

Global Shelter Cluster

Shelter Severity Classification

June 06, 2023

Content of SSC training

Webinar 1 (June 06)	Webinar 2 (June 13)	Coordination workshop
✓ Introduction: Background, rationale & objectives of the SSC ✓ Theoretical background: SSC framework, methodological component) ✓ Implementation (Part 1): PiN & severity calculation	✓ Implementation (Part 2): Context analysis, evidence list, dashboard and flagging system, analysis workshop analysis on the drivers of need and impact of needs ✓ Shelter Needs Overview: Type of outputs, How to use the outputs ✓ SSC & JIAF	✓ Full simulation

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:

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

Objective 2:

Undertake an analysis of the 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

Tout

Admin 2

Tout

Admin 3

Tout

Population Group

IDPs

3,645,395

Total Population

2,533,406

People in Need

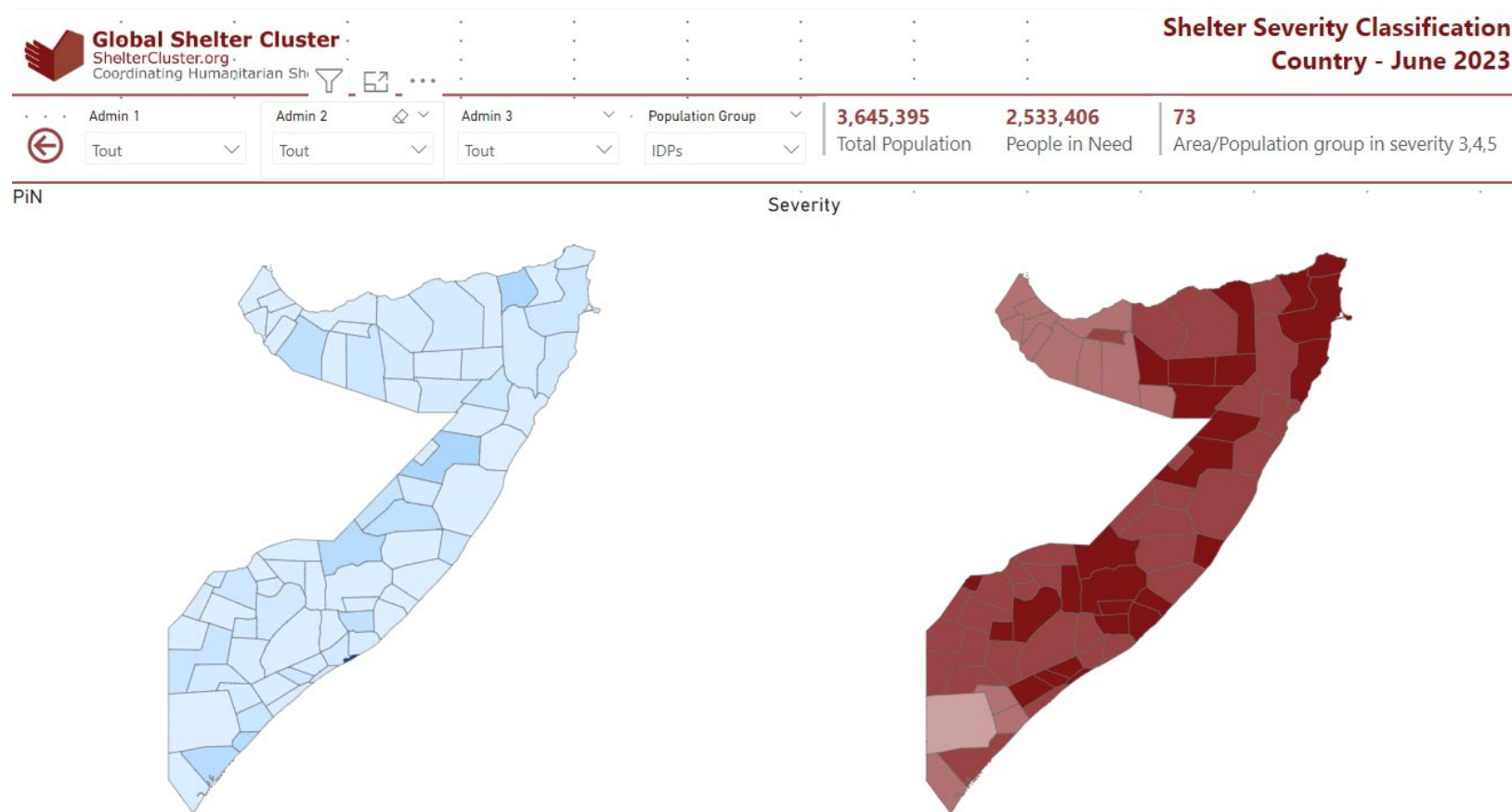
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Area/Population group in severity 3,4,5

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

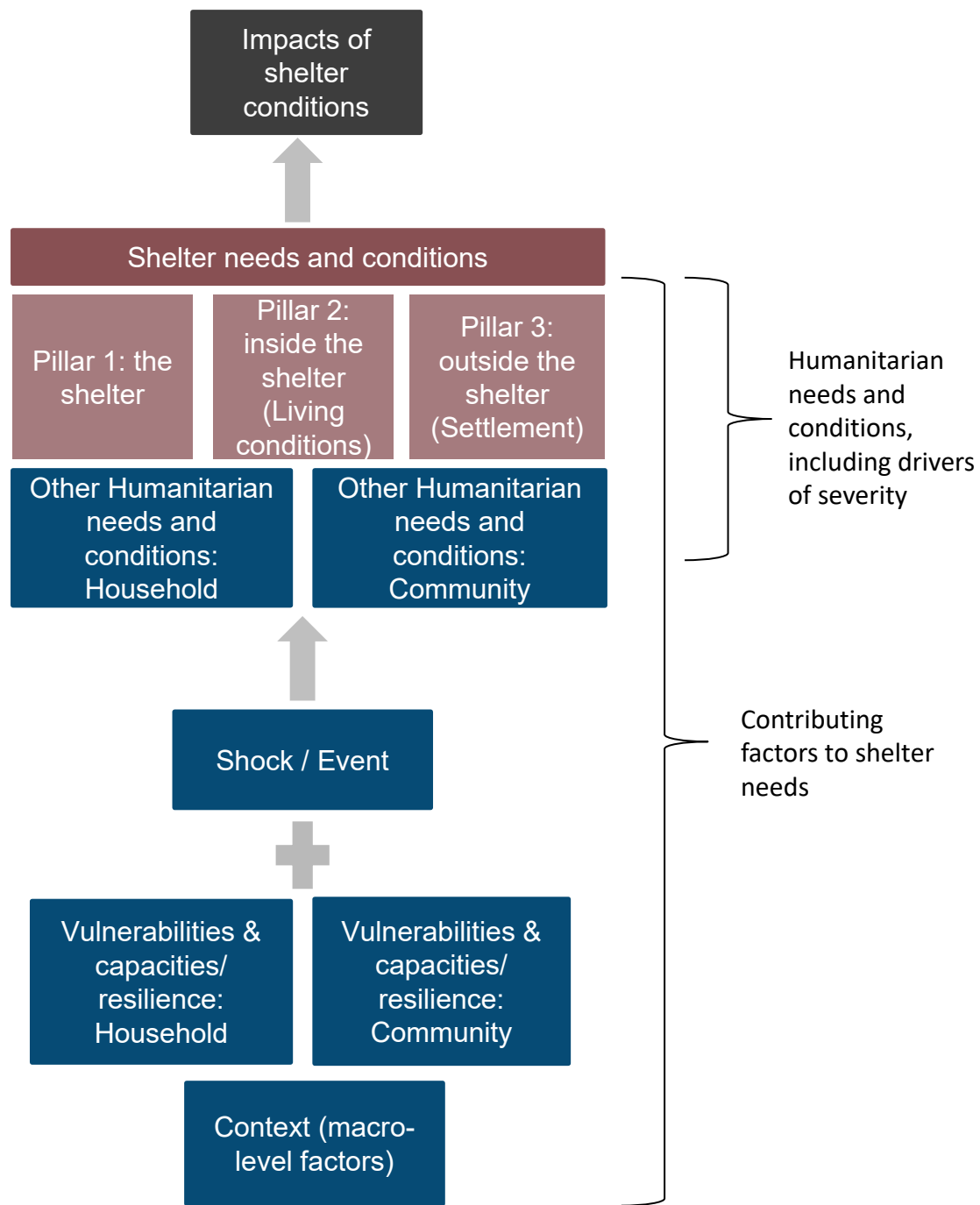
(dummy data)



2. SSC Framework (Methodological components)



SSC Analytical Framework





Severity phases – household 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



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.



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): 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)

Calculation model

- Allows to estimate severity and PiN through a common approach with standard indicators but with flexibility for context specificities in how they're measured
- Questionnaire developed with REACH for the MSNA to inform minimum requirements to measure the indicators
- Household-level calculation
- *Key features:* Analysis grid, decision-tree approach, 5 severity phases distribution

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:



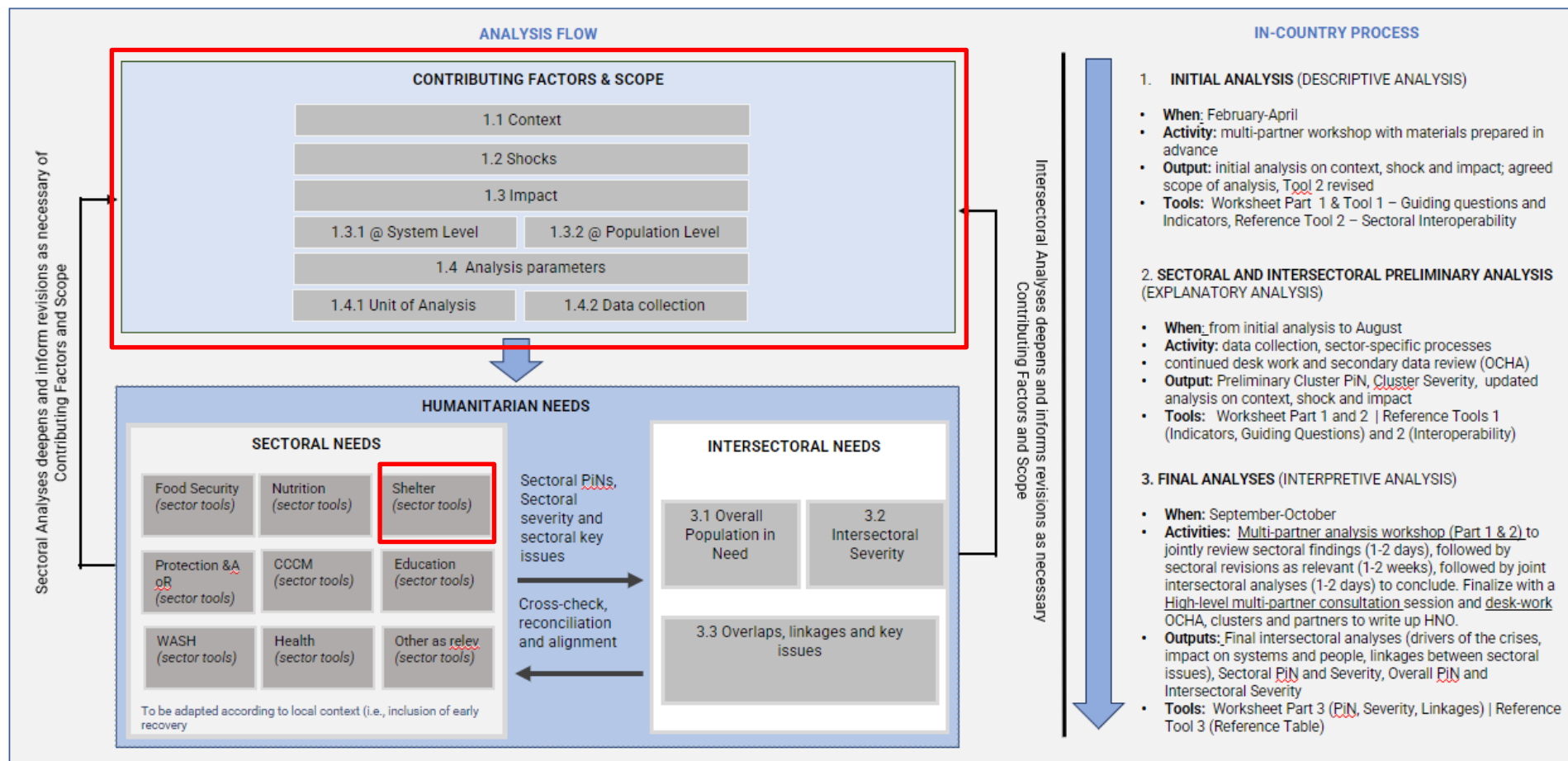
1. Information needs and data sources

Discussion

- 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

1. Information needs & JIAF

- *Use analysis done for the JIAF whenever possible*



Source: JIAF 2.0 (draft documents)

1. Information needs & 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

2. Data collection

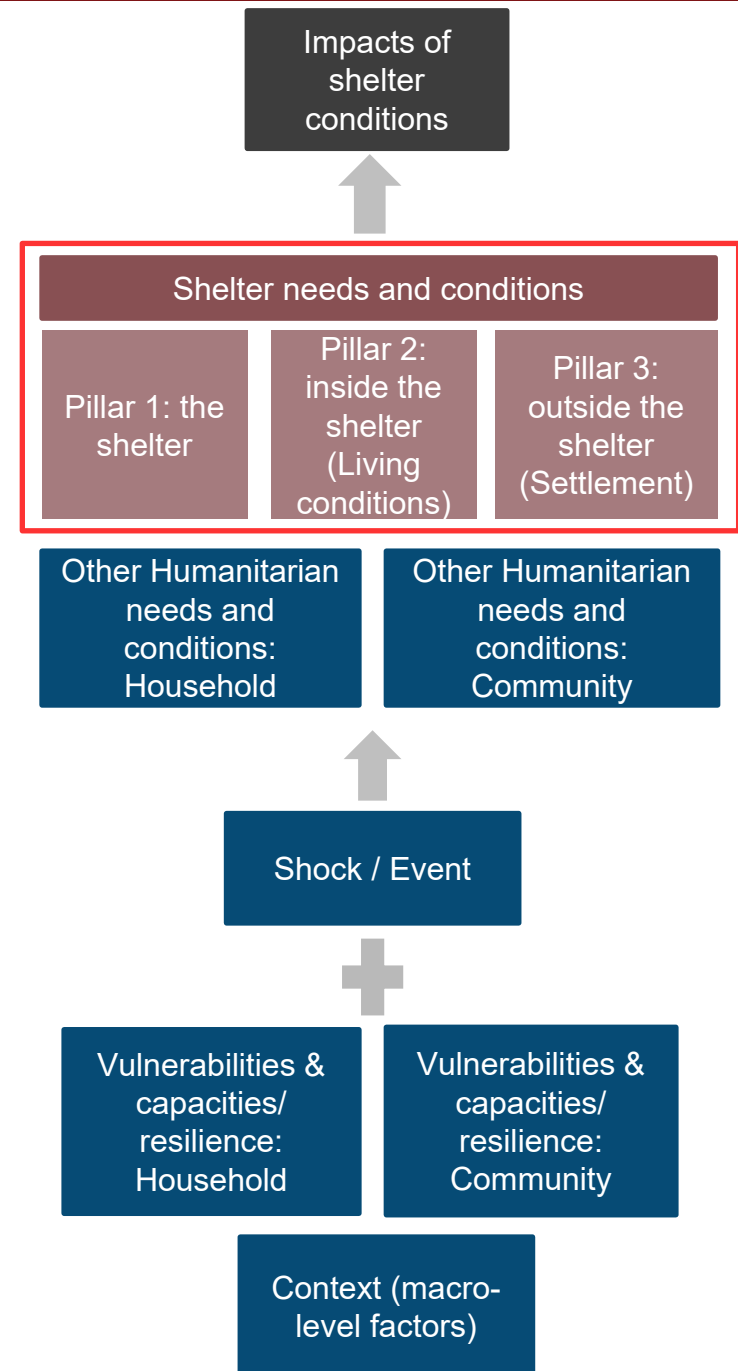
- *(The content of questionnaire design will be discussed in the next section)*
- As shelter clusters, make sure you are involved in the design of the MSNA questionnaire
- Also be involved in the training of enumerators
- Ask to have a look at pilot data and provide feedback as needed to make sure that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

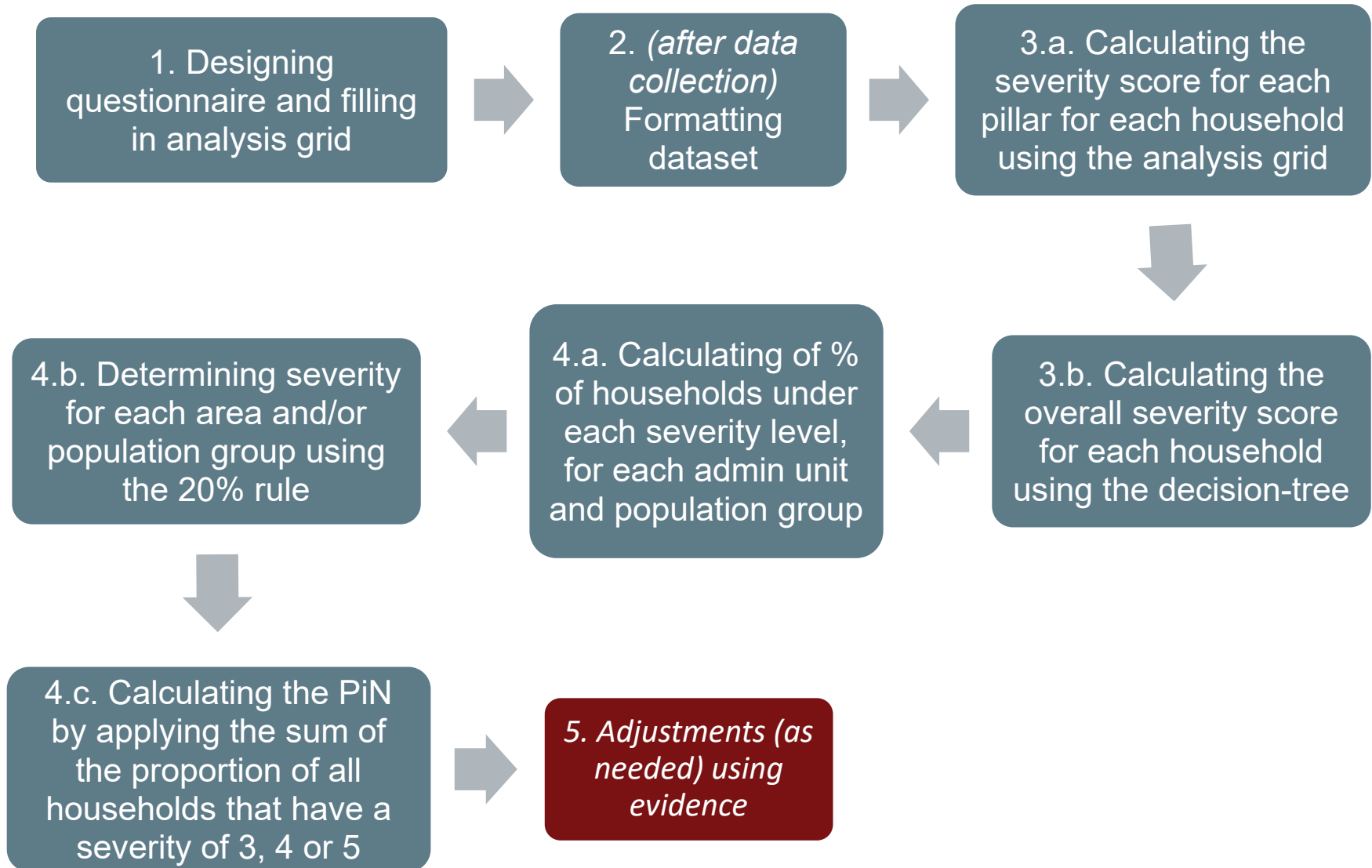
Any questions?

3.a. SSC analysis: Calculating Severity and PiN

- PiN and severity are primarily calculated using data which informs the three pillars of shelter needs and conditions
- In some cases, pre-existing vulnerabilities can also inform PiN and severity, particularly when it comes to adjustments



Calculating PiN and severity: steps



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

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

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

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

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Any questions?

Thank You!