

Global Shelter Cluster

Shelter Severity Classification

August 09, 2023

Content of SSC training Recap

Training P1. (June 06)	Training P2. (June 13)	Training P3. Coordination workshop (June 20)	Training P4. Refresher (August 09)	Training P5. Technical Deep dive (August 23)	Training P6. Technical Deep dive (September 07)
✓ Introduction: Background, rationale & objectives of the SSC ✓ Theoretical background: Framework, Pillars ✓ Implementation (Part 1): PiN & severity calculation	✓ Implementation (Part 2): Context analysis, evidence list, dashboard and flagging system, analysis workshop ✓ Shelter Needs Overview: Outputs	✓ Applying the SSC model to different types of contexts and scenarios	✓ Refresher on key features and process ✓ Zoom on the questionnaire, analysis grid and decision tree (=preparatory work before the calculation of PiN and severity)	✓ Calculating PiN and severity	✓ Calculating PiN and severity

Disclaimer

- For the purpose of this training, we will present a demo of the SSC analysis. The demo uses Somalia Common Operational Datasets but is dummy data which **has been randomly generated** using the standard MSNA questionnaire
- Findings shown through the outputs and the demo do not reflect any actual situation or any analysis of shelter needs (either severity or PiN) in Somalia

1. Background & Objectives

- Recognized need to improve and standardize the way in which the severity of shelter needs are measured across shelter responses
- To improve evidence-based decision making, advocacy, and funding prioritization for the sector through a comprehensive understanding of the shelter situation in a particular humanitarian context

Objective 1:

Shelter PiN and severity

Objective 2:

Analysis of context

Objective 3:

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

Snapshot of final SSC output



Global Shelter Cluster
ShelterCluster.org
Coordinating Humanitarian Shelter

Shelter Needs Overview 2024
[Country]

www.sheltercluster.org

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Summary of Humanitarian Shelter Needs and Key Findings

Key Messages

Part I. Impact of the Crisis and Humanitarian Shelter Conditions

- 1.1. Context of the Crisis
- 1.2. Shocks and Impact of the Crisis
- 1.3. Scope of Analysis
- 1.4. Humanitarian Shelter Needs Conditions and Severity of Shelter Needs
- 1.5. Number of Shelter People in Need

Part 2: Risk Analysis

- 2.1 Risk Analysis

Part 3: Situation Analysis and Monitoring of Needs

- 3.1 Situation Analysis
- 3.2 Monitoring of Needs

Snapshot of final SSC output

(dummy data)



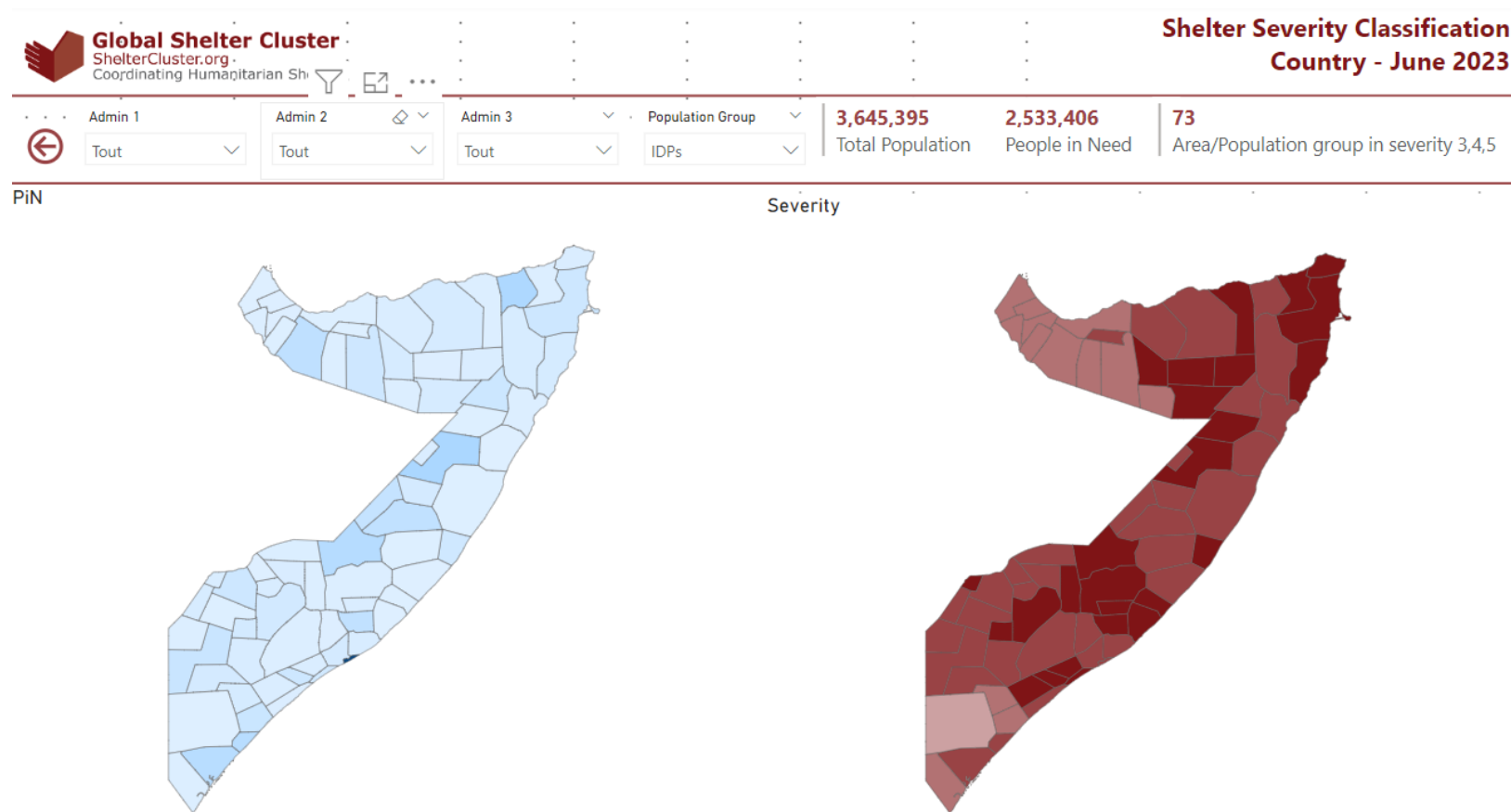
Shelter Severity Classification
Country - June 2023

Admin 1	Admin 2	Admin 3	Population Group	3,645,395	2,533,406	73
Tout	Tout	Tout	IDPs	Total Population	People in Need	Area/Population group in severity 3,4,5

Admin 1	Admin 2	Population Group	Total population	Severity score	PiN	Phase 1	Phase 2	Phase 3	Phase 4	Phase 5
Middle Shabelle	Cadale	IDPs	1,168	5	967	3%	14%	38%	24%	21%
Awdal	Zeylac	IDPs	3,528	3	1,277	14%	50%	31%	5%	0%
Galgaduud	Ceel Dheer	IDPs	2,308	4	1,512	0%	34%	38%	10%	17%
Mudug	Jariiban	IDPs	2,348	4	1,862	7%	14%	34%	31%	14%
Lower Juba	Afmadow	IDPs	52,338	2	1,869	60%	37%	4%	0%	0%
Bakool	Rab Dhuure	IDPs	2,398	4	1,884	4%	18%	43%	21%	14%
Mudug	Hobyo	IDPs	3,444	4	2,454	2%	26%	36%	24%	11%
Togdheer	Sheikh	IDPs	4,197	4	2,460	7%	34%	38%	17%	3%
Gedo	Garbahaarey	IDPs	4,838	4	2,937	6%	33%	38%	17%	6%
Nugaal	Burtinle	IDPs	3,471	5	2,992	0%	14%	48%	16%	22%
Woqooyi Galbeed	Berbera	IDPs	10,483	3	3,012	24%	47%	29%	0%	0%
Woqooyi Galbeed	Gebiley	IDPs	12,120	3	3,065	20%	55%	22%	3%	0%
Middle Shabelle	Adan Yabaal	IDPs	4,362	5	3,159	7%	21%	38%	10%	24%
Galgaduud	Ceel Buur	IDPs	5,529	4	3,241	7%	34%	31%	21%	7%
Awdal	Lughaye	IDPs	11,705	3	3,364	11%	60%	28%	1%	0%
Awdal	Baki	IDPs	12,511	3	3,451	21%	52%	21%	7%	0%
Sool	Xudun	IDPs	4,215	5	3,585	0%	15%	11%	51%	23%
Lower Shabelle	Wanla Weyn	IDPs	5,227	4	4,315	6%	12%	36%	29%	17%
Hiraan	Bulo Burto	IDPs	5,541	5	4,331	2%	20%	39%	17%	22%
Bari	Qandala	IDPs	4,557	5	4,400	0%	3%	7%	69%	21%
Sanaag	Laasqoray	IDPs	5,090	5	4,739	0%	7%	18%	47%	28%
Lower Juba	Badhaadhe	IDPs	22,595	3	4,842	18%	61%	21%	0%	0%
Gedo	Ceel Waq	IDPs	7,523	4	5,015	6%	27%	44%	17%	6%
Awdal	Borama	IDPs	17,565	3	5,047	18%	53%	21%	8%	0%
Togdheer	Buuhoodle	IDPs	15,389	3	5,483	20%	45%	30%	6%	0%

Snapshot of final SSC output

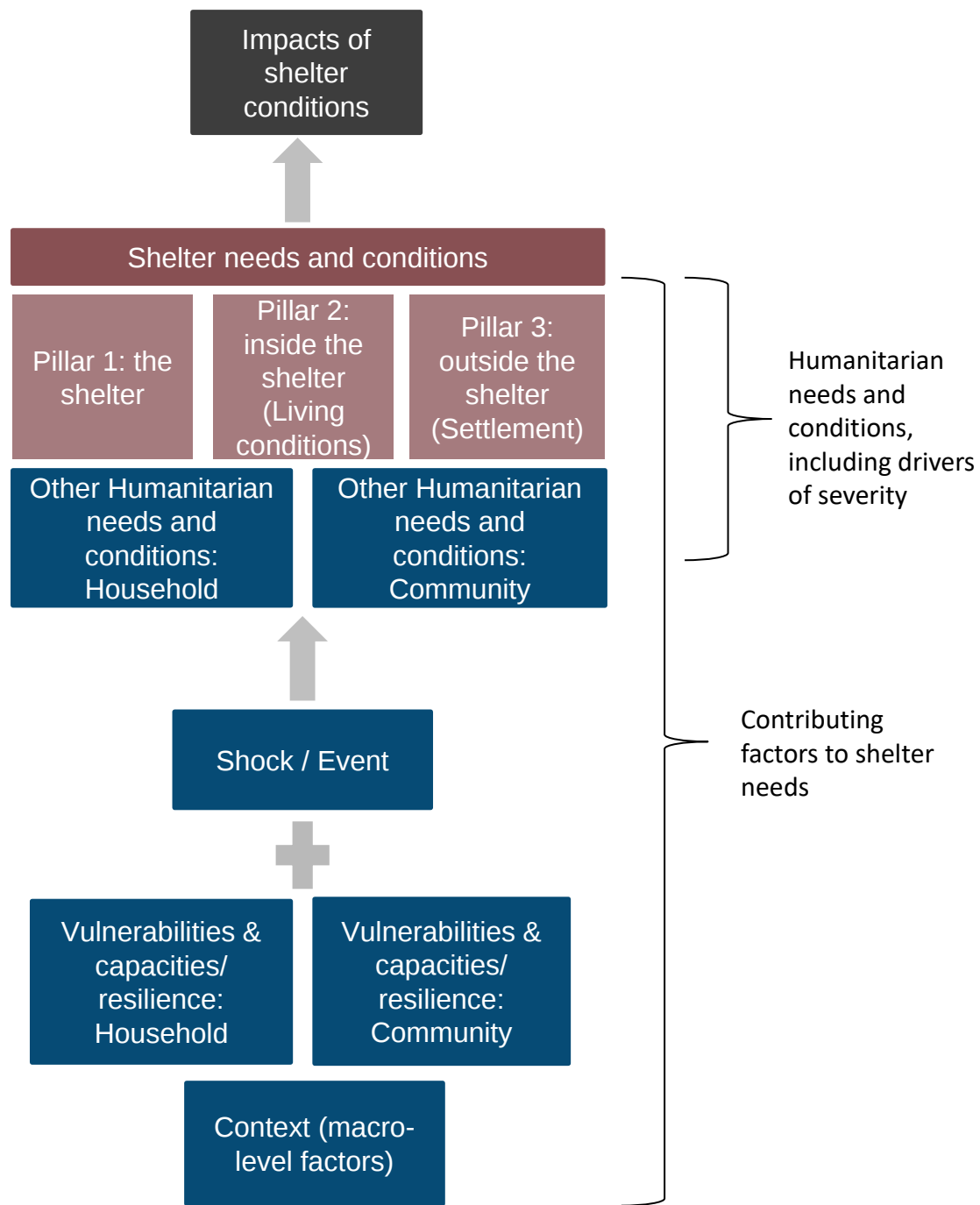
(dummy data)



2. Key methodological features



SSC Analytical Framework





Severity phases

PHASE 1	PHASE 2	PHASE 3	PHASE 4	PHASE 5
NONE / MINIMAL	STRESSED	CRISIS	CRITICAL	CATASTROPHIC

HOUSEHOLD LEVEL:
Household lives in adequate dwellings*, can perform all typical, core domestic functions, and has adequate access to all community-level services and infrastructure

HOUSEHOLD LEVEL:
Household lives in adequate dwellings* (with minor issues), can perform most typical, core domestic functions, and has adequate access to most community-level services and infrastructure

HOUSEHOLD LEVEL:
Household lives in inadequate dwellings* (with significant issues), is unable to perform many typical, core domestic functions, and has limited adequate access to community-level services and infrastructure

HOUSEHOLD LEVEL:
Household lives in inadequate dwellings* (with severe issues), is unable to perform most typical, core domestic functions, and has very limited adequate access to community-level services and infrastructure

HOUSEHOLD LEVEL:
Household has no or is living in severely damaged dwelling*, is unable to perform all typical, core domestic function, and has no access to community-level services and infrastructure

Household level severity phases

Area-level severity phases

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



Three core Pillars with indicators and sub-indicators



PILLAR 1

People have a dwelling (*The structure itself as an enclosed living space that protects from external threats*)

The Shelter



PILLAR 2

People can live properly in their dwelling (*The conditions it provides in terms of domestic living*)

Living Conditions



PILLAR 3

People have appropriate access to common services and infrastructure from their dwelling (*A place from which people can access services and infrastructure in their community*)

The Settlement

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.

In summary

What the SSC is:

- A framework, with a contextualizable set of indicators, data gathering approach and analytical methodology
- A way to internally describe the vulnerability of households within a context, and provide a basis for how we apply our interventions and measure our results within that context

What the SSC is NOT

- A way to compare different contexts (countries) with each other, nor a tool to be used to prioritize at global level

The tool is designed for countries to internally decide what attributes are most important to measure and describe their context. Because of this adaptability of the toolset and approach, countries cannot (and should not) be compared

3.Implementation

Implementation Steps



1 | Information needs



2 | Data collection



3 | SSC analysis



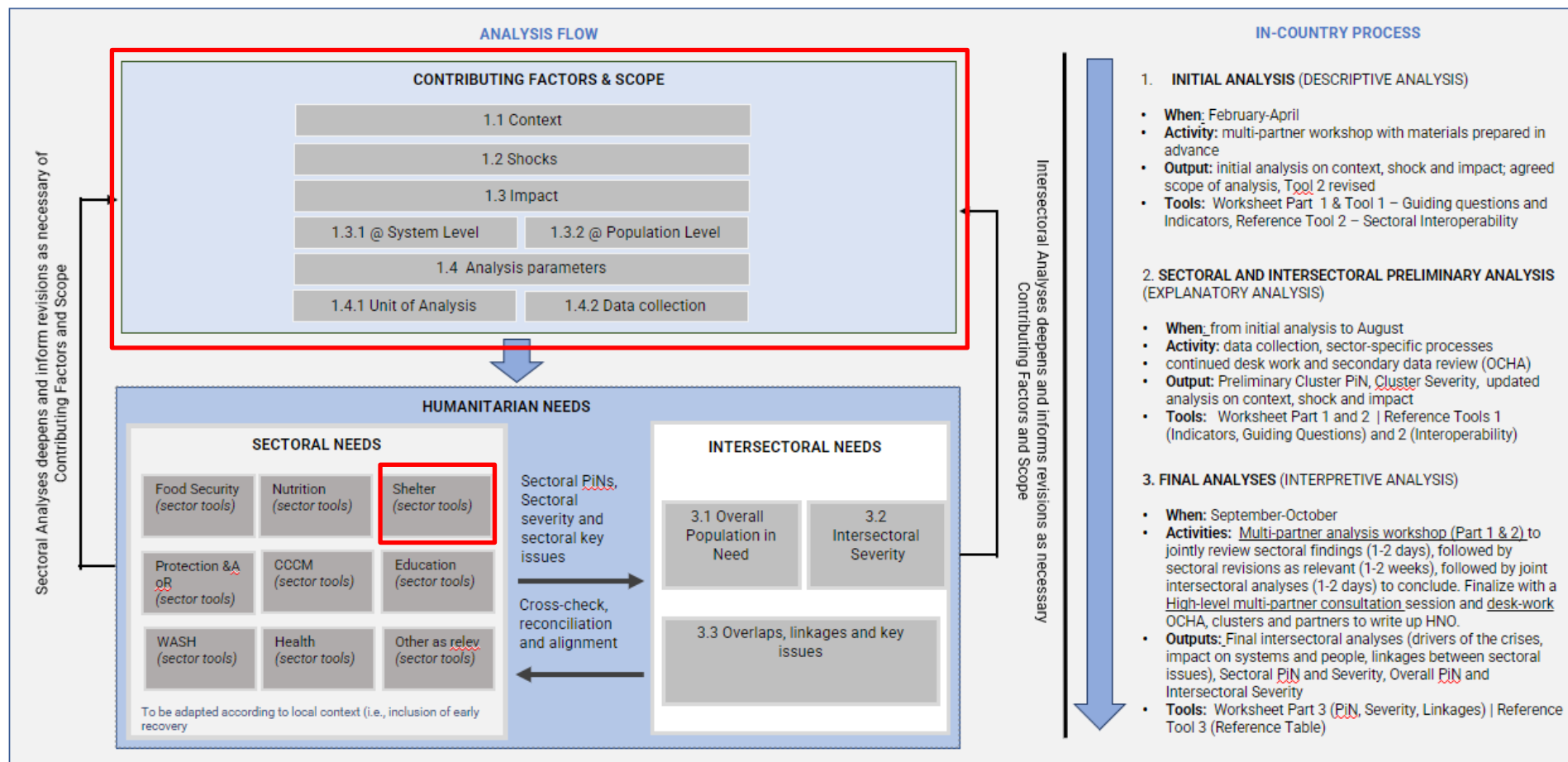
4 | Shelter needs overview

Timeline specific to contexts with a yearly HNO/HRP cycle:



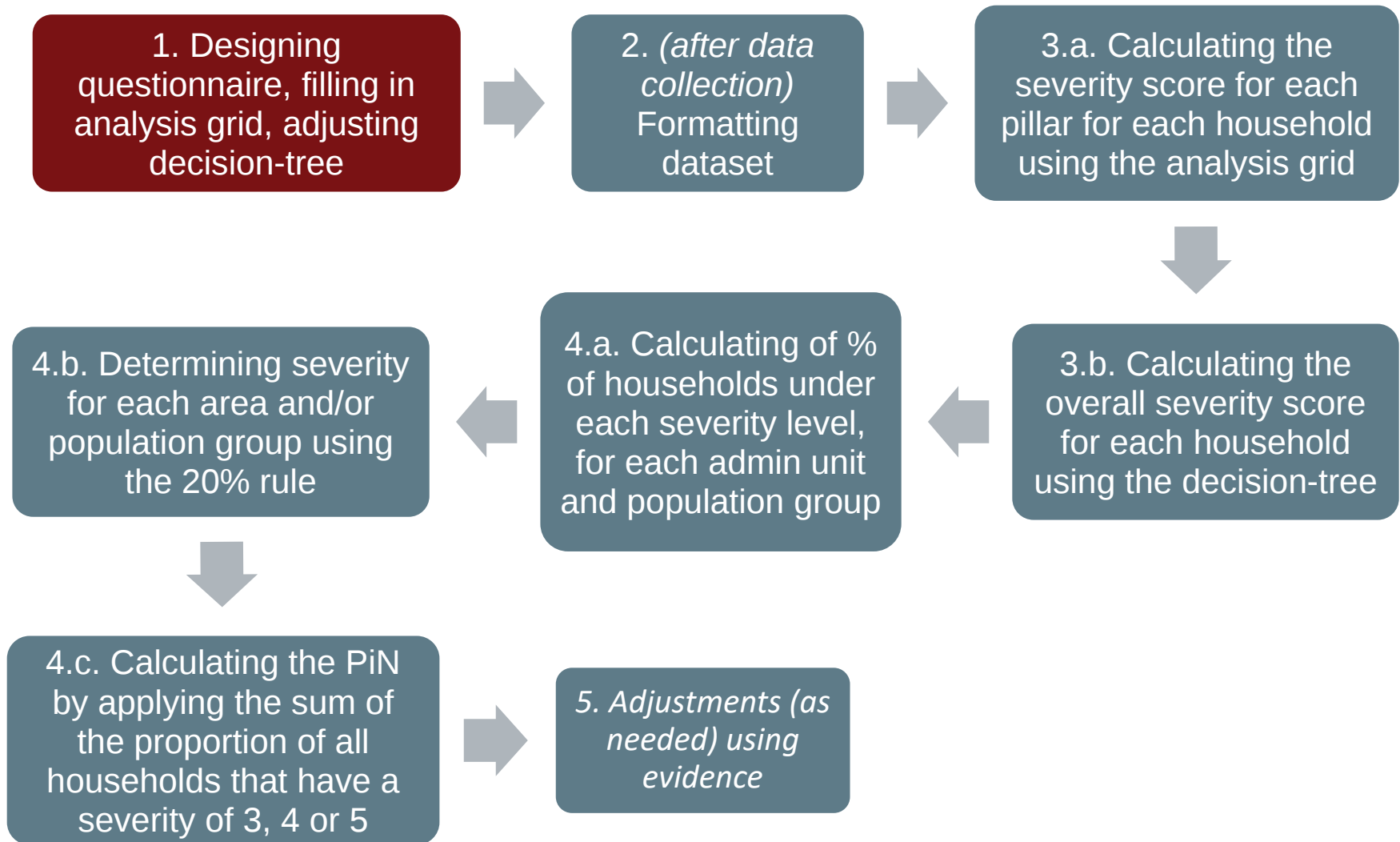
Information needs & JIAF

- *Use analysis done for the JIAF whenever possible*



Questionnaire, Analysis Grid and Decision-tree

Where we are in the PiN & Severity process



Questionnaire design

Contexts with an MSNA (or other primary HH-level data collection):

- When designing the questionnaire, make sure you are collecting data that will inform the sub-indicators;
- The global standard MSNA questionnaire has been developed with this in mind, you can use it as a starting point then adapt it to your context

Contexts without an MSNA (nor other primary HH-level data collection):

- Compile and collate different data sources that inform each of the sub-indicators as much as possible.
- You can use as many data sources as you need

Reminder sub-indicators

Pillar	Indicator	Sub-indicator
1. The shelter	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
2. Living conditions	Ind 2: % of households living in a functional domestic space	Ind 2.1: Able to cook Ind 2.2: Able to store food / water Ind 2.3: Able to sleep Ind 2.4: Able to perform personal hygiene Ind 2.5: Have access to electricity Ind 2.6 (optional): <i>Able to perform any other core domestic function (as relevant to the context)</i>
3. The settlement	Ind 3: % of households with access to appropriate common services and infrastructure	Can include access to education, health care, electricity, water, sanitation, transportation, etc. (as relevant to the context)

What is the analysis grid?

- The analysis grid allows you to transform questionnaire responses into criteria to calculate the level of severity of each of the three pillars
 - ✓ For MSNA contexts, the analysis grid is filled in for the household level
 - ✓ For non-MSNA contexts, the decision-tree is filled in for the area level, with the same logic

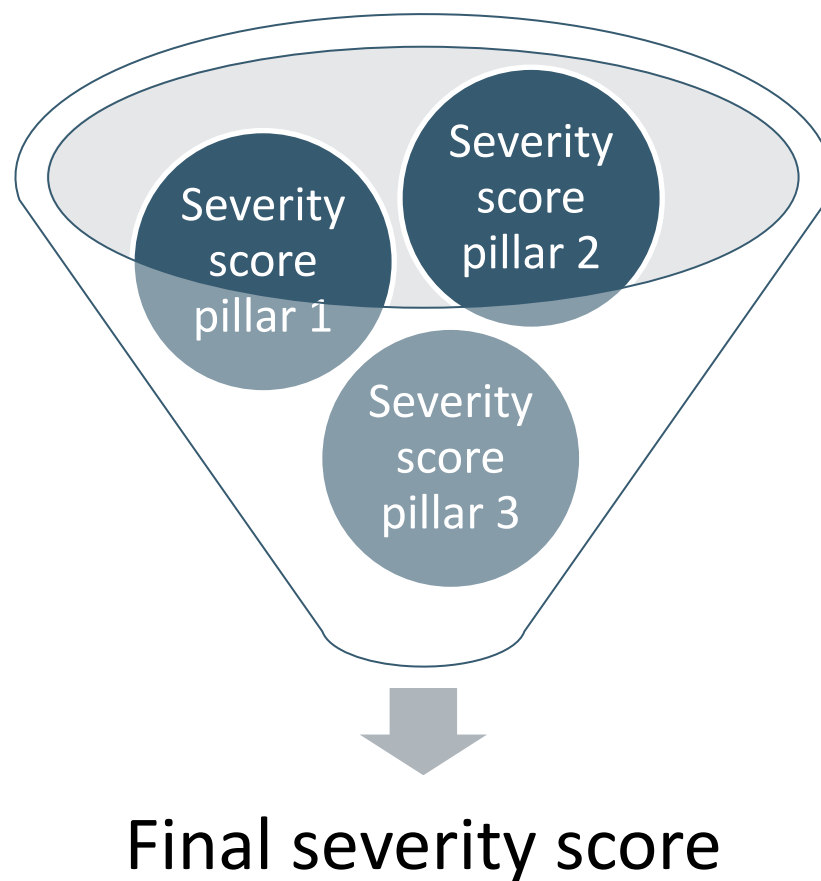
Filling in the Analysis grid: How do you go from the questionnaire to the analysis grid?

Example for the first indicator, using the standard MSNA questionnaire:

Pillar	Indicator	Sub-indicator
1. The shelter	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

What is the decision-tree?

- The decision-tree determines how you aggregate the scores for the three pillars:
 - ✓ For MSNA contexts, the decision-tree is applied at household level
 - ✓ For non-MSNA contexts, the decision-tree is applied at area level rather than at household level, with the same logic



Adjusting the decision-tree

- The decision-tree can be adjusted depending on your context as long as you respect the following:
 - ✓ Always justify your rationale for modifying the decision-tree
 - ✓ Pay careful attention to severity 5 because of the conceptual implications
 - ✓ Keep in mind that households in severities 3, 4 and 5 will be included in the PiN
 - ✓ Always be aligned to the overarching 5 severity phase definitions

Any questions?

Thank You!