

## Methodology Note for Estimating the Number of People Targeted and Activity Cost S/NFI Cluster /Sudan

1. Provide information on adherence/divergence with the proposed threshold to estimate Target. See the proposed thresholds below for reference.

Description	Proposed Threshold	Recommendation
Flag where the target exceeds PiN per locality and population group	100%	
100% target in localities with intersectoral severity 5	=/ $\geq$ 100%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Based on capacity consideration up to 100%</li> <li>• Exception for Risk of Famine, High GAM Localities, Localities where 1 cluster in severity 5 and more than 4 clusters in severity 4</li> <li>• No duplication between cluster targeting and MPCA</li> </ul>
In localities with inter-sectoral severity 4, no more than 30% difference between target-to-PiN ratio VS. people reached in 2024	>30%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Response projected up to December 2024 factoring partners planned response</li> <li>• If 0 response in 2024 across all population groups target based on number of partners planning to respond in 2025, alternatively use intercluster reached as a benchmark not exceeding 30% in Severity 4 and 10% in severity 3 localities</li> </ul>
In localities with inter-sectoral severity 3, no more than 30% difference between target-to-PiN ratio VS. people reached in 2024	>10%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Limitations of Pop disaggregated Data – To use vulnerability guidance provided by protection cluster / Extrapolation of response to other population groups in the locality (e.g Cluster reached only IDPs but not Host Community or non-hosting)</li> <li>• No duplication between cluster targeting and MPCA</li> </ul>
Include only the estimated number of individuals who are anticipated to receive direct assistance in target figure.		

### The Cluster do not adhere to proposed thresholds.

The cluster is not fully aligned with the proposed thresholds, particularly those concerning intersectoral severity levels 3 and 4. This divergence is primarily due to the thresholds being too closely linked to the 2024 response and applied at the population group level.

While the cluster recognizes the importance of planning based on partners' capacities, discussions with key stakeholders have indicated that partners plan to respond in areas they did not address last year. The cluster views this exercise as an opportunity for strategic decision-making and advocacy, allowing for a shift from previous response practices towards more effective approaches for the coming year.

### 2. Methodology for estimating targets

Describe the process of estimating target for each activity and method for calculating overall cluster target linked to the activities. Include the approach for disaggregating target by population group and SADD.

Activities to be included are:

- NFI Kit Distribution
- Provision of Cash/Vouchers for NFIs
- Establishment of Communal Shelters

- Support Safe Shelter Initiatives
- Transitional Shelter Support
- Rehabilitation of Collective Centers
- Tent Distribution
- Emergency Shelter Kit (ESK) Distribution
- Provision of Cash/Vouchers for Shelter Repair or Emergency Shelter
- Provision of Cash for Rent
- General Site Development

**Prioritization System:**

The Cluster has developed a prioritization matrix to target specific segments of the population in need. This is a weighted system that differentiates between localities based on key factors. The system considers the following elements:

- Magnitude of displacement in the locality
- Number of partners present and actively responding in the locality
- Level of access to the affected population
- Level of response provided (assistance delivered to beneficiaries)
- Occurrence of specific events (e.g., disease outbreaks, famine risks, natural disasters)

Note: The higher the score in this system, the lower the priority for intervention.

How is the overall Target is then obtained:

How the overall target is calculated:

if severity 5 and priority 1	100%	of PIN
if severity 5 and priority 2	80%	of PIN
if severity 5 and priority 3	60%	of PIN
if severity 5 and priority 4	40%	of PIN
if severity 5 and priority 5	20%	of PIN
if severity 4 and priority 1	80%	of PIN
if severity 4 and priority 2	60%	of PIN
if severity 4 and priority 3	40%	of PIN
if severity 4 and priority 4	20%	of PIN
if severity 4 and priority 5	10%	of PIN
if severity 3 and priority 1	60%	of PIN
if severity 3 and priority 2	40%	of PIN
if severity 3 and priority 3	20%	of PIN
if severity 3 and priority 4	10%	of PIN
if severity 3 and priority 5	5%	of PIN

## Why Did the Shelter Cluster Not Classify Any Localities as Severity 5?

The severity classification is based on the sectoral severity of localities, assessed through the Shelter Severity Classification (SSC), supported by datasets such as the 2024 MSNA and IPC projection data. The SSC evaluates severity at both the household and area levels, with five phases established, the highest being Phase 5, which is classified as catastrophic.

At the household level, Phase 5 is defined as:

**“Households have no shelter or are living in severely damaged dwellings, are unable to perform core domestic functions, and have no access to community-level services and infrastructure.”**

At the area level, Phase 5 is defined as:

**“At least 20% of households are living in shelter conditions described above.”**

In addition, the Joint Intersectoral Analysis Framework (JIAF) indicates that a severity of 5 reflects a complete sectoral collapse.

For the 2025 analysis, severity was initially assessed at the area level, and a preliminary assessment identified six localities as having a severity of 5. However, this initial finding was triangulated with IPC datasets, which did not fully align in terms of results.

Subsequently, a second round of analysis was conducted at the cluster level, combining expert judgment with a more detailed review of the data—especially for households classified under Phase 4 and Phase 5 in the identified localities. This deeper analysis revealed that while shelter conditions were Catastrophic for certain population groups, the critical criteria for classifying a locality as severity 5—according to both the SSC and JIAF—were not fully met.

Based on these findings, the cluster has concluded that the initial classification should be revised, with slight adjustments to the severity levels.

### Exceptions and Target Adjustments:

Some exceptions are observed in the prioritization process.

For locations with intersectoral severity level 5, the target population has been increased based on the available response capacity. This adjustment percentage is applied to the target population groups and affects the calculation of the target for each activity.

### Boundary Settings:

To ensure a balanced approach, specific boundary settings have been applied to population group targets. Based on an analysis of Cluster data and the desired outcomes at the locality level, the target for host community and non-hosting populations has been capped at a maximum of 20% of the IDP target. This ensures that assistance to these groups does not exceed a proportionate share.

### Planning and Activities:

Shelter activities for 2025 have been planned in collaboration with key partners, who provided details on their planned activities, associated costs, and, in some cases, the locations where they expect to provide assistance.

Shelter activities are categorized into three main areas:

- Shelter
- Non-Food Items (NFI)
- Site Development

Shelter is further subdivided into:

- Establishment of Communal Shelters
- Support Safe Shelter Initiatives
- Transitional Shelter Support
- Rehabilitation of Collective Centers
- Tent Distribution
- Emergency Shelter Kit (ESK) Distribution
- Provision of Cash/Vouchers for Shelter Repair or Emergency Shelter
- Provision of Cash for Rent

NFI is subdivided into:

- NFI Kit Distribution
- Provision of Cash/Vouchers for NFIs

Site Development includes:

- General Site Development

Rental support / cash for rent activities should be complemented by social protection and psychological support services. These services provide a foundation for the integration and safety of migrant families while also benefiting host communities. Additionally, livelihoods interventions should be considered and integrated with other sectors.

### **Targeting Matrix and Indicators:**

The Shelter Cluster has introduced additional indicators and developed a matrix to specify which population groups are targeted for each activity.

For example: NFI activities are divided into two categories: in-kind assistance (80%) and cash-based assistance (20%), This represents approximately USD 15 million allocated for NFI cash-based assistance, marking a shift from the previous submission, which allocated 90% for in-kind and 10% for cash assistance. This adjustment is primarily due to discussions with a key partner who has committed to covering USD 8 million for the 2025 response.

Activities such as the establishment of communal shelters and rehabilitation of collective centers do not target host community and non-hosting population groups.

The matrix below outlines the overall targeting approach for each activity.  
Selected Activities for 2024 by the Cluster and Partners:

	NFI In-Kind	NFI Cash	Communal	Support Safe Shelter Initiatives	Transitional Shelter	Collective	Tents	ESKs	Cash - Shelter	Cash - Rent	Site Develop.
IDPs	80%	20%	7%	0.5%	3%	9%	10%	20%	30%	20%	50%
HC	80%	20%	0%	0.5%	0%	0%	10%	20%	60%	10%	25%
NDP	80%	20%	0%	0%	0%	0%	10%	20%	70%	0%	25%

### **Target Disaggregation by Population Group and SADD (Sex and Age Disaggregated Data):**

Population group disaggregation is based on data from IOM DTM for internally displaced persons (IDPs) and UNFPA demographic data for host communities and non-hosting populations. A flat percentage is applied to account for the population with disabilities, following the commonly accepted standards.

3. Estimation methodology for activity cost

Explain methodology for determining unit cost per activity. Include cost drivers, units of measurement, and a cost range used to come up with the overall costs per activity.

Partners have shared their planning figures, including the implementation locations. We calculated an average based on the data provided by partners, with a 10% increase to account for inflation. Due to variations in costs across different locations, there are differences between UN agencies and INGOs. However, there was a consensus among partners regarding the cost of the kits, leading to a harmonization of the kit contents.

4. Limitations and challenges

Highlight any uncertainties or limitations in the estimates.

Discuss any challenges encountered during the estimation process.

We compared the information calculated for the target with the data provided by partners. The partners' information is considered partial due to limited activity reporting, as only 19 organizations submitted inputs.