# Recommendations for next stages of market assessment/ baseline and endline monitoring

The results obtained in the market assessment could be used as a baseline for monitoring and for further assessments. For this, the indicators and the questions should remain as in the baseline assessment, with only minimal additional changes/additions.

The assessment should be based on household survey (with some changes).

## Households survey

Household survey should remain the main method of assessment and /or monitoring with only minimal changes.

##### Sampling in HH survey

The sampling in HH survey should be quasi random. The most practical way would be to choose randomly several streets, where the teams would go and survey every *n*th household on that street (every second, every third household)

### HH survey in CfR monitoring

For the purposes of monitoring a CfR programme, it would be recommended to monitor a sample of the people receiving assistance, as well as a **control sample –** households that did not receive assistance (this modality should be specified to the donor when presenting a proposal). A control group would allow to identify what changes could be attributed to the intervention.

For CfR monitoring it would be recommended to conduct a panel survey: in the baseline monitoring stage a group of households is selected randomly, and for endline monitoring *the same HH* should be interviewed

### Changes to variables in HH survey

1. GPS coordinates (General Information Q 11) should be made a mandatory question.
2. The teams should agree on single spelling for the names of settlements/villages where the assessment is conducted, to avoid misunderstandings.

1. **Question about number of occupied rooms (Q.8) can be dropped.** It is not clear for the surveyed if it relates to number of rooms that household occupies or total number in building.
2. **Consider interviewing men and women in the same household.** As the assessments had showed, the experience of women and men is so vastly different, that it practically makes the comparison between households where respondents were women and those where respondents were men, unreliable. To solve this issue, it would be recommended, if resources allow it, to interview separately men and women *in the same households*.
3. **Identify female-headed households**. It would be recommended to add an additional question to the interview when interviewing women about whether they are heads of their respective households. The proportion of female heads of households in Afghanistan is low, and it could be hypothesized that households headed by women would be at risks of marginalization or particularly vulnerable, so female heads of households should be interviewed with regards to their particular needs.

The additional questions to female-headed households may relate to protection issues, livelihood, food security, or legal documentation: NRC ICLA/other CC should be able to assist in formulating relevant questions following the existing caseload.

**Identify multi-family households.** The assessment showed that HH size of the HH that rent was much larger than the average. This may be due to the fact that some of the households were multi-family households, and this hypothesis should be tested in the survey.

Multi-family households could be identified, with a multiple option question about household composition (“what relatives you live with in the same household” with options parents, spouse’s parents, siblings, spouse’s siblings, their children, etc.)

1. **Improve the formulation of the question about the area of housing (currently, Q. 26.2) or drop it altogether.** The question about the area of accommodation was not answered consistently: those that rented agricultural land mentioned it as well. Thus, it should be formulated as “What is the living area of the housing (rooms) you are renting - excluding any agricultural land”. The answer field should be set to integer, with lower limit of 5 (a room is unlikely to be smaller than 5 square meters) and the high limit of 500 (even a very wealthy accommodation is unlikely to be larger than 500 square meters).
2. **Add options to the question on the reasons of moving into current shelter (Q 34)**. More options should be available for reflecting push factors related to housing conditions, since moving due to issues with previous place of stay seems to be quite common. The survey will have to be supplemented with the following answer options:
   1. Poor shelter quality (too crowded, damaged, poor sanitation conditions)
   2. Previous shelter too expensive (high price/price increase for previous shelter)
   3. Eviction (from previous shelter)
3. **Inquire about non-monetary payments for rent.** In some contexts non-monetary payments are used to pay for rent. Although in this market assessment most of the households payed rent, 2% of households paid very little or no rent, so those may be cases of non-monetary payments.

The household survey should ask about non-monetary means of rent payments, such as

* 1. Services (what services, performed by whom),
  2. Other means of payment, such as sharing of produce, etc.

1. **Share of rent in household income/expenses.** A cash distribution programme assessment, baseline and endline monitoring would need access to information on the household income, as well as main expenses. In this way, the proper amount of assistance could be determined, and the effect on household expenses could be monitored. This could be achieved by introducing the following variables:
   1. Total monthly income of your household (integer, in AFN)
   2. What are the sources of income (e.g., main 3 sources of income)
      1. Employment (formal/informal)
      2. Business income (trading, sale of produce)
      3. Humanitarian assistance
      4. Welfare payments, other transfers,
      5. Remittances
      6. Debt
      7. Sale of assets
      8. Other (what other sources of income)
   3. Total monthly expenses of your household (integer, in AFN)
   4. The proportion of different expenses. This could be formulated as “How much do you spend on the following every month” either in % of all expenses, or in amounts (in AFN). Key expenses are:
      1. Rent
      2. Utilities: electricity, fuel, heating, water
      3. Food
      4. Hygiene NFI
      5. Clothing, shoes
      6. Education,
      7. Health,
      8. Transport,
      9. Communication: cell phone, internet
      10. Production inputs
      11. Payment of debts
      12. Savings
      13. Other (what other expenses)
   5. In addition, it would also be recommended to add indicators regarding livelihood coping strategies of the household (see CARI guidelines, <https://documents.wfp.org/stellent/groups/public/documents/manual_guide_proced/wfp271449.pdf>)

The coping strategies should be contextualized to Afghanistan situation (there probably is already a contextualized list of livelihood indicators prepared by WFP/Food Sec cluster.

1. Q43 should be moved after Q 48
2. Inquire if the household has ownership to land in another location. If that is the case, ask where that plot is located and reasons why they are not living there. It would also be good to learn if they know if they are eligible to access land from a government land scheme, and if so, why they have not accessed it or if they would consider living there if they received shelter support.

## Key informant interviews

Key informant interviews will be required for next stages of the market assessment. They could be used in the same form, with only minimal changes.

For the monitoring of a CfR programme, the KII survey will have to be adapted for interviewing the landlords that take part in the CfR programme, and include additional questions.

### KII for market assessment

1. An additional question should be introduced, asking landlords and brokers which documents they would require from prospective tenants (tazkera, letter of guarantee, etc.)
2. Key informants gave conflicting answers to Q5, Q6, Q7. The questions should be reformulated in the following way:
   1. What is the number of housing units that you are renting out that are occupied by tenants in this moment
   2. What are the rooms that are currently empty, not occupied by tenants
   3. The answer to the first two questions is summed, and the KI is asked to confirm that the sum represents the total number of housing units they have.
   4. What is the reason the units are unoccupied
3. Q9 to be reformulated to “How many additional shelter housing units could you build or restore and rent out.

### KII for CfR monitoring

For CfR monitoring, landlords participating in the programme should be surveyed as part of baseline/endline monitoring. This standard survey form could be used for the survey, with additional indicators that are relevant for the CfR programme, such as:

1. Add a section on the monitoring of repairs/improvements conducted in the households, their cost.
2. Add a section on satisfaction with the programme