METHODOLOGICAL NOTE FOR THE 2024 CALCULATION OF SHELTER PIN AND SEVERITY

This methodological note explains how the number of People in Need (PIN) of Shelter assistance and the Shelter Severity Scores for each district in Yemen will be calculated for the **2024 Yemen Humanitarian Needs Overview (HNO)**.

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This methodology note was developed in collaboration with REACH, which provided technical advice and recommendations on best practices. REACH supported the methodology design and developed the preliminary calculation files.

It is important to note that the final methodology, as presented in this document, does not strictly adhere to REACH's recommendations or standards. The Shelter Cluster coordination team and Information Management (IM) officer were responsible for making the final decisions, in consultation with Yemen Shelter Cluster partners and Global Shelter Cluster. This methodology note should be understood as a reflection of the collaborative efforts and decisions made by the aforementioned parties, rather than a strict adherence to any single set of recommendations or standards. As such, it may differ from the recommendations and standards set forth by REACH.

1. BACKGROUND

The conflict in Yemen entered its ninth year in 2023. A first UN-brokered truce was agreed upon between the warring parties in April 2022 and lasted until October of the same year. The truce resulted in decreased levels of fighting across the country, while needs remained high nationwide. The main drivers of needs are protracted conflict, climatic hazards, and lack of economic opportunities. The conflict has aggravated the country's underlying food insecurity, while also compromising essential services and infrastructure, including related to health and education, and significantly damaging the economy and the social fabric. While the UN-brokered truce indicated improved conditions, the population remains vulnerable and in need. Yemen remains one of the largest internal displacement crises globally, with an IDP population of over 4.5 million.[1] The conflict-induced displacement, the natural hazards exacerbated by climate change, and the protracted nature of the crisis contribute to the deteriorating shelter conditions among the population. In the 2023 HNO, the Shelter and Non-Food Items (NFI) Cluster in Yemen estimated that 7.5 million reside in inadequate shelter conditions in Yemen, and among them 5.3 million people are in acute need.[2] Despite the pressing needs, there are significant gaps in humanitarian funding in Yemen.[3] As of October 2023 and according to OCHA Financial Tracking Service, the Shelter and NFI Cluster in Yemen only received 18% of the required funding for 2023 as defined in the Humanitarian Response Plan.[4] Identifying the communities most in need is therefore highly necessary to ensure a prioritized response.

2. RATIONALE

In order to understand the Shelter needs of the population in Yemen, the 2024 Shelter HNO will asses Shelter-related indicators across all districts in Yemen following the Shelter Severity Classification (SSC) methodology developed in 2023 by the Global Shelter Cluster.[5] REACH is supporting the Yemen Shelter Cluster to develop the methodology and produce the analysis of the selected Shelter indicators to determine the Population in Need (PiN) figures, and the severity of needs by demographic group (IDP and non-IDP) and geographic location (indicated at district level). This document outlines the selected indicators and data sources that will inform the Shelter HNO, and how these will be used, following the SSC analytical framework and proposed methodology, to inform the number of PiN and severity scores.

3. ANALYTICAL FRAMEWORK

The analytical framework for the Shelter analysis of PiN and severity of needs for the 2024 HNO is based on the Shelter Severity Classification (SSC), developed by the Global Shelter Cluster, in line with the Joint Intersectoral Analysis Framework (JIAF) 2.0.[6,7] The SSC framework maps out the factors and dimensions of a context that can be considered to determine the severity of needs; this framework comprises three parts: 1) shelter needs and conditions, 2) contributing factors, and 3) impacts of shelter conditions.

1. Shelter needs and conditions, are classified under three pillars that cover the core components of the rights to adequate housing; these are 1) safety and security conditions provided by the shelter, 2) living conditions inside the shelter, and 3) settlement conditions. These three pillars of the shelter needs and conditions are the basis of the severity and PiN analysis (table 1).
2. Contributing factors, refer to the different dimensions of the context at macro, community or household level that might contribute to the shelter needs.

1 OCHA, 2023 Humanitarian Needs Overview
2 Ibid.
3 Ibid.
4 OCHA, Financial Tracking Service
5 Shelter Severity Classification Implementation Guidelines, May 2023
6 Ibid
7 JIAF 2.0 Technical Manual

3. Impacts of shelter conditions, refer to the possible consequences of unmet shelter needs and conditions.

The SSC is aligned with the JIAF 2.0, as the SSC is designed to feed directly into the JIAF 2.0 calculations. Consequently, the severity phases and the definitions are standardized between JIAF 2.0 and SSC. The severity phases outline what it means, conceptually, to be in level 1 (minimal), 2 (stressed), 3 (crisis), 4 (critical) or 5 (catastrophic) in terms of severity of shelter needs. They are formulated for both the individual household and area levels, as outlined in the picture below.

Picture 1. Shelter Cluster Severity Phases

The severity scores and PiN are calculated using indicators that inform the three main pillars of shelter needs and conditions: shelter, living conditions inside the shelter, and settlement. Table 1 below summarizes the indicators that will be used in this analysis, and the data sources used to inform each sub-indicator.

Table 1. Indicators used to calculate Shelter PIN and Severity Scores

Pillar	Indicator	Sub-indicator	Source / *Backup Source*
1. Shelter safety and security	**Ind 1:** % of households living in safe and dignified dwellings (structure that protects them against external threats, health problems, weather and natural hazards)	**Ind 1.1:** Level of safety and security provided by the shelter (defects, issues, damage, location / environment)	INAT/PMT *INAT/PMT 2022* *SMT*
		Ind 1.2: Level of privacy provided by the shelter (overcrowding, partitions)	INAT/PMT *INAT/PMT 2022* *SMT/SRT*
		Ind 1.3: Level of thermal comfort provided by the shelter (protection against weather)	INAT/PMT *INAT/PMT 2022*
		Ind 1.4: Level of security of tenure	INAT/PMT *INAT/PMT 2022* *SMT/SRT*
		Ind 1.5: Percentage of houses partially damaged or destroyed	INAT/PMT *INAT/PMT 2022*
		Ind 1.6: Percentage of populated areas highly susceptible to floods	Flood Susceptibility Analysis
2. Living conditions inside the shelter	**Ind 2:** % of households living in a functional domestic space	**Ind 2.1:** Ability to cook	INAT/PMT *SMT*
		Ind 2.2: Ability to store water	INAT/PMT *SMT*
		Ind 2.3: Ability to sleep	INAT/PMT *SMT*
		Ind 2.4: Ability to perform personal hygiene	INAT/PMT *WANTS*
		Ind 2.5: Adequate access to electricity	*MCLA SMT/SRT*
		Ind 2.6: Presence of Extreme Winter Conditions	*Weatherization Analysis*
3. Settlement conditions	**Ind 3:** % of households with access to appropriate common services and infrastructure	**Ind 3.1**: Income / Livelihood	INAT/PMT *INAT/PMT 2022*
		Ind 3.2 Adequate access to shelter and NFI market	*Market Assessment*
		Ind 3.3 Adequate access to WASH services	WANTS

4. Analysis Process

Due to data scarcity and the absence of nation-wide household (HH) assessments, the 2024 Shelter Severity Score and PiN calculations will be based on multiple Shelter assessments conducted mostly in 2023[8]. The following assessments were identified by the Shelter Cluster to inform the Severity and PiN analysis:

[8] Some of the indicators were informed by data sources older than 2023 in order to fill information gaps and to be able to cover all 333 districts in Yemen. The data sources older than 2023 are: CIMP 2022, Flood Susceptibility Analysis, MCLA 2021, and INAT/PMT 2022 (data used to inform only districts for which 2023 data was not available),

- UNHCR Initial Needs Assessment Form (INAT) and PMT data from 2023 and 2022
- CCCM Site Monitoring Tool (SMT) and Site Reporting Tool (SRT) (2023)
- WASH Needs Tracking System (WANTS) (2023)
- Multi Cluster Location Assessment (MCLA) (2021)
- Flood susceptibility analysis
- Winterization analysis
- Market Assessment (2023)

Following the SSC guidance, the analysis will be done at the household level for all the districts for which there is household level data available. However, considering the limited coverage of the main household level data source and the impossibility of incorporating multiple data sources into the SSC framework to inform some of the indicators, the analysis will be completed following two different methodologies: the household level analysis (aligned with SSC); and area level analysis, for all the districts not covered by UNHCR INAT/PMT.
As summarized in table 2, UNHCR INAT/PMT will be the main source of data that will inform most of the indicators, while the area-level analysis will be informed by six area-level assessments and by three household-level assessments.

Table 2: Resources used to calculate Shelter PIN and Severity

Household level data sources	Indicators informed	**Area-level data sources**	Indicators informed
UNHCR INAT/PMT	9	CCCM SMT/SRT	7
Market Assessment	1	WANTS	2
MCLA	1	Flood Susceptibility Analysis	*1*
		Winterization Analysis	*1*

4.1 Household level analysis

Household Severity

For all the districts for which there is household level data available of at least 40 household from INAT/PMT 2023 or 80 households from INAT/PMT 2022, a severity score will be calculated for each household surveyed, based on the analysis grid on table 3 below. The analysis grid defines different outcomes for each sub-indicator. A description of how each level is informed by the different data sources can be found in Annex 1. Each outcome has a score assigned that will contribute to inform the score for each pillar.

Table 3: Shelter PIN and Severity Analysis Grid

Indicator	**Sub-indicator**	**Levels/Criteria**	**Score**
		Safe	0

Ind 1: % of households living in safe and dignified dwellings (structure that protects them against external threats, health problems, weather and natural hazards)THS	**Ind 1.1:** Level of safety and security provided by the shelter (defects, issues, damage, location / environment)	Safe but can cause discomfort or inconvenience	0.5 (HH level analysis) 0.5 (Area level analysis)
		Unsafe (Can damage property or affect mental/physical health)	1 (HH level analysis) NA (Area level analysis
		Unsafe (Can damage property and affect mental/physical health significantly)	2 (HH level analysis) NA (Area level analysis
		Unsafe (life threatening)	5(HH level analysis) 1 (Area level analysis
	Ind 1.2: Level of privacy provided by the shelter (overcrowding, partitions)	Sufficient privacy	0
		No privacy or overcrowded	0.5 (HH level analysis) NA (Area level analysis
		No privacy AND overcrowded	1 (HH level analysis) 0.5 (Area level analysis
	Ind 1.3: Level of thermal comfort provided by the shelter (protection against weather)	Adapted to local climate	0 (HH level analysis)
		Does not provide thermal comfort	0.5 (HH level analysis)
		No mats available (for IDPs only)	0.5 (HH level analysis)
	Ind 1.4: Level of security of tenure	Good enough security of tenure	0
		Low/medium risk	0.5 (HH level analysis) 0.25 (Area level analysis
		High risk	1 (HH level analysis) 0.5 (Area level analysis
	Ind 1.5: Percentage of houses partially damaged or destroyed	Damaged/Occupied	1 (Area level analysis
		Destroyed	2 (Area level analysis
	Ind 1.6: Percentage of populated areas highly susceptible to floods	0 to 6% of populated areas within the district highly susceptible to floods	0 (Area level analysis
		6 to 10% of populated areas within the district highly susceptible to floods	0.25 (Area level analysis
		10 to 24% of populated areas within the district highly susceptible to floods	0.5 (Area level analysis
		24 to 50% of populated areas within the district highly susceptible to floods	0.75 (Area level analysis
		More than 50% of populated areas within the district highly susceptible to floods	1 (Area level analysis
	Ind 2.1: Ability to cook	Able to cook with issues	0.5 (HH level analysis) 1 (Area level analysis
		Unable to cook	1 (HH level analysis) 2 (Area level analysis
	Ind 2.2: Ability to	Able to store water with issues	0.5 (HH level analysis) 1 (Area level analysis

Ind 2: % of households living in a functional domestic space (NFI)	store water	Unable to store water	1 (HH level analysis) 2 (Area level analysis
	Ind 2.3: Ability to sleep	Able to sleep with issues	0.5 (HH level analysis) 1 (Area level analysis
		Unable to sleep	1(HH level analysis) 2 (Area level analysis
	Ind 2.4: Ability to perform personal hygiene	Can perform personal hygiene	0
		Able to perform personal hygiene with issues	NA (HH level analysis) 1 (Area level analysis)
		Unable to perform personal hygiene	1 (HH level analysis) 2 (Area level analysis
	Ind 2.5: Adequate access to electricity	Sufficient access to electricity	0 (Area level analysis)
		Partial access to electricity	1 (Area level analysis)
		No access to electricity	2 (Area level analysis)
	Ind 2.6: Presence of Extreme Winter Conditions	25.1 - 50% Winter Nights Below 10C	0.25 (Area level analysis)
		50.1 - 75% Winter Nights Below 10C	0.5 (Area level analysis)
		75.1 - 85% Winter Nights Below 10C	0.75 (Area level analysis)
		85.1 - 99% Winter Nights Below 10C	1 (Area level analysis)
Ind 3: % of households with access to appropriate common services and infrastructure	**Ind 3.1**: Income / Livelihood	Above 50,000 YER	0
		Below 50,000 YER	1
		No income	2
	Ind 3.2 % of households with inadequate access to shelter and NFI market	Available	0
		Partially available	0.5
		Not available	1
	Ind 3.3 % of households with inadequate access to WASH services	Good access to water	0
		Partial access of the population to water	1
		Most people cannot access water	2

The scores for each sub-indicator will be added up to calculate a score for each of the three pillars of shelter needs and conditions at the household level. Pillar 1 is measured on a scale 1 to 5, and pillars 2 and 3 are measured on a scale 1 to 4. The scores are aligned with the JIAF 2.0 severity classification and with the SSC (picture 1) The final household score will be defined by combining the scores from the three pillars according to the decision tree provided by the SSC guidance (Annex 3).

PIN and District Severity

After all households surveyed are assigned a score, the proportion of households in each district under each of the 5 severity phases are calculated. The resulting percentage is considered as indicative of the overall proportion of the population in the district in each severity phase. The proportion is calculated separately according to population group (IDPs and non-IDPs).
The final severity score assigned to the district is determined by calculating the maximum phase in which there is at least 20% of the population classified (rule of 20). For example, if 5% of the population in X district is classified in phase 5, and 6% is in phase 4, and 10% is phase 3; the final severity of X district will be 3, as there is at least 20% in phase 3 or above.
According to the JIAF and SSC guidance, the PiN is considered to be the population under severity phases 3, 4, and 5. Therefore, the percentage of surveyed households under severities 3, 4 and 5 will be added to calculate the percentage of PiN at the district level. However, the PiN for the IDPs will consider the percentages under severity phases of 2,3,4 and 5 as the needs for IDPs is more pressured than the Non-IDPs in Yemen context. Although IDP population under severity 2 was accounted, a PiN proportion was only calculated if the area severity score was higher than 2 (district severity of 3, 4 or 5) For Non-IDPs PIN, the PIN percentage under severity score of 3 was multiplied by 0.45 before adding to the PiN percentages under severities 4 and 5 This percentage will be then applied to the OCHA Estimated Population Figures to obtain the district PiN estimation.

4.2 Area level analysis

District Severity

The INAT/PMT data from 2023 covers 162 districts in Yemen. As there are 171 districts for which there is no household-level data from 2023 available, INAT/PMT from 2022 will used to cover these gaps. A minimal sampling will be applied (minimum of 40 households for 2023 and 80 households for 20022) to ensure that the data is representative. For districts with no coverage from INAT/PMT data from 2023 and 2022, the severity score will be calculated at the district level using area-level data. The analysis grid on table 3 will be followed to assign a score for each pillar at the district level. Annex 2 describes how each area-level data source will be used to assign a score for each of the sub-indicators.
The final severity score for the district will be determined using the decision tree (annex 3) to calculate a final severity phase based on the scores of each of the three pillars.

PiN Calculation

The proportion of PIN will be calculated per district based on the final severity score and the district population figures. As there is no household or individual level data, the area-level analysis does not allow the calculation of the proportion of population per severity phase in each district. Therefore, the value of each severity score will be associated with a certain percentage of the population, which will be classified as in need. The proportion of PiN assigned will be different for IDP and for non-IDP population to be able to consider the difference in severity of needs. See below Table 4.

Table 4: Percentage of PIN associated with each Severity Score

Overall Severity Score	Level of need	Percentage of IDP PiN
5	Acute (catastrophic)	75%
4	Acute (extreme)	50%

3	Moderate (severe)	25%
2	Low (stress)	0%
1	No need (minimal)	0%

5. Limitations, Challenges, and Lessons Learned

The objective of this analysis should be to determine the humanitarian shelter needs in Yemen, which in turn will allow to inform prioritization during the HRP and other strategic processes. However, due to the lack of nationwide data available, the methodology designed includes multiple limitations that should be consider in order to be able to interpret the results correctly, avoiding overestimating its accuracy. **The Shelter Severity Score and PiN figures should only be considered as indicative estimates,** the limitations of this analysis should be taken into consideration when using this data to inform strategic processes.

Below is a list of the limitations and challenges faced during the Shelter Severity and PiN methodology development and analysis process:

- The UNHCR INAT/PMT was selected as main data source to inform the household level analysis. This assessment however, is implemented on a "needs basis", meaning respondents are interviewed based on recommendation from authorities or UNHCR partners on the field who pre-identify the population that are in need of assistance and select them to be interviewed. Therefore **the findings from the assessment are not representative of all population** and can only be considered to represent the perspective of populations pre-identified as in need.
- INAT/PMT assessment is the only source of data at the household level covering most core indicators to assess shelter needs. However, this data source covers less than 50% of districts in Yemen (162 districts), therefore other sources of data were introduced in the analysis to be able to cover the locations that were not covered by INAT/PMT. As most of data sources introduced record information at the area level, an alternative methodology was developed to be able to perform the PiN and Severity Analysis at the area level. **The districts analyzed following the area level analysis are not comparable to districts analyzed following the household level analysis**, due to the different data sources used and the different analysis process followed.
- The data source used to inform the majority of indicators (7 out of 12) for the area-level analysis is the REACH CCCM SMT/SRT assessment, which was developed to inform the CCCM cluster response in IDP sites. This assessment only covers IDP households living in managed (SMT) and unmanaged sites (SRT), and therefore **for the districts not covered by INAT/PMT and analyzed through the area-level methodology, the data from most indicators (7/12) represents exclusively the situation of IDPs living in sites**.
- MCLA will be used to inform indicator 2.5 on access to electricity. As indicated in Annex 2, the question E4: "Does your household have access to the following facilities?" will be used to inform this indicator, based on the proportion of households at the district level selecting option 4, "Appropriate lighting". **This question does not directly assess access to electricity** and could be interpreted as having access to natural light.
  Moreover, data from MCLA was collected at the end of 2021 and beginning of 2022, which might result in outdated information. Furthermore, no household level dataset was shared externally and only the final analyzed data aggregated at the district level was shared, which raised some concerns over the lack of transparency of this assessment.
  Additionally, 16 districts will be exclusively informed by this indicator, as there is no other data available for these districts from the sources considered for this analysis. Therefore, these **16 districts will be assigned a score based on indicator 2.5 which is not precisely informed by MCLA**.
- Out of the 333 districts in Yemen, 5 districts were not covered by any of the sources of data considered for this assessment. Therefore there are no findings that could be obtained for those districts.

Additionally, 4 districts are only informed by WANTS assessment, and 2 districts are only informed only by Market Assessment, these districts are consequently only informed by 2 (WANTS) or 1 (Market Assessment) out of 12 indicators of the analysis. The **results of these districts cannot be considered to represent an accurate estimation of the shelter needs**.

- This methodology applies the SSC framework and conceptual approach to the Yemen context by adapting the process outlined in the SSC guidance to the available data sources. **Modifications to the SSC recommended sub-indicators, and scoring or criteria for the outcomes of the sub-indicators were introduced to be able to fit the available data to the analysis grid**.
- According to the SSC analytical framework, the shelter needs and conditions can be understood through three main pillars, the third pillar being the settlement conditions. This analysis considers three sub-indicators to inform the third pillar: 1) household income, 2) access to shelter and NFI market, and 3) access to water. These three **sub-indicators of pillar 3 might provide limited information to adequately understand the availability of services and infrastructure in a settlement**.
- The area level analysis uses information available at the area level to assign a score on a scale 1 to 5 to the district. However, this process does not allow for the estimation of the proportion of population under each phase on the severity scale. To be able to estimate the PiN, the area level analysis assigns an indicative proportion of PiN based on the calculated severity score of the district. This methodology does not draw the proportions from collected data and therefore **estimated proportions of PiN for districts where the area level methodology was follow are only indicative based on the information available**, this proportion might not be an accurate estimation of the PiN on those districts.
- With the aim to enable comparison between the districts analyzed through the household level and area level analysis, the same methodology analysis grid was used as the basis to calculate the severity scores in the household and area level analysis. Nevertheless, this entailed the consideration of only one response per district, as each district was handled as an individual household in the area level analysis. As a result, **only the response reported by the maximum proportion of respondent was selected to inform the area level analysis. This process fails to account for the diversity of conditions and situations that exist among the population within a district.**

- The Flood Susceptibility Analysis was developed to assess the potential risk of an area to experience a flooding event and provides a percentage of populated areas in each district with high susceptibility to flooding[9]. Although this analysis can be useful to understand geographical areas with higher risk of flooding, this analysis does not directly provide information on the population that is in need of assistance at the moment of the analysis.
- Similarly, the winterization analysis was developed to inform the proportion of populated areas under extreme temperatures, measured by the percentage of winter nights with temperature below 10°C. As the flooding analysis, even though this analysis could help understand the locations where people might be at risk of needing winterization assistance, this assessment does not provide information on the current needs of the population.

[9] Yemen Flood Susceptibility Analysis Methodology, March 2020

- The INAT/PMT assessment includes a question that informs the conditions of houses at the place of origin for IDP interviewees. If considered within the household analysis, this question will inform the household severity phase which will directly contribute to the proportion of households in each severity phase at the district in which the interview was conducted, which differs from the area of origin of the interviewee in the case of IDPs. Therefore, if this indicator was considered within the analysis it would fail to inform the answer of the question and the place of origin of the IDP household being interviewed. However, the proportion of IDPs reported having a damaged or occupied household at the place of origin could be compared with the place of origin reported and the outcome can be used for triangulation of the analysis results.

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ANNEXES

Annex 1: Scoring of sub-indicators for household level analysis.

Indicator 1.1: Level of safety and security provided by the shelter.

UNHCR INAT/PMT assessment will be used to inform this indicator. Two questions of the assessment will be used:

- Q6.1: What type of shelter is currently being occupied?
- Q6.2: What is the overall condition of the shelter?

The table below outlines how the different responses will be classified into the three levels possible for this indicator: safe, unsafe (can affect goods/property or can affect mental/physical health), and unsafe (life threatening).

Safe but can cause discomfort or inconvenience (score 0.5)	**Unsafe (Can damage property or affect mental/physical health) (score 1)**	**Unsafe (Can damage property and affect mental/physical health significantly) (score 2)**	**Unsafe (life threatening) (score 5)**
Transitional shelter Rented house /apartment Traditional / mud house	Emergency shelter / tent Home of relatives Collective accommodation (like a school…etc.) Shop/ basement	Home of host family (non-related) Makeshift shelter (tarpaulin / cardboard) Unfinished / vacant building	No shelter / homeless Cave / Cliff
			Destroyed (i.e. needs to be re-built)

The maximum score from both questions will be selected to inform the household score for this indicator.

Indicator 1.2: Level of privacy provided by the shelter (overcrowding, partitions)

UNHCR INAT/PMT assessment will be used to inform this indicator. The following question of the assessment will be used:

- Q6.3: How are the specific conditions of the shelter?

The question above is a multiple-choice question in which respondents can select good, okay, poor or very poor for different shelter conditions. The table below outlines how the responses selected will be classified into the three levels possible for this indicator: sufficient privacy, no privacy, no privacy and overcrowded.

Sufficient privacy (score: 0)	**No privacy (score: 0.5)**	**No privacy AND overcrowded (score: 1)**

Good / okay partitions between rooms / privacy **Good / okay** sufficient space for family members and activities	**Poor / very poor** partitions between rooms /privacy **OR** **Poor / very poor** sufficient space for family members and activities	**Poor / very poor** partitions between rooms /privacy **AND** **Poor / very poor** sufficient space for family members and activities

Indicator 1.3: Level of thermal comfort provided by the shelter (protection against weather)

UNHCR INAT/PMT assessment will be used to inform this indicator. The following question of the assessments will be used:

- INAT/PMT Q.6.3: How are the specific conditions of the shelter?

The question above is a multiple-choice question in which respondents can select good, okay, poor or very poor for different shelter conditions. The table below outlines how the responses selected will be classified into the two levels possible for this indicator: adapted to local climate, and does not provide thermal comfort.

Adapted to local climate (score: 0)	Does not provide thermal comfort (score: 0.5)
Good / okay Roof conditions	**Poor / very poor** Roof conditions
Good / okay Wall conditions	**Poor / very poor** Wall conditions
Good / okay Opening (door & windows) conditions	**Poor / very poor** Opening (door & windows) conditions

Additionally, considering the common use of sleeping mats for floor isolation among IDP population, the following question will be considered only for IDP households:

- Q6.9 How many following Non-Food Items do you have (including in bad conditions)?

The question above is a numeric question listing different NFI items. The number of sleeping mats reported by household will be compared with the household size, and considering a minimum on 2 sleeping mats should be available for every 7 members, the following scores will be applied:

Adapted to local climate (score: 0)	Does not provide thermal comfort (score: 0.5)
	0 sleeping mats

The maximum score for each household among the questions considered will be selected to inform the household score for this sub-indicator.

Indicator 1.4: Level of security of tenure

UNHCR INAT/PMT assessment will be used to inform this indicator. Two questions of the assessment will be used:

- Q6.5: Have you been threatened with eviction from your current shelter in the last 6 months?
- Q6.6: Have you received a notification of eviction from your current shelter in the last 6 months?

The table below outlines how the different responses will be classified into the three levels possible for this indicator: good enough security of tenure, low/medium risk, and high risk.

	Good enough security of tenure (score: 0)	Low/medium risk (score: 0.5)	High risk (score: 1)
Q6.5	No	Yes	

Q6.6	No	Yes, Oral Yes, Written

Indicator 1.5: Percentage of houses partially damaged or destroyed

Household level data available from INAT/PMT but in a different format and cannot be used for the household analysis.

Indicator 1.6: Percentage of populated areas highly susceptible to floods

Household level data available from a different assessment to INAT/PMT, cannot be used for the household analysis..

Indicator 2.1: Ability to cook.

UNHCR INAT/PMT assessment will be used to inform this indicator. The following question of the assessment will be used:

- Q6.9 How many following Non-Food Items do you have (including in bad conditions)?

The question above is a numeric question listing different NFI items. When "0" is selected for the NFIs indicated on the table below, meaning the household does not have those items, the following scores will be applied:

Partially unable to cook (score: 0.5)	**Unable to cook (score: 1)**
0 kitchen sets OR 0 cooking stove	0 kitchen sets AND 0 cooking stove

Indicator 2.2: Ability to store water.

UNHCR INAT/PMT assessment will be used to inform this indicator. The following question of the assessment will be used:

- Q6.9 How many following Non-Food Items do you have (including in bad conditions)?

The question above is a numeric question listing different NFI items. The number of water buckets reported by household will be compared with the household size, and considering a minimum on 1 water bucket should be available for every 7 members, the following scores will be applied:

Able to store water (score 0)	**Able to store water with issues (score 0.5)**	**Unable to store water (score: 1)**
Each 7 family members has at least 1 water bucket	Number of water buckets is more than 0 but less than 1 per 7 people	0 Water Bucket

Indicator 2.3: Ability to sleep.

UNHCR INAT/PMT assessment will be used to inform this indicator. The following question of the assessment will be used:

- Q6.9 How many following Non-Food Items do you have (including in bad conditions)?

The question above is a numeric question listing different NFI items. The number of blankets and mattresses reported by household will be compared with the household size, and considering a minimum on 1 blanket and 1 mattress should be available for every household member, the following scores will be applied:

Score 0	**Partially unable to sleep (score: 0.5)**	**Completely unable to sleep (score: 1)**

A blanket and mattress is available for each family member	Number of blankets and mattresses is less than one per person.	No blankets or mattresses

Indicator 2.4: Ability to perform personal hygiene.

UNHCR INAT/PMT assessment will be used to inform this indicator. The following question of the assessment will be used:

- Q6.3: How are the specific conditions of the shelter?

The INAT question above is a multiple-choice question in which respondents can select good, okay, poor or very poor for different shelter conditions. The table below outlines how the different responses will be classified into the two levels possible for this indicator: can perform personal hygiene, or unable to perform personal hygiene.

Can perform personal hygiene (score: 0)	Unable to perform personal hygiene (score: 1)
Good / Okay access to toilet / bathroom	**Poor / very poor** access to toilet / bathroom

Indicator 2.5: Access to electricity

Household level data available from a different assessment to INAT/PMT, cannot be used for the household analysis.

Indicator 2.6: Presence of extreme winter conditions

Household level data available from a different assessment to INAT/PMT, cannot be used for the household analysis.

Indicator 3.1: Income / Livelihood

UNHCR INAT/PMT assessment will be used to inform this indicator. The following question of the assessment will be used:

- Q4.1: Average monthly household income

The table below outlines how the different responses will be classified into the three levels possible for this indicator:

Above 50,000 YER (score: 0)	Below 50,000 YER (score: 1)	No income (score: 2)
Above 100,000 YER More than 50,000 YER but less than 100,000 YER	More than 25,000 YER but less than 50,000 YER Less than 25,000 YER	No income

Indicator 3.2: Access to shelter/NFI items in market

Household level data available from a different assessment to INAT/PMT, cannot be used for the household analysis.

Indicator 3.3: Access to water

WANTS assessment will be used to inform this indicator. The following question of the assessment will be used:

- W7 In the last 30 days, how many people in the community had enough water for drinking?

The table below outlines how the different responses will be classified into the three levels possible for

this indicator:

Everyone or most people have access to water (score: 0)	**About half of the population have access to water (score: 1)**	**Nobody or few people have access to water (score: 2)**
Everyone Most	Half	Few Nobody

Considering this indicator is measured at the district level, the most reported response from WANTS KIs in each district will be considered and the same score will be applied to all households on that district.

Annex 2: Scoring of sub-indicators for area level analysis.

Indicator 1.1: Level of safety and security provided by the shelter.

SMT assessment will be used to inform this indicator for those districts that are not covered through the household level analysis. Two questions of the assessment will be used:

- Q G.3: Total number of shelters per type
- Q G.4: Number of households living without shelter (open air)

The table below outlines how the different responses will be classified into the three levels possible for this indicator: safe, unsafe (can affect goods/property or can affect mental/physical health), and unsafe (life threatening).

Safe (score: 0)	Unsafe, can affect goods/property or can affect mental/physical health (score: 0.5)	Unsafe, life threatening (score: 1)
Most population (>80%): Private building (owned, rented, …) Transitional shelter	*More than 20% of population:* Public building (school, mosque, etc.) Emergency shelter Tent Makeshift shelter Unfinished/vacant building	*More than 20% of population:* Open air (no shelter)

The SMT records a number of shelter types for each site. A proportion would be calculated at the district level for each shelter type and a score will be assigned to the district according to the criteria (table above) with the highest score that is met in each district.

Indicator 1.2: Level of privacy provided by the shelter (overcrowding, partitions)

SMT/SRT assessment will be used to inform this indicator for those districts that are not covered through the household level analysis. The following question of the assessment will be used:

- Q G.2: Site capacity

The table below outlines how the responses selected will be classified into the three levels possible for this indicator: sufficient privacy, no privacy, no privacy and overcrowded.

Sufficient privacy (score: 0)	No privacy (score: 0.5)	No privacy AND overcrowded (score: 0.5)
At capacity Available shelters Available land for extension		Overcrowded

The SMT/SRT records an outcome on shelter capacity for each site. The most reported answer at the district level will be calculated and a single score will be assigned to each district.

Indicator 1.3: Level of security of tenure

SMT/SRT assessment will be used to inform this indicator for those districts that are not covered through the household level analysis. The following questions of these assessments will be used:

- SMT(Q D4.1)/ SRT(Q D.3): Safety/security threats to site in the past month
- SMT(Q D.5)/ SRT(Q D.4) Has the site received an official eviction note?

The table below outlines how the different responses will be classified into the three levels possible for this indicator: good enough security of tenure, low/medium risk, and high risk.

	Good enough security of tenure (score: 0)	Low/medium risk (score: 0.25)	High risk (score: 0.5)

SMT(Q D4.1) SRT(Q D.3)	Forced eviction	Forced eviction
SMT(Q D.5) SRT(Q D.4)	No notice not received	Yes, site has received an official eviction note

The SMT/SRT records an outcome on shelter eviction risk for each site. The majority of answers reported at the district level will be calculated and a single score will be assigned to each district.

Indicator 1.4: Percentage of houses partially damaged or destroyed

UNHCR INAT/PMT assessment will be used to inform this indicator. The following question of the assessment will be used:

- 6.11 How is your housing in your area of origin

The table below outlines how the different responses will be classified into the three levels possible for this indicator:

Houses in area of origin are in normal condition (score: 0)	**Houses in area of origin are Damaged or Occupied (score: 1)**	**Houses in area of origin are Destroyed (score: 2)**
Normal	*Damaged* *Occupied*	*Destroyed*

Indicator 1.5: Percentage of populated areas highly susceptible to floods

Flood susceptibility analysis will be for this indicator. The results of the analysis will be classified into the following levels:

Score 0.25	**Score 0.5**	**Score 0.75**	**Score 1**
6 to 10% of populated areas within the district highly susceptible to floods	10 to 24% of populated areas within the district highly susceptible to floods	24 to 50% of populated areas within the district highly susceptible to floods	More than 50% of populated areas within the district highly susceptible to floods

Indicator 2.1: Ability to cook.

SMT assessment will be used to inform this indicator for those districts that are not covered through the household level analysis. The following question of the assessment will be used:

- G.8: Proportion of households having access to NFIs in the past month

For this question, there is a list of 12 NFIs for which respondents can select: all/almost all households, majority of households, half of households, few households, none/almost no households, or I don't know. Each NFI is assigned a response at the site level. The table below outlines how the different responses for the NFIs indicated will be classified into the two levels possible for this indicator:

Partially unable to cook (score: 1)	**Unable to cook (score: 2)**
"None/almost no households" or "Few households" selected for at least one of the three items below: • Oven/stoves • Fuel for cooking • Kitchen items	"None/almost no households" or "Few households" selected for ALL the three items below: • Oven/stoves • Fuel for cooking • Kitchen items

The SMT records an outcome for each site. The majority of answers reported at the district level will be considered as the outcome of the district that will be used to calculate a single score for each district based on the table above.

Indicator 2.2: Ability to store water.

SMT assessment will be used to inform this indicator for those districts that are not covered through the household level analysis. The following question of the assessment will be used:

- G.8: Proportion of households having access to NFIs in the past month

For this question, there is a list of 12 NFIs for which respondents can select: all/almost all households, majority of households, half of households, few households, none/almost no households, or I don't know. Each NFI is assigned a response at the site level. The table below outlines how the different responses for the NFI indicated will be used to assign a score for this indicator:

Able to store water (score 0)	Able to store water with issues (score 1)	Unable to store water (score: 2)
		"None/almost no households" or "Few households" have access to water containers/buckets

The SMT records an outcome for each site. The majority of answers reported at the district level will be considered as the outcome of the district that will be used to calculate a single score for each district based on the table above.

Indicator 2.3: Ability to sleep.

SMT assessment will be used to inform this indicator for those districts that are not covered through the household level analysis. The following question of the assessment will be used:

- G.8: Proportion of households having access to NFIs in the past month

For this question, there is a list of 12 NFIs for which respondents can select: all/almost all households, majority of households, half of households, few households, none/almost no households, or I don't know. Each NFI is assigned a response at the site level. The table below outlines how the different responses for the NFIs indicated will be classified into the two levels possible for this indicator:

Partially unable to sleep (score: 1)	Completely unable to sleep (score: 2)
"None/almost no households" or "Few households" selected for at least one of the three items below: • Mattress • Sleeping matt • Blankets	"None/almost no households" or "Few households" selected for ALL the three items below: • Mattress • Sleeping matt • Blankets

The SMT records an outcome for each site. The majority of answers reported at the district level will be considered as the outcome of the district that will be used to calculate a single score for each district based on the table above.

Indicator 2.4: Ability to perform personal hygiene.

WANTS assessment will be used to inform this indicator. The questions of the assessment that will be used are:

- H1. In the last 30 days, how many people in this community/site/village had access to functioning hand-washing facilities with water and soap?
- S2. In the past 30 days, how many people in this community/site/village had access to a functioning latrine/toilet?

The table below outlines how the different responses will be classified into the three levels possible for this indicator: can perform personal hygiene, can partially perform personal hygiene, or unable to perform personal hygiene.

Can perform personal hygiene (score: 0)	Can partially perform personal hygiene (score: 1)	Unable to perform personal hygiene (score: 2)
MOST or EVERYONE have access to functioning latrine/toilets AND MOST or EVERYONE have access to handwashing facilities	HALF, FEW or NONE* have access to functioning latrine/toilets OR HALF, FEW or NONE have access to handwashing facilities	HALF, FEW or NONE* have access to functioning latrine/toilets AND HALF, FEW or NONE have access to handwashing facilities

*Blank responses or "Refuse to answer" for question S2 were recoded to "NONE" (Nobody has access to functioning latrine/toilets.

The proportion of KI responses at the district level will be calculated and the most reported response from WANTS KIs in each district will be considered to apply the score at the district level for this indicator.

Indicator 2.5: Access to electricity

SMT/SRT and MCLA assessments will be used to inform this indicator. The following questions of these assessments will be used:

- SMT (H3): What proportion of shelters in the camp have functional electrical connections?
- SRT (H1): Main source of electricity in the site
- MCLA (E4): Does your household have access to the following facilities? 4. Appropriate lighting

In the SMT question respondents can select: everyone, most, about half, few or none. In the SRT question respondents can select multiple choices among a list of electricity sources. The MCLA question is a multiple-choice question in which respondents can select different options. The table below outlines how the different responses from the three questions will be classified into the three levels possible for this indicator:

	Good access to electricity (score: 0)	Partial access to electricity (score: 1)	No access to electricity (score: 2)
SMT	Everyone Most	About half	Few None
SRT			No source of electricity
MCLA			*More than 75% of the respondents did not select*: "Appropriate lighting"

The SMT/SRT record an outcome on access to electricity for each site, and the MCLA results were shared aggregated at the district level. The majority of answers reported at the district level will be calculated for the three assessments and a single score will be assigned to each district considering the highest score provided by any of the three assessments.

Indicator 2.6: Presence of extreme winter conditions

Weatherization analysis will be used for this indicator. The results of the analysis will be classified into the following levels:

Score 0.25	Score 0.5	Score 0.75	Score 1
25.1 - 50% Winter Nights Below 10C	50.1 - 75% Winter Nights Below 10C	75.1 - 85% Winter Nights Below 10C	85.1 - 99% Winter Nights Below 10C

Indicator 3.1: Income / Livelihood

Data from 2022 from UNHCR INAT/PMT assessment will be used to inform this indicator. The following question of the assessments will be used:

- Q4.1: Average monthly household income

The table below outlines how the responses selected will be classified into the three levels possible for this indicator:

Above 50,000 YER (score: 0)	Below 50,000 YER (score: 1)	No income (score: 2)
Above 100,000 YER More than 50,000 YER but less than 100,000 YER	More than 25,000 YER but less than 50,000 YER Less than 25,000 YER	No income

The proportion of answers reported by households at the district level will be calculated and the most reported answer will be selected to be able to assign a single score to each district.

Indicator 3.2: Access to shelter/NFI items in market

Market Assessment will be used to inform this indicator. The questions of the assessment that will be used are:

- QB.6: Do you think non-food materials like bedding and kitchen materials are available in the near markets?
- QB.3: Do you think shelter and rehabilitation materials are available in the near markets?

The table below outlines how the different responses will be classified into the three levels possible for this indicator:

Items available (score: 0)	Items partially available (score: 0.5)	Items not available (score: 1)
NFI AND shelter materials available	NFI OR shelter materials NOT available	NFI AND shelter materials NOT available

The proportion of answers reported by households at the district level will be calculated and the most reported answer will be selected to be able to assign a single score to each district.

Indicator 3.3: Access to water

WANTS assessment will be used to inform this indicator. Three questions of the assessment that will be used are:

- W.7 In the last 30 days, how many people in the community had enough water for drinking?

The table below outlines how the different responses will be classified into the three levels possible for this indicator:

Everyone or most people have access to water (score: 0)	About half of the population have access to water (score: 1)	Nobody or few people have access to water (score: 2)
Everyone Most	Half	Few Nobody

This indicator is measured at the district level from the responses provided by multiple KIs, the proportion of KIs reporting each outcome at the district level will be calculated and the response reported by highest proportion of Kis will be considered to assign the district score for this indicator.

Annex 3: Decision tree

Pillar 1: shelter	Pillar 2: NFI	Pillar 3: Access to services	Final score
5	4	4	5
5	4	3	5
5	4	2	5
5	4	1	5
5	3	4	5
5	3	3	5
5	3	2	5
5	3	1	5
5	2	4	5
5	2	3	5
5	2	2	5
5	2	1	5
5	1	4	5
5	1	3	5
5	1	2	5
5	1	1	5
4	4	4	4
4	4	3	4
4	4	2	4
4	4	1	4
4	3	4	4
4	3	3	4
4	3	2	4
4	3	1	4
4	2	4	3
4	2	3	3
4	2	2	3
4	2	1	3
4	1	4	3
4	1	3	3
4	1	2	3
4	1	1	3
3	4	4	4
3	4	3	3
3	4	2	3
3	4	1	3
3	3	4	3
3	3	3	3
3	3	2	3
3	3	1	3
3	2	4	3
3	2	3	3
3	2	2	3
3	2	1	3
3	1	4	3
3	1	3	3

3	1	2	3
3	1	1	3
2	4	4	3
2	4	3	3
2	4	2	2
2	4	1	2
2	3	4	3
2	3	3	2
2	3	2	2
2	3	1	2

2	2	4	2
2	2	3	2
2	2	2	2
2	2	1	2
2	1	4	2
2	1	3	2
2	1	2	2
2	1	1	2
1	4	4	3
1	4	3	2
1	4	2	2
1	4	1	2
1	3	4	3
1	3	3	2
1	3	2	2
1	3	1	2
1	2	4	2
1	2	3	2
1	2	2	1
1	2	1	1
1	1	4	1
1	1	3	2
1	1	2	1
1	1	1	1