

# Resilience Index Measurement and Analysis (RIMA)

Survey in Afghanistan - Second Round, 2024

*Basic Information Document*

Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO)

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# 1 Introduction

Recognizing the need to address basic human needs in Afghanistan, the United Nation has developed a new multi-year strategic planning framework, the United Nations Strategic Framework for Afghanistan (UNSFA) for the period 2023 to 2025. In alignment with this framework, the Resilience Capacity Index (RCI) of the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) Resilience Index Measurement and Analysis (RIMA) approach has been adopted by the different United Nation Agencies as one of the indicators to measure progress on the household resilience levels under the UNSFA Outcome 2.3.c (Improvement in Rural Household Resilience), and FAO is the custodian for measuring and reporting upon this indicator. Moreover, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations in Afghanistan has been investing, across all 34 provinces, in actions that focus on protecting agriculture livelihoods and local ecosystems, boosting local production of nutritious foods and cash-incomes, and safeguarding critical agriculture sectoral development gains achieved over the past couple of decades through revitalizing rural markets and economy.

In 2024, FAO, as custodian for measuring and reporting upon the UNSFA resilience indicator, conducted the second round of Resilience Index Measurement and Analysis (RIMA) survey in Afghanistan. This survey's main objective is to gather multi-topic household data with a focus on analyzing resilience capacity to food insecurity. This initiative marks the start of the panel, with subsequent rounds planned. Covering all 34 provinces of Afghanistan, the survey was conducted in villages/communities, with a mix of male- and female-headed households represented. The survey is nationally and provincially representative, providing valuable insights into household resilience capacity across the country.

The RIMA survey in Afghanistan addresses the nation's critical need for household data to measure resilience capacity to food insecurity. To achieve this, the questionnaire incorporates modules that capture a wide range of demographic and socioeconomic variables, ensuring a comprehensive understanding of household dynamics.

This Basic Information Document provides detailed insights into the methodology employed during the 2024 round of the survey. It includes information on the survey instruments utilized, the sample design, fieldwork procedures, and data management protocols, providing transparency and clarity regarding the survey implementation process.

## 2 The RIMA Survey Instrument

The RIMA analysis is based on household level data. The RIMA household questionnaire gathers information on various aspects including household demographic characteristics, experiences with shocks, food insecurity, assets, access to basic services, social safety nets, and adaptive capacity, conflicts, and some specific module for the assistance provided by FAO (as detailed in Table 1).

Table 1. RIMA household questionnaire modules

Section	Topic	Description
Cover	Cover	Includes household location, size, head's age, , gender, , age, and field staff identification.
1	Household demographic	Provides the number of household members categorized by gender and age.
2	Access to basic services	Covers access to drinking water, toilet facilities, electricity, and the distance to essential services such as schools, health facilities, markets, and public transport.
3	Assets	Includes ownership and quantity of durable assets, livestock, and input usage.
4	Social safety nets	Covers both formal and informal transfers, as well as participation in local group associations.
5	Adaptive capacity	Addresses literacy levels, the highest education attained by the household head, sources of household income, crop diversification, and the percentage of income used for purchasing food.
6	Migration and displacement	Captures intentions to return, members who have left the household, and related details.
7	Dispute	Covers the status of living conditions over the past 12 months, household problems, disputes over natural resources, types of disputes, parties involved, and resolution methods.
8	Shocks	Records any shocks experienced by the household in the past 12 months.
9	Food security	Includes measurements such as the Food Insecurity Experience Scale (FIES), Reduced Coping Strategy Index (R-CSI), Household Dietary Diversity Score (HDDS), Food Consumption Score (FCS), and Minimum dietary diversity for women (MDD-W) and for children (MDD-C) .

### 3 Sample Design

#### 3.1 Design and coverage.

The first survey round consisted of a nationally representative household survey across 34 provinces, and representative at administrative level 1, at province level. The sample included households who were recipients of FAO interventions (FAO beneficiaries) and comparable vulnerable households without any interventions that meet the targeting criteria of FAO's interventions.

#### 3.2 Sample size and allocation.

Households were selected through a two-stage cluster sampling method, using probability proportional to size. Data collection for the second round of the survey was conducted from August to September 2024.

A two-stage cluster random sampling method was used to select households for interviews. In the first stage, clusters were selected within each province using probability proportional to size, ensuring an equal number of clusters per province. During the second stage, a predetermined number of households in each cluster were randomly chosen from recipients of interventions such as wheat cultivation packages, livestock protection packages, cash-for-work initiatives, unconditional cash transfers, poultry distribution, small farm equipment provision, summer crop support, and home gardening support. The selection process was based on comprehensive beneficiary lists from various FAO projects, from which samples of households were randomly drawn. Additionally, non-beneficiary households, those not receiving assistance from FAO or other organizations during the assessment period, were also randomly selected. For the second survey round, if households could not be located, had relocated, or were unavailable, a random replacement protocol was employed; substitute households from the same cluster and intervention category were pre-selected to ensure representativeness of the sample. Table 2 presents the final sample size of surveyed households.

Table 2. Sample and household interviewed by Province

Province	Frequency	Percent
Badakhshan	441	2.85
Badghis	440	2.84
Baghlan	455	2.94
Balkh	464	3

<b>Bamyan</b>	474	3.06
<b>Daykundi</b>	471	3.04
<b>Farah</b>	459	2.97
<b>Faryab</b>	433	2.8
<b>Ghazni</b>	447	2.89
<b>Ghor</b>	459	2.97
<b>Hilmand</b>	435	2.81
<b>Hirat</b>	444	2.87
<b>Jawzjan</b>	447	2.89
<b>Kabul</b>	461	2.98
<b>Kandahar</b>	435	2.81
<b>Kapisa</b>	455	2.94
<b>Khost</b>	442	2.86
<b>Kunar</b>	467	3.02
<b>Kunduz</b>	459	2.97
<b>Laghman</b>	482	3.11
<b>Logar</b>	451	2.91
<b>Maidan Wardak</b>	465	3
<b>Nangarhar</b>	461	2.98
<b>Nimroz</b>	469	3.03
<b>Nuristan</b>	479	3.09
<b>Paktika</b>	439	2.84
<b>Paktya</b>	459	2.97
<b>Panjsher</b>	471	3.04
<b>Parwan</b>	429	2.77
<b>Samangan</b>	461	2.98
<b>Sar-e-Pul</b>	458	2.96
<b>Takhar</b>	456	2.95
<b>Uruzgan</b>	459	2.97
<b>Zabul</b>	453	2.93
<b>Total</b>	15,480	100

## 4 Training, Data Collection, and Monitoring

Field staff, enumerators, and supervisors participated in a comprehensive four-day training program. Enumerator training was conducted in two groups based on gender, alongside provincial supervisors, from 13 to 16 July 2024. The sessions covered the questionnaire content, Survey Solutions CAPI, and their practical applications in data collection and supervision. All attendees had prior experience with survey methodologies and CAPI.

## 4.1 Training, Data Collection, and Monitoring

Field staff, enumerators, and supervisors were involved in a comprehensive four-day training program to ensure the quality and consistency of data collection activities. Enumerator training sessions were organized in two separate groups, with provincial supervisors also participating. These training sessions took place from July 13 to July 16, 2024, and covered detailed aspects of the questionnaire content, the use of Survey Solutions Computer-Assisted Personal Interviewing (CAPI), and practical applications related to data collection and supervision processes. All participants brought prior experience with survey methodologies and the CAPI system, enhancing the effectiveness of the training.

Following the training, a pilot phase of data collection was conducted from July 17 to July 22, 2024. This round involved face-to-face survey interviews and served to test the processes and tools in real field conditions. After successfully completing the pilot, the main household survey started, resulting in the successful interviewing of 15,480 households.

Data were collected using computer-assisted personal interviewing (CAPI) on digital tablets. Daily data transmissions were facilitated through Kobo Toolbox, enabling the application of remote data control protocols.

## 5 Data Management and Description of Datasets

Final data cleaning has been completed for all data files. Errors that could be clearly and confidently corrected by the team have been addressed.

The datasets are organized by questionnaire and follow a filename scheme that combines the prefix ‘sect’ with the section number and a suffix ‘hh\_w2’ for wave 1 data. For example, the dataset corresponding to section 1 of the household questionnaire is named ‘sect1\_w2’. Exceptions to this naming convention include sections where the data is divided further, such as assets. In these cases, the files are named ‘sect4a\_w2’, ‘sect4b\_w2’, ‘sect4c\_w2’, and ‘sect4d\_w2’.

Each dataset includes a unique identification variable, ‘unique\_id’. To maintain confidentiality, the datasets have had contact addresses, names of respondents, and names of field and data entry staff removed. GPS coordinates have also been excluded to prevent the precise location of households and fields.

Table 3. Household Data Files

Section	Topic	Dataset filename	Unique identification variable
Cover	Cover	sect cover w2	unique_id
1	Demographic variables	sect1_w2	unique_id
2	Access to basic services	sect2_w2	unique_id
3a	Assets	sect3a_w2	unique_id
3b	Input use	sect3b_w2	unique_id
3c	Livestock	sect3c_w2	unique_id
3d	Crop production	sect3d_w2	unique_id
4	Social safety nets	sect4_w2	unique_id
5	Adaptive capacity	sect5_w2	unique_id
6	Displacement	sect6_w2	unique_id
7	Dispute	sect7_w2	unique_id
8	Shocks	sect8_w2	unique_id
9	Food security	sect9_w2	unique_id

## 6 Using the RIMA Public Data

The data should always be used in conjunction with the questionnaire. For wave 2, each household is uniquely identified by the variable ‘unique\_id’. This variable serves as the unique key for merging all household-level data files.