
9.3	**14%**	**10%**

% of households reported based on their sizes:

Households members are more than 7	**58%**
Households members are equal to 7 or less	**32%**

Displacement

% of interviewed households, per status:

Host	**64.3%**	IDP[11]	**1.3%**
IDP Returnee	**22.4%**	Returnee	**0.9%**
Protracted IDP[9]	**7.1%**	Refugee	**0.2%**
Prolonged IDPs[10]	**3.4%**	Nomad[12]	**0%**

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

97.3%	Stay in the current location	0.9%	Return to area of origin
1.1%	Move out of Afghanistan	0.7%	Move to another location in Afghanistan

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

77% of displaced households reported that it was the first time that a majority of their household members had been displaced.

Vulnerability

Reported household vulnerability score, per ES/NFI Cluster Criteria.[13]

39% Vulnerable   **59%** Not Vulnerable
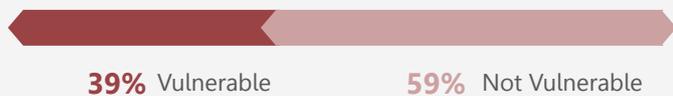
The overall vulnerability of each household was calculated based on 11 key vulnerability criteria defined by the ES/NFI Cluster. For each criteria, if the household met the criteria, a score between 0 and 3 was given, then added up, giving a total score between 0 and 24. A vulnerability category was then ascribed based on the following categories and scores: Not Vulnerable (0-8) and Vulnerable (9-16).

94% of households reported to have a poor asset holding.

14% of households reported being headed by women or children, with no adult male members.

62% of households reported relying only on borrowing or begging.

2% of households with a dependency ratio of 8 or more.[14]

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% of households reporting that at least one of their members, excluding the head of household, had at least one of the following difficulties:[15]

Difficulty illness	32%
Difficulty walking	16%
Difficulty remembering	15%
Difficulty seeing	12%
Difficulty hearing	8%
Difficulty communicating	7%
Difficulty self-care	6%

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

5% of displaced households reported that their household members were feeling afraid or not safe in the public areas (e.g. public bathrooms, in the camp, in the streets, in the market).

40% of the total households reported that they usually take steps to prepare for the winter.

64% of households reported that they have been negatively affected by any of the following shocks in the three months prior to the data collection: active conflict or violence; anticipated conflict; earthquake; avalanche; heavy snowfall; flood, drought; or heavy wind; economic sock.

% of households reporting having been negatively affected by the following major shocks in the three months prior to data collection:[15]

Drought	64%
Economic sock	47%
Flood	24%

% of households by main source of energy for heating:

Wood	68%	Coal	1%
Animal dung	17%	LPG	1%
Waste	11%	Electricity	0%
Charcoal	2%		
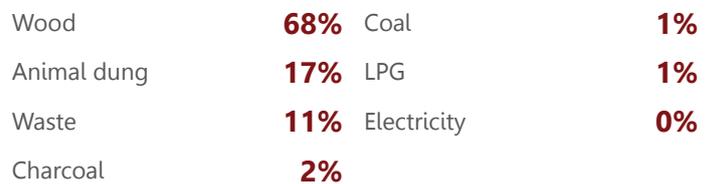
40% of households reported that they usually take steps to prepare for the winter, mainly by the following means:[15]

Stock fire wood	83%
Borrow	82%
Reduce meal	25%
Movement	3%

Accommodation

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

4% of the total households reported that they hosted other households in their shelter.

Of the renting households, **78%** reported that they could not afford to pay their rent on time.

% of households by reported accommodation arrangement:
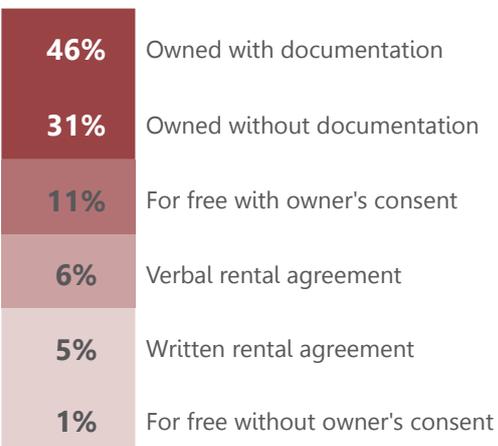
46%	Owned with documentation
31%	Owned without documentation
11%	For free with owner's consent
6%	Verbal rental agreement
5%	Written rental agreement
1%	For free without owner's consent

[15] A multiple choice response where each variable are measured out of 100%.

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🏠 Shelter and NFI

% of households per type of shelter:

Permanent mud	**72.1%**	Makeshift shelter	**2.1%**
Permanent brick	**12.3%**	Tent	**0.9%**
Damaged shelter	**5.4%**	Transitional shelter	**0.1%**
Permanent fired brick	**4.2%**	Open space (no shelter)	**0.1%**
Unfinished shelter	**2.5%**	Collective centre	**0%**

11% of households reported living in emergency shelters.[16]

% of households reporting their shelter having the following features:[17]

Separate bathroom space	**35%**
Separate kitchen space	**33%**
Separate rooms for women	**25%**

2.8 average number of rooms used by the household within the shelter.[18]

43% of households reported that their shelter had been damaged in the three months prior to the data collection.[19] Among those households, the main reported reasons for the damage were:

Natural disaster	**68%**
Poor quality shelter materials[20]	**29%**
Violence in the area	**3%**

% of households per reported degree of shelter damage:[21]

Destroyed **(3%)**	Severe **(14%)**	Moderate **(22%)**
Minor **(27%)**	No damage **(34%)**	

84% of households reported that they were unable to make necessary repairs to their shelters. Among these households, the top three reported reasons were:

Shelter materials are too expensive	**80%**
Professional labour is too expensive	**68%**
Repairs require professionals but they are unavailable	**25%**
Shelter material not available	**6%**

Most commonly reported main concerns about the current shelter:

No insulation	**60%**
Size / overcrowding	**51%**
Unable to afford repair materials or labour	**48%**
Shelter damaged (roofs, walls, foundations, doors and windows)	**39%**

% of households by types of NFIs they reported possessing:

Clothing	**94%**	Heating devices	**88%**
Tarpaulin	**76%**	Kitchen pots	**68%**
Water pots	**62%**	Mattress	**55%**
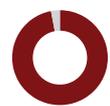
97% of reported households were found with poor asset holdings.[22]

25% of households reported that they do not have access to enough water for drinking and cooking.

[16] A shelter is considered 'emergency shelter' if a. shelter type is "unfinished" or "makeshift", or b. shelter overall damage is "destroyed" or "severe". According to the ES/NFI Cluster 'Vulnerability Criteria' a household was considered vulnerable if its shelter was reported to be a tent, a makeshift shelter, damaged shelter, or an open space.
[17] The three variables (bathroom space, kitchen space, and room for women) are different questions and are measured out of 100%.
[18] The number of occupied rooms refers only to living space. The assessment did not gather data on the total number of rooms in a shelter which will be considered in the next cycle.
[19] A shelter is considered damaged if one or more than one section or element has been affected to a certain level which can potentially affect living condition of the residents.
[20] The reported materials were considered of 'poor quality' if they were either unable to sustain for the desired duration of time or could not function satisfactorily.
[21] The degree of shelter damage indicates the level of a shelter damage from physical perspective and defines how suitable it is for living.
[22] A household was considered to be having poor asset holdings if it did not have either one of the items: mattresses, kitchen sets, water containers/pots, heating devices, tarpaulin or winter clothes for their children.

Livelihoods

The top three livelihood activities as reported by households were:

Unskilled daily labour / no contract	**59%**	
Crop cultivation	**18%**	
Skilled labour	**8%**	

67% of households reported that they rely on casual labour.

68% of households reported that they rely on borrowing.

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

8% of households reported not having any source of income/livelihood.

% of households reporting cash inflow in the 30 days prior to data collection, by type of means of cash flow:[22]

68%	Borrow
67%	Work
9%	Personal belonging
8%	Aid
7%	Remittances
6%	No source

Assistances

38% of households reported that they have received assistance in their current location.
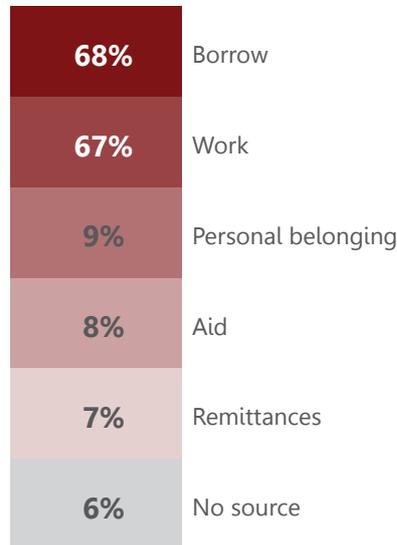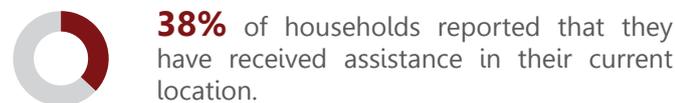
76% of those households who reportedly received assistance reported that they were satisfied with the aid received.

% of households by types of assistance received:[22]

Food	**81%**	Hygiene	**6%**
Cash	**21%**	Shelter	**3%**
NFI	**13%**		

% of households reporting having received assistance in their current location by the time frame in which it was received.

More than 3 months ago	**40%**	Last month	**22%**
In the last 3 months	**23%**	Last week	**15%**

% of households reporting being unsatisfied with the aid received, per reason:[23]

Insufficient quantity	**90%**
Quality was not good	**22%**
Did not receive on time	**27%**
Type was not a priority	**10%**

% of households by preferred modality of assistance:

61% Cash   **35%** In-kind   **3%** Mix   **1%** Services

[23] A multiple choice response where each variable are measured out of 100%.

Priority Needs

Top three most commonly reported shelter priorities for the winter period:[24]

Heating materials	**84%**
Clothing	**81%**
Blankets and quilts	**70%**

% of households by reported most needed NFI:[24]

Clothing	**94%**	Kitchen pots	**68%**
Heating devices	**88%**	Water pots	**62%**
Tarpaulin	**76%**	Mattress	**55%**
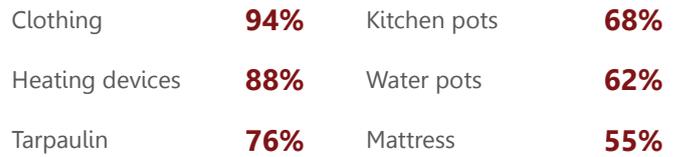
Protection

1% of households reported that they have experienced eviction in the 3 months prior to the data collection. Among these households, the reported reasons were:

Unable to pay rent	**55%**
Disputes about rental price	**30%**
Dispute about ownership	**22%**
Disagreements with landlords	**17%**

7% of households reported fears of eviction. Among these households, the most commonly reported reasons were:[24]

Unable to pay rent	**36%**
Dispute about ownership	**32%**
Disagreements with landlord	**28%**
Disputes about rental price	**12%**
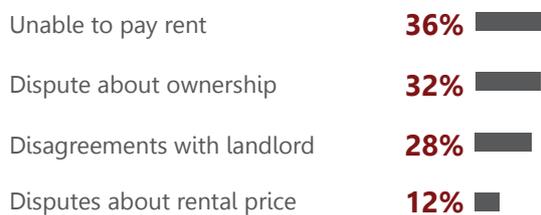
44% of households reported not feeling safe in their shelter. Among them, the most commonly reported reasons for these fears were:

Natural hazards	**74%**
Weak/damaged/collapsed structure	**69%**
Crime	**3%**
Armed group violence/threats	**2%**

The average reported debt accrued (in AFN) by household was found to be **93,084.8**. The main reported reasons for the debt were:[24]

Food	**92%**	Agricultural inputs	**9%**
Healthcare	**83%**	Veterinary services	**8%**
Clothing	**46%**	Education	**6%**
Fuel	**35%**	Displacement cost	**6%**
Shelter rehabilitation	**16%**	Rent	**2%**
Celebrations	**13%**		
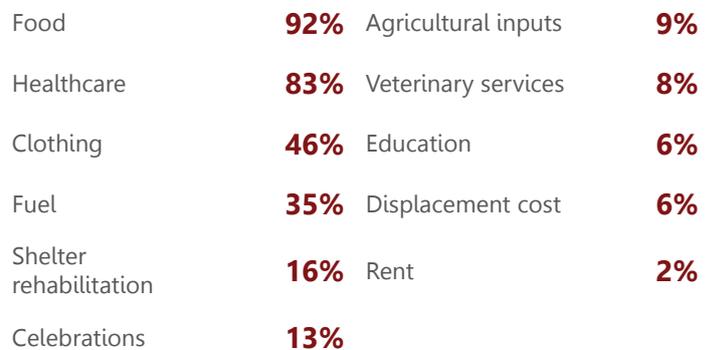
WASH

25% of households reported that they did not have access to enough water for drinking and cooking.

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

Water source within 500m of household shelter **78%**

Family latrines **55%**

% of households by main reported water source:

38%	Dug well	**11%**	Stream	**1%**	Kandas
27%	Hand pump	**4%**	Protected spring	**1%**	Purchasing
15%	Pipe scheme	**3%**	Unprotected spring	**0.5%**	Pond

[24] A multiple choice response where each variable are measured out of 100%.

PROVINCE AND SITE LEVEL FINDINGS

Province & Site	Estimated site population according to KII	Total number of HHs surveyed	% of HHs reported experiencing an eviction in the three months prior the data collection[25]	% of HHs reported living in emergency shelters[26]	% of HHs reported that their shelter had been damaged severely in the 3 months prior the data collection[27]	% of HHs reported that their shelter had been damaged moderately in the 3 months prior the data collection[28]	% of HHs reported that they could not afford to repair their shelter	% of HHs reported that they had been feeling unsafe in their shelter	% of HHs reported that they did not have heating devices	% of HHs reported not having at least one of these NFIs: Mattress, Water pots, tarpaulin, kitchen pots, or heating devices	Average debt (in AFN) reported by HHs	% of HHs reported they could not afford to pay their rent on time in the three months prior the data collection	% of HHs reported that they did not have access to enough water for drinking and cooking	% of HHs reported being affected by shocks in the 3 months prior the data collection	% of HHs reported that they did not have a separate room available for female members in their shelter
Central Region															
Kabul															
Naw Niaz	368	86	1%	1%	0%	7%	72%	1%	77%	92%	80938	100%	30%	65%	52%
Kapisa															
Pacha Ghan	10000	106	0%	18%	7%	17%	57%	27%	63%	97%	180659	20%	9%	81%	68%
Logar															
Babos	1310	107	0%	1%	1%	12%	96%	23%	51%	95%	88317	0%	6%	92%	70%
Baraki Rajan	1330	110	0%	16%	10%	31%	93%	31%	61%	88%	84370	100%	10%	93%	66%
Deh Barak	500	106	1%	27%	21%	55%	91%	50%	44%	92%	109423	50%	8%	97%	70%
Padkhabi shana	7500	113	0%	10%	4%	10%	50%	23%	59%	95%	76387	NA	4%	98%	60%
Maidan Wardak															
Akhtar Khel	211	74	1%	16%	12%	43%	81%	11%	85%	93%	78527	NA	19%	100%	97%
Mili Khel	1300	108	0%	3%	3%	37%	100%	55%	73%	94%	99581	100%	17%	87%	64%
Sor Pol	510	91	0%	1%	0%	31%	98%	58%	70%	95%	90315	100%	19%	79%	81%
Parwan															
Anbar Khana[29]	56	30	0%	60%	10%	13%	33%	33%	100%	100%	83200	NA	97%	100%	80%
Dahane- Fandaqestan	700	128	4%	55%	34%	34%	98%	71%	78%	90%	96276	100%	62%	100%	98%
Sorkh[29]	5000	90	0%	1%	0%	9%	91%	0%	84%	99%	65303	100%	54%	100%	78%
Central Highlands Region															
Bamyan															
Gardanak/Baghalak Ulya	296	89	3%	9%	2%	8%	83%	16%	49%	90%	88675	76%	48%	79%	83%
Returns Township / Sakanak Sufla	327	80	2%	6%	4%	16%	59%	34%	86%	99%	105179	87%	41%	92%	78%
Sayed Baba	352	89	0%	2%	0%	2%	52%	1%	83%	98%	60727	100%	83%	100%	75%
Daykundi															
Khushk Aab	265	84	0%	10%	6%	17%	86%	17%	85%	88%	65349	NA	64%	89%	87%
Returness Township	384	86	0%	12%	1%	14%	87%	10%	64%	83%	96145	91%	27%	87%	88%
Wogeer	360	88	1%	3%	2%	23%	83%	12%	84%	84%	110765	NA	51%	100%	73%

[25] Here eviction means a household is being removed from a house without a proper procedure mainly because of the following reasons: unable to pay rent; disputes about rental price; dispute about ownership; or other disagreements with landlord.
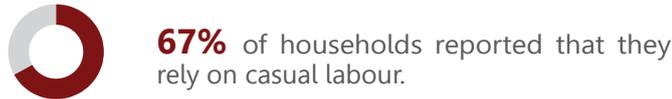
[26] A shelter is considered 'emergency shelter' if a. shelter type is "unfinished" or "makeshift", or b. shelter overall damage is "destroyed" or "severe".

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

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

[29] The site presents indicative findings because the collected data were less than the designed sample size.

ShelterCluster.org — Coordinating Humanitarian Shelter

UNHCR — The UN Refugee Agency

REACH — Informing more effective humanitarian action

PROVINCE AND SITE LEVEL FINDINGS

Province & Site	Estimated site population according to KII	Total number of HHs surveyed	% of HHs reported experiencing an eviction in the three months prior the data collection	% of HHs reported living in emergency shelters	% of HHs reported that their shelter had been damaged severely in the 3 months prior the data collection	% of HHs reported that their shelter had been damaged moderately in the 3 months prior the data collection	% of HHs reported that they could not afford to repair their shelter	% of HHs reported that they had been feeling unsafe in their shelter	% of HHs reported that they did not have heating devices	% of HHs reported not having at least one of these NFIs: Mattress, Water pots, tarpaulin, kitchen pots, or heating devices	Average debt (in AFN) reported by HHs	% of HHs reported they could not afford to pay their rent on time in the three months prior the data collection	% of HHs reported that they did not have access to enough water for drinking and cooking	% of HHs reported being affected by shocks in the 3 months prior the data collection	% of HHs reported that they did not have a separate room available for female members in their shelter
East Region															
Kunar															
Bar Kaly	2450	104	1%	28%	20%	28%	97%	56%	86%	94%	84433	19%	6%	90%	65%
Khas Kunar Comp	2113	104	0%	6%	5%	14%	99%	26%	90%	97%	81451	100%	20%	100%	42%
Lar Kaly	4409	107	0%	2%	2%	5%	98%	21%	99%	100%	84299	95%	0%	100%	17%
Laghman															
Ali Khel	1100	99	2%	11%	0%	14%	57%	36%	69%	98%	84656	80%	13%	94%	68%
Chalmati	12000	110	0%	11%	2%	26%	50%	55%	76%	99%	133561	74%	15%	90%	84%
Nangarhar															
Bari Kab	5190	106	6%	29%	12%	23%	83%	57%	91%	92%	122370	100%	21%	100%	91%
Haska Mina	1275	115	3%	59%	40%	31%	96%	68%	81%	98%	101081	100%	71%	81%	90%
Pekha Dara	17180	106	1%	31%	21%	30%	92%	51%	99%	100%	109269	100%	3%	98%	98%
Nuristan															
Mirdish	497	101	0%	50%	10%	17%	72%	68%	28%	77%	119589	91%	16%	99%	98%
North Region															
Balkh															
Naw Shar baloch	268	81	1%	6%	4%	11%	79%	10%	73%	96%	53968	NA	41%	99%	62%
Pashm Qala	265	89	0%	4%	2%	8%	75%	21%	76%	92%	84900	100%	44%	98%	63%
Taraki[29]	364	85	0%	9%	8%	45%	65%	1%	58%	66%	106339	100%	60%	100%	59%
Faryab															
Archato Payen	497	85	1%	24%	12%	22%	89%	4%	96%	99%	68959	100%	5%	96%	99%
Char Shenghai	653	89	2%	40%	25%	27%	84%	34%	96%	98%	53928	100%	96%	99%	97%
Jawzjan															
Arabha	620	95	1%	12%	4%	13%	80%	48%	98%	100%	47833	NA	63%	99%	78%
Chaqmachugor	1925	108	0%	7%	3%	23%	81%	42%	90%	97%	60471	100%	80%	100%	82%
Gardan	1490	127	2%	13%	7%	17%	91%	44%	87%	100%	62170	98%	83%	98%	79%
Samangan															
Alma	90	54	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	0%	52%	100%	41549	100%	0%	100%	76%
Jopalal[29]	1054	49	0%	0%	0%	6%	96%	20%	88%	94%	30532	NA	2%	98%	100%
Sarje[29]	371	134	0%	13%	11%	31%	95%	13%	55%	93%	76641	100%	32%	98%	77%
Sar-e-pul															
Alaghan Afghania Olia[29]	957	78	1%	22%	17%	13%	90%	31%	78%	91%	73297	100%	69%	100%	77%

[29] The site presents indicative findings because the collected data were leass than the designed sample size.

PROVINCE AND SITE LEVEL FINDINGS

Province & Site	Estimated site population according to KII	Total number of HHs surveyed	% of HHs reported experiencing an eviction in the three months prior the data collection	% of HHs reported living in emergency shelters	% of HHs reported that their shelter had been damaged severely in the 3 months prior the data collection	% of HHs reported that their shelter had been damaged moderately in the 3 months prior the data collection	% of HHs reported that they could not afford to repair their shelter	% of HHs reported that they had been feeling unsafe in their shelter	% of HHs reported that they did not have heating devices	% of HHs reported not having at least one of these NFIs: Mattress, Water pots, tarpaulin, kitchen pots, or heating devices	Average debt (in AFN) reported by HHs	% of HHs reported they could not afford to pay their rent on time in the three months prior the data collection	% of HHs reported that they did not have access to enough water for drinking and cooking	% of HHs reported being affected by shocks in the 3 months prior the data collection	% of HHs reported that they did not have a separate room available for female members in their shelter
Northeast Region															
Badakhshan															
Bashend	341	89	0%	6%	3%	24%	89%	31%	71%	71%	69529	100%	34%	78%	93%
Doghalat	2005	100	1%	10%	8%	36%	99%	58%	87%	87%	59069	NA	92%	88%	93%
Khami Hafiz	324	84	0%	17%	14%	18%	96%	50%	88%	89%	71829	NA	40%	79%	94%
Baghlan															
Gawee	815	97	0%	8%	0%	4%	93%	20%	97%	100%	102874	100%	90%	81%	94%
Naw Abad	933	96	0%	7%	3%	13%	98%	31%	99%	100%	75516	100%	89%	92%	96%
Peshaiman Dara[29]	288	48	0%	2%	0%	0%	96%	15%	96%	100%	79894	100%	90%	73%	98%
Kunduz															
Ab frosh village	947	107	0%	3%	1%	14%	68%	41%	75%	76%	44576	100%	11%	92%	80%
Qanjogha village	635	97	0%	3%	1%	23%	51%	22%	62%	67%	57845	73%	8%	80%	66%
Rowza mubarak	850	100	2%	8%	1%	19%	68%	31%	75%	76%	49584	89%	14%	88%	81%
Takhar															
Aykhanum	3264	101	0%	13%	4%	9%	89%	33%	94%	99%	49620	100%	40%	70%	59%
Basir Khil	2050	102	1%	18%	3%	13%	83%	37%	92%	94%	122287	100%	66%	75%	87%
Noor Khil	2312	112	1%	11%	8%	11%	90%	32%	86%	91%	98679	97%	49%	85%	79%
South Region															
Helmand															
Chahanjir	2751	125	0%	81%	72%	16%	98%	82%	96%	97%	45057	80%	10%	98%	91%
Loya Chahrahi	3978	108	0%	86%	83%	17%	100%	97%	97%	100%	44044	100%	11%	97%	95%
Loy-Bagh	2865	98	0%	74%	68%	26%	99%	76%	94%	97%	55053	100%	15%	99%	95%
Kandahar															
Kuwak	865	100	0%	34%	33%	7%	93%	65%	92%	98%	102771	NA	31%	98%	91%
Pashmol	1450	102	1%	53%	45%	29%	91%	77%	94%	98%	116921	75%	64%	100%	86%
Sangisar	3000	108	1%	32%	31%	26%	87%	73%	100%	100%	118938	100%	63%	99%	83%
Nimroz															
Dehmazang	1450	101	0%	11%	11%	23%	86%	21%	98%	100%	52130	NA	41%	100%	79%
Razi	775	95	0%	20%	19%	36%	69%	52%	96%	99%	50330	NA	37%	100%	75%
Shishaba	1210	100	1%	13%	13%	25%	67%	29%	91%	98%	48858	100%	28%	100%	53%
Uruzgan															
Chashma Miran	4000	104	0%	24%	20%	39%	93%	79%	94%	100%	89904	100%	32%	100%	81%
Kotwal	1435	101	0%	17%	14%	53%	96%	92%	96%	100%	72173	100%	29%	100%	74%
Shin Ghula	1930	102	0%	9%	9%	52%	99%	93%	97%	100%	91498	100%	31%	100%	79%

PROVINCE AND SITE LEVEL FINDINGS

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Zabul															
Deh Afghanan	80	49	6%	22%	8%	47%	84%	86%	98%	100%	134940	100%	86%	100%	100%
Khuwazangi	150	65	3%	3%	3%	43%	78%	63%	97%	98%	124898	100%	65%	98%	100%
Shinkay kalai	450	89	0%	1%	1%	30%	52%	36%	96%	99%	129602	100%	52%	94%	97%
Southeast Region															
Ghazni															
Bator	360	83	1%	1%	0%	8%	88%	67%	66%	86%	42826	NA	30%	100%	100%
Rasana	610	162	0%	1%	1%	9%	89%	2%	77%	92%	78942	100%	31%	99%	80%
Khost															
Many	600	92	14%	0%	0%	7%	90%	22%	43%	63%	25545	73%	28%	51%	88%
Paktika															
Khushamand	350	84	0%	0%	0%	1%	86%	29%	88%	100%	85316	NA	26%	100%	86%
Kaiham Dara[29]	720	53	0%	0%	0%	6%	94%	92%	100%	100%	119623	NA	15%	100%	100%
Paktya															
Rohani Baba[29]	770	61	0%	3%	0%	20%	25%	3%	79%	95%	104089	31%	18%	82%	5%
Salam Khail	800	85	0%	0%	0%	4%	45%	15%	68%	76%	31222	100%	2%	99%	62%
West Region															
Badghis															
Bala Murghab Center (Taht Bazaar)	930	99	2%	1%	1%	10%	100%	0%	92%	100%	83686	100%	15%	97%	77%
Dahan Joy Khaja[29]	706	86	0%	9%	8%	13%	66%	29%	92%	99%	58493	25%	23%	56%	58%
Kapa Baba Qebchaq	1011	101	1%	11%	11%	17%	70%	33%	90%	98%	59677	0%	3%	70%	98%
Farah															
Shahr-Kohna	340	84	1%	17%	12%	27%	92%	64%	74%	93%	125859	0%	64%	90%	38%
Shamal Gah	1200	105	0%	4%	4%	13%	75%	26%	90%	99%	37439	100%	87%	100%	73%
Tapa	441	88	0%	19%	10%	39%	93%	52%	92%	100%	91080	91%	82%	100%	76%
Ghor															
Barra Khana	200	198	0%	17%	13%	39%	93%	55%	49%	65%	62176	100%	47%	99%	75%
Gargi	100	81	0%	22%	19%	27%	96%	43%	63%	100%	71550	NA	77%	100%	93%
Sanama	120	134	1%	10%	9%	42%	99%	81%	68%	83%	41626	100%	60%	98%	95%
Herat															
Janb-Shora	2900	128	5%	5%	2%	20%	80%	21%	81%	98%	82959	75%	19%	68%	66%
Payan-Mahala	2000	106	3%	10%	6%	30%	79%	53%	66%	78%	77341	100%	7%	90%	88%
Taaht-Mahal	1700	108	5%	19%	12%	47%	83%	34%	64%	81%	70569	63%	2%	79%	73%

[29] The site presents indicative findings because the collected data were leass than the designed sample size.

ANNEXES

Annex 1 analytical framework

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

Analytical Framework for District Prioritization for RAM 2022

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

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Annex 2 Analytical Framework Output

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

Province	District	Shelter1 (Shelter Type)	Shelter2 (Shelter Issue)	NFI (Heating Source)	Livelihood (Income Source)	Total Score	Severity Ranking
Badakhshan	Kofab	3.600	4.967	4.000	1.967	14.533	1
	Khwahan	3.313	5.000	3.969	2.031	14.313	2
	Shaki	3.250	5.000	4.000	2.000	14.250	3
	Wakhan	3.143	4.500	3.952	2.000	13.595	4
	Yawan	2.000	5.000	4.000	2.333	13.333	5
	Fayzabad (Bada-khshan)	2.040	4.840	3.940	2.400	13.220	6
	Shuhada	2.000	4.333	4.000	2.833	13.167	7
	Argo	2.000	5.000	4.000	2.167	13.167	8
	Arghanj Khwah	2.120	4.960	4.000	2.000	13.080	9
	Raghestan	2.000	5.000	4.000	2.080	13.080	10
	Khash	2.000	5.000	4.000	2.048	13.048	11
	Yaftal-e-Sufla	2.080	5.000	4.000	1.960	13.040	12
	Yamgan	2.000	5.000	4.000	2.000	13.000	13
	Warduj	2.000	5.000	4.000	2.000	13.000	14
	Darwaz-e-Balla	2.000	4.813	4.000	2.188	13.000	15
	Jorm	2.000	5.000	4.000	2.000	13.000	16
	Eshkashem	2.000	5.000	4.000	2.000	13.000	17
	Kishm	2.044	4.956	3.800	2.178	12.978	18
	Shahr-e-Buzurg	2.000	4.948	3.931	2.069	12.948	19
	Zebak	2.000	4.933	4.000	2.000	12.933	20
	Teshkan	2.000	4.906	4.000	2.000	12.906	21
	Shighnan	2.095	4.810	4.000	2.000	12.905	22
	Darayem	2.000	5.000	4.000	1.889	12.889	23
	Kohestan (Bada-khshan)	2.000	4.933	3.800	2.100	12.833	24
	Baharak (Bada-khshan)	2.000	4.679	3.929	2.179	12.786	25
	Tagab (Bada-khshan)	2.000	4.946	3.929	1.893	12.768	26
	Darwaz-e-Paeen	2.107	4.679	3.964	1.982	12.732	27
	Keran Wa Monjan	2.000	4.700	3.867	2.000	12.567	28
Badghis	Jawand	6.577	4.769	3.462	2.000	16.808	1
	Bala Murghab	2.833	4.875	3.917	1.958	13.583	2
	Ghormach	2.320	5.000	3.920	1.840	13.080	3
	Ab Kamari	2.000	5.000	4.000	2.000	13.000	4
	Qadis	2.000	5.000	3.935	2.000	12.935	5
	Qala-e-Naw	2.235	4.843	3.784	1.922	12.784	6
	Muqur (Badghis)	2.000	4.667	4.000	1.917	12.583	7

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Province	District	Shelter1 (Shelter Type)	Shelter2 (Shelter Issue)	NFI (Heating Source)	Livelihood (Income Source)	Total Score	Severity Ranking
Baghlan	Pul-e-Hisar	3.333	4.792	3.750	2.333	14.208	1
	Doshi	3.684	4.737	3.474	2.211	14.105	2
	Dahana-e-Ghori	3.600	4.767	3.448	2.067	13.767	3
	Nahrin	3.667	4.611	3.333	2.056	13.667	4
	Baghlan-e-Jadid	3.185	4.759	3.519	2.185	13.648	5
	Tala Wa Barfak	3.619	4.810	3.167	2.024	13.619	6
	Pul-e-Khumri	3.953	4.628	3.093	1.930	13.605	7
	Andarab	3.111	4.833	3.333	2.111	13.389	8
	Burka	3.130	4.565	3.043	1.957	12.696	9
	Khwaja Hejran	2.944	4.417	3.278	2.056	12.694	10
	Deh Salah	2.333	4.722	3.611	1.972	12.639	11
	Khost Wa Fereng	2.133	5.000	3.467	2.000	12.600	12
	Fereng Wa Gharu	2.000	4.833	3.667	2.000	12.500	13
	Khinjan	2.556	4.333	3.333	2.167	12.389	14
	Guzargah-e-Noor	2.000	4.722	3.667	1.944	12.333	15
Balkh	Shortepa	4.000	5.000	4.000	2.000	15.000	1
	Kaldar	3.867	4.867	4.000	2.000	14.733	2
	Zari	3.833	4.750	4.000	1.833	14.417	3
	Keshendeh	3.071	5.000	4.000	2.071	14.143	4
	Chemtal	3.000	4.972	4.000	2.000	13.972	5
	Khulm	2.966	4.862	3.862	2.000	13.690	6
	Charkent	2.000	4.889	4.000	2.074	12.963	7
	Marmul	2.000	5.000	4.000	1.867	12.867	8
	Char Bolak	2.000	4.909	3.970	1.879	12.758	9
	Sholgareh	2.067	5.000	3.800	1.867	12.733	10
	Dawlatabad (Balkh)	2.000	5.000	4.000	1.667	12.667	11
	Dehdadi	2.842	4.842	2.895	2.000	12.579	12
	Balkh	2.000	4.914	3.862	1.793	12.569	13
	Nahr-e-Shahi	2.522	4.957	3.065	2.000	12.543	14
	Mazar-e-Sharif	2.467	3.667	2.400	2.567	11.100	15
	Sharak-e-Hayratan	2.222	4.556	2.222	1.444	10.444	16
Bamyan	Panjab	2.000	4.969	4.000	1.985	12.954	1
	Waras	2.444	4.511	4.000	1.878	12.833	2
	Shibar	2.000	4.905	3.857	2.000	12.762	3
	Sayghan	2.105	4.737	3.842	2.000	12.684	4
	Yakawlang	2.000	4.932	3.659	2.045	12.636	5
	Bamyan	2.000	4.933	3.333	2.133	12.400	6
	Kahmard	2.000	5.000	3.333	2.000	12.333	7
Daykundi	Kiti	2.606	4.606	4.000	2.030	13.242	1
	Shahrestan	2.250	4.900	3.900	2.000	13.050	2
	Kajran	2.000	5.000	4.000	2.000	13.000	3
	Sang-e-Takht	2.000	5.000	4.000	1.956	12.956	4
	Ashtarlay	2.000	4.946	4.000	1.986	12.932	5
	Patoo	2.000	5.000	3.806	2.000	12.806	6
	Khedir	2.000	5.000	3.813	1.938	12.750	7

Province	District	Shelter1 (Shelter Type)	Shelter2 (Shelter Issue)	NFI (Heating Source)	Livelihood (Income Source)	Total Score	Severity Ranking
Farah	Miramor	2.000	5.000	4.000	1.686	12.686	8
	Nili	2.000	5.000	4.000	1.458	12.458	9
	Pur Chaman	3.349	4.233	4.023	2.023	13.628	1
	Lash-e-Juwayn	3.111	4.444	4.000	2.000	13.556	2
	Pushtrod	2.000	5.000	4.000	2.000	13.000	3
	Bakwa	2.000	4.933	4.000	2.000	12.933	4
	Farah	2.067	4.967	3.400	2.000	12.433	5
	Gulistan	2.080	4.200	4.000	2.000	12.280	6
	Bala Buluk	2.300	3.550	4.000	2.000	11.850	7
	Khak-e-Safed	2.000	3.583	4.000	2.000	11.583	8
	Anar Dara	2.000	3.286	3.524	2.000	10.810	9
	Qala-e-Kah	2.000	2.524	4.000	2.000	10.524	10
	Shibkoh	2.000	1.833	4.000	2.000	9.833	11
Faryab	Almar	2.424	5.000	4.000	1.970	13.394	1
	Bilcheragh	2.000	5.000	4.000	2.000	13.000	2
	Shirin Tagab	2.000	5.000	4.000	2.000	13.000	3
	Pashtun Kot	2.028	4.917	4.000	2.000	12.944	4
	Gurzewan	2.000	5.000	4.000	1.905	12.905	5
	Kohistan (Faryab)	2.000	5.000	3.889	2.000	12.889	6
	Qaysar	2.000	4.885	4.000	2.000	12.885	7
	Khan-e-Char Bagh	2.000	5.000	4.000	1.778	12.778	8
	Qaram Qul	2.000	4.833	4.000	1.833	12.667	9
	Qurghan	2.000	5.000	3.833	1.722	12.556	10
	Dawlat Abad (Faryab)	2.000	4.750	4.000	1.750	12.500	11
	Khwaja Sabz Posh	2.000	4.500	4.000	2.000	12.500	12
	Andkhoy	2.083	4.958	3.750	1.625	12.417	13
	Mayman	2.125	4.563	3.500	1.625	11.813	14
Ghazni	Gelan	2.000	5.000	4.000	2.231	13.231	1
	Zanakhan	2.500	4.167	3.667	2.833	13.167	2
	Rashidan	2.400	4.267	3.733	2.667	13.067	3
	Khwaja Omari	2.000	4.800	4.000	2.267	13.067	4
	Muqur (Ghazni)	2.000	4.714	3.929	2.393	13.036	5
	Jaghatu (Ghazni)	2.000	5.000	4.000	2.000	13.000	6
	Ghazni	2.815	4.444	3.407	2.296	12.963	7
	Nawa	2.381	4.048	3.810	2.667	12.905	8
	Nawur	2.000	4.875	3.984	2.000	12.859	9
	Qarabagh (Ghazni)	2.000	4.950	3.867	2.000	12.817	10
	Malistan	2.000	5.000	3.314	2.000	12.314	11
	Giro	2.364	4.045	3.091	2.727	12.227	12
	Deh Yak	2.000	4.000	4.000	2.000	12.000	13
	Ab Band	2.000	3.583	4.000	2.000	11.583	14
	Andar	2.000	4.094	3.438	2.000	11.531	15
	Jaghori	2.000	4.891	2.484	2.016	11.391	16
	Ajristan	2.000	3.267	4.000	2.000	11.267	17

Province	District	Shelter1 (Shelter Type)	Shelter2 (Shelter Issue)	NFI (Heating Source)	Livelihood (Income Source)	Total Score	Severity Ranking
Ghor	Wali Muhammad Shahid	2.000	2.500	3.889	2.833	11.222	18
	Waghaz	2.000	2.292	3.833	2.708	10.833	19
	Feroz Koh	3.018	5.000	3.982	2.035	14.035	1
	Dawlatyar	2.455	5.000	4.000	1.955	13.409	2
	Do Layna	2.240	5.000	4.000	2.000	13.240	3
	Pasaband	2.145	5.000	4.000	2.036	13.182	4
	Charsadra	2.364	5.000	4.000	1.727	13.091	5
	Taywarah	2.000	5.000	4.000	2.000	13.000	6
	Shahrak	2.000	5.000	4.000	2.000	13.000	7
	Tolak	2.000	5.000	4.000	2.000	13.000	8
	Saghar	2.000	5.000	4.000	2.000	13.000	9
	Lal Wa Sarjangal	2.034	4.259	4.000	1.966	12.259	10
Helmand	Garmser	3.048	4.952	4.000	2.000	14.000	1
	Reg-e-Khan Nishin	3.000	5.000	4.000	2.000	14.000	2
	Nad-e-Ali	2.947	4.930	3.965	2.000	13.842	3
	Musa Qala	2.839	5.000	4.000	2.000	13.839	4
	Kajaki	2.821	5.000	4.000	2.000	13.821	5
	Washer	2.815	5.000	4.000	2.000	13.815	6
	Nawzad	2.792	5.000	3.958	2.000	13.750	7
	Sangin	2.815	4.852	4.000	2.000	13.667	8
	Deh-e-Shu	2.722	4.972	3.889	2.000	13.583	9
	Nahr-e-Saraj	2.700	4.800	4.000	2.025	13.525	10
	Baghran	2.800	4.836	3.855	2.000	13.491	11
	Nawa-e-Barakzaiy	2.741	4.074	4.000	2.000	12.815	12
	Lashkargah	2.429	4.071	3.536	2.250	12.286	13
Herat	Kushk	3.250	4.675	3.925	2.000	13.850	1
	Zindajan	4.083	4.833	2.792	1.958	13.667	2
	Gulran	2.000	5.000	4.000	2.000	13.000	3
	Kushk-e-Kuhna	2.000	5.000	4.000	1.967	12.967	4
	Pashtun Zarghun	2.000	5.000	3.897	2.000	12.897	5
	Karukh	2.400	4.600	3.700	2.133	12.833	6
	Ghoryan	2.235	4.412	3.912	2.059	12.618	7
	Kohsan	2.000	4.143	3.714	1.952	11.810	8
	Adraskan	2.000	3.208	4.000	2.042	11.250	9
	Guzara	2.000	4.407	3.037	1.667	11.111	10
	Obe	2.000	2.967	4.000	2.033	11.000	11
	Shindand	2.203	2.746	3.831	2.034	10.814	12
	Chisht-e-Sharif	2.074	2.778	3.852	2.074	10.778	13
	Herat	2.387	3.774	2.387	2.065	10.613	14
	Injil	2.065	4.742	2.355	1.403	10.565	15
	Farsi	2.000	2.292	4.000	2.000	10.292	16

Province	District	Shelter1 (Shelter Type)	Shelter2 (Shelter Issue)	NFI (Heating Source)	Livelihood (Income Source)	Total Score	Severity Ranking
Jawzjan	Darzab	2.000	5.000	3.778	2.333	13.111	1
	Aqcha	2.000	5.000	4.000	2.000	13.000	2
	Qarqin	2.000	5.000	4.000	2.000	13.000	3
	Mardyan	2.000	5.000	4.000	2.000	13.000	4
	Mingajik	2.000	5.000	4.000	2.000	13.000	5
	Fayzabad (Jawzjan)	2.000	5.000	4.000	2.000	13.000	6
	Qush Tepa	2.000	5.000	4.000	2.000	13.000	7
	Khanaqa	2.000	5.000	3.867	2.133	13.000	8
	Khwaja Dukoh	2.000	5.000	4.000	2.000	13.000	9
	Khamyab	2.000	3.917	4.000	2.000	11.917	10
	Shiberghan	2.000	4.640	2.760	2.040	11.440	11
Kabul	Khak-e-Jabbar	2.000	5.000	4.000	2.000	13.000	1
	Surobi (Kabul)	2.080	4.920	3.760	2.000	12.760	2
	Musahi	2.000	4.846	3.846	2.000	12.692	3
	Qarabagh (Kabul)	2.615	4.538	3.385	2.077	12.615	4
	Farza	2.000	4.667	3.867	2.000	12.533	5
	Mir Bacha Kot	2.000	4.833	3.667	2.000	12.500	6
	Chahar Asyab	2.000	4.737	3.684	2.000	12.421	7
	Kalakan	3.000	4.417	3.000	2.000	12.417	8
	Shakar Dara	2.545	4.727	3.190	2.000	12.318	9
	Estalef	2.000	4.545	3.455	2.000	12.000	10
	Paghman	2.476	4.905	2.571	2.048	12.000	11
	Deh Sabz	2.000	4.733	2.933	2.133	11.800	12
	Bagrami	2.000	4.611	3.000	1.944	11.556	13
	Kabul	2.000	4.438	2.354	2.396	11.188	14
	Guldara	2.000	3.778	3.222	1.889	10.889	15
Kandahar	Shorabak	3.818	4.636	4.000	2.000	14.455	1
	Daman	3.214	4.821	3.893	2.000	13.929	2
	Shah Wali Kot	2.688	5.000	3.781	2.031	13.500	3
	Arghandab	3.000	4.750	3.607	2.000	13.357	4
	Miyanshin	2.583	5.000	3.750	2.000	13.333	5
	Arghestan	2.571	4.857	3.857	2.000	13.286	6
	Zheray	2.560	4.880	3.800	2.000	13.240	7
	Maruf	2.488	4.878	3.829	2.000	13.195	8
	Nesh	2.500	5.000	3.667	2.000	13.167	9
	Maiwand	2.765	4.559	3.824	2.000	13.147	10
	Ghorak	2.000	5.000	4.000	2.048	13.048	11
	Reg	2.000	4.933	4.000	2.000	12.933	12
	Panjwayee	2.296	4.556	3.852	2.000	12.704	13
	Kandahar	2.531	4.469	2.980	2.612	12.592	14
	Khakrez	2.444	4.333	3.778	2.000	12.556	15
	Spin Boldak	2.207	4.379	3.500	2.362	12.448	16
Kapisa	Hisa-e-Awal Ko-histan	4.000	5.000	4.000	2.167	15.167	1
	Hisa-e-Duwum Kohistan	4.000	4.850	4.000	1.950	14.800	2
	Koh Band	4.000	5.000	3.333	1.952	14.286	3

Province	District	Shelter1 (Shelter Type)	Shelter2 (Shelter Issue)	NFI (Heating Source)	Livelihood (Income Source)	Total Score	Severity Ranking
Khost	Mahmood-e-Raqi	3.714	5.000	3.429	2.000	14.143	4
	Tagab (Kapisa)	2.000	4.938	3.875	2.000	12.813	5
	Nijrab	2.000	5.000	3.786	2.000	12.786	6
	Alasay	2.000	5.000	2.250	2.000	11.250	7
	Mandozayi	6.000	4.889	4.000	2.167	17.056	1
	Matun (Khost)	5.556	4.722	4.000	2.000	16.278	2
	Gurbuz	2.533	4.467	4.000	2.400	13.400	3
	Musa Khel	2.222	5.000	4.000	2.056	13.278	4
	Bak	2.500	4.750	3.833	2.167	13.250	5
	Shamul	2.000	5.000	4.000	2.167	13.167	6
	Jaji Maydan	2.000	5.000	4.000	2.000	13.000	7
	Tani	2.000	5.000	4.000	2.000	13.000	8
	Nadir Shah Kot	2.000	5.000	4.000	2.000	13.000	9
	Qalandar	2.000	5.000	3.833	2.000	12.833	10
	Spera	2.000	4.667	4.000	2.000	12.667	11
	Sabari	2.167	4.750	3.333	2.333	12.583	12
	Terezayi	2.167	3.000	3.500	2.000	10.667	13
Kunar	Nurgal	3.545	4.773	3.182	2.000	13.500	1
	Narang	2.381	4.952	3.905	1.905	13.143	2
	Shigal	2.235	4.971	4.000	1.824	13.029	3
	Chapa Dara	2.000	5.000	4.000	2.000	13.000	4
	Asad Abad	2.000	4.611	3.889	2.444	12.944	5
	Bar Kunar	2.000	4.938	4.000	2.000	12.938	6
	Ghazi Abad	2.080	5.000	3.680	2.080	12.840	7
	Marawara	2.000	4.833	4.000	2.000	12.833	8
	Sar Kani	2.000	4.842	4.000	1.895	12.737	9
	Watapur	2.000	5.000	3.667	2.000	12.667	10
	Dara-e-Pech	2.000	4.778	3.889	2.000	12.667	11
	Khas Kunar	2.000	5.000	3.778	1.889	12.667	12
	Dangam	2.000	5.000	3.455	1.955	12.409	13
	Nari	2.000	4.944	3.444	2.000	12.389	14
	Chawkay	2.250	4.917	2.750	1.833	11.750	15
Kunduz	Imam Sahib	2.333	4.604	3.813	1.969	12.719	1
	Qala-e-Zal	3.000	3.778	3.889	2.000	12.667	2
	Kunduz	2.993	4.022	3.326	2.089	12.430	3
	Khan Abad	2.245	4.245	3.959	1.980	12.429	4
	Ali Abad	2.000	3.515	3.970	2.000	11.485	5
	Dasht-e-Archi	2.000	2.375	4.000	1.063	9.438	6
	Chahar Darah	2.000	1.863	3.843	1.686	9.392	7
Laghman	Mehtarlam	3.227	4.880	3.853	2.107	14.067	1
	Qarghayee	2.263	5.000	3.842	2.105	13.211	2
	Alingar	2.320	4.900	3.920	2.000	13.140	3
	Dawlatshah	2.160	5.000	3.840	2.000	13.000	4
	Alishang	2.057	4.886	3.914	2.029	12.886	5

Province	District	Shelter1 (Shelter Type)	Shelter2 (Shelter Issue)	NFI (Heating Source)	Livelihood (Income Source)	Total Score	Severity Ranking
Logar	Baraki Barak	2.952	5.000	3.857	2.000	13.810	1
	Khoshi	2.556	5.000	4.000	2.000	13.556	2
	Charkh	2.000	5.000	4.000	2.067	13.067	3
	Kharwar	2.000	4.789	3.895	2.000	12.684	4
	Pul-e-Alam	1.933	4.867	3.733	2.033	12.567	5
	Mohammad Agha	2.000	4.840	3.600	2.000	12.440	6
	Azra	2.000	5.000	3.000	2.000	12.000	7
Maidan Wardak	Saydabad	5.941	4.735	3.912	1.912	16.500	1
	Jaghatu (Wardak)	3.333	5.000	4.000	1.733	14.067	2
	Daymirdad	3.100	5.000	4.000	1.800	13.900	3
	Chak-e-Wardak	2.971	5.000	4.000	1.914	13.886	4
	Nerkh	2.727	5.000	4.000	1.864	13.591	5
	Maydan Shahr	4.500	2.833	4.000	2.250	13.583	6
	Markaz-e-Behsud	2.113	5.000	3.991	2.000	13.104	7
	Hesa-e-Awal Behsud	2.053	5.000	3.974	1.947	12.974	8
	Jalrez	2.125	3.563	3.875	2.250	11.813	9
Nangarhar	Kama	3.556	5.000	4.000	1.944	14.500	1
	Muhmand Dara	2.667	4.917	3.667	2.583	13.833	2
	Dur Baba	2.424	4.909	3.758	2.485	13.576	3
	Achin	2.571	4.905	3.714	2.000	13.190	4
	Shinwar	2.476	4.857	3.714	2.095	13.143	5
	Goshta	2.105	5.000	4.000	1.895	13.000	6
	Nazyan	2.571	4.810	3.619	2.000	13.000	7
	Bati Kot	2.000	4.833	4.000	2.111	12.944	8
	Kuz Kunar	2.000	4.833	4.000	2.056	12.889	9
	Hesarak	2.000	4.857	3.905	2.000	12.762	10
	Kot	2.000	4.750	4.000	2.000	12.750	11
	Deh Bala	2.148	4.741	3.778	2.000	12.667	12
	Sherzad	2.067	4.833	3.733	2.000	12.633	13
	Chaparhar	2.000	4.738	3.833	2.000	12.571	14
	Rodat	2.000	4.667	3.667	2.000	12.333	15
	Khogyani	2.343	4.714	3.455	2.000	12.314	16
	Dara-e-Nur	2.167	4.083	4.000	1.917	12.167	17
	Behsud	2.083	4.542	3.333	2.208	12.167	18
	Surkh Rod	2.000	3.944	3.861	2.083	11.889	19
	Pachir Wa Agam	2.000	4.857	3.048	1.905	11.810	20
	Lalpoor	2.000	5.000	2.444	2.000	11.444	21
	Jalalabad	2.000	3.600	2.600	2.533	10.733	22
Nimroz	Char Burjak	2.000	4.619	4.000	2.048	12.667	1
	Khashrod	2.000	4.394	4.000	2.000	12.394	2
	Kang	2.000	3.286	4.000	1.952	11.238	3
	Chakhansur	2.000	3.000	4.000	2.000	11.000	4
	Zaranj	2.000	2.048	1.571	2.286	7.905	5

Province	District	Shelter1 (Shelter Type)	Shelter2 (Shelter Issue)	NFI (Heating Source)	Livelihood (Income Source)	Total Score	Severity Ranking
Nuristan	Duab	3.263	5.000	3.368	2.000	13.632	1
	Parun	2.000	4.667	4.000	2.000	12.667	2
	Wama	2.000	5.000	3.556	2.000	12.556	3
	Barg-e-Matal	2.211	5.000	3.263	2.053	12.526	4
	Kamdesh	2.000	5.000	3.304	2.000	12.304	5
	Mandol	2.375	5.000	2.000	2.563	11.938	6
	Nurgaram	2.200	5.000	2.300	2.000	11.500	7
	Waygal	2.105	4.947	2.211	1.895	11.158	8
Paktika	Gomal	2.000	4.952	3.905	2.571	13.429	1
	Mata Khan	2.267	5.000	4.000	2.067	13.333	2
	Jani Khel	2.000	5.000	4.000	2.278	13.278	3
	Zarghun Shahr	2.000	5.000	4.000	2.188	13.188	4
	Sar Rawzah	2.000	4.917	4.000	2.250	13.167	5
	Wazakhwah	2.000	5.000	4.000	2.000	13.000	6
	Yosuf Khel	2.000	4.947	4.000	2.053	13.000	7
	Yahya Khel	2.000	5.000	4.000	2.000	13.000	8
	Ziruk	2.000	5.000	4.000	2.000	13.000	9
	Giyan	2.000	5.000	4.000	2.000	13.000	10
	Urgun	2.000	4.933	4.000	2.067	13.000	11
	Wormamay	2.000	4.952	4.000	2.000	12.952	12
	Barmal	2.000	4.900	4.000	2.050	12.950	13
	Turwo	2.000	4.917	4.000	2.000	12.917	14
	Dila	2.000	5.000	3.900	2.000	12.900	15
	Surobi (Paktika)	2.000	4.938	3.688	2.250	12.875	16
	Omna	2.000	5.000	3.750	2.125	12.875	17
	Nika	2.000	5.000	3.714	2.000	12.714	18
	Sharan	2.190	4.238	4.000	1.952	12.381	19
Paktya	Laja Ahmad Khel	2.250	4.917	4.000	2.042	13.208	1
	Ahmadaba	2.167	5.000	3.833	2.000	13.000	2
	Shawak	2.000	4.867	4.000	2.133	13.000	3
	Jaji	2.000	4.905	4.000	2.095	13.000	4
	Jani Khel (Paktya)	2.000	5.000	4.000	2.000	13.000	5
	Sayed Karam	2.148	4.556	4.000	2.111	12.815	7
	Chamkani	2.000	4.800	4.000	2.000	12.800	8
	Zurmat	2.000	4.793	3.517	2.448	12.759	9
	Dand Wa Patan	2.000	5.000	3.200	2.333	12.533	10
	Gardez	2.100	4.550	3.300	2.200	12.150	11
	Zadran	2.000	4.320	3.920	1.880	12.120	12
Panjsher	Paryan	2.000	4.048	4.000	2.000	12.048	1
	Dara	2.000	4.590	3.806	2.000	11.615	2
	Shutul	2.000	4.200	4.000	2.000	11.000	3
	Onaba	2.000	3.652	3.100	2.000	10.348	4
	Khenj	2.000	3.667	3.500	2.000	10.333	5
	Bazarak	2.000	3.963	2.870	1.926	10.333	6
	Rukha	2.000	3.895	2.750	2.000	10.211	7

Province	District	Shelter1 (Shelter Type)	Shelter2 (Shelter Issue)	NFI (Heating Source)	Livelihood (Income Source)	Total Score	Severity Ranking
Parwan	Shinwari	2.857	5.000	3.619	1.810	13.286	1
	Salang	2.476	5.000	3.714	2.000	13.190	2
	Sayed Khel	3.167	4.333	3.667	1.917	13.083	3
	Koh-e-Safi	2.250	5.000	3.750	1.875	12.875	4
	Surkh-e-Parsa	2.286	5.000	3.786	1.750	12.821	5
	Shekh Ali	2.381	4.857	3.714	1.857	12.810	6
	Jabal Saraj	2.000	4.875	3.667	2.042	12.583	7
	Ghorband	2.000	4.875	3.417	2.000	12.292	8
	Charikar	2.231	3.615	3.731	2.000	11.577	9
	Bagram	2.640	2.280	3.160	1.760	9.840	10
Samangan	Khuram Wa Sar-bagh	2.000	4.958	4.000	2.000	12.958	1
	Feroz Nakhchir	2.000	5.000	3.750	2.000	12.750	2
	Ruy-e-Duab	2.074	4.963	3.778	1.926	12.741	3
	Hazrat-e-Sultan	2.000	4.472	4.000	1.972	12.444	4
	Aybak	2.667	4.467	3.467	1.800	12.400	5
	Dara-e-Suf Payin	2.000	4.667	2.444	2.167	11.278	6
	Dara-e-Suf Bala	2.000	4.593	2.556	2.000	11.148	7
Sar-e-Pul	Sancharak	2.300	5.000	4.000	2.100	13.400	1
	Sayad	2.222	5.000	4.000	2.000	13.222	2
	Kohestanat	2.105	5.000	4.000	2.000	13.105	3
	Gosfandi	2.000	5.000	4.000	2.000	13.000	4
	Sozmaqala	2.125	5.000	3.833	2.021	12.979	5
	Balkhab	2.000	4.905	4.000	1.952	12.857	6
	Sar-e-Pul	2.194	4.710	3.613	1.774	12.290	7
Takhar	Khwaja Ghar	3.200	4.720	3.440	1.920	13.280	1
	Chahab	2.056	5.000	4.000	2.028	13.083	2
	Darqad	2.000	4.952	3.810	2.095	12.857	3
	Khwaja Bahawud-din	2.000	5.000	3.941	1.912	12.853	4
	Rostaq	2.000	5.000	4.000	1.800	12.800	5
	Yangi Qala	2.000	5.000	3.867	1.767	12.633	6
	Hazar Sumuch	2.000	5.000	4.000	1.533	12.533	7
	Taloqan	2.000	4.975	3.716	1.741	12.432	8
	Baharak (Takhar)	2.000	5.000	3.818	1.576	12.394	9
	Dasht-e-Qala	2.000	5.000	3.333	2.000	12.333	10
	Namak Ab	2.000	5.000	3.238	1.810	12.048	11
	Bangi	2.242	4.273	3.636	1.515	11.667	12
	Kalafgan	2.100	3.983	3.867	1.700	11.650	13
	Eshkamesh	2.000	4.852	3.556	1.148	11.556	14
	Warsaj	2.000	4.216	3.961	1.098	11.275	15
	Chal	2.083	4.667	3.104	1.271	11.125	16
	Farkhar	2.000	3.933	3.483	1.083	10.500	17

Province	District	Shelter1 (Shelter Type)	Shelter2 (Shelter Issue)	NFI (Heating Source)	Livelihood (Income Source)	Total Score	Severity Ranking
Uruzgan	Dehraoud	3.120	4.880	4.000	2.400	14.400	1
	Chora	3.111	4.556	4.000	2.444	14.111	2
	Shahid-e-Hassas	2.914	4.571	4.000	2.486	13.971	3
	Chinarto	3.000	4.778	4.000	2.000	13.778	4
	Gizab	2.952	4.524	4.000	2.000	13.476	5
	Khas Uruzgan	3.000	4.367	4.000	2.067	13.433	6
	Tirinkot	2.966	4.276	3.897	2.138	13.276	7
Zabul	Atghar	3.368	5.000	4.000	2.105	14.474	1
	Arghandab (Zabul)	3.000	4.958	4.000	2.375	14.333	2
	Shinkay	3.120	4.880	4.000	2.240	14.240	3
	Daychopan	2.833	5.000	4.000	2.250	14.083	4
	Shamul Zai	2.970	4.909	4.000	2.000	13.879	5
	Tarnak Wa Jaldak	2.333	4.967	4.000	2.267	13.567	6
	Qalat	2.286	4.929	4.000	2.250	13.464	7
	Kakar	2.222	5.000	3.852	2.370	13.444	8
	Mizan	2.133	4.933	4.000	2.333	13.400	9
	Nawbahar	2.476	4.857	3.905	2.048	13.286	10
	Shah Joi	2.410	4.795	3.974	2.103	13.282	11

Annex 3 KII Tools for Site Prioritization

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

Steps	Sections	Criteria	Question	Response Options
Step-1: Provide general information of each site as well as "District Prioritization Score" from the districts prioritized list prepared by REACH	General Information & Demographics	Location	Where exactly the site is situated?	Identified sites
				Province name
				District name
				Area contain the site
				Settlement contain the site
		District Prioritization Score	What is the district-level vulnerability score?	From district prioritization list developed by REACH
Step-2: Out of the most/top vulnerable sites (resulting from Step-3) prioritize/select those sites for assessment which have high population (i.e. Total Population).	Population by Status	IDP Population	What is the estimated IDP population of the site?	# of households & individuals
		Cross Border Returnee Population	What is the estimated cross border returnees population of the site?	# of households & individuals
		IDP Returnee Population	What is the estimated IDP returnee population of the site?	# of households & individuals
		Host Community Population	What is the estimated host community population of the site?	# of households & individuals
	Total Population	Top 10 Population Sites	What is the estimated total population of the site?	# of households & individuals
Step-3: Collect data on the following indicators/questions to help prioritize the most in-need sites.	Vulnerability of each site	Recent IDPs	How many IDP families (or IDPs/Cross Border Returnees) are displaced to this site?	More than 20 families (score 2); More than 5, but less than 20 families (socre 1); None (score 0)
		Displacement Time	How long has majority of the displaced population been living here?	Less than 6 months (score 2); 6 to 18 months (Score 1); 18 months or more (Score 0)
		Shelter Type	What type of housing/shelter is most common in these settlements?	Emergency/open space (score 2); Damaged/unfinished (score 1); Permanent (score 0)
		Shelter Issues	What, if any, are the concerns regarding housing/shelter in these settlements?	Damaged/substandard (score 2); Size/insulation (score 1); No problem (score 0)
		NFI	How much of the population of this site can afford to prepare for winter?	Mos of them (score 0); Half of them (score 1); Very few of them (score 2)
		Assistance Received	Has the community received aid in the last 6 months?	Yes (score 0); No (score 1)
		Event/Shock	Has the site experienced any disaster/event in the last 6 months (Yes/No)	Yes (score 2); No (score 0)
Outcome	Prioritization	Total Score		sum of all scores
		Rank		higher the score, higher the rank
Step-4: Identify partners to conduct data collection	ES/NFI Cluster partner coverage	Partners Coverage	Is the site covered by an active ES/NFI Cluster partner?	Yes; No
		Partners Name	What partner agency is active in the site?	Partner's Name

Annex 4 Partners Training

REACH trained 265 staff members from 44 ES/NFI Cluster partners before they commenced data collection. A break down of total participants by location and organization is shown below.

Region	Province	Active Partners	Training Venue	Training Dates	Number of Participants
Central	Kabul	IRC, SCI, SRI, HHRD	Kabul	3 - 4 Oct 2022	8
	Kapisa	CAHPO			1
	Logar	IOM, IRC, WSTA, COAR, CAHPO			7
	Maidan Wardak	PIN, COAR, WSTA			6
	Parwan	WSTA, COAR, NAC			7
				Total-Central Region:	**29**
Central Highland	Bamyan	AKAH, Actionaid, AABRAR, IRC, WSTA, SI	Bamyan	3 - 4 Oct 2022	11
	Daykundi	Cordaid, AABRAR, Afghanaid, AAH, OWH			9
				Total-Central Highland Region:	**20**
East	Kunar	DRC, UNICEF, IOM, WAW	Jalalabad	3 - 4 Oct 2022	7
	Laghman	UNICEF, IOM, WAW			6
	Nangarhar	DRC, IRC, RRAA, UNICEF, IOM			7
	Nuristan	SHPOUL			3
				Total-East Region:	**23**
North	Balkh	OHW, PIN, SCI, DACAAR, WAW, Actionaid, Care International, ADEO, IOM	Mazar-e-Sharif	3 - 4 Oct 2022	14
	Faryab	WAW, SCI, IOM, NRC, IMC			5
	Jawzjan	WAW, SCI, HOAP, IOM, ACTED			8
	Samangan	HOAP, Afghanaid, WAW, Actoinaid, ORD, IOM			6
	Sar-e-Pul	HOAP, ORD, WAW, IOM, ACTED, SCI			6
				Tota-North Region:	**39**
Northeast	Badakhshan	Concern WW, Mission East, Women for Afghan Women, ACTED, IOM, AKAH, NAC	Badakhshan	3 - 4 Oct 2022	10
	Baghlan	Department of Refugee and Repatriation, ADEO, Women for Afghan Women, OCHR			4
	Kunduz	ASWDEO, ADEO, IOM, Women for Afghan Women, Concern WW, ACTED	Kunduz		6
	Takhar	Concern WW, ASWDEO, ADEO, Department of Refugee and Repatriation, Women for Afghan Women, Mission East, IOM, NAC			9
				Tota-Northeast Region:	**29**
South	Helmand	WAW, IRC, IOM, ACHRO	Kandahar	3 - 4 Oct 2022	7
	Kandahar	HDNGO, NRC, SCI, DHSA, WAW, DRC, SGoA, IOM, ACHRO			15
	Nimroz	WAW, IOM, ACHRO	Nimroz		4
	Urozgan	DHSA, WAW, ACHRO	Kandahar		4
	Zabul	DHSA, WAW, DRC, ACHRO			5
				Total-South Region:	**35**
Southeast	Ghazni	CARE, NAC, HAALO	Ghazni	3 - 4 Oct 2022	7
	Khost	NAC, IRC			4
	Paktika	IRW, NAC, WSTA, IRC, NAC, CARE, IOM			7
	Paktia	WSTA, IRC, NAC, CARE, IOM			13
				Total-Southeast Region:	**31**
West	Badghis	War Child-UK, CHA, IRC, WVI, ARAA, NRC, NPO/RRAA	Herat	3 - 4 Oct 2022	15
	Farah	ORD, ARAA, FSCWEO, OCHR			9
	Ghor	WVI, Afghanaid, Cordaid, AAH, ACTED, Help	Ghor	12-13 Oct 2022	13
	Herat	NRC, IRC, AREA, Cordaid, RRAA, ARAA, AHDAA, OHW, DRC, IRW, IOM, DHSA	Herat	3 - 4 Oct 2022	22
				Total-West Region:	**59**
				Grand Total:	**265**

Annex 5 Interviews Collected per Province

Site No.	Site Name	Province	District	Number of Households	Interviews Conducted
Central Region					
1	Naw Niaz	Kabul	Chahar Asyab	368	86
			Provincial Total - Kabul	**368**	**86**
2	Pacha Ghan	Kapisa	Nijrab	10,000	106
			Provincial Total - Kapisa	**10,000**	**106**
3	Deh Barak	Logar	Baraki barak	500	124
4	Deh Baraki Rajan		Baraki barak	1,330	92
5	Padkhabi Shana		Pul-e-Alam	7,500	113
6	Babos		Pul-e-Alam	1,200	107
			Provincial Total - Logar	**10,530**	**436**
7	Akhter khil	Maidan Wardak	Jaghatu	211	74
8	Sor Pol		Nerkh	510	91
9	Mili khill		Saydabad	1,300	108
			Provincial Total - Maidan Wardak	**2,021**	**271**
10	Dahane-Fandaqestan	Parwan	Ghorband	700	128
11	Sorkh		Ghorband	5,000	90
12	Anbar Khana		Shekh Ali	56	30
			Provincial Total - Parwan	**5,756**	**248**
			Regional Total - Central Region:	**28,675**	**1,149**
Central Highland Region					
13	Gardanak/Baghalak Ulya	Bamyan	Yakawlang	296	89
14	Returns Township / Sakanak Sufla		Yakawlang	327	80
15	Sayed Baba		Sayghan	352	89
			Provincial Total - Bamyan	**975**	**258**
16	Wogeer	Daikundi	Patoo	360	88
17	Khushk Aab		Khadir	265	84
18	Returness Township		Nili	384	86
			Provincial Total - Daikundi	**1,009**	**258**
			Regional Total - Central Highland Region:	**1,984**	**516**
East Region					
19	Khas Kunar Comp	Kunar	Khas Kunar	2,113	104
20	Lar Kaly		Marawara	4,409	107
21	Bar Kaly/Sery		Marawara	2,450	104
			Provincial Total - Kunar	**8,972**	**315**
22	Ali Khel	Laghman	Mehtarlam	1100	99
23	Chalmati		Mehtarlam	12000	110
			Provincial Total - Laghman	**13,100**	**209**
24	Mirdish	Nuristan	Kamdesh	497	101
			Provincial Total - Nuristan	**497**	**101**
25	Pekha Dara	Nangarhar	Achin	17,180	106
26	Bari Kab		Bati Kot	5,190	106
27	Haska Mina		Deh Bala	1,275	115
			Provincial Total - Nangarhar	**23,645**	**327**
			Regional Total - East Region:	**46,214**	**952**

#	Village	Province	District	Individuals	Households
Northeast Region					
28	Doghalat	Badakhshan	Argo	2,005	100
29	Bashend		Warduj	341	89
30	Khami Hafiz		Yaftal-e-Sufla	324	84
			Provincial Total - Badakhshan	**2,670**	**273**
31	Ab frosh village	Kunduz	Imam Saheb	947	107
32	Qanjogha village		Imam Saheb	635	97
33	Rowza mubarak		Imam Saheb	850	100
			Provincial Total - Kunduz	**2,432**	**304**
34	Basir Khil	Takhar	Darqad	2,050	102
35	Noor Khil		Darqad	2,312	112
36	Aykhanum		Dashti Qala	3,264	101
			Provincial Total - Takhar	**7,626**	**315**
37	Gawee	Baghlan	Dahana-e-Ghori	815	97
38	Naw Abad		Dahana-e-Ghori	933	96
39	Peshaiman Dara		Dahana-e-Ghori	288	48
			Provincial Total - Baghlan	**2,036**	**241**
			Regional Total - Northeastern Region:	**14,764**	**1,133**
North Region					
40	Naw Shar baloch	Balkh	Chemtal	268	81
41	Pashm Qala		Chemtal	265	89
42	Taraki		Chemtal	364	85
			Provincial Total - Balkh	**897**	**255**
43	Char Shenghai	Faryab	Dawlatabad	653	89
44	Archato Payen		Bilcheragh	497	85
			Provincial Total - Faryab	**1,742**	**174**
45	Arabha	Jawzjan	Qush Tepa	620	95
46	Chaqmachugor		Qush Tepa	1,925	108
47	Gardan		Qush Tepa	1,490	127
			Provincial Total - Jawzjan	**4,035**	**330**
48	Alma	Samangan	Khuram wa Sarbagh	90	54
49	Jopalal		Ruy-e-Duab	1,054	134
50	Sarje		Ruy-e-Duab	371	49
			Provincial Total - Samangan	**1,515**	**237**
51	Alaghan Afghania Olia	Sar-e-Pul	Gosfandi	540	78
			Provincial Total - Sar-e-Pul	**540**	**78**
			Regional Total - North Region:	**12,296**	**1,074**
South Region					
52	Loy-Bagh	Helmand	Nad-e-Ali	2,865	110
53	Chahanjir		Nad-e-Ali	2,751	110
54	Loya Chahrahi		Nad-e-Ali	3,978	111
			Provincial Total - Helmand	**9594**	**331**
55	Shishaba	Nimruz	Khashrood	1,210	100
56	Razi		Khashrood	775	95
57	Dehmazang		Khashrood	1,450	101
			Provincial Total - Nimruz	**3,435**	**296**
58	Deh Afghanan	Zabul	Arghandab (Zabul)	80	49
59	Shinkay kalai		Shinkay	450	89
60	Khuwazangi		Arghandab (Zabul)	150	65

#	Village	Province	District	Individuals	Households
			Provincial Total - Zabul	**680**	**203**
61	Kotwal	Uruzgan	Tirinkot	1,435	101
62	Shin Ghula		Dehraoud	1,930	105
63	Chashma Miran		Tirinkot	4,000	101
			Provincial Total - Uruzgan	**7,365**	**307**
64	Kuwak	Kandahar	Maiwand	865	104
65	Pashmol		Zheray	1,450	103
66	Sangisar		Zheray	3,000	105
			Provincial Total - Kandahar	**5,315**	**312**
			Regional Total - South Region:	**26,389**	**1,449**
		Southeast Region			
67	Bator	Ghazni	Giro	360	83
68	Rasana		Gelan	610	162
			Provincial Total - Ghazni	**1,310**	**245**
69	Dila	Paktika	Khushamand	350	84
70	Kaiham Dara		Zerhuk	720	53
			Provincial Total - Paktika	**1,920**	**137**
71	Salam Khail	Paktia	Ahmad Aba	800	85
72	Rohani Baba		Zurmat	770	61
			Provincial Total - Paktia	**2,040**	**146**
73	Many	Khost	Matun	600	92
			Provincial Total - Khost	**1,920**	**92**
			Regional Total - Southeast Region:	**7,190**	**620**
		West Region			
74	Payan-Mahala	Herat	Karokh	2,000	106
75	District Center		Pashtun-Zarghon	2,900	128
76	Mahal Tajikha		Karokh	650	108
			Provincial Total - Herat	**5,550**	**342**
77	Kapa Baba Qebchaq	Badghis	Bala Murghab	1,011	101
78	Dahan Joy Khaja		Bala Murghab	706	78
79	Bala Murghab Center (Taht Bazaar)		Bala Murghab	930	107
			Provincial Total - Badghis	**2,647**	**286**
80	Sanama/Maidanak	Ghor	Firuz-Koh	120	133
81	Gargi/Maidanak		Firuz-Koh	100	122
82	Maidan Barrah Khana		Firuz-Koh	200	158
			Provincial Total - Ghor	**420**	**413**
83	Shahr-Kohna	Farah	Pushtrod	340	84
84	Tapa		Pushtrod	441	88
85	Shamal Gah		Farah	1,200	105
			Provincial Total - Farah	**1,981**	**277**
			Regional Total - West Region:	**10,598**	**1318**
			Grand Total	**148,110**	**8,212**

Annex 6 ES/NFI Vulnerability Criteria

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

Vulnerability calculation steps
Step 1: A score was given to each indicator for the assessed household.
Step 2: All indicators' score were summed up.
Step 3: Each household was assigned a category based on its total score.
Step 4: Aggregated score determined the vulnerability of each site.

Total score	Category of households
0 to 8	Not Sufficiently Vulnerable
9 to 16	Vulnerable
17 to 24	Most Vulnerable

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

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

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