

Purpose of the document

This document provides a comprehensive set of standardized indicators, definitions, and usage guidelines to support Shelter Cluster partners in effectively tracking, reporting, and analyzing shelter, settlement, and non-food item (NFI) interventions across humanitarian contexts. It serves as a practical reference to ensure consistency, comparability, and quality in monitoring and evaluation efforts—across emergency, transitional, and recovery phases. By clearly outlining the purpose, scope, and appropriate use of each indicator, the document aims to strengthen collective accountability, improve coordination among implementing actors, and enable evidence-based decision-making at country and global levels.

Importantly, the indicators presented in this guidance are closely aligned with the Shelter Severity Classification (SSC) framework, which assesses the severity of shelter needs through three pillars: The Shelter, the Living Conditions and the Settlement. The document supports the generation and analysis of data that feeds into each of these pillars, enabling a more nuanced and structured understanding of shelter vulnerabilities across affected populations. By linking monitoring data to SSC dimensions, the indicators also help guide prioritization in response planning and contribute to more targeted and effective shelter interventions.

Furthermore, the guidelines promote harmonized data collection and reporting into 5Ws, response dashboards, HRP monitoring frameworks, and joint needs analysis tools, ensuring alignment with inter-cluster standards and enabling strategic monitoring of progress toward collective outcomes. Ultimately, this document contributes to more accountable, evidence-based, and dignified shelter and settlement responses for crisis-affected populations.

Change history

Date	Change
1/7/2025	Creation

Introduction

The humanitarian shelter and settlements sector operates in complex and rapidly changing environments where accurate, timely, and harmonized information is essential for effective coordination, response planning, and advocacy. As crises evolve—from sudden-onset emergencies to protracted displacement—so too must the tools used to monitor and evaluate shelter and NFI interventions. This Indicator Mapping Guidelines document has been developed to support Shelter Cluster teams, partners, and coordination actors in selecting, applying, and interpreting indicators that are relevant, measurable, and aligned with global standards. It builds on operational experience from field clusters and is designed to facilitate a common language across agencies and contexts. The guidelines are intended to enhance the quality and comparability of data collected, reduce duplication, and support the systematic tracking of response activities, outcomes, and gaps. By grounding the indicators in the Shelter Severity Classification (SSC) framework, this document also bridges data collection with needs analysis, enabling better prioritization and more targeted, equitable assistance for people affected by displacement.

Indicators List

Code	SSC Pillar	Intervention Category	Indicator
P.1.1	Pillar 1	Emergency Shelter Support	# of households provided with emergency shelter support
P.1.2	Pillar 1	Emergency Shelter Support	# of households supported with light humanitarian shelter repairs
P.1.3	Pillar 1	Transitional Shelter Support	# of households supported with medium humanitarian shelter repairs
P.1.4	Pillar 1	Durable Shelter Support	# of households supported with heavy shelter repairs
P.1.5	Pillar 1	Transitional Shelter Support	# of households provided with transitional shelter solution
P.1.6	Pillar 1	Durable Shelter Support	# of households benefiting from construction of permanent shelter/ housing units
P.1.7	Pillar 1	Emergency Shelter Support	# of individuals receiving accommodation in collective sites
P.1.8	Pillar 1	Collective Sites	# of individual sleeping spaces constructed or established in collective sites
P.1.9	Pillar 1	Rental Support	# of households receiving rental assistance
P.1.10	Pillar 1	Emergency Shelter Support	# of households receiving short-term accommodation support in hotel rooms
P.1.11	Pillar 1	Winterization Support	# of households supported through insulation of substandard shelters
P.1.12	Pillar 1	Cross-cutting - HLP	# of households supported with HLP services
P.1.13	Pillar 1	Cross-cutting - Environment	# of households assisted with shelter that meet environmental criteria
P.1.14	Pillar 1	Cross-cutting – Protection, Gender & inclusion	# of shelters and common structures constructed or rehabilitated that offer privacy for women and girls
P.1.15	Pillar 1	Cross-cutting – Protection, Gender & inclusion	# of shelters and common structures constructed or rehabilitated that are accessible to persons with disabilities
P.1.16	Pillar 1	Self-recovery	# of households having recovered adequate shelter without external support
P.1.17	Pillar 1	Emergency Shelter Support	# of households provided with a shelter repair and reconstruction toolkit
P.1.18	Pillar 1	Collective Sites	# of individuals who benefited from the construction or rehabilitation of collective sites
P.1.19	Pillar 1	Transitional Shelter Support	# of households receiving shelter extension assistance
P.1.20	Pillar 1	Cross cutting - DRR	# of households assisted with shelter that reduces hazard exposure
P.1.21	Pillar 1	Anticipatory Action	# of households assisted with shelter strengthening kits
P.1.22	Pillar 1	Extreme heat support	# of households supported with materials to provide shade for their shelter or immediate living area
P.2.1	Pillar 2	NFI	# of households supported with NFI/EHI
P.2.2	Pillar 2	NFI	# of households supported with independent kitchen sets
P.2.3	Pillar 2	Winterization Support	# of winter heating appliances delivered
P.2.4	Pillar 2	Energy Support	# of households provided with energy support

P.2.5	Pillar 2	Energy Support	# of households provided with heating energy support
P.2.6	Pillar 2	Energy Support	# of households provided renewable and sustainable energy sources
P.2.7	Pillar 2	NFI	# of households supported with household appliances
P.2.8	Pillar 2	NFI	# of individuals supported with clothing items
P.2.9	Pillar 2	Winterization Support	# of individuals supported with winter clothing
P.2.10	Pillar 2	NFI	# of households supported with bedding items (mattresses, bed linen sets, or blankets)
P.2.11	Pillar 2	Winterization Support	# of households supported with winter bedding items (winter blankets, sleeping bags, high-thermal blankets, or rescue blankets)
P.2.12	Pillar 2	Winterization Support	# of households provided with winterization support (e.g., insulation, heating, bedding, clothing)
P.2.13	Pillar 2	Cross-cutting - Environment	# of households assisted with NFI/EHI that meet environmental criteria
P.2.14	Pillar 2	Extreme heat support	# of HH which has received equipment to reduce the impact of extreme heat inside a shelter
P.3.1	Pillar 3	Cross-cutting - DRR	# of households benefiting from incorporating DRR measures in settlements
P.3.2	Pillar 3	Cross-cutting - HLP	# of interventions implemented to improve land use and management
P.3.3	Pillar 3	Site Planning	# of households benefiting from the planning and construction of new permanent settlements
P.3.4	Pillar 3	Site Planning	# of permanent settlements planned, developed, expanded, or improved
P.3.5	Pillar 3	Site Planning	# of households benefiting from infrastructure improvements to existing permanent sites and settlements
P.3.6	Pillar 3	Site Planning	# of households benefiting from planned temporary sites
P.3.7	Pillar 3	Site Planning	# of households benefiting from infrastructure improvements in temporary sites and settlements
P.3.8	Pillar 3	Site Planning	# of households benefiting from development and infrastructure improvements in sites and settlements
P.3.9	Pillar 3	Site Planning	# of households benefiting from installation of streetlights
CB.1		Capacity building	# of information and awareness campaigns/events conducted
CB.2		Capacity building	# of individuals that received information and awareness products
CB.3		Capacity building	# of policies or technical standards supporting improved shelter, settlements, HLP or related issues produced
CB.4		Capacity building	# of individuals provided with training related to shelter and settlements
CB.5		Capacity building	# of individuals trained in energy/fuel assistance
CB.6		Capacity building	# of individuals trained on shelter construction and repair
CB.7		Capacity building	# of implementing partner staff trained to support program implementation

Indicators description

Code	P.1.1	SSC Pillar	Pillar 1	Category	Emergency Shelter Support
Indicator	# of households provided with emergency shelter support				
Description	This indicator measures the total number of distinct households that have received emergency shelter assistance. This includes any short-term shelter solutions delivered in the immediate aftermath of a crisis, such as tents, plastic sheeting, emergency shelter kits, or support to upgrade makeshift shelters.				
Purpose	To monitor the reach and scale of emergency shelter interventions and assess coverage relative to identified needs in the early phases of a crisis.				
Examples	3,000 households received emergency shelter kits (tarpaulins, rope, tools) within the first 8 weeks of a flood response. 500 households in a conflict-affected area were provided with tents as a temporary shelter solution.				
Do's	1. Ensure consistency in what counts as "emergency shelter support" (based on cluster-agreed definitions).				
Don'ts	1. Don't include households receiving transitional or permanent shelter, this is a different indicator.				

Code	P.1.2	SSC Pillar	Pillar 1	Category	Emergency Shelter Support
Indicator	# of households supported with light humanitarian shelter repairs				
Description	This indicator measures the number of households whose existing shelters have been improved through light repairs that restore minimum safety, privacy, and dignity. Support may include the provision of materials (e.g. tarpaulins, timber, roofing sheets), tools, or technical assistance to fix damaged elements of a shelter without major reconstruction.				
Purpose	To track the scale of interventions aimed at rapidly improving substandard or damaged shelters with minimal inputs, especially in protracted crises or urban settings where full reconstruction is not feasible. Or to avoid deterioration and to stabilize living conditions.				
Examples	700 households received Corrugated galvanized iron (CGI) sheets and timber to fix leaking roofs in a displacement site. 450 shelters in a host community were repaired using tarpaulins and salvaged wood with the support of trained community teams.				
Do's	- Define "light repair" clearly with partners (e.g. no structural rebuilding, basic weatherproofing only). - Document the type of support provided (materials, technical guidance, or both). - Verify completion of repair works where possible, not just distribution of materials.				
Don'ts	- Don't include households receiving full structural reconstruction. - Don't confuse light repairs with upgrades under long-term programming. - Don't double count households already reported under emergency shelter or toolkit indicators.				

Code	P.1.3	SSC Pillar	Pillar 1	Category	Transitional Shelter Support
Indicator	# of households supported with medium humanitarian shelter repairs				
Description	This indicator tracks the number of households whose shelters received medium-level repair support, typically addressing structural damage but not amounting to full reconstruction. This may include repairs to walls, roofing structures, doors, or windows. Assistance can be in the form of materials, toolkits, cash, or technical guidance.				

Purpose	To monitor the scale of assistance enabling families to restore the core functionality, safety, and habitability of their shelters following moderate damage due to conflict or natural disasters.
Examples	600 households received corrugated iron, timber, and cash to repair walls and roofing of their damaged shelters. 250 households in a return area rebuilt damaged wall sections and installed doors and windows with NGO support.
Do's	- Clarify eligibility criteria and scope of what qualifies as "medium repairs" in your response context. - Include both material and cash-based support if it enables medium repair outcomes. - Coordinate with technical teams to assess damage levels and appropriateness of repair interventions.
Don'ts	- Don't report full shelter reconstructions under this indicator. - Don't mix light and medium repairs without disaggregating the figures.

Code	P.1.4	SSC Pillar	Pillar 1	Category	Durable Shelter Support
Indicator	# of households supported with heavy shelter repairs				
Description	This indicator captures the number of households assisted with major shelter repairs that restore heavily damaged but not fully destroyed shelters to safe, habitable standards. Heavy repairs may involve significant structural work (e.g. rebuilding walls, foundations, or roofs) and typically require technical supervision, quality materials, and higher financial inputs than light or medium repairs.				
Purpose	To measure the scale of interventions bridging the gap between emergency response and reconstruction, particularly in settings where rebuilding is restricted, or households cannot relocate.				
Examples	300 households received engineering support and materials to rebuild collapsed walls and install new roofing after an earthquake. 180 shelters were rehabilitated through heavy repairs in a return area, including foundations, masonry walls, and structural reinforcements.				
Do's	- Ensure assessments confirm the shelter is repairable (not fully destroyed or unsafe to repair). - Include both in-kind and cash-based support that leads to heavy repair outcomes. - Involve technical shelter experts to monitor safety and compliance with standards.				
Don'ts	- Don't count new shelter construction, this is not reconstruction. - Don't include shelters with only minor or patchwork repairs. - Don't omit technical supervision needs heavy repairs require oversight to ensure safety.				

Code	P.1.5	SSC Pillar	Pillar 1	Category	Transitional Shelter Support
Indicator	# of households provided with transitional shelter solution				
Description	This indicator measures the number of households who have received a shelter solution intended to last longer than emergency shelter but not as permanent housing. Transitional shelters are designed to be upgradeable, reusable, relocatable, or reusable in part, and support pathways to durable solutions. They often use locally appropriate materials and are tailored to the context (e.g., land tenure, return prospects, recovery phase).				
Purpose	To track medium-term shelter interventions that provide stability, safety, and dignity while allowing flexibility for recovery, reconstruction, or return.				
Examples	1,000 households displaced by conflict were provided with timber-frame transitional shelters with CGI roofing and bamboo walls. 400 households in a flood-prone area received shelters elevated on stilts, designed for later improvement or relocation.				

Do's	1. Ensure designs align with cluster-agreed standards for transitional shelters in your context. 2. Clarify the intended use and lifecycle of the shelter (e.g., can it be upgraded or relocated?). 3. Monitor and document shelter handover and household occupancy.
Don'ts	1. Don't include temporary/emergency shelters like tents or tarps, those are counted separately. 2. Don't assume transitional shelters are permanent and avoid conflating with reconstruction. 3. Don't overlook protection and tenure considerations that may affect shelter sustainability.

Code	P.1.6	SSC Pillar	Pillar 1	Category	Durable Shelter Support
Indicator	# of households benefiting from construction of permanent shelter/ housing units				
Description	This indicator measures the number of households that have received a complete, durable, and code-compliant shelter or housing unit intended for long-term or permanent habitation. This includes new construction or full reconstruction of homes destroyed or rendered uninhabitable, typically part of durable solutions or recovery programmes.				
Purpose	To assess the scale of permanent shelter/housing interventions supporting durable return, local integration, or resettlement, often coordinated with recovery, development, or government housing programmes.				
Examples	• 800 households affected by an earthquake received newly constructed homes compliant with national building codes. • 150 returnee households were supported with full reconstruction of their destroyed houses through a recovery programme.				
Do's	1. Ensure alignment with national building codes and tenure security. 2. Coordinate with development and recovery actors, especially for long-term programming. 3. Verify completion and occupancy of the units before reporting.				
Don'ts	1. Don't include partially repaired or temporary shelters, this is for full, permanent construction. 2. Don't report planned or incomplete structures, only completed units benefiting households. 3. Don't count multiple households per unit unless it is multi-family housing by design.				

Code	P.1.7	SSC Pillar	Pillar 1	Category	Emergency Shelter Support
Indicator	# of individuals receiving accommodation in collective sites				
Description	This indicator measures the total number of individuals who are currently hosted in collective shelters or communal accommodation settings, such as schools, warehouses, unfinished buildings, or large tents adapted for group shelter. These sites are typically managed or supported by humanitarian actors and may include shared facilities and services.				
Purpose	To monitor the scale and conditions of displacement in collective settings, inform site management planning, and track population movements and shelter needs.				
Examples	• 4,200 individuals displaced by flooding were accommodated in 12 collective centers across the region. • 950 individuals, including IDPs and returnees, were hosted in communal shelters in a repurposed stadium with WASH and protection services.				
Do's	1. Coordinate with CCCM and protection actors to ensure data is aligned across sectors. 2. Report actual occupancy, not site capacity or initial registration numbers.				
Don'ts	1. Don't include individuals in host families, rented housing, or private shelters.				

	2. Don't rely on outdated figures, collective site populations can change rapidly. 3. Don't double count individuals if they move between collective sites, track them as per their current location.
--	--

Code	P.1.8	SSC Pillar	Pillar 1	Category	Collective Sites
Indicator	# of individual sleeping spaces constructed or established in collective sites				
Description	This indicator tracks the number of dedicated sleeping spaces (not total bed count or capacity) that have been physically created or organized within collective sites to ensure minimum privacy, dignity, and protection standards. Sleeping spaces can be established using partitions, tents, cubicles, or semi-permanent structures within schools, halls, or other communal buildings.				
Purpose	To monitor the adequacy of shelter arrangements in collective settings and guide improvements in living conditions, space planning, and site management.				
Examples	• 600 individual sleeping spaces were created using partitioned areas in a school-turned-collective shelter. • 120 family-sized tents were pitched, each containing 4 individual sleeping spaces, totaling 480 spaces.				
Do's	1. Use Sphere or context-specific standards for space allocation (e.g. 3.5m² per person). 2. Document materials and methods used to establish the spaces (e.g., tents, partitions, platforms). 3. Coordinate with CCCM and protection teams to ensure safe, gender-sensitive layout.				
Don'ts	1. Don't equate sleeping spaces with individuals hosted—this indicator refers to infrastructure, not occupancy. 2. Don't include unpartitioned open floors or overcrowded areas. 3. Don't double count reused or relocated spaces without clear documentation.				

Code	P.1.9	SSC Pillar	Pillar 1	Category	Rental Support
Indicator	# of households receiving rental assistance				
Description	This indicator tracks the number of households that receive financial or non-cash support to access rented accommodation, either in private housing or collective rental setups. Support can include direct cash, vouchers, rental subsidies, or payments to landlords, and is typically time-bound and monitored for protection risks and market impact.				
Purpose	To measure the scale of shelter interventions that enable displaced households to secure temporary or mid-term housing in the rental market, often as an alternative to camps or collective sites.				
Examples	• 1,000 displaced households received three months of rental cash assistance to secure housing in urban areas. • 350 vulnerable families received rental subsidies paid directly to landlords as part of a shelter-NFI intervention.				
Do's	1. Track duration, value, and modality of rental support (e.g. cash vs. non-cash). 2. Coordinate with protection and cash actors to ensure Do No Harm and tenure security.				
Don'ts	1. Don't include households renting on their own without assistance. 2. Don't count overlapping support periods as separate households. 3. Don't overlook market assessments—rental assistance must be informed by housing market capacity.				

Code	P.1.10	SSC Pillar	Pillar 1	Category	Emergency Shelter Support
-------------	--------	-------------------	----------	-----------------	---------------------------

Indicator	# of households receiving short-term accommodation support in hotel rooms
Description	This indicator measures the number of distinct households temporarily hosted in hotel or guesthouse rooms with humanitarian support. This form of shelter assistance is typically used in urban displacement settings or during acute emergencies where other shelter options are unavailable or unsuitable and is usually time-limited and cost-covered through humanitarian funds.
Purpose	To monitor the use of hotel-based accommodation as an emergency or contingency shelter solution, especially in urban areas, during evacuations, or while more sustainable shelter options are arranged.
Examples	120 households affected by an urban fire were temporarily housed in local hotels for 14 days. 45 vulnerable households evacuated due to conflict received three weeks of hotel accommodation funded by a humanitarian agency.
Do's	- Clearly define support period and terms (e.g. nightly cost, duration, services included). - Coordinate closely with protection actors to ensure safety, dignity, and appropriate selection criteria. - Track occupancy and monitor exits to other shelter solutions.
Don'ts	- Don't include self-paid hotel stays or government-funded tourism accommodation. - Don't double count households if extended beyond initial support period. - Don't use hotel accommodation as a long-term solution without clear transition planning.

Code	P.1.11	SSC Pillar	Pillar 1	Category	Winterization Support
Indicator	# of households supported through insulation of substandard shelters				
Description	This indicator measures the number of households whose existing inadequate or substandard shelters were improved through thermal insulation interventions and can apply to cold and heat. This includes actions such as installing insulation panels, lining walls/roofs with thermal blankets or plastic sheeting, sealing gaps, or adding insulated flooring or roofing. These upgrades are typically part of seasonal or winterization programmes.				
Purpose	To track efforts to reduce exposure to harsh weather conditions—especially cold—and improve the safety, health, and dignity of households living in substandard shelters.				
Examples	2,000 households in informal settlements received internal insulation kits including foam panels, thermal blankets, and sealing tape. 300 households in unfinished buildings were supported with insulation of windows, ceilings, and exterior walls before winter.				
Do's	- Tailor insulation solutions to shelter types, local climate, material availability and environmental sustainability. - Combine with awareness messaging on how to install and maintain insulation materials. - Track support by household, not just the number of kits distributed.				
Don'ts	- Don't include full shelter repairs or upgrades—this indicator is specific to insulation only. - Don't count materials not suitable for insulation (e.g. basic tarpaulins). - Don't overlook fire safety and ventilation when selecting insulation materials.				

Code	P.1.12	SSC Pillar	Pillar 1	Category	Cross-cutting - HLP
Indicator	# of households supported with HLP services				
Description	This indicator tracks the number of households who have received Housing, Land, and Property-related support services. These services may include legal assistance, documentation support, mediation, land tenure clarification, eviction monitoring, or				

	advocacy related to housing rights and access. HLP support is often delivered through coordination between shelter, protection, legal aid, and government actors.
Purpose	To measure efforts addressing security of tenure, access to land or housing, and protection from forced eviction, ensuring that shelter interventions are sustainable, and rights-based.
Examples	• 500 households received assistance in retrieving property documents lost during displacement. • 120 returnee households received legal counseling and mediation to resolve housing disputes in their areas of origin.
Do's	1. Coordinate with protection/legal actors to ensure accurate reporting of HLP services. 2. Disaggregate by type of HLP service (e.g. legal aid, documentation, dispute resolution). 3. Document outcomes, such as cases resolved, documentation issued, or evictions prevented.
Don'ts	1. Don't count households receiving shelter kits or cash only—this is specific to HLP support. 2. Don't conflate general information sessions with targeted household-level services. 3. Don't report the same household multiple times for follow-ups on the same case.

Code	P.1.13	SSC Pillar	Pillar 1	Category	Cross-cutting - Environment
Indicator	# of households assisted with shelter that meet environmental criteria				
Description	This indicator measures the number of households who received shelter constructed, repaired or rehabilitated, using an environmental-friendly approach. The criteria for an environmental-friendly approach are typically agreed upon at the cluster or response level and may include sustainable sourcing of materials (locally sourced, renewable or recycled), energy efficiency, minimized waste, water conservation, or reduced ecological footprint. Refer to https://sheltercluster.org/environment-community-practice/documents/response-planning-tip-sheet-environment-climate-change-and				
Purpose	To track environmentally responsible shelter programming and promote sustainable, climate-aware interventions that reduce harm to ecosystems and communities.				
Examples	• 700 households received transitional shelters made with sustainably sourced timber and insulated for energy efficiency. • 200 shelters were constructed using compressed earth blocks and solar lighting, meeting the cluster's green standards.				
Do's	1. Define and document the environmental criteria used, ideally aligned with national or cluster standards. Consider all potential environmental impacts including impacts on natural resources, carbon emissions from transport and production, and waste management. 2. Assess the environmental sustainability of "local materials" vs "international procurement" using tools such as SMAC. 3. Promote locally appropriate, low-impact materials and energy-saving features.				
Don'ts	1. Don't assume all shelters are environmentally compliant - only report those meeting the set criteria. 2. Don't count shelters retroactively unless verified against the criteria.				

Code	P.1.14	SSC Pillar	Pillar 1	Category	Cross-cutting – Protection, Gender & inclusion
Indicator	# of shelters and common structures constructed or rehabilitated that offer privacy for women and girls				

Description	This indicator tracks the number of individual shelters or communal facilities (e.g. WASH blocks, kitchens, communal shelters) that have been designed, constructed, or rehabilitated to include measures that ensure privacy and dignity for women and girls. These measures may include internal partitions, lockable doors, separated spaces, or culturally appropriate design features.
Purpose	To monitor how well shelter responses address gender-specific protection needs, reduce risks of gender-based violence (GBV), and promote dignity and inclusion for women and girls.
Examples	150 communal shelters in displacement camps were upgraded with partitions and lockable compartments to ensure privacy for women-headed households. 300 newly built shelters incorporated internal divisions, curtains, and separate sleeping areas to ensure privacy for female members.
Do's	1. Use community consultations (especially with women and girls) to inform shelter and facility design. 2. Ensure privacy features are integrated into both individual and shared spaces (e.g. bathing areas, latrines). 3. Coordinate with protection and GBV actors to align with minimum standards.
Don'ts	1. Don't count shelters lacking verifiable privacy features, even if constructed or repaired. 2. Don't assume privacy needs are uniform account for cultural and household-specific variations. 3. Don't overlook the need for lighting, secure access, and safe locations in privacy assessments.

Code	P.1.15	SSC Pillar	Pillar 1	Category	Cross-cutting – Protection, Gender & inclusion
Indicator	# of shelters and common structures constructed or rehabilitated that are accessible to persons with disabilities				
Description	This indicator measures the number of individual shelters and communal facilities (e.g. kitchens, latrines, bathing areas, community centers) that have been designed, constructed, or upgraded to be physically accessible to persons with disabilities. Accessibility features may include ramps, wide doorways, handrails, level flooring, and adapted WASH facilities, in line with universal design principles or agreed minimum standards.				
Purpose	To track how shelter responses promote inclusion, safety, and equal access for persons with disabilities and reduce barriers that may limit their independence or dignity.				
Examples	80 transitional shelters were constructed with ramped entrances, widened doors, and internal handrails for households with persons with disabilities. 25 communal WASH blocks were rehabilitated to include accessible bathing and toilet facilities with grab bars and seating areas.				
Do's	1. Consult persons with disabilities and relevant organizations during design and implementation. 2. Apply simple, context-appropriate accessibility features based on agreed standards (e.g. HI, Sphere). 3. Track both individual shelters and shared structures to ensure full inclusion.				
Don'ts	1. Don't count shelters unless accessibility features are present and usable. 2. Don't assume that "ground-level" shelters are accessible without verification. 3. Don't design for one type of impairment only, consider a range of mobility and sensory needs.				

Code	P.1.16	SSC Pillar	Pillar 1	Category	Self-recovery
Indicator	# of households having recovered adequate shelter without external support				

Description	This indicator counts the number of households that have independently rebuilt, repaired, or secured adequate shelter using their own resources, without receiving shelter-specific assistance from humanitarian actors. Adequate shelter must meet agreed minimum standards for safety, space, privacy, and habitability.
Purpose	To assess self-recovery capacity within affected populations, inform targeting of shelter assistance, and provide a more complete picture of total shelter recovery.
Examples	• 2,500 households rebuilt their homes using salvaged materials and local labor without receiving shelter support. • 400 families rented safe, dignified housing using their own income, without humanitarian rental or cash assistance.
Do's	1. Define "adequate shelter" clearly based on national or cluster standards. 2. Verify recovery through observation, community feedback, or assessments—not assumptions. 3. Use this indicator to complement assistance coverage analysis.
Don'ts	1. Don't include households living in unsafe, overcrowded, or makeshift shelters. 2. Don't rely solely on self-reported recovery without verification. 3. Don't count households receiving indirect shelter support (e.g. toolkits, materials, or cash for shelter).

Code	P.1.17	SSC Pillar	Pillar 1	Category	Emergency Shelter Support
Indicator	# of households provided with a shelter repair and reconstruction toolkit				
Description	This indicator counts the number of distinct households that have received a physical kit intended to support the repair or reconstruction of damaged or destroyed shelters. Toolkits may include items such as hammers, saws, nails, shovels, and other relevant tools and fixings. This does not include training or cash-only interventions.				
Purpose	To monitor the reach of technical shelter assistance aimed at enabling self-led repair or rebuilding by crisis-affected households, often in the recovery phase or in protracted emergencies.				
Examples	• 1,200 households in a cyclone-affected district received shelter repair toolkits with hand tools, wire, and fixings. • 350 households displaced by conflict were given reconstruction kits to rebuild permanent homes in their area of return.				
Do's	1. Ensure kits are appropriate for the local construction practices and materials. 2. Track actual delivery to households, not just items dispatched from warehouses. 3. Ensure beneficiaries receive adequate technical guidance on the use of the toolkits,				
Don'ts	1. Don't include households receiving only training or cash unless accompanied by a physical toolkit. 2. Don't mix repair/reconstruction kits with emergency shelter kits in reporting. 3. Don't assume kit use, this indicator measures provision, usage or shelter outcome should be tracked separately.				

Code	P.1.18	SSC Pillar	Pillar 1	Category	Collective Sites
Indicator	# of individuals who benefited from the construction or rehabilitation of collective sites				
Description	This indicator measures the number of individuals who directly benefited from the construction or rehabilitation of collective sites used for shelter and accommodation during displacement. This includes site layout improvements, shelter block upgrades, and rehabilitation of buildings repurposed as collective shelters.				
Purpose	To assess the impact of collective site infrastructure improvements on displaced populations and support planning for site management, service delivery, and protection.				
Examples	• 4,000 individuals benefited from the rehabilitation of three collective centers, including new partitions, drainage, and WASH facilities.				

	1,200 IDPs in a school-turned-collective shelter benefited from roofing repairs and the installation of internal walls for family privacy.
Do's	1. Base the count on actual occupancy after construction or rehabilitation, not site capacity. 2. Coordinate with CCCM and protection actors to track changes in population and site use.
Don'ts	1. Don't count individuals benefiting from unrelated infrastructure (e.g. schools, clinics). 2. Don't include unoccupied or abandoned sites in the count. 3. Don't conflate site rehabilitation with individual shelter provision, track separately.

Code	P.1.19	SSC Pillar		Category	Transitional Shelter Support
Indicator	# of households receiving shelter extension assistance				
Description	This indicator measures the number of households that received assistance to expand or extend their existing shelters to improve living space, reduce overcrowding, or accommodate additional household members. Shelter extension assistance may include provision of materials, technical guidance, or financial support to add rooms, separate sleeping areas, or build annexes.				
Purpose	To track support aimed at improving shelter adequacy for households living in cramped or multi-family conditions, particularly in protracted displacement or urban settings.				
Examples	350 households in informal settlements received CGI sheets and timber to construct additional rooms. 100 households hosting relatives were supported with cash and design advice to build shelter extensions.				
Do's	1. Ensure extensions improve safety, privacy, and living space, not just shelter size. 2. Verify that support results in actual physical improvements, not just planned upgrades. 3. Coordinate with protection and GBV actors to prioritize households with specific vulnerability (e.g. overcrowded women-headed households).				
Don'ts	1. Don't include households receiving only repairs or reconstruction of existing shelter. 2. Don't report shelter upgrades unless they add usable living space. 3. Don't overlook land/tenure issues that may affect extension feasibility.				

Code	P.1.20	SSC Pillar	Pillar 1	Category	Cross-cutting - DRR
Indicator	# of households assisted with shelter that reduces hazard exposure				
Description	This indicator measures the number of households that received shelter solutions specifically designed or upgraded to reduce exposure to natural or man-made hazards, such as floods, earthquakes, landslides, strong winds, or fire. This may include the provision of elevated shelters, reinforced structures, fire-retardant materials, anchored roofing, or shelters sited in safer locations.				
Purpose	To monitor shelter interventions that go beyond basic adequacy by actively reducing risk and enhancing resilience, contributing to safer living conditions and long-term recovery in hazard-prone contexts.				
Examples	1,200 households received reinforced shelters with cyclone strapping and anchored frames in a high-wind coastal area. 900 flood-affected households were supported with elevated platforms and water-resistant flooring to reduce future flood impact.				
Do's	1. Link shelter design or upgrade directly to a specific hazard identified in the context. 2. Ensure interventions are technically sound and appropriate for local risks, environmental conditions, and building practices. 3. Coordinate with DRR, site planning, and engineering teams to align shelter improvements with broader risk reduction efforts.				

Don'ts	1. Don't include standard shelters that do not incorporate hazard-specific mitigation features. 2. Don't assume reduced exposure without clear design or location-based evidence. 3. Don't include retrofits or upgrades unrelated to hazard reduction (e.g. aesthetic improvements only).
---------------	--

Code	P.1.21	SSC Pillar	Pillar 1	Category	Anticipatory Action
Indicator	# of households assisted with shelter strengthening kits				
Description	This indicator measures the number of households that received a shelter strengthening kit prior to a disaster. A shelter strengthening kit may consist of materials like (but not limited to) rope, nails, wood to fasten roof and/or walls, mostly distributed ahead of the landfall of a cyclone or typhoon.				
Purpose	To track the scale of implemented anticipatory actions.				
Examples	• 500 households living in communities that are in the center of the predicted cyclone track received a shelter strengthening kit.				
Do's	1. Use this indicator for strengthening kits distributed prior to the disaster only.				
Don'ts	2. Don't use this indicator for strengthening kits distributed after the disaster. There's another indicator (P.1.17)				

Code	P.1.22	SSC Pillar	Pillar 1	Category	Extreme Heat Support
Indicator	# of households supported with materials to provide shade for their shelter or immediate living area				
Description	This indicator measures the number of households that received materials such as shade nets, additional tarpaulins, or other types of covering specifically intended to reduce direct sun exposure and improve thermal comfort in and around shelters. These shading solutions are typically installed over roofs, walls, or outdoor living areas in hot or sun-exposed environments.				
Purpose	To monitor simple, cost-effective adaptation measures that help reduce indoor temperatures, protect vulnerable household members from heat stress, and improve shelter habitability during extreme heat or dry seasons.				
Examples	2,000 households in a desert camp were supported with UV-resistant shade nets to cover shelter roofs. 1,100 households received an extra tarpaulin and rope kit to build shade structures at the entrance of their tents.				
Do's	1. Ensure materials are durable, fire-retardant, and appropriate for local weather conditions. 2. Provide basic guidance on safe installation and use to maximize effectiveness. 3. Coordinate with health, protection, and logistics teams for appropriate targeting and safety considerations.				
Don'ts	1. Don't count tarps or covers used solely for rain protection or general shelter repairs. 2. Don't include materials distributed without a clear shading function or installation intent. 3. Don't report support without verifying delivery and intended use.				

Code	P.2.1	SSC Pillar	Pillar 2	Category	NFI
Indicator	# of households supported with NFI/EHI				

Description	This indicator tracks the number of households that received non-food items (NFIs) or essential household items (EHIs) necessary for basic living and to support shelter functionality. This includes NFI/EHI kits. For individual items such as blankets, kitchen sets, sleeping mats, solar lamps, heaters, clothes and other household goods or winterization packages, refer to the adequate indicators distributed as part of shelter or winterization packages.
Purpose	To measure the scale of support aimed at restoring basic household functionality, dignity, and resilience for affected populations, particularly in displacement and emergency contexts.
Examples	5,000 households received NFI kits including blankets, kitchen sets, and sleeping mats.
Do's	- Clearly define the NFI/EHI kit contents and distribution modality (in-kind, cash, voucher). - Disaggregate by location, type of kit. - Coordinate with Protection and WASH clusters where relevant (e.g. dignity kits, hygiene items).
Don'ts	- Don't include food or hygiene-only distributions—those are tracked separately. - Don't double count partial distributions unless a full kit is provided.

Code	P.2.2	SSC Pillar	Pillar 2	Category	NFI
Indicator	# of households supported with independent kitchen sets				
Description	This indicator measures the number of households that received complete, standalone kitchen sets to support safe and dignified food preparation. Kitchen sets typically include pots, pans, utensils, plates, cups, and cooking tools, to meet specific household needs, support return, or complement shelter interventions.				
Purpose	To track support aimed at restoring basic cooking capacity and household self-reliance, particularly for newly displaced, returning, or unassisted households.				
Examples	3,500 newly displaced households received standard kitchen sets including a pot, pan, knife, plates, and serving utensils. 800 returnee households were supported with kitchen sets as part of their reintegration package.				
Do's	- Use a standard, agreed kitchen set composition across partners to ensure consistency. - Document the delivery and contents of kitchen sets clearly in distribution records. - Coordinate with WASH and food security actors when relevant (e.g. joint distributions).				
Don'ts	- Don't count partial kits unless the items meet minimum functionality. - Don't include kitchen sets distributed as part of general NFI kits unless separated in reporting.				

Code	P.2.3	SSC Pillar	Pillar 2	Category	Winterization Support
Indicator	# of winter heating appliances delivered				
Description	This indicator tracks the number of functional winter heating appliances (e.g. heaters, stoves) delivered to households or collective shelters to support safe and adequate heating during cold seasons. Appliances may be electric, gas, diesel, or solid fuel-powered, and should meet safety, efficiency, and contextual suitability standards.				
Purpose	To measure the scale of winterization efforts aimed at reducing cold-related risks and enhancing the comfort and protection of displaced or vulnerable populations.				
Examples	6,000 electric heaters were distributed to IDP households in cold-prone urban areas. 300 stoves were delivered to households in high-altitude villages as part of a winter assistance package.				

Do's	1. Ensure appliances meet safety and efficiency standards and are appropriate for the local context and shelter type. 2. Track delivery and usage guidance provided to recipients, including fire safety messaging. 3. Disaggregate by type of appliance and location to inform logistics and follow-up.
Don'ts	1. Don't include heating appliances delivered without fuel provision (if needed) unless usage is still viable. 2. Don't count broken, unsafe, or unusable items as delivered. 3. Don't assume delivery equals safe usage, include awareness and risk mitigation as part of the program. 4. Avoid heating appliances that rely on fuel wood burning, as this can increase deforestation and associated risks.

Code	P.2.4	SSC Pillar	Pillar 2	Category	Energy Support
Indicator	# of households provided with energy support				
Description	This indicator measures the number of households that received assistance to access energy for essential domestic needs, such as heating, cooking, or lighting. Energy support can be provided through fuel (e.g. firewood, gas, pellets), energy vouchers, cash-for-energy, or distribution of energy-efficient devices (e.g. solar lanterns, improved cookstoves).				
Purpose	To track support aimed at reducing energy poverty, improving safety and wellbeing, and promoting sustainable energy use, particularly during winter, in off-grid displacement settings or in areas where the environment is highly vulnerable to degradation or resource overuse.				
Examples	• 5,000 households received fuel vouchers for heating during the winter months. • 1,200 households in informal settlements were provided with solar lanterns and improved cookstoves.				
Do's	1. Specify the type and purpose of energy support (e.g. lighting, cooking, heating). 2. Ensure energy sources are safe, context-appropriate, and do not create protection risks. 3. Coordinate with energy, protection, and environment actors to ensure holistic and environmentally sustainable solutions.				
Don'ts	1. Don't include households receiving only heating appliances without fuel or energy provision. 2. Don't assume one-off distributions cover all household needs, be clear on duration and coverage. 3. Don't report households receiving unsafe or culturally inappropriate energy solutions.				

Code	P.2.5	SSC Pillar	Pillar 2	Category	Energy Support
Indicator	# of households provided with heating energy support				
Description	This indicator measures the number of households that received energy specifically for heating purposes during cold seasons. Support may be delivered in the form of solid fuels (e.g. firewood, coal, pellets, eco-briquettes), gas canisters, electricity vouchers, heating fuel distributions, or cash-for-heating assistance. It is often part of winterization interventions.				
Purpose	To track targeted assistance that helps households maintain safe indoor temperatures and reduce cold-related health risks, especially in high-altitude, exposed, or poorly insulated shelters.				
Examples	• 4,500 households received monthly distributions of gas canisters during the winter season. • 2,000 households were provided with cash-for-heating to purchase gas or electricity for safe indoor heating.				

Do's	1. Disaggregate by type of energy source, duration, and modality (in-kind, cash, voucher). 2. Ensure the heating method is compatible with the shelter type and meets safety standards. 3. Coordinate with protection, environmental and health actors to reduce environmental impacts, fire, suffocation, or GBV risks linked to heating.
Don'ts	1. Don't include energy provided for cooking or lighting, this indicator is heating specific. 2. Don't count households receiving heaters without the corresponding energy/fuel. 3. Don't assume access equals safe use, include risk awareness and fire safety messaging.

Code	P.2.6	SSC Pillar	Pillar 2	Category	Energy Support
Indicator	# of households provided renewable and sustainable energy sources				
Description	This indicator measures the number of households that received access to energy solutions powered by renewable and sustainable sources, such as solar, wind, hydropower, biogas, or sustainably harvested biomass. These solutions are designed to reduce reliance on fossil fuels or unsustainable firewood use, have low carbon emissions, minimize resource depletion, and be easy to maintain. It may include solar lanterns, solar home systems, clean cookstoves with sustainable fuel, biogas systems, or off-grid renewable power connections.				
Purpose	To promote environmentally responsible, long-term energy access that enhances safety, health, and resilience while reducing environmental degradation and protection risks (e.g. GBV during firewood collection).				
Examples	• 3,000 households received solar lanterns and rechargeable batteries for lighting and phone charging. • 500 households were provided with improved cookstoves compatible with environmentally sustainably sourced pellets.				
Do's	1. To ensure sustainability, the energy source should be locally available, affordable over the long term (especially if households must pay usage or maintenance fees), easy to maintain, and appropriate to the local context, shelter type, and household capacity. 2. Include usage guidance and maintenance support with distributed systems. 3. Coordinate with energy, environment, and protection actors to ensure sustainability and safety.				
Don'ts	1. Don't count fossil-fuel based or one-time fuel distributions under this indicator. 2. Don't report items that are non-functional, culturally inappropriate, or lack support infrastructure. 3. Don't conflate renewable energy with general energy support, track separately.				

Code	P.2.7	SSC Pillar	Pillar 2	Category	NFI
Indicator	# of households supported with household appliances				
Description	This indicator tracks the number of households that received essential household appliances to support basic domestic activities such as cooking, heating, cooling, lighting, or food storage. Appliances may include items like cookers, refrigerators, fans, electric heaters, washing machines, or solar-powered devices, depending on the context and type of shelter.				
Purpose	To improve living conditions, health, and dignity of affected populations, especially in protracted displacement or recovery settings, by enabling safe and efficient household functioning.				
Examples	• 800 households in urban shelters received electric cookers and refrigerators as part of a return support package.				

	1,500 households were provided with solar-powered fans and LED lighting units to improve comfort in hot climates.
Do's	1. Ensure appliances are compatible with available energy sources (e.g. electricity, solar, gas). 2. Provide usage guidance and ensure safety standards are met. 3. Target based on need and shelter conditions, prioritizing vulnerable households.
Don'ts	1. Don't include small household items (e.g. utensils or blankets), this is specific to appliances. 2. Don't count broken or non-functional items. 3. Don't distribute energy-dependent appliances without ensuring households can use them safely.

Code	P.2.8	SSC Pillar	Pillar 2	Category	NFI
Indicator	# of individuals supported with clothing items				
Description	This indicator tracks the number of individuals who received clothing support as part of a humanitarian response. Clothing items may include seasonal garments (e.g. winter jackets, thermal underwear), footwear, underwear, or culturally appropriate daily wear, and are typically distributed to address urgent protection, dignity, and health needs, particularly in displacement or extreme weather conditions.				
Purpose	To ensure adequate personal protection and dignity, reduce exposure to cold or other environmental risks, and meet the basic clothing needs of vulnerable populations.				
Examples	10,000 individuals received winter clothing kits including jackets, gloves, and boots during a cold-weather response. 2,500 children were provided with school uniforms and shoes in host communities and camps.				
Do's	1. Disaggregate by age, gender, and location, especially for protection-sensitive distributions. 2. Ensure clothing is culturally appropriate, seasonally relevant, and sized correctly. 3. Coordinate with protection actors to prioritize highly vulnerable groups (e.g. children, older persons, women-headed households).				
Don'ts	1. Don't report bulk clothing distributions without matching them to actual individuals. 2. Don't include second-hand or damaged clothing that doesn't meet minimum standards. 3. Don't conflate clothing with NFI kits unless disaggregated and tracked separately.				

Code	P.2.9	SSC Pillar	Pillar 2	Category	Winterization Support
Indicator	# of individuals supported with winter clothing				
Description	This indicator measures the number of individuals who received winter-specific clothing items to protect against cold temperatures and reduce health and protection risks. Items typically include winter jackets, thermal layers, hats, gloves, scarves, socks, and winter footwear. This support is usually part of winterization interventions targeting vulnerable populations in cold climates.				
Purpose	To ensure that individuals—particularly those in inadequate shelter—have sufficient personal protection against cold, supporting health, dignity, and survival during winter months.				
Examples	8,000 individuals in tented settlements received winter kits including jackets, boots, and thermal socks. 1,500 children in mountainous return areas were provided with coats, gloves, and hats before winter.				
Do's	1. Target based on exposure and vulnerability (e.g. children, older persons, those in substandard shelters).				

	2. Ensure winter clothing is new or high-quality, seasonally appropriate, and culturally acceptable.
Don'ts	1. Don't include general clothing not suited for cold climates. 2. Don't assume kit coverage equals adequacy, monitor use and protection outcomes where feasible. 3. Don't report unverified or bulk distributions, track individual-level support.

Code	P.2.10	SSC Pillar	Pillar 2	Category	NFI
Indicator	# of households supported with bedding items (mattresses, bed linen sets, or blankets)				
Description	This indicator tracks the number of households that received bedding-related support, including items such as mattresses, bed linen, sleeping mats, or blankets. These items are essential for ensuring safe, comfortable, and dignified rest, and may be provided as part of emergency NFI distributions, winterization efforts, or return/reintegration packages.				
Purpose	To measure assistance aimed at improving sleeping conditions, thermal comfort, and overall wellbeing, especially for displaced populations living in inadequate or newly established shelters.				
Examples	• 6,000 households received two mattresses and four blankets each as part of an emergency response. • 800 returnee households were supported with bed linen sets and foam mattresses to equip newly repaired homes.				
Do's	1. Ensure items meet quality and cultural standards (e.g. size, warmth rating, materials). 2. Distribute based on household size and needs, not a fixed quantity per household.				
Don'ts	1. Don't include distributions of unrelated NFIs (e.g. kitchen items) under this indicator. 2. Don't count partial or damaged items that don't meet minimum functional standards. 3. Don't assume all households need the same bedding items, assess needs before distribution.				

Code	P.2.11	SSC Pillar	Pillar 2	Category	Winterization Support
Indicator	# of households supported with winter bedding items (winter blankets, sleeping bags, high-thermal blankets, or rescue blankets)				
Description	This indicator measures the number of households that received winter-specific bedding items designed to provide thermal protection during cold weather. These items include winter blankets, high-thermal or insulated blankets, sleeping bags, and emergency rescue blankets distributed as part of winterization or emergency cold-weather response efforts.				
Purpose	To reduce exposure to cold and support the health, dignity, and survival of households, particularly those in exposed or inadequately insulated shelters.				
Examples	• 4,500 households in high-altitude displacement sites received two high-thermal winter blankets per family. • 1,200 vulnerable households were provided with sleeping bags and rescue blankets before a forecasted cold wave.				
Do's	1. Ensure items meet thermal standards and are appropriate for the local climate. 2. Distribute based on assessed need, shelter conditions, and household size. 3. Coordinate with winterization and shelter actors to align with broader cold-weather support.				
Don'ts	1. Don't include regular or summer-weight bedding items. 2. Don't assume one item per household is sufficient, base quantities on standards and context.				

Code	P.2.12	SSC Pillar	Pillar 2	Category	Winterization Support
Indicator	# of households provided with winterization support (e.g., insulation, heating, bedding, clothing)				
Description	This indicator tracks the number of households that have received any form of targeted support to cope with cold weather conditions, typically as part of a winterization plan. This may include distributions of insulation materials, heating appliances or fuel, thermal bedding, and winter clothing, or a combination of these elements tailored to the context.				
Purpose	To monitor the scale of efforts aimed at reducing cold-related health risks and improving thermal comfort and protection for households living in substandard or exposed shelter conditions during winter.				
Examples	7, 7,000 households in high-altitude camps received thermal blankets, plastic sheeting for insulation, and electric heaters. 1,200 households in urban shelters were provided with cash for heating fuel and winter clothing vouchers.				
Do's	- Ensure support is seasonally appropriate, targeted, and linked to actual winter needs. - Use this indicator for general winterization programs only when the breakdown of the items delivered is not available				
Don'ts	- Don't include households receiving only general NFI kits unless tailored for winter use. - Don't count partial distributions unless they meet minimum winterization package standards. - Don't report support delivered outside of the defined cold season unless part of a preparedness measure. - Don't use this indicator in case the breakdown of the items provided is available and covered under other "Winterization Support" indicators				

Code	P.2.13	SSC Pillar	Pillar 2	Category	Cross-cutting - Environment
Indicator	# of households assisted with NFI/EHI that meet environmental criteria				
Description	This indicator measures the number of households who received Non-Food Items (NFIs) or Essential Household Items (EHIs) that are designed, produced, or delivered in a way that meets predefined environmental criteria. These criteria may include the use of biodegradable, recyclable, reusable, or locally sourced materials, energy efficiency (e.g. solar lamps), long-lasting and repairable items that reduce waste, minimal or biodegradable packaging, and environmentally responsible procurement and logistics. They also consider the full lifecycle of products, ensuring that disposal or end-of-life handling is safe and non-harmful to the environment.				
Purpose	To monitor the integration of environmental sustainability in the provision of household items, reduce environmental footprint, and support climate-conscious humanitarian response.				
Examples	2,000 households received eco-friendly NFI kits including solar lanterns, reusable cooking utensils, and minimal plastic packaging. 500 winterization kits were distributed with sustainably sourced bedding items.				
Do's	- Define clear environmental criteria for NFI/EHI selection, in coordination with logistics and shelter partners, include environmental criteria linked to packaging, transport and storage and the environmental sustainability of local vs international procurement using tools such as Scorecards. - Verify that products and packaging comply with these criteria before reporting. - Promote awareness of proper disposal or reuse of distributed items.				
Don'ts	- Don't include kits with standard, non-compliant items (e.g. single-use plastics, non-recyclable materials). - Don't report items as "green" without verification or documentation.				

Code	P.2.14	SSC Pillar	Pillar 2	Category	Extreme Heat Support
Indicator	# of households provided with equipment to reduce the impact of extreme heat inside shelters				
Description	This indicator measures the number of households that received equipment specifically aimed at mitigating the effects of extreme heat inside shelters. Such equipment may include fans, evaporative coolers, passive ventilation kits, or other heat-reduction tools tailored to the local climate and shelter type.				
Purpose	To track efforts that reduce solar heat and enhance thermal comfort, health, and protection for households exposed to high temperatures.				
Examples	3,500 households in desert camps received solar-powered fans and reflective roof covers. 800 households in urban informal settlements were provided with ventilation kits and ceiling insulation to reduce indoor heat.				
Do's	- Ensure equipment is suitable for the shelter type and safe for indoor use. - Coordinate with health and protection actors to target vulnerable groups (e.g. older persons, children, people with disabilities). - Track both the type of equipment provided and its intended heat-reduction function. - Ensure sufficient energy supply (where relevant), ideally from renewable sources.				
Don'ts	- Don't include general household appliances unless specifically intended for heat mitigation. - Don't count distributions of materials not used for cooling or ventilation. - Don't assume effectiveness without considering shelter conditions and occupant needs.				

Code	P.3.1	SSC Pillar	Pillar 3	Category	Cross-cutting - DRR
Indicator	# of households benefiting from incorporating DRR measures in sites and / or settlements				
Description	This indicator tracks the number of sites and settlements where Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) measures have been implemented to reduce exposure and vulnerability to hazards (e.g., floods, landslides, earthquakes, fire). These measures may include structural interventions (e.g., drainage systems, slope stabilization, firebreaks, embankments), spatial planning such as safe siting, or non-structural actions like early warning systems and community preparedness training. It includes sites and settlements incorporating DRR features that improve overall resilience, such as elevated shelters in flood-prone areas, shelters designed to resist local hazards, or the presence of early warning and firebreak systems.				
Purpose	To assess how many households are better protected and more resilient due to risk-informed settlement planning, upgrades, or mitigation actions.				
Examples	3,000 households in a flood-prone IDP site benefited from raised shelter platforms and improved drainage channels. 850 households in a landslide-risk area were protected through slope reinforcement and safe relocation planning.				
Do's	- Define and document the specific DRR measures implemented, and the risk they mitigate. - Assess and verify the number of households protected or reached. - Coordinate with site planning, CCCM, WASH, and DRR actors for integrated approaches. - Include nature-based solutions				
Don'ts	- Don't count households in settlements where DRR is planned but not yet implemented. - Don't include generic shelter upgrades unless they clearly address hazard-specific risks. - Don't duplicate counts across overlapping sectors, ensure coordination in reporting.				

Code	P.3.2	SSC Pillar	Pillar 3	Category	Cross-cutting - HLP
Indicator	# of interventions implemented to improve land use and management				
Description	This indicator tracks the number of distinct interventions designed to optimize land use, promote sustainable settlement planning, and address land-related challenges. Interventions may include land demarcation, risk-sensitive land use planning, improving site layout, access routes, plot allocations, land tenure regularization, or land rehabilitation measures such as reforestation or erosion control.				
Purpose	To assess progress in making land safer, more equitable, and better managed for humanitarian shelter and settlement interventions, especially in contexts of displacement, returns, or recovery.				
Examples	• 10 site planning interventions were implemented to restructure informal settlements with improved access and firebreaks. • 4 land demarcation exercises were carried out to support secure plot allocation for IDPs and host communities. • 2 degraded sites were reforested and terraced to improve slope stability and prevent erosion.				
Do's	1. Clearly define the type and scope of each intervention, linking it to improved land use or management. 2. Coordinate with local authorities and land stakeholders to ensure sustainability and legal alignment. 3. Link interventions to improved outcomes for shelter, protection, and environmental health.				
Don'ts	1. Don't conflate one intervention across multiple sites as separate entries. 2. Don't include general infrastructure works (e.g. road repairs) unless tied to land use improvement.				

Code	P.3.3	SSC Pillar	Pillar 3	Category	Site Planning
Indicator	# of households benefiting from the planning and construction of new permanent settlements				
Description	This indicator measures the number of households who have gained access to permanent housing and essential services through the planned development and construction of new settlements. This includes structured site planning, permanent shelter construction, provision of infrastructure (e.g. roads, drainage, WASH), and tenure arrangements, typically as part of durable solutions, relocation, or return support programs.				
Purpose	To monitor large-scale settlement interventions aimed at providing safe, dignified, and sustainable living environments, especially for displaced or disaster-affected populations transitioning out of emergency shelter.				
Examples	• 1,200 households relocated from flood-prone informal camps to a newly planned permanent settlement with houses, roads, and water supply. • 450 returnee families were allocated plots and newly built homes in a planned village with basic infrastructure and community facilities.				
Do's	1. Ensure households have access to both permanent housing and basic services (e.g. WASH, roads, schools). 2. Include households only once they have moved in or formally received their shelter. 3. Coordinate with authorities, HLP actors, and development partners to ensure sustainability and tenure security.				
Don'ts	1. Don't count households in unoccupied or unfinished settlements. 2. Don't include transitional or temporary housing projects, this indicator is for permanent solutions. 3. Don't assume construction alone equals benefit and track actual household settlement and use.				

Code	P.3.4	SSC Pillar	Pillar 3	Category	Site Planning
Indicator	# of permanent settlements planned, developed, expanded, or improved				
Description	This indicator measures the number of permanent settlements where significant activities have been carried out to plan, establish, expand, or upgrade infrastructure and services to accommodate displaced or vulnerable populations. These interventions may include spatial planning, infrastructure development (e.g. roads, WASH, drainage), service provision, or environmental upgrades in new or existing settlements intended for long-term use.				
Purpose	To track settlement-level efforts that support durable solutions and sustainable living environments, whether through the creation of new sites or the improvement of existing ones.				
Examples	• 5 new permanent settlements were planned and constructed to host relocated flood-affected households. • 3 existing settlements were expanded with new plots and improved roads, drainage, and WASH infrastructure. • 2 settlements in return areas were upgraded with community infrastructure and risk reduction measures.				
Do's	1. Define the scope of planning or improvement (e.g. site layout, infrastructure, services, tenure security). 2. Coordinate with local authorities and development actors to ensure sustainability and compliance with regulations. 3. Include only sites with visible or completed interventions, not proposals or assessments.				
Don'ts	1. Don't include emergency or temporary camps. 2. Don't count minor repairs or routine maintenance as settlement development. 3. Don't duplicate counts for phased work in the same settlement unless the scope is clearly distinct.				

Code	P.3.5	SSC Pillar	Pillar 3	Category	Site Planning
Indicator	# of households benefiting from infrastructure improvements to existing permanent sites and settlements				
Description	This indicator tracks the number of households living in existing permanent sites or settlements who have directly benefited from infrastructure upgrades. These improvements may include access roads, drainage systems, water and sanitation facilities, electricity, waste management, and other essential services that enhance safety, habitability, and long-term sustainability of the settlement.				
Purpose	To measure the impact of site-level infrastructure investments aimed at improving the living conditions, safety, and resilience of residents, particularly in protracted displacement or post-crisis recovery contexts.				
Examples	• 3,000 households in a government-planned relocation site benefited from installation of drainage, paved access roads, and communal WASH facilities. • 850 households in a returnee settlement received improved waste collection services and upgraded boreholes.				
Do's	1. Link each improvement to a measurable benefit for households (e.g. access to safe water, reduced flooding risk). 2. Coordinate with local authorities and technical sectors (WASH, energy, public works) to ensure compliance and sustainability. 3. Base the count on households present and affected at the time of improvement.				
Don'ts	1. Don't include infrastructure works that do not result in improved access or quality of life for residents. 2. Don't double count the same households across multiple small interventions unless clearly separated in time and scope.				

	3. Don't include improvements to temporary or collective sites, this indicator is for permanent locations only.
--	---

Code	P.3.6	SSC Pillar	Pillar 3	Category	Site Planning
Indicator	# of households benefiting from planned temporary sites				
Description	This indicator tracks the number of households hosted in planned temporary sites—sites that are intentionally designed, developed, and serviced to accommodate displaced populations for a limited period. These sites typically include shelter plots, basic infrastructure (WASH, roads, drainage), site layout, and access to essential services, and differ from spontaneous or self-settled sites.				
Purpose	To measure the scale and effectiveness of planned displacement site interventions that provide safer, more dignified temporary shelter options while longer-term solutions are being developed.				
Examples	4,500 households displaced by conflict were relocated to a planned temporary site with individual shelter plots, communal WASH facilities, and drainage systems. 1,200 households in a flood-prone area were hosted in a government-designated temporary relocation site with basic services and site management.				
Do's	- Ensure the site meets minimum humanitarian standards in layout, shelter space, and access to services. - Count only households physically residing in and benefiting from the site's planned infrastructure and services. - Coordinate with CCCM, WASH, and Protection actors to ensure integrated planning and monitoring.				
Don'ts	- Don't include households in spontaneous or unplanned self-settled areas. - Don't count planned sites that remain unoccupied or not fully functional. - Don't duplicate counts if households relocate between planned sites, track their current status only.				

Code	P.3.7	SSC Pillar	Pillar 3	Category	Site Planning
Indicator	# of households benefiting from infrastructure improvements in temporary sites and settlements				
Description	This indicator tracks the number of households residing in temporary sites or settlements (e.g. planned camps, relocation sites, informal settlements) who directly benefited from site-level infrastructure upgrades. These may include improvements to drainage, access roads, WASH systems, lighting, solid waste management, or other essential services that improve health, safety, and living conditions.				
Purpose	To measure efforts aimed at enhancing the functionality, safety, and dignity of temporary living environments, often in response to rapid displacement or protracted humanitarian crises.				
Examples	2,500 households in a temporary relocation site benefited from installation of gravel roads, waste collection points, and communal latrines. 1,800 households in an informal settlement saw improvements to water access and flood mitigation through new drainage channels.				
Do's	- Link improvements to tangible benefits for site residents (e.g. better access, reduced flooding, safer WASH). - Coordinate with CCCM, WASH, and shelter partners to ensure integrated, appropriate upgrades. - Base household counts on verified occupancy during or after the improvements.				
Don'ts	- Don't include unoccupied or decommissioned sites. - Don't count one-off or minor repairs unless they result in meaningful improvements. - Don't conflate with permanent settlement upgrades, track separately.				

Code	P.3.8	SSC Pillar	Pillar 3	Category	Site Planning
Indicator	# of households benefiting from development and infrastructure improvements in sites and settlements				
Description	This indicator measures the number of households who have benefited from infrastructure or service improvements in both temporary and permanent sites or settlements. These improvements may include roads, drainage, WASH systems, electricity, solid waste management, public lighting, or community facilities that enhance the safety, accessibility, and quality of life in the area.				
Purpose	To monitor the extent to which settlement development efforts contribute to safer, more resilient, and dignified living environments for displaced and host populations.				
Examples	3,000 households in a return settlement benefitted from upgraded roads, solar-powered lighting, and drainage works. 2,200 households in a temporary site were supported through WASH upgrades, waste disposal services, and improved site access.				
Do's	- Disaggregate by site type (temporary/permanent) and type of infrastructure improved. - Ensure improvements result in direct, measurable benefits for residents (e.g. reduced flooding, safer access, improved hygiene). - Coordinate with CCCM, WASH, Shelter, and development actors to align interventions.				
Don'ts	- Don't include planned or incomplete works. - Don't report generic public infrastructure upgrades unless they clearly benefit the targeted households. - Don't double count households if they benefit from multiple interventions in the same site.				

Code	P.3.9	SSC Pillar	Pillar 3	Category	Site Planning
Indicator	# of households benefiting from installation of streetlights				
Description	This indicator measures the number of households residing in sites or settlements that have directly benefited from the installation of street lighting. Streetlights may be solar-powered or grid-connected and are typically installed along roads, pathways, and communal areas to enhance safety, mobility, and protection, especially at night.				
Purpose	To monitor improvements in protection, accessibility, and quality of life resulting from basic lighting infrastructure, particularly for women, children, and other at-risk groups.				
Examples	2,800 households in a temporary settlement benefited from 150 solar-powered streetlights installed along key access roads and near WASH facilities. 600 households in a return village were supported through the installation of public lighting along main footpaths and near communal infrastructure.				
Do's	- Link lighting placement to actual household access and use (e.g. paths to latrines, markets, schools). - Coordinate with protection and CCCM actors to prioritize high-risk and high-use areas. - Track lighting functionality and maintenance arrangements post-installation.				
Don'ts	- Don't count lighting in unoccupied or unsafe areas not accessed by residents. - Don't include indoor or household-level lighting, this indicator is for communal/public lighting only. - Don't report installations without confirming functionality and relevance to household movement or safety.				

Code	CB.1	SSC Pillar		Category	Capacity building
-------------	------	-------------------	--	-----------------	-------------------

Indicator	# of information and awareness campaigns/events conducted
Description	This indicator measures the number of campaigns, sessions, or outreach events conducted to raise awareness or share information with affected communities. Topics may include shelter best practices, fire safety, winterization, HLP rights, DRR, energy safety, site services, or complaint mechanisms. Campaigns can be in the form of group sessions, community meetings, door-to-door visits, or media-based outreach.
Purpose	To track community engagement efforts that aim to inform, protect, and empower affected populations through timely, relevant, and accessible information.
Examples	45 awareness sessions were held in displacement sites on safe use of heaters and fire prevention. 12 public campaigns used radio and flyers to inform communities about shelter upgrade options and HLP services.
Do's	- Clearly define the topic, method, and audience for each campaign or event. - Ensure messaging is context-appropriate and accessible (language, literacy, gender). - Coordinate with Protection, CCCM, and Communications with Communities (CwC) actors for consistency and coverage.
Don'ts	- Don't count passive information materials (e.g. posters) unless part of a broader campaign. - Don't include technical or staff trainings, focus on outreach to affected populations. - Don't double count multi-day campaigns as separate events unless clearly distinct.

Code	CB.2	SSC Pillar		Category	Capacity building
Indicator	# of individuals that received information and awareness products				
Description	This indicator measures the number of individuals who have directly received information materials designed to raise awareness, promote safe practices, or inform people about available services. These products may include flyers, posters, brochures, SMS messages, audio/video content, or other accessible formats distributed through in-person outreach or digital channels.				
Purpose	To track the reach and scale of information dissemination efforts aimed at informed decision-making, risk reduction, and access to assistance in shelter and settlement contexts.				
Examples	8,500 individuals received flyers on safe use of winter heating appliances during a seasonal awareness campaign. 3,000 IDPs in informal settlements received SMS alerts and digital leaflets on fire risk and shelter reinforcement tips.				
Do's	- Disaggregate by communication channel (e.g. print, digital, in-person) and topic, where possible. - Ensure materials are tailored to the audience (e.g. language, literacy level, disability inclusion). - Coordinate with CwC, protection, and sectoral actors to align messages and avoid duplication.				
Don'ts	- Don't count materials distributed without verifying they reached individuals. - Don't include products only seen passively (e.g. posters on walls) unless part of tracked outreach. - Don't assume exposure equals understanding, monitor comprehension where feasible.				

Code	CB.3	SSC Pillar		Category	Capacity building
Indicator	# of policies or technical standards supporting improved shelter, settlements, HLP or related issues produced				

Description	This indicator tracks the number of formal documents developed or endorsed to guide and improve practices in shelter, settlements, housing, land and property (HLP), or related cross-cutting areas (e.g. disaster risk reduction, accessibility, environment, tenure security). These may include national policies, technical guidelines, coordination frameworks, or minimum standards, developed by humanitarian actors, governments, or in collaboration.
Purpose	To measure progress in strengthening the enabling environment for effective, safe, and sustainable shelter and settlement responses.
Examples	• A national shelter design guideline for flood-prone areas was developed and adopted by authorities. • A technical standard for accessible shelter construction was produced and shared with all implementing partners. • A coordination SOP on eviction risk mitigation in informal settlements was finalized by the cluster and protection actors.
Do's	1. Include only finalized documents officially endorsed or in use by stakeholders. 2. Specify the thematic focus and scope (e.g. national, regional, urban, DRR, gender, tenure). 3. Ensure inclusive development processes, with technical, government, and community input where relevant.
Don'ts	1. Don't include drafts, working documents, or internal guidance not shared or used. 2. Don't count identical documents developed for different locations unless contextually adapted. 3. Don't conflate policies with project strategies, this indicator tracks shared, system-level guidance.

Code	CB.4	SSC Pillar		Category	Capacity building
Indicator	# of individuals provided with training related to shelter and settlements				
Description	This indicator measures the number of individuals who have participated in structured training sessions aimed at building knowledge or skills related to shelter, settlements, housing, land and property (HLP), or related technical or programmatic areas. Trainings may be targeted at humanitarian staff, government officials, local builders, volunteers, or community members.				
Purpose	To track capacity-building efforts that strengthen the quality, safety, and effectiveness of shelter and settlement responses at all levels.				
Examples	• 75 humanitarian staff received training on transitional shelter design and implementation. • 200 community members were trained on safe shelter self-recovery techniques and DRR measures. • 30 local officials completed an HLP awareness course to support tenure-sensitive programming.				
Do's	1. Record disaggregated data by role, gender, organization, and topic of the training. 2. Ensure the training has defined objectives, materials, and duration (not just short briefings). 3. Include both technical and non-technical topics if linked to shelter and settlements.				
Don'ts	1. Don't count informal discussions or awareness sessions, this is for structured trainings. 2. Don't count online content views unless part of a tracked training program.				

Code	CB.5	SSC Pillar		Category	Capacity building
Indicator	# of individuals trained in energy/fuel assistance				
Description	This indicator tracks the number of individuals who received structured training related to energy or fuel support in humanitarian settings. Training topics may include safe use				

	of heating and cooking appliances, fire risk reduction, energy-efficient practices, sustainable fuel use, fuel distribution management, or clean energy technologies. Trainees may include community members, humanitarian staff, vendors, or local authorities.
Purpose	To monitor efforts that build capacity for safe, efficient, and sustainable energy assistance, reduce protection and health risks, and promote environmental responsibility.
Examples	• 250 community members were trained on the safe use of heaters and fuel-efficient stoves as part of a winterization campaign. • 60 humanitarian workers were trained on clean energy programming and solar kit distribution standards. • 40 fuel vendors participated in safe fuel handling and fire prevention workshops.
Do's	1. Ensure training has clear objectives, materials, and participant records. 2. Disaggregate by participant type (community, staff, vendor) and topic of training. 3. Coordinate with Shelter, Protection, Environment, and Energy actors for relevance and quality.
Don'ts	1. Don't include general awareness sessions, this indicator is for structured trainings. 2. Don't double count repeat participants in the same training cycle. 3. Don't include distribution briefings without a clear learning component.

Code	CB.6	SSC Pillar		Category	Capacity building
Indicator	# of individuals trained on shelter construction and repair				
Description	This indicator measures the number of individuals who have completed structured training on shelter construction, repair, or upgrading techniques. Trainings may cover topics such as safe construction practices, disaster-resilient design, use of local materials, structural repairs, roofing techniques, or shelter extension methods. Participants may include affected community members (e.g. self-builders), local tradespeople, humanitarian workers, or partner staff.				
Purpose	To assess capacity-building efforts that improve the safety, quality, and sustainability of shelters, particularly in contexts promoting self-recovery or community-led construction.				
Examples	• 300 community members were trained on building safe, flood-resistant shelters using local materials. • 75 masons received technical training on repairing earthquake-damaged housing. • 50 NGO staff were trained on shelter quality monitoring and structural assessment techniques.				
Do's	1. Ensure the training is hands-on or technical in nature and includes clear learning outcomes. 2. Track participants by role (e.g. community, technical staff) and disaggregate by gender. 3. Link training content to shelter typologies used in the response.				
Don'ts	1. Don't include awareness-raising sessions or distributions without a training component. 2. Don't count participants multiple times for the same training session. 3. Don't include informal advice or site visits unless part of a structured, documented training.				

Code	CB.7	SSC Pillar		Category	Capacity building
Indicator	# of implementing partner staff trained to support program implementation				
Description	This indicator measures the number of staff from implementing partner organizations who have completed structured training aimed at strengthening their capacity to deliver shelter, settlements, or related support programs. Trainings may include topics such as				

	shelter design and standards, site planning, HLP, DRR, energy support, protection mainstreaming, monitoring and reporting, and coordination mechanisms.
Purpose	To monitor investments in partner capacity-building and ensure that implementing organizations have the knowledge and skills needed for effective, accountable, and quality program delivery.
Examples	• 45 implementing partner staff were trained on transitional shelter standards and Bill of Quantities (BoQs). • 30 partner field officers received training on HLP risk identification and referral pathways. • 20 monitoring focal points were trained on 5W reporting and shelter indicator tracking.
Do's	1. Ensure training is structured and linked to specific program delivery responsibilities. 2. Track participants by organization, role, and training topic. 3.
Don'ts	1. Don't include informal briefings, inductions, or one-off meetings. 2. Don't double count staff trained multiple times on the same topic. 3. Don't include participants from non-implementing entities (e.g. donors, coordination staff).