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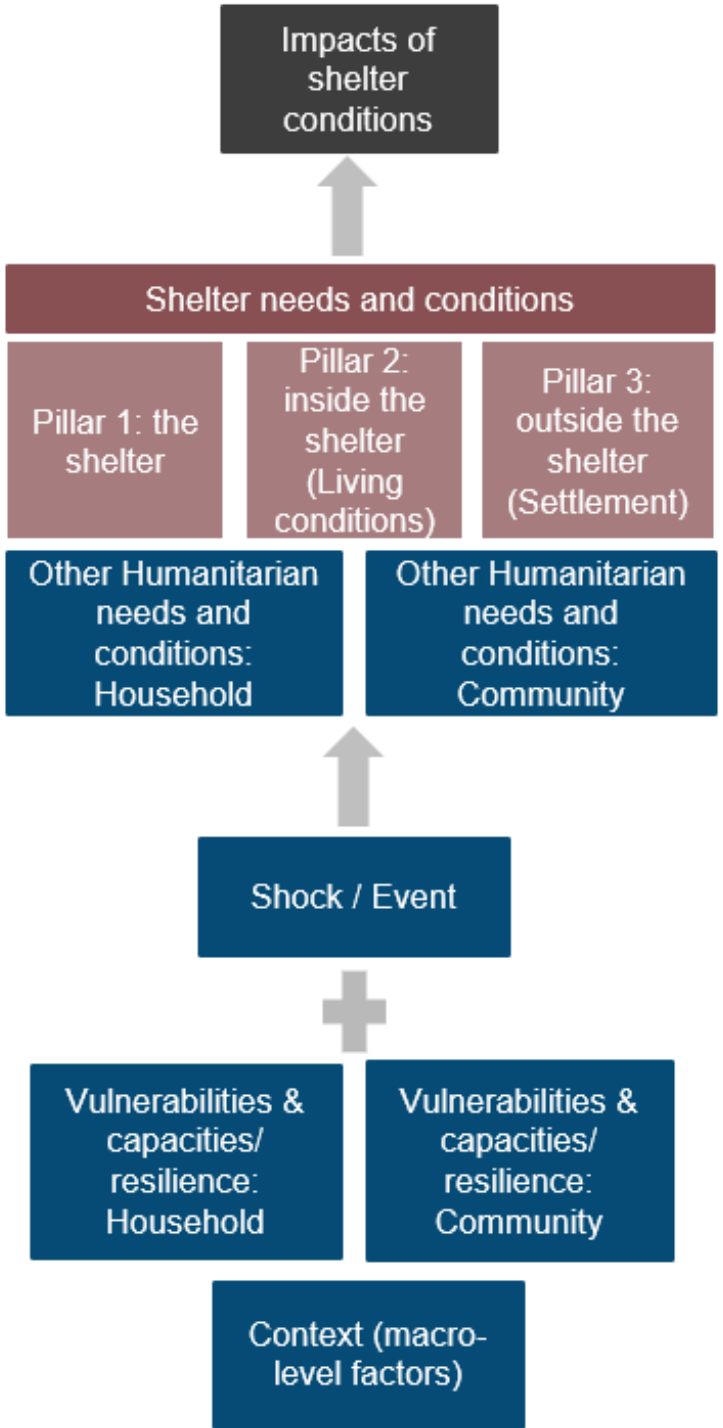
Shelter Severity Classification

15 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

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Shelter Severity Classification

A quick refresher

Background

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- 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

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Objective 1

Undertake an analysis of the context

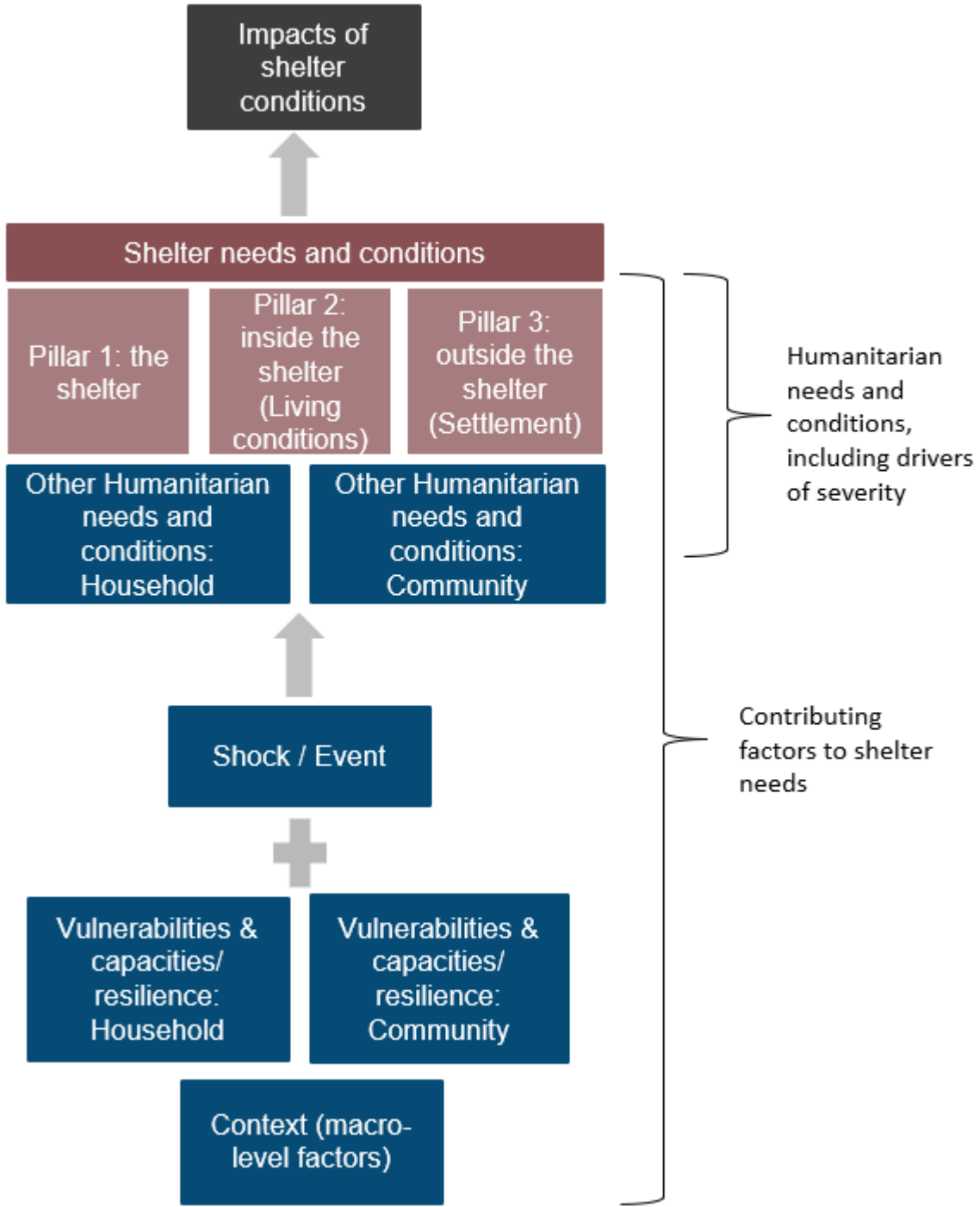
Objective 2

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



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SSC Analytical Framework

Severity Phases – HH Level

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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

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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

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

The Shelter

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

Living Conditions

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.

Core Indicators

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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):*** *Able to perform any other core domestic function (as relevant to the context)*
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)

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Implementation Steps

Implementation Steps

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Timeline specific to contexts with a yearly HNO/HRP cycle

Calculating PiN and severity steps

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Calculation step	Atomated in the calculation tool ?	Differs between HH and area data ?
1. Designing questionnaire,filling in analysis grid and decision tree	No	Yes
2. *(after data collection)* Formatting dataset	No	Yes
3a. Calculating the severity score for each pillar for each HH using the analysis grid	No	Yes and No
3b. Calculating the overall severity score for each HH using the decision-tree	Yes*	No
4a. Calculating % of HH under each severity level, for each admin unit and population group	Yes*	No
4b. Determining severity for each area and/or population group using the 20% rule	Yes*	No
4c. Calculating the PiN by applying the sum of the proportion of all HH that have a severity of 3, 4 or 5	Yes*	No
5. *Adjustments (as needed) using evidence*	No	No

Step 2. Formatting dataset (HH-level data)

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- **Action:** Once you received the MSNA dataset, format it into the calculation tool, by aligning the data to the population groups and admin units of your analysis
- We advise you to format it as such to facilitate the automatic calculations that are in the tool

- **Output:** formatted dataset that you can then use to conduct your analysis, aligned to the population groups and admin units of your analysis

Step 2. Formatting dataset (Area-level data)

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- **Actions:** Transform area-level dataset(s) into ONE HH-level, by translating percentages of % of HH in relative number of HHs:
  - Each row corresponds to one HH
  - Each column corresponds to one criteria of the sub-indicators, the number will depend on the data you have access to
  - As with HH level datasets, align your data to the admin units and population groups of your analysis
  - The dataset you create will be directly the one called “HH severity” in the calculation tool

- **Output:** formatted dataset that you can then use to conduct your analysis, aligned to the population groups and admin units of your analysis

Example on how to translate your area-level data to a HH-level dataset

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- Data scenario: “Following a cyclone, according to the head of district A, 20% of houses had no or minor damage by the cyclone, 50% medium damage, and 30% major damage or house destroyed. Meanwhile, the head of the district also reports that 20% are currently living in overcrowding conditions, with no privacy.”

- According to your analysis grid:

SSC Sub-indicator	SSC Criteria to measure sub-indicator	Scoring	How to measure the criteria based on the data you have (the part you have to fill in !)
Ind 1.1: Level of safety and security provided by the shelter (defects, issues, damage, location / environment)	Safe	*0*	*No or minor damage*
	Unsafe (can affect goods/property or can affect mental/physical health)	*1*	*Medium damage*
	Unsafe (life threatening)	*5*	*Major damage or house destroyed*
Ind 1.2: Level of privacy provided by the shelter (overcrowding, partitions)	Sufficient privacy	*0*	*Reported privacy*
	No privacy	*0.5*	*Reported no privacy*
	No privacy AND overcrowded (> 3 people per room or < 3.5m2 per person)	*1*	*Reported no privacy and overcrowding*

- Create rows according to your % and put in the scores as per the analysis grid
- The assumption below is that the "worst" responses likely concern the same households: there is a higher probability that a household with a severely damaged house is living in an overcrowded collective center as opposed to a household who lives in a house with minor damage
- Reminder of data scenario: ***20%*** undamaged, ***50%*** medium damage, ***30%*** major damage, ***20%*** no privacy and overcrowding

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Household (1 row =1 hh)	Admin unit	Population group	Safe shelter	Unsafe shelter	Life threatening shelter	Privacy	No privacy & overcrowding
1	District A	Affected	0	0	0	0	0
2	"	"	0	0	0	0	0
3	"	"	0	1	0	0	0
4	"	"	0	1	0	0	0
5	"	"	0	1	0	0	0
6	"	"	0	1	0	0	0
7	"	"	0	1	0	0	0
8	"	"	0	0	5	0	0
9	"	"	0	0	5	0	1
10	"	"	0	0	5	0	1

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

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- ***Action:*** Referring to your analysis grid, generate the relevant scores
- ***Output:*** For each row of your dataset (each HH) you will have a severity score for pillar 1, pillar 2, and pillar 3

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

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

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- **Action:** None (in theory!) except checking your data
  - The calulation is done automatically
  - To change how the three scores are aggregated, you can modify the last column of the decision-tree; however, any adjustment to the decision-tree post-analysis should be logged and justified

- **Output:** For each interviewed household you will have a final severity score

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

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

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- **Action:** None (in theory!) except checking your data
  - The calulation is done automatically
- **Output:**

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%

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

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- **Action:** None (in theory!) except checking your data
  - The calulation is done automatically
  - The calculation is the 20% rule
- **Output:**

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

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

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- **Action:** Check your results + include the baseline population figures into the sheet "area severity and PiN" if you haven't already
  - The calulation is then done automatically
  - The calculation sums the proportion of households applied to population figures under severities 3, 4 and 5
- Output:

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%			4,275	4
Admin unit C	IDP	18,000	23%	28%	41%			8,820	3

19% of IDPs in Admin A are in the PiN

Weighting

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What is weighting?

- Relevant for household-level (MSNA) datasets
- Ensures that your findings are still representative at the level to which the sample was done when you are aggregating data
- You adjust the weight that you give each response to align to the differences in population size, or whenever the number of interviews isn't aligned to the original sample size

Example

Population group	Population size overall	Sample size	# of interviews	Weighting (each answer needs to be multiplied by the weight)
Recent IDPs	1,000	278	556	0.5
Returnees	100	80	40	2
Long-term IDPs	100,000	383	383	1

Weighting

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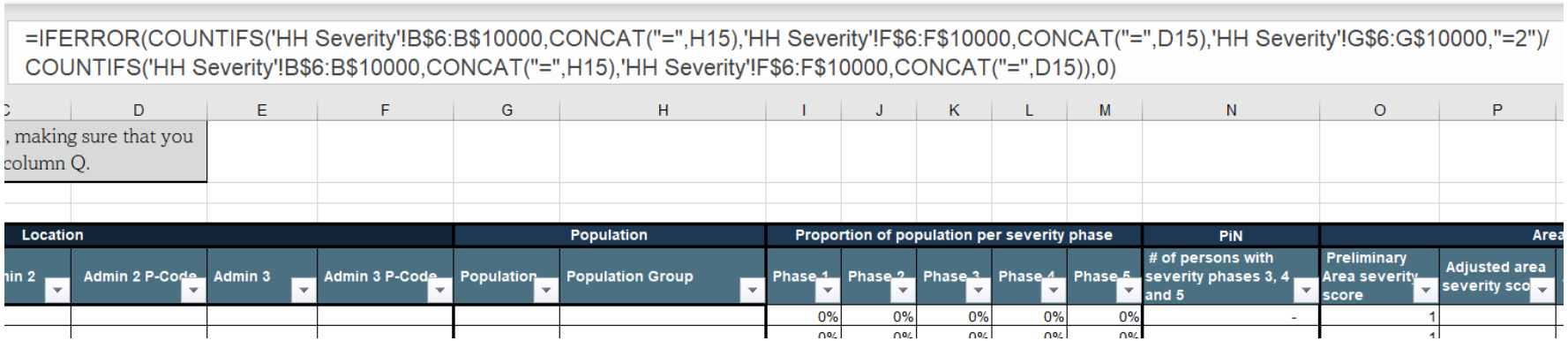
- **How to weight?**
  - The good news is you don't have to do much ☺
  - the MSNA dataset should include a column with the weights, no need to calculate them yourself
  - If you're generating findings at exactly the same level (population group AND admin level) as the sampling, then is no need to add the weights; this will be the case most often than not
  - Only include the weights when you're aggregating (for example: aggregating different population groups at the same level)
  - Change formula: use SUMIFS instead of COUNTIFS



```
=IFERROR(COUNTIFS('HH Severity'!B$6:B$10000,CONCAT("=",H15),'HH Severity'!F$6:F$10000,CONCAT("=",D15),'HH Severity'!G$6:G$10000,"=2")/
COUNTIFS('HH Severity'!B$6:B$10000,CONCAT("=",H15),'HH Severity'!F$6:F$10000,CONCAT("=",D15)),0)
```

, making sure that you
column Q.

Location				Population		Proportion of population per severity phase					PiN	Area	
nin 2	Admin 2 P-Code	Admin 3	Admin 3 P-Code	Population	Population Group	Phase 1	Phase 2	Phase 3	Phase 4	Phase 5	# of persons with severity phases 3, 4 and 5	Preliminary Area severity score	Adjusted area severity sco
						0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	-	1	
						0%	0%	0%	0%	0%		1	

Adjusting Severity & PiN

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- Once you've calculated the preliminary PiN and severity, you will hold an analysis workshop during which you will discuss the findings with your partners

- What can lead you to consider adjusting the Severity & PiN?
- Flagged areas (automated in the calculation tool)
- Other clusters all have much higher or lower PiN and/or severity
- Something else? Please justify and clearly document it

- How can you adjust severity and PiN ?
- Strong evidence collected through other data sources and information logged in the evidence list, combined with expert judgment gathered through the analysis workshop (partners, SAG, other relevant stakeholders)
- Come to a common agreement on what and how to adjust
- Log, in detail, any rationale leading to any change you make
- Make sure you use the same adjustment process everywhere

Thank You!

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