

Methodological Note

Shelter Severity Score & People in Need Estimation 2023

Background

This methodological note explains how the Shelter Severity Score and People in Need (PIN) were calculated for the Humanitarian Needs Overview 2023 and highlights Shelter and Non-Food Item (NFI) needs at the district level in Yemen.

Scope

To understand the Shelter needs of the population in Yemen, the 2023 HNO assesses Shelter-related severity scores and PIN estimates across the country through the production of an analysis of eleven indicators at the district level. This Methodology Note (MN) outlines which indicators are used to inform the HNO 2023, how these indicators are built, how the severity of needs is scaled, and how the number of PIN is calculated.

Analytical Framework

The analytical framework for the Shelter-related indicators is based on the Joint Inter-Sectoral Analysis Framework (JIAF)¹. The framework comprises five pillars: the context of the crisis; the event or shock itself; the impact of the shock; the humanitarian conditions in which the event or shock takes place; and the current and forecasted needs of affected groups. The event's or shock's effects can be expressed by describing the humanitarian consequences. Humanitarian consequences are conceptualized by looking at three dimensions of impact on the lives and livelihoods of affected people, including living standards, coping mechanisms, and physical and mental well-being.

The Shelter Cluster 2023 HNO analysis will look at all humanitarian consequences with a heavier focus on living standards as well as physical and mental well-being. All three consequences will be informed by eleven Shelter and NFI-related indicators and sub-indicators. Table 1: provides an overview of the selected indicators as well as the indicator weighting and data sources.

Sources

To ensure the quality of data to inform the Shelter Cluster HNO analysis, only assessments conducted by non-governmental organizations (NGOs) or United Nations (UN) agencies within a recent timeframe (2019-2022) will be reviewed. In total, the Shelter Cluster considered the following seven data sources:

- UNHCR Initial Needs Assessment Tool (INAT) / Protection Monitoring Tool (PMT) (January – September 2022).
- Shelter Cluster Flood Susceptibility Analysis (Supported by REACH).
- Shelter Cluster Winterization Analysis 2022/2023.
- Protection Cluster Civilian Impact Monitoring Project (CIMP) Data (2018 – 2022).
- Shelter Cluster Experts' Discussions on Damaged Houses.
- CCCM Cluster Site Monitoring Report – Eviction data (January 2021 – August 2022).

¹ [Joint Intersectoral Analysis Framework: 2023 Humanitarian Program Cycle.](#)

- United Nations (UN) Population Estimates 2023.
- Multi-Cluster Location Assessment (MCLA) 2021.

Limitations

- The Shelter Severity Scores and PIN figures should be considered **indicative estimates**. Findings should allow providing guidance on which areas in Yemen to prioritize assistance. This will help to understand local Shelter and NFI needs, and assessments need to be conducted.
- Calculations are not linked to a single statistically representative survey but are based on the above data sources, which have information gaps. It proved challenging to compile information from different surveys and assessments with varying methodologies. While the Shelter Cluster reviewed the calculations to assess their accuracy in representing reality on the ground, these calculations should be interpreted with caution based on the overall lack of information in the Yemeni context.
- UNHCR INAT/PMT data might not be represented at the district level, since data is only collected on a need basis, and not all areas might be covered. In addition, INAT/PMT data is not available for all districts. Moreover, a threshold of 90% confidence and 10% margin of error was chosen for minimal representative data. The representativity was calculated for two population groups, Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs), returnees, and the host community.
- Even though the MCLA data is supposed to be a nationwide assessment, it has limitations in terms of the representation of different population groups due to under-sampling (specifically for IDPs, returnees, and migrants). Moreover, the assessment focused on people in houses and apartments, not on IDP sites. MCLA was used mainly as an information gap filler in locations with no coverage by other assessments. The results of some questions were corrupted. Generally, there is a lack of linkages between questions i.e., data on the status of IDP houses were only available at the displacement location and not in the place of origin.
- Due to numerous gaps, an interpolation technique was used through ArcGIS, to fill in the missing information. However, this has limitations as we assign a severity score supported by neighboring 3 districts within 100 km.
- UN IDP population estimates for 2023 presented 2 districts with minus population figures (i.e. Haradh -155,633 people and Sirwah -1,806 people), while the same document provided figures for IDPs in the same locations. The analysis team decided to reflect the number of IDPs as the population living in those districts, replacing the minus figures. There are also other 7 districts that had a population less than the IDP caseload (i.e. Hays IDP figure is 33,844, and the overall population is 8,345 people).

Table 1. Indicators for 2023 Shelter HNO Severity Score and PIN calculations

Consequence	Indicators	Weight	Source
Coping mechanism	1. Proportion of IDPs over the total population	10%	UN population dataset 2023
Physical and mental well-being	2. Percentage of populated areas highly susceptible to floods	8%	Shelter Cluster Flood Susceptibility Analysis (Supported by REACH)
Physical and mental well-being	3. Presence of extreme winter conditions 3a. Percentage of populated areas with winter nights equal or below 10°C 3b. Populated district areas with high elevation	5%	Shelter Cluster Winterization Analysis 2022/2023
Living standards	4. Percentage of households with inadequate shelter	15%	UNHCR INAT/PMT 2022, MCLA 2021
Living standards	5. Percentage of houses partially damaged or destroyed ²	15%	UNHCR INAT/PMT 2022, Protection Cluster CIMP Data 2018 – 2022, Shelter experts' discussions
Living standards	6. Percentage of households experiencing Housing Land and Property issues	7%	UNHCR INAT/PMT 2022, CCCM Cluster Site Monitoring 2021 – 2022, MCLA 2021
Living standards	7. Percentage of households without a sufficient quantity of non-food items	15%	UNHCR INAT/PMT 2022, MCLA 2021
Living standards	8. Percentage of households without access to shelter and NFI market	5%	MCLA 2021
Living standards	9- Percentage of households in need of rental support	10%	UNHCR INAT/PMT 2022, MCLA 2021
Living standards	10- Percentage of women, girls, men, boys, and people with disabilities in overcrowded accommodation ³	5%	UNHCR INAT/PMT 2022, MCLA 2021
Living standards	11- Percentage of households without access to livelihood	5%	UNHCR INAT/PMT 2022, MCLA 2021

² Partially or complete inhabitable - due to conflict or natural disaster

³ Based on Sphere standards

Phase 1: Identify the Severity Scores at the district level

The findings of this review were weighted and aggregated per district according to the following steps:

- **The sampling representativity of each district was calculated and compared with each indicator.**
 - A probability sampling tool was used to calculate the ideal sampling size with at least 90% of confidence and a 10% of margin of error.
- **For each district, all indicators were calculated based on available secondary data.**
 - In case information for certain indicators is missing, the district data is interpolated with the three closest districts within 100 km using ArcGIS.
- **Each indicator will be assigned a severity score based on a 5-point severity scale (see Table 2).**
- **Total severity scores per district will be calculated by aggregating all indicators per district**
 - All indicators will be aggregated based on their unique weight.
 - In case information for certain indicators was missing, the remaining indicators will be inflated proportionally.

Table 2: Indicators Severity Threshold (5-point severity scale)

Nr	Indicator	1 No/minimal	2 Stress	3 Severe	4 Extreme	5 Catastrophic
1	Proportion of IDPs over the total population	IDPs constitute (0%, <2%) of population	IDPs constitute (>=2%, <3%) of population	IDPs constitute (>=3, <6%) of population	IDPs constitute (>=6, <10%) of population	IDPs constitute (>=10%) of population
2	Percentage of populated areas highly susceptible to floods	(0%, <6%) of populated areas within the district highly susceptible to floods	(>=6%, <10%) of populated areas within the district highly susceptible to floods	(>=10%, <24%) of populated areas within the district highly susceptible to floods	(>=24%, <50%) of populated areas within the district highly susceptible to floods	(>=50%) of populated areas within the district highly susceptible to floods

Nr	Indicator	1 No/minimal	2 Stress	3 Severe	4 Extreme	5 Catastrophic
3a	Presence of extreme winter temperatures in populated areas	(0%, <6%) of populated areas within the district susceptible to extreme winter temperatures	(>=6%, <10%) of populated areas within the district susceptible to extreme winter temperatures	(>=10%, <24%) of populated areas within the district susceptible to extreme winter temperatures	(>=24%, <50%) of populated areas within the district susceptible to extreme winter temperatures	(>=50%) of populated areas within the district susceptible to extreme winter temperatures
3b	Populated areas with high elevation	Populated areas with average elevation (<1,000m)	Populated areas with average elevation (>=1,000m, <1,5000m)	Populated areas with average elevation (>=1,500m, <2,000m)	Populated areas with average elevation (>=2,000m, <2,500m)	Populated areas with average elevation >=2,500m
4	Percentage of households with inadequate shelter	(0%, <10%) of households with inadequate shelter	(>=10%, <25%) of households with inadequate shelter	(>=25%, <50%) of households with inadequate shelter	(>=50, <75%) of households with inadequate shelter	(>=75%) of households with inadequate shelter
5	Percentage of houses partially damaged or destroyed	Very few (0%, <10%) of houses partially damaged or destroyed	(>=10%, <25%) of houses partially damaged or destroyed	(>=25%, <50%) of houses partially damaged or destroyed	(>=50%, <75%) of houses partially damaged or destroyed	(>=75%) of houses partially damaged or destroyed
6	Percentage of households experiencing Housing Land and Property issues	Very few (0%, <4%) households are experiencing Housing Land and Property issues	(>=4%, <6%) of households are experiencing Housing Land and Property issues	(>=6%, <12%) of households are experiencing Housing Land and Property issues	(>=12%, <20%) of HH are experiencing Housing Land and Property issues	(>=20%) of households are experiencing Housing Land and Property issues
7	Percentage of households without a sufficient quantity of non-food items	(0%, <10%) of households do not have access to critical non-food items	(>=10%, <25%) of households do not have access to critical non-food items	(>=25%, <50%) of households do not have access to critical non-food items	(>=50, <75%) of households do not have access to critical non-food items	(>=75%) of households do not have access to critical non-food items



Nr	Indicator	1 No/minimal	2 Stress	3 Severe	4 Extreme	5 Catastrophic
8	Percentage of households without access to shelter and NFIs market	(0%, <6%) of households do not have access to shelter and NFIs market	(>=6%, <10%) of households do not have access to shelter and NFIs market	(>=10%, <24%) of households do not have access to shelter and NFIs market	(>=24, <50%) of households do not have access to shelter and NFIs market	(>=50%) of households do not have access to shelter and NFIs market
9	Percentage of households in need of rental support	(0%, <6%) of households in need of rental support	(>=6%, <10%) of households in need of rental support	(>=10%, <24%) of households in need of rental support	(>=24, <50%) of households in need of rental support	(>=50%) of households in need of rental support
10	Percentage of women, girls, men, boys, and people with disabilities in overcrowded accommodation	(0%, <6%) of women, girls, men, boys, and people with disabilities in overcrowded accommodation	(>=6%, <10%) of women, girls, men, boys, and people with disabilities in overcrowded accommodation	(>=10%, <24%) of women, girls, men, boys, and people with disabilities in overcrowded accommodation	(>=24, <50%) of women, girls, men, boys, and people with disabilities in overcrowded accommodation	(>=50%) of women, girls, men, boys, and people with disabilities in overcrowded accommodation
11	Percentage of households without access to livelihood	(0%, <6%) of households do not have access to livelihood	(>=6%, <10%) of households do not have access to livelihood	(>=10%, <24%) of households do not have access to livelihood	(>=24, <50%) of households do not have access to livelihood	(>=50%) of households do not have access to livelihood

Detailed overview of calculation of Severity Scores per specific indicators

This section provides a more detailed overview of the analysis methodology of each indicator.

1. Proportion of IDPs over the total population

Severity Threshold:

Nr	Indicator	1	2	3	4	5	SOURCES
		No/minimal	Stress	Severe	Extreme	Catastrophic	
1	Proportion of IDPs over the total population	IDPs constitute (0%, <2%) of population	IDPs constitute (>=2%, <3%) of population	IDPs constitute (>=3, <6%) of population	IDPs constitute (>=6, <10%) of population	IDPs constitute (>=10%) of population	UN population estimates 2023

Analysis Methodology:

The proportion of IDPs over the total population was calculated as Total IDPs / Total Population (without the IDPs).

2. Percentage of populated areas highly susceptible to floods

Severity Threshold:

Nr	Indicator	1	2	3	4	5	SOURCES
		No/minimal	Stress	Severe	Extreme	Catastrophic	
2	Percentage of populated areas highly susceptible to floods	(0%, <6%) of populated areas within the district highly susceptible to floods	(>=6%, <10%) of populated areas within the district highly susceptible to floods	(>=10%, <24%) of populated areas within the district highly susceptible to floods	(>=24%, <50%) of populated areas within the district highly susceptible to floods	(>=50%) of populated areas within the district highly susceptible to floods	Shelter Cluster Flood Susceptibility Analysis (Supported by REACH)

Analysis Methodology:

To calculate this indicator, the Cluster will use the flood susceptibility map supported by REACH overlaid with a spatial population dataset and extract areas with high susceptibility to flooding. The flood susceptibility scale was informed by analyzing Yemen's hydrological, physical and topographical parameters. Calculations were based on a 1-7 susceptibility scale, with highly susceptible areas having a susceptibility rate of 5-7.

3 a. Presence of extreme winter temperatures in populated areas

Severity Threshold:

Nr	Indicator	1	2	3	4	5	SOURCES
		No/minimal	Stress	Severe	Extreme	Catastrophic	
3a	Presence of extreme winter temperatures in populated areas	(0%, <6%) of populated areas within the district susceptible to extreme winter temperatures	(>=6%, <10%) of populated areas within the district susceptible to extreme winter temperatures	(>=10%, <24%) of populated areas within the district susceptible to extreme winter temperatures	(>=24%, <50%) of populated areas within the district susceptible to extreme winter temperatures	(>=50%) of populated areas within the district susceptible to extreme winter temperatures	Shelter Cluster Winterization Analysis 2022/2023

Analysis Methodology:

To identify populated areas experiencing extreme winter temperatures, the Cluster computed areas exposed to extreme winter temperatures and overlaid it with a population layer using ArcGIS. After having the result of populated areas and areas with cold weather severity score (km2), the percentage of populated areas with cold weather was classified based on the percentage of nights below 10°C. A weighted average was calculated as follows: (% of populated areas with at least 10% of winter nights below/equal 10°C * 0.5) + (% of populated areas with at least 25% of winter nights below/equal 10°C * 0.75) + (% of populated areas with at least 50% of winter nights below/equal 10°C) / 100.

3 b. Populated areas with high elevation

Severity Threshold:

Nr	Indicator	1	2	3	4	5	SOURCES
		No/minimal	Stress	Severe	Extreme	Catastrophic	
3b	Populated areas with high elevation	Populated areas with average elevation (<1,000m)	Populated areas with average elevation (>=1,000m, <1,5000m)	Populated areas with average elevation (>=1,500m, <2,000m)	Populated areas with average elevation (>=2,000m, <2,500m)	Populated areas with average elevation >=2,500m	Elevation Model of populated areas 2021 / Shelter Cluster Winterization Recommendations 2022

Analysis Methodology:

For this indicator, the average elevation for each district was calculated using ArcGIS and overlaid with a spatial population dataset (WorldPop). The following populated areas were classified into distinct severity scores as outlined in the above table.

4. Percentage of households with inadequate shelter

Severity Threshold:

Nr	Indicator	1	2	3	4	5	SOURCES
		No/minimal	Stress	Severe	Extreme	Catastrophic	
4	Percentage of households with inadequate shelter	(0%, <10%) of households with inadequate shelter	(>=10%, <25%) of households with inadequate shelter	(>=25%, <50%) of households with inadequate shelter	(>=50, <75%) of households with inadequate shelter	(>=75%) of households with inadequate shelter	UNHCR INAT/PMT 2022, MCLA 2021

Data sources used in the analysis:

UNHCR PMT& INAT 2022

6.1 What type of shelter is currently being occupied? (Select one only)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Cave / Cliff ○ No shelter / homeless * ○ Emergency shelter / tent * ○ Makeshift shelter (tarpaulin / cardboard) * ○ Own/Rented house / apartment ○ Rented house / apartment ○ Home of host family (non-related) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Home of relatives/friends ○ Shop/ basement ○ Unfinished/vacant building * ○ Collective accommodation (like a school...etc.) * ○ Transitional shelter ○ Other (specify): <p>*sub-indicators that will be used for the calculation of the indicator</p>
6.2. What is the overall condition of the shelter?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Good condition (i.e. no repairs needed) ○ Average condition (i.e. some repairs needed) ○ Poor condition (i.e. major repairs needed)* 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Destroyed (i.e. needs to be re-built)* <p>*sub-indicators that will be used for the calculation of the indicator</p>

MCLA 2021

<p>E_1.2 OBSERVATION: What type of shelter does this household live in? (if no shelter or makeshift shelter transitional shelter, skip to E_8) (select one)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ No shelter (Not residing inside a site and/or housing structure)* ○ Makeshift shelter – typically built from waste and temporary materials (tarpaulins, cardboard, blankets, metal sheeting, tarps, etc.)* ○ Emergency shelter – a portable shelter with a cover and a structure* ○ House or apartment ○ Public building (school, station, religious buildings, etc.)* ○ Hotel ○ Transitional shelter <p>*sub-indicators that will be used for the calculation of the indicator</p>
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Data sources excluded:

MCLA 2021

<p>E_1.3 OBSERVATION: What is the status of the shelter? (select one)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Finished building – a building which is completed (with walls and roof) and composite of all building components (windows, doors, plumbing, etc.) ○ Unfinished building – a building which has more than its frame, but is still missing elements (i.e. doors, windows, lighting, plumbing, walls, etc.)* ○ Skeleton – a building which has a solid frame (concrete, steel, etc.) but no other elements* <p>*sub-indicators that will be used for the calculation of the indicator</p>
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Reasons for exclusion: Data is corrupted.

Analysis Methodology:

To calculate the percentage of households whose primary shelter type is inadequate, the percentage of the sub-indicators was calculated as follows:

- # of households whose primary shelter type is inadequate/total number of households interviewed.
- The data source that has a better representative sampling was used as the primary data source.
- Data interpolation was used in districts with no representative sampling and as a gap filler. The interpolation utilized an average severity of the three neighboring districts within 100 km.

5. Percentage of houses partially damaged or destroyed

Severity Threshold:

Nr	Indicator	1	2	3	4	5	SOURCES
		No/minimal	Stress	Severe	Extreme	Catastrophic	
5	Percentage of houses partially damaged or destroyed	Very few (0%, <10%) of houses partially damaged or destroyed	(>=10%, <25%) of houses partially damaged or destroyed	(>=25%, <50%) of houses partially damaged or destroyed	(>=50%, <75%) of houses partially damaged or destroyed	(>=75%) of houses partially damaged or destroyed	UNHCR INAT/PMT 2022, Protection Cluster, Protection Cluster CIMP Data 2018 – 2022, Shelter Expert Discussions

Data sources used in the analysis:

UNHCR PMT& INAT 2022

6.11 How is your housing in your area of origin (Select one only)	<input type="radio"/> Normal <input type="radio"/> Damaged* <input type="radio"/> Destroyed*	<input type="radio"/> Occupied <input type="radio"/> Do not know <input type="radio"/> N/A	<input type="radio"/> *sub-indicators that will be used for the calculation of the indicator
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Protection Cluster CIMP Data 2018 – 2022

Type of Violence	Number of incidents of armed violence reported to have impacted civilian houses
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Data sources excluded:

MCLA 2021

E_1.4 OBSERVATION: What is the state of the shelter? (select one)	<input type="radio"/> Fully destroyed (Housing unit is totally in rubble or where at least 50% of the structure of the shelter has incurred severe damage and cannot be repaired) <input type="radio"/> Partial damage (Housing unit where the skeleton incurred damages but part of the shelter is still livable and can be repaired) <input type="radio"/> Minor damage (Housing unit incurred small damages while the house is still adequate for living i.e. bullet hole in the wall or broken window) <input type="radio"/> No damage to the shelter
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Reasons for exclusion: Place of origin was unavailable for the household interviewed for this question. The data was only available about the interview location, which is not relevant.

Analysis Methodology:

To calculate this indicator, the percentage of the sub-indicators was calculated as follows:

- Number of households whose houses were partially damaged or destroyed / total number of households interviewed.
- The district severity score was identified by taking the maximum severity from UNHCR INAT/PMT 2022, CIMP 2022, and last year's indicator severity (UNHCR INAT/PMT 2021, CIMP 2018-2021, and Shelter Cluster Experts' Discussions on Damaged Houses).

6. Percentage of households experiencing Housing Land and Property issues

Severity Threshold:

Nr	Indicator	1	2	3	4	5	SOURCES
		No/minimal	Stress	Severe	Extreme	Catastrophic	
6	Percentage of households experiencing Housing Land and Property issues	Very few (0%, <4%) households are experiencing Housing Land and Property issues	(>=4%, <6%) of households are experiencing Housing Land and Property issues	(>=6%, <12%) of households are experiencing Housing Land and Property issues	(>=12%, <20%) of HH are experiencing Housing Land and Property issues	(>=20%) of households are experiencing Housing Land and Property issues	UNHCR INAT/PMT 2022, CCCM Cluster Site Monitoring 2021-2022, MCLA 2021

Data sources used in the analysis:

UNHCR PMT& INAT 2022

6.5 Have you been threatened with eviction from your current shelter in the last 6 months?	<input type="radio"/> Yes* <input type="radio"/> No <input type="radio"/> *sub-indicators that will be used for the calculation of the indicator
6.11 How is your housing in your area of origin	<input type="radio"/> Normal <input type="radio"/> Do not know

(Select one only)	<input type="radio"/> Damaged <input type="radio"/> Destroyed <input type="radio"/> Occupied*	<input type="radio"/> N/A *sub-indicators that will be used for the calculation of the indicator
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MCLA 2021

E_7 Only IDP's: Does your household face any of the following housing, land and property concerns? (select top three)	<input type="radio"/> Damage to land/property* <input type="radio"/> Looting of land/property* <input type="radio"/> Property is unlawfully occupied by others* <input type="radio"/> Disputed ownership* <input type="radio"/> Rental problems (landlord/tenant issues)* <input type="radio"/> Cannot access/lost access to housing because cannot afford it*	<input type="radio"/> Lack of documentation* <input type="radio"/> Evictions/threat of evictions* <input type="radio"/> I do not know <input type="radio"/> I don't want to answer <input type="radio"/> None *sub-indicators that will be used for the calculation of the indicator
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CCCM Cluster Site Monitoring 2022

F_1 Threats to the site (select all applicable)	<input type="radio"/> Conflict related incidents <input type="radio"/> Fire related incidents <input type="radio"/> Flooding <input type="radio"/> Eviction* <input type="radio"/> Infectious diseases (e.g. cholera)	<input type="radio"/> Water contamination <input type="radio"/> Friction between communities <input type="radio"/> Other (specify here) <input type="radio"/> None *sub-indicators that will be used for the calculation of the indicator
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Analysis Methodology:

To calculate the percentage of households experiencing Housing Land and Property issues, the percentage of the sub-indicator in bold was calculated as follows:

- Number of households experiencing Housing Land and Property issues / total number of households interviewed.
- The district severity score was identified by using the UNHCR INAT/PMT data as the primary data source, then MCLA and CCCM site monitoring as secondary data sources.
- Data interpolation was used in districts with no representative sampling and as a gap filler. The interpolation utilized an average severity of the three neighboring districts within 100 km.

7. Percentage of households without a sufficient quantity of non-food items

Severity Threshold:

Nr	Indicator	1	2	3	4	5	SOURCES
		No/minimal	Stress	Severe	Extreme	Catastrophic	
6	Percentage of households without a sufficient quantity of non-food items	(0%, <10%) of households do not have access to critical non-food items	(>=10%, 25%) of households do not have access to critical non-food items	(>=25%, <50%) of households do not have access to critical non-food items	(>=50, <75%) of households do not have access to critical non-food items	(>=75%) of households do not have access to critical non-food items	UNHCR INAT/PMT 2022, MCLA 2021

Data sources used in the analysis:

UNHCR PMT& INAT 2022

How many following Non-Food Items do you have (including in bad conditions)?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Blankets: Based on family size * ○ Mattress: Based on family size * ○ Kitchen Sets: 1 per family* ○ Water Buckets: 1 per family* 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Cooking stove: 1 per family* ○ Sleeping Mat: 2 per family * ○ Mosquito net: not used <p>* sub-indicators that will be used for the calculation of the indicator</p>
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MCLA 2021

E_8 Are basic non-food items available and affordable for your household to access in the local market? (select one)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Yes, they are both available and affordable ○ Yes, they are available but not affordable* ○ Yes, they are affordable but not always available* ○ No, they are not affordable not available in the local market* 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ I don't know ○ I don't want to answer <p>*sub-indicators that will be used for the calculation of the indicator</p>
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Analysis Methodology:

To calculate the percentage of HHs who do not have access to critical non-food items, the percentage of the sub-indicators in bold was calculated as follows:

- Number of households with no sufficient quantities of NFIs / total number of households interviewed.
- The district severity score was identified by using the UNHCR INAT/PMT data as the primary data source, then MCLA data.

- Data interpolation was used in districts with no representative sampling and as a gap filler. The interpolation utilized an average severity of the three neighboring districts within 100 km.

8. Percentage of households without access to shelter and NFI market

Severity Threshold:

Nr	Indicator	1	2	3	4	5	SOURCES
		No/minimal	Stress	Severe	Extreme	Catastrophic	
^	Percentage of households without access to shelter and NFI market	(0%, <6%) of households do not have access to shelter and NFIs market	(>=6%, <10%) of households do not have access to shelter and NFIs market	(>=10%, <24%) of households do not have access to shelter and NFIs market	(>=24, <50%) of households do not have access to shelter and NFIs market	(>=50%) of households do not have access to shelter and NFIs market	MCLA 2021

Data sources used in the analysis:

MCLA 2021

E_6 If your shelter/household is damaged, are you able to repair the damage? (select one)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="radio"/> Yes, our household has access to available and affordable materials and maintenance items in the market to repair the damage <input type="radio"/> No, our household has access to available materials in the market but cannot afford them in order to repair the damage <input type="radio"/> No, our household has no access to materials to repair the damage because they are not available in the market* <input type="radio"/> No, our household has access to available and affordable materials in the market but no capacity to repair the damage <input type="radio"/> No, our household has neither access to available nor affordable materials to repair the damage* <input type="radio"/> I do not know <p>*sub-indicators that will be used for the calculation of the indicator</p>
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E_8 Are basic non-food items available and affordable for your household to access in the local market? (select one)	<input type="radio"/> Yes, they are both available and affordable <input type="radio"/> Yes, they are available but not affordable <input type="radio"/> Yes, they are affordable but not always available* <input type="radio"/> No, they are not affordable not available in the local market*	<input type="radio"/> I don't know <input type="radio"/> I don't want to answer *sub-indicators that will be used for the calculation of the indicator
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Analysis Methodology:

To calculate the percentage of HHs who do not have access to local markets to purchase shelter and NFIs, the percentage of the sub-indicators in bold was calculated as follows:

- # of households without access to NFIs and shelter materials in the local market / total number of households interviewed.
- The district severity score was identified by using the median severity score between the access to shelter materials and non-food items in the IDPs and returnees' locations.
- Data interpolation was used in districts with no representative sampling and as a gap filler. The interpolation utilized an average severity of the three neighboring districts within 100 km.

9. Percentage of households in need of rental support

Severity Threshold:

Nr	Indicator	1	2	3	4	5	SOURCES
		No/minimal	Stress	Severe	Extreme	Catastrophic	
9	Percentage of households in need of rental support	(0%, <6%) of households in need of rental support	(>=6%, <10%) of households in need of rental support	(>=10%, <24%) of households in need of rental support	(>=24, <50%) of households in need of rental support	(>=50%) of households in need of rental support	UNHCR INAT/PMT 2022, MCLA 2021

Data sources used in the analysis:

UNHCR PMT& INAT 2022

6.1.1 & 6.1.2 If the type of shelters rented house/apartment: are you paying the rent regularly?	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No * sub-indicators that will be used for the calculation of the indicator
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Data sources excluded:

MCLA 2021

E_3 Has your household experienced any difficulties paying rent in the last 90 days? (select one)	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No * sub-indicators that will be used for the calculation of the indicator
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Reasons for exclusion: Data is corrupted.

Analysis Methodology:

To calculate the percentage of HHs in need of rental support, the percentage of the sub-indicators in bold was calculated as follows:

- Number of households in need of rental support / total number of surveyed households.
- The district severity score was identified by using the UNHCR INAT/PMT data as the primary data source.
- Data interpolation was used in districts with no representative sampling and as a gap filler. The interpolation utilized an average severity of the three neighboring districts within 100 km.

10. Percentage of women, girls, men, boys, and people with disabilities in overcrowded accommodation

Severity Threshold:

Nr	Indicator	1 No/minimal	2 Stress	3 Severe	4 Extreme	5 Catastrophic	SOURCES
10	Percentage of women, girls, men, boys, and people with disabilities in overcrowded accommodation	(0%, <6%) of women, girls, men, boys, and people with disabilities in overcrowded accommodation	(>=6%, <10%) of women, girls, men, boys, and people with disabilities in overcrowded accommodation	(>=10%, <24%) of women, girls, men, boys, and people with disabilities in overcrowded accommodation	(>=24, <50%) of women, girls, men, boys, and people with disabilities in overcrowded accommodation	(>=50%) of women, girls, men, boys, and people with disabilities in overcrowded accommodation	UNHCR INAT/PMT 2022, MCLA 2021

Data sources used in the analysis:

UNHCR PMT& INAT 2022

	Categories	Conditions
<p>6.3 How are the specific conditions of the shelter?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Roof conditions Wall conditions Opening (door & windows) conditions Floor conditions Access to toilet / bathroom Access to a dedicated kitchen space Partitions between rooms Sufficiency of space for family members and activities* 	<p>Good Okay Poor* Very Poor*</p> <p>*sub-indicators that will be used for the calculation of the indicator</p>
<p>6.1 What type of shelter is currently being occupied? (Select one only)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="radio"/> Cave / Cliff <input type="radio"/> No shelter / homeless <input type="radio"/> Emergency shelter / tent <input type="radio"/> Makeshift shelter (tarpaulin / cardboard) <input type="radio"/> Own/Rented house / apartment <input type="radio"/> Rented house / apartment <input type="radio"/> Home of host family (non-related)* 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="radio"/> Home of relatives/friends* <input type="radio"/> Shop/ basement <input type="radio"/> Unfinished/vacant building <input type="radio"/> Collective accommodation (like a school...etc.) <input type="radio"/> Transitional shelter <input type="radio"/> Other (specify): <p>*sub-indicators that will be used for the calculation of the indicator</p>

MCLA 2021

<p>E_4 Does your household have access to the following facilities? (select all applicable)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="radio"/> Access to functional kitchen (all basic equipment required for cooking is available such as kitchen set, cooking stove and fuel) <input type="radio"/> Access to functional toilet (availability of functional toilet, with doors, locks, water, disposal facilities and hygiene items) <input type="radio"/> Access to adequate water (access to clean and fresh water for drinking or bathing provided in a suitable manner and in sufficient volume) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="radio"/> Appropriate lighting <input type="radio"/> Adequate floor space <input type="radio"/> Adequate number of rooms* <input type="radio"/> Adequate protection against climatic factors <input type="radio"/> None <p>*sub-indicators that will be used for the calculation of the indicator</p>
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Analysis Methodology:

To calculate the percentage of HH in overcrowded accommodation, the percentage of the sub-indicators in bold was calculated as follows:

- # of households living in overcrowded accommodation / total number of households interviewed.
- The district severity score was identified by using a total weight of 50% for the results of the UNHCR INAT/PMT and MCLA.
- Data interpolation was used in districts with no representative sampling and as a gap filler. The interpolation utilized an average severity of the three neighboring districts within 100 km.

11. Percentage of households without access to livelihood

Severity Threshold:

Nr	Indicator	1	2	3	4	5	SOURCES
		No/minimal	Stress	Severe	Extreme	Catastrophic	
11	Percentage of households without access to livelihood	(0%, <6%) of households do not have access to livelihood	(>=6%, <10%) of households do not have access to livelihood	(>=10%, <24%) of households do not have access to livelihood	(>=24, <50%) of households do not have access to livelihood	(>=50%) of households do not have access to livelihood	UNHCR INAT/PMT 2022, MCLA 2021

Data sources used in the analysis:

UNHCR PMT& INAT 2022

1.20 & 4.1 Average monthly household income:	<input type="radio"/> No income* <input type="radio"/> Less than 25,000 YER <input type="radio"/> More than 25,000 YER but less than 50,000 YER	<input type="radio"/> More than 50,000 YER but less than 100,000 YER <input type="radio"/> Above 100,000 YER * sub-indicators that will be used for the calculation of the indicator
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MCLA 2021

B_7.1.14 Currently earning income (select one)	<input type="radio"/> Yes, regularly <input type="radio"/> Yes, occasionally	<input type="radio"/> No* * sub-indicators that will be used for the calculation of the indicator
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Analysis Methodology:

To calculate the percentage of HH with no access to livelihood, the percentage of the sub-indicators in bold was calculated as follows:

- Number of households with no access to livelihood / total number of surveyed households.
- The data source that has a better representative sampling was used as the primary data source.
- Data interpolation was used in districts with no representative sampling and as a gap filler. The interpolation utilized an average severity of the three neighboring districts within 100 km.

Phase 2: Estimation of PIN figure

The above indicators allow us to identify the overall level of Shelter severity per district (severity score). The PIN is calculated per district, based on the aggregated Shelter Severity Score and the IDP district population as well as the host community/returnee population. It is assumed that even if a district has a severity score of five, not all (100%) people in this district are actually in need. Thus, the value of each Severity Score is associated with a certain percentage of the population, classified as in need. See below Table 3 for more details.

The **Total PIN figure** is based on the sum of the Acute PIN figure and Moderate PIN figure. The number of people in acute need is the sum of PIN, who live in districts classified with a Severity Score of 4 and 5. The number of people in moderate need is the sum of PIN, who live in districts classified with a Severity Score of 3.

Table 3. PIN calculation based on overall severity score and district population

Overall Severity Score	Level of need	Percentage of IDP PIN	Percentage of Host community/returnees PIN
5	Acute (Catastrophic)	90%	20%
4	Acute (Extreme)	85%	15%
3	Moderate (Severe)	80%	10%
2	Low (Stress)	0%	0%
1	No need (Minimal/No)	0%	0%

