

CAP 2014 OBJECTIVES

SHELTER/NFI CLUSTER SOMALIA

INTRODUCTION and TARGETS 2013/2014

As Somalia stabilises further, the Shelter Cluster (SC) is expected to continue reducing its life-saving activities component, making progress towards sustainable and durable (shelter) solutions. Consequently, there is need to track progress and monitor the impact (relevancy, effectiveness and efficiency) of shelter activities in so far as meeting the Cluster's stated objectives.

According to the latest figures, there are still 1.1 million IDPs in Somalia. The predicted displacement in 2013 was 250.000 people. Including the Puntland cyclone and the Jowhar flooding we would be able to target 162.000 people. Therefore, we have estimated that the assumed displacement in 2014 will reach a maximum of 250.000 people.

As of early October we have been able to target only 200.000 people for emergency assistance and we are estimating that we will be able to target a maximum of 300.000 people by the end of the year (compared to more than 600.000 in 2012). This includes distributions to protracted IDP settlements and to the newly displaced.

During the 2013 CAP proposal, the target population for the shelter cluster was calculated as follows: *"Target shelter cluster = Total amount of IDPs – population reached in former year + projected new displacements"*. This assumption was based on the principle that those reached in 2013 do not need another NFI. If we would use the same formula for 2014, we should be targeting 1.05 million people (*= 1.1 million IDPs – 300.000 reached in 2013 + 250.000 new displacements*). This would be not realistic. The target numbers for emergency interventions in 2014 would increase although the 3-year plan assumed there would be a decrease of needs for the NFIs. This has been mainly caused by low funding in 2014 and less IDPs returning back.

REVISION OF THE STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES (outcome versus output)

In preparation of the CAP 2014, the shelter cluster has already been working with the HCT and UNOCHA on the humanitarian needs overview. On the 25th of October, the HCT/ICWG had a strategic response planning workshop to:

- Refine the CAP 2013-2015 strategic objectives and indicators.
- Review priority needs and agree on response boundaries, beneficiaries (types and numbers), geographical locations, and priority action

It was agreed that the ICWG/Donor Technical Workshop would come together on the 5th of November to refine the country strategy (strategic objectives, indicators, response boundary) based on the directions given by the HCT in the 25 October strategic response planning workshop. The main directions were the following:

- Reformulate the strategic objectives as per the directions given by the HC
- Develop outcome indicators for the broad strategic indicators
- Prepare recommendations on response boundary (targets, types of populations and geographical areas to be prioritized), and cross-cutting issues
- Establish/articulate boundaries for resilience activities in the CAP vis-a-vis the new deal

On the 5th of November, it was agreed by all stakeholders to reformulate all the strategic objectives except for the objective nr 4. One extra strategic objective was included specifically for protection. **There is a strong push by the donors for the CAP to be more outcomes focused.** The following revision was tentatively proposed to the HCT for approval:

- SO 1: *“Provide timely and quality lifesaving humanitarian assistance to populations in acute (severe) need/emergencies”*
- SO 2: *“Provide access to basic social services and predictable safety nets to vulnerable households, including IDPs and returnees.”*
- SO 3 – *“Enhance resilience of vulnerable households and communities through robust productive livelihoods, secure land tenure, disaster risk reduction (DRR), and durable solutions for IDPs and returnees.”*
- SO 4 (remains as it is in the multi-year CAP): *“Strengthen the capacity and coordination of NGOs, affected communities and local, regional and national level authorities, to prevent and mitigate risks and implement effective preparedness and response.”*
- SO 5 (pure protection indicator): *“Improve the protective environment by strengthening the quality of the responsive services and monitoring, and by supporting traditional community mechanisms and legal frameworks, including preventive mechanisms”.*

Although the re-financing of the outcome level objectives and indicators do not lead to significant changes in the response plans, shelter was not reflected any more in the overall outcome indicators. Therefore, the shelter cluster suggested incorporating the following outcome level indicators to show how shelter also will contribute to the overall strategic objectives:

- SO 1: Percentage of emergency NFI kits distributed in a timely manner
- SO 1: Number of newly displaced households receiving non-food items
- SO 2: Number of people with improved land tenure and transitional shelter
- SO 3: Number of IDPs assisted with permanent shelter

OUTPUT versus OUTCOME, measuring IMPACT

While the 2013-2015 CAP Shelter Cluster response plan limits itself to the use of output indicators (see table below) there is need to go beyond the tracking of ‘Outputs’, and to monitor the ‘Outcomes’, that are better indicators of Impact;

*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. **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. As such, outcome indicators are used to assess the overall impact of an operation. Although outcome indicators can be measured through quantitative data, the process of quantifying an outcome may involve collecting qualitative data¹*

In its ToRs, the Somalia SC mentions that ‘The SC will ensure that adequate monitoring mechanisms are in place to review the IMPACT of the cluster members’ activities and the progress against implementation plans. The SC will promote joint monitoring and the use of on-line platforms for the benefit of the wider shelter community to track IMPACT, to improve information sharing and to increase learning from successful programmes. The SC will provide feedback to UNOCHA through the Inter Cluster Working Group (ICWG) that will feed the general updates and the CAP reviews².

¹www.sheltercluster.org: Global Shelter indicators description final. Published by the global shelter cluster, 2011

²Draft released in October 2013

Thus, in advancement of the above stated aims, the Somalia SC will support the development of a Monitoring and Evaluations (M&E) framework, to be used by members as a guide in tracking achievement of the earmarked objectives as set out in the CAP for increased effectiveness, transparency and accountability.

REVISION OF THE SHELTER CLUSTER OBJECTIVES & INDICATORS – CAP 2013 -2015

As this process of shifting towards outcome level indicators will not happen overnight, the shelter cluster response plan for CAP 2014 will incorporate the 3 identified outcome indicators as mentioned above for the strategic objectives and will monitor these twice a year (mid and end term). To ensure that the shelter cluster will be able to report on its response plans, most indicators for the time being will be more output based. The shelter cluster will incorporate the shift towards impact monitoring and outcome indicators in its M&E framework, which should be operational by mid of 2014.

The objectives of the Somalia SC are derived from the 4 strategic objectives of the 2013 -215 CAP, now in operation. Their cluster objectives are formulated in a way that they contribute to, and give effect to the CAP's Strategic objectives. The objectives, and their indicators, are listed in the table below. The CAP will serve as the main benchmark of the clusters activities.

During the SAG meeting on the 7th of November, it was decided to keep the revision as light as possible with the following minor changes:

- To split up the NFI distributions for emergency responses (SO1 including new displacements due to floods, fire-outbreaks, evictions, conflict...) and protracted situations.
- Exclude the terminology of 'adequate' and 'secured' as they lead to confusion.
- Include extra output indicators for SO2.
- Include extra indicator for SO4.
- It was agreed to look at the CAP 2014 Mid Year Review on the shift towards more outcome monitoring indicators.
- The targets would need to be revised depending on the response plans of all different shelter cluster members. Tentatively the shelter cluster has put some targets forward.

After consultations through email with the Strategic Advisory Group members and UNOCHA, the following minor adjustments were made to the meeting on the 7th of November:

- The Strategic objectives should reflect more the shelter sector. It was noticed that there was a strong focus on the land tenure, which generally sits within the protection cluster. Therefore, the strategic objectives were re-phrased to ensure they promote the contributions of the shelter cluster towards the overall objectives.
- A definition of time-ly in the SO1 needs to be formulated.
- The indicator *"Percentage of IDPs and returnees who have been assisted with return or reintegration packages and have remained"*, is not a SMART indicator and we will not be able to report back on this in the same year. This indicator was re-phrased to : *"Number of IDPs assisted with permanent shelter"*.

In attachment you can find two documents:

- Shelter Cluster Objectives 2014 changes FINAL
- Shelter Cluster Objectives 2014 targets and baselines FINAL