Research Terms of Reference
Durable Solutions Readiness Assessment

Somalia

January 2024
Version 1

REACH Informing more effective humanitarian action

1. Executive Summary

Country of intervention	Somalia				
Type of Emergency	X	Natural disaster	X	Conflict	
Type of Crisis	□	Sudden onset	□	Slow onset	X Protracted
Mandating Body/ Agency	International Organization for Migration (IOM)				
Project Code	27BBZ 0M8				
Overall Research Timeframe	01/11/2023 – 30/06/2024				

Research Timeframe		
	1. Start collect data: 15/02/2024, pilot data collection – 1 day	5. Outputs sent for validation: 20/05/2024
	2. Data collected: 15/03/2024	6. Outputs published: 17/06/2024
	3. Data sent for validation: 20/03/2024	7. Final presentation: June 2024
	4. Data analysed: 01/04/2024	

Number of assessments	X	Single assessment (one cycle)	
	□	Multi assessment (more than one cycle)	

Humanitarian milestones	**Milestone**		**Deadline**
	X	Donor plan/strategy	30/06/2024
	□	Inter-cluster plan/strategy	_ _/_ _/_ _ _ _
	□	Cluster plan/strategy	_ _/_ _/_ _ _ _
	□	NGO platform plan/strategy	_ _/_ _/_ _ _ _
	□	Other (Specify):	_ _/_ _/_ _ _ _

Audience Type & Dissemination	**Audience type**	**Dissemination**
	X Strategic	**X General Product Mailing (e.g. HCT participants; Donors (HDG), Durable Solutions mailing group)**
	X Programmatic	□ Cluster Mailing
	X Operational	**X Presentation of findings (1 - To Humanitarian Donor Group, Action Agenda/Data for Solutions platform, Presentation to MoPIED DSS)**
	□ [Other, Specify]	**X Website Dissemination (Relief Web & REACH Resource Centre)**
		□ [Other, Specify]

Detailed dissemination plan required	X	Yes	□	No

General Objective	To inform strategic and operational decision-making of durable solutions actors for Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) in urban areas across Somalia and Somaliland, by identifying the demographic characteristics of their households, their displacement-related vulnerabilities, and factors influencing their progress to achievement of durable solutions against the different IASC criteria, in comparison to the non-IDP populations at the neighbourhood level.
Specific Objective(s)	• To map out the categorization of different conditions and readiness of sites showing durable solutions enabling factors from the Detailed Site Assessment Round VII and serve to support both those IDP sites on track for more development-oriented activities, as well as maintaining prioritization for urgent crisis IDP site interventions (through the site prioritization matrix). • To map out specific locations of IDP settlements and understand demographics of sites showing durable solutions enabling factors within each settlement; • To understand if the sites identified showing durable solutions enabling factors, are in pathway to durable solutions, following the IASC guidelines; • To compare the achievement of durable solutions of IDPs to that of non-IDP population at neighbourhood level; • To enhance better understanding of the progress that site residents have taken in locally integrating into the surrounding host communities.
Research Questions	• Where are the locations of IDP settlements in the assessed areas? • What are the demographic characteristics of sites and host community settlements? • What are the displacement-related vulnerabilities and contextual issues impacting the achievement of durable solutions, regardless of displacement status? • To what extent do the existing safety and security measures contribute to creating a protective environment for IDPs? • What is the status of basic services such as health, education, food, nutrition, sanitation, and water supply at the IDP site, and how does it align with the IASC framework's standards for ensuring access to essential services in comparison to host communities in the nearby settlements? • To what extent do employment and livelihood opportunities for internally displaced persons in the assessed sites align with the IASC framework's recommendations for promoting sustainable solutions in comparison to the host community in the nearby settlements? • How are IDPs in the sites involved in decision-making processes within the sites, and to what extent does this participation align with the IASC framework's emphasis on community engagement in comparison to the host community in the nearby settlements? • How effective are the protection mechanisms at the IDP site, as per the IASC framework, in ensuring the safety and well-being of internally displaced persons? • How secure are the tenure arrangements for internally displaced persons at the IDP site, and to what extent do they align with the IASC framework's guidelines to ensure a sense of security, stability, and protection from forced evictions or land disputes? • What are the durable solutions preferences of IDPs at risk of protracted displacement living in collective sites?
Geographic Coverage	All accessible IDP settlements (informal and planned)[1] in urban / semi-urban[2] areas across 16 districts in Somalia (**Error! Reference source not found.**) showing enabling factors for durable solutions. In December 2023, 161 were identified from the DSA VII data based on their durable solutions index score, as well as strategic and operational relevance for Danwadaag Consortium partners.

---

[1] An informal settlement is defined as a site where a displaced population has settled without purposeful site planning and prior arrangement with relevant actors. A planned settlement is defined as sites purposefully built where infrastructure and basic services are provided for displaced populations. Somalia Settlement Typologies: Overview of settlement types for displaced populations in Somalia. CCCM Cluster, Shelter Cluster.

[2] Semi-urban areas are defined as areas between consolidated urban and rural regions. OCHA data is available to verify whether an IDP settlement lies within an area designated as rural, urban or semi-urban.

Secondary data sources	**On Somali context:**
	• United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (UNOCHA), *Humanitarian Needs Overview – Somalia,* IPCFebruary 2023
	• IPC (Integrated Phase Classification) Acute Food Insecurity and Acute malnutrition analysis, March 2023
	• The Federal Government of Somalia, National Durable Solutions Strategy 2020-2024
	• Somalia Site Definition Guideline 2023, Somalia Disaster Management Agency
	On displacement:
	• International Organization for Migration - Displacement Tracking Matrix (IOM – DTM)
	• United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), Protection & Return Monitoring Network (PRMN), Somalia dashboard
	• Norwegian Refugee Council – Risk Eviction Mapping (NRC - REM)
	• DSA – previous rounds
	• CCCM Cluster, Site prioritization matrix, 2023
	• CCCM Partner Organization Population Estimates (IDP master list, August 2023)
	• CCCM Cluster, Minimum standards for Camp Management, 2021 edition
	On durable solutions:
	• The National Durable Solutions Strategy 2020-2024
	• ReDSS solutions Framework guidance manual.
	• Durable Solutions Initiative 2019
	• Danwadaag Durable Solutions Consortium Local (Re)Integration Assessment (LORA) Report, Somalia 2020
	•

Population(s)	X	IDPs in camp	X	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]

Stratification	X	**Geographical #: 16 districts[3]** Population size per strata is known? **X Yes** □No	□	Group #: 2 - IDPs and host community Population size per strata is known? X Yes □ No	□	*[Other Specify]* #: _ _ Population size per strata is known? □ Yes □ No

Data collection tool(s)	X	**Structured (Quantitative)**	□	Semi-structured (Qualitative)

	Sampling method	**Data collection method**
Structured data collection tool # 1	□ Purposive / Snowballing □ Probability / Simple random **X** Probability / Stratified simple random □ Probability / Cluster sampling □ Probability / Stratified cluster sampling □ [Other, Specify]	□ Key informant interviews: _____ □ Group discussion (Target #): _ _ _ _ _ **X** Household interview (Target #): **7952** (IDPs), 1074 (Host) , Total 9026 □ Individual interview (Target #): _ _ _ _ _ □ Direct observations: □ [Other, Specify] (Target #): _ _ _ _ _

---

[3] Subject to changing levels of security and access.

Target level of precision, if probability sampling	90% level of confidence			10% margin of error		
Data management platform(s)	X	**IMPACT**		□	IOM	
	□	[Other, Specify]				
Expected output type(s)	□	Situation overview #: _ _	□	Report #: _ _	□	Profile #: _ _
	X	**Factsheet: #2** (1 for Somalia/Somaliland) – May 2024	X	**Presentation: #2 Final presentations** (Somalia/Somaliland distinction) – June 2024		
	x	Interactive dashboard #: 1 to be merged with the existing LORA Dashboard	□	Webmap #: _ _		**Map #2**– May 2024
	□	[Other, Specify] #: _ _				
Access	X	**Public (available on REACH resource centre and other humanitarian platforms)**				
	□	Restricted (bilateral dissemination only upon agreed dissemination list, no publication on REACH or other platforms)				
Visibility	*REACH, IOM/Danwadaag Consortium, FCDO*					
	Donor: IOM/ FCDO (Foreign, Commonwealth and Development Office)					
	Coordination Framework: IOM					
	Partners: IOM Danwadaag Consortium (possibility of having FGS visibility)					

2. Rationale

2.1. Background

Climate shocks and insecurity continue to affect Somali populations, frequently resulting in their displacement. With an estimated 2.9 million people displaced in Somalia[4], there are currently 2,777 (as per the CCCM (Camp Coordination and Camp Management) Quarter 2 Master Site List for 2023) IDP sites in the country because of converging causes of conflict, drought, floods, and insufficient development. Following decades of conflict and recurrent climatic shocks leading to the protracted displacement of around 1.1 million people, the 2016/2017 drought and floods in 2018 triggered the internal displacement of an additional 1.5 million Somalis.[5] In 2023 alone, Somalia recorded 1.6 million flood-induced displacements and 600,000 displacements due to flooding.[6] The Detailed Site Assessment (DSA), led by REACH, was started in coordination with the Camp Coordination and Camp Management (CCCM) cluster to give the humanitarian community up-to-date information on the location of IDP sites, the conditions and capacity of the sites, and an estimate of the severity of the

---

4 Estimated IDP populations in Somalia; https://data2.unhcr.org/en/situations/horn/location/192

5 Durable Solutions Initiative (2019), United Nations Somalia, https://somalia.un.org/sites/default/files/2020-01/DSI%20September%202019.pdf

6 Protection & Return Monitoring Network, UNHCR, December 2023 https://prmn-somalia.unhcr.org/

humanitarian needs of residents. This was done to provide more evidence for the humanitarian actors to understand the needs of those populations residing in IDP sites.

Nevertheless, given the protracted displacement experienced in Somalia, more sites need to be identified to be considered for durable solutions rather than just emergency needs. The combination of internal displacement and refugee return is exacerbating Somalia's demographic shift from a rural to an urbanized country. IDPs and vulnerable returnees tend to join existing, congested settlements or establish temporary sites in urban and peri-urban areas seeking safety and assistance. The categorization of various conditions and site preparedness supports the IDP sites that are on course for more development-focused activities while still prioritizing IDP sites that require urgent interventions (through the site prioritization matrix). It also aligns with the fourth objective of the CCCM Cluster to "support opportunities for displaced people to achieve durable solutions''.

As a follow-up to the DSA VII, it is therefore necessary to conduct an exercise to identify and assess these IDP sites that would be seen suitable for durable solutions and development-oriented interventions to support IOM, the Danwadaag Consortium, and CCCM Cluster partners. To move suitable sites closer to development implementation , the Durable Solutions Readiness Assessment (DSRA) will incorporate this next step in the assessment process of IDP sites in Somalia. This will build upon the evidence infrastructure of the CCCM response by offering partners evidence that is specifically focused on durable solutions. Further, Somalia was selected as one of 15 pilot countries for the Action Agenda on Internal Displacement, where solutions pathways will be developed targeting up to 10 million IDPs over a two-year period. The assessment will interview both host and IDP households (HHs) and the responses from the host HH will be used in comparison to that of the IDPs. This will allow us to see the specific displacement related vulnerabilities that hinder the impact of achieving DS regardless of the displacement status. Additionally, it will allow us to measure the degree of social cohesion amongst the IDPs and the hosts in the nearby big cities.

2.2 Intended Impact

A durable solution is achieved when displaced persons no longer have any specific assistance and protection needs that are linked to their displacement and can enjoy their human rights without discrimination on account of their displacement. It can be achieved through sustainable reintegration at the place of origin (voluntary return), local integration in areas where displaced persons take refuge or in another part of the country based on their choice. To help find durable solutions for internal displacement — whether through return to communities of origin, local integration, or relocation – and to prepare for new displacements in the region, it is crucial to measure the progress of enabling factors of durable solutions in the country. The vision for the National Development Plan (NDP) includes durable solutions as an objective, with successful advocacy around displacement as a development issue and impactful humanitarian-development dialogue. With continued insecurity and limited access leading to the protracted displacement of over one million internally displaced persons (IDPs) and two million refugees abroad, a key priority is to plan for durable solutions in a context where access and mobility are reduced.[7] The search for durable solutions to protracted displacement situation in East and Horn of Africa is a key humanitarian and development concern.

The first objective of Somalia's National Durable Solutions Strategy is to increase the resilience of displacement-affected communities by ensuring equitable access to public services, housing with security of tenure, and social safety nets through a rights and needs-based approach.[8] Thus, the DSRA will give critical information on how IDP sites have changed over time in terms of the conditions that make durable solutions possible, ensuring a strategic, targeted, and sustainable approach, tailored to context-specific displacement and socio-economic characteristics. This information will be critical to the Danwadaag partners to advocate for interventions most relevant for sites that demonstrate durable solutions preparedness. Secondly, findings from this assessment will also assess the site's preparedness for long-term solutions while prioritizing the needs of those most at risk. Consequently, humanitarian actors will have up-to-date information to efficiently prioritize interventions and ensure that the most vulnerable population's specific sites access relevant assistance they most urgently need. Specifically, the DSRA will provide critical information to humanitarian actors to tailor solutions that enhance the displaced communities' capacities to have sustained access to adequate food, water, housing, and basic health and education services. Displaced communities will also be empowered to meet daily needs and live in dignity, access labour markets and

---

7 Review of Durable Solutions Initiatives in East and Horn of Africa, 2016, https://www.urban-response.org/help-library/review-of-durable-solutions-initiatives-in-east-africa
8 The National Durable Solutions Strategy (2020 – 2024), https://reliefweb.int/report/somalia/national-durable-solutions-strategy-2020-2024

local financial services as well as stimulate markets and generate employment. The progress towards each of the IASC criterion will be measured against or in comparison with the non-IDP or host population in the nearby big city. This process will allow for isolating more thoroughly displacement-related vulnerabilities and contextual issues, impacting the achievement of DS regardless of the displacement status of respondents to be facing greater barriers to achieving durable solution objectives

Moreover, displaced communities will be empowered to participate in formal and informal decision-making processes from community to national levels and have access to legal, physical, and material security, including personal safety, family reunification, access to documentation, and effective mechanisms to restore housing, land, and property.[9] Finally, the DSRA tool would be harmonized with the IOM DTM Local (Re)Integration Assessment tool in order to incorporate the data into the existing LORA dashboard and provide Durable Solutions actors and practitioners a common platform to look at granular site-level progress of durable solutions enabling factors. This would further enable the right and informed response from both development and humanitarian actors as well as identifying IDPs with developmental needs for fundraising as a part of the central action agenda.

3. Methodology
3.1. Methodology overview

The DSRA will use the quantitative methods approach in conducting the research. REACH will use structured HH surveys, in line with the IOM Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) Local (Re)Integration Assessment (LORA) tool, to understand the demographic characteristics of households in sites showing durable solutions enabling factors within each settlement. To ensure representativeness, a stratified random sampling technique will be used to survey community members from the host and IDP households (HHs) through face-to-face interviews. REACH will train Field Officers and enumerators while alsoleveraging on the existing partnerships from DSA VII data collection to promote cost efficiency and local capacity building. This primary data collection exercise will be implemented over 5 weeks in Quarter 1 (February – March 2024). Site partners and government authorities will be informed about the assessment.

Once the data has been verified, the data team will remove sensitive information, and disaggregate the datasets by the agreed-upon groups. The Field Officers will check and clean the data and note any changes made in the cleaninglog before sending the cleaned data to the REACH Senior Assessment Officer (SAO). The SAO and assessment team will check all data again and take note of any recommendations and/or points for follow up and will provide them to the Field Officers who will transmit the information to the team leaders and enumerators during their daily briefings. In addition to the daily data checks, the final datasets for each site will undergo a thorough cleaning, with any outstanding issues reported to field staff for feedback - following **REACH data collection and data cleaning standard operating procedures** as detailed in the ToR.

REACH data analysis will consist of two main outputs, the clean dataset, and the Results Tables: an analysis dataset, to be produced during the two-three weeks following the end of data collection. It will present the key findings for all assessed indicators. It will be executed with R data programming software (for statistical computing and analysis) and shared through the REACH Resource Centre as well as with the Danwadaag Consortium.

Key Definitions

Durable Solutions – A durable solution is achieved when internally displaced persons no longer have any specific assistance and protection needs that are linked to their displacement and can enjoy their human rights without discrimination on account of their displacement. Durable Solutions can be achieved through the following ways – *1) Sustainable reintegration at the place of origin (hereinafter referred to as "return"), 2) Sustainable local integration in areas where internally displaced persons take refuge (local integration), or 3) Sustainable integration in another part of the country (settlement elsewhere in the country).*

---

9 [Progressive resolution of displacement situations](#)

Durable Solutions Enabling Factors – The presence of factors that allow IDPs in a site to move away from critical emergency needs, specific assistance or protection needs or vulnerabilities directly linked to the phenomenon and towards a more conducive longer-term, resilience-oriented interventions. These include but are not limited to access to proper documentation, absence of security threats, reduced housing, land, and property issues, etc. As a part of the Detailed Site Assessment, we collect some of these indicators to assess the presence of durable solutions conducive factors. Using a binary scoring, we tried measuring the positive scoring of sites confirming the presence of such factors and then considering them for the DSRA.

Household - The family consisting of persons who live together, are connected by common life and have mutual rights and responsibilities.

IASC Framework on Durable Solutions for Internally Displaced Persons – The framework fosters a better understanding of the concept of durable solutions for the internally displaced, to provide general guidance on the process and conditions necessary for achieving a durable solution, and to assist in determining to what extent a durable solution has been achieved. The Framework aims to provide guidance for achieving durable solutions following internal displacement in the context of armed conflict, situations of generalized violence, violations of human rights and natural or human-made disasters.[10]

Internally Displaced Persons – According to the Guiding Principles on Internal Displacement, internally displaced persons (also known as "IDPs") are "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 border.

3.2. Population of Interest

The DSRA will cover 9026 HHs – host and IDPs, residing in informal and planned settlements in 16 (sampled) districts across Somalia. The primary survey respondents will be the heads of HHs, however, representatives from vulnerable groups including the minority groups, persons with disabilities, abandoned children, female households' heads will be prioritized in the interviews, to provide a nuanced understanding of the needs of communities and durable solution preparedness. Please refer to **Annex 1**, for a detailed breakdown of the HHs to be sampled per district.

3.3. Secondary Data Review

To validate/triangulate primary data and conclusions, as well as to guide the assessment methodology (including area identification and questionnaire design), a review of secondary data will be carried out. There will be a variety of sources such as:

- **The National Durable Solutions Strategy 2020-2024.** This strategy provides an understanding of the current context of internally displaced persons in Somalia, and the strategies that the government and humanitarian and development agencies have put in place to ensure they achieve durable solutions for affected communities in Somalia.
- **REACH dataset on DSA VII.** This will help in designing the methodology, particularly the selection of the sample based on identified characteristics such as vulnerable profiles of IDPs, the duration that the site has existed etc. REACH will also use data from the Danwadaag/LORA to target areas with IDP settlements. Target areas will be selected based on accessibility and will consist of districts where secondary data have identified the presence of IDP

---

[10] IASC Framework on Durable Solutions for Internally Displaced Persons (2010), https://www.unhcr.org/sites/default/files/legacy-pdf/50f94cd49.pdf

settlements. Additional districts with newly arrived IDP settlements or districts that were not covered by previous rounds of DSA will be included based on recommendations from the CCCM cluster.

- **International Organization for Migration's** Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM). This will serve to help understand the information gaps, especially with regards to the push, pull, and identity factors that have influenced displacement patterns in Somalia.
- **Danwadaag Consortium's** Local (Re)Integration Assessment (LORA). This will serve as a guideline for our harmonized tools and methodology and act as complementary assessment in terms of targeting of sites.
- **ReDSS solutions** Framework guidance manual. This helps in understanding key terminologies and an understanding of how-to better program towards durable solutions, and thus develop a suitable methodology.

3.4. Primary Data Collection

The primary population of interest in this assessment are the IDP households living in formal or semi-formal sites with durable solutions enabling factor identified using the DSA VII data. The progress towards each of the IASC criterion will be measured against or in comparison with the non-IDP or host population in the nearby big city. This process will allow for isolating more thoroughly displacement-related vulnerabilities and contextual issues, impacting the achievement of DS regardless of the displacement status of respondents to be facing greater barriers to achieving durable solution objectives. Each IDP site and the closest city in the area will be clustered separately as a single entry each (independent clusters each), on which a stratified sampling will be run using 90% confidence level and 10% margin of error. Weighting will be applied at site level to account for representativeness at higher aggregations. One city's host population may be compared with more than one IDP site given the proximity of the sites to the city. We would be sampling the nearest big city and multiple sites (close to each other) per district. Finally, the GIS team will generate GPS points and the HHs will be selected randomly to ensure that the entire population has an equal chance of being included in the assessment and to avoid any bias.

1. Stratified random sampling: This involves dividing the population into distinct groups based on certain characteristics and then randomly selecting samples from each stratum. This helps ensure representation from different subgroups within the population.

2. Confidence level and margin of error: By aiming for a 90% confidence level and a 10% margin of error, the sample size will be determined to provide a reliable estimate of the population parameter with a high level of confidence.

3. Random selection: The use of random selection ensures that every individual in the population has an equal chance of being included in the sample. This helps avoid bias and ensures that the sample is representative of the entire population. GPS points will be randomly allocated to all surveys in the four settlements. Enumerators will then survey the household located nearest to the assigned GPS point. Buffer GPS points will also be generated to account for the potential lack of responses from nearby households.

Household-level interviews will be conducted in the settlements and IDP sites, using structured surveys, with randomly selected HHs of the host and IDP communities. The HH surveys will be conducted with the self-reported head of household. If the head of household is unavailable, another adult with knowledge of household circumstances will be interviewed in his/her place. No individuals under the age of 18 will be interviewed. REACH will conduct training sessions for REACH enumerators to ensure they understand the questionnaire and then conduct a pilot as part of the training. Enumerators will pilot/ test the questionnaire at the sites where they can easily access.

We decided to surveyonly the host population close to IDP sites. To process this, we found the nearest city of each IDP sites. Then a polygon was drawn around each city to calculate the population. We have used the Global Human Settlement dataset from EU. We took this dataset because the resolution was higher than the one from UN.

Regarding the population of Mogadishu, we have calculated the population of the urban area, and not just the population in the districts. The reason for doing so was because the districts did not cover the entire population in Mogadishu area, and there were some IDP sites are close to inhabited areas that are not into Mogadishu districts.

Closest city from IDP sites	Region	District	Population size
Afmadow	Lower Shabelle	Afmadow	49 225
Baydhada	Bay	Baydhada	392 324
Bossaso	Bari	Bossaso	218 527
Buur Hakaba	Bay	Buur Hakaba	116 306
Ceel Waq	Gedo	Ceel Waq	21 152
Doolow	Gedo	Doolow	2 995
Gaalkacyo	Mudug	Gaalkacyo	169 148
Garbahaarey	Gedo	Garbahaarey	45 357
Hargeysa	Marodijeh	Hargeysa	1 405 655
Kismaayo	Lower Juba	Kismayo	409 298
Luuq	Gedo	Luuq	56 922
Mogadishu	Benadir	Banadir	3 806 967
Qansax Dheere	Bay	Qansax Dheere	17 433
Sheikh*	Togdheer	Sheikh	60 614

*Nearest city to IDPsites but not in the same district

3.5. Data Processing & Analysis

At the end of each day, the field team leaders will ensure that the collected data is uploaded from the smartphones used by the enumerators to REACH's Kobo Collect server. The REACH data team will download all datasets for spatial verification. This is the process of checking if the GPS coordinates collected are within a predefined radius of the target settlement. Records that do not meet the set threshold will be flagged to the FOs. Daily data cleaning will also be conducted by the data team to identify potential errors and anomalies as established in **IMPACT's Data Cleaning Minimum Standards Checklist** (https://acted.sharepoint.com/sites/IMPACT Research/FormServerTemplates/IMPACT_Data-Cleaning-Guidelines_FINAL_To-share-1.pdf).

The field officers will check and clean the data and note any changes made in the data cleaning log before sending back the clogs data to the REACH data officers. The outcomes of the data quality checks will form a basis for debriefing the enumerators before further data collection.

On finalization of data cleaning, household survey data be analysed through the R statistical software and will include both descriptive statistics in addition to more advanced statistical analysis where appropriate.

Once data analysis is completed, the findings will be discussed and contextualized with relevant partners and two factsheets will be produced for Somalia and Somaliland. Additionally, one presentation will be produced, and it will incorporate the findings from sites in Somalia and Somaliland will compare the progress that sites' have made in readiness for durable solutions.

3.6 Limitations

The DSRA will be conducted across sites that have been identified from the Detailed Site Assessment Round VII and scoring positively (25 or above out of 39) in the internal durable solutions index scoring. The sites are predominantly in urban and semi-urban areas and in locations where there are active durable solutions programming of strategic relevance to the Danwadaag Consortium. For the purposes of this assessment, only the nearest biggest city will be surveyed for the host population as a comparison/control group against measuring progress towards durable solutions for the IDPs in the sites nearby. Weighting will be applied at site level to account for representatives at higher aggregations.

4.   Key ethical considerations and related risks

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	Consultations will be done with IOM and other stakeholders to ensure the data collections are harmonized.
… **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	Will seek consent of the respondents for participation in the survey.
… 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)?	Yes	
… 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.?	No	Given the population will be randomly sampled, a HH survey might be conducted if a person with disabilities is identified at the site level while following do no harm principle. Our Field Team has received training and guidance to interact/interview people with disabilities, from Humanity & Inclusion. As a part of the DSRA training, we would reutilize the material to act as a refresher and look at the best practices in place to guide our team on the ground while conducting interviews and ensuring the participants feel comfortable.
… Follows IMPACT SOPs for management of **personally identifiable information**?	Yes	
…Does not involve collecting personally identifiable information of participants e.g. name, age, gender, contact details, clan affiliation	No	All personally identifiable information will be deleted and is only used to put analysis into perspective/understand associated biases. The minority and clan affiliation questions, if any, will have a preceding question to ask the respondent if they are comfortable answering them.

5. Roles and responsibilities

Table 3: Description of roles and responsibilities

Task Description	Responsible	Accountable	Consulted	Informed
Research design	*Senior Assessment Officer (SAO)*	*Research Manager (RM)*	*GIS Officer (GISO); Country Coordinator (CC); IOM Danwadaag Consortium; Impact HQ Research Design and Data Unit (RDD (Research Design Data))*	*IOM Danwadaag Consortium Coordinators and partners;* *IDP Working group; OCHA (Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs).*
Supervising data collection	*REACH Field Officers*	*REACH Field Coordinator*	*SAO; RM; GISO;*	*IOM Danwadaag Consortium Coordinators and partners;* *OCHA (Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs) regional offices.*
Data processing (checking, cleaning)	*Data officer (DO); REACH Field Officers.*	*SAO; GISO (for GIS data); RM.*	*CC; IMPACT HQ Research Design and Data unit.*	*IOM Danwadaag Consortium*
Data analysis	*SAO AO DO GSIO*	*SAO; RM.*	*CC; IMPACT HQ Research Design and Data unit; IOM Danwadaag Consortium*	*IOM Danwadaag Consortium*
Output production	*AO (Assessment Officer) GSIO*	*SAO; RM.*	*CC; IMPACT HQ Research Reporting Unit; IOM Danwadaag Consortium*	*IOM Danwadaag Consortium*
Dissemination	*SAO; GSIO*	*RM; CC*	*IMPACT HQ Research Reporting and Communication Units; IOM Danwadaag Consortium*	*IOM Danwadaag Consortium*

Monitoring & Evaluation	*SAO; GISO*	*RM¨ CC*	*IMPACT HQ Research department*	*IOM Danwadaag Consortium*
Lessons learned	*SAO RM*	*CC*	*All REACH staff involved; IOM Danwadaag Consortium*	*IOM Danwadaag Consortium; Impact HQ*

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

Please refer to the link – for the Data Analysis Plan.

7. 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 DSRA products from Resource Centre	Country request to HQ	User_log	Yes
		# of downloads of DSRA products from Relief Web	Country request to HQ		Yes
		# of downloads of DSRA products from IMPACT links	Country team		Yes
		# of page clicks on DSRA products from REACH global newsletter	Country request to HQ		Yes
		# of visits to the CCCM DSRA website	Country request to HQ		Yes Yes
IMPACT activities contribute to better program implementation and coordination of the	Number of humanitarian organisations utilising IMPACT services/products	# references in HPC (Humanitarian Programme Cycle) documents (HNO, SRP, Flash appeals, Cluster/sector strategies)	Country team	Reference _log	IOM Danwadaag Consortium
		# references in single agency documents			IOM Danwadaag Consortium

humanitarian response					
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 (Humanitarian Response Plan), 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	Usage survey to be conducted at the end of the research cycle related to all outputs
Humanitarian stakeholders are engaged in IMPACT programs throughout the research cycle	Number and/or percentage of humanitarian organisations 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	Number of areas covered by partners Number of partner staff conducting ToT (train of trainers)

ANNEX 1. List of Districts

S/n	Districts	No. host community surveys	No. IDPs surveys	No.interviews
1	Afmadow	67	138	205
2	Bardheere	67	65	132
3	Baraawe	67	60	127
4	Baidoa	68	2882	2950
5	Buurhakaba	67	47	114
6	Ceelwaaq	66	111	177
7	Galkacyo	67	1062	1129
8	Galdogob	67	49	116
9	Garbaharey	67	244	311
10	Hargeisa	68	497	565
11	Kismayo	68	1175	1243
12	Laascaanood	67	51	118
13	Luuq	67	168	235
14	Mogadishu	68	1292	1360
15	Qansax dheere	66	51	117
16	Sheikh	67	60	127
TOTAL		1074	7952	9026

ANNEX 2. TIMELINE