

GUIDELINES

FOR TRANSITIONAL SHELTER SUPPORT



Shelter Cluster Afghanistan
ShelterCluster.org
Coordinating Humanitarian Shelter



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sheltercluster.org/response/afghanistan

Acknowledgement

The Transitional Shelter Guidelines was developed by the ES/NFI Cluster to guide cluster partners on transitional shelter construction response in Afghanistan. The ESNFI Cluster would like to thank the Technical Working Group (TWiG) that worked on the updates to this document as well the cluster partners that contributed to the development of these guidelines.

The Technical Working Group (TWiG) comprised of representatives from ADRA, Afghanaid, CRDSA, DRC, NRC, IOM UNHABITAT and UNHCR.

Contact us :

email: afghanistan@sheltercluster.org

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01	22 february 2022	N/A

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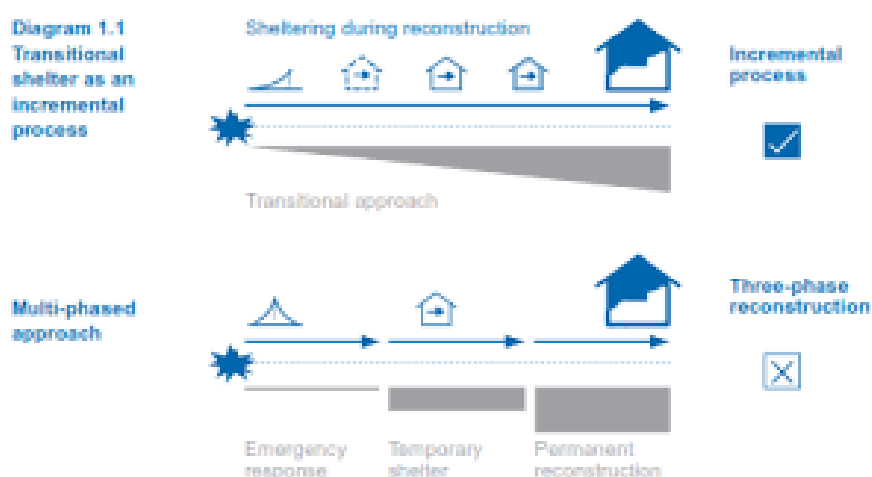
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1. Introduction

Transitional shelter is an incremental process which supports the shelter of families affected by conflicts and disasters, as they seek to maintain alternative options for their recovery. Through its five characteristics, transitional shelter can be:

- upgraded into part of a permanent house;
- reused for another purpose;
- relocated from a temporary site to a permanent location;
- resold, to generate income to aid with recovery
- recycled for reconstruction.

The process starts with the first support offered to families and extends over the period of securing land rights and reconstruction, which may take several years. For tenants, the process is appropriate only when land rights and safe shelter close to their livelihoods cannot be achieved immediately. For owners, the process should be considered only when repairs or reconstruction cannot start immediately. The process should only be considered as part of the ongoing development and maintenance of a coordinated, integrated and comprehensive inter-sector strategy for shelter, settlement and reconstruction.



Transitional shelters are an intermediate solution for HH in need until durable-long term housing solution is achieved

It also implies the gradual transition from emergency shelter assistance to more suitable shelter solution.

In Afghanistan context, access to land and the chronic nature of the armed conflict are real obstacles to the implementation of durable housing solution. Besides, the Cluster Partners should be able to identify and/or evaluate main possibilities to assist people in need of transitional shelter support: by upgrading their current dwelling, or by the construction of transitional shelters. Guidelines for upgrading current dwellings are available in the cluster website.

Construction of transitional shelter should respect local

accepted building practices and safety regulations. Land permits should be obtained before submitting any project proposal. In general terms, there are few variations of transitional shelters that are prevalent and culturally accepted in Afghanistan:

- Houses made of mix of blocks, bricks and mud with combination of wood walls and straw roofs
- Houses made of stones with wood and straw roofs
- Mud Brick houses with mud plastering (round or square)

It's important to highlight the respect of the minimum covered space per person of 3.5 square meters (without

counting latrines or kitchens). This means that a family of 7 people will not be provided with less than 24.5 m² (living + room space). The aim of these technical guidelines is to set up a common agreed minimum standards.

The shelter cluster recommends that implementing organizations should strive to provide more space than the minimum SPHERE standards as they are a bare minimum.

These guidelines have been developed through a consultative process, involving Shelter cluster partners. It is expected that the variety of participants allowed drawing contributions that are representative of the needs in the field and of the humanitarian community in Afghanistan.

The main guiding principles were to provide shelters matching the basic standards (SPHERE) and local cultural specificities while ensuring a high needs-coverage and cost-effective response. The guidelines also capture the findings of the Local Architecture study and catalogue of shelters provided by cluster partners that was conducted and developed by REACH – ACTED with support from UNHCR in 2020. The guidelines also captures inputs from the Cash for Shelter Guidelines for ECHO partners in Afghanistan that was developed in 2015.

The operational modalities agreed upon by the participants shall ensure an effective and adapted support to the different beneficiaries' profile, allowing an increased support to the most vulnerable one and thus ensuring the proper and timely delivery of shelters to all targeted beneficiaries. In addition, these modalities shall support effective Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) mainstreaming and basic WASH support, to the extent that related needs are demonstrated.

These guidelines shall be applied by all ES/NFI Cluster partners in Afghanistan

2. Operational Modalities

The transitional shelters can be provided through these implementation modalities:

- by the construction of transitional shelters (In-Kind support)
- by the provision of cash assistance (Cash for Shelter)
- Or a combination of Cash and in-kind

While traditional construction techniques should prevail in the delivery of shelters, innovative techniques and materials should be looked at in view of increasing the resilience and cost-effectiveness of the shelters.

A unique shelter standard has been developed, with two variants depending on the size of the beneficiary household:

Shelter surface: Two standard shelter sizes should be considered in order to match the beneficiary households' composition and needs, while ensuring optimal cost-effectiveness and matching basic SPHERE standards to the extent possible:

- **30 sq m** of living space for households made of **up to 7 members**.
- **40 sq m** of living space for households made **of above 7 members**.

Technical standards: A unique standard is proposed and is considered adequate to most emergency cases in Afghanistan. This standard takes into consideration the following aspects:

- **Costs constraints:** Priority is to ensure high needs-coverage while providing culturally and qualitatively acceptable shelter to beneficiaries.
- **Comprehensive costs assessment:** All types of costs, including beneficiaries' contribution, are provided in BOQs.
- **Resilience:** Essential structural reinforcements, DRR features and adequate foundations are required. Innovative techniques can be considered, with a focus on rationalizing existing practices rather than increasing costs. This should be based on the prevailing disaster risks, local practices and availability of materials.
- **Shelter extension:** The design of the proposed shelter solutions should make possible the future extension of the shelters by the beneficiaries, whenever possible.

Number of rooms: Costs related to further separations, extensions and/or improvements shall be borne by the beneficiaries.

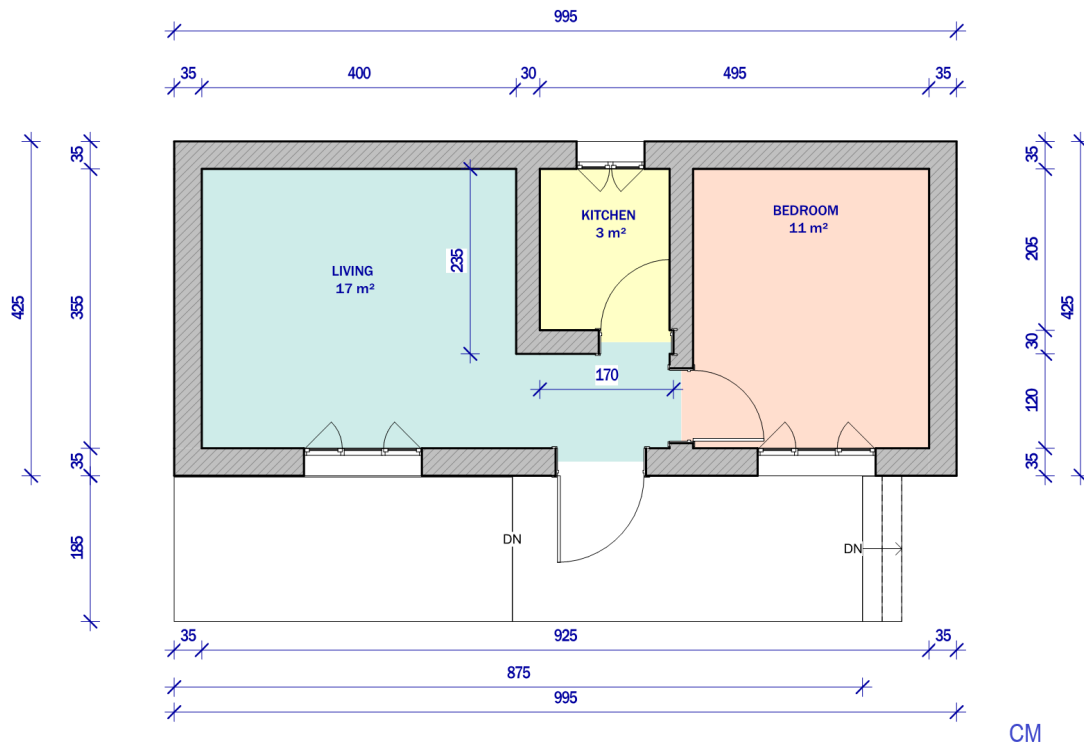
Installments plan (Cash Based Interventions): Each shelter size & related BOQ should have an installments plan, defining the amount of cash to be transferred according to set completion thresholds.. The first installment shall be transferred upfront before the construction starts, once the

initial beneficiaries' training is completed.

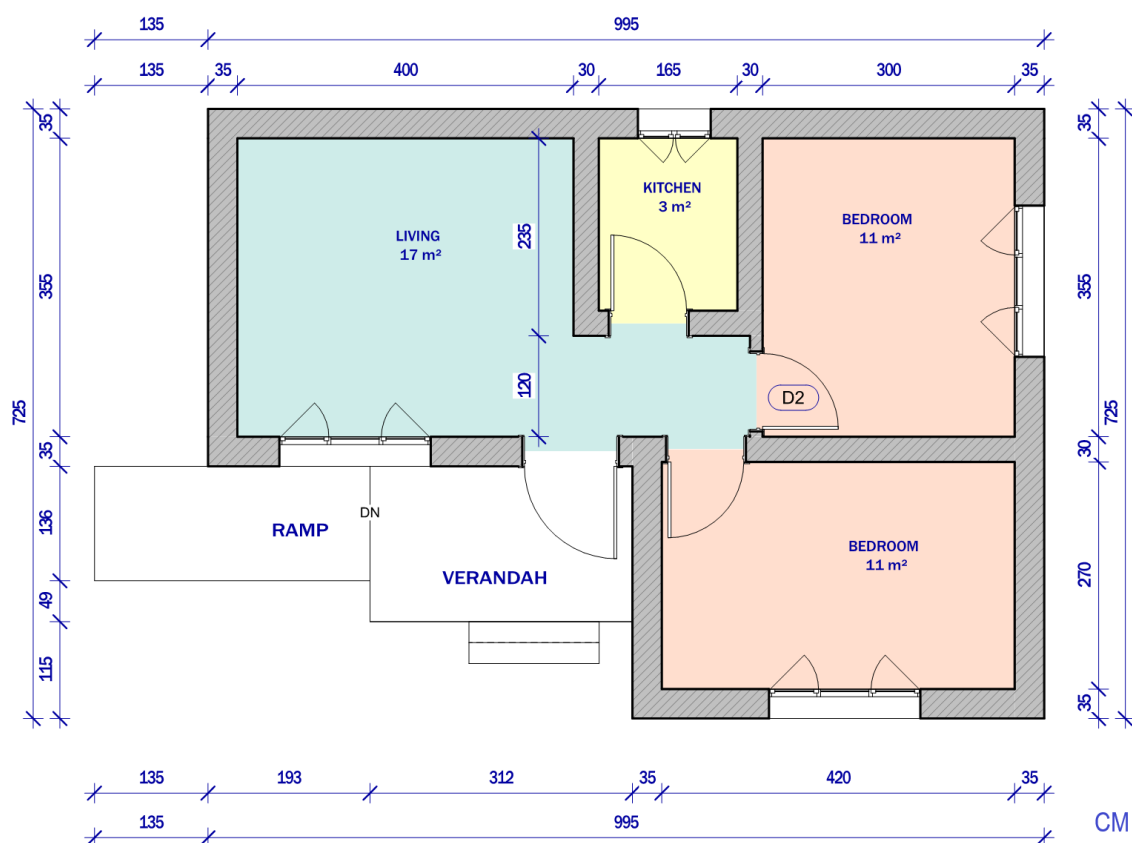
When relevant and possible, simple low cost measures allowing the protection of food stocks and other essential items should be looked at in order to reduce the impact of possible future disasters (e.g. elevated storage space...). Similarly, low cost measures to improve pest control and increase the durability of wooden elements (roofing) should be promoted by the partners.

The proposed BOQs only reflect systematic costs related to the construction of shelters. Other costs, e.g. water and

materials transportation, timbers treatment for pest control..., should be borne by the beneficiaries. Should specific constraints make additional project support necessary (e.g. targeting the most vulnerable households), this will be discussed on an ad hoc basis, depending on the project's modalities and constraints.



Average sized family shelter: 30 sq m of living space for households made of up to 7 members



Large Sized family Shelter :40 sq m of living space for households made of above 7 members

3. Needs assessment & beneficiaries identification

The needs assessment is based on the tools developed for the Transitional shelter projects, in combination with the Rapid Assessment Form. The RAF serves as a basis to trigger the response by measuring the overall impact of the disaster and generating a preliminary list of beneficiaries.

The needs assessment tools to be used for Transitional Shelter Projects are:

- Rapid Household survey
- Market Assessment – For Cash Based Interventions

The needs assessment should allow identifying possible land tenure issues. IDPs are generally considered not eligible transitional shelters as they do not own the land they settled on. Alternative shelter options should be provided in such cases, such as emergency shelter, cash-for-rent... These

options are not covered by the guidelines and should be discussed on a case-by-case basis, depending on the context of intervention. IDPs may however be eligible to Transitional Shelters, should they enjoy a legal proof of usufruct of the land they settled on.

The Transitional shelter response focuses on households whose house has been completely destroyed, and who own a plot of land. Beneficiaries fall in two possible levels of vulnerability and three associated levels of assistance:

“Regular” vulnerability: These households have the capacity to contribute to the shelter construction, primarily through workforce and the provision of basic materials (soil, water...). The BOQs attached highlight the items to be provided by the project and by the beneficiary households. This category if broken down further into two groups;

- a. Those that have the capacity to provide both the workforce and basic materials
- b. Those that only have the capacity to provide the workforce

“Extreme vulnerability”: These households are mostly headed by female, disabled, chronically ill or children and include no male able-bodied adult. They are considered unable to contribute to the shelter construction in any manner. The whole construction cost is covered by the project. Detailed and context specific vulnerability criteria have to be established by partners.

3.1 Rapid household survey

The Rapid Household Survey provides comprehensive demographics to identify a suitable shelter design for each targeted household. It is designed not only to map households' composition but also to estimate their level of vulnerability, based on what the shelter size and level of required support can be decided.

The standard is to provide a shelter design (29/39 m2) according to the size of the household.

However, in cases when several families were living (separately) within the same compound boundaries, a larger shelter design can be considered to house more families under the same shelter, with the option of making an internal partition wall to provide a level of privacy.

This will be determined based on the data collected through the rapid household survey.

3.2 Focus group discussions (community level)

A Focus Group Discussion is conducted to complement and cross-check the information collected through the RAF and the rapid household survey. Separate groups can be considered to ensure a fair involvement of women and other segments of the targeted communities. FGDs allow a better understanding of the sequence of events that triggered the Transitional Shelter response and should inform the need for possible alternative shelter designs in a given context.

3.3 Market survey (community and district level) - cash based interventions

A market survey must be systematically done at needs assessment stage and revised in the early stages of the intervention. This will allow adjusting the cash transfer amount to the actual needs in each targeted area.

Regular tracking of prices for key items is recommended in targeted areas to follow prices' evolution. Using a 'control market' of similar size in the target region is also recommended to evaluate the impact of the CFS operation on local prices.

Should prices inflate in the course of the action, in particular for key items (e.g. labor, cooked bricks, wood...), the partner should be able to mitigate the impact on the beneficiaries' capacity to complete their shelter, e.g. by facilitating supplies from another market, providing skilled labor at affordable wages...

4. Other guiding principles

4.1 Beneficiaries' training

Past experiences have demonstrated the need for adequate trainings to beneficiaries to support the timely and quality delivery of shelters. Trainings should target the beneficiaries and, when possible, the local skilled and unskilled labor, in view of improving local capacities and promoting improved construction practices.

When relevant and feasible, the use of demonstration shelters as an opportunity to train the beneficiaries and local labor while providing quality shelters to the most vulnerable households identified in the targeted communities is encouraged. Demonstration shelters are also an opportunity to demonstrate improved or alternative construction techniques and to provide technical guidance to beneficiaries.

The trainings should include at least the following aspects:

- Introduction to the proposed shelter option, including rationale for different sizes, technical requirements, compulsory aspects and possibilities for customization by beneficiaries.
- General awareness on disaster risks and associated possible mitigation measures (resilient features...), in line with the prevailing risks in the targeted areas.
- Construction and associated costs planning.
- Practice on essential technical aspects (possibly through the construction of demonstration shelters).
- Cost-effective latrines construction (complemented by the systematic provision of a simple latrine slab and pos-

sibly through the construction of demonstration latrines). Training materials are context specific and thus left to the responsibility of each partner.

4.2 Specific support to beneficiaries

Previous shelter response experiences have highlighted the challenges faced by the most vulnerable households to access quality and timely shelters. In order to improve the quality and relevance of shelter response actions while ensuring optimal completion rates, beneficiaries identified as the most vulnerable households will be provided with adequate support with regard to the following aspects:

- **Cash package:** An additional amount should be provided to compensate for the unavailability of workforce (construction works and other works, e.g. bricks making...). This amount is to be based on the costs identified in the BOQ corresponding to the shelter provided.
- **Technical assistance & Coaching:** A closer technical monitoring and counseling should be provided to limit the risk of avoidable mistakes in the shelters construction and unreasonable prices for the procurement of materials and labor. Ensuring that beneficiaries do not engage into works of a scale that they will not be able to afford will increase the overall projects' effectiveness and shelters completion rates.
- The shelter response should promote **traditional solidarity mechanisms** through community mobilization.

4.3 WASH

Access to adequate hygiene and sanitation facilities is recognized as important, both in terms of health and protection. As funds available rarely allow the provision of such facilities, priority being given to the coverage of shelter needs, minimum requirements should be systematically considered in the frame of shelter response projects:

- Promotion of hygiene practices and awareness on the need for sanitation facilities.
- Training on the construction of simple, low cost latrines.
- Provision of a simple latrine slab to support the construction of latrines by beneficiaries.

No conditionality should be associated to the construction of latrines, as this remains the choice of beneficiaries, dealing with multiple priorities.

5. Technical recommendations

This phase of the project starts when the beneficiaries are selected, grouped (if relevant) and interviewed for the baseline assessment and ends when the construction activities are completed and the shelters are ready to be handed over to the beneficiaries. At the beginning of this phase the tool kits (shovel, pick axe, bucket, hand saw, hammer, wheel barrow, nails, etc) are provided and distributed to the beneficiaries to use while constructing their shelters.

5.1 First construction stage: site preparation, ground works and foundation walls

For Cash for shelter Projects, the first cash installment should be provided to beneficiaries at the beginning of this stage, by whichever transfer modality has been chosen, to ensure that they have adequate means to purchase the necessary materials and carry out the required skilled tasks without delay or hindrance. Installment amounts are based upon shelter size and level of assistance (for detailed information see 'Cash Installment Plan').

Shelter design

Two types of shelter have been developed, in order to provide adequate living space (Sphere standards) according to the size of the family, whilst incorporating necessary disaster risk reduction and resilience elements into the design. Each of the two shelter sizes is complimented by a correlating 'Bill of Quantity' (BoQ) and design specifications, that said, the BoQ and plans are there as guidelines in order for the beneficiary to understand what is achievable given the resources provided. Design should be developed according to the land available and beneficiary preference. The beneficiary's contribution and the project contribution should be explained again at this stage, so that they know what they are supposed to provide to the unit construction and what is achievable from what they will receive

Shelter layout & site preparation

The shelter design having been agreed between the organization and the beneficiary, technical staff should help

layout the shelter design using chalk lines on the land intended for use, the stage should enable all parties to agree on suitability of shelter layout in the context of the terrain, and ensure the shelter is sited as best as possible in the event of natural hazards. The preparation of the site and ground

available at this stage.

5.2 Second construction stage: pointing and commissioning of fittings

For Cash for shelter projects, as the beneficiaries are reaching the reaching the sill level of foundations (see shelter design) the second cash installment should be paid using pre-selected transfer modality. Timeliness of transfer will ensure limited stoppage time between stages.

Pointing

In order to make the foundations as resilient to flood inundation as possible, the finished foundations should be pointed using a strong cement mix. A ratio of 1:3 (cement/



works can determine the ultimate success of the build; technical staff should take time at this stage to mentor the beneficiaries as to the clearance of all debris, roots and loose soil.

Foundation works (fired bricks/quarry stone)

Prior to the laying of foundations, it should be ensured that stable earth material has been reached in order to lay the



Cement mortar bound quarry rock foundation up to sill level (stone used in place of cooked brick).

sand) is recommended, being applied to the above and below ground section on both sides of the wall base. Technical staff should monitor work during this stage and check that the right consistency is being used and that gaps are not left. The pointing mortar needs to be allowed to cure properly before construction continues.



first layer of fired brick, concrete blocks or quarried stone. Technical staff should ensure that the foundations are sufficiently wide to allow for wall construction and load bearing of the roof. The chosen foundation material should be bound using cement mortar to provide resilience to flood and seismic tremors, the cement mix should be either a 1:5 or 1:6 ratio mix (cement/sand). The cement mortar bound courses should be constructed up to sill level as indicated in the plans. The foundations should be backfilled and compacted using a damp proof course to prevent moisture entering the finished building, technical teams should be



Wooden doors and windows need to be commissioned with a carpenter well in advance of installation stage

Commissioning doors, windows and corner bracing

Having reached the top of the hard material layer, spaces for windows and doors should be marked according to the beneficiaries' preference (under advice). The spaces should be measured and carpenters or metal smiths commissioned to fabricate the required door(s) and windows. The BoQ only allows for one window and door in both the SSFS and ASFS designs, and only an additional window in the LSFS; if beneficiaries wish to include further windows or doors it is by their own contribution, otherwise it is recommended that they future proof the house for future inclusion (see 'Lintels'). At this stage beneficiaries should also commission corner bracing (see DRR). The fabrication of fittings should require several days to several weeks to complete and should be planned well in advance. Technical staff should double check correct sizes have been taken to prevent calamity, where possible beneficiaries should be encouraged to invite tradesmen to size themselves prior to commission.

5.3 Third construction stage: walls and roof.

Wall construction

The shelter assistance approach agreed by the cluster partners, allows for beneficiaries to select their own choice of material for wall construction above the flood resilient courses. House construction (along with marriage) provides one of the few times Afghans are able to borrow money, and many beneficiaries make take this opportunity to invest in their shelter by continuing to build in fired brick, concrete block or quarry stone, if this chosen by the beneficiary it should be ensured by technical staff that quality standards in construction are still being met, and that the finished product is structurally sound. For those beneficiaries who build following the promoted design, cheaper options of sun-baked brick (clay mud and straw) and 'Pakhsa' (traditional method of wall construction using clay mud and straw akin to a rudimentary rammed earth method). Walls should be constructed evenly and methodically, taking into account the spaces for windows and doors, with particular attention paid to corners. Beneficiaries should be made aware of the need to protect walls in the event of inclement weather. This stage is a major beneficiary contribution (unless fully supported) and maximum encouragement and technical support should be provided to help them reach roof level successfully.

Seismic disaster risk reduction (drr) mitigation measures

In order to provide seismic mitigation against tremors to retain the integrity of the walls, the design requires that beneficiaries include corner bracing during the sill to roof wall construction. Corner bracing is put simply to lengths of material set at 90° with bracing in between to tie the two walls together. If a mud type material is being used for wall construction then wooden corner bracing should be commissioned, if brick or block is being used then metal bracing should be applied crafted by a metal smith. The cement bound foundations should provide adequate seismic protection from tremors; corner bracing will help to steady the upper courses



Lintels

Fabrication of corner bracing for seismic mitigation

While account should have been taken of window and door width and depth, beneficiaries will have to be alert as to window and door height and construct wall accordingly. Once the height of the commissioned door and window(s) has been reached wooden or metal lintels need to be placed above the open spaces to allow for upward wall construction. Lintels should be amply covering the walls on both sides in both width and depth. Care should be taken with leveling to allow for a snug fit when the door and windows are fitted. If beneficiaries envisage installing more windows and doors when means allow, or the possible extension of the shelter through the construction of additional rooms, then lintels should be placed strategically where the additions will go, in

order that future modifications are easier to implement.



Pakhsa wall construction above lintel level

Roof construction

Once Beneficiaries for Cash for shelter projects have been provided the third cash installment in advance they are able to procure roofing materials by themselves. The installment should enable beneficiaries to procure roofing materials which includes rafters, ring beams (wooden or Iron), planks, mesh nets, nails, soil and straw, the last two items such as soil and straw is contributed by the beneficiary.

Roofing materials vary from location to location and beneficiary to beneficiary due to flexibility given to beneficiaries in choosing the materials. Beneficiaries should be provided support and advice from technical teams on locally available roofing materials and techniques. Quality control is key during this stage in both materials selected and the method of construction employed, checks should be made before, during and after construction.



Preparation of roof plate



Installation of roofing materials

5.4 Fourth (final) construction stage: plastering, finishing & handover Installation of door and window(s)

Having commissioned fabrication well in advance of this stage, door(s) and window(s) should be ready for collection/delivery. The quality of doors and windows should be checked, and if the quality of the goods doesn't meet the minimum standards of the design it can be rejected by the project technical team or monitoring officers. Care should be taken when installing the fittings not to disturb the walls. The window(s) should sit flush against the lintel and be built up underneath if there are any gaps. Minor spaces allowing draught should be covered when plastering is completed.

Finishing works (plastering)



Shelter with doors and windows fitted, plastered

Construction activities like; floor finishing, internal and external plastering of the walls, installation of PVC pipe in

the latrine, fixing window glasses, drainage of the bathing space, drainage of the surrounding circumstances of the compound and the compound yard, cleaning the site, removing the unused construction materials, white washing the walls, placing the water drum with stand in latrine vicinity are included in this step of construction works.

Handover certificate



Handover certificates given to beneficiaries

When it is certified by the project team that the unit is completed in all respects and fit for usage, the joint mission comprising the organisation, DoRR, BSC (CDC) member and beneficiary come together to the building site and check the unit and sign the handover document. In most of the cases the neediest beneficiaries do not wait for the handing over certificate and occupy the unit when it is usable and can protect them from rain and snow which is an accepted process. But the official hand over takes place when this document is signed and placed in the beneficiary as well as project file.



ANNEXES

ANNEX 1: Shelter drawings.

ANNEX 2: Shelter Bills of Quantities

ANNEX 3: Rapid Assessment Form (RAF)

ANNEX 4: Rapid Household survey

ANNEX 5: Rapid market Assessment Form

ANNEX 1: SHELTER DRAWINGS



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A7	ROOF FRAMING PLAN



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AVERAGE SIZED FAMILY SHELTER

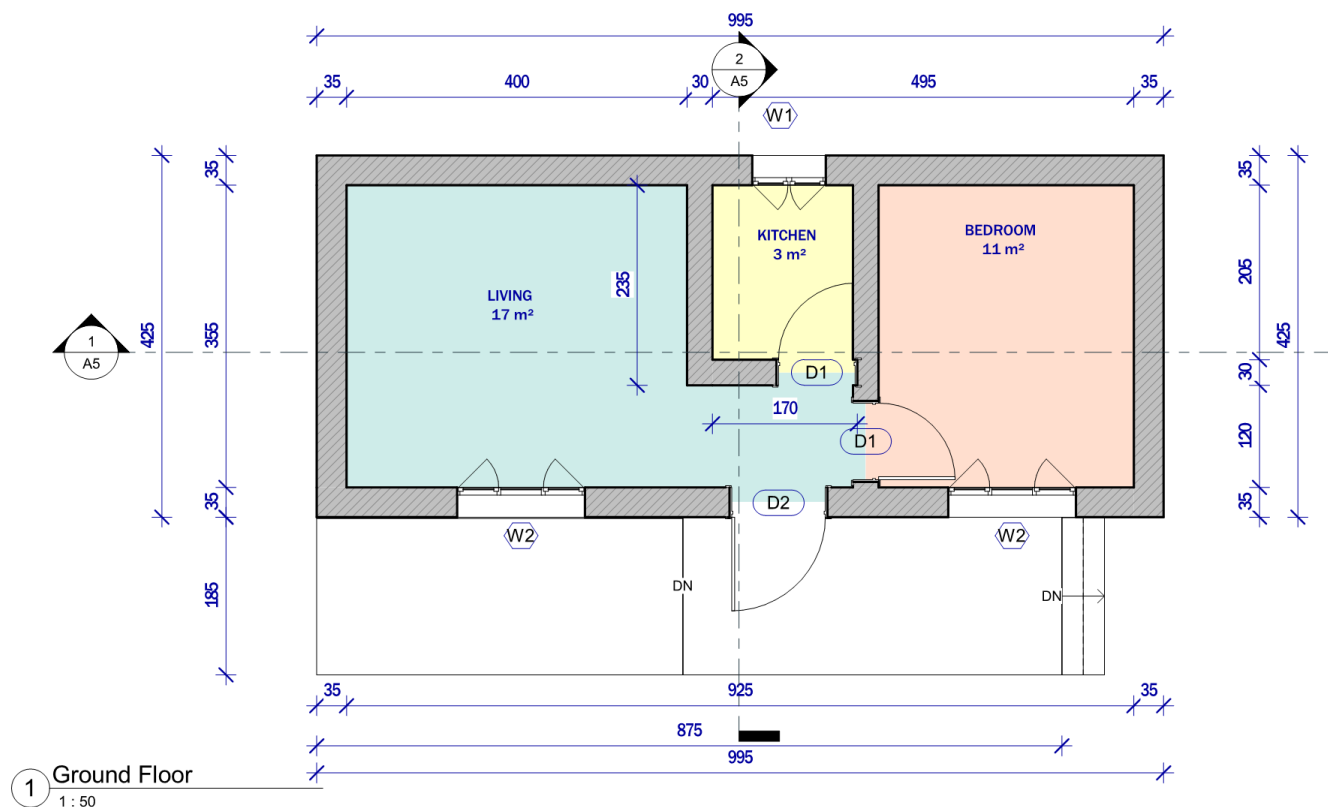
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COVER PAGE

A0

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D2	1	110	210	210
Grand total: 3				

Window Schedule				
Type Mark	Count	Width	Height	Sill Height
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W2	2	150	150	90
Grand total: 3				



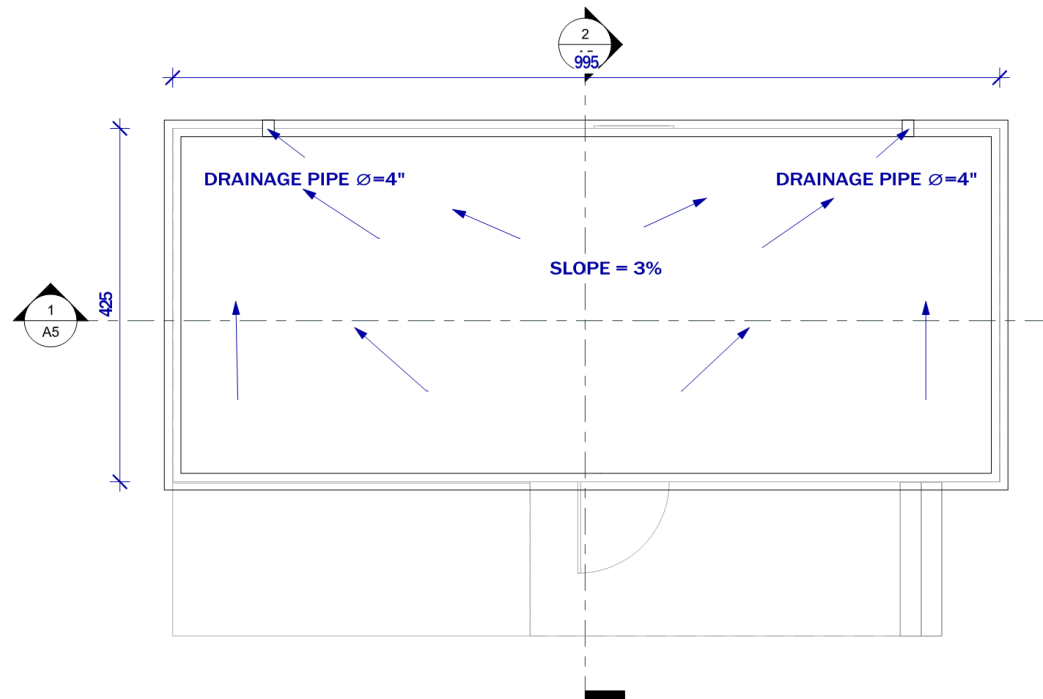
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AVERAGE SIZED FAMILY SHELTER

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GROUND PLAN

A1



1 Roof Plan
1 : 50



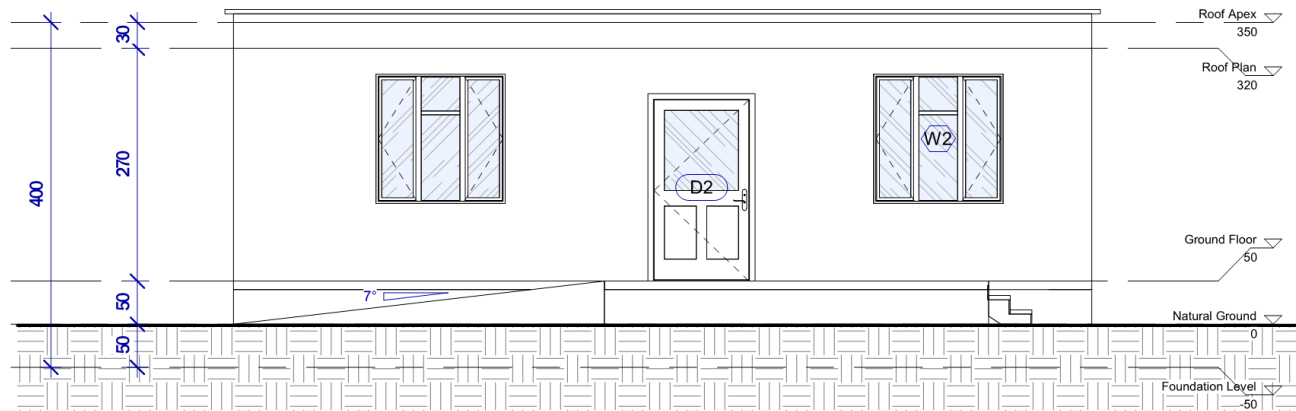
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AVERAGE SIZED FAMILY SHELTER

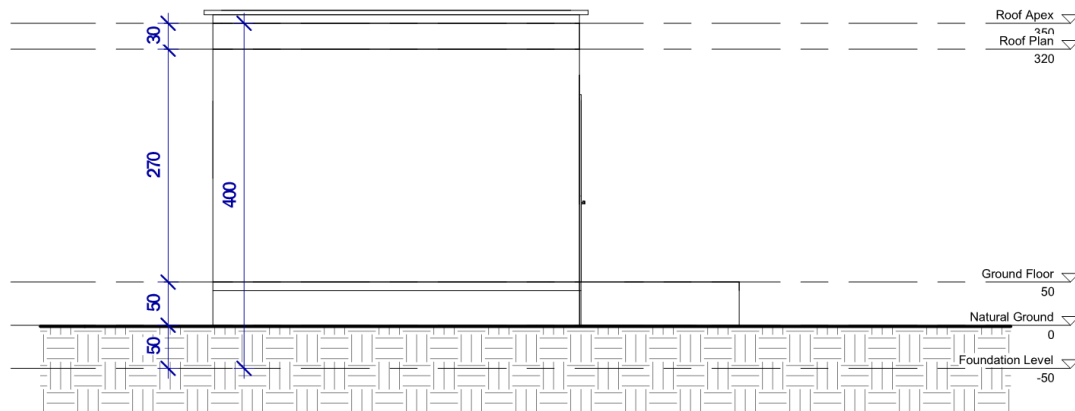
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ROOF PLAN

A2



1 FRONT ELEVATION
1 : 50



2 LEFT ELEVATION
1 : 50



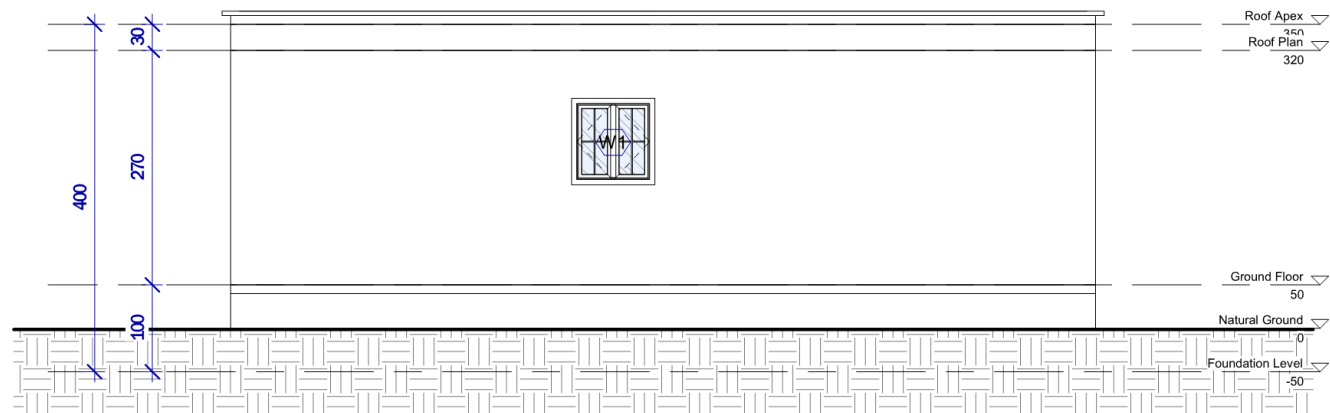
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AVERAGE SIZED FAMILY SHELTER

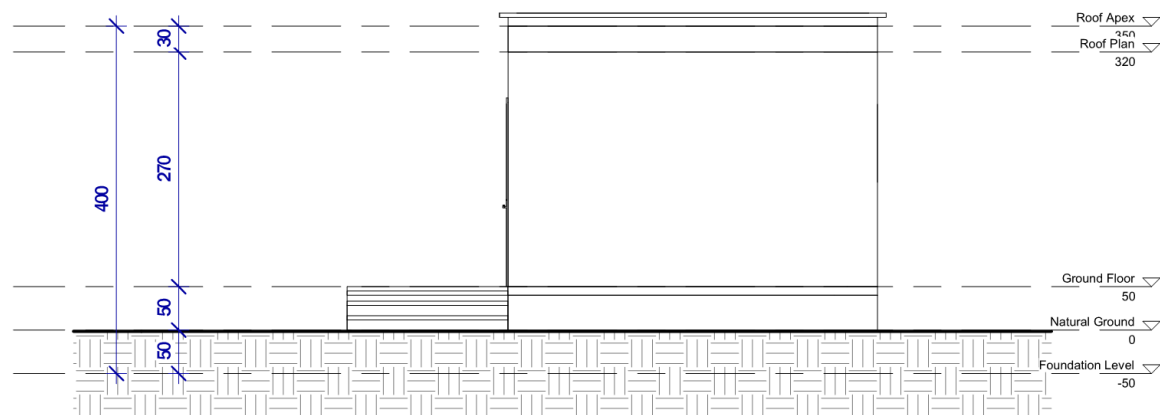
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**FRONT & LEFT
ELEVATION**

A3



1 REAR ELEVATION
1 : 50



2 RIGHT ELEVATION
1 : 50



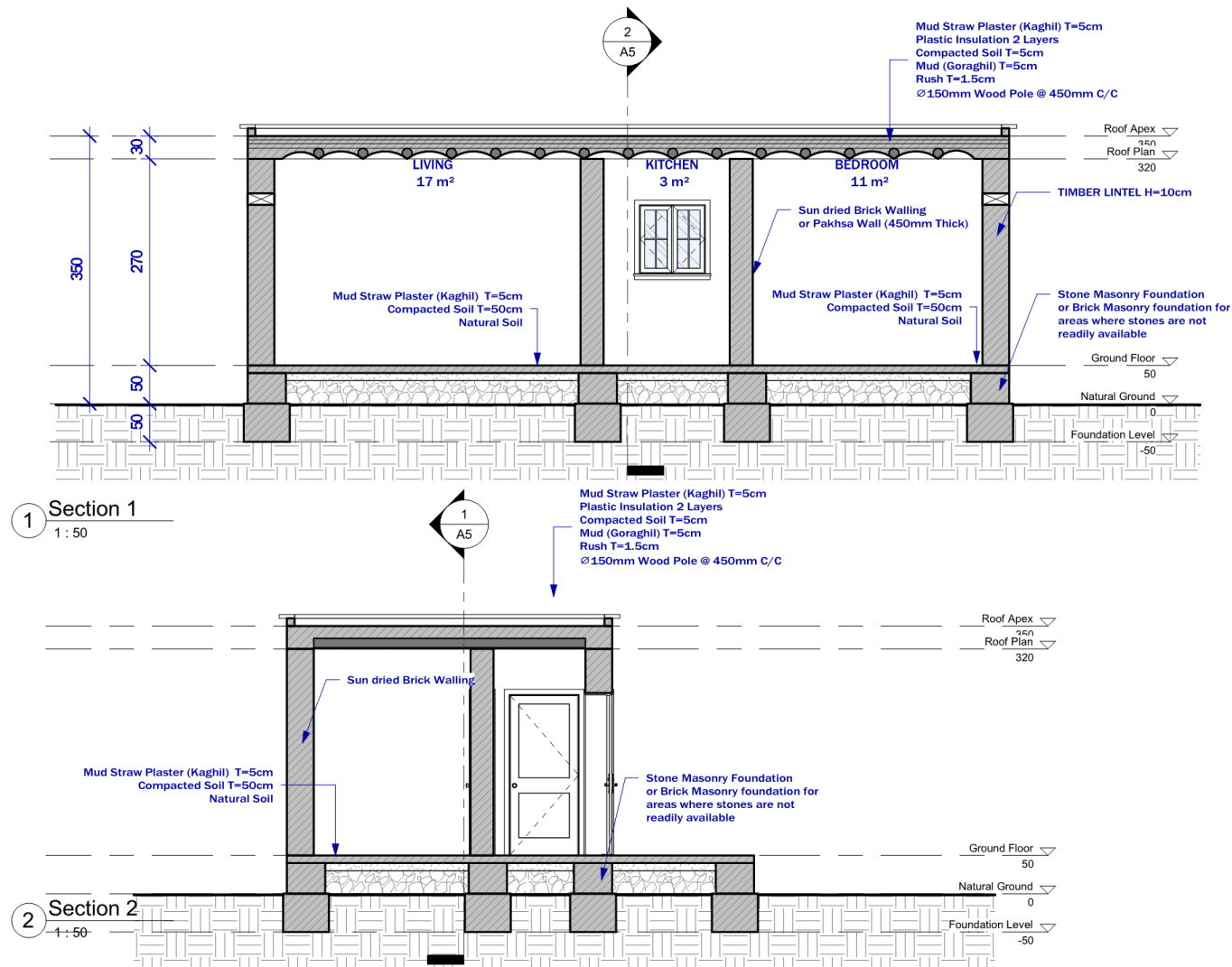
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AVERAGE SIZED FAMILY SHELTER

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**REAR & RIGHT
ELEVATION**

A4



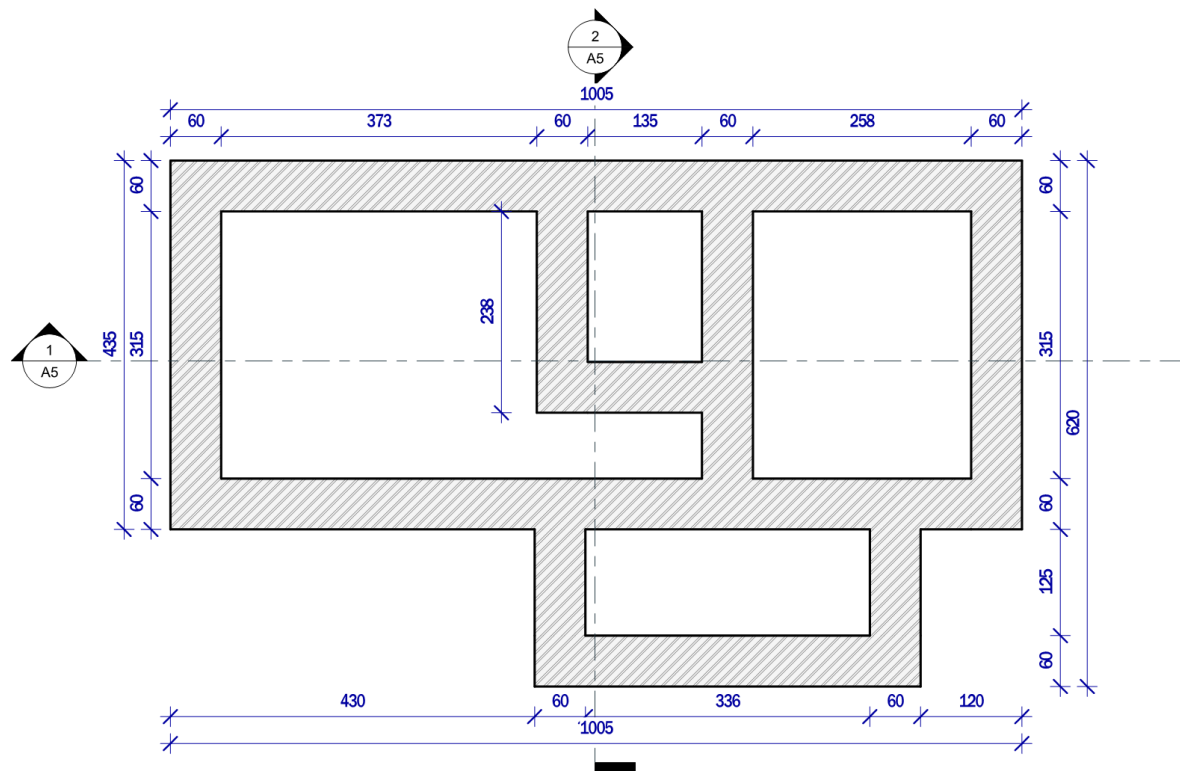
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AVERAGE SIZED FAMILY SHELTER

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BUILDING SECTIONS

A5



1 Foundation Plan
1 : 50



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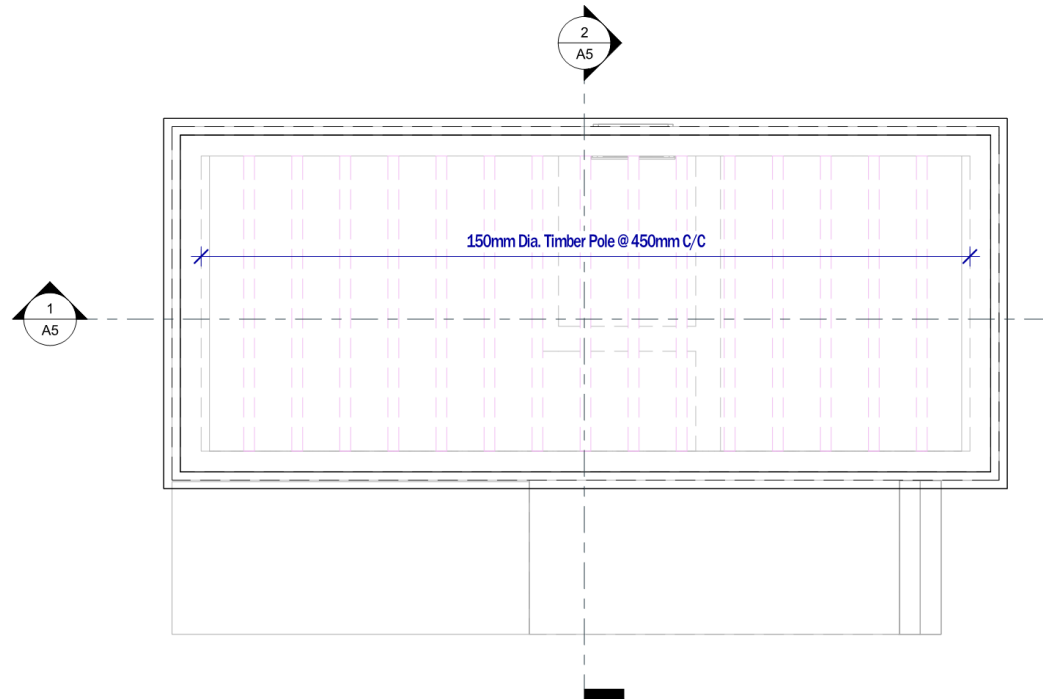
AVERAGE SIZED FAMILY SHELTER

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FOUNDATION PLAN

A6



1 Roof Framing Plan
1 : 50



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AVERAGE SIZED FAMILY SHELTER

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ROOF FRAMING PLAN

A7



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LARGE SIZED FAMILY SHELTER

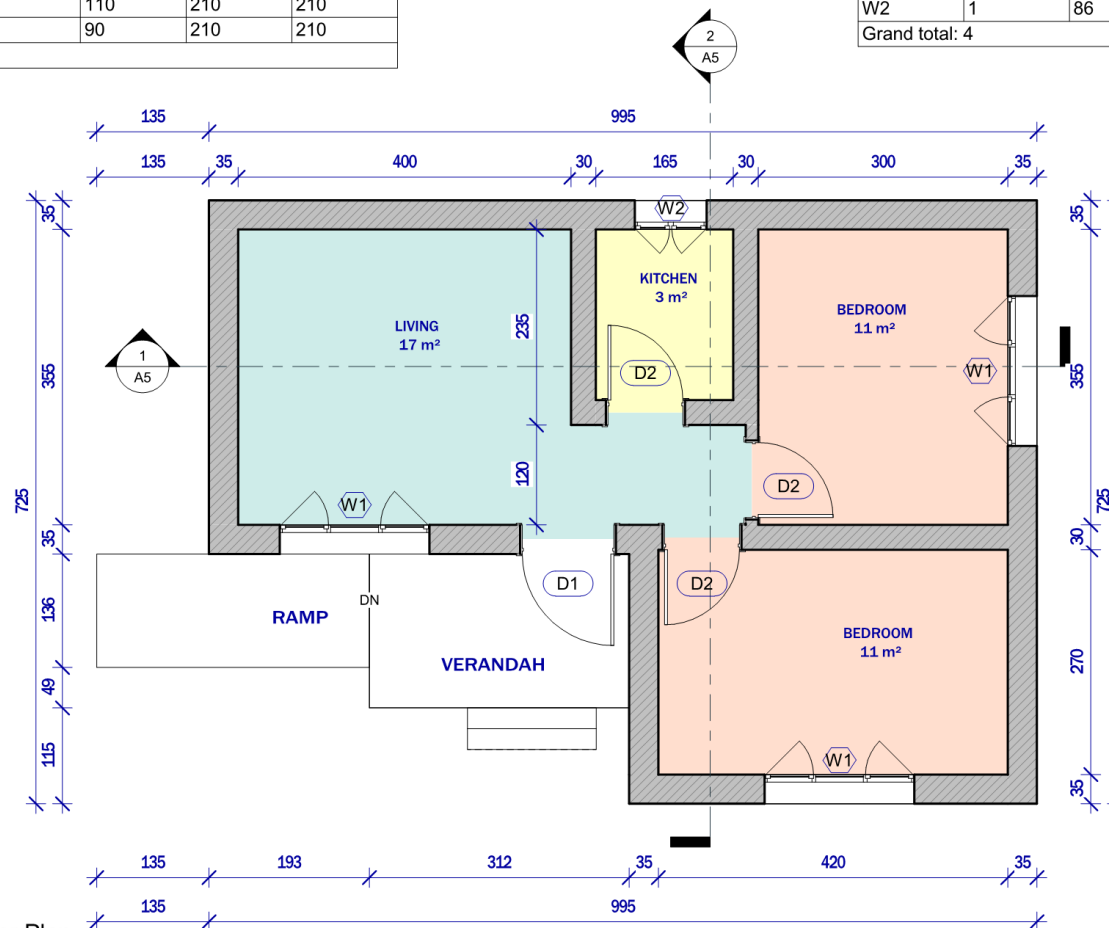
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COVER PAGE

A0

Door Schedule				
Mark	Count	Width	Height	Head Height
D1	1	110	210	210
D2	3	90	210	210
Grand total: 4				

Window Schedule				
Mark	Count	Width	Height	Sill Height
W1	3	180	135	105
W2	1	86	90	120
Grand total: 4				



1 Ground Floor Plan
1 : 50



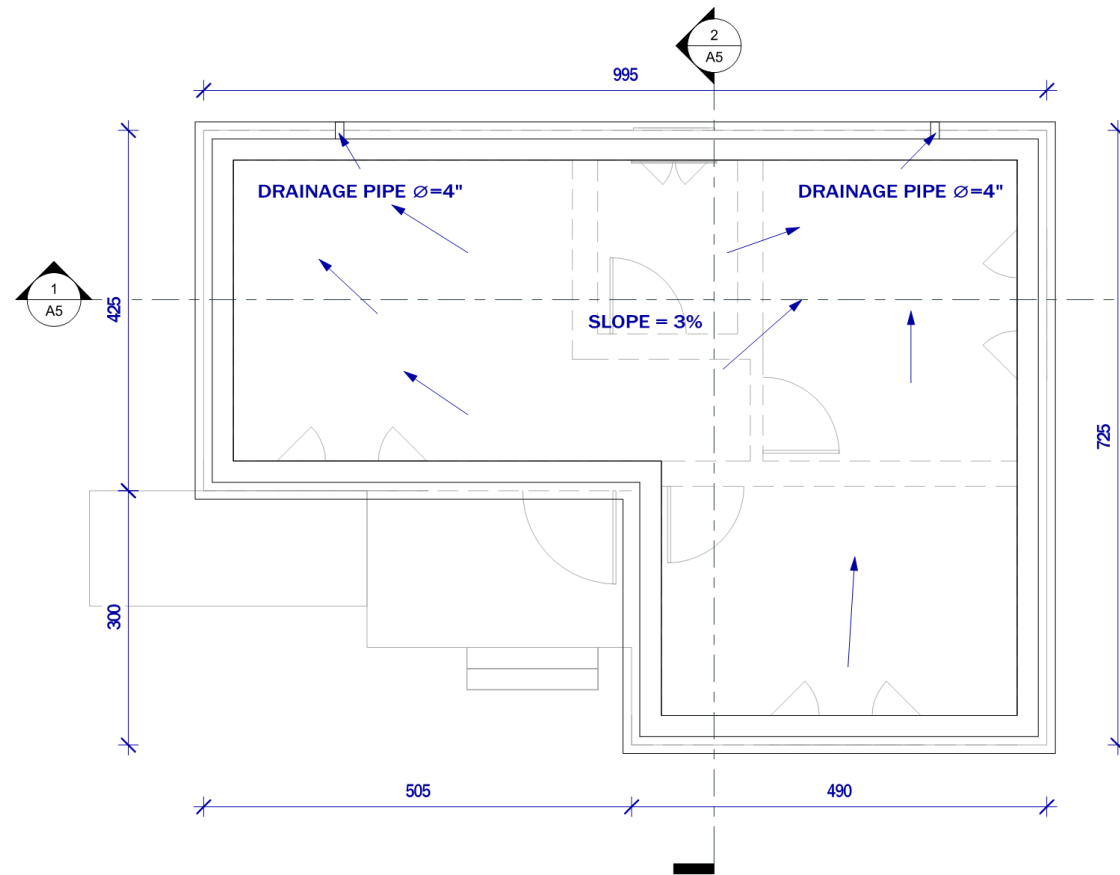
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LARGE SIZED FAMILY SHELTER

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GROUND PLAN

A1



1 Roof Plan
1 : 50



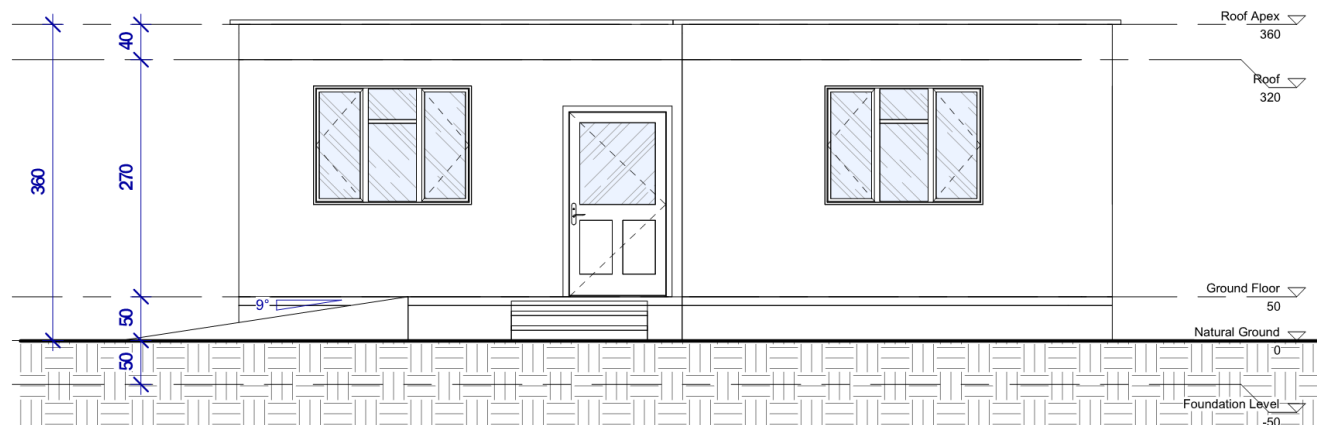
Shelter Cluster Afghanistan
ShelterCluster.org
Coordinating Humanitarian Shelter

LARGE SIZED FAMILY SHELTER

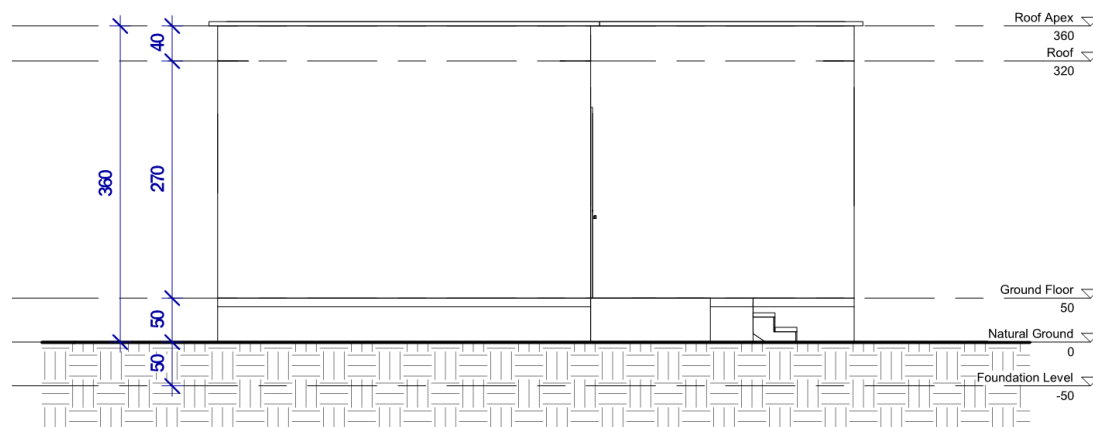
Date	February 2022	A2
Checked by	TWIG	Drawn by PCM
		Scale 1 : 50

ROOF PLAN

A2



1 FRONT ELEVATION
1 : 50



2 LEFT ELEVATION
1 : 50



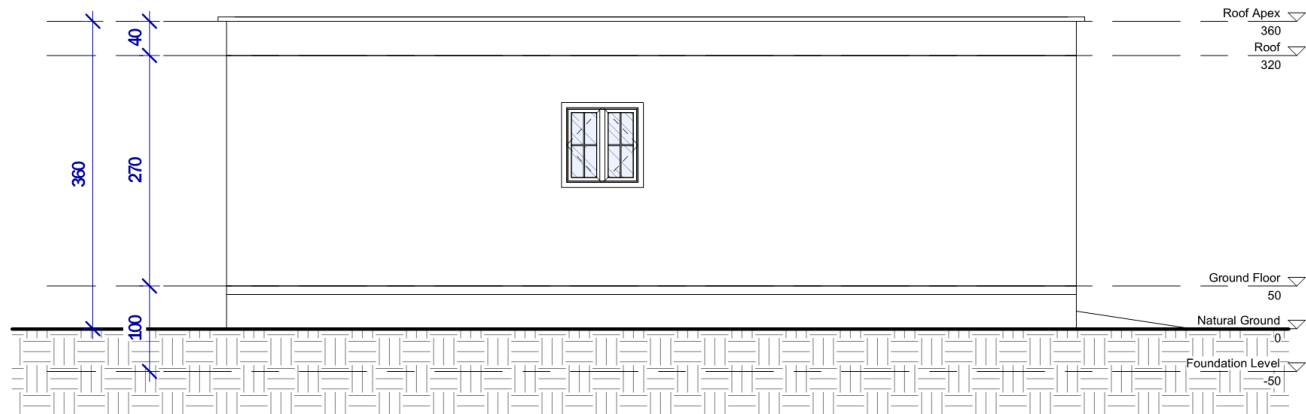
Shelter Cluster Afghanistan
ShelterCluster.org
Coordinating Humanitarian Shelter

LARGE SIZED FAMILY SHELTER

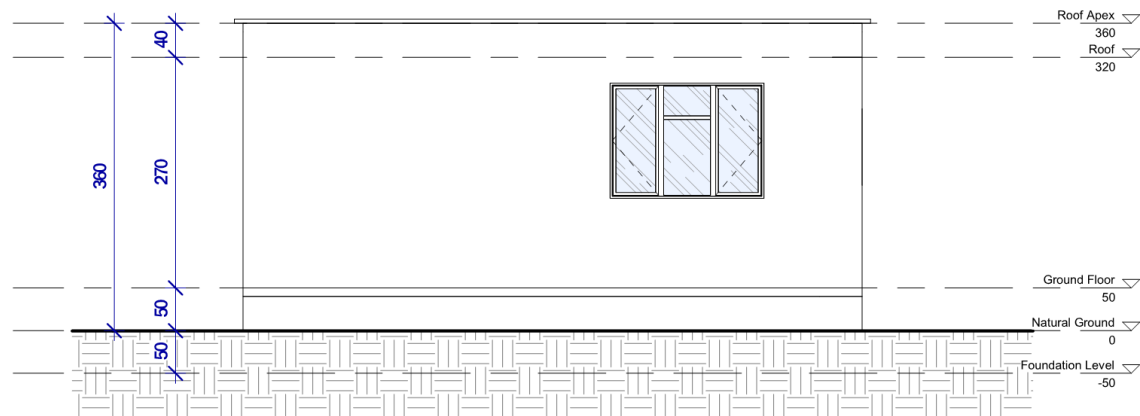
Date	February 2022	A3
Checked by	TWIG	Drawn by PCM
		Scale 1 : 50

**FRONT & LEFT
ELEVATION**

A3



1 REAR ELEVATION
1 : 50



2 RIGHT ELEVATION
1 : 50



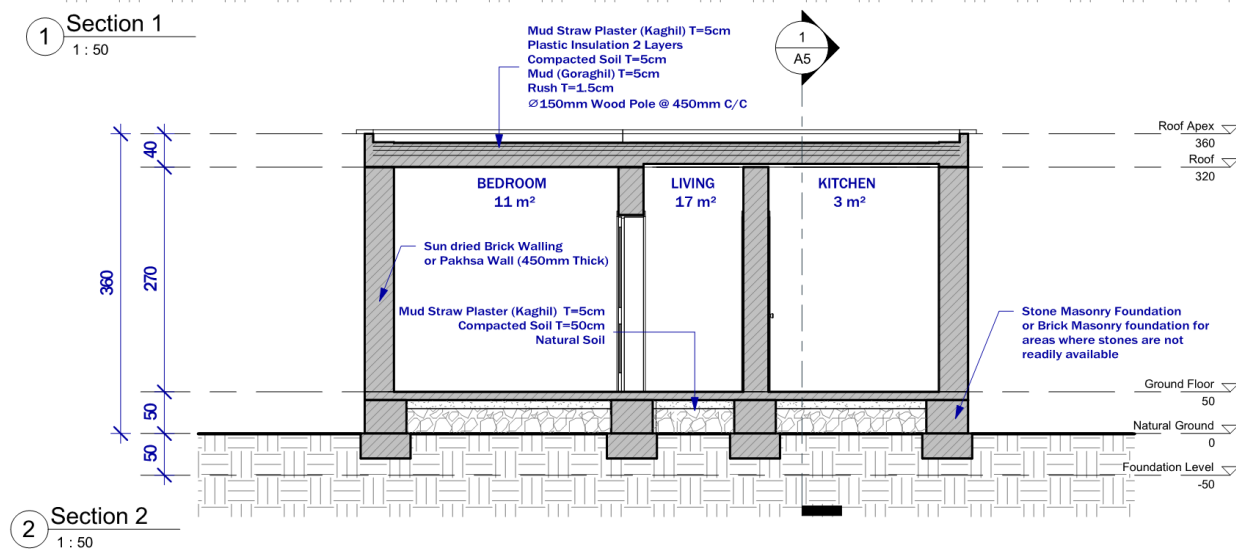
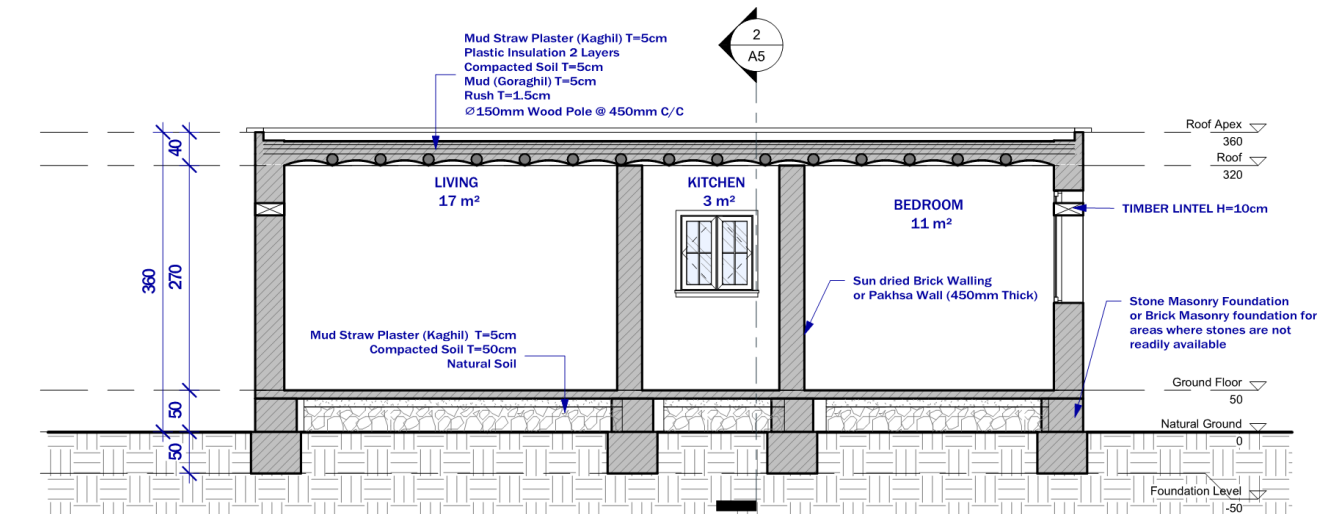
Shelter Cluster Afghanistan
ShelterCluster.org
Coordinating Humanitarian Shelter

LARGE SIZED FAMILY SHELTER

Date	February 2022	A4
Checked by	TWIG	Drawn by PCM
Scale 1 : 50		

**REAR & RIGHT
ELEVATION**

A4



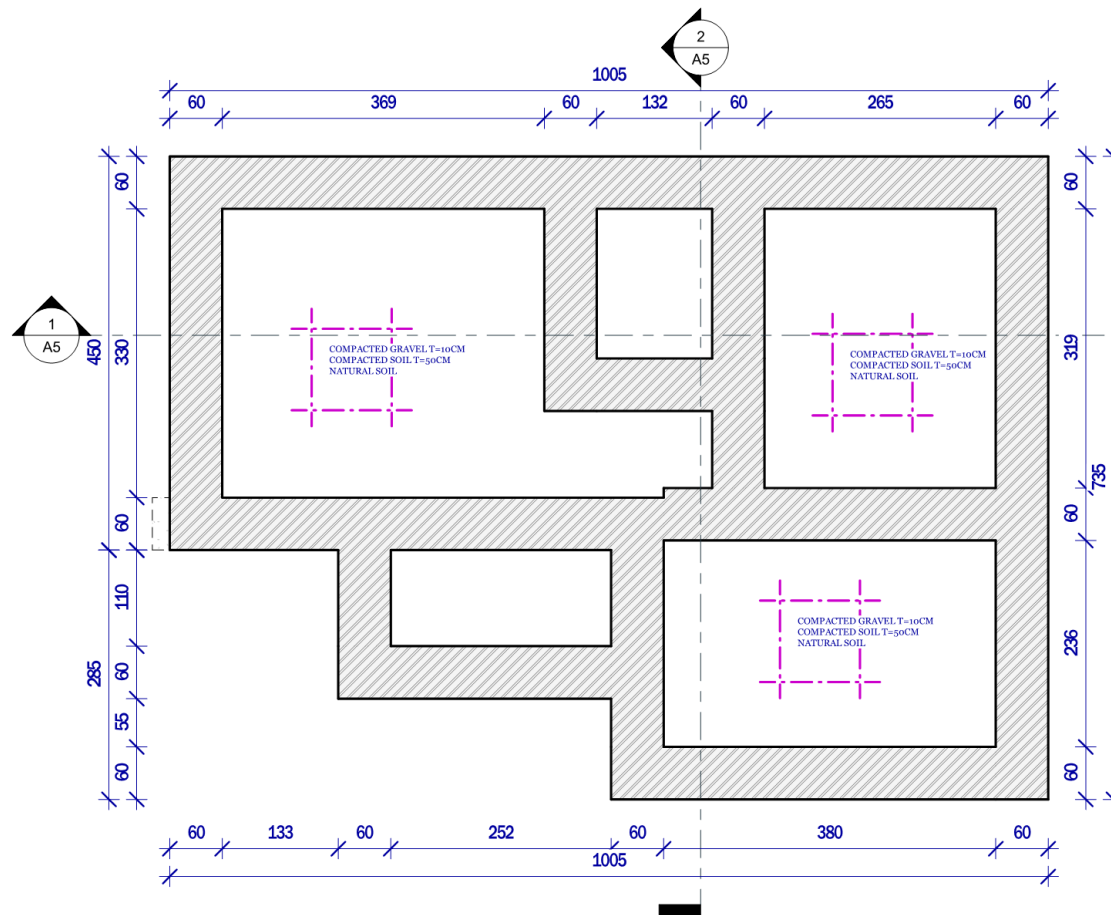
Shelter Cluster Afghanistan
ShelterCluster.org
Coordinating Humanitarian Shelter

LARGE SIZED FAMILY SHELTER

Date February 2022 A5
Checked by TWIG Drawn by PCM Scale 1 : 50

BUILDING SECTIONS

A5



1 Foundation Plan
1 : 50



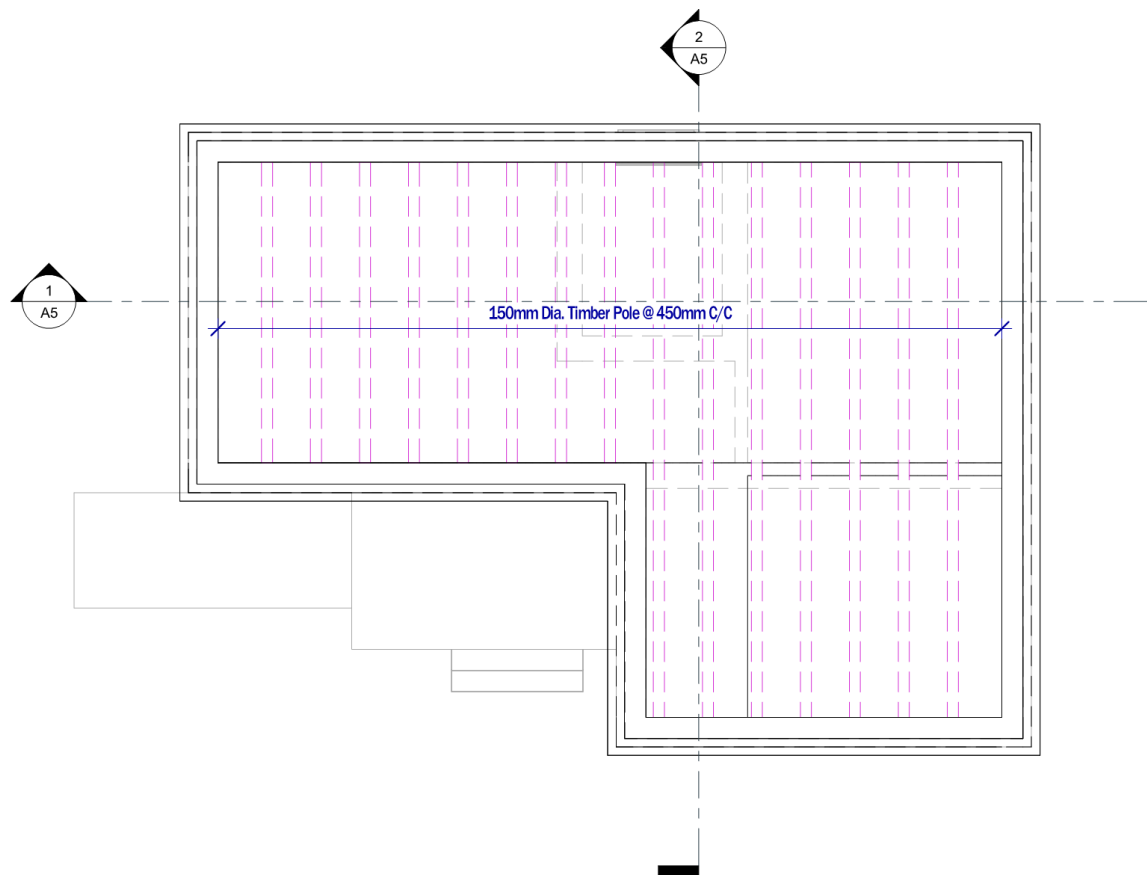
Shelter Cluster Afghanistan
ShelterCluster.org
Coordinating Humanitarian Shelter

LARGE SIZED FAMILY SHELTER

Date February 2022 A6
Checked by TWIG Drawn by PCM Scale 1 : 50

FOUNDATION PLAN

A6



1 Roof Framing Plan
1 : 50



Shelter Cluster Afghanistan
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LARGE SIZED FAMILY SHELTER

Date	February 2022	A7
Checked by	TWIG	Drawn by PCM
		Scale 1 : 50

ROOF FRAMING PLAN

A7

ANNEX 2 : Shelter Bills of Quantities

Estimation Sheet (30 sqm)

S/L	Description	Q	L	W	H	Total	Unit
1.00	Site Preparation						
1.01	Site Preparation	1	10.05	4.35	1	43.7175	m2
1.02	Site Preparation	1	4.56	1.85	1	8.436	m2
	Subtotal					52.1535	m2
2.00	Excavation of Foundation						
2.01	Excavation of Foundation	2	10.05	0.6	0.5	6.03	m3
2.02	Excavation of Foundation	3	3.15	0.6	0.5	2.835	m3
2.03	Excavation of Foundation	1	2.38	0.6	0.5	0.714	m3
2.04	Excavation of Foundation	1	1.35	0.6	0.5	0.405	m3
2.05	Excavation of Foundation	1	4.56	0.6	0.5	1.368	m3
2.06	Excavation of Foundation	2	1.25	0.6	0.5	0.75	m3
	Subtotal					12.102	m3
3.00	Cooked/Burnt Bricks in Foundation						
3.01	Foundation	2	10.05	0.6	0.5	6.03	m3
3.02	Foundation	3	3.15	0.6	0.5	2.835	m3
3.03	Foundation	1	2.38	0.6	0.5	0.714	m3
3.04	Foundation	1	1.35	0.6	0.5	0.405	m3
3.05	Foundation	1	4.56	0.6	0.5	1.368	m3
3.06	Foundation	2	1.25	0.6	0.5	0.75	m3
3.07	Stone Masonry in Korsi	2	10.05	0.5	0.5	5.025	m3
3.08	Stone Masonry in Korsi	3	3.15	0.5	0.5	2.3625	m3
3.09	Stone Masonry in Korsi	1	2.38	0.5	0.5	0.595	m3
3.10	Stone Masonry in Korsi	1	1.35	0.5	0.5	0.3375	m3
3.11	Stone Masonry in Stairs	1	4.56	0.5	0.5	1.14	m3
3.12	Stone Masonry in Stairs	2	1.25	0.5	0.5	0.625	m3
	Subtotal					22.187	m3
4.00	Mud Bricks						
3.01	External Walls	2	9.95	0.45	2.7	24.1785	m3
3.02	External Walls	2	3.45	0.45	2.7	8.3835	m3
3.02	Partition Wall	1	3.45	0.3	2.7	2.7945	m3
3.04	Kitchen Walls	1	2.25	0.3	2.7	1.8225	m3
3.05	Kitchen Walls	1	1.7	0.3	2.7	1.377	m3
	Subtotal					38.556	m3
	Volume of Doors and windows						
3.06	Doors	3	1	0.45	2.1	2.835	m3
3.07	Windows	4	1.5	0.45	1.5	4.05	m3
3.08	Kitchen Window	1	0.9	0.45	0.9	0.3645	m3
	Subtotal					7.2495	m3
	Subtotal					31.3065	m3
5.00	Pointing						
5.01	External Walls	2	9.95	1	0.5	9.95	m2
5.02	External Walls	2	3.45	1	0.5	3.45	m2
5.03	Stairs	1	7.06	1	0.5	3.53	m2
	Subtotal					16.93	m2
6.00	Straw Mud Plastering						
6.01	Outside the wall	2	9.95	1	2.7	53.73	m2
6.02	Outside the wall	2	3.45	1	2.7	18.63	m2
6.03	Inside the room	2	9.95	1	2.7	53.73	m2
6.04	Inside the room	3	3.45	1	2.7	27.945	m2
6.05	Kitchen Walls	2	2.25	0.3	2.7	3.645	m2
6.06	Kitchen Walls	2	1.7	0.3	2.7	2.754	m2
6.07	On the Floor	1	1	29	1	29	m2
6.08	On the Verandah	1	7.91	1.75	1	13.8425	m2
6.09	On the Roof	1	9.95	4.35	1	43.2825	m2
	Subtotal					246.559	m2

BoQ (30 sqm)

Bill of Quantity for Average Family Sized Shelter										
Type of Project: BoQ for one bedroom shelter (29sqm)							Total Cost =	2,003	USD	
Date: February 2022							Total Beneficiary Contribution =	531	USD	
							Total Donor Contribution =	1,472	USD	
Title	No.	Norm/ unit	A* Norm	Item	Quantity	Unit	Unit cost USD	Total cost USD	Contribution Beneficiary, USD Donor, USD	
A1	1		1	Site preparation:اماده:ساختن ساحه	52.15	m2	0.07	3.5	3.5	
	1.01			Site preparation, clearing site etc.	1.75		2.00	3.5	3.5	
Preparing the project site, etc.										
A2	2		2	Foundation excavation:کندن کاری تهذيب	12.10	m3	1.49	18.0	18.0	
	2.01			Unskilled labour: کارگر غیرماهر	4	md	4.50	18.0	18.0	
The land is ordinary soil										
A3	3		3	Cooked Bricks for foundation and Korsi	22.19	m3	30.37	673.9	75.4	598.6
	3.01			Brick including transportation: خشت به همراه انتقالات آن	11,100.00	pcs	0.04	416.3		416.3
	3.02			Sand including transportation : رگ	6.8	m3	5.20	35.4	35.4	
	3.03			Cement including transportation سمٹ (1:6)	1110	kg	0.13	144.3		144.3
	8.03			water: آب	1787	liter				
	3.04			Skilled labour on site: کارگر ماهر	4	md	9.50	38.0		38.0
	3.05			Unskilled labour on site: کارگر غیرماهر	8	md	5.00	40.0	40.0	
The size of sun dried break is 22*11*6 cm										
A4	4		4	Pointing Mortar (1:3):هنگاف	16.93	m2	3.05	51.6	16.2	35.4
	4.01			Sand including transportation: رگ به همراه انتقالات آن	0.17	m3	7.00	1.2	1.2	-
	4.04			Cement : سمٹ	57.6	kg	0.12	6.9		6.9
	4.05			water: آب	339	liter				
	4.06			Skilled labour on site: کارگر ماهر	3	md	9.50	28.5		28.5
	4.07			Unskilled labour on site: کارگر غیرماهر	3	md	5.00	15.0	15.0	-
A5	5		4	Brick work of walls (sundried brick): خشت کاری	31.31	m3	13.90	435.3	378.3	57.0
	5.01			Sun dried Brick including transportation: خشت خام به همراه انتقالات آن	15,654.00	pcs	0.02	258.3	258.3	-
	5.02			water: آب	6262	liter				
	5.03			Mud گل	11	m1	6.00	66.0	66.0	-
	5.04			Skilled labour: کارگر ماهر	6	md	9.50	57.0		57.0
	5.05			Unskilled labour: کارگر غیرماهر	12	md	4.50	54.0	54.0	-
The size of sun dried break is 22*11*6 cm										
A6	6		5	Wooden works for roof and lentils	43.28	m2	6.99	302.6		302.6
	6.01			Wooden poles for lentil of door, Lenth=1.5m, surface=45cm, diameter= 15cm	3	pcs	4.00	12.0		12.0
	6.02			Wooden beam for lentil of windows, Lenth=2m, surface=45cm	5	pcs	5.00	25.0		25.0
	6.03			Wooden beam for roof, L=4m, surface=40cm	15	pcs	10.00	150.0		150.0
	6.04			Rush size 1.5*1.5 local	25	m2	1.00	25.0		25.0
	6.05			Khada	100	pcs	0.50	50.0		50.0
	6.06			Plastic sheet for roofing under the straw mud plaster	43.28	m2	0.50	21.6		21.6
	6.07			PVC pipe 2" for drainage	3.00	M	1.00	3.0		3.0
	6.08			Wooden corner brace (as per design attached)	8	pcs	2.00	16.0		16.0
A7	7		7	Wooden Doors + windows : دروازہ کنگم , کنگم	7.25	m2	47.59	345.0	0.0	345.0
	6.01			Window (1.5X1.5)m with glass : کنگم , تاششده	2	No	70.00	140.0		140.0
	6.01			Window (0.9X0.9)m with glass : کنگم , تاششده	1	No	40.00	40.0		40.0
	6.02			Door (2.20X0.9): دروازہ	3	No	55.00	165.0		165.0
A8	8		8	Straw mud plaster and roofing with mud	246.56	m2	0.70	173.4	40.0	133.4
	8.01			Soil : غوره گیل	6.16	m3	10.00	61.6		61.6
	8.02			Plastering with mud (inside,out side the room and on the roof and floor)	246.56	m2	0.20	49.3		49.3
	8.03			water: آب	4932	liter				
	8.04			Skilled labour on site: کارگر ماهر	2.5	md	9.00	22.5		22.5
	8.05			Unskilled labour on site: کارگر غیرماهر	10	md	4.00	40.0	40.0	
the thickness of straw mud will not be less than 4 cm										
Total cost of (A1+A2+A3+A4+A5+A6 + A7+ + A9)								2,003.4	531.3	1,472.0

* A is amendment norm (if the existing norm does not fit to the site condition please ignore it and write the actual norm to this column and follow the procedure) **Note: Any other needed activities which is not included here can be added**

Foundation is from stone masonry/burnt bricks with cement mortar and the depth of foundation is 50cm with 60cm width.

Estimation Sheet (40 sqm)

S/L	Description	Q	L	W	H	Total	Unit
1.00	Site Preparation						
1.01	Site Preparation	1	10.05	4.5	1	45.225	m2
1.02	Site Preparation	1	5	2.85	1	14.25	m2
1.03	Site Preparation	1	3.12	1.7	1	5.304	m2
	Subtotal					64.779	m2
2.00	Excavation of Foundation						
2.01	Excavation of Foundation	2	10.05	0.6	0.5	6.03	m3
2.02	Excavation of Foundation	3	3.3	0.6	0.5	2.97	m3
2.03	Excavation of Foundation	1	2.38	0.6	0.5	0.714	m3
2.04	Excavation of Foundation	1	1.35	0.6	0.5	0.405	m3
2.05	Excavation of Foundation	2	2.25	0.6	0.5	1.35	m3
2.06	Excavation of Foundation	1	5	0.6	0.5	1.5	m3
2.07	Excavation of Foundation	1	3.12	0.6	0.5	0.936	m3
2.08	Excavation of Foundation	1	1.1	0.6	0.5	0.33	m3
	Subtotal					14.235	m3
3.00	Cooked/Burnt Bricks in Foundation						
3.01	Foundation	2	10.05	0.6	0.5	6.03	m3
3.02	Foundation	3	3.3	0.6	0.5	2.97	m3
3.03	Foundation	1	2.38	0.6	0.5	0.714	m3
3.04	Foundation	1	1.35	0.6	0.5	0.405	m3
3.05	Foundation	2	2.25	0.6	0.5	1.35	m3
3.06	Foundation	1	5	0.6	0.5	1.5	m3
3.07	Foundation	1	3.12	0.6	0.5	0.936	m3
3.08	Foundation	1	1.1	0.6	0.5	0.33	m3
3.09	Stone Masonry in Korsi	2	10.05	0.5	0.5	5.025	m3
3.10	Stone Masonry in Korsi	3	3.3	0.5	0.5	2.475	m3
3.11	Stone Masonry in Korsi	1	2.38	0.5	0.5	0.595	m3
3.12	Stone Masonry in Korsi	1	1.35	0.5	0.5	0.3375	m3
3.13	Stone Masonry in Korsi	2	2.25	0.5	0.5	1.125	m3
3.14	Stone Masonry in Korsi	1	5	0.5	0.5	1.25	m3
3.15	Stone Masonry in Stairs	1	3.12	0.5	0.5	0.78	m3
3.16	Stone Masonry in Stairs	1	1.1	0.5	0.5	0.275	m3
	Subtotal					26.0975	m3
4.00	Mud Bricks						
3.01	External Walls	1	9.95	0.45	2.7	12.08925	m3
3.02	External Walls	1	3.45	0.45	2.7	4.19175	m3
3.01	External Walls	1	6.35	0.45	2.7	7.71525	m3
3.02	External Walls	1	4.9	0.45	2.7	5.9535	m3
3.01	External Walls	1	2.45	0.45	2.7	2.97675	m3
3.02	External Walls	1	5.45	0.45	2.7	6.62175	m3
3.02	Partition Wall	1	4	0.3	2.7	3.24	m3
3.02	Partition Wall	1	3.45	0.3	2.7	2.7945	m3
3.04	Kitchen Walls	1	2.25	0.3	2.7	1.8225	m3
3.05	Kitchen Walls	1	1.65	0.3	2.7	1.3365	m3
	Subtotal					48.74175	m3
	Volume of Doors and windows						
3.06	Doors	4	1	0.45	2.1	3.78	m3
3.07	Windows	4	1.5	0.45	1.5	4.05	m3
3.08	Kitchen Window	1	0.9	0.45	0.9	0.3645	m3
	Subtotal					8.1945	m3
	Subtotal					40.54725	m3
5.00	Pointing						
5.01	External Walls	1	9.95	1	0.5	4.975	m2
5.02	External Walls	1	3.45	1	0.5	1.725	m2
5.03	External Walls	1	6.35	1	0.5	3.175	m2
5.04	External Walls	1	4.9	1	0.5	2.45	m2
5.05	External Walls	1	2.45	1	0.5	1.225	m2
5.06	External Walls	1	5.45	1	0.5	2.725	m2
5.07	Stairs	1	4.87	1	0.5	2.435	m2
	Subtotal					18.71	m2
6.00	Straw Mud Plastering						
3.01	Outside & Inside the wall	2	9.95	1	2.7	53.73	m2
3.02	Outside & Inside the wall	2	3.45	1	2.7	18.63	m2
3.01	Outside & Inside the wall	2	6.35	1	2.7	34.29	m2
3.02	Outside & Inside the wall	2	4.9	1	2.7	26.46	m2
3.01	Outside & Inside the wall	2	2.45	1	2.7	13.23	m2
3.02	Outside & Inside the wall	2	5.45	1	2.7	29.43	m2
3.02	Partition Wall	2	4	1	2.7	21.6	m2
3.02	Partition Wall	2	3.45	1	2.7	18.63	m2
3.04	Kitchen Walls	2	2.25	1	2.7	12.15	m2
3.05	Kitchen Walls	2	1.65	1	2.7	8.91	m2
6.07	On the Floor	1	1	39	1	39	m2
6.08	On the Verandah	1	3.12	1.75	1	5.46	m2
6.09	On the Roof	1	9.95	4.35	1	43.2825	m2
6.09	On the Roof	1	4.9	2.9	1	14.21	m2
	Subtotal					339.0125	m2

BoQ 40 sqm

Bill of Quantity for Large Family Sized Shelter										
Type of Project: BoQ for two bedroom shelter (39 sqm)							Total Cost =	2,646	USD	
Date: February 2022							Total Beneficiary Contribution =	787	USD	
							Total Donor Contribution =	1,859	USD	
Title	No.	Norm/ unit	A*	Item	Quantity	Unit	Unit cost	Total cost	Contribution	
			Norm				USD	USD	Beneficiary, USD	Donor, USD
A1	1		1	Site preparation:اماده ساختن ساحه	64.78	m2	0.08	5.2	5.2	
	1.01	0.04		Site preparation, clearing site etc.	2.6		2.00	5.2	5.2	
Preparing the project site, etc.										
A2	2		2	Foundation excavation: کندن کاري تهذيب	14.24	m3	2.21	31.5	25.3	
	2.01	0.5		Unskilled labour: کارگر غير مهاره	7	md	4.50	31.5	31.5	
The land is ordinary soil										
A3	3		3	Cooked Bricks for foundation and Korsi	26.10	m3	30.58	798.1	91.6	706.5
	3.01	500		Brick including transportation: خشت به همراه انتقالات ان	13,050.00	pcs	0.04	489.4		489.4
	3.02	0.31		Sand including transportation : ريگ	8	m3	5.20	41.6	41.6	
	3.03	50		Cement including transportation سمټ (1:6)	1305	kg	0.13	169.7		169.7
	8.03	80.5		water: آب	2100	liter				
	3.04	0.2		Skilled labour on site: کارگر مهاره	5	md	9.50	47.5		47.5
	3.05	0.4		Unskilled labour on site: کارگر غير مهاره	10	md	5.00	50.0	50.0	
The size of sun dried break is 22*11*6 cm										
A4	4		4	Pointing Mortar (1:3): هټگاف	18.71	m2	2.95	55.2	17.3	38.0
	4.01	0.01		Sand including transportation: ريگ به همراه انتقالات ان	0.18	m3	7.00	1.3	1.3	
	4.04	3.4		Cement : سمټ	63	kg	0.12	7.6		7.6
	4.05	20		water: آب	374	liter				
	4.06	0.17		Skilled labour on site: کارگر مهاره	3.2	md	9.50	30.4		30.4
	4.07	0.17		Unskilled labour on site: کارگر غير مهاره	3.2	md	5.00	16.0	16.0	
A5	5		4	Brick work of walls (sundried brick): خشت کاريز	48.74	m3	14.14	689.1	594.1	95.0
	5.01	500		Sun dried Brick including transportation: خشت خام به همراه انتقالات ان	24,370.00	pcs	0.02	402.1	402.1	
	5.02	200		water: آب	9750	liter				
	5.03	0.35		Mud گلي	17	m3	6.00	102.0	102.0	
	5.04	0.2		Skilled labour: کارگر مهاره	10	md	9.50	95.0		95.0
	5.05	0.4		Unskilled labour: کارگر غير مهاره	20	md	4.50	90.0	90.0	
The size of sun dried break is 22*11*6 cm										
A6	6		5	Wooden works for roof and lentils	57.49	m2	6.25	359.5		359.5
	6.01			Wooden poles for lentil of door, Length=1.5m, surface=45cm, diameter= 15cm	4	pcs	4.00	16.0		16.0
	6.02			Wooden beam for lentil of windows, Length=2m, surface=45cm	5	pcs	5.00	25.0		25.0
	6.03			Wooden beam for roof, L=4m, surface=40cm	22	pcs	10.00	220.0		220.0
	6.04			Rush size 1.5*1.5 local	25	m2	1.00	25.0		25.0
	6.05			Khada	35	pcs	0.50	17.5		17.5
	6.06			Plastic sheet for roofing under the straw mud plaster	58	m2	0.50	29.0		29.0
	6.07			PVC pipe 2" for drainage	3.00	M	1.00	3.0		3.0
	6.08			Wooden corner brace (as per design attached)	12	pcs	2.00	24.0		24.0
A7	7		7	Wooden Doors + windows : دروازه ککين	7.25	m2	64.83	470.0	0.0	470.0
	6.01	1		Window (1.5X1.5)m with glass : ککين يا شيشه	3	No	70.00	210.0		210.0
	6.01	1		Window (0.9X0.9)m with glass : ککين يا شيشه	1	No	40.00	40.0		40.0
	6.02	1		Door (2.20X0.9): دروازه	4	No	55.00	220.0		220.0
A8	8		8	Straw mud plaster and roofing with mud	339.01	m2	0.70	237.6	54.0	183.6
	8.01	0.03		Soil : غوره گلي	8.5	m3	10.00	85.0		85.0
	8.02	1		Plastering with mud (inside,out side the room and on the roof and floor)	340.00	m2	0.20	68.0		68.0
	8.03	20		water: آب	6780	liter				
	8.04	0.01		Skilled labour on site: کارگر مهاره	3.4	md	9.00	30.6		30.6
	8.05	0.04		Unskilled labour on site: کارگر غير مهاره	13.5	md	4.00	54.0	54.0	
the thickness of straw mud will not be less than 4 cm										
Total cost of (A1+A2+A3+A4+A5+A6 + A7+ + A9)								2,646.3	787.5	1,852.6

* A is amendment norm (If the existing norm does not fit to the site condition please ignore it and write the actual norm to this column and follow the procedure) **Note: Any other needed activities which is not included here can be added**

Foundation is from stone masonry/burnt bricks with cement mortar and the dipth of foundation is 50cm with 60cm width.

ANNEX 3 : Rapid assessment form (RAF)

فورم ارزیابی سریع - Emergency Rapid Assessment Form میکانیزم واکنش عاجل EMERGENCY RESPONSE MECHANISM

Incident Report Number (if any).....		شماره حادثه	
1. Emergency Date or Range of Dates and Type:			
Flood سولاب	Earthquake زلزله	Drought خشک سالی	Landslide زمین لغزش
Other (please specify) - دیگر (لطفاً واضح سآزید -			
2. Incident Location:			
Province - ولایت		District - ولسوالی	
Village - قریه		GPS point (Lat.) - عرض البلد	
		GPS point (Long.) - طول البلد	
2.1 Population Information for Incident Location: Is the population being assessed <i>displaced from multiple locations</i> to the site of assessment? Yes ☐ No ☐ . If Yes, fill data for <i>current location</i> below) Note: household may include several families.			
معلومات در مورد نفوس خانواده. آیا نفوس بیجا شده از چندین موقعیت به اینجا بیجا شده اند؟ اگر بلی، معلومات موقعیت فعلی آنها را بنویسید. Note: household may include several families. معلومات در مورد نفوس خانواده. آیا نفوس بیجا شده از چندین موقعیت به اینجا بیجا شده اند؟ اگر بلی، معلومات موقعیت فعلی آنها را بنویسید.			
# of Households - تعداد خانواده	# of Families - تعداد فامیلها	Total population - نفوس خانواده	Shura or Community development council contact name - اسم نفر ارتباطی شورا و یا شورای الکشافی منطقه
			Contact Phone - شماره تماس
Assessed Population Ethnicity - ملیت نفوس بررسی شده			
☐ Pashton - پشتون	☐ Tajik - تاجک	☐ Hazara - هزاره	☐ Uzbek - ازبک
☐ Turkmen - ترکمن	☐ Baloch - بلوچ	☐ Kochi - کوچی	☐ Other - دیگر
Host/Surrounding Population Ethnicity - ملیت نفوس میزبان			
☐ Pashton - پشتون	☐ Tajik - تاجک	☐ Hazara - هزاره	☐ Uzbek - ازبک
☐ Turkmen - ترکمن	☐ Baloch - بلوچ	☐ Kochi - کوچی	☐ Other - دیگر
3. Population Data of Affected Families:			
# Of Families - تعداد فامیلهای متضرر شده	Under 5 (Female) - زیر 5 سال (نات)	Under 5 (Male) - زیر 5 سال (نکور)	Female Adult - بزرگسالان (نات)
			Male Adult - بزرگسالان (نکور)
			Total Population - مجموع جمعیت
Current Location of IDPs (or Place of Origin if displaced from many locations):			
Has the affected population been displaced from the location of the incident? (i.e. have they become IDPs as a result of the incident?) If yes, fill <i>current location</i> of affected population below. If they have been displaced from multiple locations, fill in places of origin. آیا نفوس بیجا شده از محل حادثه بیجا شده اند؟ (آیا در نتیجه این حادثه بیجا شده اند) اگر بلی، موقعیت فعلی آنها را بنویسید. اگر از چندین جای بیجا شده اند موقعیت اصلی آنان را بنویسید.			
Province - ولایت	District - ولسوالی	Village/Nahya (in Urban Setting) - قریه/ناحیه در نقط شهری	
3.1 Vulnerable Groups/Possible Protection Cases:			
Total # of vulnerable persons - تعداد افراد آسیب پذیر	Unaccompanied Elderly Adults - بزرگسالان بدون همراه	Unaccompanied Minors - افراد زیر 18 سال (کودک)	Severe Disability - معلولیت شدید
			Chronically Ill - اشخاص مریض مزمن
			Disabling injuries - زخم های معیوب کننده
			Female-headed Households - خانمهای سرپرست
			Other protection categories - بخش های محافظتی دیگر
If there are other protection categories, please fill and attach the protection checklist			
3.2 Hazards in area where assessed population currently lives: خطر ها در ساحات که نفوس بررسی شده زندگی میکنند			
Mines/UXO/IEDs - مین ها	Armed Conflict - جنگ مسلح	Armed Groups - گروه های مسلح	Other (specify) - بویغره
			(e.g. flood/flash flood/avalanche/landslide, etc...)
4. Health: Injuries, Illnesses and Health Facilities			
URGENT HEALTH CONCERNS - نگرانی اساسی صحت: list number of people in each category or estimated percentage			
Deaths due to Incident - تعداد کشته شده گان این حادثه	Severe (life-threatening) (خطر جانی) شدید	Incapacitating (interferes with normal life) (تداخل در زنده گی روزمره) پیالیت گیرنده	Mild (does not interfere with normal life) (در زنده گی روزمره تداخل نمیکند) سطحی
Diarrhea - اسهال	(e.g. watery)		
Vomiting - استفراغ			
Dehydration - کم آبی			
Trauma (Injuries) - ضربه روح	(e.g. unconscious/major wounds or broken bones)		
Infections (skin, flesh) - عفونت	(e.g. gangrene, fever)	(e.g. severe skin, etc)	(e.g. mild skin, etc)
Respiratory - تنفسی	(e.g. coughing blood)		
Estimated number of pregnancies and infants under 6 months زایمان و اطفال زیر 6 ماه			

امکانات فعال صحتی - 4.1 Functioning Health Facilities	موجودیت available	distance (km by road) فاصله	access (vehicle or walking only) دسترسی	نام مرکز صحتی Facility name	4.2 Availability of medicines and medical supplies - موجودیت ادویه در قریه
Nearest health facility	Yes ☐ No ☐				Adequate - کافی ☐
Health facility with doctor	Yes ☐ No ☐				Basic - اساسی ☐
Health facility without doctor	Yes ☐ No ☐				Inadequate - ناکافی ☐
Mobile units	Yes ☐ No ☐				None ☐
% IDP with access to health facilities - فیصدی بیجا شده گان که دسترسی به تسهیلات صحتی دارند					Comment (has facility been damaged?) آیا تسهیلات صحتی از بین رفته اند؟
0% ☐ 25% ☐ 50% ☐ 75% ☐ 100% ☐					

آب و اقدامات صحتی					
% population with access to potable water supply: دسترسی مردم به آب		0% ☐	25% ☐	50% ☐	75% ☐ 100% ☐
% population with clean covered water storage containers: فیصدی دسترسی مردم به ذخایر - آب پاک		0% ☐	25% ☐	50% ☐	75% ☐ 100% ☐
Primary(1) + Secondary(2) village water source - منبع اولیه و ثانیه آب در قریه		Condition of water source - حالت فعلی			
1 2		Primary اولیه Secondary ثانیه			
Well/borewell - چاه ☐ ☐	Water Tanker - توسط تانکر ☐ ☐	Functional - فعال ☐ ☐			
Stream/River - جوی/نریا ☐ ☐	Dam / Pond - حوض آب ☐ ☐	Damaged - تخریب شده ☐ ☐			
Open well - کاریز/گندو ☐ ☐	Spring - چشمه ☐ ☐	Contaminated - ملوث شده ☐ ☐			
Municipal piped drinking water system - لوله		Destroyed - از بین رفته ☐ ☐			
How many people use the above water sources? - چقدر تعداد از مردم از این منبع استفاده میکنند		#			
Do people have less water than before because of the incident? - آیا دسترسی مردم به آب بعد از حادثه کم شده		Yes ☐ No ☐ If yes, specify and add any comments below			
Is there enough water? - آیا آب کافی موجود است		Yes ☐ No ☐			
Enough for drinking and washing - اگر بلی: آب کافی برای نوشیدن و شستشو		Yes ☐ No ☐			
Enough for drinking only - آب کافی تنها برای نوشیدن		Yes ☐ No ☐			
Irregular or low supply - غیر منظم و غیر کافی		Yes ☐ No ☐			
Do people need to go farther for water because of the incident? - آیا مردم بخاطر گرفتن آب به جای دورتری نسبت به قبل در نتیجه ای حادثه میروند		Yes ☐ No ☐			
% IDP with access to water - فیصدی بیجا شده گان که دسترسی به آب دارند		0% ☐ 25% ☐ 50% ☐ 75% ☐ 100% ☐			

امکانات بهداشتی			
Inside toilet - تسهیل داخلی ☐	Traditional latrine - بیت الخلاء محلی ☐	Improved latrine - بیت الخلاء بازسازی شده ☐	Outdoor Defecation - رفع حاجت در فضای باز ☐
% of the population with access to sanitary facilities - دسترسی مردم به امکانات بهداشتی		0% ☐ 25% ☐ 50% ☐ 75% ☐ 100% ☐	
Level of access to facilities - سطح دسترسی به امکانات		Adequate - کافی ☐	Inadequate - ناکافی ☐
In the past, has the population received some hygiene and/or sanitation education? - در قبل آیا مردم تعلیمات در باره بهداشت دیده اند؟		Yes ☐ No ☐	
% IDP with access to sanitary facilities - فیصدی بیجا شده گان که دسترسی به تسهیلات بهداشتی دارند		0% ☐ 25% ☐ 50% ☐ 75% ☐ 100% ☐ Comment - نظر:	

سرپناه و یو پویش			
No Damage - تخریب نشده ☐	Moderately Damaged: cleaning or minor repairs required - کمی تخریب شده ☐	Severely Damaged: major wall or roof repairs required - شدید تخریب شده ☐	Completely Destroyed: must be re-built - مکتل تخریب ☐
Note: Please enter the exact number of damaged households above - نوته: لطفاً تعداد دقیق خانه های آسیب دیده را بنویسید			
# of affected families living outside of their houses - تعداد فامیلهای آسیب پذیر که خارج از خانه های شان زنده گی میکنند			
In open space - در فضای باز ☐	In tent/improvised shelter - در خیمه ☐	In informal settlements - در کمپ ☐	With host families - میزبانان ☐
Loss, damage or destruction of household items in incident. Specify # of families in each category - خسارات اشیای خانه تعداد فامیلهای خساره دیده را بنویسید			
Kitchen items - لوازم آشپزخانه ☐	Beddings/blankets - لوازم خواب ☐	Work tools - لوازم کار ☐	Clothing - البسه ☐
% IDP with access to shelter - فیصدی بیجا شده گان که دسترسی به سرپناه دارند		0% ☐ 25% ☐ 50% ☐ 75% ☐ 100% ☐ Comment - نظر:	

غذا/تغذیه			
# of households' food stocks destroyed as a result of the incident? - تعداد خانواده های که ذخیره مواد غذایی شان از بین رفته			
Expected duration of food stocks - توقع مدت زمانی مواد غذای ذخیره شده		0: ☐ 1 week: ☐ 1 month: ☐	
Check what there is enough of for stock duration. در ذخیره چه به مقدار کافی موجود است		wheat - گندم ☐ rice - برنج ☐ cooking oil - روغن ☐ beans/pulses - لوبیا/حبوب ☐	
Source of food in the village - منبع موجود مواد غذای در قریه		Humanitarian Distribution - توزیع بشری ☐ Gardens/Farms - باغ یا مزرعه خانواده ☐ Mosque/charity of other households - مسجد/خیرات دیگر ☐	
Household Stock - ذخیره خانواده ☐		Shops or Market - دکان یا مارکت ☐	
If food source is shops or market, what percentage of households have money to purchase? - اگر منبع غذا دکان باشد چه فیصدی خانواده ها توانایی خرید را دارند			
What percentage of the population says that it is regularly hungry or shows signs of malnutrition? - چه فیصدی نفوس میگویند که گرسنه اند و یا علامات سوء تغذی در آنها دیده میشود			
Did the households have a reliable and sufficient food supply before the incident? - آیا خانواده ها قبل از حادثه قادر به تأمین مواد غذایی بودند؟			
% IDP with access to food stocks - فیصدی بیجا شده گان که دسترسی به ذخایر مواد غذایی دارند		0% ☐ 25% ☐ 50% ☐ 75% ☐ 100% ☐ Comment - نظر:	

8. Livestock & Agriculture: Livestock, Crop or irrigation system destruction or damage in incident

زراعت و مالداري: آسیب به مواشي و يا زمين هاي زراعتي

Livestock type/Crop name/irrigation system type/grainary - نوع مواشي/محصول/سیستم آبیاری	Number/Area destroyed - تعداد/ساحه تخریب شده	Number/Area damaged (productivity reduced) - (محصولات کم شده)تعداد/ساحه تخریب شده	Type of incident causing damage - نوع حمله که باعث تخریب شده

9. Electricity Availability:

Hours per day? روز چند ساعت؟	1- 6 hr ☐	6 - 12 hr ☐	12 + ☐	Electrical grid - شبکه برقی ☐	Generator - ژنراتور ☐	Hydro Power - برق آبی ☐	Solar - برق شمسی ☐
% of the population with access - دسترسی مردم به امکانات بهداشتی				0% ☐ 25% ☐	50% ☐	75% ☐	100% ☐
%IDP with access to electricity بیمندی بیجا شده گان که دسترسی به برق دارند	0% ☐	25% ☐	50% ☐	75% ☐	100% ☐	Comment - نظر:	

10. Education:

تعلیم و تربیه	
School Building - تعمیر مکتب	Teachers and School Supplies - معلمین و لوازم مکتب
Fully usable/alternative available - مکمل قابل استفاده است یا معادل آن موجود است	Teachers present - معلمین حاضرند
Easily Repairable/requires cleaning/ partly usable - ترمیم است یا نیمه قابل استفاده است	Little or no teacher presence - بعضی و یا هیچ معلم حاضر نیستند
Requires major structural repairs - ترمیم است یا نیمه قابل استفاده است	School supplies available - لوازم مکتب موجود است
Destroyed - از بین رفته	Few or no school supplies - کمی و یا هیچ لوازم مکتب موجود نیست
% IDP with access to education بیمندی بیجا شده گان که دسترسی به تعلیم و تربیه دارند	0% ☐ 25% ☐ 50% ☐ 75% ☐ 100% ☐
Comment - نظر:	

11. Main Needs of Affected Population: (Prioritize needs for each cluster)

نیازمندی های اساسی جمعیت آسیب دیده: (لطفاً نیازمندی های اساسی را به سطح هر کلمتر اولویت بده نمائید)			
Note: High= risk to life - خطر مرگ - سرنیاه	Med= damage to quality of life - آسیب ساختن کیفیت زنده گی - تغذیه	Low= risk to quality of life - کمی خطر به زنده گی - WASH - آب و اقدامات صحی	
High ☐ Med ☐ Low ☐	High ☐ Med ☐ Low ☐	Health - صحی	High ☐ Med ☐ Low ☐
Protection - مصنویت	Education - تعلیم و تربیه	Non Food Items - مواد غیر غذایی	
High ☐ Med ☐ Low ☐	High ☐ Med ☐ Low ☐	High ☐ Med ☐ Low ☐	High ☐ Med ☐ Low ☐

12. Key Interlocutors for Access

Experienced security threats to access موقع ارزیابی ای یا با خطرات امنیتی مواجه شدید؟	Yes: ☐ No: ☐	mines/IEDs/UXOs ماین ها ☐	directed fire فیر مستقیم ☐	non-directed fire فیر غیر مستقیم ☐	threats by armed groups خطر از گروه های مسلح ☐
Accessed by - دسترسی توسط	Air ☐ از طریق هوا	Road ☐ از طریق سرک	Horse ☐	Car ☐	4WD ☐
Transportation obstacles, if any موانع ترانسپورتی، اگر کدام					
Interference or an attempt to bias the assessment? تداخل و یا کوشش تعصب در ارزیابی؟	Yes ☐ describe:	No ☐			

13. Available Humanitarian Interventions (available in area, but not given):

جواب دهی بشری موجود	
Yes ☐ No ☐	If yes: please describe - اگر بلی لطفاً توضیح دهید -
Organization - ارگان	NFIs - اشیای غیر غذایی
	Shelter - سر پناه
	Food - غذا
	Water - آب
	Medical - صحی
	Sanitation - بهداشتی
	Other - دیگر
Comments (note any assistance already given by the time of assessment) - توضیح دهید که توزیع شده دیگر دیده نظر -	

14. Recommended Assistance

نظریات و پیشنهادات اضافی							
Type - نوع	Household items - لوازم خانوادگی	Clothing - البسه	Winter clothing - البسه زمستانی	Shelter kits/Tents - پناه/خیمه	Hygiene kits - بسته های بهداشت	Food/Nutrition - غذا/تغذیه	Other - دیگر
# of kits/ unit - تعداد/واحد							
Medical (# individuals needing urgent assistance) - تعداد کسانی که نیاز به کمک عاجل دارند(صحی)							
Referral - مراجعه							
Sanitation (type of assistance and units) - نوع کمک و واحد(بهداشت)							
Water (treatment or water delivery required & number of people needing assistance) - شادی یا تحویل آب ضرور است و تعداد افراد نیاز به کمک(آب)							
Other - دیگر							
Gaps between recommended and available assistance - فاصله بین کمک های توزیع شده و کمک های توصیه شده							

16. Additional Remarks / Justification for Assistance, including baseline data, weather conditions, etc... نظریات و پیشنهادات اضافی...

17. RAF later than 2 days after incident? ارزیابی دو روز بعد از وقوع حادثه؟	
Yes - بلی ☐	No - نه ☐ If yes: please explain - اگر بلی لطفاً توضیح دهید
18. Assessing Agency and Source Information: معلومات در مورد اداره سروی کننده	
Name of the assessor filling this form - اسم بررسی کننده	Date of assessment -- تاریخ بررسی
Assessor's Organisation name - سازمان بررسی کننده	Contact Number -- شماره تماس
Source of Information (shura, CDC, etc...) - منبع معلومات	Contact Number -- شماره تماس

Assessor Name & Signature - اسم و امضا

1.....

Committee Members Name & Signatures - اسم و امضای اعضا کمیته

1.....

2.....

3.....

4.....

ANNEX 4 : Rapid Household Survey form

Shelter Needs Assessment Rapid Household Survey

Location [Name Village / GPS Position] _____

Field Officer _____

Monitoring Date _____

DD / MM / YY

Head of Household					
Name			Father's name		
Contact Num.			HH Total		
			# Families in HH		
Composition of HH					
GENDER/AGE	Children <5y	Children (5-15y)	Adolescents (16-18y)	Adults (18-49y)	Elderly (≥ 50y)
Male					
Female					
Number of bread winner(s) (currently working and above 16 years)					
Construction skills available within the household				Carpentry	☐ Yes ☐ No
				Masonry	☐ Yes ☐ No
				Stone cutting	☐ Yes ☐ No
				Tinsmith	☐ Yes ☐ No
Land Ownership					
Do you own land or have a leasing agreement with a land owner? If no, skip to "Additional Vulnerability" section					☐ Yes ☐ No
Is the shelter reconstruction location flood prone?					☐ Yes ☐ No
If yes, what is the flooding frequency (number of flood episode per year)					
Is the shelter reconstruction location erosion prone?					☐ Yes ☐ No
If yes, what is the erosion frequency (number of erosion episode per year)					
Do you have access to alternative safer land for shelter reconstruction?					☐ Yes ☐ No
Additional Vulnerability:					
Elderly head HH	☐ Yes ☐ No	Physically Disabled HH	☐ Yes ☐ No	#	
Female Head HH	☐ Yes ☐ No	Breastfeeding Women HH*	☐ Yes ☐ No	#	
Child head HH	☐ Yes ☐ No	Chronically ill HH	☐ Yes ☐ No	#	
Host Family	☐ Yes ☐ No	Pregnant women	☐ Yes ☐ No	#	
Latrine available	☐ Yes ☐ No	Main water source (after the disaster)	☐ Working/Undamaged hand pump or tapstand ☐ River/Canal/Damaged well or tapstand		
* including Women headed HHs with children under 2 who should be breastfed		Distance to water source in minutes			
Disaster assessment:					
Number of deaths in hh					
Number of injured in hh					
What is the state of the household?		Completely destroyed or immediate risk of collapse/ Partially Destroyed/ Unharmed			
What is the current accommodation?		Emergency shelter/ Own house/ Hosted by another family/ Rented house/ In open area			
If rented: Amount of rent monthly					
Car/Truck	Owned	Lost		NFI's lost (circle)	NFI's owned (circle)
Horses/Camels	Owned	Lost		Kitchen utensils	Kitchen utensils
Donkey	Owned	Lost		Hygiene items	Hygiene items
Cattle/Goats/Sheep	Owned	Lost		School material	School material
Chicken	Owned	Lost		Blankets	Blankets
Number of Rainfed Jeribs	Owned	Destroyed		Water containers	Water containers
Number of Irrigated Jeribs	Owned	Destroyed			
Beneficiaries' priorities					
Please enlist the first three priorities for the HH	1 _____				
	2 _____				
	3 _____				
Signature of the Interviewee _____					

ANNEX 5 : Rapid Market Assessment Form

SHELTER NEEDS ASSESSMENT RAPID MARKET ASSESSMENT TOOL - QUESTIONNAIRE						
FOCUS GROUP DISCUSSION WITH COMMUNITY WOMEN AND MEN PART A: COMMUNITY & HOUSEHOLDS LIVELIHOOD STATUS AFTER THE DISASTER – KEY MARKET RELATED QUESTIONS						
> This questionnaire should be administered in communities that are representative of the area affected by the disaster. > The questions can be asked to one or more focus groups that should represent the views of all parts of the population. > Each FGD should be attended by between 6 to 12 community members drawn from the affected population.						
Interviewer Profile				Location		
Interviewer Names	Gender	Field Office		Province	District	
	M/F	Herat	Maimana			
	M/F	Jalalabad	Mazar	Village	Assessment Reference Number	
	M/F	Kunar	Saripul			
	M/F	Kunduz	Badghis			
Donor Information						
Donor		M-Project Code	AFFM _____	Project Code	AFF _____	
Focus Group Information						
Number of FG Members		Composition of FG Members		Male		Female
Total population in affected area: HH: Individuals: % of population affected in the area: Type of shock: ☐ Urban ☐ Rural Where is the affected population located? ☐ House ☐ Camp ☐ Host Family ☐ Government Structures ☐ Other Date of assessment:						
MARKETS AND TRADERS STATUS AFTER THE DISASTER FROM THE HOUSEHOLDS' PERSPECTIVE						
If you are unable to collect all or most of the information requested in this section, tick this box and record the reasons why and/or the assumptions made in the "other observations" section. ☐						
1. Are there markets / shops for shelter items that are in an acceptable distance (walking or by local transport) to the affected communities? Yes No Don't Know (please circle) > If Yes – list markets that are within this distance in Table A below. > If No or Don't know – then Cash Transfers may not be the option.						
2. What are the transportation costs to these local markets / shops (for a return journey)? Put answers in Table A below.						
3. Can women and men physically and safely access these markets / shops (with or without transportation, road conditions, security, etc.)? Put answers in Table A below.						
4. Can these markets / shops provide households with the shelter items they need to construct their shelter? Put answers in Table A below.						
Table A (Question 1 to 4): Market Access						
Q1. Markets within an acceptable distance	Q2. Transport cost (return journey)	Q3. Physical & Safe Access to Markets		Q4. Are most traders able to provide most essential food/non-food items?		
		Male Y/N	Female Y/N	1 = Yes, like before 2 = Yes, but less 3 = No		

ANY OTHER OBSERVATION MADE DURING THE ADMINISTRATION OF THIS PART OF THE QUESTIONNAIRE: (such as vehicles travelling to markets, connecting routes to neighboring markets, people buying goods etc)

MONEY TRANSFER SYSTEMS FROM THE HOUSEHOLDS' PERSPECTIVE

If you are unable to collect all or most of the information requested in this section, tick this box and record the reasons why and/or the assumptions made in the "other observations" section. ☐

5. Are there functional money transfer systems that usually deliver cash (such as banks, money lenders, hawaladars, traders, post offices, remittance companies and/or mobile phone companies) that are in an acceptable distance (walking or by local transport) to the affected communities?

Yes No Don't Know (please circle)

> If Yes – put mechanisms / structures names in Table B below.

> If No or Don't know – this is the end of the focus group discussion.

6. How much does it cost to use the money transfer systems?

Put answers in Table B below. e.g.: transportation costs (return journey) or any other costs (e.g. transaction cost, Payment of 3rd party).

7. Can most women and men physically and safely access or use these functional money transfer mechanisms (road conditions, security, are they allowed into the buildings, can they own mobile phones if money is transferred by phone, etc.)? Put answers in Table B below.

8. What do men and women need to access the money transfer mechanisms (ID cards, documents, mobile phones, etc.)? Put answers in Table B below.

Table B (Question 5 to 8): Functional Money Transfer Systems

Q5. Financial Structure within an acceptable distance	Q6. Costs to use the money transfer system		Q7. Physical & Safe Access			Q8. What is needed to use the money transfer system (ID card, mobile, bank account etc. - list)
	Transport	Other (list)	Male	Y/N	Female Y/N	

9. Do most men and women have the documents they need to access the money transfer mechanisms?

Men: Yes No (please circle)

Women: Yes No (please circle)

> If No, Please list below the reasons why not:

ANY OTHER OBSERVATION MADE DURING THE ADMINISTRATION OF THIS PART OF THE QUESTIONNAIRE: (Did you see any banks, post offices, mobile telephone booster or people in the area using mobile phones etc)

PART B: QUESTIONS FOR THE TRADERS OF WORKING SHOPS / MARKETS AND TRADERS STATUS AFTER THE DISASTER

(THIS PART IS OPTIONAL IF THIS ASSESSMENT IS DONE FOR LESS THAN 10 FAMILIES)

> This part of the questionnaire should be administered in one or some of the markets that have been identified by the community members (see Table B). A minimum of three vendors per market should be covered, where available.

Market place where the questionnaire is administered: _____ GPS: _____
 (This market is subsequently referred to as the "reference market".)

Vendor name: _____ Phone number: _____

10. What are the prices of key commodities? *Put answers in Table C below.*

11. Have prices for these key commodities in the reference market significantly changed? *Put answers in Table C below.*

12. How much has the prices of these key commodities changed in the reference market? *Put answers in Table C below.*

13. If households were given money, could traders supply them with the key commodities? (This needs to be based on estimated total requirements for surrounding villages and can be answered - Yes, mostly, hardly, no, do not know) For labor availability, estimate the number of skilled and unskilled labor.

Table C (Question 10, 11 and 12): Commodity and labor prices in working shops / markets

Commodity/Labor	Unit	Specification	Q10 - Price/unit?	Q11. Change in price?	Q12. If yes, how much?	Q13. Availability
Cement	Bag	50kg				
Gravel	m3	1				
Sand	m3	1				
Burnt brick (B quality)	Pc	1000				
Mud brick	Pc	1000				
Wooden beams	Pc	L=4m, P=40cm				
Bamboo	Pc	L=8m, D=15cm				
Mat for roofing	m2	1				
Plastic for roofing	m2	1				
Mud	m3	1				
Straw	Bag	(Kunar), 20kg				
Door	m2	2x1m				
Windows	m2	1.5x1.5m				
Glass	m2	4mm				
Steel roof drain	m	1				
Stones	m3	1				
I-beams (B quality)	m	Size = 130mm				
Carpenter	Day	1				
Mason	Day	1				
Stone cutter	Day	1				
Tin smith	Day	1				
Unskilled labor	Day	1				

ANY OTHER OBSERVATION MADE DURING THE ADMINISTRATION OF THIS PART OF THE QUESTIONNAIRE OR DURING THE VISIT TO THE MARKETS AND TRADERS (INCLUDING VISUAL OBSERVATIONS): *(Did you see any stocked shops with food, non-food items such as kitchen utensils, blankets, buckets, clothes etc)*