Evaluation of the GSC 2018-22 Strategy

Shelter week
July 2022







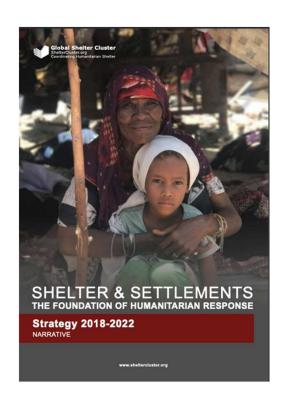
Overview

- Took place between25 November 2021 and 20 May 2022
- Independent team
- Evaluation framework and approach developed and agreed during inception process
- Data collection:
 - >270 documents
 - >40 interviewees
 - Survey of global stakeholders



Context

- Three "ages" of GSC strategic formalization
 - Mostly informal until 2012
 - One-page strategy 2013-17
 - More robust, current strategy 2018-22
- Formalization trend reflects strength of partnership
- Developed explicitly to be inclusive of the broad and diverse set of stakeholders represented in the cluster, resulting in buy-in and coherence





KEY FINDINGS

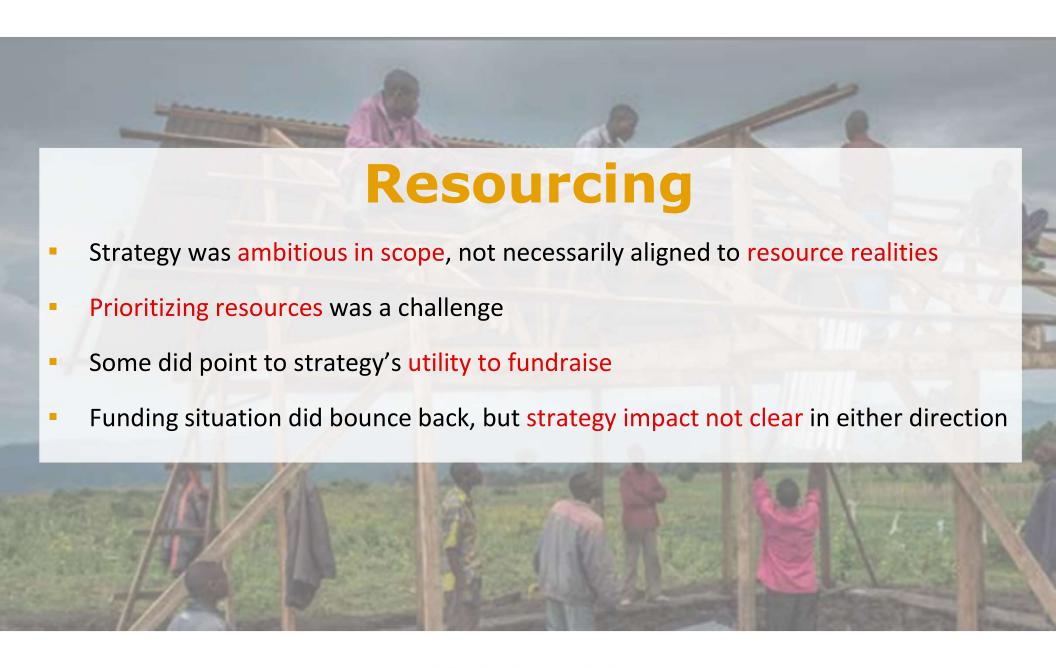






- Wide-ranging and cutting edge for the time, almost no gaps mentioned
- Continued relevance, including through COVID
- Identity and purpose of the document a little ambiguous
 - Neither operational nor inspirational
 - Did bring partners together
- Prioritization not readily apparent to all
- Relevance varied to different stakeholders









Measuring the strategy

 Monitoring framework established and implemented



Pillar	Indicator	Туре	Targets and baseline			Actual results				Average	Target		
			2020	2022	Baseline	2020 (mid)	2020	2021 (Mid)	2021 (draft)		Achieved?		
1. Co or di na tio n	% of stakeholders who are satisfied with the performance of the Shelter Cluster disaggregated by country-level and global	Outcom e	90%	90%	90%	88%	94%	94%	88%	91%	Yes		
	Average time (hours) in which a trained and experienced coordinator is deployed to newly activated country-level clusters	Output	<72 HRS	<72 HRS	<72 HRS	<72 HRS	<72 HRS	<72 HRS	<72 HRS	<72 HRS	Yes		
	% of country-level clusters that undertake a cluster performance review	Output	60%	80%	15%	27%	38%	45%	35%	36%	No		
2. Ad vo ca cy	% of the total humanitarian funding received that is allocated to the Shelter Sector, disaggregated by region and crisis type	Outcom e	4.7%	5.7%	3.7%	4%	2%	1.7%	4.2%	3%	No		
	# of advocacy statements / positions established and regularly updated	Output	5	10	2	3	4	0	5	3	No		
	% of people assisted vs people targeted, disaggregated by region and crisis type	Output	65%	70%	57%	27%	61%	22%	61%	43%	No		
3. Evi de nc e- Ba se d Re sp on se	% of cluster partners reporting that response strategies are "appropriate" based upon the existing evidence	Outcom e	68%	75%	62.5%	74%	75%	75%	74%	75%	Yes		
	Summary of shelter lessons learned is regularly collected and disseminated	Output	3	5	1	3	16	8	29	14	Yes		
	% of shelter cluster coordinators and partners reporting that they have access and use evidence, learning and best practice	Output	>90%	>90%	>90%	>90%	97%	97%	91%	95%	Yes		
4. Ca pa cit y	% of cluster coordination team members who feel prepared / have access to tools to address ongoing and emerging challenges	Outcom e	70%	80%	57.5%	98%	63%	63%	90%	79%	Yes		
	# of people trained in key cluster coordination roles during the reporting period	Output	60	80	43	100	100	0	21	55	No		
	# of people trained in coordination trainings who are deployed in deputy / junior coordination roles to country-level clusters during the reporting period	Output	5 Global S ShelterClus		0 Cluste r	4	4	0	12	5	Yes		
		Coordinating Humanitarian Shelter											



Measuring the strategy

A number of limitations:

- Scope for better capturing key aspects of GSC performance
- Reporting explanations and timeframes (started late mid-2020)
- Linkages to existing systems notably CCPM
 - Despite push and provision of tools,
 CCPM not well taken-up or capitalized upon
- Tracking and consolidated financial data for the GSC



Strategic Area 1: Coordination

- Support for country-level clusters by the GSC was positive overall, with some variability
 - Drop-in support during and also after COVID crisis
- Appreciation for broad and extensive range of guidance and other materials
 - Not always well-geared towards the field (language, practical, etc.)
- Some gaps in guidance e.g. non-cluster activation, co-chairing with govt. etc.
- Key agendas remain not fully realized: e.g. localization, ABA, recovery



Strategic Area 2: Advocacy

- GSC is well-regarded and highly visible, including within CLAs
- Strategy helped guide advocacy work at country-level
- GFP offered a significant boost
- Efforts to improve donor engagement but without clear improvement
 - Donor Consultation Group is a missed opportunity
- Funding drives prioritization more than the other way around
- Complexity and number of GSC "priorities" in strategy diluted potential for advocacy



Strategic Area 3: Evidence-Based Response

- Highlight as one of four pillars was generally appreciated
- In some cases, evidence clearly being generated, stored, and used
 - Shelter Projects, Annual meetings clear bright spots
 - Other impressive knowledge bases e.g. on IEC materials
- Major limitations in accessibility due to poor knowledge management systems overall, website in particular
- Some regression (e.g. in evaluation), gaps (e.g. NFIs, vulnerability classification)
- GFP taking a strategic and sensible approach positive outlook, pending reliable funding





Strategic Area 4: Capacity

- A lot of effort to enhance localized capacity with clear success stories and limitations
- HLP on a positive course, but requires continuous attention
- IM remains a difficult area to address
 - Skill sets not so clearly defined profiles often don't match needs
 - Need to break out of specialized roles to more general capacity
- Core capacity in other languages a clear gap

Cross-cutting: protection, environment, gender, and disability



- Strategic mentions, but doesn't really prioritise these areas
- Strong efforts by WGs, CoPs (ECoP), individual country-clusters



- Impact of new GFP in environment still to be felt
- Some frustration around funding can affect mainstreaming,
 perception of the centrality of these issues





Big Picture

- The strategy was the right one for the time, was incremental and positive step, inclusiveness helped build buy-in
- It remains broad and relevant enough to encompass GSC work and partners' various comparative advantages and agendas
- Lack of clear purpose, priorities, and identity were issues that compounded against funding constraints
- Many aspects of the strategy remain areas to achieved



Main Recommendations

- Instead of full revision of the strategy, opt for a light touch review
- Prioritise delivery of key implementation gaps
- In parallel, work to align with other clusters in two key ways
 - Common strategic focus on the "core business" of global clusters and supporting country-level on their core functions
 - Align approaches to strategies, including timing, to facilitate better inter-linkages
- For next strategy, adopt a "strategic framework" approach with a range of better targeted tools to support implementation

