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| **Research Terms of Reference****CCCM Detailed Site Assessment****SOM2204****Somaliland** |
| **September 2023****Version 1** | **C:\Users\Megan\AppData\Local\Microsoft\Windows\INetCache\Content.Word\REACH logo white (for a coloured background).jpg** |

1. **Executive Summary**

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| **Country of intervention** | Somaliland |
| **Type of Emergency** | X | Natural disaster | X | Conflict |
| **Type of Crisis** | □ | Sudden onset  | □ | Slow onset | X | Protracted |
| **Mandating Body/ Agency** | Camp Coordination and Camp Management (CCCM) coordination team |
| **Project Code** | 27 AZP |
| **Overall Research Timeframe**  | 01/08/2023 – 28/02/2024 |
| **Research Timeframe** | 1. Start collect data: 01/10/2023 | 5. Outputs (Factsheets) sent for validation: 21/12/2023 |
|  | 2. Data collected: 15/11/2023 | 6. Outputs (Factsheets) published: 21/01/2024 |
| 3. Data sent for validation: 07/11/2023 | 7. Final presentation: March 2024 |
| 4. Data analysed: 20/11/2023 |  |
| **Number of assessments** | **X** | **Single assessment (one cycle)** |
| □ | Multi assessment (more than one cycle)  |
| **Humanitarian milestones** | **Milestone** | **Deadline** |
| X | Donor plan/strategy  | 30/04/2024 |
| X | Inter-sectoral plan/strategy  | 30/04/2024 |
| X | Sectoral plan/strategy  | 30/04/2024 |
| □ | NGO platform plan/strategy  | \_ \_/\_ \_/\_ \_ \_ \_ |
| □ | Other (Specify): | \_ \_/\_ \_/\_ \_ \_ \_ |
| **Audience Type & Dissemination**  | **Audience type** | **Dissemination** |
| **X Strategic****X Programmatic****X Operational**□ [Other, Specify] | □ General Product Mailing (e.g. mail to NGO consortium; HCT participants; Donors)**X Partners mailing** **X Presentation of findings (e.g. at HCT meeting; partners meeting)** **X Website Dissemination (Relief Web & REACH Resource Centre)****X Somaliland NDRA**□ [Other, Specify] |
| **Detailed dissemination plan required** | **X** | **Yes** | □ | No |
| **General Objective** | To identify humanitarian needs, barriers to humanitarian assistance, population figures and displacement trends, and inform evidence-based multi-sectorial interventions in Internally Displaced Person (IDP) settlements in accessible areas[[1]](#footnote-1) across Somaliland |
| **Specific Objective(s)** | * To map out specific locations of IDP settlements and understand demographics within each settlement;
* To identify the availability of, and access to the following services in IDP settlements-
	+ water and sanitation,
	+ health and nutrition,
	+ education,
	+ market
	+ shelter,
	+ food,
	+ protection services,
	+ humanitarian assistance
* To understand the displacement trends of IDPs in accessible areas;
* To understand needs and vulnerabilities for specific population groups, including 1) minority and marginalized group 2) People with Disabilities
* To identify the specific locations of IDP settlements which are ready for durable solutions interventions.
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| **Research Questions** | * Where are the locations of IDP settlements in the assessed areas?
* What is the estimated size of the IDP population in assessed areas?
* To what extent are basic services available and accessible to IDP settlements in assessed areas?
* To what extent do People with Disability have access to basic services in assessed IDP settlements?
* To what extent do minority groups have access to basic services in assessed IDP settlements?
* To what extent are minority groups included in local governance structures in assessed IDP settlements?
* What are the displacement trends of IDPs in assessed areas?
* Which are the IDP settlements in the assessed areas that could be considered appropriate for durable solutions and development-oriented interventions?
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| **Geographic Coverage** | All accessible IDP settlements (informal and planned)[[2]](#footnote-2) in urban / semi-urban[[3]](#footnote-3) areas across 13 districts in Somaliland (**Annex 1. Full List of Target Areas**). In August 2023, 145 sites have been identified in the CCCM Coordination team IDP sites master list.  |
| **Secondary data sources** | **On Somali context:** * IPC Acute Food Insecurity and Acute malnutrition analysis, March 2023
* United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (UNCOHA), [*Humanitarian Needs Overview – Somalia*,](https://reliefweb.int/report/somalia/somalia-humanitarian-needs-overview-2023-february-2023)ipc February 2023
* Save the Children, [*A rapid assessment on the status of children with disability in Somalia*](https://resourcecentre.savethechildren.net/node/18288/pdf/rapid-assessment-children-with-disabilites-in-somalia_report_fa_digital-1-1_1.pdf), 2020
* Minority Rights Group International, [*Minority inclusion learning review of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Switzerland - Programmes in the Horn of Africa*](https://minorityrights.org/publications/swiss-mfa-review/), 2021

**On displacement and CCCM:** * International Organization for Migration - [Displacement Tracking Matrix](https://dtm.iom.int/somalia) (IOM – DTM)
* United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), Protection & Return Monitoring Network (PRMN), [Somalia dashboard](https://unhcr.github.io/dataviz-somalia-prmn/index.html#reason=&month=&need=&pregion=&pdistrictmap=&cregion=&cdistrictmap=&year=2021)
* Norwegian Refugee Council – [Risk Eviction Mapping](https://evictions.nrcsystems.net/evictions.php) (NRC - REM)
* [DSA – previous rounds](https://www.reachresourcecentre.info/country/somalia/cycle/26048/#cycle-26048)
* CCCM Cluster, Site prioritization matrix, 2023
* CCCM Partner Organization Population Estimates (IDP master list, August 2023)
* CCCM Cluster, [Minimum standards for Camp Management](https://handbook.spherestandards.org/en/camp/#ch001), 2021 edition
 |
| **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] |
|  | □ | Host communities | □ | [Other, Specify] |
| **Stratification** | **X** | **Geographical #: 13 districts[[4]](#footnote-4)** Population size per strata is known? □ Yes **X No** | □ | Group #: \_ \_ \_ Population size per strata is known? □ 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** | **X Purposive / Snowballing**□ Probability / Simple random□ Probability / Stratified simple random□ Probability / Cluster sampling□ Probability / Stratified cluster sampling□ [Other, Specify] | **X Key informant interviews: #3-4 per site** (estimated 435 - 580 in total)□ Group discussion (Target #):\_ \_ \_ \_ \_□ Household interview (Target #):\_ \_ \_ \_ \_□ Individual interview (Target #):\_ \_ \_ \_ \_**X Direct observations: #2 per site,** one for each enumerator visiting a site (estimated 290 in total). □ [Other, Specify](Target #):\_ \_ \_ \_ \_ |
| **Data management platform(s)** | **X** | **IMPACT** | □ | UNHCR |
|  | □ | [Other, Specify] |
| **Expected output type(s)** | □ | Situation overview #: \_ \_ | □ | Report #: \_ \_ | □ | Profile #: \_ \_ |
|  | **X** | **Factsheet: #1** – March 2024 | **X** | **Presentation: #1 Final presentation** | **X** | **Stand-alone reference maps: #1** (regional map) |
|  | □ | Interactive dashboard #: \_ \_ | □ | Webmap #: \_ \_ | **X** | **Map #13 –** March 2023 |
|  | □ | [Other, Specify] #: \_ \_ |
| **Access**  | **X** | **Public (available on resource centre and other humanitarian platforms)**  |
| □ | Restricted (bilateral dissemination only upon agreed dissemination list, no publication on REACH resource centre or other platforms) |
| **Visibility** | ***REACH*** |
| ***Donor:*** *ECHO* |
| ***Coordination Framework:*** *CCCM partners* |
| ***Partners:*** *CCCM partners* |

1. **Rationale**

**2.1.** **Background**

The protracted humanitarian crises in Somaliland are multi-layered and complex. Limited development coupled with recurring climatic shocks such as drought, riverine- and flash-flooding, and weak social protection mechanisms give rise to high levels of needs amongst affected populations, while pervasive insecurity and incidents of conflict severely hinder communities’ resilience and access to humanitarian actors. The October to December 2021 Deyr and April to June 2022 Gu rainy seasons failed, leading to widespread crop loss, livestock deaths and drought-induced mass displacement.[[5]](#footnote-5)

Together, the aforementioned factors have influenced displacement decisions and led to an estimated 90,500 new displacements across Somaliland between January 2022 to August 2022[[6]](#footnote-6). According to the Joint Multi Cluster Needs Assessment (JMCNA) 2021 drought (reported by 51% of interviewed households - HHs), lack of livelihood and job (14%) and lack of water (10%) are the main drivers for displacement. Currently 571,400 people reside in planned or informal sites in Somaliland[[7]](#footnote-7).

The majority of IDPs reside in densely populated urban areas and face high risks of eviction. By the end of September 2022, 4,158 persons had been evicted across Somaliland[[8]](#footnote-8). Most cases reported were forced evictions. In Somaliland, 9% of IDP households felt at risk of eviction according to JMCNA 2021. Reasons for eviction are dominated by landowners needing their land, but the motive remains unclear and ownership dispute are still widespread. In fact, dispute on ownership is still the most common problem faced by IDP communities in terms of Housing Land and Property (20% of HHs in non-IDP settlements and 25% of HHs in IDP sites[[9]](#footnote-9)) and the vast majority of households do not have formal written document to prove their occupancy arrangement (62%[[10]](#footnote-10)).

Existing vulnerabilities and the loss of their social networks can make it difficult for IDPs to navigate new environments and access basic services which can further increase their exposure to shocks mentioned above.

Finally, displacement is in itself a traumatic event for households from both a material (loss of land and goods) and a psychological perspective (isolation and separation from family).

**2.2 Intended Impact**

The objective of the CCCM Coordination team is to ensure equitable access to humanitarian assistance, protection, and services for internally displaced persons (IDPs) living in displacement sites, to improve their quality of life and dignity during displacement while seeking and advocating for durable solutions. Thus, the DSA aims to provide a reliable evidence base which will inform sector-specific and multi-sector responses in IDP sites, by collecting data on the locations of sites, estimated IDP population, levels of access to, availability and quality of, essential and basic services in IDP sites.

The current and seventh round of the Detailed Site Assessment (DSA) aims to use the previous joint methodology and updated tool to improve on the information provided by the DSA on locations, estimated population size, and the humanitarian needs of IDPs residing in informal and planned settlements in urban / semi-urban areas.

In July 2023, the Camp Coordination and Camp Management (CCCM) Coordination team, under the co-leadership of UNHCR and IOM, re-activated the preparation phase of the DSA. An integrated multi-sectorial response regarding IDP settlements in Somaliland is still needed:

* Major service access issues remain for those residing in IDP sites. At the Somaliland level, the average reported time it takes to reach the nearest health facility is 32 minutes[[11]](#footnote-11);
* IDP settlements are highly at risk of protection incident, as mentioned above. This is due to large household size, on average 8 members, in crowded accommodation. Households lack privacy and inadequate living conditions exposing boys and girls to insecurity;
* In terms of level of income, IDP households present a level of income particularly low, 54% of HHs in IDP sites reported facing challenge to obtain enough money to meet their need[[12]](#footnote-12);
* IDPs from minority clans, or those with weak social connections in host communities, at particular risk of marginalization, exploitation, aid exclusion, and eviction.[[13]](#footnote-13)

In particular, based on the review of previous DSA rounds and lessons learned, CCCM partners want to emphasize on understanding particular population groups’ needs:

* **People with Disability (PwD)** are often excluded from humanitarian assistance whereas they face higher vulnerability due to their reduced ability to defend themselves from physical and sexual violence. Lack of awareness within the community and humanitarian actors on the needs of People with Disability might also exacerbate the situation. For instance, no reliable estimates are available of the number of PwD in Somaliland.

In particular, children with disability are especially vulnerable and report a very high level of unmet needs. They are the most vulnerable, marginalized, and at-risk group within Somaliland society because of the numerous attitudinal, environmental, and institutional barriers they face.

* **Minority groups** possess low social capital and political influence. When displacement happens the already existing inequalities are aggravated and new dimension of marginalization and exclusion arise. IDPs from minority clans, or those with weak social connections in host communities, face more obstacles in accessing assistance and protection. The Minority Inclusion Learning Review conducted by Migrant Rights Group International[[14]](#footnote-14) has several significant findings on minority clan exclusion. The most important being that minority clans continue to be side-lined when development initiatives are planned as well as when emergency aid is distributed, facing “double marginalisation”. In Somaliland, the research revealed distinct patterns of minority experience that differed from the population at large:
* Those in primarily minority settlements had higher food insecurity but were less likely to be receiving food aid/cash or stamps for food;
* They were less likely to have attended any post-secondary education;
* They got their information from different sources (the radio) and were much less likely to be consulted or to attend community meetings;

Consequently, REACH teams will produce an updated data collection tool to reflect these needs of further information. REACH will hold discussions with Clear Global to make the tool more inclusive and have indicators reflecting marginalization based on language across the country. In addition, CCCM partners will be invited to revise last year survey to add or modify indicators. The objective being to make sure that the DSA feeds into strategic and operational planning for CCCM partners. REACH teams will then produce training materials for enumerators and Training of Trainers (ToT) for partner staff, conduct data collection in accessible areas, provide cleaned data for all assessed sites, analyse data, and produce factsheets at the district level and national level.

1. **Methodology**

**3.1.** **Methodology overview**

Data will be collected through a Key Informant (KI) methodology with purposively sampled Key Informant Interviews (KIIs) conducted by REACH enumerators in accessible locations as well as CCCM partners’ enumerators. The CCCM Coordination team will be in charge of mobilizing partners for data collection support and coordinating with REACH teams. This joint data collection effort will allow the research to cover a significant part of the country; the geographical scope of DSA VI will be built up around the August 2022 IDP master list which lists a total of 213 IDP sites across all regions of Somaliland. In total around 639- 852[[15]](#footnote-15) KIIs will be conducted.

Due to the dynamic nature of displacement, including the establishment of spontaneous sites, closure, or splitting of sites, the DSA will rely on a secondary data review to determined targeted areas[[16]](#footnote-16). In particular, REACH teams will use the updated IDP master list maintained by CCCM and digitised satellite imagery to reduce the risk of missing sites or misidentifying sites. The IDP master list is an update of the DSA by the CCCM partners. It has updated population figures and settlement information.

As for DSA V data collection, for DSA VI areas where potential IDP sites are located will be pre-identified using very high spatial resolution (VHSR) satellite imagery as available on Google Earth. This meets the need for verification on IDP settlement location; in fact, finding IDP sites on the ground has proven to be a time-consuming task, yet always suspected to leave out some IDP sites. Field officers and Enumerators will be trained to:

* Use and navigate with Google Earth;
* Identify potential IDP sites on available satellite imagery (looking at building density with uniform roofing material and previous rounds data);
* Map the footprints of identified sites;
* Store and manage the data produced.

The workload will be divided between enumerators based on a grid system that covers the whole area of interest. Each enumerator scans the grids appointed to them and digitises the footprint of each potential IDP site within each grid-cell. Additionally, we follow up with the field teams on their verification of the sites with local admin and NGO partners working in the field for the far off rural IDP sites to establish their existence ahead of data collection.

After identifying target areas and verifying the existence of IDP settlements, REACH team will contact the lowest level of governance (district’s office, mayor’s office, etc.) to triangulate information about settlement location. This authorities’ engagement will allow REACH to present the assessment at a local level and make sure all stakeholders are aware of REACH activities on the ground. Then, key informants will be identified at the site level, amongst site’s and community leaders. The contact list from previous rounds will also be used to target faster the right interlocutors. In addition to that contact list, the CCCM Cluster will share with REACH teams a list of focal point, minority groups representatives, that field team will incorporate as key informant respondents. This will ensure that accurate data is being captured at the site-level on minority groups (bypassing snowballing methodology in this case).

See annex 3 for the overall timeline of the research cycle which summarizes the main steps of the methodology.

**3.2.** **Population of Interest**

The populations of interest include IDPs residing in informal and planned settlements in districts across Somaliland[[17]](#footnote-17). Data will be collected at the settlement level.

For this assessment, an Internally Displaced Person (IDP) is defined as an individual who has been forced to leave their home or place of habitual residence as a result of, or in order to avoid, the effects of or natural or anthropogenic shocks, and who have not crossed an international border[[18]](#footnote-18). An IDP settlement is defined as a group of shelters, located in urban and rural areas that can be either dispersed or grouped where IDPs reside[[19]](#footnote-19).

**3.3.** **Secondary Data Review**

Secondary data review will be conducted to inform the assessment methodology, including area identification, questionnaire design, and to verify/triangulate primary data and findings. Sources will include: Shelter Cluster Infrastructure Mapping[[20]](#footnote-20), [International Organization for Migration – Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM)](https://dtm.iom.int/reports/somalia-%E2%80%94-emergency-trend-tracking-round-29-%E2%80%94-gedo-region-%E2%80%94-sep-17-%E2%80%94-sep-21-2022) and [Event Tracking Tool (ETT](https://dtm.iom.int/reports/somalia-%E2%80%94-emergency-trend-tracking-round-29-%E2%80%94-gedo-region-%E2%80%94-sep-17-%E2%80%94-sep-21-2022)), [UNHCR Protection & Return Monitoring Network (PRMN)](https://data.unhcr.org/en/dataviz/1?sv=1&geo=192) and other REACH [data](https://www.reachresourcecentre.info/country/somalia/) available on IDP settlements (Multi Sectoral Needs Assessment (MSNA), Humanitarian Situation Monitoring).

* **Area Identification:** REACH teams will use readily available data 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 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 Coordination team.
* **Questionnaire Design:** Indicators for the DSA will be developed to be aligned with previous assessments (DSA, DTM PRMN, Shelter Infrastructure mapping) to produce one agreed set of indicators and questions for the DSA. CCCM members and ICCG members will be invited to input and comment on the questionnaire to add, delete or rephrase indicators.
* **Triangulation:** Primary data collected by REACH enumerators will be triangulated with available secondary data sources including historical and current data from other REACH assessments in Somaliland such as the MSNA. Population and displacement figures will also be cross-checked and investigated with comparable data from OCHA reports on displacements as well as available data from other humanitarian bodies.

**3.4.** **Primary Data Collection**

REACH Field Officers (FOs), field team leaders, and enumerators will conduct primary data collection with oversight from the REACH Field Coordinator (FC) and the REACH Assessment Officer (AO). In targeted areas where CCCM partner organisations have a presence, partner organisations will conduct data collection as much as possible. In targeted areas where partners either have no presence or cannot contribute enough enumerators, REACH teams will hire enumerators and conduct data collection. There is an active effort in hiring enumerators from minority groups as well. REACH will conduct joint training sessions for both the enumerators hired by REACH and partner organisations to ensure consistency, standardised procedures, and operations. As much as possible a pilot will be conducted as part of the training, in priority in districts with a high targeted number of IDP sites to cover. Enumerator trainings will be led by FOs, trained beforehand by the assessment team. Clear Global, a non-profit organisation working to better understand and address communication needs globally will be asked to provide support regarding minority and language marginalization data collection best practices.

To locate these IDP settlements, FOs will use the digitization method explained above and cross-check the findings by engaging with local authorities. Subsequently, field team leaders and enumerators will visit authorities until they reach the lowest level of governance which can reliably provide information on the locations of IDP settlements. Primarydata collection will be carried out through face-to-face Key Informant Interviews (KIIs) which include a direct observations section, and remote phone calls in case some identified respondent are absent during field visit.

* **Key Informant Interviews (KIIs):** Enumerators will conduct KIIs with oversight from FOs or relevant partner organisations. Three to four KIIs will be conducted in total using ODK mobile data collection for each IDP settlement. KI will be identified based on their knowledge of the settlement and their role within the local governance structure in place. KIs must be over the age of 18 and consent to participate in the interviews.

For the first KII, enumerators will request to speak with a Community Leader / Camp Manager / Gate Keeper and proceed to conduct an interview. Preference will be given to Community Leaders or Camp Managers. If a KI of this designation is not available, enumerators will request to speak with whoever is most knowledgeable about the situation of the IDP settlement to conduct an interview. For the second KII, enumerators will request to speak with a women's representative, referred by the first KI. For the third, he/she will be selected in the contact list of minority groups representatives, previously shared by the Protection Coordination team. If no focal point is identified for the settlement, then the KI will be identified amongst committee members (e.g: child or resident committee, wash or education committee). If no committee members can be identified, then a resident will be randomly interviewed, to reduce the over-reliance of the analysis on camp managers and gatekeepers’ views. A fourth interview might be conducted **if** a representative for persons with disabilities is identified at the site level. However, REACH does not have a contact list of focal points, thus it would be an optional additional interview. Enumerators will ask, through the first interviews conducted at the site level, if a focal point can be identified to carry out an additional interview. If not, then only 3 interviews will be realised. The tool has been revised, in close coordination with CCCM partners to make sure the needs of persons with disabilities are captured throughout the questionnaire.

There is a bias associated with each of the profile/types of the KI and therefore, indicator’s reliability may be limited. This is because of the different power dynamics and perceived interests. We will therefore clearly acknowledge the type of potential bias related to the choice of the KI in the analysis of data and presentation of results.

* **Direct Observations:** Alongside KIIs, enumerators will collect data via direct observation questions inserted at the end of the questionnaire (presence of damaged houses, public lighting or burning waste). The same ODK mobile data collection tool will be used. Each enumerator will answer these questions only once (skip logic if already completed through a previous interview). Data collected from direct observations will be used primarily to verify responses from the face-to-face KIIs. If no KI is available/present at the moment of the field visit, meaning that all interviews have to be done remotely, then this section won’t be completed.
* **Geo-referencing of IDP sites:** To locate each IDP site, a “geo-point” type question will be integrated in the KOBO tool. If the geo-referencing does not work on the data collection phone, then an additional question will be asked to provide details on the site location (*e.g: 20km from X village, north on Y road*).
* **Verification:** Regarding estimates questions (number of shelters, number of households, number of individuals, number of arrivals and departure) field officers will be provided with a list of last year’s estimates for all assessed IDP sites within the districts/region they have been assigned to. This list will then be distributed to enumerators. If there are visiting an already assessed site, they will be able to compare the estimates given by KI to last year’s figures.

For a more comprehensive understanding of the data collection, see the details below:

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Assessment activity | Sampling | KI Profile |
| Key informant 1  | Purposive | Community Leader / Camp Manager / Gate Keeper or any other resource person deemed relevant to the context of each IDP site.These KIs are selected based on their role in the community as a figure of authority including community leaders, elders, and religious leaders.In cases where multiple KIs are available, priority is given to the Community Leader and/or Camp Manager, followed by the Gate Keeper.  |
| Key informant 2  | Purposive | Women representative, based on their role as a community representative of a particularly vulnerable population group.  |
| Key informant 3  | Purposive | Minority group representative, based on their role as a community representative of a particularly vulnerable population group. A contact list will be shared by the CCCM Cluster, to identify focal points in each settlement.In case there is no focal point, a member of a settlement committee will be identified (elder committee, child committee, resident committee, health, or wash committee, etc.). In case there is no committee within the site, and that the previous KI profiles cannot be found at the settlement level, then, a KI can be randomly identified amongst individuals who have been in the settlement for the longest. |
| Key informant 4 (optional)  | Purposive | A representative for persons with disabilities. However, because REACH does not have a contact list of focal points it would be an optional additional interview. |

**3.5.** **Data Processing & Analysis**

Following data collection, AOs and FOs will conduct and oversee data entry, checks, cleaning, and verification to produce one final cleaned dataset.

* **Data Entry:** Following data collection, enumerators will upload data collected to the REACH Kobo server. FOs will oversee enumerators and ensure that data entry is completed at the end of every day of data collection
* **Data Checks and Cleaning:** The Data Officer will conduct daily data checks of survey data received. Information on any discrepancies will be shared with FOs daily to relay feedback to enumerators to mitigate errors or for clarification purposes promptly. FOs will then receive de-identified raw datasets, without personal identities of the respondents, from the Database Officer (supported by the GIS Officer and the Assessment Officer) to conduct further data cleaning, on a weekly basis. FOs will check for any errors or discrepancies within the dataset and address these issues as appropriate. This will include outlier checks and logical inconsistencies as per [IMPACT Data Cleaning and Minimum Standards Checklist](https://www.reachresourcecentre.info/wp-content/uploads/2020/03/IMPACT_Memo_Data-Cleaning-Min-Standards-Checklist_28012020-1.pdf). FOs will incorporate corrections with follow-up and cleaning logs maintained in password-protected files alongside all raw data and cleaning sheets. Automated checks and cleaning processes will be used where possible to ensure consistency and timely data and allow for rigorous cleaning on a daily basis. AOs, in coordination with the Field coordinator, will oversee FOs ensure that data checks and cleaning are completed in a timely manner.

In addition, in order to avoid over sampling, the assessment team will monitor as closely as possible the coverage of IDP sites per district. Field officers and team leaders will also receive frequent updates on the performance of the enumerators in their area of work. The AO will be responsible for creating a simple, excel table-based for data collection monitoring, to be updated daily. An interactive dashboard to monitor field achievements will be considered an option, depending on GIS capacities.

* **Verification:** Following data checks and cleaning, FOs will follow up with any potential issues in the data collected through additional remote phone calls to interviewed KIIs. The purpose of these calls will be to be precise or complete the data collected (discrepancies between indicators, data entry error, etc.). Additional, KI interviews will also be conducted remotely in case KI were absent during enumerators’ settlement visit.
* **Final Cleaned Dataset:** Following completion of the data entry, checks, cleaning, and verification processes with no follow-up remaining, AOs will check through change logs and final datasets for any inconsistencies and finalise a cleaned version of the dataset. In the event that a regional database is ready, i.e all district data have been cleaned, before the national data collection is complete, REACH teams may consider a separate validation process. This will allow the team to proceed with the next steps in the research cycle (analysis and output drafting).

Following production of a final cleaned dataset, AOs will conduct data analysis and triangulation. Data will be aggregated to obtain findings on IDP settlements at the district level. Findings will be presented as percentages of sites presenting a specific characteristic (e.g. at the district level, % of sites where residents have water issues). For some indicators, thresholds will need to be discussed and agreed with the CCCM Coordination team (e.g. at the district level, % of sites where more than X% of water sources are functioning).

* **Aggregation**
	+ **Continuous Values:** In dealing with indicators with continuous values, the following steps will take place:
		- Remove outliers
		- Calculate the mean value of the estimates reported in all face-to-face and remote KIIs (minus outliers);
		- Calculate the standard deviation, to understand to what extend values are dispersed;
		- If estimates reported in all face-to-face and remote KIIs fall within the calculated range, the final reported value for this settlement will be the mean value of these estimates.
		- Suppose either of the estimated values reported in all face-to-face and remote KIIs fall outside of this range. In that case, two scenarios:
			* If the question is specific to a population group, one KI answer might be privileged. For instance, for gender related questions, answer from the 2rd KI (women representative) will be the deciding factor;
			* If the question is general, then follow-up questions for these indicators will be asked thanks to an additional remote interview with the same KIIs to verify these estimates. The final reported value for these indicators will be the mean value of estimates collected from all KIIs, face-to-face and remote. If there is still no consensus on the reported responses, the response reported by the Community Leader will be the deciding factor. The assumption is that the community leader is the representative selected/accepted by the residents who is in a position to report on behalf of the residents and represent the resident's perspective.

Below is a description of the decision tree that will be implemented on different scenarios regarding the particular case of estimates (number of shelters, number of households and number of individuals).

* + **Categorical Values (Select One):** In dealing with indicators with categorical values for select one questions, the following steps will take place:
		- If reported responses in all face-to-face and remote KIIs are the same, the final reported value for this settlement will be the response reported in all face-to-face and remote KIIs.
		- If reported responses in all face-to-face and remote KIIs are different, two scenarios:
			* If the question is specific to a population group, one KI answer might be privileged. For instance, for gender related questions, answer from the 2rd KI (women representative) will be the deciding factor;
			* If the question is general, then follow-up questions for these indicators will be asked thanks to an additional remote interview with the same KIIs. The final reported value for these indicators will be the response reported in the majority of all KIIs, face-to-face and remote. If there is still no consensus on the reported responses, the response reported by the Community Leader will be the deciding factor. The assumption is that the community leader is the representative selected/accepted by the residents who is in a position to report on behalf of the residents and represent the resident's perspective
		- Yes prevalence: for specific indicators (protection, etc.), if at least one yes answer is present, the final value for the indicator for the unit of analysis will be yes. The method should be applied to indicators that describes phenomena that are not common. Example: Is there any unaccompanied minor in the settlements?
	+ **Categorical Values (Select Multiple):** In dealing with indicators with categorical values for multiple select questions, the final reported response will be the union of the responses reported in all face-to-face and remote KIIs.

A data aggregation plan will be elaborated, once the Data Analysis Plan is validated, to map the decision path for each individual question.

**Decision tree implemented for numerical values aggregation**



* **Data Analysis (Severity Scores).** For each sector[[21]](#footnote-21), a severity ranking will be developed with each IDP settlement ranked based on indicators on severity of needs. Based on the severity rankings of IDP settlements in each district, a district level ranking will be calculated for each sector. Following that, based on the severity rankings of districts, a national level ranking will be calculated for each sector. The indicators and method for calculating severity scores for each sector are determined in coordination with CCCM partners.

Below is the process of calculating the final severity score for each sector at the settlement, district, and national level:

* + **Settlement-Level**
		- **Sectoral Scores:** For each sector, a set of indicators and a method of scoring these indicators will be developed with the CCCM Coordination team, and based on previous rounds of DSA, to evaluate the severity of need. Based on the responses from the key informant interviews, each settlement is granted a score for all indicators of all sectors on a scale of 1 to 5. Finally, an overall “inter-sectoral” score is calculated based on a set of critical indicators identified in coordination with the CCCM Coordination team[[22]](#footnote-22);
		- **Sectoral Scores:** For each sector, the median score of all indicators within that sector is calculated to determine the final score and Severity Class for each settlement.
	+ **District-Level**
		- **Aggregating Settlements by Severity Class:** The number of settlements falling into each Severity Class for each sector will be tallied up at the District Level;
	+ **National-Level**
		- **Aggregating Settlements by Severity Class:** The number of settlements falling into each Severity Class for each sector will be tallied up at the National Level.
* **Triangulation:** Following data analysis, the AO and the Data Officer will cross-check population estimates with comparable data from other humanitarian bodies and investigate any discrepancies. Data sources will include OCHA reports, IOM-DTM, PRMN, previous REACH IDP Settlement Assessments and other relevant actors. The steps to be taken are as follows:
	+ - ***Compilation of Population Estimates from Secondary Data Review:*** as part of previous rounds of DSA, REACH supported the IDP Working group on compilingpopulation estimates from the secondary data review into one dataset at the district level. The figures should be updated for 2022 by the IDP Working Group;

* + - ***Aggregated Estimates from KIIs:*** Population estimates on the Number of Shelters, Number of Households, and Number of Individuals for each IDP settlement from the KIIs will be aggregated to the District Level. For each indicator, these estimates will include the Community Leader Estimate, the Average Estimate, Minimum Estimate and the Maximum Estimate. These estimates will be included in the Compilation of Population Estimates.

* + - ***Most Consistent Range:*** Using all population estimates available for a district, a range from minimum estimate to maximum estimate will be determined for each of the indicators (Number of Shelters, Number of Households, and Number of Individuals) through review of population estimates available. Through process of elimination, the most reliable minimum and maximum estimates for Number of Shelters, Number of Households, and Number of Individuals will be used to determine the most consistent range.
		- ***Most Consistent Estimate:*** Using all population estimates falling within the most consistent range, estimates will be reviewed based on their similarity to other estimates and the reliability of the source. Through process of elimination, the most consistent estimate for Number of Shelters, Number of Households, and Number of Individuals will be determined. These estimates will be presented to and discussed with the CCCM Coordination team to determine final population estimates.

# **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 |  |
| … **Respects respondents, their rights and dignity** (specifically by: seeking informed consent, designing length of survey/ discussion while being considerate of participants’ time, ensuring accurate reporting of information provided)? | Yes |  |
| … Does not **expose data collectors to any risks as a direct result** of participation in data collection? | Yes |  |
| … Does not **expose respondents / their communities to any risks as a direct result** of participation in data collection? | No | Knowing fully well that some of the questions can be sensitive, as a part of the tool, we first ask the enumerator (preceding question) if they are comfortable asking the KI about their minority clan or marginalized group affiliation. Once they confirm, we then ask the KI, if s/he would be comfortable answering the question about minority clan or marginalized group affiliation. We skip the section should either of them respond “no” to answering these questions.[[23]](#footnote-23) |
| … 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 | A fourth interview might be conducted if a representative for persons 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 DSA 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 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 | *REACH Senior Assessment Officer (SAO)* | *REACH Research Manager (RM)*  | *REACH GIS Officer (GISO);**Country Coordinator (CC);**CCCM Coordinators and partners;**Impact HQ Research Design and Data Unit (RDD)* | *CCCM Coordinators and partners;**IDP Working group; OCHA.*  |
| Supervising data collection | *REACH Field Officers* | *REACH Field Coordinator* | *REACH SAO;* *REACH RM;**REACH GISO.* | *REACH CC;**CCCM Coordinators and partners;**OCHA regional offices.*  |
| Data processing (checking, cleaning) | *REACH Senior Data Officer (SDO);**REACH Field Officers.* | *REACH SAO;**REACH GISO (for GIS data);**REACH RM.* | *REACH CC;**IMPACT HQ Research Design and Data unit.*  | *CCCM Coordinators and partners* |
| Data analysis | *REACH AO**REACH SDO**REACH GISO* | *REACH RM* | *REACH CC;* *IMPACT HQ Research Design and Data unit; CCCM Coordinators and partners* | *CCCM Coordinators and partners* |
| Output production | *REACH AO**REACH GISO* | *REACH SAO;**REACH RM* | *REACH CC;**IMPACT HQ Research Reporting Unit;**CCCM Coordinators and partners* | *CCCM Coordinators and partners* |
| Dissemination | *REACH SAO;**REACH GISO* | *REACH RM;**REACH CC* | *IMPACT HQ Research Reporting and Communication Units;**CCCM Coordinators and partners.*  | *CCCM Coordinators and partners.*  |
| Monitoring & Evaluation | *REACH SAO;**REACH GISO* | *REACH RM**REACH CC* | *IMPACT HQ Research department* | *All Coordinators and partners* |
| Lessons learned | *REACH SAO**REACH AO**REACH RM* | *REACH CC* | *All REACH staff involved;**CCCM partners involved* | *All Coordinators and partners;**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](https://repository.impact-initiatives.org/document/reach/4ed16b49/REACH_SOM2103_DAP_DSA-VII_CCCM_HQ-2.xlsx).

**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/productsNumber of individuals accessing IMPACT services/products | # of downloads of DSA products from Resource Centre | Country request to HQ | User\_log | Yes |
| # of downloads of DSA products from Relief Web | Country request to HQ | Yes |
| # of downloads of DSA products from IMPACT bitlinks  | Country team | Yes |
| # of page clicks on DSA products from REACH global newsletter | Country request to HQ | Yes |
| # of visits to the CCCM DSA website | Country request to HQ | Yes |
| 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 | CCCM DSA Master List |
| # references in single agency documents | CCCM DSA Master List |
| **Humanitarian stakeholders are using IMPACT products** | Humanitarian actors use IMPACT evidence/products as a basis for decision making, aid planning and deliveryNumber of humanitarian documents (HNO, HRP, cluster/agency strategic plans, etc.) directly informed by IMPACT products  | Perceived relevance of IMPACT country-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, targeting at least 10 partners |
| 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 |
| **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 | Country team | Engagement\_log | Number of areas covered by partnersNumber of partner staff conducting ToT |
| # of organisations/clusters inputting in research design and joint analysis |
| # of organisations/clusters attending briefings on findings; |

**8. Detailed Dissemination Plan**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Product | Message | Stakeholders | Means of dissemination | Purpose | Responsible | Timeframe  |
| Site Prioritization Matrix  | Key results for all DSA collected indicators. One separate sheet per sector.  | Humanitarian partners, CCCM cluster, government agencies, decision-makers  | Presentation to CCCM cluster who then disseminates further to ICCG, IAWG, IDP WG and other relevant partners Publication on the ACTED/REACH Resource Center  | Inform the CCCM site prioritization  | Assessment Officers (AO); Senior Database Officer (SDBO)  | 30/01/2024  |
| National Level presentation  | Key findings at the regional level, especially on the access to basic services and level of humanitarian assistance | National-level Inter-Sectors Coordination partners, CCCM FCUs, Government representatives | Presentation of findings  | Inform humanitarian community to influence the response  | SAO | 03/03/2024 - 06/03/2024 |
| DSA factsheets – national level | Key DSA findings at national level- Inter-sectoral analysis, population figures, co-occurrence of needs, geographical distribution of severe inter-sectoral needs  | Humanitarian partners, CCCM cluster, government agencies, decision-makers | Publication on the ACTED/REACH Resource Center Mailing listIf possible, presentation in relevant coordination bodies (IMAWG, IDPWG) | Inform humanitarian community to influence the response  | AO | December 2023 – January 2024 |
| DSA factsheets – Regional level trends brief  | Key DSA findings at regional level - Inter-sectoral analysis, population figures, co-occurrence of needs, geographical distribution of severe inter-sectoral needs  | Humanitarian partners, CCCM cluster, government agencies, decision-makers | Publication on the ACTED/REACH Resource Center Mailing listIf possible, presentation in relevant coordination bodies (IMAWG, IDPWG) | Inform humanitarian community to influence the response  | AO | December 2023 – January 2024 |

#### Annex 1. Full List of Target Areas

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Region** | **District** | **IDP Site** |
| Awdal | Borama | Boon |
| Awdal | Borama | Dhafaruurta |
| Awdal | Borama | Faarax Yood |
| Awdal | Borama | Hayayaabe |
| Awdal | Borama | Laas Dhiig |
| Awdal | Borama | Qulujeed |
| Awdal | Borama | Sheekh Cismaan |
| Awdal | Borama | Site Waber Ama Site Hadi |
| Awdal | Baki | Aasiyaan |
| Awdal | Baki | Cabdi Geedi |
| Awdal | Baki | Osoli |
| Awdal | Baki | Qurux |
| Awdal | Baki | Sheed Dheer |
| Awdal | Lughaye | Duqaarayte |
| Awdal | Lughaye | Garaaca |
| Awdal | Lughaye | Gargaara |
| Awdal | Lughaye | Geerisa |
| Awdal | Lughaye | Ido Cadays |
| Awdal | Lughaye | Karuure |
| Awdal | Lughaye | Kalowle |
| Awdal | Lughaye | Xajiinle |
| Awdal | Zeylac | Habaas |
| Marodi Jeex | Hargeysa | Ayax 1 / Ayax |
| Marodi Jeex | Hargeysa | Ayax 1B |
| Marodi Jeex | Hargeysa | Ayax 2 |
| Marodi Jeex | Hargeysa | Ayax 3 / Ayah Three |
| Marodi Jeex | Hargeysa | Ayax 3B |
| Marodi Jeex | Hargeysa | Ayax 4 |
| Marodi Jeex | Hargeysa | Barasame / Baro Samo |
| Marodi Jeex | Hargeysa | Daami A |
| Marodi Jeex | Hargeysa | Daami B |
| Marodi Jeex | Hargeysa | Digaale |
| Marodi Jeex | Hargeysa | Jimcaale |
| Marodi Jeex | Hargeysa | Malawle |
| Marodi Jeex | Hargeysa | Mandheera 1 |
| Marodi Jeex | Hargeysa | Mandheera 2 |
| Marodi Jeex | Hargeysa | Maxamed Mooge A |
| Marodi Jeex | Hargeysa | Maxamed Mooge B / Mohamed Mooge B |
| Marodi Jeex | Hargeysa | Naasahablood A / Naaso\_Hablood |
| Marodi Jeex | Hargeysa | Naasahablood B / Naasa Hablood B |
| Marodi Jeex | Hargeysa | Qalax |
| Marodi Jeex | Hargeysa | Salaxley |
| Marodi Jeex | Hargeysa | Stadium / Stadium Ka |
| Marodi Jeex | Hargeysa | State House |
| Saaxil | Berbera | Xabaalo Tumaalod |
| Togdheer | Burco | 18 May A (Kurlibaax) |
| Togdheer | Burco | Adan Saleebaan |
| Togdheer | Burco | Ali Xuseen |
| Togdheer | Burco | Alla Aamin |
| Togdheer | Burco | Barwaaqo B |
| Togdheer | Burco | Gabagabo |
| Togdheer | Burco | Guryasamo |
| Togdheer | Burco | Jamecada Caynashe |
| Togdheer | Burco | Barwaaqo |
| Togdheer | Burco | Koosaar |
| Togdheer | Burco | Nabad Iyo Nasiye,1 |
| Togdheer | Burco | Samir Iyo Iiman |
| Togdheer | Burco | Unuunlay |
| Togdheer | Burco | Xayri Ali |
| Togdheer | Owdweyne | Balli Yuusuf |
| Togdheer | Owdweyne | Cabdi Faarax |
| Togdheer | Owdweyne | Cali Cawad |
| Togdheer | Owdweyne | Cawaale Aadan |
| Togdheer | Owdweyne | Dhooba Wayne / Dhooba-Wayne |
| Togdheer | Owdweyne | Girni |
| Togdheer | Owdweyne | Gocondhaale |
| Togdheer | Owdweyne | Khaatumo / Raydal Khaatumo |
| Togdheer | Owdweyne | Qunyar Dega / Hawlwadaag/ Qunyar Dega |
| Togdheer | Owdweyne | Xaaji Saalax A |
| Togdheer | Owdweyne | Xaaji Saalax B |
| Togdheer | Owdweyne | Xafad Somal / Xaafad Soomaal |
| Saaxil | Sheikh | Beeyo Macaan |
| Saaxil | Sheikh | Gidhays |
| Saaxil | Sheikh | Kulmiye |
| Sool | Caynabo | Aamusoo Dhuuq |
| Sool | Caynabo | Cawaale |
| Sool | Caynabo | Caynaba A |
| Sool | Caynabo | Caynaba B |
| Sool | Caynabo | God Dhuub |
| Sool | Caynabo | Taygara |
| Sanaag | Ceerigaabo | Caydhaha |
| Sanaag | Ceerigaabo | Guryasamo / Dayacan / Xafad Somal |
| Sanaag | Ceerigaabo | Guryasamo / Weylosidka |
| Sanaag | Ceerigaabo | Xafad Somali / Guryasamo / Xafad Somal |
| Sanaag | Ceel Afweyn | Buurdhuubo |
| Sanaag | Ceel Afweyn | Ceel Midgaan |
| Sanaag | Ceel Afweyn | Fadhi Gaab / Fadhigaab |
| Sanaag | Ceel Afweyn | Gal Ciidle |
| Sanaag | Ceel Afweyn | Karasharka |
| Sanaag | Ceel Afweyn | Mijo Maqarshe |
| Sanaag | Ceel Afweyn | Wargumbi |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Togdheer | Buuhoodle | Balidocol |
| Togdheer | Buuhoodle | Darasalaam |
| Togdheer | Buuhoodle | Dhilaalo |
| Togdheer | Buuhoodle | Galooley |
| Togdheer | Buuhoodle | Gocondhaale |
| Togdheer | Buuhoodle | Goljano |
| Togdheer | Buuhoodle | Horufadhi |
| Togdheer | Buuhoodle | Kaarto Habreed |
| Togdheer | Buuhoodle | Maroodijeex |
| Togdheer | Buuhoodle | Meygaagle |
| Togdheer | Buuhoodle | Shangale |
| Togdheer | Buuhoodle | Tog Barwaaqo |
| Sool | Laas Caanood | Afgooye |
| Sool | Laas Caanood | Canjiid |
| Sool | Laas Caanood | Daami |
| Sool | Laas Caanood | Dhaxag Iskuro / Dhagax Iskaraw / Dhagax Isgura |
| Sool | Laas Caanood | Gambadha |
| Sool | Laas Caanood | Higlo Fiqi |
| Sool | Laas Caanood | Kabaalka Xargaga |
| Sool | Laas Caanood | Qabribayax |
| Sool | Laas Caanood | Qaydarka |
| Sool | Laas Caanood | Shululux |
| Sool | Laas Caanood | Tuulo Samo Kaab |
| Sool | Laas Caanood | Yeyle / Dan-Wadaag |
| Sool | Laas Caanood | Boarding Kalabaydh |
| Sool | Laas Caanood | Baraan Primary School |
| Sool | Laas Caanood | Dawlada Hoose Kalabaydh |
| Sool | Laas Caanood | Ibnu Cabaas Kalabaydh |
| Sool | Laas Caanood | Kalabaydh Sacendray School |
| Sool | Laas Caanood | Dan |
| Sool | Laas Caanood | Qoriley |
| Sool | Laas Caanood | Godqaboobe |
| Sool | Xudun | Darayo Geeso Wayn |
| Sool | Xudun | Siiga Dheer |
| Sool | Xudun | Wakxin |
| Sool | Xudun | Xudun/ Shacab / Xudun/Shacab |
| Sanaag | Laasqoray | Af Damal Haad |
| Sanaag | Laasqoray | Bilcil |
| Sanaag | Laasqoray | Caarshe |
| Sanaag | Laasqoray | Ceelahelay / Ceel Lahelay / Ceel-Lahelay |
| Sanaag | Laasqoray | Dildishe / Dildishi |
| Sanaag | Laasqoray | Gumar |
| Sanaag | Laasqoray | Laako |
| Sanaag | Laasqoray | Laas Macaan |
| Sanaag | Laasqoray | Manaa |
| Sanaag | Laasqoray | Shacabka |
| Sanaag | Laasqoray | Xubeera |
| Sanaag | Laasqoray | Xubera / Higlo Deero |

#### Annex 2. Timeline



1. The assumption is that the community leader is the representative selected/accepted by the residents who is in a position to report on behalf of the residents and represent the resident's perspective [↑](#footnote-ref-1)
2. 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. Settlement Typologies: Overview of settlement types for displaced populations, CCCM and Shelter Coordination teams. [↑](#footnote-ref-2)
3. 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. [↑](#footnote-ref-3)
4. [↑](#footnote-ref-4)
5. IPC Acute Food Insecurity and Acute malnutrition analysis, March 2023 [↑](#footnote-ref-5)
6. UNHCR, *PRMN Dashboard*, 2022. See dashboard [here](https://data.unhcr.org/en/dataviz/1?sv=1&geo=192). [↑](#footnote-ref-6)
7. UNHCR, *Operational Data Portal*, October 2022. See [here](https://data2.unhcr.org/en/situations/horn/location/192). [↑](#footnote-ref-7)
8. Norwegian Refugee Council (NRC), Eviction information portal, July 2023. See portal [here](https://evictions.nrcsystems.net/index.php). [↑](#footnote-ref-8)
9. Multisectoral Needs Assessment data 2022, preliminary analysis. [↑](#footnote-ref-9)
10. Ibid. [↑](#footnote-ref-10)
11. Multisectoral Needs Assessment data 2022. Preliminary analysis. [↑](#footnote-ref-11)
12. Ibid. [↑](#footnote-ref-12)
13. United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (UNOCHA), *Humanitarian Needs Overview*, January 2022 [↑](#footnote-ref-13)
14. Minority Rights Group International, *Minority inclusion learning review of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Switzerland - Programmes in the Horn of Africa*, 2021 [↑](#footnote-ref-14)
15. This number might change depending on the number of sites found during field visits and presence of all 4 types of KIs. [↑](#footnote-ref-15)
16. Previous REACH DSA, MSNA, PRMN, IOM’s DTM and CCCM Partner Organization Population Estimates [↑](#footnote-ref-16)
17. See annexed list of targeted areas. [↑](#footnote-ref-17)
18. UNHCR, Emergency Handbook, 2020. [↑](#footnote-ref-18)
19. REACH SOM uses a minimum of 15 households/shelters or more for a location to be considered a settlement. [↑](#footnote-ref-19)
20. Only for specific districts like Hargeysa. See [here](https://www.sheltercluster.org/somalia/library/mapping-exercise#:~:text=The%20infrastructure%20mapping%20exercise%20is%20an%20inter-sector%20tool,existing%20and%20newly%20developed%20IDP%20settlements%20in%20Somalia.) [↑](#footnote-ref-20)
21. Shelter & NFI, WASH, Health, Nutrition, Education, Food Security, and Protection [↑](#footnote-ref-21)
22. The scoring matrix will focus only on indicators that have been identified by CCCM coordinators as best articulating needs ('gaps'). The gaps include critical indicators nominated by sectoral coordinators and certain measurable thresholds that indicates how an indicator is performing at the site-level. This was the scoring system which had been implemented for DSA V. The method relied on the categorization of each indicator on a binary scale: does (“1”) / does not (“0”) have a gap, with each sector gap being weighed the same. IDP sites that featured the highest scores were sites with gaps in multiple sectors. The DSA VI scoring methodology will be based on this approach with modifications based on Cluster’s feedback. A full description of DSA VI scoring methodology will be added as soon as possible as an *ad-hoc* document to these Terms of Reference. [↑](#footnote-ref-22)
23. Questions asked are C.11 and C.13 (in the Data Analysis Plan) to seek consent from both enumerator and KI before proceeding. The sensitive questions asked at KI-level include C.15 “What is your clan heritage” and C.16 “Would you consider yourself a minority or belonging to a minority group”. [↑](#footnote-ref-23)