

MSNA - Research Terms of Reference

2026 Multi-Sector Needs Assessment (MSNA)

SOM2605 Somalia

August 2026

Version 1

REACH Informing
more effective
humanitarian action

1. Executive Summary

A. General information				
Country of intervention	Somalia			
Type of Emergency	☒ Natural disaster	☒ Conflict	☐ Other (specify)	
Type of Crisis	☐ Sudden onset	☐ Slow onset	☒ Protracted	
Mandating Body/ Agency	Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) Inter-Cluster Coordination Group (ICCG)			
IMPACT Project Code	27BMF			
Overall Research Timeframe)	01/07/2026 to 30/09/2026			
Research Timeframe	1. Data Analysis Plan (DAP) sent for validation: 03/08/2026		7. Submit data for JIAF 2: 28/09/2026	
	2. Pilot/training: Training of Trainers (ToT): 09/08/2026 – 10/08/2026 Enumerator Training + Pilot: 15/06/2026 – 16/08/2026		8. Key Findings brief validation: 31/10/2026	
	3. Start data collection: 17/08/2026			
	4. Data collected: 12/09/2026			
	5. Clean dataset sent for validation: 18/09/2026			
	6. Data analysis sent for validation: 25/09/2026			
Humanitarian milestones <i>Specify what will the assessment inform and when e.g. The shelter cluster will use this data to calculate</i>	Milestone		Deadline	
	☐	Donor plan/strategy	_/_/_/_/_	
	☒	Inter-cluster plan/strategy	31/12/2026	
	☒	PiN calculation / HNRP	28/09/2026	
	☐	IPC (Integrated food security Phase Classification)	_/_/_/_/_	
	☐	Cluster plan/strategy	_/_/_/_/_	
	☐	NGO platform plan/strategy	_/_/_/_/_	

PiN numbers for the HNO analysis	☐	Other (Specify):	_/_/_/_/_	
Audience Type & Dissemination Specify who will the assessment inform and how you will disseminate to inform the audience	Audience type		Dissemination	
	☒ Strategic ☐ Programmatic ☐ Operational ☐ [Other, Specify]		☐ General Product Mailing (e.g. mail to NGO consortium; HCT participants; Donors) ☒ Cluster Mailing (to all ICCG members) and presentation of findings at next cluster meeting ☒ Presentation of findings (e.g. at ICCG meeting; Cluster meeting) ☒ Website Dissemination (Relief Web & REACH Resource Centre) ☒ JIAF 2 workshop ☐ [Other, Specify]	
Detailed dissemination plan required	☒	Yes	☐	No
General Objective	To inform the 2027 Humanitarian Needs and Response Plan (HNRP) in Somalia by providing an updated multi-sectoral analysis of the prevalence, severity, drivers, and geographic distribution of humanitarian needs among affected populations and newly displaced people, including populations living in hard-to-reach areas. The assessment aims to support People in Need (PiN) calculations, severity analysis, response prioritisation, and evidence-based humanitarian planning at national and sub-national levels.			
Specific Objective(s)	- To assess the prevalence and severity of humanitarian needs among affected populations and newly displaced people across key humanitarian sectors in Somalia. - To identify variations in needs, vulnerabilities, living conditions, and coping capacities across demographic groups and geographic areas. - To assess humanitarian conditions and needs among households residing in hard-to-reach areas and address critical information gaps in locations affected by access constraints. - To examine household access to essential services, markets, infrastructure, and humanitarian assistance, including barriers affecting such access. - To understand household priorities, aid preferences, perceptions of humanitarian assistance, and experiences with accountability and feedback mechanisms. - To provide an evidence base for intersectoral needs analysis, PiN calculations, and humanitarian response prioritisation for the 2027 HNRP.			
Research Questions	- What are the priority humanitarian needs among affected populations and newly displaced people across Somalia? - How do the prevalence and severity of needs vary across demographic groups and geographic areas, including hard-to-reach locations? - What factors drive needs and vulnerability among crisis-affected populations, including exposure to shocks, risks, and barriers to accessing essential goods and services?			

	What are households' priority needs, aid preferences, perceptions of humanitarian assistance, and experiences with accountability and feedback mechanisms?	
Geographic Coverage	The representative component seeks to conduct in-person interviews in accessible urban areas of the following 73 districts: Bondhere, Cabdulasis, Daynile, Dharkenley, Hamar Jabjab, Hamar Weyne, Hawl Wadaag, Heliwa, Hodan, Kahda, Karaan, Shangaani, Shibis, Waaberi, Wadajir (Medina), Wardhigley, Yaaqshid, Cabudwaaq, Cadaado, Dhuusamarreeb, Gaalkacyo, Galdogob, Hobyo, Jariiban, Belet Weyne, Jalalaqsi, Balcad, Jowhar, Baardheere, Belet Xaawo, Ceel Waaq, Doolow, Garbahaarey, Luuq, Afmadow, Kismaayo, Ceel Afweyn, Ceerigaabo, Laasqoray, Caynabo, Laas Caanood, Taleex, Xudun, Bandarbeyla, Bossaso, Caluula, Iskushuban, Qardho, Burtinle, Eyl, Garoowe, Baki, Borama, Lughaye, Zeylac, Burco, Buuhoodle, Owdweyne, Sheikh, Berbera, Gebiley, Hargeysa, Ceel Barde, Waajid, Xudur, Baydhaba, Buur Hakaba, Diinsoor, Qansax Dheere, Afgooye, Baraawe, Marka, Wanla Weyn. The hard-to-reach component seeks to conduct phone interviews in inaccessible areas of the following 45 districts: Adan Yabaal, Afgooye, Afmadow, Baardheere, Badhaadhe, Balcad, Baraawe, Baydhaba, Belet Weyne, Belet Xaawo, Bu'aale, Bullo Burto, Buur Hakaba, Cadale, Ceel Barde, Ceel Buur, Ceel Dheer, Ceel Waaq, Daynile, Dhuusamarreeb, Diinsoor, Garbahaarey, Hobyo, Jalalaqsi, Jamaame, Jilib, Jowhar, Kahda, Kismaayo, Kurtunwaarey, Laasqoray, Luuq, Marka, Qandala, Qansax Dheere, Qoryooley, Rab Dhuure, Saakow, Sablaale, Tayeeglow, Waajid, Wadajir (Medina), Wanla Weyn, Xarardheere, and Xudur.	
Secondary data sources	See Section 3.3 Secondary Data Review	
B. Sampling		
Population groups <i>Select all population group which your assessment will collect data on</i>	☒ IDPs in camp (see section 3.2 for specifics)	☐ 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]
	☒ Host communities (see section 3.2 for specifics)	☐
Structured questionnaire (Quantitative) – <i>Select all the apply</i>	☒ Probability sampling	☒ Non - Probability sampling
Data collection level:	☐ Individual	☒ Household
	☐ Settlement	☐ Other (specify): _____
If probability sampling		
Sampling method: ☐ Random sampling ☒ Cluster sampling (2 stages random)		
The sampling is stratified: ☒ Yes ☐ No		

If yes what are the stratifications:

- ° Geographic: Districts
- ° Population groups: New IDPs and Affected Populations (see section 3.2 for specifics)

What is the Primary sampling unit (PSU): 1 km² hexagons in urban areas, covering settlements / IDP sites
If cluster sampling, what is the minimum cluster size? 5

Sampling frame:

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

Selection:

Probability Proportional to Size (PPS) : ☒ Yes ☐ No

Selection of PSUs with replacement? : ☒ Yes ☐ No

Aimed precision at stratification level:

90% level of confidence

10+/- % margin of error

Buffer: 10%

Total sample size: 12,848 (8,857 among affected populations, and 3,991 among new IDPs)

Resampling:

Do you have a reserve list of PSUs / households in case of inaccessible area ? ☒ Yes ☐ No

Data collection method: ☒ Face to face ☐ Remote data collection

C. Questionnaire

Questionnaire design	MSNA mandatory indicators All the mandatory indicators from the 2026 MSNA indicator bank have been included without alteration: ☐ Yes ☒ No Based on in-country consultations, slight changes were made to response options. Please refer to 'Annex 1: Modification to the Core Indicators' for any modifications, and to the DAP for a full list of all included indicators. XLSform for mandatory indicators The kobo questionnaire provided for the mandatory indicators was used without alteration: ☐ Yes ☒ No
Data management platform(s)	☒ IMPACT ☐ UNHCR ☐ Other, Specify

Expected output type(s)	X Presentation (Preliminary findings) #: 1 ☐ Interactive dashboard #: __ ☐ Report #: __ ☐ Profile #: __ ☐ Presentation (Final) #: __ ☐ Webmap #: __ X Factsheet : 1 X Map #: at least 1 (coverage map plus any maps per sector) ☐ Other, Specify] #: __								
Data publication plan	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>X</td><td>Final (anonymised) dataset public, available on REACH resource center</td></tr> <tr> <td>☐</td><td>Final (anonymised) dataset public, through HDX connect</td></tr> <tr> <td>X</td><td>Analysis table public, available on REACH resource center</td></tr> <tr> <td>☐</td><td>Analysis table public, available on HDX</td></tr> </table>	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
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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, Cash Working Group, CCCM Cluster, Centrality of Protection, Community Engagement and Accountability (CEA) Task Force, Education Cluster, Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO), Food Security Cluster, Gender in Humanitarian Action (GiHA) Working Group, Health Cluster, Housing, Land and Property (HLP) Area of Responsibility, Humanity & Inclusion, International Rescue Committee (IRC), IOM - UN Migration, Nutrition Cluster, OCHA, Protection Cluster, Shelter Cluster, Somali Cash Consortium, Somalia PSEA Network, WASH Cluster, World Food Programme (WFP).								

2. Rationale

2.1 Background

Somalia's protracted humanitarian crisis continues to be shaped by armed conflict, climate shocks, and disease outbreaks. Instability and conflict remain [widespread](#) across much of the country, with [high levels](#) of incidents and fatalities recorded over the past 12 months. This affected humanitarian actors' ability to reach affected populations, with conflict being the [primary driver](#) of access constraints.

Concurrently, climate volatility continues to impact the situation. As Somalia emerges from a [drought](#) that began during the Deyr rainy season (October – December 2025) and [carried over](#) into the Jilaal dry season (January – March 2026), household recovery has been [hampered](#) by an [erratic](#) Gu rainy season (April – June 2026), while [FAO projects](#) heightened flood risk for the latter half of 2026.¹

The climate-conflict nexus is [fuelling displacement](#) and extreme vulnerability, with [6 million people](#) facing acute food insecurity (IPC Phase 3+) and 1.9 million children under five suffering acute malnutrition as of June 2026. These conditions [further exacerbate](#) active outbreaks of communicable diseases like cholera/acute watery diarrhoea (AWD), measles, diphtheria, and malaria.

Furthermore, an international hydrocarbon supply shock has led to elevated prices across the country, putting pressure on [household purchasing power](#) and [inhibiting humanitarian operations](#). Meanwhile, as households contend with overlapping shocks, relief funding remains [constrained](#), with the hyper-prioritised 2026 Humanitarian Needs and Response Plan (HNRP) only 27% funded as of July 2026.

The multifaceted nature of these challenges requires a comprehensive humanitarian response, though critical information gaps exist, with more recent data required to account for dynamic and changing conditions. The 2026 Multi-Sector Needs Assessment (MSNA) aims to address these gaps by collecting multi-sectoral data across all of Somalia to inform the 2027 HNRP.

2.2 Intended impact

The 2026 MSNA aims to support evidence-based humanitarian planning and decision-making in Somalia by providing an updated understanding of the prevalence, severity, drivers, and geographic distribution of humanitarian needs among affected populations and newly displaced people. The assessment will serve as a key evidence source for the development of the 2027 HNRP, informing inter-sectoral needs analysis, People in Need (PiN) calculations, severity classification, and response prioritisation.

The assessment will generate comparable, quantitative data across sectors, enabling humanitarian actors to identify the most acute needs and understand variations in vulnerability across population groups and geographic areas. The assessment will also provide evidence on household priorities,

¹ There is high confidence in El Niño development ([Columbia University](#), [Copernicus](#), [WMO](#)), with some climate models predicting a particularly strong El Niño ([NOAA](#), [ECMWF](#), [The Climate Brink](#)). El Niño conditions are typically associated with above-average Deyr rainfall across Somalia ([Columbia University](#), [EU JRC](#)), which can impact the Deyr planting and growing season ([WFP](#)). The most recent El Niño spanned from spring 2023 to spring 2024 ([JMA](#)), during which Somalia experienced [severe flooding](#) that drove food insecurity ([FEWS NET](#), [IPC](#)) and caused 1.2 million displacements ([UNDP](#)). [Historical flood data](#) and [river breakage monitoring](#) from FAO SWALIM suggest that many areas are vulnerable to flood risks.

perceptions, and preferences, helping ensure that humanitarian planning and response decisions are informed by the perspectives of communities on the ground.

By combining representative household-level data collection in accessible areas with dedicated data collection in hard-to-reach areas, the assessment aims to address critical information gaps and contribute to a more comprehensive understanding of humanitarian conditions across Somalia. This countrywide baseline can support future monitoring efforts, for example through rapid needs assessments after a shock.

Findings will support strategic decision-making by OCHA, humanitarian clusters, working groups, task forces, government counterparts, donors, and operational actors at both national and sub-national levels, contributing to more effective targeting, prioritisation, coordination, and allocation of scarce resources.

3. Methodology

3.1 Methodology overview

The 2026 MSNA is designed to provide countrywide geographical coverage across Somalia among affected populations and newly displaced people. Given persistent access constraints across parts of the country, the assessment will employ two complementary data collection approaches to maximise coverage while using methods appropriate to the local operational context:

- Accessible urban areas will be covered through in-person interviews with households, selected via stratified two-stage cluster sampling.² Findings from this component will be statistically representative of the accessible target population within urban areas of each assessed district, with a 90% confidence level and 10% margin of error. To meet the required sample sizes for representativeness, a 10% buffer will be added to the minimum calculated sample size.
- Hard-to-reach areas will be covered through phone interviews with households, recruited through purposive and snowball sampling techniques, drawing on available contact lists and referrals obtained from respondents and partner organisations. As these households will not be selected through probability-based sampling, findings from this component should be considered indicative and interpreted accordingly.

Surveys will be conducted by trained REACH enumerators using a structured questionnaire covering all sectors included in the MSNA. Data collection will take place simultaneously for both components (i.e., in accessible areas and hard-to-reach areas) to ensure findings reflect humanitarian conditions during a common reference period. Together, these approaches will provide an updated, multi-sectoral overview of humanitarian conditions across Somalia to inform the 2027 HNRP.

² Recognising that sustained access outside of urban areas remains limited across much of southern and central Somalia, the sampling design standardises coverage to urban areas in all assessed districts. This approach reflects long-standing operational constraints observed across multiple assessment cycles rather than a methodological preference. While rural populations are therefore not included in the representative component, applying a common urban sampling frame ensures comparability between geographic areas and enables large-scale data collection to be implemented safely, consistently, and within acceptable risk thresholds. As a result, findings from the representative component cannot be generalised to populations residing in inaccessible areas or to rural populations that fall outside the sampling frame. Note that populations excluded from this component may be covered in the hard-to-reach component.

3.2 Population of interest

In alignment with the HNRP, the 2026 MSNA targets the following two population groups:

- **New IDPs:** households who have fled their homes due to shocks (e.g., insecurity, climate, or other crises) within the three years prior to data collection.
- **Affected populations:** households who are part of host communities, displaced households who have returned to their areas of origin (returnees), and IDPs who have been displaced for more than three years (protracted IDPs).

Within the in-person household survey component, population groups will be identified at the household level during data collection and analysed separately where sample sizes permit. Within the hard-to-reach component, the same population group classification will be applied to enable comparison between newly displaced and affected populations.

Additional definitions:

A host community is the local population of the community in which displaced people temporarily reside ([IOM](#), [UNHCR](#), [Somalia Shelter Cluster](#)).

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 generalised violence, violations of human rights or natural or human-made disasters, and who have not crossed an internationally recognised state border'.

Somalia's [National Policy on Refugee-Returnees and Internally Displaced Persons \(IDPs\)](#) follows this definition, but adds two additional categories of IDPs: (1) people who were forcibly evicted from their settlement and who have not received adequate housing/land alternative/appropriate compensation, and (2) pastoralists who have lost access to their traditional nomadic living space through loss of livestock or loss of access to grazing land or water points or markets, and have therefore left their habitual living space.

3.3 Secondary data review

See secondary data review matrix in [Annex 2](#).

3.4 Primary Data Collection

Cleaning of sampling frames

Two primary datasets will be used to construct sampling frames for the assessment: (1) [WorldPop population estimates](#) for affected populations and (2) the most recent available CCCM IDP Site Master

List from Q2 2026.³ Prior to sampling, both datasets will undergo cleaning and verification to improve sampling accuracy and planning for data collection while reducing the need for replacement during fieldwork. For the representative household survey component, a two-step cleaning process will be undertaken:

- **Geospatial cleaning:** REACH's GIS team will review datasets (particularly the CCCM IDP Site Master List) to verify geographic locations and identify/remove duplicate records, inactive IDP sites, sites with incomplete geographic information, and sites located outside eligible assessment areas in order to ensure that sampling units are correctly assigned to districts and population groups.
- **Accessibility verification:** Sampling units will be overlaid with points from a dataset reflecting the Access Working Group's (AWG) [Access Severity Map](#) for 2025. Areas classified as having Very Limited Restrictions or Limited Restrictions (severity levels 1-2) will initially be considered eligible for inclusion in the representative component, while areas classified as having Moderate, Heavy, or Very Heavy Restrictions (severity levels 3-5) will be excluded from that sampling frame and used to define areas targeted through the hard-to-reach component. Recognising that access conditions may differ from secondary data sources, field teams will subsequently verify accessibility prior to finalising the sampling frame.⁴

Sampling methodology for accessible areas

The household survey component is designed to generate statistically representative findings for the accessible target population within urban areas of each assessed district. Sampling will be conducted separately for affected populations and new IDPs using a stratified two-stage cluster sampling design with probability proportional to size (PPS) selection.⁵

For affected populations, the sampling frame will use WorldPop population estimates. One-square-kilometre hexagonal clusters will be generated and overlaid with this population density data. Clusters will be retained if they meet the assessment's urban definition, namely a minimum population density of 300 persons per square kilometre and a total urban population of at least 5,000 people.⁶

³ Additionally, subnational administrative boundaries at Admin 1 and Admin 2 levels were extracted from OCHA's publicly available [dataset](#), which was reviewed for accuracy and completeness in October 2025.

⁴ Field officers (in collaboration with relevant Acted bases) reviewed the accessibility of each proposed site for conducting surveys, classifying them as accessible or inaccessible, based on considerations such as logistical feasibility (e.g., road and bridge access) and absence of active fighting and hostile armed actors. Given the dynamic nature of conflict in Somalia, and the length of time that has passed since the AWG's latest access classifications, this step was essential to determine which sites can be reached by the field team.

⁵ For a minority of strata, the site verification process (see footnote 4) revealed that the universe of eligible spatial units (urban and accessible clusters) was much smaller than anticipated; in such cases, where all or nearly all eligible clusters would need to be selected, the cluster-selection stage no longer contributes meaningfully to the sampling process and therefore cluster sampling is no longer the most appropriate design. For these strata, data collection will instead follow a stratified random sampling approach, with households sampled directly from the verified sampling frame of all available clusters in each stratum. This modification removes cluster selection while maintaining a stratified population and a probability-based sampling approach, as all households within the target population retain a known and non-zero probability of selection. Findings from these strata will therefore remain statistically representative of the target population within the specified confidence parameters. As households are sampled directly rather than through clustered selection, intra-cluster correlation is eliminated, removing the need for a design effect to be applied to the sample size.

⁶ This definition combines 'towns' (moderate density urban clusters) plus 'cities' (high density urban centres) according to the [Global Human Settlement Layer](#) (GHSL) framework, an initiative of the European Commission, FAO, UN-Habitat, ILO, OECD, and The World Bank to provide a harmonised global definition of the degree of urbanisation, endorsed by the [UN Statistical Commission](#) in 2020; for the methodological manual, see [here](#). According to this threshold, 83% of Somalia's population reside in urban areas as of 2025 ([GHSL](#)).

For new IDPs, the sampling frame will use the cleaned CCCM IDP Site Master List.⁷ Verified IDP sites located within accessible urban areas will be retained for sampling. Each site will be treated as a discrete sampling cluster. For both population groups, clusters classified as inaccessible according to the AWG will be excluded from the sampling frame.⁸

These clusters – one-square-kilometre hexagons and IDP sites in accessible urban areas – serve as the primary sampling units (PSUs) for this assessment.

Cluster selection will be undertaken using PPS sampling based on estimated population figures, ensuring that more populous locations have a greater likelihood of selection. Some clusters may be selected more than once.⁹ Following cluster selection, GPS points for five households to survey will be randomly generated within each sampled cluster.

The sampling design targets a 90% confidence level and 10% margin of error.¹⁰ A buffer is added to the minimum calculated sample size to account for non-response and operational challenges encountered during data collection. This methodology ensures that all eligible households within the target population have a known, non-zero probability of selection.

Table 3. Sampling frame for accessible areas¹¹

Region	District	Pop group	Total # of households ¹²	# cluster	# Sampled cluster	Sample size
Awdal	Baki	Affected Pop	3,998	11	10	115
	Borama	Affected Pop	55,545	78	12	105
		New IDPs	3,450	6	6	78
	Lughaye	Affected Pop	8,714	11	7	175
		New IDPs	750	2	2	73
	Zeylac	Affected Pop	5,431	7	6	78
Bakool	Ceel Barde	Affected Pop	12,136	15	10	125
		New IDPs	600	2	2	71

⁷ Accurate and up-to-date population data specifically for new IDPs were not available for the development of this assessment's sampling frame. Previous rounds of the MSNA relied on IOM's DTM dataset, which provided population figures for both host and IDP communities at the settlement level, along with displacement dates; these dates could be used as a classificatory variable to identify households displaced within the last three years (categorised as new IDPs) and those displaced for more than three years. However, the latest countrywide baseline from DTM dates to 2024; more recent datasets providing comparable coverage and displacement-date information were not available at the time of sampling.

⁸ Thirteen districts did not have any points (settlements or isolated dwellings) classified at severity levels 1-2 and were therefore considered entirely inaccessible: Adan Yabaal, Bu'aale, Bulo Burto, Cadale, Ceel Buur, Ceel Dheer, Jamaame, Jilib, Kurtunwaarey, Saakow, Sablaale, Tayeeglow, and Xarardheere. Several more had points classified at severity levels 1-2, but during site verification were considered inaccessible for REACH's field team or did not have urban settlements in accessible areas: Badhaadhe, Belet Xaawo, Qandala, Qoryooley, and Rab Dhuure. For the remaining districts, all one-square-kilometre hexagons that were not explicitly covering a point classified at severity levels 3-5 were considered accessible; while this artificially expanded the number of accessible areas, field officers manually excluded any remaining inaccessible clusters during site verification (see footnote 4).

⁹ This is an expected feature of PPS sampling with replacement, whereby clusters are selected with probability proportional to their population size and remain eligible for selection in subsequent draws. Larger clusters therefore have a greater likelihood of being selected multiple times.

¹⁰ The sampling design accounts for clustering through an assumed intra-cluster correlation coefficient (ICC) of 0.06, which was used to derive estimated design effects (DEFF) of approximately 1.44 for affected populations and 1.24 for newly displaced IDP populations (though note that the precise DEFF varies by strata).

¹¹ Please note that the sampling frame may change due to site verification, re-sampling, and changing conditions at field level.

¹² Derived by dividing WorldPop estimates by six, which is the average Somali household size used by CCCM and IOM DTM.

	Waajid	Affected Pop	8,593	9	8	145
		New IDPs	1,513	13	11	105
	Xudur	Affected Pop	6,073	11	8	140
		New IDPs	4,449	35	15	95
Banadir	Bondhere	Affected Pop	8,547	6	6	79
	Cabdulasis	Affected Pop	4,890	3	3	78
	Daynile	Affected Pop	84,747	63	17	90
		New IDPs	116,271	1086	18	90
	Dharkenley	Affected Pop	34,928	29	12	105
	Hamar Jabjab	Affected Pop	8,987	7	6	285
	Hamar Weyne	Affected Pop	4,834	4	4	78
	Hawl Wadaag	Affected Pop	23,012	10	8	145
	Heliwa	Affected Pop	60,073	34	12	105
	Hodan	Affected Pop	34,698	13	9	145
	Kahda	Affected Pop	35,735	37	13	105
		New IDPs	83,681	966	18	90
	Karaan	Affected Pop	43,986	28	11	120
	Shangaani	Affected Pop	2,695	3	3	78
	Shibis	Affected Pop	12,093	7	6	235
	Waaberi	Affected Pop	20,898	15	10	130
	Wadajir (Medina)	Affected Pop	65,901	25	12	105
	Wardhigley	Affected Pop	30,099	12	9	135
	Yaaqshid	Affected Pop	33,455	13	11	110
Bari	Bandarbeyla	Affected Pop	2,377	5	5	76
	Bossaso	Affected Pop	129,837	77	15	100
		New IDPs	20,700	22	13	105
	Caluula	Affected Pop	4,890	7	6	225
	Iskushuban	Affected Pop	2,860	12	9	130
	Qandala	Affected Pop	2,472	7	7	76
	Qardho	Affected Pop	20,401	28	13	105
		New IDPs	3,709	11	8	140
Bay	Baydhaba	Affected Pop	72,966	84	14	100
		New IDPs	98,947	976	18	90
	Buur Hakaba	Affected Pop	9,658	18	10	120
		New IDPs	100	1	1	48
	Diinsoor	Affected Pop	10,164	24	11	115
		New IDPs	13,973	21	14	105
	Qansax Dheere	Affected Pop	6,869	17	10	115
		New IDPs	3,281	22	13	100
Galgaduud	Cabudwaaq	Affected Pop	9,521	24	12	105
		New IDPs	1,352	1	2	75
	Cadaado	Affected Pop	15,381	31	12	105
		New IDPs	6,967	10	7	170
	Dhuusamarreeb	Affected Pop	28,921	65	12	110
		New IDPs	4,782	39	14	95
Gedo	Baardheere	Affected Pop	20,063	34	12	110
		New IDPs	9,644	41	15	100

	Belet Xaawo	Affected Pop	6,115	31	15	95
	Ceel Waaq	Affected Pop	10,850	15	7	175
		New IDPs	975	5	5	74
	Doolow	Affected Pop	7,993	29	12	110
		New IDPs	13,091	2	3	79
	Garbahaarey	Affected Pop	8,957	24	12	105
		New IDPs	2,220	11	8	140
	Luuq	Affected Pop	5,280	28	14	95
		New IDPs	5,734	19	10	120
Hiraan	Belet Weyne	Affected Pop	26,683	44	11	110
		New IDPs	7,691	72	16	95
	Jalalaqsi	Affected Pop	3,300	8	7	170
		New IDPs	1,597	7	7	75
Lower Juba	Afmadow	Affected Pop	17,334	32	12	110
		New IDPs	12,689	21	12	105
	Badhaadhe	Affected Pop	8,704	18	11	120
	Kismaayo	Affected Pop	49,499	39	13	105
		New IDPs	16,023	182	17	90
Lower Shabelle	Afgooye	Affected Pop	44,425	143	17	95
		New IDPs	4,833	27	13	100
	Baraawe	Affected Pop	6,557	11	9	125
		New IDPs	830	6	6	73
	Marka	Affected Pop	33,396	49	15	95
		New IDPs	3,450	7	7	78
	Qoryooley	Affected Pop	7,558	20	11	110
	Wanla Weyn	Affected Pop	18,843	21	10	120
		New IDPs	200	2	2	59
Middle Shabelle	Balcad	Affected Pop	17,043	121	14	105
		New IDPs	5,600	5	5	78
	Jowhar	Affected Pop	28,195	46	16	95
		New IDPs	5,830	17	9	125
Mudug	Gaalkacyo	Affected Pop	127,852	138	15	100
		New IDPs	18,640	96	16	95
	Galdogob	Affected Pop	24,235	25	12	105
		New IDPs	245	3	3	63
	Hobyo	Affected Pop	12,577	37	14	100
		New IDPs	151	2	2	55
	Jariiban	Affected Pop	25,293	23	10	120
Nugaal	Burtinle	Affected Pop	15,375	19	12	105
	Eyl	Affected Pop	23,128	16	9	130
	Garroowe	Affected Pop	55,205	44	12	105
		New IDPs	8,699	24	12	110
Sanaag	Ceel Afweyn	Affected Pop	6,798	9	8	140
		New IDPs	70	1	1	41
	Ceerigaabo	Affected Pop	15,966	27	10	120
		New IDPs	630	2	2	72
	Laasqoray	Affected Pop	16,678	30	11	110

		New IDPs	112	1	1	50
Sool	Caynabo	Affected Pop	6,488	17	11	110
		New IDPs	1,200	2	2	75
	Laas Caanood	Affected Pop	34,637	40	13	105
		New IDPs	751	7	6	185
	Taleex	Affected Pop	11,093	18	9	140
		New IDPs	2,412	3	3	76
	Xudun	Affected Pop	11,496	16	9	130
		New IDPs	180	1	1	58
Togdheer	Burco	Affected Pop	44,738	68	15	95
	Buuhoodle	Affected Pop	5,247	12	10	125
	Owdweyne	Affected Pop	916	3	3	74
		New IDPs	475	1	1	70
	Sheikh	Affected Pop	14,541	20	11	110
Woqooyi Galbeed	Berbera	Affected Pop	28,192	45	13	105
	Gebiley	Affected Pop	8,351	27	16	95
	Hargeysa	Affected Pop	124,281	164	18	90
		New IDPs	13,485	14	10	120

	Affected population	New IDPs	Overall
Total	8,857	3,991	12,848

Sampling methodology for hard-to-reach areas

The hard-to-reach component is designed to generate indicative information on humanitarian conditions in areas that cannot feasibly be covered through in-person household surveys.

Target sample sizes for completed phone interviews were calculated separately for each district-population group stratum using the same precision parameters as the representative component (90% confidence level and 10% margin of error). These targets were based on estimated populations residing in urban areas classified as hard-to-reach,¹³ and serve as quotas for data collection. As the hard-to-reach component relies on non-probability sampling, these targets do not imply representativeness but instead aim to ensure adequate coverage across districts and population groups.

Households will be recruited through a non-probability sampling approach combining purposive and snowball sampling techniques. Respondents will be identified through available household contact

¹³ This approach was not possible in a small number of cases where a district's hard-to-reach areas lacked urban settlements or contained too few urban areas to support implementation of the standard hard-to-reach sampling. In these cases (Buur Hakaba, Ceel Barde, Ceel Waaq, Jalalaqsi, and Kismaayo), rather than generating an indicative survey target by relying on the selection of urban settlements located within hard-to-reach areas, the hard-to-reach sample size was instead aligned with the sample size calculated for the corresponding accessible component of that district. This adaptation yielded sample sizes broadly comparable to those generated through the standard hard-to-reach sampling approach in districts where a sufficient amount of hard-to-reach urban settlements existed, ensuring that hard-to-reach populations in districts without a sufficient amount of urban areas remained adequately covered despite the sampling frame limitation.

lists provided by humanitarian partners, referrals obtained from previously interviewed respondents during data collection, and existing REACH contact lists where appropriate.¹⁴

Efforts will be made to ensure broad geographic coverage across districts and locations classified as hard-to-reach, while including both affected populations and newly displaced households. However, because households will not be selected through a probability-based sampling approach and no comprehensive sampling frame exists for hard-to-reach areas, findings from this component will be indicative rather than statistically representative.¹⁵

While these findings cannot be generalised to the wider hard-to-reach population with a known level of statistical confidence, they will provide important evidence on humanitarian conditions among populations that are frequently underrepresented in large-scale household assessments, supporting a more comprehensive understanding of needs across Somalia.

Table 4. Sampling frame for hard-to-reach areas¹⁶

Region	District	Pop group	Sample size
Bakool	Rab Dhuure	Affected Pop	74
	Tayeeglow	Affected Pop	130
	Waajid	Affected Pop	78
		New IDPs	110
	Xudur	Affected Pop	68
		New IDP	115
Banadir	Daynile	Affected Pop	73
	Kahda	Affected Pop	75
		New IDPs	95
	Wadajir (Medina)	Affected Pop	68
Bari	Qandala	Affected Pop	75
Bay	Baydhaba	Affected Pop	125
		New IDPs	95
	Diinsoor	Affected Pop	75
	Qansax Dheere	Affected Pop	78
Galgaduud	Ceel Buur	Affected Pop	125
	Ceel Dheer	Affected Pop	140
	Dhuusamarreeb	Affected Pop	75
Gedo	Baardheere	Affected Pop	53

¹⁴ The use of contact lists may introduce selection bias: to the extent that partner-provided contact lists are composed of current or former beneficiaries of humanitarian assistance, households included in the sample are more likely to have been identified through vulnerability-based targeting criteria; conversely, using pre-existing REACH contact lists may disproportionately include individuals who were reachable during previous assessments, such as traders who regularly travel between accessible and hard-to-reach areas. Consequently, the characteristics of sampled households may differ systematically from those of the wider hard-to-reach population, and findings should therefore be interpreted as indicative rather than representative.

¹⁵ The representativeness of this component is further limited by sampling errors common to phone surveys: 'incomplete coverage of the target population (not everyone has access to a phone) and unit non-response (not everyone responds to their phone)' ([World Bank](#)). The hard-to-reach component may also underrepresent households without reliable network coverage or established social connections through which referrals can be obtained; as such, some of the most isolated or vulnerable populations may be less likely to participate. In addition, by incorporating a phone-interview component, the assessment is exposed to survey mode effects, where responses may differ between the two components based on how the survey was administered (face-to-face versus by phone) ([World Bank](#)).

¹⁶ Please note that the sampling frame may change due to site verification, re-sampling, and changing conditions at field level.

	Belet Xaawo	Affected Pop	76
	Garbahaarey	Affected Pop	78
	Luuq	Affected Pop	64
Hiraan	Belet Weyne	Affected Pop	225
		New IDPs	105
	Bulo Burto	Affected Pop	140
Lower Juba	Afmadow	Affected Pop	225
	Badhaadhe	Affected Pop	71
	Jamaame	Affected Pop	90
Lower Shabelle	Afgooye	Affected Pop	90
		New IDPs	130
	Baraawe	Affected Pop	55
	Kurtunwaarey	Affected Pop	125
	Marka	Affected Pop	170
	Qoryooley	Affected Pop	115
	Sablaale	Affected Pop	190
	Wanla Weyn	Affected Pop	95
Middle Juba	Bu'aale	Affected Pop	130
	Jilib	Affected Pop	110
	Saakow	Affected Pop	175
Middle Shabelle	Adan Yabaal	Affected Pop	140
	Balcad	Affected Pop	100
		New IDPs	78
	Cadale	Affected Pop	125
	Jowhar	Affected Pop	105
		New IDPs	78
Mudug	Hobyo	Affected Pop	76
	Jariiban	Affected Pop	74
	Xarardheere	Affected Pop	78
Sanaag	Laasqoray	Affected Pop	78

	Affected population	New IDPs	Overall
Total	4,383	969	5,352

GPS-based point generation

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 the mobile application Maps.me and conduct interviews with the nearest household. This methodology ensures spatial randomness and minimises 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:

- 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.
- Divide the targeted areas into camp sites: The targeted areas for urban IDPs will then be divided into sites to implement systematic 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:

- Absent Households: If a selected household is found to be vacant during the initial visit, the neighbouring household will be surveyed.
- 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.

The field team has experience carrying out data collection based on two-stage sampling from previous rounds of assessment, and all field officers and enumerators will be re-trained 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.

Replacement list of PSUs

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 two population groups within each district. This ensures that there are back-up samples available in case any settlements become inaccessible during data collection. 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 Senior Data Officer (SDO) documenting which locations were replaced using the backup samples.

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

Data collection

Following consultations with OCHA, data collection should be finalised by mid-September to be ready for the JIAF 2 workshop in late September.

Planned data collection: From 18 August to 12 September 2026.

The assessment will be implemented through in-person and phone interviews in targeted areas. The implementation of the assessment will be supervised by REACH Field Officers (FOs), who report to the Field Manager (FM). The FOs and FM will receive assessment-specific training during 12-13 August 2026, covering the review of the tool (including technical definitions and concepts), data collection protocols, and data cleaning.

Following the training of trainers, FOs will be redeployed to their bases to provide training to enumerators at the regional level with remote support from assessment staff. As much as possible, REACH will hire enumerators (1) with prior experience with the MSNA or other REACH assessments, and (2) locally, to ensure that we reduce operational challenges related to accessing target locations.

Two full days of training for enumerators will aim to present, explain, and test the assessment 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; the tool may be adjusted based on feedback (e.g., in case logical problems are identified).

Following this, data collection will commence. Enumerators will use the Maps.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. In case of an inaccessible location, the FOs will immediately communicate this to the data officers to re-run the sampling for that district. In all cases, households will be randomly selected according to the final sampling framework.

The questionnaire – coded on the Kobo tool and accessible to all enumerators through REACH data collection smartphones – will be administered either to the head of the household or another adult able to communicate on behalf of the household. 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 respective FO.

Each day enumerators, under the supervision of their team leader and/or of the FO, will upload the survey forms to REACH's Kobo Collect server 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. The coverage shall be monitored based on the targeted number of surveys per population group.

3.5 Data Processing

Each day, REACH's data team will retrieve all data from Kobo Collect 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 location. Any surveys failing to meet this criterion, in addition to surveys completed in a short period of time, will be flagged for further attention by FOs.

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 FOs. 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 standardise this process, **Standard Operating Procedures (SOP) for data cleaning** (see Annex 3) are used: 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](#).

3.6 Analysis Plan

Weighting and aggregation

Stratification is based on district-population group combinations. Post-stratification weighting will be applied during analysis to adjust for differences in population size and sampling probability across strata, ensuring that findings are representative and more accurately reflect the distribution of the target population.¹⁷ Weights will be calculated at the stratum level, and weighted findings may then be aggregated at higher levels (e.g., by region or population group). Where clusters become inaccessible during data collection, replacement clusters with similar characteristics (geographic proximity and similar population size) will be selected from the same stratum to minimise bias; final weights will be calculated using the adjusted sampling frame and achieved sample sizes to account for any such modifications.

Data disaggregation and analysis considerations

The analysis results will be presented in a clear and organised manner, separated by sector. Each sector's findings will be disaggregated based on the previously mentioned strata (districts, population groups). If 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 results vary across different demographic groups. However, since the

¹⁷ A weight is a numerical value assigned to each interview to account for differences in probability of selection and representation across strata. Weights are calculated by comparing a stratum's share of the target population with its share of the achieved sample, ensuring that results reflect the underlying population distribution rather than the distribution of completed interviews.

samples were not specifically generated considering this component (due to lack of appropriate population data), any analysis based on these disaggregations will be indicative.

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:

<i>The proposed research design...</i>	<i>Yes/ No</i>	<i>Details if no (including mitigation)</i>
... Has been coordinated with relevant stakeholders to avoid unnecessary duplication of data collection efforts?	Yes	
... Respects respondents, their rights and dignity (<i>specifically by: seeking informed consent, designing length of survey/ discussion while being considerate of participants' time, ensuring accurate reporting of information provided</i>)?	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	While the assessment does not collect highly sensitive personal information, some questions relating to protection risks, food insecurity, displacement, or household vulnerability may cause discomfort or emotional distress for some respondents. To mitigate this risk, the questionnaire uses standard indicators that have been developed and validated through established technical processes and have been widely used in humanitarian assessments. Enumerators will receive training on informed consent procedures, sensitive interviewing techniques, and the identification and management of signs of distress. Participation will be voluntary, and respondents will be informed that they may decline to answer any question or terminate the interview at any time without consequence. If a respondent becomes distressed, enumerators will discontinue the relevant line of questioning or end the interview if requested. Feedback and accountability mechanisms will also be made available to participants. Enumerators will also

		have access to supervisory support throughout data collection and will be encouraged to raise any concerns arising from repeated exposure to potentially distressing accounts.
... 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	Enumerator training prioritises 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

<i>Task Description</i>	<i>Responsible</i>	<i>Accountable</i>	<i>Consulted</i>	<i>Informed</i>
<i>Research design</i>	Senior Assessment Officer (SAO), Owen Boed	SAO	Research Manager (RM) Angie Martin , Field Manager (FM) Hajir Hussien , Field Officers (FOs), Data and GIS Unit Sulaiman Anwari (Senior Data Officer, SDO), Hezyon Seya and Charity Nduta , IMPACT HQ Focal Point, IMPACT HQ RQA, OCHA, ICCG, Cluster Coordinators/Working Group Coordinators	Country Coordinator (CC), Deputy Country Coordinator (DCC), Field Staff
<i>Supervising data collection</i>	FO	FM	SAO	CC, DCC
<i>Data processing (checking, cleaning)</i>	FOs, SDO, AO, SAO	SAO	FMs, IMPACT HQ Focal Point	CC, DCC
<i>Data analysis</i>	SDO, AO, SAO	SAO	IMPACT HQ Focal Point	OCHA, ICCG

Output production	AO, SAO, SDO	SAO	IMPACT HQ Focal Point, Cluster & WG Coordinators, OCHA, ICCG	CC, DCC
Dissemination	AO, SAO	SAO	CC Ana Garay , FMs, FOs, IMPACT HQ Focal Point	OCHA, ICCG
Monitoring & Evaluation	AO, SAO	SAO	CC, DCC, FMs, FOs, SDO, IMPACT HQ Focal Point	ACTED PD
Lessons learned	AO, SAO, SDO, FMs, FOs	SAO	CC, DCC, RM, IMPACT HQ Focal Point	OCHA, ICCG, ACTED PD,

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) was developed in collaboration with in-country clusters, working groups, and task forces. Questions were selected from the MSNA 2026 Indicator Bank that could generate data responding to this assessment's objectives and research questions. Indicators were shared with in-country actors for feedback; over several rounds of assessment, the tool has been refined and optimised to contribute the most useful information for JIAF 2 analysis. The DAP will be published online. Findings will be disaggregated by population group and geographic area where appropriate.

7. Data Management Plan

Administrative Data			
Research Cycle name	Food Security Among Urban Populations		
Project Code	27BMF		
Donor	ECHO		
Project partners	Agency for Technical Cooperation & Development - ACTED		
Research Contact	Angie Martin – RM (angie.martin@impact-initiatives.org) Owen Boed – SAO (owen.boed@impact-initiatives.org)		
Data Management Plan Version	Date: 05/08/2026	Version: 01	
Related Policies	IMPACT Data Protection Policy		
Documentation and Metadata			
What documentation and metadata will accompany the data? <i>Select all that apply</i>	☒	Data analysis plan	☒ Data Cleaning Log, including: X Deletion Log X Value Change Log
	☒	Code book	☐ Data Dictionary
	☒	Metadata based on HDX Standards	☐ [Other, Specify]
Ethics and Legal Compliance			
Which ethical and legal measures will be taken?	☒	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			
Storage and Backup				
Where will data be stored and backed up during the research?	X	IMPACT/REACH Kobo Server	☐	Other Kobo Server: <i>[specify]</i>
	X	IMPACT Global Physical / Cloud Server	X	Country/Internal Server
	X	On devices held by REACH staff	☐	Physical location <i>[specifies]</i>
	☐	[Other, Specify]		
Which data access and security measures have been taken?	X	Password protection on devices/servers	X	Data access is limited to REACH staff members.
	X	Form and data encryption on data collection server	☐	Partners signed an MoU if accessing raw data
	X	Anonymised 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, Senior GIS Officer Charity Nduta, 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 publicly?	X	Yes	☐	No, only with mandating agency / body
Will all data be shared?	☐	Yes	X	No, only anonymised and cleaned data will be shared
	☐	No, [Other, Specify]		

Where will you share the data?	X	REACH Resource Centre	X	OCHA HDX
	☐	Humanitarian Response	X	IPC GSU to upload onto the Analysis Platform for IPC analysis

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 identification of the interviewee	Potential threat if interviewee's details are disclosed especially those in conflict areas or members of minorities	Data checks and cleaning	B1	To be permanently deleted 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 Centre	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 utilising IMPACT services/products	# references in HPC documents (HNO, SRP, Flash appeals, Cluster/sector strategies)	Country team	Reference_log	<i>IPC, all clusters' strategies (Protection, Shelter and Non-Food Items, Health, Education, WASH, Nutrition, AAP, CCCM).</i>
		# 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	Perceived relevance of IMPACT country-programs	Country team	Usage_Feedback and Usage_Survey template	<i>Opened survey for REACH Somalia, throughout the year. The link is sent to partners when sharing any REACH product.</i> <i>REACH team will share the survey link after the release of MSNA factsheet, to at least 20 partners (clusters, IPC, data collection partners, etc.)</i> <i>Logging of any form of feedback in the internal M&E framework (e-mails, comments during meetings, etc.)</i>
		Perceived usefulness and influence of IMPACT outputs			
		Recommendations to strengthen IMPACT programs			
		Perceived capacity of IMPACT staff			
		Perceived quality of outputs/programs			
	Number of humanitarian documents (HNO, HRP, cluster/agency strategic plans, etc.) directly informed by IMPACT products	Recommendations to strengthen IMPACT programs			
Humanitarian stakeholders are engaged in IMPACT programs throughout the research cycle	Number and/or percentage of humanitarian organisations directly contributing to IMPACT programmes (<i>providing resources, participating to presentations, etc.</i>)	# of organisations providing resources (i.e. staff, vehicles, meeting space, budget, etc.) for activity implementation	Country team	Engagement_log	X Yes
		# of organisations/clusters inputting in research design and joint analysis			X Yes
		# of organisations/clusters attending briefings on findings;			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?
Household Food Consumption	HDDS	Did your household eat [food group] yesterday during the day and night at home?	Added 'at home' to the question.	IPC request	Reported to HQ
Household Food Consumption	FCS	How many days over the last 7 days, did most members of your household (50% +) eat, inside the home, [food group]?	Added 'inside the home' to the question.	IPC request	Reported to HQ
Respondent and head of household	% of respondents who are the head of household	Are you the head of household, the main person who makes decisions on behalf of the entire household?	Added second phrase after comma.	To ensure respondents understand what is being asked.	Reported to HQ
AAP	% of households having reported priority needs by most commonly reported preferred modalities of assistance	What type of humanitarian assistance would best support your household, as a first priority?	To the response option 'Cash - Cash that can be used for any purpose, without restriction', the assessment team added '(this includes physical cash, mobile money, bank transfers, and cash via prepaid cards)'.	To adapt the response option for the Somali context.	Reported to HQ

ANNEX 2: SECONDARY DATA MATRIX

Type of source	Topics	Purpose	Full reference (+ link if possible)	Comments - key findings/information gaps
Humanitarian	2026 HNRP	The Humanitarian Needs and Response Plan	OCHA – HNRP Accessible here	Somalia's 2026 humanitarian crisis remains severe, with 4.8 million people requiring assistance driven by a fourth consecutive failed rainy season. This is coupled by ongoing conflict and forced evictions that have displaced over 3.3 million people. The response plan for 2026 targets 2.4 million people across 64 districts, within a total requirement of \$852 million (a 40% reduction from 2025), prioritising 1.6 million in the 21 most critical districts. This reflects shrinking resources rather than reduced needs. Shelter gaps remain acute with nearly 200,000 IDPs at risk from land disputes and evictions while the withdrawal of AUSSOM forces and UNSOS logistical cuts further threaten humanitarian access in key areas like Bay, Bakool, and Hirshabelle. The plan highlights the severely underfunded response with only 50% of people in need being targeted, which represents the lowest coverage in several years.
Humanitarian	IPC Results	IPC findings on Acute Food Insecurity	IPC - January 2026 report Accessible here	According to the IPC Acute Food Insecurity and Acute Malnutrition Analysis (April–June 2025), nearly 4.6 million people (representing 24% of Somalia's

			IPC - April 2026 report Accessible here Population tracking tool Accessible here	population) are projected to face high levels of acute food insecurity (IPC Phase 3 or above). Among this, 784,000 people in Emergency (IPC Phase 4) and 3.8 million in Crisis (IPC Phase 3). This is a significant deterioration from the January 2025 projection of 4.4 million. The crisis is being driven by below-average Gu season rainfall, high food prices, ongoing conflict and insecurity, and localised flooding along the Juba and Shabelle Rivers. The humanitarian funding reduction directly affected food, nutrition, health, and WASH service delivery across the country. On the nutrition front, the total burden of acutely malnourished children aged 6–59 months has risen to 1.8 million. This also includes 479,000 children facing Severe Acute Malnutrition (SAM). Therefore, reflecting the life-threatening consequences of funding cuts on Somalia's most vulnerable children.
Humanitarian	Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs)	Inform assessment methodology, including sampling design	CCCM Cluster Somalia HDX Data Shared bilaterally	There are 4,119 recorded IDP sites across Somalia as of January 2026. Approximately, 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	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 Accessible here	IOM's information management system to track and monitor numbers, locations, movements, needs and vulnerabilities of displaced people. Outputs support 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	CrisisWatch – conflict tracker and early warning tool Accessible here	Al-Shabaab and IS-Somalia frontlines remained relatively quiet, though joint federal, Jubaland, and U.S.-trained Danab forces continued a slow advance toward Jamaame in Lower Juba supported by U.S. airstrikes. Meanwhile, the humanitarian situation is rapidly deteriorating as worsening drought conditions following poor rains across both the north and south.
Academic – Research Institute	Presence of NSAGs	Understanding of context and access to regions	ACLED – Conflict events data Accessible here	Armed clashes in Mogadishu have increased political tensions over Somalia's proposed electoral reforms. The dispute between the federal government, opposition groups, and some regional states is increasingly taking on clan dimensions, raising the risk of broader instability and potentially undermining efforts to combat Al-Shabaab.

Humanitarian	Overall Humanitarian Access in 2026	Provides details on the overall 2026 humanitarian landscape of Somalia	Somalia: Humanitarian Access Snapshot (01 April to 30 June 2026) Accessible here Humanitarian Access Snapshot Accessible here	In Q1 2026, Somalia recorded 53 humanitarian access incidents, above the 2025 average, mainly driven by conflict, inter-clan violence, political tensions, and military operations. Insecurity, attacks on aid personnel, administrative obstacles, drought, and regional instability continued to hinder humanitarian operations.
Humanitarian	Overall Humanitarian Access in 2026	Provides details on the overall access severity 2025.	Somalia Access Working Group: Severity of Access Overview (As of 14 January 2025) Accessible here	As of January 2025, humanitarian access across Somalia varied considerably, with the most severe restrictions concentrated in parts of South West, Hirshabelle, Galmudug, and Jubaland. These areas faced significant operational challenges due to insecurity, conflict, and administrative barriers, limiting the delivery of humanitarian assistance. In contrast, most areas in Somaliland and Puntland experienced relatively fewer access constraints, allowing humanitarian actors to operate with greater ease.
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 2026 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 2026 Gu Season Accessible here	Somalia is expected to face continued drought stress during the Gu 2026 season following failed rains in 2025, with severe water shortages, livestock losses, and food insecurity persisting. Although near-normal rainfall is the most likely scenario, recovery is expected to be slow and uncertain due to high temperatures, delayed rainfall, and the risk of both drought and localized flooding.
Humanitarian	Situation Update	Update on the floods	OCHA – Situation Report Somalia: 2025 Drought Emergency - Situation Report No. 1 (As of 27 November 2025) Accessible here Somalia: 2025 Drought Emergency - Situation Report No. 2 (As of 21 December 2025) Accessible here Somalia: 2025 Drought Emergency - Situation Report No. 3 Accessible here	Somalia's drought emergency continued to worsen in early 2026, with severe water shortages, livestock losses, crop failure, displacement, and rising food insecurity affecting millions of people. Although forecasted rains may provide some relief, recovery is expected to be slow, while limited humanitarian funding and response capacity continue to constrain assistance to the most vulnerable populations.

			Somalia: 2025-2026 Drought Emergency - Situation Report No. 4 Accessible here Somalia: 2025-2026 Drought Emergency - Situation Report No. 5 (As of 6 April 2026) Accessible here	
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ANNEX 3: DATA CLEANING STANDARD OPERATING PROCEDURES

2026 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 assessment.

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 = 25 minutes Maximum survey time = 90minutes
	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.
	times_displaced	Check for 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.
	remittance	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_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.
	Return to area of origin (for IDP HHs only) == H0st Community	Check for Host communities that have mentioned to return to their area of origin
	salary, casual, business, own_product, govt_benefits, rent, remittance, family_friends, charity_donations, hum_assistance, domestic_expenditure, food, rent_expenditure, water_allsources,	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

	non_food_items, utilities_allconnections, fuel_allvehicles, transportation_allvehicle, 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.
	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.
	resp_hoh_yn == "yes" & resp_age < 20	respondant is HoH but younger than 20
	fsl_fcs_score < 10	FCS is too low, and the values will be cleared
	fsl_fcs_score > 70	FCS is too high in a humanitarian situation
	fsl_fcs_score == 0 & cm_expenditure_frequent_food > 10	respondent mentioned to have spent more than 10 USD on food this month on their income but they have consumed some food groups (FCS above 0), please confirm where they got the food
	fsl_fcs_score >= 28 & fsl_fcs_cereal < 5	The FCS score is higher than or equal to 28 while fsl_fcs_cereal element is less than 5
	fsl_fcs_score <= 28 & cm_expenditure_frequent_food > 200 & hh_size < 7	The FCS score is less than or equal to 28 and hh size is less than 7, while food_exp is more than 200 USD
	wash_drinking_water_source %in% c('tank_truck', 'cart_tank', 'bottled_water', 'sachet_water') & cm_expenditure_frequent_water < 5	The wash_drinking_water_source is selected 'bottled_water' OR 'tanker' OR 'cart_with_small_tank' but cm_expenditure_frequent_water is less than 5 USD

	ind_age_schooling_n == 0 & cm_expenditure_infrequent_education > 0	The ind_schooling_n == 0 while cm_expenditure_infrequent_education reported > 0
	fsl_fcs_cereal < 4	Cereals, grains, rice, maize, sorghum, and tubers is less than 4. Please correct your answer.
	fsl_fcs_meat >= 5 fsl_fcs_oil < 4	Meat or poultry consumption is more than 4, please cross-check Oil consumption is less than 4, please cross-check
	fsl_hdds_cereals == "yes" & fsl_fcs_cereal == 0	cereal was consumed within last 24 hrs but not reported in fcs
	fsl_hdds_dairy == "yes" & fsl_fcs_dairy == 0	dairy was consumed within last 24 hrs but not reported in fcs
	fsl_hdds_fruit == "yes" & fsl_fcs_fruit == 0	fruit was consumed within last 24 hrs but not reported in fcs
	fsl_hdds_meat == "yes" & fsl_fcs_meat == 0	meat was consumed within last 24 hrs but not reported in fcs
	fsl_hdds_eggs == "yes" & fsl_fcs_meat == 0	egg was consumed within last 24 hrs but not reported in fcs
	fsl_hdds_fish == "yes" & fsl_fcs_meat == 0	fish was consumed within last 24 hrs but not reported in fcs
	fsl_hdds_legumes == "yes" & fsl_fcs_legumes == 0	legumes was consumed within last 24 hrs but not reported in fcs
	fsl_hdds_oil == "yes" & fsl_fcs_oil == 0	oil was consumed within last 24 hrs but not reported in fcs

	fsl_hdds_sugar == "yes" & fsl_fcs_sugar == 0	sugar was consumed within last 24 hrs but not reported in fcs
	fsl_hdds_condiments == "yes" & fsl_fcs_condiments == 0	condiments was consumed within last 24 hrs but not reported in fcs
	ind_aduld_above_18 == hh_size	fsl_rcsi_mealadult turn to zero
	wash_sanitation_facility_sharing_n > 15	Sanitation facility shared by >15 HHs

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, cluster and strata status level. The dashboard is linked to the kobo, and it provides the numbers of submissions in the server in a timely manner.

The tracker consists of 6 main coverage statistics.

1. Number of interviews received per pop group (urban host community and urban IDP) per region
2. Number of interviews received per pop group (urban host community and urban IDP) per district
3. Number of interviews received per pop group (urban host community and urban IDP) per strata.
4. Number of deleted interviews per district and region 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 overlaid 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:

Task description	Responsible	Accountable	Consulted	Informed
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