

Shelter Severity Classification

08 August 2024

Impacts of shelter conditions

Shelter needs and conditions

Pillar 1: the shelter

Pillar 2: inside the shelter (Living conditions)

Pillar 3: outside the shelter (Settlement)

Other Humanitarian needs and conditions: Household

Other Humanitarian needs and conditions: Community

Shock / Event

Vulnerabilities & capacities/ resilience: Household Vulnerabilities & capacities/ resilience: Community

Context (macrolevel factors)

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



Objective 1

Undertake an analysis of the context

Objective 2

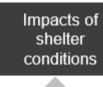
Determine the level of severity of shelter needs and estimate the number of People in Need (PiN) of Shelter

Objective 3

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



Shelter Need Overview





Shelter needs and conditions

Pillar 1: the shelter

Pillar 2: inside the shelter (Living conditions)

Pillar 3: outside the shelter (Settlement)

Other Humanitarian needs and conditions: Household Other Humanitarian needs and conditions: Community

Shock / Event

Vulnerabilities & capacities/ resilience: Household Vulnerabilities & capacities/ resilience: Community

Context (macrolevel factors) Humanitarian needs and conditions, including drivers of severity

Contributing factors to shelter needs







Severity Phases - HH Level



PHASE 1

NONE / MINIMAL

Household lives
in adequate
dwellings*, can
perform all typical,
core domestic
functions, and has
adequate access
to all communitylevel services and
infrastructure

PHASE 2

STRESSED

HOUSEHOLD LEVEL:

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

PHASE 3

CRISIS

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 communitylevel services and

infrastructure

PHASE 4

CRITICAL

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 communitylevel services and
infrastructure

PHASE 5

CATASTROPHIC

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 communitylevel 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







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



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



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 Shelter

Living Conditions

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.



Core Indicators



	Pillar	Indicator	Sub-indicator			
-	Pillar 1	Ind 1: % of households living in	Ind 1.1: Level of safety and security provided by the shelter (defects, issues, damage, location / environment)			
		safe and dignified dwellings (structure that protects them	Ind 1.2: Level of privacy provided by the shelter (overcrowding, partitions)			
		against external threats, health problems, weather, and natural hazards)	Ind 1.3: Level of thermal comfort provided by the shelter (protection against weather)			
		,	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 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): Able to perform any other core domestic function (as relevant to the context) Can include access to education, health care, electricity, water			
			Ind 2.1: Able to cook			
			Ind 2.2: Able to store food / water			
		Ind 2: % of households living in a	Ind 2.3: Able to sleep			
	Pillar 2	functional domestic space	Ind 2.4: Able to perform personal hygiene			
			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 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): Able to perform any other core domestic function (as relevant to the context) Can include access to education, health care, electricity, water,			
_						
	Pillar 3	Ind 3: % of households with access to appropriate common services and infrastructure				

Implementation Steps











Timeline specific to contexts with a yearly HNO/HRP cycle









Information needs and data sources



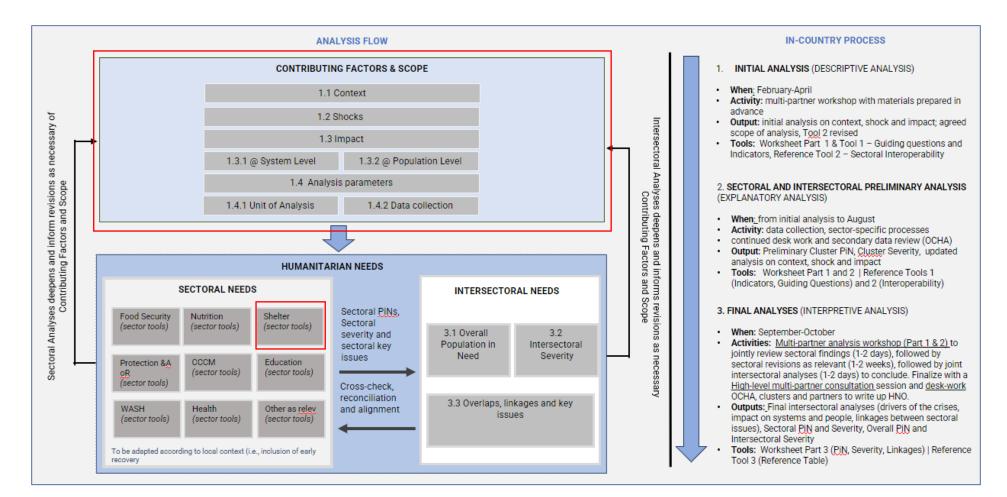
- How do you determine your information needs?
- What type of data do you usually use to inform decision/making?

- 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



1. Designing questionnaire and filling in analysis grid



2. (after data collection)
Formatting dataset



3.a. Calculating the severity score for each pillar for each household using the analysis grid



4.b. Determining severity for each area and/or population group using the 20% rule



4.a. Calculating of % of households under each severity level, for each admin unit and population group



3.b. Calculating the overall severity score for each household using the decision-tree



4.c. Calculating the PiN by applying the sum of the proportion of all households that have a severity of 3, 4 or 5



5. Adjustments (as needed) using evidence

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
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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!

