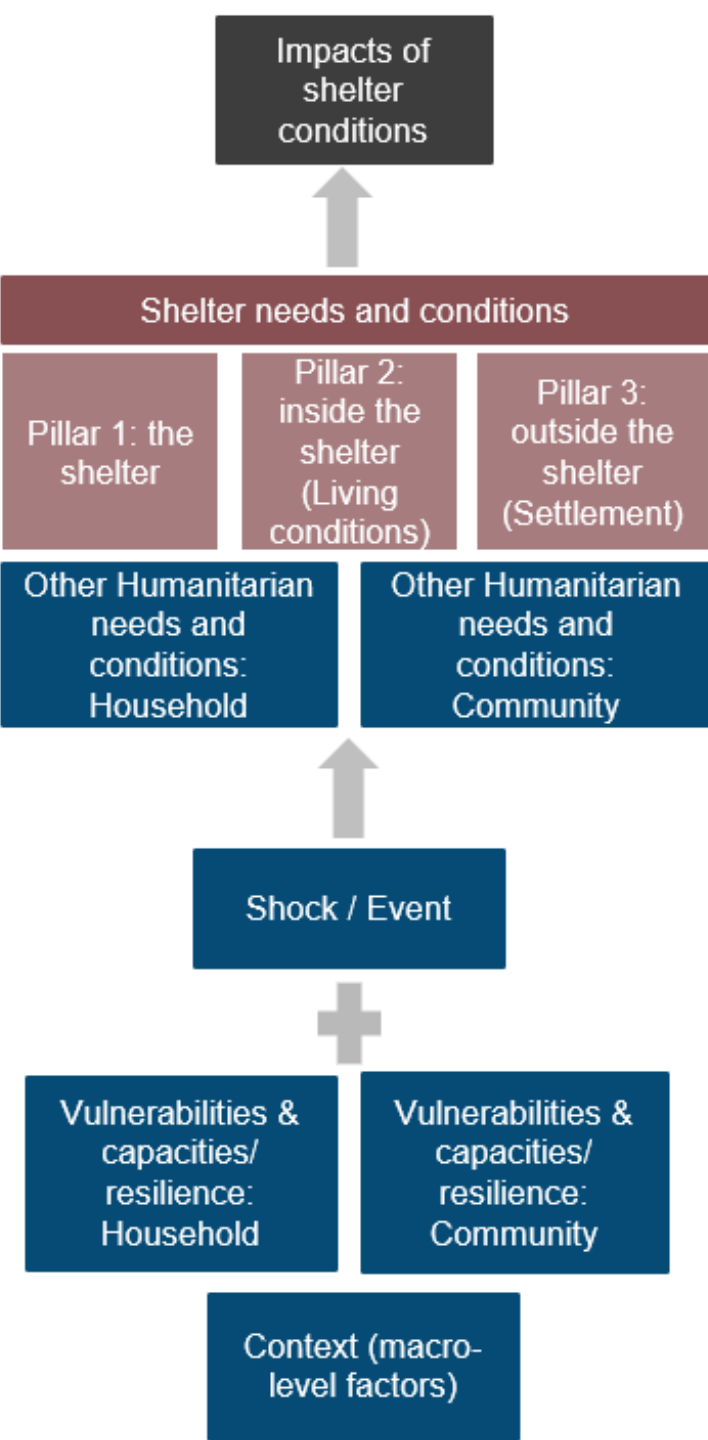

Shelter Severity Classification

08 August 2024



The Refresher series

- 8 August 2024
 - A brief on SSC
 - SSC implementation with HH dataset
- 15 August 2024
 - SSC implementation with other datasets
 - SSC analysis and adjustments
- 22 August 2024
 - A brief on JIAF
 - Shelter Needs Overview vs. HNRP

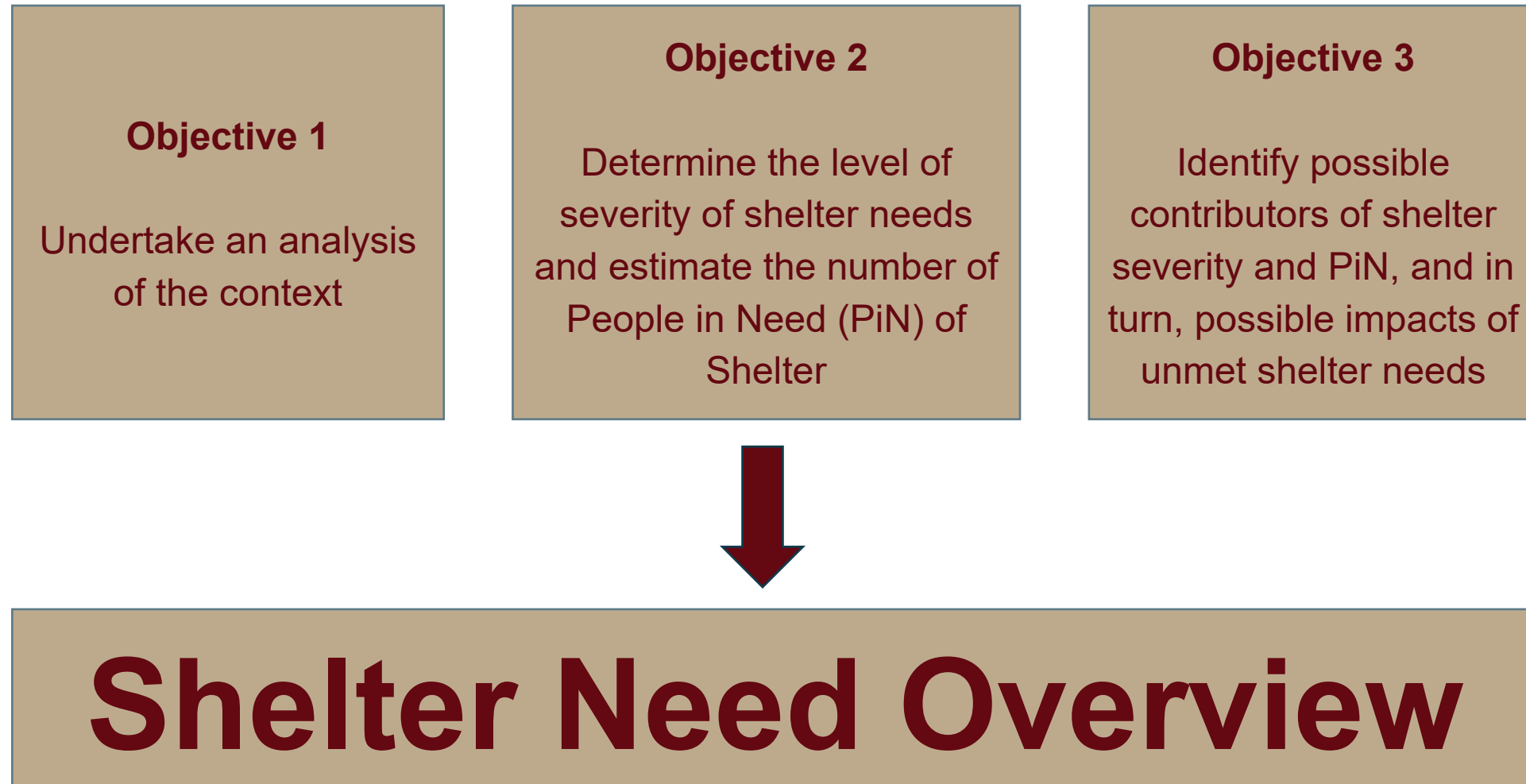
Shelter Severity Classification

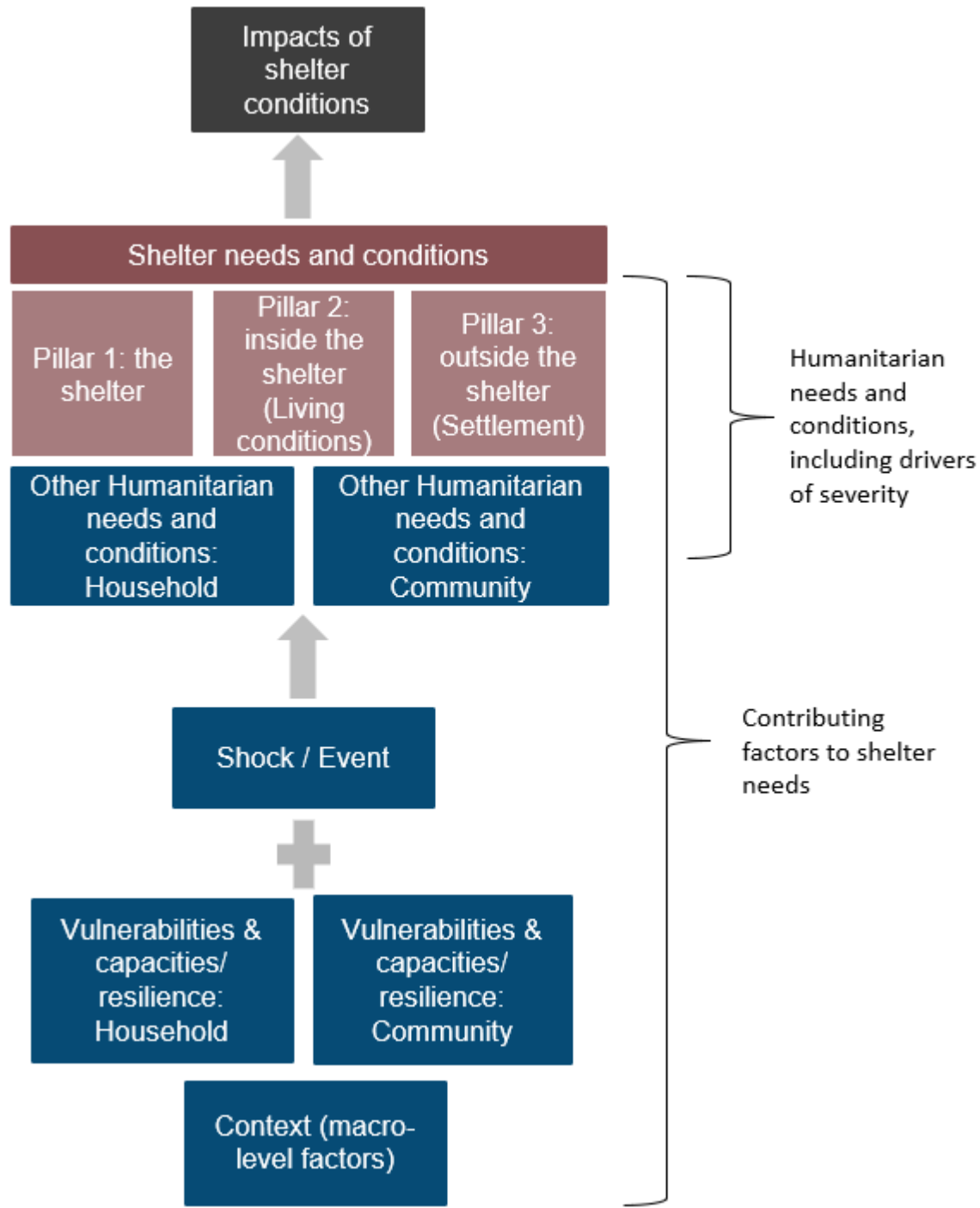
A quick refresher

Background

- 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
- Launched in May 2023
- Implemented in 14 countries

Objectives





SSC Analytical Framework



Severity Phases – HH Level

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



Severity Phases – Area Level



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 Pillars



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.



Core Indicators

Pillar	Indicator	Sub-indicator
Pillar 1	Ind 1: % of households living in safe and dignified dwellings (structure that protects them against external threats, health problems, weather, and natural hazards)	Ind 1.1: Level of safety and security provided by the shelter (defects, issues, damage, location / environment) Ind 1.2: Level of privacy provided by the shelter (overcrowding, partitions) Ind 1.3: Level of thermal comfort provided by the shelter (protection against weather) Ind 1.4: Level of security of tenure
Pillar 2	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>
Pillar 3	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)

Implementation Steps



Timeline specific to contexts with a yearly HNO/HRP cycle

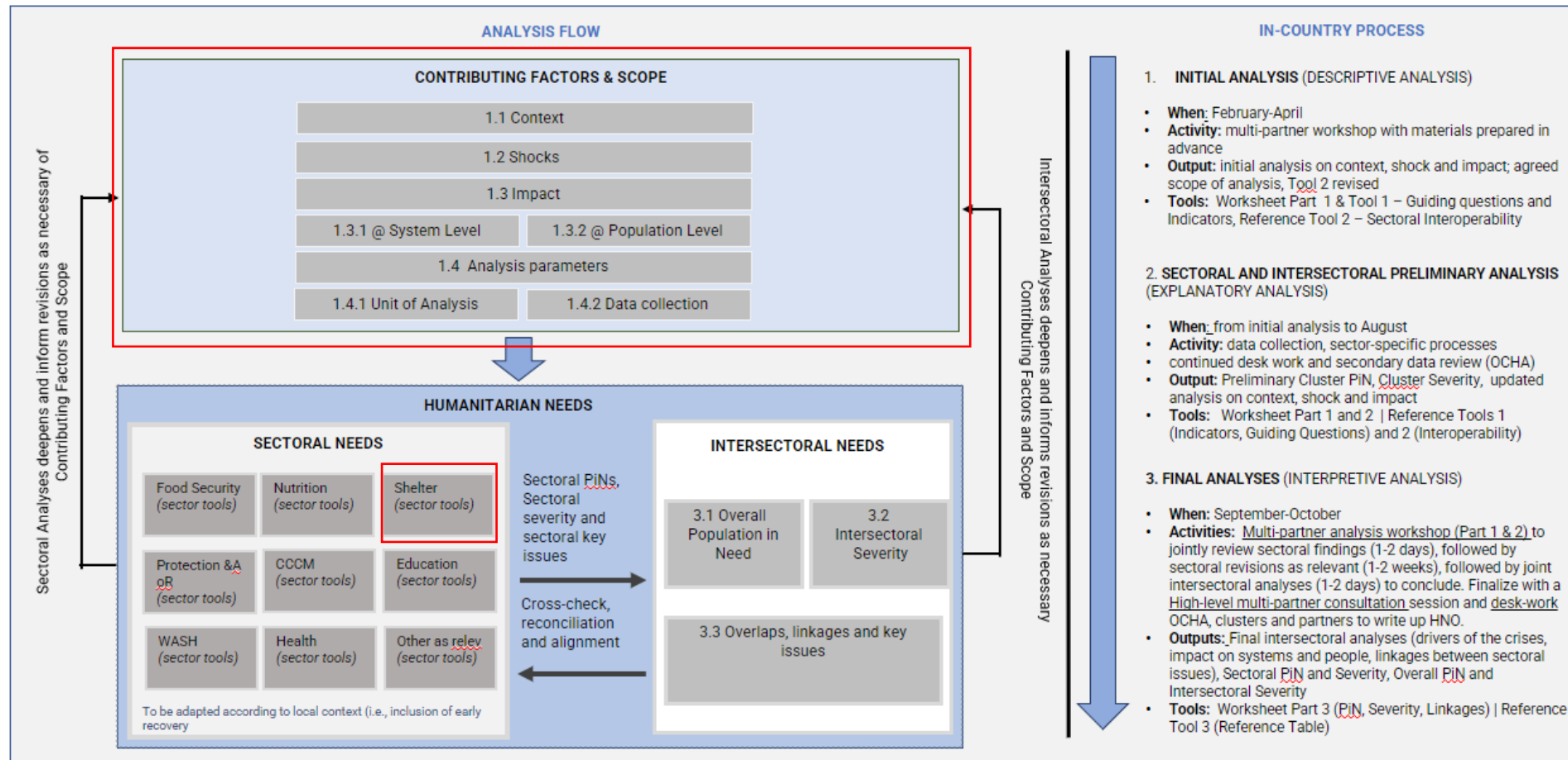


Information needs and data sources

- How do you determine your information needs?
 - What type of data do you usually use to inform decision/making?
-
- Household-level primary data collection (whenever possible)
 - Secondary data to inform different parts of the SSC analysis
 - Use existing data and analysis (JIAF)
 - Set up an evidence list

Information Needs and JIAF

Use analysis done for the JIAF whenever possible



Information needs and evidence list

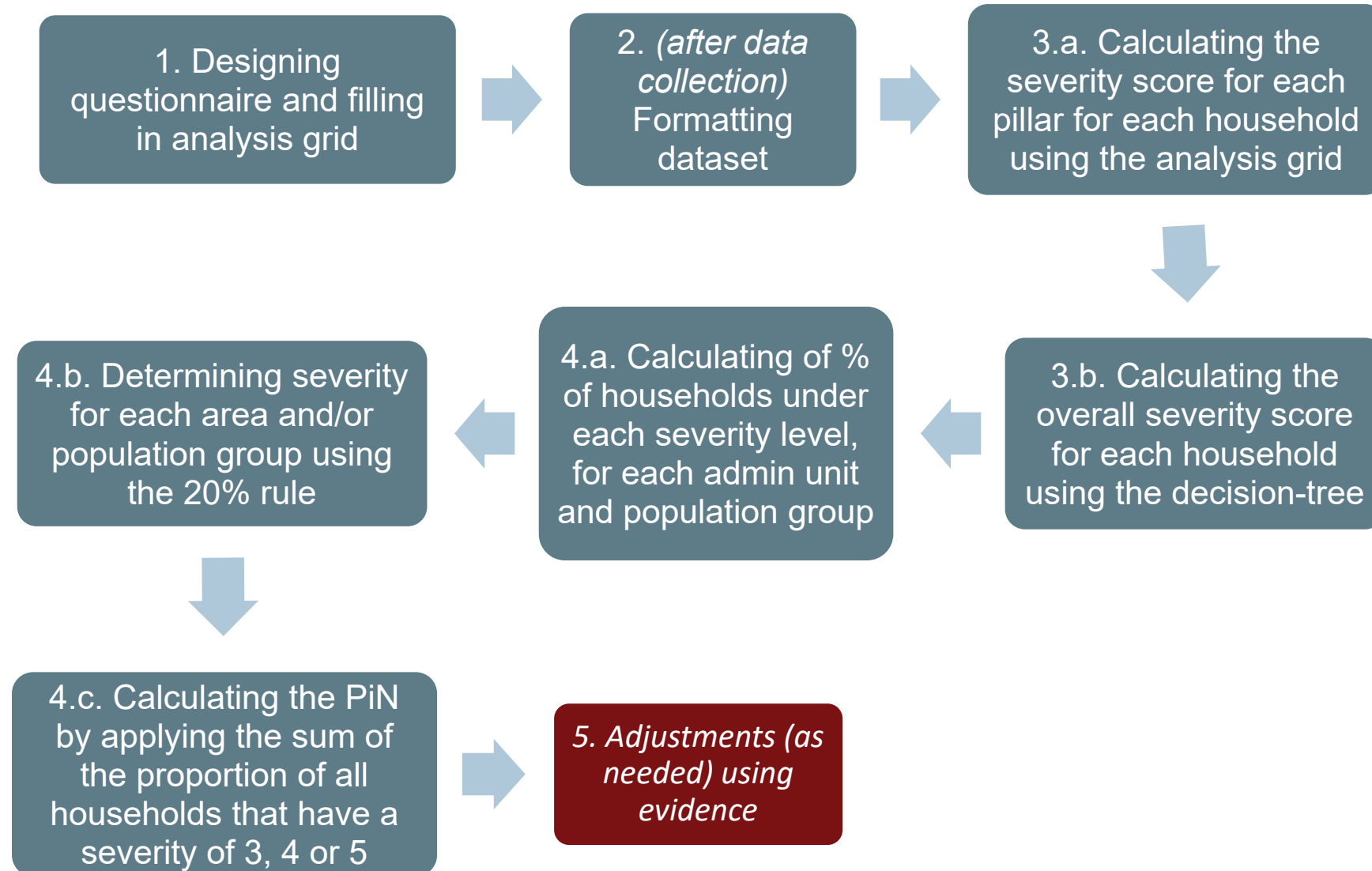
- Repository or tracker of all relevant secondary data sources, analysis that you will use
- Included in the SSC calculation tool
- Aligned to the SSC Analytical framework

Data Collection

- (The content of questionnaire design will be discussed in the next section)
- As shelter clusters, make sure you are involved in the design of the MSNA questionnaire
- Also be involved in the training of enumerators
- Ask to have a look at pilot data and provide feedback as needed to make sure that data collected is as good as possible

These parts are key because you want to make sure you are collecting the data you need to roll-out your SSC !

Calculating Severity and PiN



Step 1: Designing questionnaire & filling in the analysis grid

- When designing the questionnaire, make sure you are collecting data that will inform the sub-indicators
- Use the global standard MSNA questionnaire as a starting point
- Fill in the analysis grid by mapping out how each response
- Demo on the questionnaire and analysis grid

Steps 2, 3 & 4: household level severity

- Tools: questionnaire, MSNA dataset, analysis grid
- Output: severity score for each pillar for each household

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

- Demo

Step 5: % of households under each severity score

- Output: one severity per relevant administrative unit and PiN

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

- Demo

Step 5: Area-level severity

- Tool: 20% rule
- Output: one severity per relevant administrative unit and PiN

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

- Demo

Step 5 : PiN

- Tool: Sum 3+4+5
- Output: one severity per relevant administrative unit and PiN

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

- Demo

Step 6: Adjusting PiN and severity

- Once you've calculated PiN and severity, hold an analysis workshop to present the findings
- Discuss the findings using evidence
- Provide any adjustments – with clear rationale and explanations - accordingly

Thank You!



GLOBAL
SHELTER CLUSTER

Coordinating Humanitarian Shelter and Settlements

SSC Refresher Series