MSNA - Research Terms of Reference

2025 Multi-Sector Needs Assessment (MSNA)

SOM 2503 Somalia

June 2025
Version 2

REACH Informing more effective humanitarian action

1. Executive Summary

A. General information						
Country of intervention	Somalia					
Type of Emergency	X	Natural disaster	X	Conflict	□	Other *(specify)*
Type of Crisis	□	Sudden onset	□	Slow onset	X	Protracted
Mandating Body/ Agency	Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) Inter-Cluster Coordination Group (ICCG)					
IMPACT Project Code						
Overall Research Timeframe*)*	15/03/2025 to 31/12/2025					
Research Timeframe	1. Data Analysis Plan (DAP) sent for validation: 20/05/2025			7. LSG framework sent for validation: 31/07/2025 – 16/10/2025		
	2. Pilot/training: Training of Trainers (ToT): 02/07/2025 – 03/07/2025 and 07/09/2025-08/09/2025 Enumerator Training + Pilot: 12/07/2025 – 14/07/2025			8. Preliminary presentation/Joint analysis workshop (JAW): 18/08/2025 – 29/08/2025 (Post -Gu IPC Workshop) JIAF workshops: October 26th and 30th HNRP processes: November		
	3. Start data collection: *MSNA phase 1 data collection: From 14th to 28th of July 2025.* *MSNA phase 2 data collection: From 21st September to 15th October*			9. MVAP analysis sent for validation: 30/10/2025		
	4. Data collected: 28/07/2025 Phase 1 & 15/10/2025 Phase 2			10. MVAP Bulletin sent for validation: 30/11/2025		
	5. Clean dataset sent for validation: 08/08/2025 Phase 1 & 16/10/2025 Phase 2			11. MVAP Bulletin published: 15/12/2025		
	6. Data analysis sent for validation: 10/08/2025 Phase 2 27/10/2025			12. Key Findings brief validation: 20/12/2025		
Humanitarian milestones	**Milestone**					**Deadline**
	□	Donor plan/strategy				__/_ /_ _ _
	X	Inter-cluster plan/strategy				31/12/2025

*Specify **what** will the assessment inform and **when** e.g. The shelter cluster will use this data to calculate PiN numbers for the HNO analysis*	X	PiN calculation / HNRP	01/10/2025 – 31/10/2025
	X	IPC (Integrated food security Phase Classification)	28/08/2025
	□	Cluster plan/strategy	_ _/_ _/_ _ _ _
	□	NGO platform plan/strategy	_ _/_ _/_ _ _ _
	□	Other (Specify):	_ _/_ _/_ _ _ _

	Audience type	**Dissemination**
Audience Type & Dissemination *Specify **who** will the assessment inform and **how** you will disseminate to inform the audience*	X Strategic □ Programmatic □ Operational □ [Other, Specify]	□ General Product Mailing (e.g. mail to NGO consortium; HCT participants; Donors) X Cluster Mailing (to all ICCG members) and presentation of findings at next cluster meeting X Presentation of findings (e.g. at ICCG meeting; Cluster meeting) X Website Dissemination (Relief Web & REACH Resource Centre) X Post Gu IPC Workshops in Hargeisa, Mogadishu and Nairobi □ [Other, Specify]

Detailed dissemination plan required	X	Yes	□	No

General Objective	To inform the 2025 Humanitarian Needs Response Plan (HNRP) and Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC) in Somalia, this study aims to provide updated, district-level, multi-sectoral analysis, and unit of analysis (UoA) for IPC. This analysis will focus on the severity of needs among the crisis-affected population in the context of ongoing climatic shocks such as droughts and floods, as well as the protracted displacement crisis. The goal is to contribute to a more targeted and evidence-based response.
Specific Objective(s)	• Provide a detailed overview of the current humanitarian needs and gaps of the crisis affected population, by sector and across sectors, in Somalia to inform on humanitarian needs and their severity • Identify variations in needs amongst the target population groups (host communities, new IDPs and protracted IDPs), and across targeted distcricts • Aim to have representative coverage per population group at the slected district and UoA level
Research Questions	• What are the top three priority humanitarian needs across targeted districts of Somalia? • How does the severity of humanitarian needs vary across selected districts, UoA, and population groups? • What are the sectoral humanitarian needs of crisis-affected populations, and how do these differ across household demographics? • Are there overlapping and cross-cutting needs across different sectors that are comparable within assessed population groups, districts and UoA?

Geographic Coverage	The 2025 MSNA aims for comprehensive geographic representation of selected districts in Somalia. This will be achieved through two phases: • **Phase 1 at Unit of analysis (UoA) level to inform the IPC:** Trained enumerators will conduct in person surverys in 8 UoA selected by the IPC group to ensure representative results for urban host population and urban IDPs at this administration level. The UoA were identified respecting areas IPC technical working group partners are not covering and respecting the ability to be accessed by REACH field team. • **Phase 2 at District level to inform the HNRP:** Trained enumerators will conduct in person surveys in the selected districts (33 out of the 41 top-priority districts identified as priority by OCHA in August 2025) to ensure representative results for new IDPs and affected population at this administrative level. The districts will be identified closely with OCHA team, OCHA and its partner top priority districts data, and the ability for REACH team to physically access the selected districts.
Secondary data sources	See Section 3.3 Secondary Data Review

B. Sampling				
Population groups *Select all population group which your assessment will collect data on*	X	IDPs in camp (new IDPs and Protracted IDPs)	□	IDPs in informal sites
	□	IDPs in host communities	□	IDPs [Other, Specify]
	□	Refugees in camp	□	Refugees in informal sites
	□	Refugees in host communities	□	Refugees [Other, Specify]
	X	Host communities	□	[Other, Specify]
Structured questionnaire (Quantitative) – *Select all the apply*	**X**	Probability sampling	□	Non - Probability sampling
Data collection level:	□	Individual	X	Household
	□	Settlement	□	Other (specify): _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _

If probability sampling

Sampling method: □ Random sampling X Cluster sampling (2 stages random – 1st)

The sampling is stratified: X Yes □ No

If yes what are the stratifications:
° Geographic: Phase 1: Livelihood Zone Phase 2: Districts
° Population groups: Phase 1: Host community and urban IDP – Phase 2: new IDP (less than three years of displacement) and affected population
° Other:_ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _

What is the Primary sampling unit (PSU)**:** Settlements / IDP sites
If cluster sampling, what is the mininum cluster size? 4

Sampling frame:

Do you have the population number at PSU level for **all** population groups? X Yes □ No

Selection:

Probability Proportional to Size (PPS) : X Yes □ No

Selection of PSUs with replacement? : X Yes □ No

Aimed precision at stratification level:

90% level of confidence
10+/- % margin of error

Buffer**:** 10%

Total sample size: (Target #): 7,510 (both phases)

- Phase 1 (UoA level): 1184
- Phase 2 (District level): 6326

Resampling:

Do you have a reserve list of PSUs / households in case of inacessible area ? X Yes □ No

Data collection method: X Face to face □ Remote data collection

C. Questionnaire	
Questionnaire design	**MSNA mandatory indicators** All the mandatory indicators from the 2025 MSNA indicator bank, have been included without alteration: □ Yes X No **XLSform for mandatory indicators** The kobo questionnaire provided for the mandatory indicators was used without alteration: X Yes □ No
Data management platform(s)	X IMPACT □ UNHCR □ Other, Specify
Expected ouput type(s)	X MSNA Bulletin #: 1 X Presentation (Preliminary findings) #: 8 (1 per each distcrict) □ Interactive dashboard #: 1 □ Report #: _ _ □ Profile #: _ _ X Presentation (Final) #: 1 □ Webmap #: _ _ X Factsheet : 3 X Map #: 8 in total (Coverage map, Accessible/Inaccessible areas map, Maps per sector for the factsheets)

	□ Other, Specify] #: _ _	
Data publication plan	X	Final (anonymised) dataset public, available on REACH resource center
	□	Final (anonymised) dataset public, through HDX connect
	X	Analysis table public, available on REACH resource center
	□	Analysis table public, available on HDX
Visibility *Specify which* ***logos*** *should be on outputs*	***REACH***	
	Donor: 	
	Coordination Framework: 	
	Partners: ACTED, Action Aid International, Agency for Peace and Development (APD), Arche noVa, Children's Aid Association (CAA), Danish Refugee Council (DRC), HIRDA Somalia, Ileys Humanitarian and Development Services (IHADS), International Medical Corps (IMC), IOM - UN Migration, International Rescue Committee (IRC), KAALO, Somali Livelihood Initiative and Disability Organization (LIDOSOM), Mercy Corps, Mustaqbal Development and Relief Organization (MUDRO), Nomadic Assistance for Peace and Development (NAPAD), NOMADIC Link, Norwegian Refugee Council (NRC), Oxfam, Polish Humanitarian Action (PAH), Social Life and Agricultural Development Organization (SADO), Somali Advocacy and Relief Organization (SARO), Save Somali Women and Children (SSWC), and Save the Children (SCI)	

2. Rationale

2.1 Background

Somalia's protracted humanitarian crisis continues to be shaped by intensifying conflict, escalating climate shocks, and surging disease outbreaks. Despite the Federal Government's sustained counter-offensive against armed groups since 2022, 2024 saw a 21% increase in conflict incidents targeting civilians and infrastructure, severely restricting humanitarian access. According to OCHA, these attacks obstructed aid delivery for 4.3 million people in high-risk zones through Q1 2025.

Concurrently, climate volatility has reached unprecedented levels:

- The 2023–2024 drought (Somalia's worst in 50 years) persists through 2025, affecting 80% of pasturelands.
- 2024's record floods displaced 1.2 million people, with El Niño expected to trigger repeat flooding in late 2025.

This climate-conflict nexus fuelled extreme vulnerability, as 6.9 million people face acute food insecurity (IPC Phase 3+) – 48% higher than 2023. In addition, 2.1 million children will suffer acute malnutrition in 2025, including 530,000 with severe wasting – the highest global burden.

The combination of restricted access to resources, drought, and flooding further exacerbates the possibility for outbreaks of communicable diseases like measles, cholera, and acute watery diarrhoea (AWD). Thus, the multi-faceted nature of these challenges in Somalia requires a comprehensive humanitarian response that addresses the immediate needs of Somalia's vulnerable populations while investing in long-term solutions.

Compounding these challenges, critical data gaps impede effective response: 35% of priority districts lack recent needs assessments due to conflict; dynamic displacement leaves nomadic/rural IDPs undocumented; CCCM's Q1 2025 site registry omits 22% of new settlements.

The 2025 MSNA addresses these gaps via a two-phase approach using multi-stage cluster sampling across selected districts and Units of Analysis (UoA). Phase 1 targets designated UoAs to inform the August 2025 IPC analysis, collecting critical food security, nutrition and other indicators. Phase 2 covers 12 districts to support the 2026 HNRP, expanding sectoral coverage to include Food Security, Livelihoods, Nutrition, WASH, Health, Education, Protection, and Shelter.

2.2 Intended impact

The Multi-Sector Needs Assessment (MSNA) provides a comprehensive analysis of Somalia's humanitarian landscape, offering statistically representative data on access to basic services, living conditions, and priority needs across various population groups (host communities, protracted IDPs, and new IDPs), and districts. In parallel to that, it will offer statistically representative data that supports government, humanitarian agencies, and donors in making informed decisions by being part in providing a common scale (Phase 1-5) to classify insecurity severity at UoA level (Urban, Rural, or IDPs).

The MSNA directly informs the 2026 Humanitarian Needs and Response Plan (HNRP) and the Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC), guiding critical interventions and strategies to the most-affected populations and areas in Somalia. Furthermore, the MSNA streamlines district-level response planning by fostering coordinated efforts among clusters, working groups, and government bodies.

By providing evidence-based insights into the needs of various populations, the MSNA empowers decision-making at both local and national levels. This directly impacts Somali households by identifying and addressing urgent and cross-cutting needs within sectors such as water, sanitation, hygiene (WASH), food security, shelter, nutrition, and healthcare. Ultimately, the MSNA facilitates a more effective and resilient humanitarian response in crisis-affected areas for the most vulnerable population groups. It promotes collaboration among stakeholders, optimizes resource allocations, and ensures targeted interventions based on data collected at the household level.

3.Methodology

3.1 Methodology overview

The 2025 MSNA is designed to ensure broad geographical coverage across Somalia, with the objective of collecting representative findings for two distinct population groups:

1. urban host community and urban IDPs, to inform the IPC analysis
2. host community and newly displaced IDPs, to support the HNRP.

These findings will be representative at two levels:

- At Unit of Analysis (UoA) level for the IPC
- At the district level for the HNRP.

The data will be representative with a confidence level of 90% and margin of error of 10%. To meet the required sample sizes for representativeness, a 10% buffer will be added to the minimum calculated sample.

Data collection will take place in:

- 8 UoAs, selected in close coordination with IPC core groups to avoid duplication.
- 33 districts to be selected and endorsed by HCT

Data will be collected through in-person household interviews conducted by trained REACH enumerators. However, in locations where accessibility is a challenge, REACH will rely on partner organizations to conduct in-person household surveys. This collaborative effort aims to ensure broad coverage and reduce potential bias based on urban-rural disparities.

Table 1. Units of analysis for Phase 1 (to inform IPC)

	UoA (and its districts)
1	Awdal Urban Host Community (Baki, Borama, Lughaye and Zeylac)
2	Awdal Urban IDPs (Baki, Borama and Lughaye)
3	Bay Urban Host Community (Bur Hakaba, Diinsor and Qansax Dheere)
4	Bay Urban IDPs (Bur Hakaba, Diinsor and Qansax Dheere)
5	Galgaduud Urban Host Community (Cabudwaaq, Cadaado)

6	Galgaduud Urban IDPs (Cabudwaaq and Cadaado)
7	Gedo Urban Host Community (Baardheere, Belet Xaawo, Ceel Waaq, Garbahaarey and Luuq)
8	Gedo Urban IDPs (Baardheere, Belet Xaawo, Ceel Waaq, Garbahaarey and Luuq)

Table 2. Districts for Phase 2 (to inform HNRP)

	Region	District	Population Group
1	Awdal	Lughaye	Affected Population
2			IDP
3		Zeylac	Affected Population
4	Woqooyi Galbeed	Berbera	Affected Population
5			IDP
6	Togdheer	Buuhoodle	Affected Population
7			IDP
8		Sheikh	Affected Population
9			IDP
10	Sanaag	Ceerigaabo	Affected Population
11			IDP
12		Laasqoray	Affected Population
13	Bari	Iskushuban	Affected Population
14	Nugaal	Garoowe	Affected Population
15			IDP
16	Mudug	Gaalkacyo	Affected Population
17			IDP
18		Galdogob	Affected Population
19			IDP
20		Hobyo	Affected Population
21			IDP
22	Galgaduud	Dhuusamarreeb	Affected Population
23			IDP
24		Cabudwaaq	Affected Population

25			IDP
26		Cadaado	Affected Population
27			IDP
28	Hiraan	Belet Weyne	Affected Population
29			IDP
30		Bulo Burto	Affected Population
31			IDP
32		Jalalaqsi	Affected Population
33			IDP
34	Middle Shabelle	Jowhar	Affected Population
35			IDP
36	Banadir	Dayniile	Affected Population
37			IDP
38		Kahda	Affected Population
39			IDP
40	Lower Shabelle	Marka	Affected Population
41			IDP
42		Afgooye	Affected Population
43			IDP
44	Bay	Baydhaba	Affected Population
45			IDP
46		Buur Hakaba	Affected Population
47			IDP
48		Diinsoor	Affected Population
49			IDP
50		Qansax Dheere	Affected Population
51			IDP
52	Bakool	Waajid	Affected Population
53			IDP
54	Gedo	Baardheere	Affected Population
55			IDP

56		Belet Xaawo	Affected Population
57			IDP
58		Ceel Waaq	Affected Population
59			IDP
60		Doolow	Affected Population
61			IDP
62		Luuq	Affected Population
63			IDP

3.2 Population of interest

In alignment with the HNRP, the target population for MSNA 2025 are: new IDP households (displaced people less than 3 years before) and affected population (displaced more than 3 years ago and host community).

According to the Guiding Principles on Internal Displacement, IDPs are defined as "persons or groups of persons who have been forced or obliged to flee or to leave their homes or places of habitual residence, in particular as a result of or in order to avoid the effects of armed conflict, situations of generalized violence, violations of human rights or natural or human-made disasters, and who have not crossed an internationally recognized state border".

In the context of Somalia, the country's National Policy on Refugee-Returnees and Internally Displaced persons defines IDPs as:

- Persons or groups of persons who have been forced or obliged to leave their homes or places of habitual residence, in particular as a result of or in order to avoid the effects of armed conflict, clan-based or other forms of generalized violence and insecurity, violations of human rights of natural or human-made disasters, and who have not crossed an internationally recognized state border.

- Persons or groups of persons who are evicted from their settlement and who have not received adequate housing and/or land alternative or appropriate compensation allowing them to restore their lives in a sustainable manner; and

- Pastoralists who have lost access to their traditional nomadic living space through loss of livestock, or loss of access to grazing and water points or markets and have therefore left their habitual living space."

In the same case, UNCHR in the Toolkit for Practical Cooperation on Resettlement, defines host communities as:

- "*country of asylum and the local, regional and national governmental, social and economic structures within which refugees live. Urban refugees live within host communities with or without legal status and recognition by the host community. In the context of refugee camps, the host community may encompass the camp or may simply neighbor the camp but have interaction with, or otherwise be impacted by, the refugees residing in the camp"*.

To support the IPC analysis, an additional layer of disaggregation will be introduced. This involves dividing the host community into two groups: those residing in rural areas and those living in urban settings.

For the IDP households, the IPC reports on them as a single group, primarily those living in urban areas within CCCM-verified sites. However, there are a few locations where IDP households reside in rural areas. This specific population group will not be included in the current MSNA round due to several constraints:

- Lack of documentation on their exact locations
- Their nomadic lifestyle, which makes tracking difficult
- Their relatively very small population size
- Limited operational capacity and resources

Given these challenges, it has been decided to exclude rural-based IDP households from this assessment round.

In the 2025 MSNA, data will be represented at the district level—specifically in the 33 selected districts—for both new IDP and affected populations, with each group analyzed separately.

- **New IDP households** are defined as those **displaced within the past three years** at the time of data collection.
- **Affected populations** include households that have **never been forced to flee** their homes, as well as **IDP households who were displaced more than three years ago** who are now considered part of the host community.

What is Unit of Analysis (UoA) in alignment with IPC?

The Unit of Analysis (UoA) is a standardized geographic or demographic zone used as the primary stratum for data collection, severity classification, and reporting. It enables comparable, population-representative analysis of humanitarian conditions across distinct groups (e.g., urban host communities, urban IDPs) within defined boundaries.

For IPC:

- UoAs are pre-defined population groups (e.g., "Awdal Urban Host Community") within specific administrative boundaries.
- It allows disaggregating analysis of food security and nutrition for: Urban/rural host communities, IDPs in formal settlements.

Example: IPC reports severity levels (Phase 1-5) per UoA (e.g., "Bay Urban IDPs face IPC Phase 4").

For MSNA:

- UoAs serve as sampling strata for household surveys.
- It insures representative data collection for each population subgroup (e.g., sampling 5+ households per UoA cluster).
  Example: In Section 3.1, MSNA samples:
- The MSNA phase 1 data collection will target 8 UoAs (e.g., Galgaduud Urban IDPs),
- Disaggregated by population group (host/IDP) and settlement type (urban/rural).
- Rural IDPs are excluded from UoAs (per MSNA 2025) due to tracking challenges and minimal population size.

In summary, IPC classifies crisis severity at the UoA level to prioritize interventions. Thus, MSNA uses UoAs to align with IPC zoning (enabling direct data harmonization), and then generate statistically comparable results (90% CL, 10% MoE) per population group.

This approach ensures humanitarian responses are precisely targeted to the most vulnerable groups within their specific geographic and demographic contexts. For methodology details, refer to IPC Technical Manual and MSNA Sampling Framework.

3.3 Secondary data review

See secondary data review matrix in Annex 4

3.4 Primary Data Collection

Cleaning the IDP site Master List for sampling

To support the sampling process, a two-phase approach was adopted using distinct data sources:

- **Phase 1 – IPC Sampling:** The updated CCCM Q1 2025 Master List for IDP sites served as the primary data source.
- **Phase 2 – HNRP Sampling**: The most recent DTM dataset from IOM (December 2024) was used. This dataset provided population figures for both host and IDP communities at the settlement level, along with displacement dates. The displacement date was used as a classificatory variable to identify households displaced within the last three years (categorized as new IDPs) and those displaced for more than three years, who were considered part of the affected population alongside host communities.

The DTM dataset was particularly valuable for identifying integrated settlements not covered by the CCCM list.

Due to the absence of a common primary key between the CCCM and DTM datasets, direct merging was not feasible. Furthermore, the lack of reliable secondary sources for triangulating population data necessitated a two-step cleaning process to refine the master lists for sampling. This process consisted of:

1. **Geospatial Cleaning:** The GIS team mapped all households' locations and sites, considering the population groups expected to be addressed in each location. This step aimed to verify whether the coordinates listed in the master list accurately corresponded to actual settlement locations.
2. **Field Site Verification:** Field officers worked closely with enumerators to assess the accessibility of each site, classifying them as accessible, inaccessible, or of unknown accessibility. Given the protracted and dynamic nature of the conflict in Somalia, this step was essential to determine which sites could feasibly be reached by the field team. Accessibility was defined based on logistical feasibility (e.g., road and bridge access), absence of non-state armed actors, and absence of active clan conflicts.

This two-step cleaning process was designed to ensure accurate planning for data collection and to minimize the need for resampling during fieldwork.

Sampling methodology

To support the 2025 Multi-Sector Needs Assessment (MSNA), a structured and statistically robust sampling methodology has been developed, aligned with both the IPC and the HNRP frameworks. Given the diverse contexts and operational realities on the ground, the sampling design adopts a two-stage cluster sampling approach based on probability techniques. This ensures that the findings are representative of urban host communities and urban IDPs, both at the Unit of Analysis (UoA) level and across each population group within the UoA. Similarly, the data is representative of new IDPs and the affected population at the district level, as well as for each population group within the district, in accordance with HNRP requirements.

This methodology is designed to generate disaggregated results by population groups, including affected population and IDPs, while maintaining a 90% confidence level and a 10% margin of error. The sampling methodology relies on advanced tools such as the HQ sampling platform and geospatial population data provided by REACH. This ensures rigor in both sampling and field-level implementation.

The IPC sampling approach focuses on targeted assessment areas, the eight selected Units of Analysis (UoA). In contrast, the scope of the HNRP is district-wide, covering 33 prioritized districts. This narrower focus is due to funding limitations but remains methodologically aligned with the broader MSNA objectives.

.Phase 1 Sampling Strategy for the IPC

For the IPC, the population is stratified on two key characteristics: population group (host community or IDP), and household location (rural or urban). From this stratification, three distinct groups will be covered: : urban host communities, urban IDPs, and rural host communities. The sampling is tailored to reflect the unique context and needs of each group.

Urban Host Community Household Sampling

Urban host areas are initially segmented into hexagonal clusters of 1 km^2. These clusters are overlaid with population density data to identify those that meet specific criteria: a minimum density of 300 persons per km^2 and a total urban population of at least 5,000. Only clusters

that satisfy both conditions are retained for the sampling. To avoid overlap with IDP data, clusters in which more than 30% of the population consists of IDPs in CCCM-listed IDP, are excluded.

Once cleaned, the remaining clusters undergo PPS sampling via the HQ sampling multi cluster tool. After selection, any known IDP sites within the clusters are manually mapped and excluded. In the second stage, five households per selected cluster are randomly chosen for interviews using simple random technique.

Urban IDP Household Sampling

For urban IDPs, each verified IDP site from the CCCM dataset is treated as a discrete sampling cluster. PPS sampling is applied at the site level, using the estimated number of households as a basis for selection. Within each sampled IDP site, at least five households are selected at random using the HQ multi cluster tool. This ensures robust representation of the urban displaced population.

Rural Host Community Household Sampling

Rural areas are treated similarly to urban host communities, though with adjusted thresholds. Hexagonal clusters are classified as rural if they contain between 50 and 299 residents. As with urban clusters, those with a larger number of IDPs are excluded. Any cluster with less than 50 residents will be included in the sample.

Following the refinement of the rural sampling frame, PPS sampling is performed using the HQ multistage cluster tool. In the second stage, a minimum of five households are selected at random from each sampled cluster. Any IDP sites identified within sampled rural clusters are manually excluded after selection to avoid contamination of the host community sample.

During this round, none of the selected UoA are covering rural host community. That means that this sampling won't be used. However, it can be considered in the future.

Phase 2 Sampling Strategy for the HNRP

Affected Population Household Sampling

For households within the affected population, three main approaches are used based on DTM data:

1. **Host-Only Settlements:** These are locations classified as having no presence of internally displaced people (IDPs), either recently displaced (less than three years) or long-term displaced (more than three years), meaning only host communities reside there. In these sites, 100% of the sample is drawn from affected host population households and is considered part of the affected population strata.
2. **Mixed Settlements:** These areas include both host communities and IDPs, either recently displaced (less than three years) or long-term displaced (more than three years). In these cases, sampling is done in equal proportions between host and long-term displaced as affected population and new IDP households to ensure balanced representation.
3. **IDP Camps:** Specific IDP camps are selected for data collection. In these sites, 30% of the total surveys are allocated to IDP households displaced for more than three years, recognizing them

as part of the affected population due to their prolonged displacement. And the 70% remaining for the new IDP.

Additionally, the total population size considered is limited to accessible areas, enabling a focused extrapolation of needs within those locations.

Once the sampling frame is refined, a two-stage sampling process is applied. In the first stage, clusters, defined as villages or camps, are randomly selected using Probability Proportional to Size (PPS) sampling through the HQ sampling tool. At a second stage, within each selected cluster, households are then randomly selected for interviews using simple random technique, with minimum 4 households per cluster. This two-stage approach ensures that household-level data collected is representative of the wider host population across all participating districts.

IDP Household Sampling

For internally displaced people (IDPs), the sampling approach mirrors those used for affected communities but is tailored to capture the specific dynamics of displacement. Verified IDP sites were used as the primary sampling units or clusters. These sites were first stratified by displacement status, distinguishing between households displaced for less than three years and those displaced for longer periods.

Out of the 33 prioritized districts, only 29 were successfully sampled for both IDP and affected populations. The remaining four were excluded due to either inaccessibility of IDP camps or the absence of IDP populations; in those districts, only the affected population was sampled (for further details, refer to Table 4 below). Consequently, approximately 44% of the total assessed population consists of internally displaced people.

Using the HQ sampling tool, a Probability Proportional to Size (PPS) approach is applied to select IDP sites for inclusion. Within each selected site, households are chosen using simple random sampling techniques, with the number of households selected depending on the size of the settlement. This sampling design ensures consistency with the target confidence level and margin of error, allowing for comparability across population groups.

Given that it is not possible to precisely identify the location of households displaced for less than three years within IDP camps, enumerators are allowed to select a household either to the right or left of the randomly assigned point, within a defined radius of 50 meters. This approach aims to preserve the representativity of the sample while ensuring that enumerators can efficiently locate households that meet the criteria, optimizing the use of available resources.

Table 3. Sampling frame by UoA for Phase 1

UoA	Total pop HH	# clusters	# clusters sampled	HH sampled size	UoA targeted population
Awdal Urban (Baki, Borama, Lughaye and Zeylac)	74863	57	12	160	Urban

Awdal Urban IDPs (Baki, Borama and Lughaye)	4311	19	11	160	IDP
Bay Urban (Bur Hakaba, Diinsor and Qansax Dheere)	56319	61	12	152	Urban
Bay Urban IDPs (Bur Hakaba, Diinsor and Qansax Dheere)	12031	48	16	136	IDP
Galgaduud Urban (Cabudwaaq, Cadaado, Ceel Buur and Ceel Dheer)	12754	23	13	144	Urban
Galgaduud Urban IDPs (Cabudwaaq and Cadaado)	23417	44	15	144	IDP
Gedo Urban (Baardheere, Belet Xaawo, Ceel Waaq, Garbahaarey and Luuq)	58563	71	14	144	Urban
Gedo Urban IDPs (Baardheere, Belet Xaawo, Ceel Waaq, Garbahaarey and Luuq)	34097	125	14	144	IDP
Total				**1184**	

Table 4. Sampling frame by districts for Phase 2

Region	District	Population	Total pop HH	# cluster	# sampled cluster	HH sampled size
Awdal	Lughaye	Affected Population	3771	13	10	128
		IDP	338	2	2	69
	Zeylac	Affected Population	2895	17	11	116
Bakool	Waajid	Affected Population	1226	17	11	112
		IDP	901	10	10	76
Banadir	Dayniile	Affected Population	16811	1208	22	92
		IDP	45933	1221	20	92

	Kahda	Affected Population	37438	1300	16	104
		IDP	60186	1301	23	92
Bari	Iskushuban	Affected Population	5292	45	16	96
Bay	Baydhaba	Affected Population	17641	172	21	92
		IDP	10454	106	20	92
	Buur Hakaba	Affected Population	5049	16	10	128
		IDP	313	4	4	68
	Diinsoor	Affected Population	6632	21	12	112
		IDP	710	7	6	204
	Qansax Dheere	Affected Population	5189	40	13	112
		IDP	3351	32	17	96
Galgaduud	Cabudwaaq	Affected Population	9546	53	18	96
		IDP	2831	17	14	108
	Cadaado	Affected Population	29436	59	17	96
		IDP	2074	13	10	128
	Dhuusamarreeb	Affected Population	14876	101	16	100
		IDP	1958	29	15	100
Gedo	Baardheere	Affected Population	15877	123	19	96
		IDP	4527	60	17	96
	Belet Xaawo	Affected Population	7001	48	14	104
		IDP	143	4	4	57
	Ceel Waaq	Affected Population	3568	34	17	96
		IDP	696	4	4	75
	Doolow	Affected Population	15993	66	13	116
		IDP	10770	4	4	82
	Luuq	Affected Population	10745	82	13	108
		IDP	5320	41	14	104

Hiraan	Belet Weyne	Affected Population	29439	181	20	96
		IDP	11722	115	19	96
	Bulo Burto	Affected Population	8237	46	14	104
		IDP	57	1	1	39
	Jalalaqsi	Affected Population	7300	64	19	96
		IDP	933	6	6	77
Lower Shabelle	Afgooye	Affected Population	32495	238	21	92
		IDP	7156	69	19	96
	Marka	Affected Population	16765	110	15	104
		IDP	90	1	1	47
Middle Shabelle	Jowhar	Affected Population	21041	53	17	96
		IDP	3356	13	12	112
Mudug	Gaalkacyo	Affected Population	49154	232	15	104
		IDP	10127	81	19	96
	Galdogob	Affected Population	22200	49	9	144
		IDP	782	13	10	112
	Hobyo	Affected Population	5412	39	13	112
		IDP	190	2	2	62
Nugaal	Garoowe	Affected Population	24182	53	13	108
		IDP	5884	28	15	100
Sanaag	Ceerigaabo	Affected Population	6473	50	17	92
		IDP	1270	7	7	79
	Laasqoray	Affected Population	6243,691913	12	9	92
Togdheer	Buuhoodle	Affected Population	2518	10	8	152
		IDP	128	3	3	55
	Sheikh	Affected Population	10960	34	16	104
Woqooyi Galbeed	Berbera	Affected Population	10871	46	13	112

		IDP	293	6	6	304
Total	_	_				**6326**

GPS-Based Point Generation

For both sampling strategies, the physical location of each interview is determined through GPS-based random point selection. These points are generated within the boundaries of the selected clusters or sites and are weighted by population density to ensure equitable geographic coverage. Enumerators navigate to the GPS coordinates using mobile applications such as Maps.me and conduct interviews with the nearest household. This methodology ensures spatial randomness and minimizes selection bias.

To successfully implement this approach, the following are required:

- Accurate and current shapefiles for administrative boundaries.
- Reliable population distribution and density data.
- Well-trained data collection teams proficient in using digital navigation tools.

Key requirements for effective sampling:

1. *Detailed Area Mapping*: Relying on the updated CCCM Site Master list, the GIS team will generate a map of the accessible IDP sites in Somalia. This map will clearly mark the boundaries of IDP sites and districts, including any major landmarks near or within the targeted sites. This detailed understanding of the layout is crucial for defining a sampling frame and navigating the area efficiently.
2. *Divide the targeted districts into camp sites:* The targeted districts for new and protracted IDPs will then be divided into sites to implement systemic sampling. If the target site is not of a manageable size, the site will be further divided into sub-sites by direction.

Addressing Probable Implementation Challenges:

1. **Absent Households**: If a selected household is found to be vacant during the initial visit, the neighboring household will be surveyed.
2. **Unforeseen Obstacles:** In situations where the predetermined route is obstructed due to unforeseen circumstances (e.g., construction work), the field team will document the obstacle and deviate slightly to maintain the systematic selection by following the next available pathway within the target site.

While the field team has experience implementing second-stage sampling in previous rounds of MSNA, all field officers and enumerators will be retrained on the methodology to ensure there are no major deviations in the sampling protocol. In cases of required deviations due to unforeseen circumstances, changes will be documented in the cleaning log with proper justifications.

Using replacement list of PSU - To account for unexpected challenges that might prevent data collection from specific locations, the following re-sampling steps will be implemented. Before data collection begins, the same number of backup samples will be generated for each of the three population groups within each district or livelihood zone. This ensures we have back-up samples available in case any settlements become inaccessible during the data collection phase. On the day of data collection, if a settlement cannot be reached, the team will directly switch to collecting data from its designated backup location. To maintain transparency, a clear log will be kept by the SDO (Senior Data Officer) documenting which districts and settlements were replaced using the backup samples.

To streamline the re-sampling process, field officers will be asked to check the accessibility of target location on the Thursday before or Sunday of the working week, coordinating with the field manager. By proactively evaluating accessibility beforehand, we aim to preemptively address any potential obstacles and minimize delays that could arise during the resampling process.

Data collection – Following consultations with HNRP and IPC leadership (OCHA for HNRP and the IPC core group for IPC), it became clear that the timelines for the two processes do not align.

If the MSNA is intended to inform the IPC, data collection must be completed by the end of July. Conversely, if it is meant to inform the HNRP, data collection should be finalized by the end of August. To accommodate both timelines, REACH has decided to conduct data collection in two distinct phases:

- Phase 1 will be tailored to inform the IPC.
- Phase 2 will focus on informing the HNRP.

This phased approach is feasible due to the differences in sampling strategies and the likely variation in target locations for each initiative.

For the IPC, REACH will also streamline the assessment tool to meet IPC-specific requirements. A more comprehensive MSNA will then be conducted in Phase 2 to support the broader HNRP objectives.

MSNA phase 1 data collection: From 7th of July 2025 to 21st of July 2025.
MSNA phase 2 data collection: From 20th of September 2025 to 15th of October 2025.

For both phases, the MSNA will be implemented through in-person interviews in targeted districts. The field implementation of the MSNA will be supervised by the REACH Field Officers (FOs), who report to the Field Manager (FM). The FOs and FM will receive MSNA-specific training in July 2025, covering the review of the tool (questionnaire, including technical definitions and concepts) and data cleaning. The training will cover just the first phase of data collection. An additional training for 2 days will be conducted for phase 2 during the first week of September to make sure that all enumerators share same understating of the tool given that phase 2 tool will be an expanded version of the MSNA in phase 1.

During the week-long workshop, REACH will collaborate with national clusters and IMPACT HQ assessment specialists to train the FOs on the sectoral section of the tool. FOs will then be redeployed to their bases to provide training to enumerators at the regional level. As much as possible, the REACH initiative will hire enumerators with prior experience with MSNA or other assessments conducted by REACH and locally to ensure that we reduce operational challenges related to accessing rural locations.

Two full days of training for enumerators will aim to present, explain, and test the MSNA tool before data collection. Following the training, a pilot data collection will be conducted. This will allow the examination of the enumerators' understanding of the content of the questions and functionalities of the tool, through feedback sessions with the FOs and analysis of the data. Results of the data collection pilot can also be shared with the clusters to keep them informed and have them support in adjusting the tool if required.

Following this, data collection will commence. Enumerators will use the Map.me app with pre-downloaded offline maps and pre-loaded household location data (CSV or KML) to navigate to assigned households via GPS coordinates. However, throughout data collection, REACH FOs will review the targeted locations within each district and UoA. In case of an inaccessible location, the FOs will immediately communicate this to the data officers to rerun the sampling for that district. Households will be randomly selected according to the final sampling framework, with the questionnaire being administered either to the head of the household or anyone else able to communicate on behalf of the household.

The questionnaire will be coded on the Kobo tool and be accessible to all enumerators on REACH data collection (or partner data collection) smartphones. Enumerators will begin the interview by introducing themselves and requesting the respondents' informed consent to proceed. As FOs will not be able to accompany all enumerator teams on the ground, they will identify team leaders in each team to supervise the progress of data collection and ensure regular communication with their referral FO. Each day, enumerators, under the supervision of their team leader and/or of the FO, will upload the survey forms and debrief the team leader and/or the FO of any issues encountered during data collection. The FOs, Data Officer, and Assessment Officers (AOs) are responsible for data checking and cleaning procedures at the end of each day and for communicating feedback to the enumerators and team leaders.

Incoming data will be monitored through a data collection tracking tool: each day REACH FOs will communicate with the data team the total number of surveys completed per district and UoA. The coverage shall be monitored based on the targeted number of surveys per population group. In case one location becomes inaccessible, the REACH data team shall rerun the district or UoA sampling for the affected district only and replace the sample for the affected district or UoA.

3.5 Data Processing

At the end of each day, the team leaders will oversee the uploading of collected data from enumerators' smartphones to REACH's KoBo Collect server. The REACH data team will then retrieve all datasets for spatial verification, a crucial step involving cross-examination of GPS coordinates of the completed surveys, to ensure they fall within a predetermined radius of the target settlement. Any surveys failing to meet this criterion, in addition to the surveys completed in a short period of time, will be flagged for further attention by field officers.

Upon completion of the preliminary verification, the data team will remove all personally identifiable information (PII) and disaggregate datasets by districts. Any outliers in the data, including translation of any required "other" responses from Somali to English is then reviewed and cross-checked by the field officers. Once cleaned, the data is checked by the assessment team for a secondary review based on logic checks, during which any additional recommendations or follow-ups are communicated to the field officers and enumerators for their daily briefings. Additionally, as part of the quality assurance process, all changes and cleaning made to the submitted surveys are tracked in a comprehensive data cleaning log.

To standardize this process, two tools are used:

- **Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) for data cleaning**: a step-by-step guide for key data cleaning issues, including checking the time stamp of each survey, issues with skip logic and outliers. The SOP will be developed based on the MSNA household survey tool and REACH's Data Cleaning Minimum Standards Checklist. See Annex 3.

- **Data analysis will be done using the OCHA facilitated Joint Inter-Agency Analytical Framework (JIAF) framework**, adapted to the Somalia context, with the severity thresholds determined in collaboration with the cluster partners. Following the analysis, individual key findings presentation is organized for different actors – including clusters, working groups and government organizations.

3.6 Analysis Plan

Data Disaggregation and Stratification:

For both phases (1 and 2), and following a two-stage cluster sampling design, the analysis will disaggregate the cleaned dataset by key strata as follows:

- Phase 1: per UoA for urban host communities and urban IDPs
- Phase 2: per district for new IDP and affected population

This stratification ensures a granular understanding of the data by considering factors like economic activity, particularly UoA (aligned with Livelihood Zones) and population characteristics within each district. In addition, the analysis will maintain the disaggregation of the population groups both across the entire dataset and within each district and UoA, to ensure consistency and comparability across all strata.

Weighting and Aggregation:

Weighting was applied at both the Unit of Analysis (UoA) and district levels for each population group to ensure statistically valid inferences and correct potential sampling biases. In Phase 1, stratification was based on UoA–population group combinations, while in Phase 2 it was based on district–population group combinations. Weights were calculated at the stratum level and aggregated across national, regional, district, and population group levels.

During data cleaning, all inaccessible clusters were excluded from the sampling frame, which included only accessible areas. If clusters became inaccessible during data collection, they were replaced with nearby clusters of similar population size and characteristics to minimize bias. These adjustments were incorporated into the final weights, applied after data collection based on the final sample size and adjusted sampling frame.

Population data sources included the most recent CCCM data for Phase 1 and DTM data for Phase 2.

Further Analysis Considerations:

If the data quality allows, the analysis will be further disaggregated by demographic characteristics such as Age, Gender, and Disability (AGD). This will provide a more nuanced understanding of how the data varies across different demographic sub-groups. However, since the samples were not specifically generated considering the AGD component, any analysis based on these demographics will be indicative of household's situation.

Finally, the analysis results will be presented in a clear and organized manner, separated by sector. Each sector's findings will be further segregated based on the previously mentioned strata (districts/ UoA, population groups).

4. Key ethical considerations and related risks

For detailed guidance on how to complete this section, see also Step 5 of the IMPACT Research Design Guidelines

The proposed research design meets / does not meet the following criteria:

The proposed research design…	***Yes/ No***	***Details if no (including mitigation)***
… Has been coordinated with relevant stakeholders to **avoid unnecessary duplication** of data collection efforts?	Yes	
… **Respects respondents, their rights and dignity** (*specifically by: seeking informed consent, designing length of survey/ discussion while being considerate of participants' time, ensuring accurate reporting of information provided*)?	Yes	
… Does not **expose data collectors to any risks as a direct result** of participation in data collection?	Yes	
… Does not **expose respondents / their communities to any risks as a direct result** of participation in data collection?	Yes	
… Does not involve **collecting information on specific topics which may be stressful and/ or re-traumatising** for research participants (both respondents and data collectors)?	No	
… Does not involve **data collection with minors** i.e. anyone less than 18 years old?	Yes	

… Does not involve **data collection with other vulnerable groups** e.g. persons with disabilities, victims/ survivors of protection incidents, etc.?	Yes/No	While participant profiles are often, enumerator training prioritizes ethical data collection (non-intrusive questions, sensitivity awareness and option to not respond to the question/not participate in the survey) to protect unidentified vulnerable groups
… Follows IMPACT SOPs for management of **personally identifiable information**?	Yes	As per the SOPs, all personally identifiable information will be deleted and is only used to contextualise analysis

5. Roles and responsibilities

Table 3: Description of roles and responsibilities

Task Description	***Responsible***	***Accountable***	***Consulted***	***Informed***
Research design	Senior Assessment Officer (SAO), **Angie Martin**	SAO	Field Managers (FM**) Hajir Hussien**, Field Officers (FOs), Data and GIS Unit **Sulaiman Anwari** and **Hezron Seya**, IMPACT HQ RDD, IMPACT HQ Focal Point, Cluster Coordinators Working Group Coordinator, OCHA, ICCG, IDPWG, TWG	Country Coordinator (CC), Deputy Country Coordination (DCC), *OCHA,* ICCG, Clusters, WGs, Field Staff
Supervising data collection	FO	FM	SAO	CC, DCC
Data processing (checking, cleaning)	FOs, SDO, AO, SAO	SAO	FMs, IMPACT HQ RDD, IMPACT HQ Focal Point, TWG	CC, DCC, OCHA, ICCG
Data analysis	AO, SAO	SAO	IMPACT HQ RDD, IMPACT HQ MSNA Focal Point, TWG	OCHA, ICCG
Output production	AO, SAO, SDO	SAO	IMPACT HQ Reporting, IMPACT HQ Focal Point, Cluster & WG Coordinators, OCHA, ICCG, TWG	CC, DCC, OCHA, ICCG
Dissemination	AO, SAO	SAO	CC **Ana Garay**,, FMs, FOs, IMPACT HQ Focal Point, IMPACT HQ RDD, TWG	OCHA, ICCG
Monitoring & Evaluation	AO, SAO	SAO	CC, DCC, FMs, FOs, SDO, IMPACT HQ MEAL Unit, IMPACT HQ Focal Point, TWG	OCHA, ICCG, ACTED PD, IMPACT HQ RDD

Lessons learned	AO, SAO, SDO, FMs, FOs	SAO	CC, DCC, RM, IMPACT HQ M&E Team, IMPACT HQ Focal Point	OCHA, ICCG, ACTED PD, IMPACT RDD, TWG

Responsible: *the person(s) who executes the task*

Accountable: *the person who validates the completion of the task and is accountable of the final output or milestone*

Consulted: *the person(s) who must be consulted when the task is implemented*

Informed: *the person(s) who need to be informed when the task is completed*

6. Data Analysis Plan

The data analysis plan (DAP) for the assessment is published here. The DAP was developed in collaboration with global and in-country clusters/working group and validated by ICCG.

7. Data Management Plan

Administrative Data				
Research Cycle name	2025 Multi- Sector Needs Assessment			
Project Code	*[Specify code here]*			
Donor	BHA, ECHO			
Project partners	Agency for Technical Cooperation & Development - ACTED			
Research Contact	Angie Martin – SAO angie.martin@impact-initiatives.org (angie.martin@reach-initiative.org)			
Data Management Plan Version	*Date: 19/05/2025*		*Version:* 01	
Related Policies	IMPACT Data Protection Policy			
Documentation and Metadata				
What documentation and metadata will accompany the data? *Select all that apply*	**X**	Data analysis plan	X	Data Cleaning Log, including: X Deletion Log X Value Change Log
	X	Code book	□	Data Dictionary
	X	Metadata based on HDX Standards	□	[Other, Specify]
Ethics and Legal Compliance				
Which ethical and legal measures will be taken?	X	Consent of participants to participate	□	Consent of participants to share personal information with other agencies
	□	No collection of personally identifiable data will take place	X	Gender, child protection and other protection issues are taken into account
	X	All participants reached age of majority		[Other, Specify]
Who will own the copyright and Intellectual Property Rights for the data that is collected?	REACH and OCHA			
Storage and Backup				

Where will data be stored and backed up during the research?	X	IMPACT/REACH Kobo Server	□	Other Kobo Server: *[specify]*
	X	IMPACT Global Physical / Cloud Server	X	Country/Internal Server
	X	On devices held by REACH staff	□	Physical location *[specifies]*
	□	[Other, Specify]		
Which data access and security measures have been taken?	X	Password protection on devices/servers	X	Data access is limited to *[specify, e.g. REACH staff]*
	X	Form and data encryption on data collection server	□	Partners signed an MoU if accessing raw data
	X	Anonymized dataset with no PII shared with partners		

Kobo Access Rights

Kobo Access	Person	Account Name
View Form	Enumerators	enumsom_cash
View and Edit Form	Sulaiman Anwari, Senior Data Officer	Sulaiman_anwari
View Form and Submit Data	Sulaiman Anwari, Senior Data Officer	Sulaiman_anwari, enumsom_cash
Download Data	Sulaiman Anwari, Senior Data Officer	Sulaiman_anwari,

Raw Data Access Rights

Raw Data Access	Reason	Person
Accountable	Accountable	Sulaiman Anwari, Senior Data Officer
Access	Spatial verification of collected data	Hezron Seya, GIS Officer

Preservation

Where will data be stored for long-term preservation?	X	IMPACT / REACH Global Cloud / Physical Server	X	OCHA HDX
	X	REACH Country Server	□	[Other, Specify]

Data Sharing

Will the data be shared publically?	X	Yes	□	No, only with mandating agency / body
Will all data be shared?	□	Yes	X	No, only anonymized and cleaned data will be shared
	□	No, [Other, Specify]		
Where will you share the data?	X	REACH Resource Centre	X	OCHA HDX
	□	Humanitarian Response	□	[Other, Specify]

Data protection risk assessment

Have you completed the Indicators Risk Assessment table below?	X	Yes	□	No, no information that potentially allows identification of individuals is to be collected.
	[Please complete the first 4 columns in the Indicators Risk Assessment table below]			

Risk indicator	Type of identification risk	Disclosure implications	Benefits	**Class**	**Required mitigation**
Respondent contact details (name and phone number)	Direct indentification of the interviewee	Potential threat if interviewee's details are disclosed especially thouse in conflict areas or members of minorities	Data checkes and cleaning	B1	To be permanently dleted after data collection
Respondent's location (region, district and settlement name)	Direct identification of the interviewee	Potential threat of being targeted by armed actors	Geographical disaggregation of results	B2	To be permanently deleted after data analysis and visualisation

Responsibilities	
Data collection	Sulaiman Anwari, SDO – sulaiman.anwari@impact-initiatives.org
Data cleaning	Sulaiman Anwari, SDO – sulaiman.anwari@impact-initiatives.org
Data analysis	Sulaiman Anwari, SDO – sulaiman.anwari@impact-initiatives.org
Data sharing/uploading	Sulaiman Anwari, SDO – sulaiman.anwari@impact-initiatives.org

8. Monitoring & Evaluation Plan

IMPACT Objective	External M&E Indicator	Internal M&E Indicator	Focal point	Tool	Will indicator be tracked?
Humanitarian stakeholders are accessing IMPACT products	Number of humanitarian organisations accessing IMPACT services/products Number of individuals accessing IMPACT services/products	# of downloads of x product from Resource Center	Country request to HQ	User_log	X Yes
		# of downloads of x product from Relief Web	Country request to HQ		□ Yes
		# of downloads of x product from Country level platforms	Country team		□ Yes
		# of page clicks on x product from REACH global newsletter	Country request to HQ		□ Yes
		# of page clicks on x product from country newsletter, sendingBlue, bit.ly	Country team		□ Yes
		# of visits to x webmap/x dashboard	Country request to HQ		□ Yes
IMPACT activities contribute to better program implementation and coordination of the humanitarian response	Number of humanitarian organisations utilizing IMPACT services/products	# references in HPC documents (HNO, SRP, Flash appeals, Cluster/sector strategies)	Country team	Reference_ log	*OCHA HNO, HRP, All clusters' strategies (Protection, Shelter and Non-Food Items, Health, Education, WASH, Nutrition, AAP, CCCM).*
		# references in single agency documents			

Humanitarian stakeholders are using IMPACT products	Humanitarian actors use IMPACT evidence/products as a basis for decision making, aid planning and delivery Number of humanitarian documents (HNO, HRP, cluster/agency strategic plans, etc.) directly informed by IMPACT products	Perceived relevance of IMPACT country-programs Perceived usefulness and influence of IMPACT outputs Recommendations to strengthen IMPACT programs Perceived capacity of IMPACT staff Perceived quality of outputs/programs Recommendations to strengthen IMPACT programs	Country team	Usage_Feedback *and* Usage_Survey template	*Opened survey for REACH Somalia, throughout the year. The link is sent to partners when sharing any REACH product.* *REACH team will share the survey link after the release of MSNA bulletin, to at least 20 partners (clusters, OCHA, data collection partners, etc.)* *Logging of any form of feedback in the internal M&E framework (e-mails, comments during meetings, etc.)*
Humanitarian stakeholders are engaged in IMPACT programs throughout the research cycle	Number and/or percentage of humanitarian organizations directly contributing to IMPACT programs *(providing resources, participating to presentations, etc.)*	# of organisations providing resources (i.e. staff, vehicles, meeting space, budget, etc.) for activity implementation # of organisations/clusters inputting in research design and joint analysis # of organisations/clusters attending briefings on findings;	Country team	Engagement_log	X Yes X Yes X Yes

ANNEX 1: MODIFICATION TO THE CORE INDICATOR (IF RELEVANT)

Module	Indicator	Question	Please explain what modifications were made?	Justification for the change?	Change made in consultation with IMPACT HQ? If yes, who was consulted?
AAP	% of households having received assistance, by last time assistance was received	When was the last time your household received any aid?	Added Did not receive in last 12 months in the response options	Cluster request	Reported to HQ
AAP	Households' preferred means (channel) for providing feedback, % households by means (channel)	How would your household prefer to give feedback to aid agencies about the aid you are receiving and bad behaviour/misconduct of aid workers	Response options adapted to the context	Cluster request	Reported to HQ
AAP	% of households with knowledge on sexual exploitation & abuse, and proper conduct of aid workers	Have you received information on humanitarian aid is free and prohibited conduct of aid workers which is considered as sexual exploitation & abuse or improper conduct?	New question	Cluster request	Reported to HQ
AAP/PEAS	% of households with knowledge on sexual exploitation & abuse, and proper conduct of aid workers	Are you or other members of your household aware of or heard of incidents of sexual exploitation & abuse or improper conduct?	New question	Cluster request	Reported to HQ
AAP/PEAS	% of households with knowledge on available means of reporting sexual exploitation & abuse, and	Do you know available confidential means for reporting sexual exploitation & abuse or improper behavior?	New question	Cluster request	Reported to HQ

	proper conduct of aid workers				
AAP/PEAS	% of households with knowledge on available means of reporting sexual exploitation & abuse, and proper conduct of aid workers	If yes, which are the available confidential means for reporting sexual exploitation & abuse or improper conduct?	New question	Cluster request	Reported to HQ
AAP/PEAS	% of households willing to report sexual exploitation & abuse, and improper conduct of aid workers	If you or other members of your household are not willing to report on incidents of sexual exploitation & abuse or improper conduct, what are the concerns?	New question	Cluster request	Reported to HQ
WASH	% of households with water-related gastrointestinal morbidity (last X days)	In the last month, has anyone in your household been sick after drinking water, or experienced symptoms such as diarrhea or vomiting?	New question	Cluster request	Reported to HQ
WASH	Median price per 20-liter water container (for households that purchase water)	The last time your household bought water, how much did you pay to fill your storage tank with the [number of liters] liters you reported it can hold?	New question	Cluster request	Reported to HQ
Shelter &Non food items (NFI)	NFI Priority Needs % of households in need of NFIs	What are the top priority NFI need for your household?	New question	Cluster request	Reported to HQ

ANNEX 2: SECONDARY DATA MATRIX

Type of source	Topics	Purpose	Full reference (+ link if possible)	Comments - key findings/information gaps
Humanitarian	2025 HNRP	The Humanitarian Needs and Response Plan	**OCHA – HNRP** Accessible here	In 2025, an estimated 6.9 million people in Somalia require humanitarian assistance, with internally displaced persons (IDPs) making up 80% of those in need. Displacement is driven by climate shocks, conflict, and forced evictions, with over 3.2 million people currently displaced. Shelter remains a critical gap, as most IDPs live in inadequate buul structures without tenure security, often facing repeated evictions. DTM data provided updated figures for both host and IDP populations, highlighting the urgency in integrated settlements not covered by CCCM. Urbanization and lack of planning further strain resources, while the withdrawal of ATMIS and ongoing insecurity pose serious challenges to humanitarian access. A total of $297.6 million is required to address priority needs across shelter, WASH, protection, CCCM, and stabilization sectors.
Humanitarian	JMMI	Regular and up-to-date monitoring of market functionality, with a particular emphasis on wide range of non-food items (NFI)	**REACH – Somalia Joint Market Monitoring Initiative (JMMI)** Accessible here	Towards the end of 2023, key findings show that vendors encountered significant hurdles due to poor infrastructure, notably concerning roads, impacting commodity transportation. Poor quality roads and closure of roads by floods were reported as the main reason for transportation challenges. In addition, financial barriers, including limited cash and low

				purchasing power, also reportedly hindered effective business operations due to the financial constraints faced by vendors.
Humanitarian	Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs)	Inform assessment methodology including sampling design	**CCCM Cluster Somalia |** HDX Data Shared bilaterally	There are 3,738 recorded IDP sites across Somalia as of December 2023. An approximate, 85% of the sites are informal settlements on private land and 90% of site are in urban areas according to the Detailed Site Assessment (DSA) of the CCCM Cluster.
Humanitarian	Inter-sectoral	Inform assessment methodology including sampling design	**OCHA - Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs Somalia |** 2023 Population Figures and Disaggregation Accessible here.	"SOMALIA – 2023 POPULATION FIGURES AND DISAGGREGATION" presents the latest population figures at settlement level for non-displaced populations across the country. The population figures and disaggregation for 2024 is not available yet. Relying on the two-step cleaning process outlined in the methodology section and implemented lessons learned from the 2023 data, no major problems with the sampling is anticipated.
Humanitarian	Livelihood Zone	Inform assessment methodology including sampling design	**FSNAU – Somalia: Livelihood zones** Accessible here.	The map disaggregates Somalia into 19 livelihood zones with clear distinctions of the admin layers.
Humanitarian	Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs)	Definition of IDPs used in the assessment	**OHCHR – Guiding Principles on Internal Displacement** Accessible here.	Provides the definition, resolutions, and international standards mandated by the Special Rapporteur on the human rights of internally displaced Persons
IOM	Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs)	Displacement tracking in Somalia	**IOM DTM Somalia reporting**	IOM's information management system to track and monitor numbers, locations, movements, needs and vulnerabilities of displaced people. Outputs support

			Accessible here	responses in humanitarian crisis, evidence-based decision making, durable solutions programming and migration research.
Governmental	Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs)	Provides a contextual definition and understanding of IDPs in Somalia	**Federal Government of Somalia – National Policy** Accessible here.	Provides a clear contextual definition of IDPs in the context of Somalia. The policy also provides the context and background of displacement and plans for durable solutions for the population group – including refugees and returnee populations
Academic – Research Institute	Presence of NSAGs	Understanding of context and access to regions	**International Crisis Group – Briefing on Somalia's Actions against Al-Shabaab** Accessible here.	The Somali government's advancements against Al-Shabaab in central Somalia signify improved access to previously contested areas for government forces and civilian populations. By displacing militants from long-held territories, the government can establish its presence, potentially allowing for enhanced delivery of services and humanitarian aid to communities affected by the conflict. This progress also paves the way for increased access to regions previously under the control of Al-Shabaab, facilitating efforts to stabilize and rebuild these areas.
Humanitarian	Overall Humanitarian Access in 20234	Provides details on the overall 2023 humanitarian landscape of Somalia	**Somalia: Humanitarian Access Snapshot (01 April to 30 June 2024) - As of 30 June 2024** Accessible here.	Between April and June 2024, 70 humanitarian access constraints were reported in Somalia, marking a 30% increase from the previous quarter—mainly due to improved reporting on aid diversion. About 31% of incidents involved interference in humanitarian operations, including registration disputes and delays in flood response assessments. Violence against humanitarian personnel or assets accounted for 25% of incidents, with injuries, detentions, and shootings reported. Looting and theft of aid were also significant, with some incidents involving armed militia. Only 6% of incidents were related to movement restrictions, mostly

				due to insecurity and conflict. The humanitarian community continues to advocate with local authorities to address these challenges.
Humanitarian	Update on Laas Caanood	Situation report on the conflict in Laas Caanood	**IFRC – Population Movement, Laas Caanood, Sool Region – DREF Final Report** Accessible here.	The key takeaway from the escalating conflict in Laas Caanood is the urgent humanitarian crisis it has sparked, with over 126,000 people displaced and more than 170 fatalities reported. The conflict, exacerbated by demonstrations following the killing of community members and by clashes between Somaliland forces and organized militia, has forced civilians to flee to neighboring areas. This crisis adds to Somalia's existing challenges of drought and security instability.
Humanitarian	Update on the rainfall and flooding	**FAO's monitoring tool for climatic conditions**	**FAO - SWALIM maps NDVI and Rainfall Maps** Accessible here	The CDI monitoring tool explores the use of three climatic conditions that influences drought conditions. This includes rainfall, temperature, and the Normalized Vegetation Drought Index (NVDI) which is proxy of soil moisture.
Humanitarian	Forecast for 2024 Gu "long rains" season	Predictions of the Gu Rains in Somalia and its possible impact on accessibility of sites for data collection and exacerbated needs due to flooding and potential displacements	**FAO – Somalia Climate Outlook for the 20245 Gu Season** Accessible here.	The FAO's article on the Gu 2025 Seasonal Climate Outlook for Somalia highlights that the country is expected to face below-average rainfall and above-normal temperatures during the March–May season. These conditions pose serious threats to food security, water availability, and livestock survival, especially in regions like Gedo, Hiraan, and Middle Shabelle. The report urges early preparedness, recommending that governments, humanitarian agencies, and communities adopt climate-resilient practices, strengthen early warning systems, and prepare for health risks such as heat-related illnesses and disease outbreaks. Urgent action is needed to mitigate the impacts and support vulnerable populations.

Humanitarian	Food insecurity, Cash and Markets	Update on supply chains and joint markets in Somalia	**WFP Joint Markets and Supply Chain update** Accessible here	As of Feb 2024, the main roads and corridors were accessible, except in areas where heavy rainfall had caused blockages or damage to supply routes, or due to security issues, such as Mogadishu-Jala-Iaqsi-Jowhar, Caynabo-Laas Caanood, Burco-Laas Caanood, Baidoa-Burr Hakaba-Garbaraarey, and Barawe-Marka corridor.
Humanitarian	Food insecurity	Prediction of food insecurity and acute malnutrition	**IPC – Somalia Acute Food Insecurity Malnutrition, July-Dec 20254** Accessible here.	Between July and December 2024, Somalia faces worsening food insecurity and malnutrition due to erratic rainfall, flooding, conflict, and high food prices. Around 3.6 million people are currently in Crisis (IPC Phase 3) or worse, with projections rising to 4.4 million by the end of the year. Additionally, 1.6 million children under five are expected to suffer from acute malnutrition, including 403,000 with severe acute malnutrition (SAM). The situation is exacerbated by poor access to health services, inadequate water and sanitation, and suboptimal childcare practices. Urgent humanitarian action is needed to scale up nutrition, health, and social protection interventions.
Humanitarian	Cholera Outbreak	Flash update on Acute Watery Diarrhea (Awd) spreading	**OCHA – Flash update on AWD/Cholera outbreak** Accessible here.	Acute Watery Diarrhoea (AWD)/cholera spreading in Somalia with over 4,380 cases and 54 associated deaths recorded in 32 districts from 1 January to 18 March 2024. 62% of the deaths were among children aged under 5. The outbreak is driven by high levels of malnutrition among children, insufficient access to clean water, open defecation practices, latrines with poor hygiene and inadequate sanitation among communities, among other factors.

Governmental	Situation Update	AWD/Cholera Weekly Epidemiological Report	**Somalia Ministry of Health Cholera reporting**	As of April, 630 new cholera cases were reported from 28 districts. 433 (69%) severe cases, 347 (55%) children below 5 years and 344 (55%) were female.
Humanitarian	Situation Update	Update on the floods	**OCHA – Situation Report** Accessible here.	More than 163,000 people have been affected by floods in Somalia, as of 5 May. At least 37,120 have been displaced/relocated & 7 children killed in 11 out of 22 hotspot districts. Hirshabelle, Jubaland and Southwest are the worst affected. At least 67 of the 95 verified sites for IDPs in Hirshabelle have been impacted by the rains, affecting 39,120 people.

ANNEX 3: DATA CLEANING STANDARD OPERATING PROCEDURES

2025 Somalia Multi-Sectorial Needs Assessment (MSNA)

Data Cleaning Standard Operating Procedures

Introduction

Throughout data collection, cleaning will regularly take place to maintain the high standard of the assessment. Data cleaning and verification will take place daily. Feedback will be provided directly to REACH Field Officers (FOs) by the Senior Database Officer. Data cleaning will focus on identifying outliers in the data, contradictory or unlikely response options (logical inconsistencies), and suspicious patterns from enumerators. A cleaning log of all changes will be kept and will be available upon request after the REACH publication of datasets. It is crucial for the MSNA team to have supporting tools that can help us monitor the quality of data we are receiving from the field. This document will outline the proposed data workflow and responsibilities of each team member for the multi-sectoral needs assessment in 2025.

After downloading the data following steps will be implemented:

1. Run the R script developed to implement the required checks on the dataset. Outputs of the R scripts are as follows:
    1. **Cleaning log** file that will outline all issues that need to be addressed.

    The uuid, question name, description of issue, feedback and old value will be included in the cleaning log file. Field officers will follow up on the flagged issues by double-checking it with respective enumerators and team leaders. Once checked and confirmed, field officers will fill the new value column and inform the data team. Once the new value is cross-checked and confirmed by the data team, the old value can be replaced with the new value and clean data can be generated.

2. **Raw data** specific for each location will be exported daily and saved in the shared folder. Each field officer is expected to check the feedback on their bases and complete the cleaning log. All data cleaning files should be shared with the GIS/Data team in a timely manner, so the team can access and maintain consolidated clean data.

Daily Data Checks & Cleaning

Daily Responsibilities

Senior/ Assessment Officer

1. Responsible for reviewing cleaning results daily and providing feedback to either Senior Database Officer/Field coordinator/ Field Officers.
2. In coordination with Field coordinator and field officers, communicate regarding security or logistical concerns that change sampling framework.
3. Responsible for ensuring each field team is on track to complete required target samples with quality surveys.

Senior Data / Database Officer

1. The Senior Data Officers will be responsible for downloading, deleting, and anonymizing data from kobo daily.
2. Runs daily R data checking script with clean data, and raw data from most recent day to identify errors for Field Officers to follow up on.
3. Runs the data monitoring dashboard scripts daily, to make sure that the information in the tracker is the most updated and accurate.
4. makes final call on survey deletions.
5. Responsible for overseeing changes to sampling framework and adjusting sampling targets accordingly.
6. Responsible for ensuring daily backups of the cleaned data and that proper file naming protocol is followed for cleaned data and cleaning log.
7. Communicate all data issues, feedback, and any other data related issues to the responsible S/FO, who contacts field teams and individual enumerators to clarify any issues with the data.

Senior/Field Officers

1. In constant communication between the data officers and individual enumerators regarding issues with data collection and data quality issues.
2. Daily checking information updated in the tracker and debriefed enumerators on any update to ensure data quality is maintained at high standards and that the target is achieved in their locations.
3. Make sure that each enumerator has uploaded their survey to the KoBo server before 5PM, or as soon as it is possible daily.
4. Ensure phones are fully charged prior to next day of data collection,

5. Ensure phones are set to the correct time and date prior to data collection. Achieved with steps below: Settings > General management > Date and time > Automatic date and time AND Use 24-hour format ON At the end of each data collection day. Once submitted, data will be downloaded by the Senior Data Officer daily by 7 PM at the latest, removing personally identifiable data and adding unique IDs; the data team will run the R scripts that will automatically spot errors – see table 1 below.
6. Each field officer will then receive the raw data and the cleaning log file with the identified issues on their respective data, upload to the respective folders in SharePoint. The enumerators are expected to check and correct all uploaded data-related errors, under the supervision of the team leader and field officer; in addition, field teams will check for vertical and horizontal errors in the data, following up with the respondent, if needed. Once the field teams have made the changes, all files should be uploaded to the Sharepoint.

Data Checking Best Practices for the Field Teams

1. When you apply a filter **REMEMBER TO CLEAR IT!** Otherwise, you will go ahead not looking at ALL the questionnaire!
2. **Fill all** the columns under new.value column, in the cleaning log, even in cases where the new value does not change from the old value.
3. **Know the tool:** only if you are fully familiar with the tool and respective skip logics will you be able to clean the dataset properly and catch logic mistakes.
4. **Spot-check enumerators** and ensure you understand the structure, logic and how questions are understood by both enumerators and respondents.
5. **Know the local context:** please use your understanding of the local context to help you catch mistakes, such as knowing that in this area of data collection it's not possible that somebody is using a flush toilet.
6. **Whilst reviewing and cleaning the data**, both a **horizontal and vertical logic should be applied**.
7. **Horizontal logic (scroll to the right**): check whether reported responses of each indicator of each survey are logically consistent and make sense in relation to each other.
8. **Vertical logic (scroll down):** with the data sorted *by enumerator,* scroll dataset downwards to check whether there are any suspicious response patterns for specific enumerators that suggest the enumerator is performing poorly or misunderstood a question or response option. Check the overall distribution of responses, that way you can find out which enumerator's surveys seem suspicious.
9. During data cleaning you **should** have **pen and paper to take some notes** for the next day's **morning briefing**. Alternatively, you can also just **use the cleaning log as briefing notes for the enumerator feedback**.
10. If providing individual feedback to one enumerator, sort your cleaning log by "enumerator."

11. If providing feedback on a common issue appearing across enumerators, sort the cleaning log by "issue". Keep the teams motivated!
12. Do not only flag the issues, ensure you explain why something would not make sense and articulate in which areas they have improved.

Data Checks

This below table will guide you through the checks in the RScript and what should be taken for each one. In short, data checking columns mainly flag potential issues within the data. since it will be too difficult to ensure that everything aligns perfectly and logged among the different people involved in the process. This process will help us to approach issues with the same action so it will be easy for us to collaborate and speed up the process.

Cell #	Issue	Action
	Survey time taken	Sort the time taken from Lowest to Highest or A to Z to check which surveys are filled in a short time and which surveys are filled in more extended periods. Minimum survey time = 45 minutes Maximum survey time = 110 minutes
	consent	Check if there are any declined consents in the data so you can decide to take additional surveys based on your sample and delete the no consent surveys
	hh_size <2 / hh>14	Please check if the total household size is less than 2 or greater than 14 and cross-check any figure that needs to be verified or double-checked with enumerators or respondents.
	uuid	Check for duplicated surveys in the data.
	ind_age! = ind_dob_approx	Check if the age completed in years entered by the respondent is the same with age in months calculated from selecting the DOB in the tool.
	time_productive	Check for outliers using the inter-quantile range calculations.

	time_unproductive	Check for outliers using the inter-quantile range calculations.
	time_community_engagements	Check for outliers using the inter-quantile range calculations.
	time_personal_care	Check for outliers using the inter-quantile range calculations.
	time_leisure	Check for outliers using the inter-quantile range calculations.
	child_civil_status	Check if there is a child in the house and the civil status is that he/she is married.
	income_earner	Check if there is a child in the HH who an income earner is
	times_displaced	Check for outliers using the inter-quantile range calculations.
	number_additional_shelters	outliers using the inter-quantile range calculations.
	bedroom	outliers using the inter-quantile range calculations.
	living_room	outliers using the inter-quantile range calculations.
	kitchen	outliers using the inter-quantile range calculations.
	salary	outliers using the inter-quantile range calculations.
	casual	outliers using the inter-quantile range calculations.
	business	outliers using the inter-quantile range calculations.
	own_product	outliers using the inter-quantile range calculations.
	govt_benefits	outliers using the inter-quantile range calculations.

	rent	outliers using the inter-quantile range calculations.
	remmitance	outliers using the inter-quantile range calculations.
	family_friends	outliers using the inter-quantile range calculations.
	charity_donations	outliers using the inter-quantile range calculations.
	hum_assistance	outliers using the inter-quantile range calculations.
	food	outliers using the inter-quantile range calculations.
	rent_expenditure	outliers using the inter-quantile range calculations.
	water_allsources	outliers using the inter-quantile range calculations.
	non_food_items	outliers using the inter-quantile range calculations.
	utilities_allconnections	outliers using the inter-quantile range calculations.
	fuel_allvehicles	outliers using the inter-quantile range calculations.
	transportation_allvehicle	outliers using the inter-quantile range calculations.
	communications_allcosts	outliers using the inter-quantile range calculations.
	other_expenditure	outliers using the inter-quantile range calculations.
	health_related	outliers using the inter-quantile range calculations.
	non_fooditems	outliers using the inter-quantile range calculations.

	shelter	outliers using the inter-quantile range calculations.
	education_related	outliers using the inter-quantile range calculations.
	debt_repayment	outliers using the inter-quantile range calculations.
	all_other	outliers using the inter-quantile range calculations.
	Xx_other	All the other checks that may need translations are listed in the left column. Please check the other options provided and recode the values that can be found from the lists and translate the others. If translation, please do translate to English. If the value looks invalid, ask the enumerators for clarification.
	age_income_earner==resp_age, and gender_income_earner==resp_age	Logical checks where the respondent mentions not to be the main income earner, but the age and gender of the main income earner matches that one for the respondent
	age_decision_maker ==resp_age, and age_decision_maker ==resp_age	Logical checks where the respondent mentions not to the decision maker, but the age and gender of the decision maker matches that one for the respondent.
	main_income_earner == income_earner	Respondent has no income, but he is still the Household main income earner
	Return to area of origin (for IDP HHs only) == HOst Community	Check for Host communities that have mentioned to return to their area of origin

	salary, casual, business, own_product, govt_benefits, rent, remmitance, family_friends, charity_donations, hum_assistance, domestic_expenditure, food, rent_expenditure, water_allsources, non_food_items, utilities_allconnections, fuel_allvehicles, transportation_allvehicle,	Check for 999 or 999 from all the listed indicators, it could mean the respondent is not sure about the response or the correct value. If confirmed, the specific entries will be removed

	communications_allcosts, other_expenditure, expenditure_domestic, shelter, non_fooditems, health_related, education_related, debt_repayment, all_other	
	gps 1 == gps 2	Check if the gps recorded at the start of the survey is the same with the one that is recorded at the end of the survey.
	age_primary_caregiver ==resp_age, and age_primary_caregiver ==resp_age	Logical checks where the respondent mentions not to be the caregiver of the young, but the age and gender of the caregiver of the young matches that one for the respondent.
	elderly_caregiver ==resp_age, and elderly_caregiver ==resp_age	Logical checks where the respondent mentions not to be the caregiver of the elderly, but the age and gender of the caregiver of the elderly matches that one for the respondent.
	total_non_residing_children	Check for 999 entries; it must be removed later.
	Infant formula [siha, nunalac, aptamil, nido] (times)	Check for 999 entries; it must be removed later.

	Milk (tinned, powdered, or fresh animal milk) (times)	Check for 999 entries; it must be removed later.
	Sour milk or yoghurt [i.e. caana fadhi] (times)	Check for 999 entries; it must be removed later.

Data collection tracking

MSNA survey tracker dashboard is built to provide a live snapshot of the data collection against the targeted sample at the region, district, livelihood zone and district/livelihood zone X pop status level. The dashboard is linked to the kobo, and it provides the numbers of submissions in the server in timely.

The tracker consists of 6 main coverage statistics.

1. Number of interviews received per pop group (HC, New IDP and protracted) per district.
2. Number of interviews collected grouped by gender (male and female) respondents.
3. Number of surveys per enumerator received per base.
4. Number of deleted interviews per base and per enumerators.
5. Overall number of surveys collected per district against the sample size.

The purpose of enumerator tracker would be to ensure enumerators' productivity. The Data Officer will generate this tracker based on number of surveys per enumerator per day, average number of data cleaning issues per enumerator, enumerators following suspiciously similar survey paths. This will be closely monitored and tracked. If the trend of the enumerator is consistently poor, putting the data quality at risk, an update will be provided daily. Each enumerator is expected to complete no more than 6 surveys per day.

Spatial Verification

Responsible(s): GIS/ team

The master settlement list will be used as the base map for checking data collection. The collected data from the field will be overlayed over the base map and the distance between the base map settlements point and the collected points will be calculated. The points which are far from the target settlement's locations will be flagged for action in the cleaning log.

Neither Accurate nor Precise: This means points collected are captured far apart from each other and out of the targeted location. That's why it's neither precise nor accurate.
Accurate, not Precise: This means points are accurate and fitting one location/polygon, but the precision is missing.
Precise, not Accurate: This means the points are precise but according to the point that we're referencing it's not accurate. So, either the site has been relocated or the sites has the same name.
Accurate and Precise: This means the points are accurate and precise on the targeted location.
No GPS Coordinates: This means there are no GPS coordinates captured from the field. We must discourage this to happen in the field and make mandatory for each enumerator to take the GPS coordinates after each survey.

Re-sampling SOP

- **FOs log their issues in a daily location issues tracker**. Important to record are:
    - **District**
    - **Livelihood zone**
    - **Location name** (settlement name / IDP site name)
    - **Target** (number of HH surveys to conduct in that location)
    - **Issue** (only 3 possibilities allowed: ***Inaccessible***, ***Not found / unknown***, ***Located in another district***)
    - **Name of FO** logging the issue

  It is KEY to stick to this format, to avoid messiness and a heavy workload. A location being "too far" is NOT a valid issue.
- **The designed data person checks this document daily to provide feedback to FOs**: he/she checks if an issue is valid and provides feedback in a "feedback column" to the FO. Feedback can be: "**Invalid – go to location anyway**" or "**Valid – will be resampled**".
- **For the "valid issues", designated data person resamples from the 'improved population data sources'.** This should also happen on a daily / need's basis. Resampling needs to happen taking the final targets into account. Resampled locations (with all their information included: district, name, coordinates, target number, etc.) can be entered in a 2nd tab of the location issues tracker called "**Resampled locations**", but to be sure, should also be emailed to the relevant FO. You can also make a column "Acknowledged by FO" in this spreadsheet, which the relevant FO must mark (X) when seen & understood.
- Data team should **keep a record of how the sampling frames are evolving in real time**: what locations are going to be visited in the end, with how many interviews as a target. We have three separate sampling frames here: non-displaced, protracted IDPs, new IDPs. This is also important for the special verification checks during data cleaning: we need to know what **the eventual, real sampling frame is that got implemented**! For this, make a copy of the initial/original sampling frames, and create '**dynamic versions**', where you mark **rows that were deleted (inaccessible / unknown / wrong district) in RED** and **newly added rows (that got resampled) in GREEN**.

RACI-structure of tasks:

DAILY: **FOs enter location issues in daily location issues tracker.**	FOs	SDO (SAO if SDO is on leave)	Field Coordinator, GISM, SAO	RM, AO, SAO
DAILY: **Check location issues tracker & provide feedback to FOs.**	SDO (SAO if SDO on leave)	SDO & SAO	GISO, SAO, RM	RM, AO, SAO
Weekly/as required: **Resampling.**	SDO (SAO if SDO on leave)	SDO & SAO	GISO, SAO, RM	RM, AO, SAO
DAILY: **Update dynamic sampling frames.**	SDO (SAO if SDO on leave)	SDO & SAO	GISO, SAO, RM	RM, AO, SAO