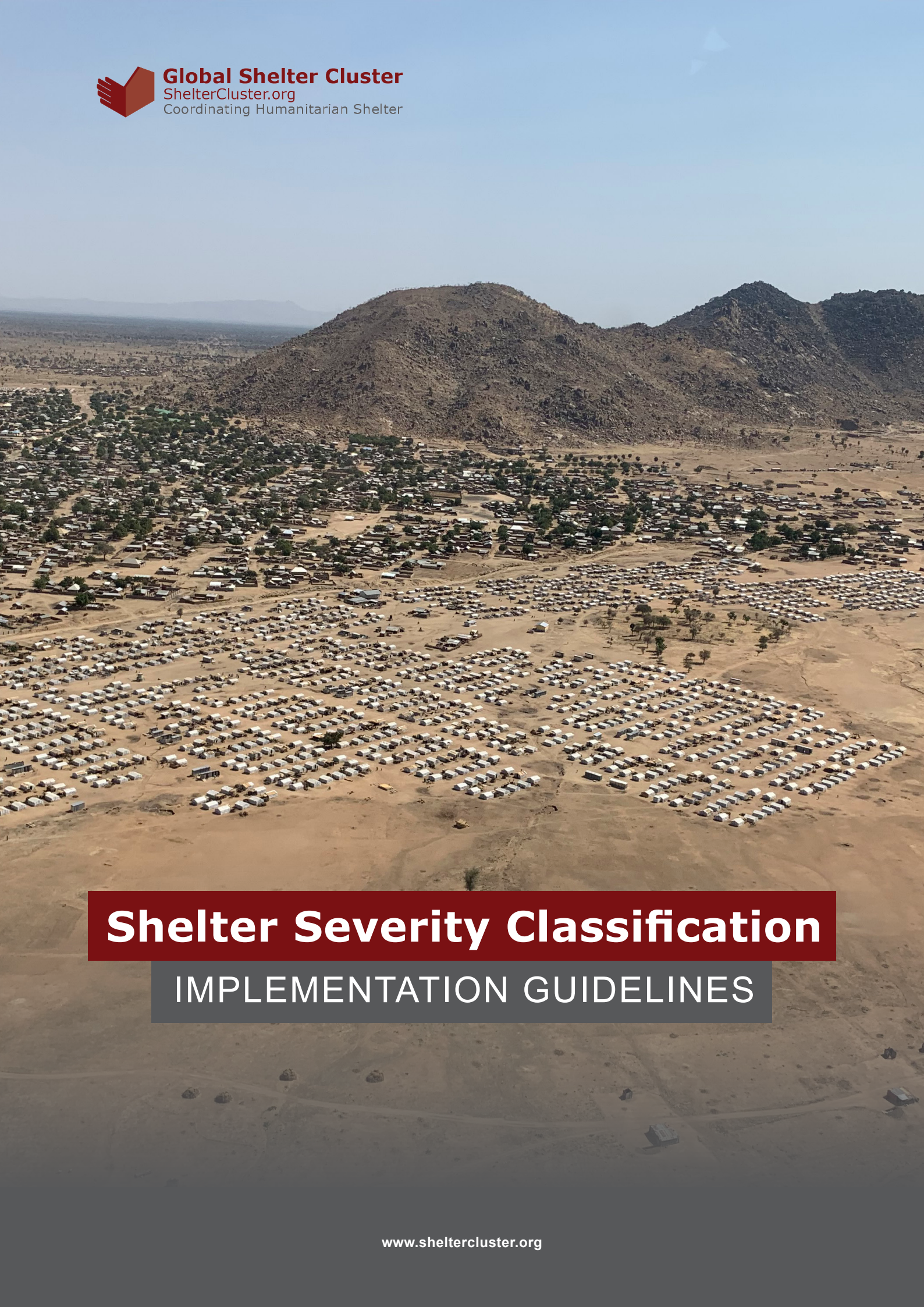




Shelter Severity Classification

IMPLEMENTATION GUIDELINES



These guidelines outline how to roll out the Shelter Severity Classification (SSC). They are directed to shelter cluster coordination teams (coordinators, IMOs) and any other stakeholder involved in the process.

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Introduction & Background

The SSC was launched in response to a recognized need to improve and standardize the way in which the severity of shelter needs is measured across shelter responses, to improve evidence-based decision-making, and, in turn, advocacy and funding for the sector. It follows other initiatives in the humanitarian sector such as the IPC, WSC and JIAF. As such, the SSC standardizes the approach to measuring the severity of shelter needs, for a comprehensive understanding of the shelter situation in a particular humanitarian context.

The SSC development was launched in April 2021, as an initiative of the GSC Vulnerability Working Group, co-lead by the GSC and REACH. The first version of the SSC was finalized in September 2022, following thorough testing through dry-runs and one pilot in North-West Syria in June 2022.

These guidelines provide an overview of the SSC objectives and outputs, the key methodological components on which the SSC model is built, and step-by-step guidance on how to implement it. Several annexes link to key references and ready-to-use tools for different parts of the analysis.

Key Definitions

PEOPLE AFFECTED (IASC, 2016)

Includes all those whose lives have been impacted as a direct result of the crisis. This figure is often the first available after a sudden onset emergency and often defines the scope or boundary of a needs assessment. It does not, however, necessarily equate to the number of people in need of humanitarian aid; it should not be confused or used interchangeably with the category People in Need.

Characteristics of the category People Affected must include:

- being in close geographical proximity to a crisis
- physically or emotionally impacted, including exposed to a human rights violation/protection incident
- experiencing personal loss or loss of capital and assets as a direct result of the crisis (family member, house/roof, livestock, or any other asset)
- being faced with an immediate threat from a crisis.

PEOPLE IN NEED (IASC, 2016)

People in Need are a sub-set of the population affected and include those members:

- whose physical security, basic rights, dignity, living conditions or livelihoods are threatened or have been disrupted,

AND

- whose current level of access to basic services, goods and social protection is inadequate to re-establish normal living conditions with their accustomed means in a timely manner without additional assistance.

NEEDS (IASC, 2016)

The term “need” refers to a gap or discrepancy between the status quo and a different desired state. The need is neither the present nor the ideal state; it is the gap between them. Need can quantify or qualify the extent of that gap.

- Need is a contextually defined concept.
- Need is a time sensitive concept.

SHELTER NEEDS

Shelter needs refers to the gap or discrepancy that population are experiencing in relation to living with dignity and security of tenure in adequate dwellings, with access to community-level services and infrastructure

SHELTER NEEDS SEVERITY

Shelter Needs severity represents the degree of shelter needs that population are facing relative to the agreed adequate shelter standards

HOUSEHOLD SHELTER NEEDS SEVERITY

Household level severity represents the severity of shelter needs at household level which contributes to the calculation of the people in need figures

AREA SHELTER NEEDS SEVERITY

Area level severity is an overall estimation of the severity of shelter needs in a specific geographical location based on the household level severity combined with a convergence of evidence analysis

PEOPLE IN NEED OF SHELTER ASSISTANCE

Are a subset of the total affected population whose shelter needs severity is classified as “Crisis”, “Critical” or “Catastrophic”

SHELTER SEVERITY CLASSIFICATION

Is the standard methodological framework for analysing humanitarian shelter situation in crisis affected areas.



Overview of the SSC methodology

OBJECTIVES & OUTPUTS

The objectives of the SSC methodology are, for each administrative unit relevant to the context in which the SSC is being implemented, the following:

Objective 1 Determine the level of severity of shelter needs and People in Need (PiN)

Objective 2 Undertake an analysis of the context

Objective 3 Identify possible contributors of shelter severity and PiN, and in turn, possible impacts of unmet shelter needs

The main output is a comprehensive SSC analysis summarized in Shelter Needs Overview products to inform strategic decision-making. These include inter-agency processes such as the JIAF, HNO and HRP. Concretely, the content of the Shelter Needs Overview includes:

- ✓ PiN figures by administrative unit relevant to the context in which the SSC is being implemented
- ✓ Severity estimation by administrative unit
- ✓ Situation / context analysis
- ✓ Evidence list for all relevant sources of data (quantitative, qualitative) and how they inform the SSC analysis



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METHODOLOGICAL COMPONENTS

The SSC process is carried out through a mix of qualitative and quantitative data-based analysis and is based on four core components:



1

The framework maps out factors and dimensions about the context that can be considered to determine the severity of shelter needs.



2

The severity phases outline what it means, conceptually, to be in level 1 (minimal), 2 (stressed), 3 (crisis), 4 (critical) or 5 (catastrophic) severity of shelter needs.



3

The core indicators correspond to the minimum information required to estimate the severity of shelter needs for households and to calculate the PiN.



4

The calculation model lays out how to, in practice, generate severity scores and the PiN, by linking the core indicators with data collected through needs assessments. It also includes standard questionnaires to be used to ensure that data needed to roll-out the SSC is being collected.

Outputs from the analysis are summarized in the **Shelter Needs Overview** (PiN figures, severity estimates, situation/context analysis, evidence list).

The implementation guidelines outlined in this document bring these components together to describe, step-by-step, the methodology to roll-out the SSC, including specific steps for cases where it's being done to inform HNOs. They also provide additional context on how the SSC relates to the JIAF process, and other important considerations.

SSC methodological components



1 | ANALYTICAL FRAMEWORK

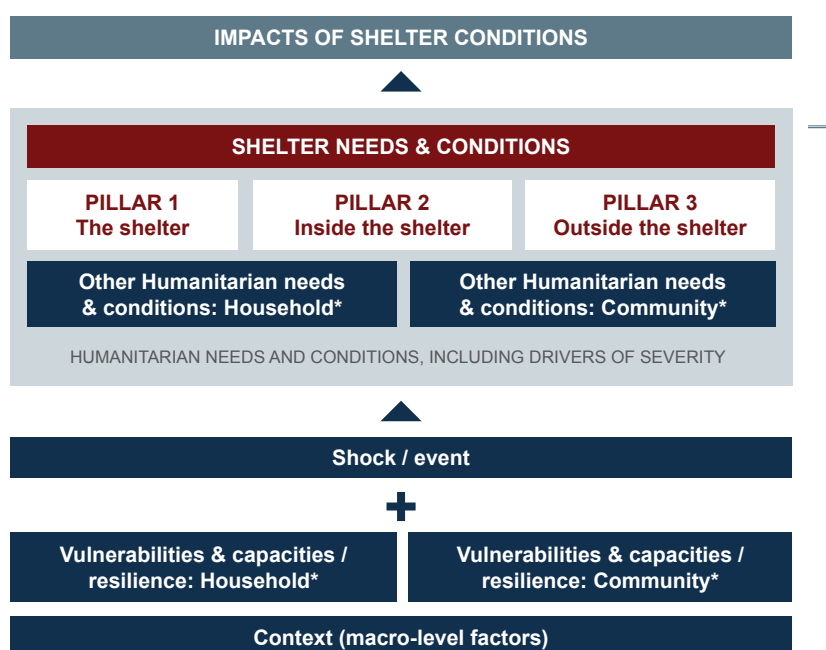
The SSC analytical framework is composed of three parts: shelter needs and conditions, contributing factors, and impacts of shelter conditions.

Shelter needs and conditions, which fall under three pillars¹, cover – as much as possible as deemed realistic in terms of data for humanitarian contexts – core components of the rights to adequate housing and indicators aligned to sphere standards. As per the SSC methodology, severity and PiN are calculated using data that informs indicators from these three pillars.

Contributing factors (vulnerabilities & capacities / resilience, shock / event, humanitarian needs and conditions) correspond to any dimension of the context, at macro, community, or household level that may be contributing to shelter needs.²

Impacts of shelter conditions are possible consequences³ of unmet shelter needs and conditions.

The full framework is available in Annex 1 and is accompanied by an indicator bank which proposes indicators for each of the dimensions of the framework.



How do the SSC analytical framework and severity phases fit within the JIAF?

Although the SSC framework was developed independently from the JIAF, it follows a similar logic. The severity phases and their definitions are standardized between SSC and JIAF 2.0 severity tools. Although the definitions are standardized and should not be contextualized, the indicators and calculation model can be adapted at country level to ensure the inclusion of all context-related factors. On the other hand, while SSC estimates the PiN figures according to the household level severity of shelter needs, JIAF 2.0 doesn't follow the same principle, instead it uses the max of sectoral PiN figure at the unit of analysis level.

In order to ensure transparency, SSC outputs (severity and PiN) are fed directly into JIAF 2.0 tools including the definitions, detailed methodology, selection of indicators, and analysis process. Since JIAF 2.0 is an inter-sectoral joint analysis, SSC must be used to support the inter-sectoral analysis in an open and transparent manner, including by using the context analysis done by JIAF 2.0 in the SSC sectoral analysis.

¹ The three pillars and respective core indicators are further covered below.

² Among contributing factors, a few are identified as "drivers" of shelter needs, meaning that they are directly driving the severity of shelter needs. Drivers are usually included in the "Shelter needs and conditions." However, drivers (for example displacement) that aren't specific to the shelter sector may also be driving shelter conditions.

³ More evidence is needed to better understand the impact of unmet shelter needs. A summary of existing research is available [here](#).

2 | SEVERITY PHASES

The severity phases outline what it means, conceptually, to be in level 1 (minimal), 2 (stressed), 3 (crisis), 4 (critical) or 5 (catastrophic) in terms of severity of shelter needs. They are formulated for both the individual household and area levels. Together with the Analytical framework, the severity phases are the conceptual backbones of the SSC and frame the rest of the methodology.

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.

*Adequate dwelling: safe and secure structure that protects against external threats, health problems, thermal discomfort, natural elements.

**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.



3

SHELTER NEEDS PILLARS AND CORE INDICATORS

Shelter severity and PiN (objective 1) are calculated using indicators that fall under the three pillars of the “shelter needs and conditions” section of the analytical framework. The three pillars capture the function of a shelter for people living in them and should be looked at from the perspective of:



Indicators, sub-indicators and their criteria are mandatory across all countries that are implementing an SSC to provide a common conceptual approach in how shelter severity of needs is measured and understood. However, they are designed to allow for maximum flexibility to adapt to context specificities, both in terms of the data that can inform each level/criteria and in terms of how the calculation is conducted.

SSC PILLAR	INDICATOR	SUB-INDICATOR	LEVELS/ CRITERIA
PILLAR 1	Ind 1: % of households living in safe and dignified dwellings (structure that protects them against external threats, health problems, weather, and natural hazards)	Ind 1.1: Level of safety and security provided by the shelter (defects, issues, damage, location / environment) Ind 1.2: Level of privacy provided by the shelter (overcrowding, partitions) Ind 1.3: Level of thermal comfort provided by the shelter (protection against weather) Ind 1.4: Level of security of tenure	<i>Annex 2</i>
PILLAR 2	Ind 2: % of households living in a functional domestic space	Ind 2.1: Ability to cook Ind 2.2: Able to store food / water Ind 2.3: Able to sleep Ind 2.3: Able to perform personal hygiene Ind 2.5: Adequate access to electricity Ind 2.6 (optional): <i>Able to perform any other core domestic function (as relevant to the context)</i>	<i>Annex 2</i>
PILLAR 3	Ind 3 % of households with access to appropriate common services and infrastructure	<i>Can include education, health care, electricity, water, sanitation, transportation, etc. (as relevant to the context)</i>	<i>Annex 2</i>



4 | QUESTIONNAIRE & CALCULATION MODEL

The calculation of Shelter Severity and PiN is based on the SSC questionnaire and calculation model.

QUESTIONNAIRE

One of the main sources of data for the SSC is the Multi-Sector Needs Assessment (MSNA), which is rolled-out in most countries that have an HPC, and is a standardized but flexible, agreed-upon tool with a robust data collection methodology that provides representative findings at household level. For this reason, and except for large-scale shelter needs assessments, the MSNA is considered the most ideal source of data for HPC countries to implement objective 1 of the SSC. To facilitate the integration of the MSNA into the SSC process, the GSC and REACH developed a questionnaire for shelter clusters with the minimum required questions and responses to measure SSC core indicators and sub-indicators. Countries can decide how much of the questionnaire they should adapt to fit to their context, as long as they are collecting information to measure the SSC core indicators and sub-indicators. The same logic applies whenever country clusters are coordinating large-scale shelter assessments. They should make sure that the questionnaire they are using is collecting data to measure the SSC core indicators. As the MSNA questionnaire includes the minimum requirements to have data to measure the SSC core indicators, it is a good starting point to develop a more comprehensive and detailed one.

CALCULATION MODEL

The calculation model facilitates the calculation of shelter severities and PiN. From here on, instructions are destined to SSC analysis teams. The below summarizes the main steps of the model, and *should be read together with the instructions included in the tool itself for more details.*

- 1. Fill in the analysis grid:** this step should be conducted before you receive primary data (for example from the MSNA). It consists in mapping out the survey questions and responses according to the SSC core indicators, by spelling out which responses will allow you to measure each of the criteria of the sub-indicators. To do so, fill in the grid template in the calculation tool sheet “Analysis Grid.”
- 2. Format household-level dataset:** once you receive the household-level dataset, format it so that the data is presented in a way that allows you to calculate your severity scores at household level. The dataset should then be copy-pasted in the sheet “HH Dataset” of the calculation tool as instructed on the sheet.
- 3. Household-level severity score calculation:** The household-level severity score will be calculated automatically in the sheet “HH severity” once you apply the following steps.
 - Start by filling in the first few columns of the table in the sheet “HH level severity” of the calculation tool, with formulas that pool from the HH dataset and are aligned to the analysis grid. This will automatically calculate the score for each pillar at household level.
 - Next, check and update (if needed) the decision-tree in the sheet “Decision-tree.” You can use the one available in the calculation tool or update it to better fit your context by changing values in the last column. Be sure to explain your rationale if you do so. The final household severity score will be calculated automatically once you’ve updated the decision-tree.

After steps 1, 2 and 3, you will obtain a table resembling the example below:

ADMIN. UNIT	POPULATION GROUP	HOUSEHOLD	SEVERITY PILLAR 1	SEVERITY PILLAR 2	SEVERITY PILLAR 3	OVERALL SEVERITY
Admin. unit A	IDP	HH A1	3	4	5	4
Admin. unit A	IDP	HH A2	1	2	3	2
Admin. unit A	Returnee	HH A3	5	3	3	5
Admin. unit B	IDP	HH B1	4	4	2	3

5. Area-level severity and PiN estimates: Area-level severity and PiN will be automatically estimated in the sheet “Area severity and PiN analysis” following these steps:

- The percentage of households under each severity phase will be calculated automatically for each admin. unit and population group, in the sheet “Area severity and PiN analysis”.
- From there, the severity for each admin unit will also be calculated automatically through the 20% rule (*the severity of the admin unit corresponds to the highest level of severity in which the sum of the proportion of households in that severity or higher is at least 20%*)
- To obtain the PiN, insert the total population of interest in the corresponding column. You will automatically get the estimated number of people under each severity. The PiN will correspond to the number of households under phases 3, 4 and 5 and will be calculated automatically.

After step 5, you will obtain a table resembling the example below:

ADMIN. UNIT	POP. GROUP	TOTAL POP.	PHASE 1	PHASE 2	PHASE 3	PHASE 4	PHASE 5	PEOPLE IN NEED	ADMIN SEVERITY SCORE
Admin unit A	IDP	1000	41%	40%	3%	8%	8%	190	1
Admin unit B	Returnee	5,700	15%	10%	50%	19%	6%	4,275	4
Admin unit C	IDP	18,000	23%	28%	41%	4%	4%	8,820	3

6. Adjust as needed the preliminary PiN and severity

Once the preliminary PiN and severity have been estimated, you can slightly adjust it. If you do so, be sure to provide clear evidence-based (use the evidence list to help you) justifications, combined with expert judgment through consultations during an analysis workshop (see the implementation chapter below). Any change needs to be solidly justified.

Calculation model for cases where only area-level data is available:

For cases where only area-level data is available, the calculation of severity scores is done directly by combining different data sources that provide area-level results. In this case, you should try as much as possible to select data that is aligned to the SSC core indicators - for each of the three pillars. The different indicators will then be aggregated through the same decision tree approach (at area instead of household level) to obtain directly a severity score at area level. The calculation of the PiN will then depend on the context and should be done through clear justification.

Implementation

This section outlines step-by-step how to implement the SSC, including the additional ones to follow when the SSC is used to inform HNO analyses. They are composed of a series of steps grouped under:



Timelines will depend on the milestones of country-level shelter clusters. The timeline below is indicative for cases where the SSC is used to inform HNO analyses:



1 | INFORMATION NEEDS

The very first step of the SSC process consists in applying the SSC model (framework, severity phases, and core indicators) to your context. In other words, start by identifying what information you need to roll-out the SSC analysis, both for the calculation of the severity scores and the PiN, and to inform other parts of the analytical framework.

The calculation of severity scores and PiN (objective 1) will be based on the three pillars, indicators and sub-indicators as outlined above. The analysis grid from the calculation tool supports you in thinking through which criteria you need to measure each of the sub-indicators, and the weight you'll apply to each, and should be used accordingly. The grid should be filled in prior to MSNA results or other shelter needs assessment data collections. **This step is key as you want to make sure you do not miss out on collecting the right information!**

For the remaining section of the SSC analysis (objective 2), refer to the analytical framework to identify which factors are relevant in your context, for a comprehensive overview and understanding of shelter conditions. As much as possible, consult among shelter stakeholders and experts with knowledge of the context, and refer to any data source or pre-existing analysis available in your context.

STEP 1: INFORM QUESTIONNAIRES DESIGN

Once you've identified your information needs, determine which information will need to be collected through primary data collection. **Ideally, rolling out the SSC does not entail adding a layer of data collection. Rather, common data collection exercises should be shaped to collect data that is needed to inform the SSC!**

As mentioned above, most countries with an HNO benefit from data collected through an MSNA, and in some cases, through large-scale shelter needs assessments. For this reason, the MSNA questionnaire that was developed to align to the SSC core indicators serves as a reference that can be used as is, or that can be expanded for other needs assessments, within and beyond the HPC. In all cases, to ensure that the information you need is being collected, use the analysis grid you filled in during the previous step and work with whomever is conducting the assessment to inform the design of the questionnaire. Questions and responses should be framed in a precise way to ensure that the criteria you've identified through the grid will be available once you conduct the SSC analysis.



2 | DATA COLLECTION

STEP 2.1: COLLATE EXISTING DATA

Once you've determined your information needs, and which data has been or will be collected through common household-level data collections, identify all other relevant datasets and sources that can be used for the analysis of the SSC. This step is particularly important to inform objectives 2 and 3 of the SSC analysis.

Relevant datasets, analysis, and other documents can be found in humanitarian, development, and government sources. For example, as much as possible, pre-existing context analysis conducted through the JIAF or other processes should be referred to. Whenever possible, a comprehensive household-level dataset is essential to be able to conduct an SSC analysis.

All sources of information should be summarized in an "evidence list" (See Annex 4 to access the template) which details key features about each resource, but then also summarizes which information is extracted to inform the SSC analysis. The "evidence list" – together with the PiN and severity results (see below) will be the main resources.

STEP 2.2: ENUMERATORS TRAINING

Shelter questions can be technical and subject to interpretation, it is therefore strongly recommended that someone from the Shelter Cluster be involved in the enumerator training before the launch of any data collections that are going to inform the SSC. During the training, enumerators will go through the questionnaire, to familiarize themselves with the terminologies, the intent behind the questions, and how they should be asked. This process ensures that there is a common understanding, to limit bias during the analysis.

Another recommendation is to provide the data collection teams with guidance on the different types of shelter in your context, with pictures and descriptions, that enumerators can carry with them and refer to in case of doubt.

Such capacity-building can also be conducted on an ad-hoc basis through training of partners that regularly conduct shelter needs assessments, outside of the SSC process.

STEP 2.3: PILOT

Prior to the launch of data collection, enumerator teams will pilot the questionnaire, to identify issues, and to practice asking the questions. It is also strongly recommended that shelter clusters request access to pilot data to provide any feedback on possible issues with the data that was collected. This will allow you to provide clarifications on certain aspects of the questionnaire as needed.



3 | SSC ANALYSIS

STEP 3.1: CALCULATE SEVERITY AND PiN

The first objective of the SSC analysis consists in: calculating household-level severity scores, determining the proportion of households under each severity at admin level, determining severity at admin level and, finally, calculating the PiN. This process is done as outlined in the calculation model (Part II.4.) In the case that the SSC is being applied to inform HNO analyses, the SSC analysis should be done according to the geographic coverage of the HNO – as instructed by OCHA. The overall process under which this is conducted is summarized as follows:



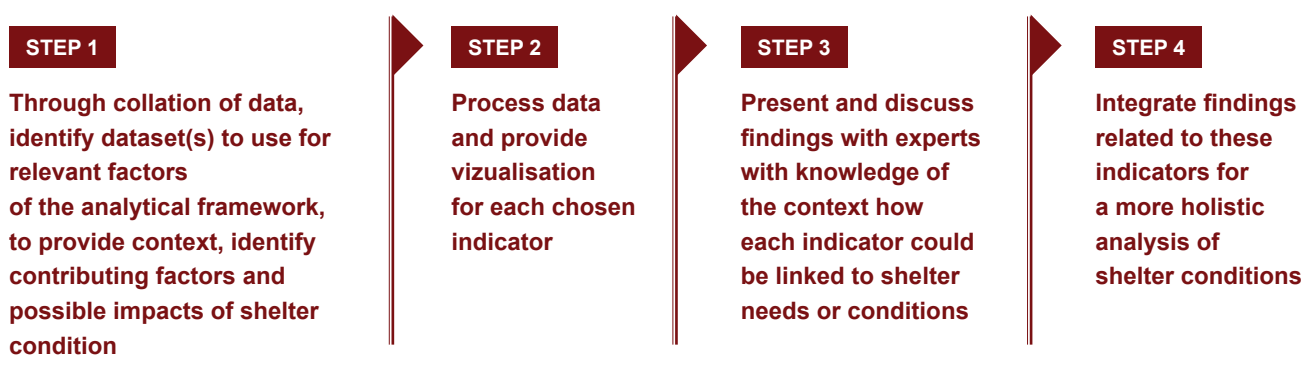
To note that you may or may not end up adjusting the preliminary severity and PiN. Either way, whenever you go through the process of adjustment, be sure to document any step that is taken to modify the preliminary findings. **Documenting the rationale behind any change is important, including when they are based on expert judgment, for both transparency reasons but also for institutional memory, to be able to retrace and reproduce the analysis further down the line.**

The method through which severity scores and the PiN are calculated is summarized under the “4. Calculation tool” part of these guidelines.

STEP 3.2. PROVIDING CONTEXT AND IDENTIFYING POSSIBLE IMPACT OF UNMET SHELTER NEEDS

Calculating severity and the PiN is only one part of the SSC analysis. You still need to undertake analysis to inform the second and third objectives of the SSC. In practice, this consists in looking at information related to the other dimensions of the SSC analytical framework, to provide context, identify contributing factors to shelter conditions, and possible links between shelter conditions and a variety of impacts (public health, security, and/or environment), mainly through qualitative analysis. The process should be done in parallel to the above, and includes the following steps:

To help you with this process, you can refer to the SSC indicator bank. As much as possible, you can refer to the pre-existing analysis and the evidence list from step 2.1. In cases where the JIAF is being implemented, make sure to refer to any inter-sectoral analysis being produced for that process.



Analysis workshop

The analysis workshop is key as it provides an opportunity for experts with knowledge of the context to provide their feedback on the analysis, possible interpretations, and question what does not correspond to their own understanding of the situation. The goal is to reach consensus among shelter stakeholders working in a particular context. The workshop is therefore an opportunity to ensure that the SSC analysis is not done in a silo, without the refined understanding of context specificities.



4 | SHELTER NEEDS OVERVIEW

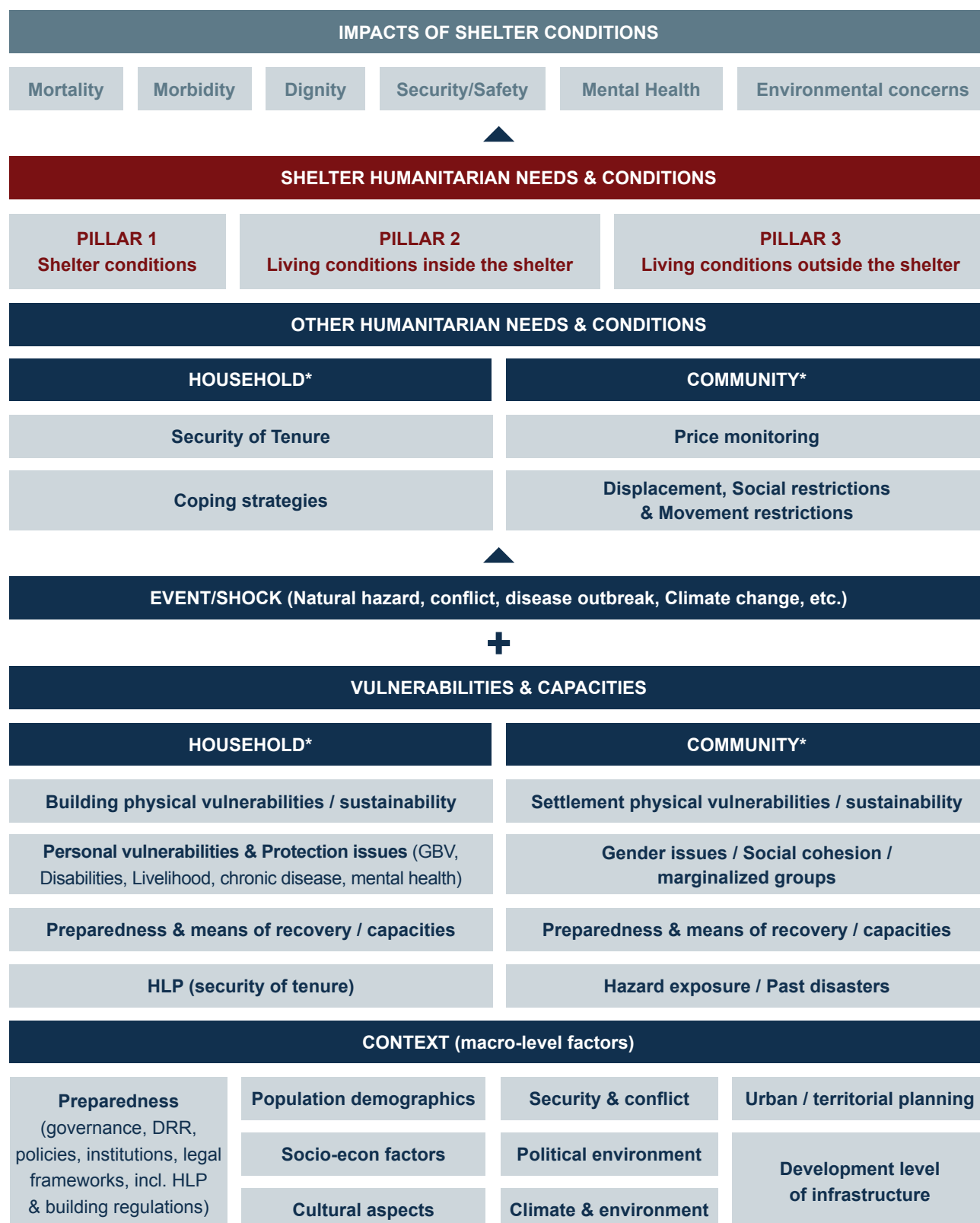
The final output of the SSC analysis is the Shelter Needs Overview, which brings together all the above. The nature of the products may differ depending on needs (report, factsheets, presentations) but should include the following:

- ✓ Final severity scores for all relevant administrative units,
- ✓ PiN figures by administrative unit,
- ✓ An analysis of the context (a coherent narrative on drivers, contributing factors and possible impact of unmet shelter needs, embedded in a clear understanding of a particular context), and
- ✓ The evidence list

In the context of an HNO, the Shelter severity chapter will correspond to a summarized version of the Shelter Needs Overview. In addition, the shelter severities and PiN calculated using the SSC will also be used to feed into the inter-sector JIAF process.

Annexes

ANNEX 1: ANALYTICAL FRAMEWORK



ANNEX 2: CORE INDICATORS

SSC Pillar	Indicator	Sub-indicator	Levels / Criteria
Pillar 1: People have a dwelling	Ind 1: % of households living in safe and dignified dwellings (structure that protects them against external threats, health problems, weather and natural hazards)	Ind 1.1: Level of safety and security provided by the shelter (defects, issues, damage, location / environment)	Safe
			Unsafe (can affect goods/property or can affect mental/physical health)
			Unsafe (life threatening)
		Ind 1.2: Level of privacy provided by the shelter (overcrowding, partitions)	Sufficient privacy
			No privacy
			No privacy AND overcrowded (> 3 people per room or < 3.5m ² per person)
		Ind 1.3: Level of thermal comfort provided by the shelter (protection against weather)	Adapted to local climate
			Does not provide thermal comfort
			Does not protect against rain/snow
		Ind 1.4: Level of security of tenure	Good enough security of tenure
			Low/medium risk
			High risk
Pillar 2: People can live properly and with dignity in their dwelling	Ind 2: % of households living in a functional domestic space	Ind 2.1: Unable to cook	Unable to cook
		Ind 2.2: Unable to store food / water	Unable to store food / water
		Ind 2.3: Unable to sleep	Unable to sleep
		Ind 2.4: Unable to perform personal hygiene	Unable to perform personal hygiene
		Ind 2.5: Level of access to electricity	Sufficient access to electricity
			intermittent and not sufficient
			No access
Pillar 3: People have appropriate access to common services and infrastructure	Ind 3: % of households with access to appropriate common services and infrastructure	Ind 3.1: Access to appropriate common service and infrastructure	No access to services
			Very limited access to services
			Insufficient access to services
			Sufficient access to services

ANNEX 3: CALCULATION TOOL

The calculation tool, which details each step of the process, and includes ready-to-use material.

ANNEX 4: INDICATOR BANK

The bank is a list of indicators that can be used for each of the sections of the Analytical framework. Unlike those that are used to calculate shelter severity and PiN, these can be adapted depending on the context and information needs. Others can also be used altogether.

ANNEX 5: EVIDENCE LIST TEMPLATE

The evidence list template is available in the calculation tool.



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