ShelterCluster.org
Coordinating Humanitarian Shelter

SHELTER CLUSTER INDICATOR GUIDELINES

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PROVISIONAL

GLOBAL SHELTER CLUSTER

ACCOUNTABILITY WORKING GROUP

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ACRONYMS

DFID	UK Department for International Development
DRR	Disaster Risk Reduction
ECHO	European Community Humanitarian Office
ERW	Explosive Remnants of War
FGD(s)	Focus Group Discussion(s)
GIS	Geographic Information System
GSC	Global Shelter Cluster
HH(s)	Household(s)
HLP	House, Land and Property
HPC	Humanitarian Program Cycle
IASC	Inter-Agency Standing Committee
IDP	Internally Displaced Persons
IFRC	International Federation of the Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies
IM	Information Management
IOM	International Organisation for Migration
IWG	Impact Working Group
NFIs	Non Food Items
OFDA	USAID Office of Foreign Disaster Assistance
OCHA	Organization for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs
SDR	Secondary Data Review
SPHERE	Humanitarian Charter and Minimum Standards in Humanitarian Response
UNHABITAT	United Nations Human Settlements Programme
UNHCR	United Nations Refugee Agency
UXOs	Unexploded Ordinances
WASH	Water Sanitation and Hygiene

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1. OBJECTIVE OF THE GUIDELINES

These *Shelter Cluster Indicator Guidelines* are produced by the Global Shelter Cluster's *Accountability Working Group* as part of an overall objective to improve the effectiveness and efficiency of the cluster's activities. By facilitating the collection, management and dissemination of key data through better use of indicators, the guidelines support the shelter cluster in mapping sector-level priorities and tracking the cluster's progress against them. As such, the guidelines are a key component of the Global Shelter Cluster's Toolkit on Information Management.

The *Shelter Cluster Indicator Guidelines* form a list of indicators for use by shelter cluster members following the phases of the Humanitarian Program Cycle (HPC). Specifically, they aim at facilitating the selection and use of key indicators by shelter cluster coordinators and members in line with the needs and objectives of each country-level deployment. The indicators are divided into separate sections along the HPC and are based on a dynamic framework that allows for flexibility according to each emergency context.

The guidelines build upon existing work by shelter cluster members, and are intended for use as a reference document. They offer an explanation of the way in which the indicators can and should be operationalized based on wide consultation with global and country level clusters.

2. BACKGROUND

2.1 RATIONALE

Lessons learned from recent crises spurred the Inter Agency Standing Committee (IASC) in December 2011 to adopt the *Transformative Agenda 2012*, which focuses on three key areas to improve emergency response: better leadership, improved coordination, and greater accountability. To achieve such objectives, there is a need for clusters to develop a more systematic approach to the collection, management, and reporting of key data in order to inform and improve operational and strategic decision-making and allow for the evaluation of the outputs, outcomes and eventually the impact of emergency responses.

The first version of the Global Shelter Cluster Indicator Guidelines were produced by the *Assessing Shelter Impact Working Group* following the agreement during the 2011 annual meeting in Geneva, on the need to better track and articulate the impact of shelter cluster interventions. This draft second version of the guidelines includes a revision to the originally presented indicators in October 2012. Since then, the Shelter Cluster has conducted wide consultations and has been involved in standardizing indicators across sectors of humanitarian assistance through the development of the Humanitarian Indicator Registry, facilitated by the UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA). Based on discussion at the field and global level, the GSC decided to further revise and define the framework within which the indicators reside.

This updated version of the Indicator Guidelines is produced by the GSC *Accountability Working Group* with the aim '*to increase the accountability of humanitarian shelter interventions towards affected populations and humanitarian stakeholders'*. Specifically, it contributes to meeting the objective of '*Strengthening cluster information systems at country and global levels along the various stages of the program cycle*'. Note that a final version of the guidelines will be produced at the beginning of 2014 with the view to incorporate the most recents developments of the inter-agency multi-sector Humanitarian Indicator Registry.

2.2 THE ROLE OF INDICATORS

Indicators are necessary in order to enable reliable and consistent reporting of quantifiable data that inform actions and measure output, outcome and impact along an operational management cycle. Indicators provide evidence-based data to inform decision-making and improve accountability.

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Irrespective of the specific objective for selecting and measuring a set of indicators, the use of indicators allows data collection to be conducted in a manner that is systematic and that attains a recognized standard.

These guidelines aim to make the process of measuring the progress, outcomes, and impact of the shelter cluster more standardized and systematic. Standardized indicators enable data reported by country-level cluster stakeholders to be both comparable and informative to the reporting objectives of the cluster at the global level. The ability to utilize indicators according to the various stages of the Humanitarian Program Cycle (HPC) gives the shelter sector / cluster the potential to tailor its information management to the changing requirements as the emergency situation evolves.

2.3 Target Audience

The guidelines are targeted toward Shelter Cluster teams (including coordinators, information managers, and assessment and database focal points) as well as other field practitioners involved in a shelter cluster or in-country shelter coordination mechanism with the objective of ensuring an effective and coordinated response.

The information presented in this document seeks to provide the user with operational flexibility in the choice and management of indicators according to context-specific needs and objectives. These guidelines do not provide exhaustive recommendations on the setup of the various data collection and data management tools. Users of these guidelines should therefore be well versed in setting up and managing information management mechanisms and in creating the framework for the reporting and analysis of any data collected.

2.4 Document Structure

The guidelines are structured as a practical reference tool to support practitioners in the selection and use of indicators. Firstly, they propose a categorisation of indicators in order to facilitate their selection in a given context and for a given objective. Secondly, they provide practical guidance on how to use and measure indicators during a shelter cluster operation. The indicators are structured in a way that makes them easily adaptable to any emergency situation as well as useful within a data management system. Individual indicators are in turn described in greater detail within **Annex I**.

3. Indicator Selection

3.1 Overview

Indicators are used at various stages of an operation in order to (a) gather key data to inform planning and coordination (decision-making) and (b) to establish whether a given activity or strategy is achieving its intended results (accountability). Different sets of indicators can be used during a cluster deployment, in line with: the stage of the HPC; the thematic focus of the cluster; and the purpose of the indicators. All 16 indicators for the Shelter Cluster are considered 'key' indicators and can be used by all country-level clusters in order to promote comparison across different deployments and capitalization of elements of effective responses.

3.2 Indicators and the Humanitarian Program Cycle

The use of indicators differs according to the stage of the Humanitarian Program Cycle in which the cluster is operating[1]. The HPC is a coordinated series of actions undertaken to help prepare for, manage and deliver humanitarian response. It consists of five elements coordinated in a seamless manner, with one step logically building on the previous and leading to the next.

[1] https://www.humanitarianresponse.info/humanitarian-programme-cycle

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The key stages of this cycle include: (1) Needs assessment and analysis; (2) Strategic planning; (3) Resource mobilization; (4) Implementation and monitoring; and (5) Operational review and evaluation. Preparedness is an integral part of the HPC as an ongoing process throughout the entire cycle.

Needs Assessment & Analysis indicators are used to better understand the post-crisis context and to identify target groups in need of assistance. These indicators allow the cluster to measure the scope and type of assistance needed to inform strategic planning for the cluster members. The information gathered from these indicators feeds directly into the strategic planning stage of the HPC by quantifying and qualifying the damage and needs associated with the emergency. The sources of information for these indicators come from field assessments and relevant secondary data sources. Examples of these types of indicators include the number of houses damaged as a result of the event or the percentage of households in need of non-food items.

Strategic Planning indicators characterize the type and scope of the cluster response. These indicators are based directly on the information from the Needs Assessment and Analysis stage of the HPC and reflect decisions made by the cluster. Examples of strategic planning indicators include the number of households targeted for receiving shelter assistance or the number of households targeted for receiving non-food items.

Implementation & Monitoring indicators are critical to understanding the types of assistance that have been provided and whether the resources committed have actually reached the beneficiaries. These indicators track assistance throughout the response to inform where additional resources or support may need to be provided by the cluster. These indicators also ensure accountability of cluster members to the commitments made at the Resource Mobilization stage of the HPC. Examples of these indicators include the number of households having received shelter assistance and the number of households having received non-food items.

Operational Review & Evaluation indicators provide the cluster with an overview of the outcomes and impact of the emergency response. These indicators not only measure the direct outcomes of the shelter response, but also the follow-on impacts of the shelter response on other sectors. These indicators are critical to understanding how effective the response has been and identifying areas that need improvement. Examples of these types of indicators include the percentage of shelter and non-food item interventions incorporating hazard mitigation measures or the percentage of shelter beneficiary households with cases of Acute Respiratory Infection (ARI).

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3.3 Needs, Output and Outcome Indicators

Consistent with the OCHA format, Shelter Cluster indicators are further categorized as one of three types: (1) needs assessment; (2) response output; and, (3) response outcome. These categories reflect just one more expression of the indicators along a program cycle and allow for a more generalized understanding of the stage in which the indicators are used.

Needs Assessment indicators encompass indicators within the Needs Assessment and Analysis, Strategic Planning and Resource Mobilization stages of the HPC. These indicators identify needs and allow the cluster to plan its response.

An **output** indicator is one that measures quantitative data related to a given action. By this definition direct results (progress) of a given action are quantified as outputs. Outputs can be defined as the tangible products, goods and services and other immediate results that lead to the achievement of outcomes.

Outcome indicators measure changes induced through a given action, and can show the progress of an intervention as well as being used to undertake an evaluation of an action. An outcome is defined as the primary results that lead to the achievement of the goal (most commonly in terms of desired changes in knowledge, attitudes or practices of the target group). As such, outcome indicators are used to assess the overall success of an operation. Although outcome indicators can be measured through quantitative data, the process of quantifying an outcome may involve collecting qualitative data.

The table below lists the shelter-related indicators by the previously described categories:

Shelter Cluster Indicators by Type

Needs Indicator	*Output Indicator*	*Outcome Indicator*
• Number and percentage of households in need of shelter assistance • Number and percentage of damaged houses / dwellings • Number and percentage of households in need of non-food items • Number and percentage of affected households requiring assistance to cover their energy needs • Number and percentage of households indicating different types of shelter and non-food item support as a priority need • Average costs of essential shelter materials and non-food items (including fuel)	• Number and percentage of households having received shelter assistance • Number and percentage of households having received adequate shelter without external support • Number and percentage of households receiving non-food items • Number and percentage of affected households provided with assistance to cover energy needs	• Number and percentage of households in need of shelter assistance • Average covered living area per person among population receiving shelter assistance • Percentage of targeted households satisfied with the shelter and non-food item assistance they receive(d) • Percentage of beneficiary households using shelter and non-food item (including fuel) assistance as a means to address other needs • Percentage of shelters and non-food item interventions (including energy) taking into account impact on the environment • Percentage of shelter and non-food item interventions (including energy) incorporating hazard mitigation measures • Number and percentage of households in need of non-food items • Percentage of targeted households satisfied with the shelter and non-food item assistance they receive(d) • Percentage of beneficiary households using shelter and non-food item (including fuel) assistance as a means to address other needs • Percentage of shelters and non-food item interventions (including energy) taking into account impact on the environment • Percentage of shelter and non-food item interventions (including energy) incorporating hazard mitigation measures

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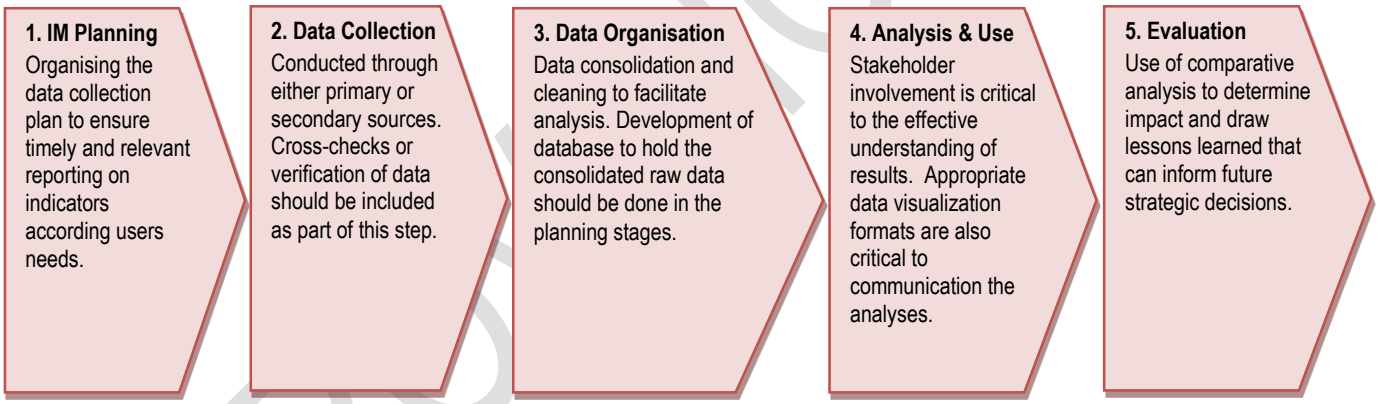
Beyond the indicators directly related to the operations of the shelter cluster, additional indicators can be of interest to shelter cluster members as they play a role in informing shelter targeting and solutions, as well as in measuring the longer-term impact of shelter cluster activities (see section on thematic divisions for further information). These **cross-sectoral** indicators could be linked to other clusters, but may also be chosen to be collected or consolidated by the shelter cluster.

NB: This section is still under-development. As part of its contribution to the Humanitarian Indicator Registry the global Shelter Cluster is carrying out consultations with other global clusters to identify non-shelter specific indicators from other sectors which could be included in the Shelter Indicator Reference List. The final list of cross-sector / cluster indicators will be available at the end of 2014.

4. Indicator Measurement

4.1 The Information Management Cycle

The measurement and analysis of indicators –whether collecting baseline data, monitoring progress through outputs and/or outcomes, or measuring impact– will depend on the information management cycle which is in place within a cluster. In line with the HPC, an information management cycle exists and provides a strong planning tool when linked to the life-cycle of an emergency response. The figure below shows the key steps to be followed in the setup of an information management system.



4.2 Data Sources

The type of data available significantly influences the ability to measure indicators during a crisis. Primary data collection can be conducted through (a) the organisation of interagency assessments and/or evaluations and/or (b) the consolidation of data reported by individual cluster members. Both processes are likely to require significant investment by the Shelter Cluster team, as well as a methodological approach – both of which are beyond the remittances of these guidelines. Secondary data might include number of damaged houses and numbers of people affected. Primary data, on the other hand, would include information about specific numbers of households provided shelter assistance or the number of NFIs provided.

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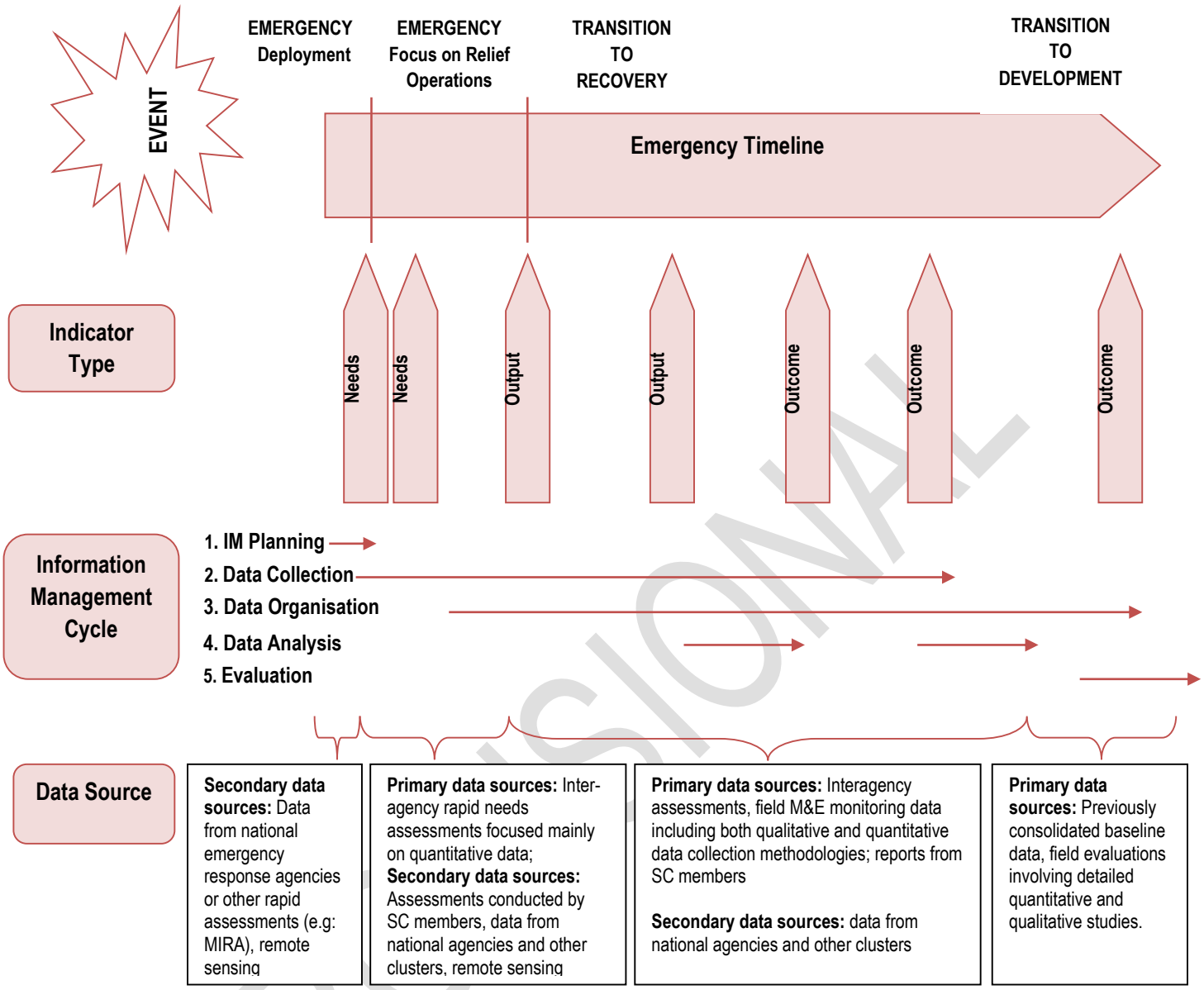

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The indicators listed in **Annex I** provide some guidance as to the applicability of a given indicator in relation to the three indicator types listed above. Nonetheless, given the diversity of contexts and environments within which the cluster operates these should be interpreted as guidance for users, and thus a careful analysis of the interrelation as shown above should be conducted within each context.

Technical considerations including the use of different qualitative and/or quantitative data collection methodologies, along with the type of database system to be used should be based on the HR and IT capacities available in the field as well as the time-constraints faced.

4.3 Using the Indicators

As described above, the use of indicators is a key element of any Shelter Cluster deployment. This section will outline how to use indicators from selection and operationalization to analysis and reporting.

Indicator selection is an essential step in a Shelter Cluster deployment and must be done at the needs assessment stage in order to outline the key research questions that the assessment will answer. It is recommended that all key Shelter Cluster indicators be used for each deployment. Additional indicators can be selected based on the information requirements of the specific context.

The indicators have been designed in a flexible manner in order to allow their use in every context in which the Shelter Cluster may be deployed. When designing the needs assessment, all questions in the data collection tool(s) used must refer directly to the indicators selected for measurement at the research design stage.

Once the indicators have been selected and the data collection tool is being designed, the types of disaggregation that will be required to answer the research questions must also be defined. Operationalizing the indicators requires decisions about the discreet demographic groups, settlement types or damage categories, etc. to be made at the outset of an assessment. Deciding what information is needed to inform strategic planning and response decides the types of disaggregation that will be required for each indicator and therefore the types of questions that will be included in the data collection tool.

During the analysis stage, the indicators selected at the outset of the deployment are then referred to in order to inform the analyses that will be pursued in the assessment report. Depending on the information needs of the current deployment, measuring the correlation between two indicators may be necessary or useful. For example, it might be useful to understand the number of households in need of shelter assistance in relation to the damage category of those households to inform strategic planning of the different types of assistance that might be offered based on the scale of damage to those households in need of shelter assistance.

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ANNEX 1: SHELTER INDICATOR REFERENCE LIST

INTRODUCTION

The *Shelter Indicator Reference List* is produced as an annex of, and should be read in conjunction with, the *Global Shelter Cluster's Indicator Guidelines*. While significant inputs and several rounds of reviews have contributed to the development of the reference list, it remains a living document which will continue to be further refined. The Shelter Indicator Reference List comprises two sections:

Shelter Sector/Cluster Indicators: 16 needs assessment and response monitoring indicators to enable shelter sector/cluster stakeholders to understand the impact of a given emergency and to create the parameters for determining an immediate response strategy, as well as to allow for efficient monitoring and evaluation of the shelter response. Shelter Sector/Cluster Indicators are sub-divided into three "domains": a) *General Shelter and Non Food Item indicators; b) Shelter Assistance Indicators; and c) Non Food Item and Energy Indicators*

Cross-Sector/Cluster Indicators: a selection of indicators from other sectors of humanitarian assistance which are relevant for shelter sector/cluster stakeholders to inform targeting and design of shelter solutions, as well as to measure the longer-term impact of shelter interventions. Other sector/clusters covered in this reference list include: Camp Coordination and Camp Management; Education; Early Recover / Livelihoods; Food Security; Health; Protection (including all four "Areas of Responsibilities" within the Protection Sector/Cluster: Housing, Land and Property; Mine Action; Gender Based Violence; Child Protection); Water, Sanitation and Hygiene.

The indicators are presented in tables (as shown below) that cover primary information associated with each indicator in order to facilitate the review and selection of indicators based on each user's individual requirements.

Example:

S-NF-1 : Number and percentage of households in need of non-food items								
Indicator Description/ Rationale	**Unit of Measurement**		**Numerator**	**Denominator (if applicable)**	**Disaggregation**	**Indicator Type**		
	Unit	**Description**				**Needs**	**Output**	**Outcome**
This indicator identifies the overall caseload for the NFI response.	household	Number and Percentage	Number of households in need of non-food items	Total number of surveyed households	**Type of non-food item needed; Sex and age of the household head; Households including persons with specific needs** (ex. persons living with disabilities, pregnant or lactating women, etc.); Household status (refugee; displaced; returnee; host family); Household tenure situation (owner / owner-occupier; renter; no tenure); Type of settlement (urban / rural; formal / informal) or displacement site/situation (self-settled / planned camp; collective centre; host family)	**X**		**X**

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SUMMARY TABLE OF ALL INDICATORS

#	CODE	DOMAIN	TITLE	NEED	OUTPUT	OUTCOME
1	**S-G-1**	General Shelter & NFI	Number and percentage of households indicating different types of shelter and non-food item support as a priority need	X		
2	**S-G-2**	General Shelter & NFI	Average costs of essential shelter materials and non-food items (including fuel)	X		
3	**S-G-3**	General Shelter & NFI	Percentage of targeted households satisfied with the shelter and non-food item assistance they receive(d)			X
4	**S-G-4**	General Shelter & NFI	Percentage of beneficiary households using shelter and non-food item (including fuel) assistance as a means to address other needs			X
5	**S-G-5**	General Shelter & NFI	Number of persons / households / communities provided with training related to shelter and non-food item (including energy) assistance		X	
6	**S-G-6**	General Shelter & NFI	Percentage of shelters and non-food item interventions (including energy) taking into account impact on the environment			X
7	**S-G-7**	General Shelter & NFI	Percentage of shelter and non-food item interventions (including energy) incorporating hazard mitigation measures			X
8	**S-S-1**	Shelter	Number and percentage of households in need of shelter assistance	X		X
9	**S-S-2**	Shelter	Number and percentage of damaged houses / dwellings	X		X
10	**S-S-3**	Shelter	Number and percentage of households having received shelter assistance		X	
11	**S-S-4**	Shelter	Number and percentage of households having received adequate shelter without external support			X
12	**S-S-5**	Shelter	Average covered living area per person among population receiving shelter assistance			X
13	**S-NF-1**	NFI & Energy	Number and percentage of households in need of non-food items	X		X
14	**S-NF-2**	NFI & Energy	Number and percentage of households receiving non-food items		X	
15	**S-NF-3**	NFI & Energy	Number and percentage of affected households requiring assistance to cover their energy needs	X		X
16	**S-NF-4**	NFI & Energy	Number and percentage of affected households provided with assistance to cover energy needs		X	

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SHELTER SECTOR / CLUSTER INDICATORS

GENERAL SHELTER and NON FOOD ITEM INDICATORS

S-G-1 : Number and percentage of households indicating different types of shelter and non-food item support as a priority need

Description/ Rationale	Unit of Measurement		Numerator	Denominator	Disaggregation	Type		
	Unit	Description				Need	Output	Outcome
This indicator collects information on the priority support requested by affected households in order to meet their shelter-related needs.	household	Number and percentage	Number of households indicating shelter as a priority need	Total number of surveyed households	**Type of shelter and NFI assistance (including energy). It is recommended to ask for top 3 priorities; Sex and age of the household head; Households including persons with specific needs (ex. persons living with disabilities, pregnant or lactating women, etc.);** Household status (refugee; displaced; returnee; host family); Household tenure situation (owner / owner-occupier; renter; no tenure); Type of settlement (urban / rural; formal / informal) or displacement site/situation (self-settled / planned camp; collective centre; host family)	X		X

S-G-2 : Average costs of essential shelter materials and non-food items (including fuel)

Description/ Rationale	Unit of Measurement		Numerator	Denominator	Disaggregation	Type		
	Unit	Description				Need	Output	Outcome
The average cost of shelter construction materials, fuel and non-food items should be tracked over time as a key indicator of availability and accessibility of such items, as well as the impact on the market of in kind humanitarian aid on such items	unit (shelter material, non-food item, fuel)	Number	Costs of essential shelter materials and non-food items (including fuel)	n/a	**Pre / Post emergency prices (including evolution over time from emergency onset); Disaggregation (determined at country level) by types of shelter material, non-food item, fuel;** Type of settlement (urban / rural; formal / informal) or displacement site/situation (self-settled / planned camp; collective centre; host family); Household status (refugee; displaced; returnee; host family);	X		

S-G-3 : Percentage of targeted households satisfied with the shelter and non-food item assistance they receive(d)								
Description/ Rationale	Unit of Measurement		Numerator	Denominator	Disaggregation	Type		
	Unit	Description				Need	Output	Outcome
The indicator enables beneficiaries of shelter, NFI and energy to feedback on the degree of satisfaction on the assistance received	household	Percentage	Number of households satisfied with the shelter and non-food item assistance they receive(d)	Total number of households receiving shelter and non-food item assistance	**Type and source of shelter, non-food item (including energy) assistance received; Sex and age of the household head; Households including persons with specific needs** (ex. persons living with disabilities, pregnant or lactating women, etc.); Household status (refugee; displaced; returnee; host family); Household tenure situation (owner / owner-occupier; renter; no tenure); Type of settlement (urban / rural; formal / informal) or displacement site/situation (self-settled / planned camp; collective centre; host family); Type of responder (national or international; governmental or non-governmental; etc.)			X

S-G-4 : Percentage of beneficiary households using shelter and non-food item (including fuel) assistance as a means to address other needs								
Description/ Rationale	Unit of Measurement		Numerator	Denominator	Disaggregation	Type		
	Unit	Description				Need	Output	Outcome
This indicator evaluates the appropriateness of the type of assistance provided. Beneficiaries of shelter and non-food item assistance may have used the assistance they receive(d) for a different purpose than originally intended. For instance, beneficiaries may sell or exchange shelter materials and NFIs in order to address other humanitarian needs	household	Percentage	Number of households using shelter and non-food item (including fuel) assistance as a means to address other needs	Total number of households receiving shelter and non-food item assistance	**Type and source of shelter, non-food item (including energy) support received; Shelter damage category; Sex and age of the household head; Households including persons with specific needs** (ex. persons living with disabilities, pregnant or lactating women, etc.); Household status (refugee; displaced; returnee; host family); Household tenure situation (owner / owner-occupier; renter; no tenure); Type of settlement (urban / rural; formal / informal) or displacement site/situation (self-settled / planned camp; collective centre; host family); Type of responder (national or international; governmental or non-governmental; etc.)			X

S-G-5 : Number of persons/housholds/communities provided with training related to shelter, non-food items, and energy								
Description/ Rationale	Unit of Measurement		Numerator	Denominator	Disaggregation	Type		
	Unit	Description				Need	Output	Outcome
Capacity building related to shelter, non-food item and energy covers a broad range of issues within the shelter sector (ex. shelter construction / upgrading techniques; efficient fuel use for cooking stoves; etc.).	person / household / community	Number	Number of persons / households / communities provided with training related to shelter, non-food item and energy	n/a	**Type and theme of training; Age; Sex; Specific groups / categories of persons (ethnicity, religion, disability; etc.); Individual status (i.e. refugee, IDP, host community);** As part of the training evaluation, participants should be asked whether or not they have implemented the learnings from the training (ex. shelter hazard mitigation measures).		**X**	

S-G-6 : Percentage of shelters and non-food item interventions (including energy) taking into account impact on the environment								
Description/ Rationale	Unit of Measurement		Numerator	Denominator	Disaggregation	Type		
	Unit	Description				Need	Output	Outcome
Shelter cluster or relevant shelter sector coordination mechanism should define context-specific and measurable indicators with related guidance for assessing the impact of shelter solutions on the environment, as well as promoting environmentally sustainable shelter/ housing practices	shelter / non-food item intervention	Percentage	Number of shelter and non-food item interventions taking into account impact on the environment	Total number of shelter and non-food item interventions	**Type of shelter and non-food item (including energy) interventions;** Type of settlement (urban / rural; formal / informal) or displacement site/situation (self-settled / planned camp; collective centre; host family); Type of shelter intervention; Type of shelter responder (local, national, or international; governmental or non-governmental; faith-based or secular; etc.)			**X**

S-G-7 : Percentage of shelter and non-food item interventions (including energy) incorporating hazard mitigation measures								
Description/ Rationale	**Unit of Measurement**		**Numerator**	**Denominator**	**Disaggregation**	**Type**		
	Unit	**Description**				**Need**	**Output**	**Outcome**
This indicator aims to evaluate how a disaster risk reduction (DRR) approach is approach is applied in the shelter response with the aim strengthen the resilience of affected households, specifically in contexts where disasters associated with natural hazards are recurrent.	shelter / non-food item intervention	Percentage	Number of shelter and non-food item interventions	Total number of shelter and non-food item interventions	**Type of shelter and non-food item (including energy) interventions (NB: for shelter interventions: self-recovery or external support);** Type of settlement (urban / rural; formal / informal) or displacement site/situation (self-settled / planned camp; collective centre; host family); Type of shelter intervention; Type of shelter responder (local, national, or international; governmental or non-governmental; faith-based or secular; etc.)			**X**

SHELTER ASSISTANCE INDICATORS

S-S-1 : Number and percentage of households in need of shelter assistance								
Description/ Rationale	**Unit of Measurement**		**Numerator**	**Denominator**	**Disaggregation**	**Type**		
	Unit	**Description**				**Need**	**Output**	**Outcome**
This indicator aims to identify the caseload for the shelter response, within the overall population affected by the emergency.	Household	Number and percentage	Number of households in need of shelter assistance	Total number of surveyed households	**Type of shelter assistance needed (cash; material; labour; other); Sex and age of the household head; Households including persons with specific needs (ex. persons living with disabilities, pregnant or lactating women, etc.);** Household status (refugee; displaced; returnee; host family); Household tenure situation (owner / owner-occupier; renter; no tenure); Settlement type (urban / rural; formal / informal) or displacement site/situation (self-settled / planned camp; collective centre; host family);	**X**		**X**

S-S-2 : Number and percentage of damaged houses / dwellings								
Description/ Rationale	Unit of Measurement		Numerator	Denominator	Disaggregation	Type		
	Unit	Description				Need	Output	Outcome
This indicator focuses on the impact of the crisis / disaster on housing structures by degree of damage, enabling the development of a well-targeted shelter response and associated response monitoring.	House	Number	Number of damaged houses / dwellings	Total number of surveyed houses / dwellings	**Shelter damage categories should be defined at country level and it is recommended to include five levels of damage. (1) No Damage; (2) Partially Damaged; (3) Completely Destroyed. Partially damaged could be further broken down into: (2.1) Minor damage; (2.2) Significant damage but habitable; i.e. structurally sound; (2.3) Severely damaged and inhabitable; structurally not-sound** Settlement type (urban / rural; formal / informal; etc.); Housing type (house / apartment); Household tenure situation (owner / owner-occupier / renter; no tenure); Sex and age of the household head; Households including persons with specific needs (ex. persons living with disabilities, pregnant or lactating women, etc.); Household status (refugee; displaced; returnee; host family);	X		X

S-S-3 : Number and percentage of households having received shelter assistance								
Description/ Rationale	Unit of Measurement		Numerator	Denominator	Disaggregation	Type		
	Unit	Description				Need	Output	Outcome
This indicator aims to gather disaggregated data on number households supported with shelter assistance grounded in relevant sector standards	household	Number and percentage	Number of households having received shelter assistance	Total number of affected households	**Type of shelter assistance received (cash; material; labour; transportation; other); Shelter damage category; Sex and age of the household head; Households including persons with specific needs** (ex. persons living with disabilities, pregnant or lactating women, etc.); Household status (refugee; displaced; returnee; host family); Household tenure situation (owner / owner-occupier; renter; no tenure); Type of settlement (urban / rural; formal / informal) or displacement site/situation (self-settled / planned camp; collective centre; host family); Type of shelter responder (local, national, or international; governmental or NGO; faith-based or secular; etc.)		X	

S-S-4 : Number and percentage of households having recovered adequate shelter without external support								
Description/ Rationale	Unit of Measurement		Numerator	Denominator	Disaggregation	Type		
	Unit	Description				Need	Output	Outcome
This indicator measures the degree of self-recovery among the affected household in terms of their shelter situation. For this indicator, shelter actors should define and agree at country level on what is an adequate shelter	household	Number and Percentage	Number of households having recovered adequate shelter without external support	Total number of surveyed households	**Shelter damage category; Sex and age of the household head; Households including persons with specific needs** (ex. persons living with disabilities, pregnant or lactating women, etc.); Household status (refugee; displaced; returnee; host family); Household tenure situation (owner / owner-occupier; renter; no tenure); Type of settlement (urban / rural; formal / informal) or displacement site/situation (self-settled / planned camp; collective centre; host family);			X

S-S-5 : Average covered living area per person among population receiving shelter assistance								
Description/ Rationale	Unit of Measurement		Numerator	Denominator	Disaggregation	Type		
	Unit	Description				Need	Output	Outcome
The indicator captures the population density within the provided shelter solutions. Note that Sphere standards are of 3.5 m2 per person	m2/person	Number	Average covered living area per person	n/a	**Shelter damage category; Type and source of shelter assistance received; Sex and age of the household head; Households including persons with specific needs**; Household status (refugee; displaced; returnee; host family); Household tenure situation (owner / owner-occupier; renter; no tenure); Type of settlement (urban / rural; formal / informal) or displacement site/situation (self-settled / planned camp; collective centre; host family);			X

NON FOOD ITEM and ENERGY INDICATORS

S-NF-1 : Number and percentage of households in need of non-food items

Description/ Rationale	Unit of Measurement		Numerator	Denominator	Disaggregation	Type		
	Unit	Description				Need	Output	Outcome
This indicator identifies the overall caseload for the NFI response.	household	Number and Percentage	Number of households in need of non-food items	Total number of surveyed households	**Type of non-food item needed; Sex and age of the household head; Households including persons with specific needs** (ex. persons living with disabilities, pregnant or lactating women, etc.); Household status (refugee; displaced; returnee; host family); Household tenure situation (owner / owner-occupier; renter; no tenure); Type of settlement (urban / rural; formal / informal) or displacement site/situation (self-settled / planned camp; collective centre; host family)	X		X

S-NF-2 : Number and percentage of households receiving non-food items

Description/ Rationale	Unit of Measurement		Numerator	Denominator	Disaggregation	Type		
	Unit	Description				Need	Output	Outcome
This indicator aims to gather disaggregated data on number households supported with NFIs. Overall number of NFIs delivered should also be collected	household	Number and Percentage	Number of households having received non-food items	Total number of affected households	**Type and source of non-food item received; Sex and age of the household head; Households including persons with specific needs** (ex. persons living with disabilities, pregnant or lactating women, etc.); Household status (refugee; displaced; returnee; host family); Household tenure situation (owner / owner-occupier; renter; no tenure); Type of settlement (urban / rural; formal / informal) or displacement site/situation (self-settled / planned camp; collective centre; host family)		X	

S-NF-3 : Number and percentage of affected households requiring assistance to cover their energy needs								
Description/ Rationale	Unit of Measurement		Numerator	Denominator	Disaggregation	Type		
	Unit	Description				Need	Output	Outcome
This indicator identifies the overall caseload for supporting energy requirements of affected populations. Energy needs include all activities for which households need fuel: cooking, heating, lighting, etc. It is particularly important to track where winterisation interventions are planned	household	Number and percentage	Number of households requiring assistance to cover energy needs	Total number of surveyed households	**Type of energy assistance (different stoves / fuel types; etc); Sex and Age of the household head; Households including persons with specific needs** (ex. persons living with disabilities, pregnant or lactating women, etc.); Household status (refugee; displaced; returnee; host family); Household tenure situation (owner / owner-occupier; renter; no tenure); Type of settlement (urban / rural; formal / informal) or displacement site/situation (self-settled / planned camp; collective centre; host family)	X		X

S-NF-4 : Number and percentage of affected households provided with assistance to cover energy needs								
Description/ Rationale	Unit of Measurement		Numerator	Denominator	Disaggregation	Type		
	Unit	Description				Need	Output	Outcome
This indicator aims to gather disaggregated data on number households supported with energy assistance.	household	Number and percentage	Number of affected households provided with assistance to cover energy needs	Total number of affected households	**Type of energy assistance (different stoves / fuel types; etc); Sex and Age of the household head; Households including persons with specific needs** (ex. persons living with disabilities, pregnant or lactating women, etc.); Household status (refugee; displaced; returnee; host family); Household tenure situation (owner / owner-occupier; renter; no tenure); Type of settlement (urban / rural; formal / informal) or displacement site/situation (self-settled / planned camp; collective centre; host family); Type of responder (national or international; governmental or non-governmental; etc.)		X	

CROSS-SECTOR / CLUSTER INDICATORS

NB: This section is still under-development. As part of its contribution to the Humanitarian Indicator Registry, the global Shelter Cluster is currently carrying out consultations with other global clusters to identify indicators from other sectors which could be included in the Shelter Indicator Reference List. The list below is only an initial indication of what could be relevant indicators from other sectors/clusters. This section will be finalised by the end of December 2013.

CAMP COORDINATION and CAMP MANAGEMENT								
CM-12 : Number and Percentage of displacement sites with Non Food Items (NFI) needs, in which at least one NFI distribution has taken place in the last three months								
CM-16 : Number and percentage of displacement sites where shelter/NFI needs are not being met								
CM-19 : Number and Percentage of displacement sites with active relocation, resettlement or return programmes								
CM-20 : Number and Percentage of displaced persons that cannot return								
EARLY RECOVERY								
R3 : Number and Percentage of households in need of income support								
R4 : Number and Percentage of households with no livelihood assets								
R6-1 : Number and Percentage of population directly affected by problematic rublle / debris								
R6-2 : Area and Percentage of affected landmass with problematic rubble/debris present								

PROVISIONAL

EDUCATION								
Number and percentage of shelter solutions taking into account adequate access to education for beneficiary household children								
FOOD SECURITY								
F4 : Percentage change in main source of income								
F5 : Percentage change in expenditure patterns								
F6 : Percentage change in income available for expenditure								
F7 : Percentage of Households with productive and non-productive assets								
F8 : Percentage of communities without physical access to functioning markets								
F9 : Percentage change in key food & non-food commodity prices								
HEALTH								
Number and percentage of shelter response beneficiary households reporting cases of Acute Respiratory Infection (ARI), skin infections and other illness related to the shelter and non-food item support they receive								
Number and percentage of shelter solutions taking into account adequate access to basic health services (including mental health and psycho-social support) for beneficiary households								
PROTECTION – GENDER BASED VIOLENCE								
Number and percentage of shelter solutions incorporating measures (ex. Doors, locks, lighting, etc.) to address security risks, in particular gender based violence, for beneficiary households								

DRAFT VERSION

PROTECTION – HOUSING LAND and PROPERTY								
P3-PL1-1 : Number and Percentage of surveyed persons reporting personal HLP documentation issues								
P3-PL1-3 : Number of public HLP documents destroyed or damaged								
P3-PL2-1 : Number and Percentage of surveyed persons/communities reporting a situation of forced eviction								
P3-PL2-3 : Percentage of the surveyed population settled on hazardous or inappropriate land								
P3-PL2-4 : Number and Percentage of surveyed persons / communities reporting lack or limited access to HLP rights								
P3-PL3-1 : Number and Percentage of surveyed persons / communities reporting HLP disputes								
P3-PL3-3 : Percentage of operational HLP dispute resolution mechanisms within surveyed communities								
P3-PL3-5 : Number of complaints/ disputes reported in relation to the use of land for humanitarian response activities								
P3-PL4-1 : Number of interventions to improve land use and management								
PROTECTION – MINE ACTION								
P4-M1-2 : Number or percentage of communities where presence of explosive remnants of war or unexploded ammunitions are reported								
WATER HYGIENE SANITATION								
Number and percentage of shelter solutions providing beneficiary households with adequate access to water and sanitation services								

PROVISIONAL