

Methodological Note: Estimating Shelter and NFI Needs and Severity 2025 HNO Analysis



An emergency shelter severely damaged by ongoing floods in Sa'adah District, Sa'adah Government . © YDF/ Mohammed Haikel

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1. Background

The conflict in Yemen is in its tenth year as of 2025. A significant milestone was the first UN-brokered truce, agreed upon by the warring parties in April 2022, which lasted until October of the same year. This truce led to a reduction in fighting across the country, yet the humanitarian needs remained high nationwide. The country continues to face one of the largest internal displacement crises globally, with an internally displaced population exceeding 4.5 million people¹. Conflict-induced displacement, natural hazards exacerbated by climate change, and the prolonged nature of the crisis have all contributed to deteriorating shelter conditions. Additionally, the economy and social fabric of the country have been significantly damaged.

According to the 2024 Humanitarian Needs Overview (HNO), the Shelter Cluster in Yemen estimated that 6.7 million people are living in inadequate shelter conditions, with 2.7 million people living in catastrophic and extreme shelter conditions. Despite these pressing needs, there are significant gaps in humanitarian funding. As of October 2024, the Shelter Cluster in Yemen had received only 15.9%² of the required funding for 2024, as outlined in the Humanitarian Response Plan, according to the OCHA Financial Tracking Service.

This methodological note outlines the comprehensive analysis methodology used to determine the Shelter Needs and Severity Scores for each district in Yemen. It also details the process for calculating the number of People in Need (PIN) for the 2025 Yemen Humanitarian Needs Overview (HNO).

2. Rationale

To comprehensively understand the Shelter and Non-Food Items (NFI) needs of Yemen's vulnerable population affected by the current conflict and recurrent climate emergencies, the Shelter Cluster will analyze the Shelter and Non-Food Items (NFI) data sources and indicators across the country using the Shelter Severity Classification (SSC) methodology³, which was developed by the Global Shelter Cluster in 2023. This will inform the Shelter Cluster's input to the Humanitarian Needs Overview (HNO) by providing a structured framework for estimating the People in Need (PiN) and determining severity scores at the district level.

3. Analytical Framework

The analytical framework for assessing the People in Need (PiN) and the severity of Shelter and NFI needs for the 2025 Humanitarian Needs Overview (HNO) is processed using the Shelter Severity Classification (SSC) developed by the Global Shelter Cluster. This framework is aligned with the Joint Intersectoral Analysis Framework (JIAF) 2.0⁴, ensuring a comprehensive and standardized approach. The SSC framework delineates the factors and dimensions that determine the severity of needs,

¹ [Yemen Humanitarian Needs Overview 2024](#)

² [The Financial Tracking System](#) as of October 15.

³ [Shelter Severity Classification Implementation Guidelines](#).

⁴ [JIAF 2.0 Technical Manual](#)

structured into three main components: a) shelter needs and conditions, b) contributing factors, and c) impacts of shelter conditions.

- a) **Shelter Needs and Conditions:** These are categorized under three pillars that encompass the core components of the right to adequate housing:
 - **Safety and Security Conditions:** The protection and security provided by the shelter.
 - **Living Conditions Inside the Shelter:** The quality of life and living standards within the shelter.
 - **Settlement Conditions:** The broader environmental and infrastructural context of the shelter.
 These pillars form the foundation for the severity and PiN analysis, providing a detailed understanding of the shelter needs.
- b) **Contributing Factors:** These refer to the various contextual dimensions at the macro, community, or household level that may influence shelter needs. This includes economic, social, and environmental factors that exacerbate or mitigate shelter conditions.
- c) **Impacts of Shelter Conditions:** This component addresses the potential consequences of unmet shelter needs, highlighting the broader implications on health, safety, and well-being.

The SSC is particularly designed to integrate seamlessly with JIAF 2.0 calculations, ensuring that severity phases and definitions are standardized. The severity phases conceptualize the levels of need from minimal (level 1) to catastrophic (level 5), applicable at both household and area levels. This alignment facilitates a coherent and unified analysis, enabling precise and actionable insights into shelter conditions and needs, thereby guiding effective humanitarian interventions.

Picture 1. Shelter Cluster Severity Phases

PHASE 1	PHASE 2	PHASE 3	PHASE 4	PHASE 5
NONE / MINIMAL	STRESSED	CRISIS	CRITICAL	CATASTROPHIC
HOUSEHOLD LEVEL: Household lives in adequate dwellings*, can perform all typical, core domestic functions, and has adequate access to all community-level services and infrastructure	HOUSEHOLD LEVEL: Household lives in adequate dwellings* (with minor issues), can perform most typical, core domestic functions, and has adequate access to most community-level services and infrastructure	HOUSEHOLD LEVEL: Household lives in inadequate dwellings* (with significant issues), is unable to perform many typical, core domestic functions, and has limited adequate access to community-level services and infrastructure	HOUSEHOLD LEVEL: Household lives in inadequate dwellings* (with severe issues), is unable to perform most typical, core domestic functions, and has very limited adequate access to community-level services and infrastructure	HOUSEHOLD LEVEL: Household has no or is living in a severely damaged dwelling*, is unable to perform all typical, core domestic function, and has no access to community-level services and infrastructure
AREA-LEVEL: At least 80% of households are living in shelter conditions described above	AREA-LEVEL: Up to 20% of households are living in shelter conditions described in phases 2+3+4+5 (less than 20% are in conditions described in phases 3+4+5)	AREA-LEVEL: At least 20% of households are living in shelter conditions described in phases 3+4+5 (less than 20% are in conditions described in phase 4+5)	AREA-LEVEL: At least 20% of households are living in shelter conditions described in phases 4+5 (less than 20% are in condition described in phase 5)	AREA-LEVEL: At least 20% of households are living in shelter conditions described above
OVERALL INDICATOR: Households live with dignity and security of tenure in adequate* dwellings, with access to community-level services and infrastructure.				
<small>*Adequate dwelling: safe and secure structure that protects against external threats, health problems, thermal discomfort, natural elements.</small>				
<small>**Note: as much as possible, the key principles of adequate housing are applied, as considered possible in humanitarian contexts with generally limited availability of data.</small>				

The main assessments that informed this analysis:

- UNHCR Initial Needs Assessment Form (INAT) and Protection Monitoring Tools (PMT) data from (2024) and (2023-2022 as a backup).
- CCCM Site Monitoring Tool (SMT), Site Reporting Tool (SRT) and Gap Matrix (2024)
- WASH Cluster WASH Needs Tracking System (WANTS) (2024) and (2023)
- Shelter Cluster Flood Susceptibility Analysis
- Shelter Cluster Weatherization Analysis
- Shelter Cluster Market Assessment (2023)
- Protection Cluster Civilian Impact Monitoring Project (CIMP) (2024) and (2023)
- Shelter Cluster Damaged Housing Assessment (2024)

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 (the 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)	UNHCR INAT/PMT, CCCM SMT
		Ind 1.2: Level of privacy provided by the shelter (overcrowding, partitions)	UNHCR INAT/PMT, CCCM SMT/SRT
		Ind 1.3: Level of thermal comfort provided by the shelter (protection against weather)	UNHCR INAT/PMT
		Ind 1.4: Level of security of tenure	UNHCR INAT/PMT, CCCM SMT/SRT
		Ind 1.5: Percentage of houses partially damaged or destroyed	UNHCR INAT/PMT, SC Damaged Housing Assessment, Protection Cluster CIMP
		Ind 1.6: Percentage of populated areas highly susceptible to floods	SC 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	UNHCR INAT/PMT, CCCM SMT
		Ind 2.2: Ability to store water	UNHCR INAT/PMT, CCCM SMT
		Ind 2.3: Ability to sleep	UNHCR INAT/PMT, CCCM SMT
		Ind 2.4: Ability to perform personal hygiene	UNHCR INAT/PMT, WASH Cluster WANTS
		Ind 2.5: Presence of Extreme Winter Conditions	SC Weatherization Analysis
3. Settlement conditions	Ind 3: % of households with access to appropriate common services and infrastructure	Ind 3.1: Access to Income / Livelihood	UNHCR INAT/PMT
		Ind 3.2 Adequate access to shelter and NFI market	SC Market Assessment
		Ind 3.3 Adequate access to WASH services	WASH Cluster WANTS

4. Analysis Process

Due to the scarcity of data and the lack of nationwide household (HH) assessments, the 2024 Shelter Severity Score and Population in Need (PiN) calculations will primarily rely on multiple shelter assessments conducted mostly in 2024. Following the Shelter Severity Classification (SSC) guidance, the analysis will be performed at the household level for all districts where household-level data is available. However, given the limited coverage of the primary household-level data source and the challenges in integrating multiple data sources into the SSC framework for some indicators, the analysis will be carried out using two distinct methodologies: household-level analysis (aligned with SSC) and area-level analysis for districts not covered by UNHCR INAT/PMT.

The household-level analysis will adhere to the SSC framework, ensuring a detailed and accurate assessment of shelter needs at the household level. For districts lacking household-level data, an area-level analysis will be conducted. As summarized in Table 2, the UNHCR INAT/PMT will serve as the primary data source for most indicators, providing a robust foundation for the analysis. Despite data limitations, this dual-method approach ensures that all districts are comprehensively assessed, enabling a thorough understanding of shelter needs and facilitating effective humanitarian planning and response.

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
SC Market Assessment	1	WANTS	2
PC CIMP	1	SC Flood Susceptibility Analysis	1
SC Damaged Housing Assessment	1	SC Weatherization Analysis	1

4.1. Household-level analysis

Household Severity

For districts where household-level data is available from at least 40 households surveyed in the UNHCR INAT/PMT 2024 or 2023, a severity score will be calculated for each household. This calculation will be based on the analysis grid outlined in Table 3 below. The analysis grid specifies various outcomes for each sub-indicator, with detailed descriptions of how each level is informed by the different data sources provided in Annex 1. Each outcome is assigned a specific score, which contributes to the overall score for each of the three pillars of shelter needs and conditions. This structured approach ensures that the severity scores are comprehensive and reflective of the actual conditions, thereby enabling a more accurate and effective assessment of shelter needs across the districts.

Table 3: Shelter PIN and Severity Analysis Grid

Indicator	Sub-indicator	Levels/Criteria	Score
Ind 1: % of households living in safe and dignified dwellings	Ind 1.1: Level of safety and security provided by the shelter (defects, issues, damage, location / environment)	Safe	0
		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)



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(the structure that protects them against external threats, health problems, weather, and natural hazards)		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: % of households living in a functional domestic space (NFI)	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 store water	Able to store water with issues	0.5 (HH level analysis) 1 (Area level analysis)
		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: 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	Ind 3.1: Access to Income / Livelihood	Above 50,000 YER	0
		Below 50,000 YER	1
		No income	2
	Ind 3.2 Adequate Access to shelter and NFI	Available	0
		Partially available	0.5

common services and infrastructure	market	Not available	1
	Ind 3.3 Adequate 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 aggregated to calculate a comprehensive score for each of the three pillars of shelter needs and conditions at the household level.

- Pillar 1, which assesses safety and security conditions, is measured on a scale from 1 to 5.
- Pillars 2 and 3, which evaluate living conditions inside the shelter and settlement conditions respectively, are measured on a scale from 1 to 4. These scores are meticulously aligned with the JIAF 2.0 severity classification and the Shelter Severity Classification (SSC) framework, as illustrated in Picture 1.

To determine the final household score, the individual scores from the three pillars will be combined using the decision tree outlined in the SSC guidance (Annex 3). This method ensures a holistic and accurate representation of the shelter needs and conditions at the household level, facilitating a nuanced understanding of the severity of needs.

Severity Score

After assigning scores to all surveyed households, the proportion of households in each district falling under each of the five severity phases is calculated. This percentage is indicative of the overall population distribution across the severity phases within the district. The calculation is performed separately for internally displaced persons (IDPs) and non-IDPs to account for their distinct needs.

The final severity score for each district is determined using the “rule of 20,” which identifies the highest severity phase where at least 20% of the population is classified. For example, if 5% of the population in District X is in Phase 5, 6% in Phase 4, and 10% in Phase 3, the final severity score for District X would be 3, as at least 20% of the population is in phase 3 or higher.

PiN Calculation

According to the JIAF and SSC guidance, the PiN is defined as those in severity phases 3, 4, and 5. Therefore, the percentages of households in these phases are summed to calculate the PiN percentage at the district level. For IDPs, the PiN calculation includes those in severity phases 2, 3, 4, and 5, reflecting their heightened needs in the Yemeni context. For non-IDPs, the PiN percentage in severity phase 3 is adjusted by multiplying it by 0.45 before adding it to the percentages in phases 4 and 5. This adjusted percentage is then applied to the OCHA Estimated Population Figures to derive the district-level PiN estimation. This method ensures a nuanced and accurate representation of the shelter’s needs, facilitating targeted and effective humanitarian interventions.

4.2. Area-level analysis

Severity Score

Given that UNHCR’s INAT/PMT data of 2024 covered only 172 districts in Yemen. To address the data gaps for the remaining 161 districts, data from 2023 and 2022 will be utilized. A minimal sampling approach will be applied, requiring data from at least 40 households for 2023, to ensure the data’s representativeness. For districts lacking household-level data from 2024, 2023 and 2022, the severity score will be calculated using area-level data.

The analysis will follow the grid outlined in Table 3 to assign scores for each pillar at the district level. Annex 2 provides detailed descriptions of how each area-level data source will be used to inform the scores for the sub-indicators. The final severity score for each district will be determined using the decision tree in Annex 3, which combines the scores from the three pillars to calculate the overall severity phase.

PiN Calculation

The proportion of PiN will be calculated for each district based on the final severity score and the district population figures. Due to the absence of household or individual-level data, the area-level analysis does not permit the calculation of the proportion of the population in each severity phase within a district. Consequently, each severity score will be associated with a specific percentage of the population, which will be classified as in need.

This approach ensures that the varying severity of needs between IDPs and non-IDPs is adequately considered. Thus, the proportion of PiN assigned will differ for IDP and non-IDP populations to reflect their distinct needs and vulnerabilities. Table 4 below illustrates the specific percentages associated with each severity score for both population groups, ensuring a nuanced and accurate representation of the humanitarian needs across different districts.

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 primary objective of this analysis is to determine the humanitarian shelter needs in Yemen, which will inform prioritization during the Humanitarian Response Plan (HRP) 2025 and other strategic documents. However, due to the lack of nationwide data, the methodology incorporates multiple data sources, each with its own limitations. These limitations were considered to correctly interpret the results and avoid overestimating their accuracy. The Shelter Cluster Severity Scoring and PiN figures should be

viewed as indicative estimates. The limitations of this analysis should be taken into account when using this data for strategic planning.

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

- Limited Nationwide Assessment:** The absence of multi-sectorial countrywide assessments poses a significant challenge. Without comprehensive assessments that cover multiple sectors across the entire country, it becomes difficult to obtain a holistic understanding of the needs and conditions of the population. The UNHCR INAT/PMT was selected for household-level analysis due to its extensive geographical coverage within the sector. However, this assessment is conducted on a “needs basis,” meaning respondents are interviewed based on recommendations from local authorities or UNHCR partners who pre-identify populations in need. Additionally, this year’s assessment covered about 52% of districts in Yemen. Consequently, the findings are not representative of the entire population in need but only of those pre-identified as needing assistance. To address these challenges, alternative data sources and methodologies were introduced, ensuring that the analysis is relatively more representative and inclusive of different geographical locations and population groups.
- Data Sources Limitations:** Out of the 333 districts in Yemen, 15 districts were not covered by any of the available data sources. Additionally, 185 districts are only informed by the WANTS assessment, 69 districts only by the Market Assessment, and 2 districts only by the Damaged House Assessment. These districts are consequently informed by only 2 (WANTS), 1 (Market Assessment), and 1 (Damaged House Assessment) out of 14 indicators in the analysis. Therefore, the results for these indicators cannot be considered comprehensive estimates of the entire country.
- Adaptation of SSC Framework:** The 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. Also, the third pillar focuses on settlement conditions and uses three sub-indicators to inform the third pillar: 1) household income, 2) access to shelter and non-food item (NFI) markets, and 3) access to water. However, these sub-indicators may provide limited information on the overall availability of services and infrastructure within a settlement, potentially overlooking other critical aspects of settlement conditions. Modifications to the SSC-recommended sub-indicators, scoring, and criteria for the outcomes of the sub-indicators were introduced to fit the available data into the analysis grid.
- Area-Level Analysis Limitations:** The CCCM SMT/SRT assessment was used to inform the majority of indicators (7 out of 12) at the area level. However, it focuses on IDP sites and does not cover populations outside these sites in rental accommodation and hosting families. The area-level analysis assigns a score to each district on a scale from 1 to 5 based on available area-level data. This method does not allow for estimating the proportion of the population in each severity phase. To estimate the PiN, the area-level analysis assigned an indicative proportion of PiN based on the district’s severity score.



- **Comparison Between Household and Area-Level Analyses:** To enable comparison between districts analyzed through household-level and area-level methodologies, the same analysis grid was used to calculate severity scores. However, this approach required treating each district as a single household in the area-level analysis, relying on the response reported by the majority of respondents. This method challenges the ability to account for the diverse conditions and situations within a district, potentially leading to less nuanced results.
- **Flood Susceptibility Analysis:** This analysis assesses the potential risk of flooding in an area by providing the percentage of populated areas in each district with high susceptibility to flooding. While useful for identifying geographical areas at higher risk, it does not directly inform the current needs of the population requiring assistance at the time of the analysis.
- **Weatherization Analysis:** Developed to identify areas under extreme temperatures, this analysis measures the percentage of winter nights with temperatures below 10°C. Similar to the flood susceptibility analysis, it does not provide direct information on the current needs of the population but rather highlights areas that may require additional support during extreme weather conditions.

6. Annexes

Annex 1: 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. The following two questions 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 (Score 0)	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 the host family (non-related) Makeshift shelter (tarpaulin/cardboard) Unfinished/vacant building	No shelter / homeless Cave / Cliff
				Destroyed (i.e. needs to be re-built)

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 questions 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 (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 questions 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 the 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 the household will be compared with the household size, and considering a minimum of 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 in the above two questions will be considered 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. The following two questions 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 (score: 0)	Low/medium risk (score: 0.5)	High risk (score: 1)
Q6.5	No	Yes	
Q6.6		No	Yes, Oral Yes, Written

Indicator 2.1: Ability to cook.

UNHCR INAT/PMT assessment will be used to inform this indicator. The following question 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 in 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 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 the household will be compared with the household size, and considering a minimum of 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 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 the household will be compared with the household size, and considering a minimum of 2 blankets and 2 mattresses 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 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 (score: 0)	Unable to perform personal hygiene (score: 1)
Good / Okay access to toilet/bathroom	Poor / very poor access to toilet/bathroom

Indicator 3.1: Income / Livelihood

UNHCR INAT/PMT assessment will be used to inform this indicator. The following question 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 25,000 YER but less than 50,000 YER	No income
More than 50,000 YER but less than 100,000 YER	Less than 25,000 YER	

The proportion of responses reported by households at the district level will be calculated. The most frequently reported response will be selected to assign a single score to each district.

Indicator 3.3: Access to water

WANTS assessment will be used to inform this indicator. The following question 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
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Considering this indicator is measured at the district level, the most reported response from WANTS KIs in each district will be considered.

Annex 2: Area-level Analysis.

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

The CCCM SMT assessment will be used to inform this indicator for those districts that are not covered through the household-level analysis. Two questions 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 (score: 0)	Unsafe, can affect goods/property or can affect mental/physical health (score: 0.5)	Unsafe, life-threatening (score: 1)
<i>Most population (>80%):</i> Private building (owned, rented, ...) Transitional shelter	<i>More than 20% of population:</i> Public building (school, mosque, etc.) Emergency shelter Tent Makeshift shelter Unfinished/vacant building	<i>More than 20% of population:</i> Open air (no shelter)

The CCCM SMT records a number of shelter types for each IDP site. The most frequently reported response will be selected to assign a single score to each district.

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

The CCCM SMT/SRT assessments will be used to inform this indicator for those districts that are not covered through the household-level analysis. The following question 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 (score: 0)	No privacy (score: 0.5)	No privacy AND overcrowded (score: 0.5)
At capacity Available shelters Available land for extension		Overcrowded

The CCCM 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 1.4: Level of security of tenure

The CCCM SMT/SRT assessments 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 (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, the site has received an official eviction note

The CCCM SMT/SRT records an outcome on shelter eviction risk for each site. The most frequently reported response will be selected to assign a single score to each district.

Indicator 1.5: Percentage of houses partially damaged or destroyed

- a) UNHCR INAT/PMT assessment will be used to inform this indicator. The following question 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)
<i>Normal</i>	<i>Damaged Occupied</i>	<i>Destroyed</i>

- b) Another source that is the Shelter Cluster damaged housing assessment in Salah and Dimnat Khadir districts of Taizz. The question is “4.7 If Yes, what is the damage Level”

Score 0	Score 1	Score 1.5	Score 2
(Green) Slight or no damage	(Yellow) Minor damage (Partial) or (Orange) Major damage (Partial)	Red) SEVERE damage (above the ceiling)	(Black) Fully destroyed

- c) CIMP dataset will be used to complement the UNHCR INAT/PMT in areas where data representation is not sufficient or no data at all.

Score 1.5

Number of incidents of armed violence reported to have impacted civilian houses

Indicator 1.6: Percentage of populated areas highly susceptible to floods

The Shelter Cluster Flood susceptibility analysis developed in collaboration with REACH will be used for this indicator. The results of the analysis will be classified into the following:

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

The SMT records an outcome for each site. The most frequently reported response will be selected to assign a single score to each district.

Indicator 2.2: Ability to store water.

The CCCM SMT assessment will be used to inform this indicator for those districts that are not covered through the household-level analysis. The following question 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 containers/buckets

The SMT records an outcome for each site. The most frequently reported response will be selected to assign a single score to each district.

Indicator 2.3: Ability to sleep.

The CCCM SMT assessment will be used to inform this indicator for those districts that are not covered through the household-level analysis. The following question 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)
"few households" or "none/almost no households" selected for at least one of the three items below:	"all/almost all households" or "majority of households" or "half of households" selected for ALL the three items below:
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mattress • Sleeping matt • Blankets 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mattress • Sleeping matt • Blankets

The CCCM SMT records an outcome for each site. The most frequently reported response will be selected to assign a single score to each district.

Indicator 2.4: Ability to perform personal hygiene.

The WANTS assessment will be used to inform this indicator. The questions 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 (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 latrines/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: Presence of extreme winter conditions

The Shelter Cluster 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 3.2: Access to Shelter Materials/NFIs in the market

The Shelter Cluster Market Assessment will be used to inform this indicator. The questions 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 responses reported by households at the district level will be calculated. The most frequently reported response will be selected to assign a single score to each district.



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Annex 3: Severity Score 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



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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