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| **Research Terms of Reference**  **Durable Solutions Readiness Assessment**  **Somalia 2401** | |
| **March 2025**  **Version 1** | C:\Users\Megan\AppData\Local\Microsoft\Windows\INetCache\Content.Word\REACH logo white (for a coloured background).jpg |

# Executive Summary

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| **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** | 10/02/2025 – 30/07/2025 | | | | | | |
| **Research Timeframe** | 1. ToT training (virtual): 25/03/2025 | | | | 6. Data analyzed: 15/05/2025 | | |
| 2. Enumerators training: 2nd and 3rd April 2025 | | | | 7. Outputs sent for validation: 15/06/2025 | | |
| 3. Start collect data: 06/04/2025, pilot data  collection – 1 day | | | | 8. Outputs published: 03/07/2025 | | |
| 4. Data collected: 30/04/2025 | | | | 9. Final presentation: July 2025 | | |
| 5. Data sent for validation: 11/05/2025 | | | |  | | |
| **Number of**  **assessments** | **X** | **Single assessment (one cycle)** | | | | | |
| □ | | Multi assessment (more than one cycle) | | | | | |
| **Humanitarian milestones** | **Milestone** | | | | **Deadline** | | |
| X | Donor plan/strategy | | | 30/06/2025 | | |
| □ | Inter-cluster plan/strategy | | | \_ \_/\_ \_/\_ \_ \_ \_ | | |
| □ | Cluster plan/strategy | | | \_ \_/\_ \_/\_ \_ \_ \_ | | |
| □ | NGO platform plan/strategy | | | \_ \_/\_ \_/\_ \_ \_ \_ | | |
| □ | Other (Specify): | | | \_ \_/\_ \_/\_ \_ \_ \_ | | |
| **Audience Type &** | **Audience type** | | | | **Dissemination** | | |
| **Dissemination** | **X Strategic**  **X Programmatic X Operational**  □ [Other, Specify] | | | | **X General Product Mailing (e.g. HCT participants; Donors (HDG), Durable Solutions mailing group)**  □ Cluster Mailing  **X Presentation of findings (1 - To Humanitarian Donor Group, Action Agenda/Data for Solutions platform, Presentation to NCRDSS)**  **X Website Dissemination (Relief Web & REACH Resource Centre)**  □ [Other, Specify] | | |

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| **Detailed**  **dissemination plan required** | **X** | **Yes** | □ | No |
| **General Objective** | To inform strategic and operational as well as programmatic decision-making of durable solutions actors for Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) in urban areas across Somalia 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 neighborhood level. Furthermore, this assessment aims to align and contribute to the strategic priorities of the Somali government on Durable Solutions, outlined in the [National Durable Solutions Strategy (NDSS), 2020-2024](https://mop.gov.so/wp-content/uploads/2022/07/The-National-Durable-Solutions-Strategy-2020-2024_English.pdf) and the [Somalia National Development Plan, 2020-2024](https://mop.gov.so/wp-content/uploads/2022/07/Somali-National-Development-Plan-9-2020-2024.pdf). | | | |
| **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 VIII[[1]](#footnote-2) 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 sites and understand demographics of sites showing durable solutions enabling factors. * To understand if the sites identified as showing durable solutions enabling factors are finding pathways towards achieving durable solutions, following the IASC guidelines. * To compare the achievement of durable solutions of IDPs to that of host community population at neighborhood level. * To enhance better understanding of the progress that site residents have taken in locally integrating into the surrounding host communities, and progressing towards durable solutions. * To enable more informed decision making on Durable Solutions programming and service referrals by partner organizations, implementing actors, and the Government of Somalia. | | | |
| **Research Questions** | * Where are the locations of IDP sites in the assessed areas? * What are the demographic characteristics of IDP sites and adjacent host community settlements? * What is the displacement-related vulnerabilities and contextual issues such as socioeconomic factors, access to basic services, social cohesion and security 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? * To what extent do IDPs (both in camps and informal sites?) have access to basic services such as health, education, drinking water, sanitation and hygiene facilities? What and where are the key gaps? * To what extent are their basic needs (food, nutrition) covered? What and where are the key gaps? * To what extent do employment and livelihood opportunities for internally displaced persons in the assessed IDP sites align with the IASC framework's recommendations for promoting sustainable solutions in comparison to nearby host communities? * How are IDPs involved in decision-making processes within the site, and to what extent does this participation align with the IASC framework's emphasis on community engagement in comparison to that of the members of nearby host communities? * How effective are the protection mechanisms within the IDP site, as per the IASC framework, in ensuring the safety and well-being of internally displaced persons? * How secure are the land 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 individuals at risk of protracted displacement living within IDP sites? | | | |
| **Geographic Coverage** | Sites were identified from the [DSA VIII data](https://acted.sharepoint.com/:x:/s/IMPACTSOM/EYl9kRAzkolNq5-TZxSoq4UBiUN_MTvALYh9x76fehDJGQ?e=hJhGSh) based on the Durable Solutions Scoring Index (DSSI), an internal scoring system developed alongside project partners, as well as strategic and operational relevance for [Danwadaag Consortium](https://somalia.iom.int/danwadaag-durable-solutions)[[2]](#footnote-3) partners. These sites are found across the six districts of Afmadow, Baidoa, Galkacyo, Kismayo, Dayniile, and Kaxda. The six large urban centers of Dhobley, Baidoa, Galkacyo, Kismayo, Luglaaw, and Mogadishu will also be sampled for the purpose of assessing host communities. | | | |

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| **Secondary data sources** | **On Somali context:**   * United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (UNOCHA), [Somalia 2024](https://reliefweb.int/report/somalia/somalia-2024-humanitarian-needs-and-response-plan-hnrp)  [Humanitarian Needs and Response Plan (HNRP)](https://reliefweb.int/report/somalia/somalia-2024-humanitarian-needs-and-response-plan-hnrp) January 2024 * IPC (Integrated Phase Classification) Acute Food Insecurity and Acute malnutrition analysis, March 2024, [Somalia: Acute Food Insecurity Situation](https://www.ipcinfo.org/ipc-country-analysis/details-map/en/c/1156834/?iso3=SOM&%3A~%3Atext=Heavy%20rainfall%20and%20flooding%20across%20Somalia%20%E2%80%93%20exacerbated%2C%28Crisis%20or%20worse%29%20between%20January%20and%20March%202024) * The Federal Government of Somalia, [National Durable Solutions Strategy 2020-2024](https://data.unhcr.org/en/documents/details/85880) * Somalia Site Definition Guideline 2023, Somalia Disaster Management Agency   **On displacement:**   * 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%3D%26month%3D%26need%3D%26pregion%3D%26pdistrictmap%3D%26cregion%3D%26cdistrictmap%3D%26year%3D2021) * 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, 2024 * 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   **On durable solutions:**   * [The National Durable Solutions Strategy 2020-2024](https://mop.gov.so/wp-content/uploads/2022/07/The-National-Durable-Solutions-Strategy-2020-2024_English.pdf) * [ReDSS solutions Framework guidance manual](https://www.regionaldss.org/wp-content/uploads/2018/01/ReDSS-Solutions-Framework-One-Page-Narrative.pdf) * [Durable Solutions Initiative 2019](https://somalia.un.org/sites/default/files/2020-01/DSI%20September%202019.pdf) * [Danwadaag Durable Solutions Consortium Local (Re)Integration Assessment (LORA) Report,](https://static1.squarespace.com/static/5d0dee49c9ddd900015bd2e7/t/5f903c046239e53ac2e5459c/1603288068885/DFID+SHARP--Danwadaag+LORA+%26+MESH+Results--+Exec+Summary+.pdf) [Somalia 2020](https://static1.squarespace.com/static/5d0dee49c9ddd900015bd2e7/t/5f903c046239e53ac2e5459c/1603288068885/DFID+SHARP--Danwadaag+LORA+%26+MESH+Results--+Exec+Summary+.pdf) * [Somalia Durable Solutions Progress (DSP) Survey 2024-2025](https://mop.gov.so/somalia-durable-solutions-progress-dsp-survey-2024-2025-_-analysis-report/) * [IASC Guidelines](https://interagencystandingcommittee.org/other/iasc-framework-durable-solutions-internally-displaced-persons) | | | | | | | |
| **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 #: 6 districts[[3]](#footnote-4)** 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 #): **9079** (IDPs), **408**  (Host), Total **9487** Individual interview (Target #):  \_ \_ \_ \_ \_   * Direct observations: * [Other, Specify] (Target #): \_ \_ \_ \_ \_ | | | |

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| **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: #6** (1 for each district)– June 2025 | **X** | **Presentation: #1 Final presentations** (for covered districts) – July 2025 | | |  |  |
| x | Interactive dashboard #: 1 to be merged with the existing Local Re-integration Assessment (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 Federal Government States (FGS) visibility)* | | | | | | | |

# Rationale

### Background

Environmental shocks and insecurity continue to drive displacement in Somalia, with an estimated 3.9 million people[[4]](#footnote-5) currently displaced across 3,822 IDP sites, according to the CCCM Quarter 4 Master Site List for 2024. The displacement is largely driven by the combined impacts of conflict, flooding, and drought. In 2023, Somalia experienced its worst drought in decades, followed by the most extensive floods in generations all within a few months. Climate factors were the primary cause of displacement, but conflict and insecurity also triggered a record number of new and repeated displacements. These converging challenges have pushed Somali civilians from their homes into overcrowded towns and cities, bringing the total number of internally displaced persons (IDPs) to nearly four million, one of the highest figures globally[[5]](#footnote-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 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.

Given the protracted nature of displacement in Somalia, there is a growing need to identify more sites for durable solutions rather than focusing solely on emergency needs. The combined effects of internal displacement are accelerating Somalia’s demographic shift from a predominantly rural society to a more urbanized one. Displaced individuals and vulnerable returnees often settle in already congested sites or establish temporary shelters in urban and peri-urban areas, seeking safety and humanitarian assistance. Categorizing site conditions and levels of preparedness helps guide the development of long-term, resilience-focused activities while ensuring that sites with the most urgent needs receive prioritized support through the site prioritization matrix. This approach aligns with the CCCM Cluster’s fourth objective: to “support opportunities for displaced people to achieve durable solutions.”

As a follow-up to the DSA VIII, 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 16 pilot countries for the UN Action Agenda on Internal Displacement,[[6]](#footnote-7) 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 Durable Solutions (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.

On March 18, 2025, REACH hosted the Director General for the National Centre for Rural Development and Durable Solutions (NCRDDS) and their team in Mogadishu for a meeting on the DSRA assessment, and broader strategic alignment between the two organizations. The NCRDDS was established by the Federal Cabinet on February 23, 2025, following a proposal from the Ministry of Interior, Federal Affairs and Reconciliation. This agency is based around the mandate of enhancing sustainable solutions and rural development, improving livelihoods, and prioritizing durable, long-term solutions for vulnerable populations across Somalia. During the meeting, an outline of the DSRA was provided, as well as an explanation of its alignment with the goals of the agency and broader Somali Government on Durable Solutions for displacement affected communities. In addition, both parties discussed the potential of establishing a broader strategic partnership, including closer collaboration on future assessments throughout the entirety of the research design, data collection, and output dissemination processes. REACH believes that this partnership will help to enhance the legitimacy of our work and broader position within the Durable Solutions space, while allowing the organization to ensure alignment with the strategic priorities of the Government.

An additional subject discussed during dialogue with the NCRDDS was the need to ensure that the DSRA compliments and harmonizes with, rather than duplicates, the findings of the Durable Solutions Progress (DSP) Survey. This has been a priority of the REACH team throughout the development of the DSRA due to the similarities between the assessments, and overlap of project partners’ corresponding mandates. By design, the DSRA compliments the DSP by utilizing a largely harmonized methodology and questionnaire, with data from the DSRA designed to feed into the DSP dashboard. However, the key difference between the two assessments is based on the DSP’s primary role as a progress monitoring tool, while the DSRA instead seeks to highlight specific entry points to durable solutions programming and service referrals. This is done through site-level analysis that seeks to prioritize both IASC criteria and that from the NDSS, 2020-2024, resulting in the identification of more granular gaps within communities in their respective paths towards durable solutions. Conversations have begun between REACH, the NCRDDS and the IOM on how these assessments can be further harmonized from an earlier stage to ensure both complementarity and efficiency and promote co-ownership of a more streamlined assessment process.

### 2.2 Intended Impact

Durable solutions for displaced persons are achieved when they no longer require specific assistance or protection related to their displacement and can fully enjoy their human rights without discrimination. These solutions can take the form of sustainable reintegration in their place of origin through voluntary return, local integration in areas where they have sought refuge, or relocation to another part of the country based on their choice. Measuring progress toward these durable solutions is essential, whether through return, local integration, or relocation, and is critical for preparing for future displacements in the region. The [National Development Plan (NDP)](https://mop.gov.so/wp-content/uploads/2022/07/Somali-National-Development-Plan-9-2020-2024.pdf) envisions durable solutions as a key objective, supported by successful advocacy that frames displacement as a development issue and fosters effective humanitarian-development dialogue. With ongoing conflicts and climate shocks continuing to cause displacement, over half a million people were displaced within Somalia in 2024 alone[[7]](#footnote-8) making durable solutions to protracted displacement a critical humanitarian and development priority for the country.

The first objective of Somalia's National Durable Solutions Strategy (NDSS) 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]](#footnote-9) 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 in allowing Danwadaag partners to advocate for interventions most relevant for sites that demonstrate durable solutions preparedness. This is also true for the additional objectives found within the NDSS, including ensuring the participation of displacement affected communities in state building processes, promoting sustainable livelihoods and employment opportunities, and increasing their access to formal and informal justice mechanisms. By collecting data on these areas from within both IDP and host communities to inform more effective Durable Solutions programming, the DSRA aims to contribute meaningfully to the achievement of these objectives

Secondly, the 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 populations in IDP sites that are not yet prepared for long-term solutions receive the 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. 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, the DSRA will guide programmatic decisions to empower displaced communities 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]](#footnote-10) 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 local re-integration assessment (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. The DSRA will complement the Durable Solutions Progress (DSP) survey by guiding strategic operational decision-making for households living in IDP sites and host communities, while also measuring progress toward durable solutions.

# Methodology

### Methodology overview

The DSRA will use a 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 also leveraging on the existing partnerships from DSA VIII data collection to promote cost efficiency and local capacity building. This primary data collection exercise will be implemented over 4 weeks in Quarter 2 (April 2025). 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 cleaning log 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 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. Additionally, other outputs, such as factsheets and key findings presentations, will be produced and shared with donors and relevant clusters.

### Site Identification

Sites were selected for this assessment based on several central criteria. First, sites needed to fall within the strategic priority locations highlighted by the principal project partner, the Danwadaag Consortium. These locations included the following districts: Dollow, Afmadow, Bardheere, Kismayo, Baidoa, Berdale, Xudur, Dinsoor, Mogadishu, Jowhar, Beletweyne, North Galkaayo, Bosaso, Garowe, Cadaado, South Galkaayo and Cabudwaaq. Second, to allow for the monitoring of progress of sites assessed through the previous round of the DSRA, any sites from DSRA I, that were also sampled/assessed through the DSA VIII, were selected to be assessed through the DSRA II (90 sites). Finally, the remaining sites were selected through use of the Durable Solutions Scoring Index (DSSI) – the primary method of site selection used during the previous round of the DSRA. This index serves as a tool to identify which IDP sites assessed through the DSA demonstrate potential progress toward achieving durable solutions in alignment with the IASC Framework on Durable Solutions. To systematically evaluate progress, the DSSI utilizes specific indicators derived from the DSA that directly correspond to the IASC Framework’s core criteria—such as safety and security, access to basic services, livelihood opportunities, and voluntary decision-making. These indicators undergo a structured scoring system, with aggregate scores ranging from 0 (indicating the least progress toward Durable Solutions) to 38 (reflecting more advanced progress toward Durable Solutions). This ensures a standardized, evidence-based approach to prioritizing sites where durable solutions may be within reach. After consultations with project partners, it was agreed that sites scoring 22 or higher on this scale would be prioritized as having met sufficient progress across key benchmarks, signaling their potential readiness for durable solutions. As such, those IDP sites falling within the strategic priority locations previously outlined, and scoring 22 or higher on the DSSI, made up the remaining sites selected for DSRA II (99 sites).

### 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).*

**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 binary scoring we tried measuring the positive scoring of sites confirming the presence of such factors and then considering them for the DSRA.

**Household** – A group of people, often a family, who live together in a house or flat.

**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]](#footnote-11)

**Internally Displaced Persons –** According to the Guiding Principles on Internal Displacement,[[11]](#footnote-12) 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.

### Population of Interest

The DSRA will cover 9487 HHs – host and IDPs, residing in informal and planned settlements in 6 (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.

### 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.](https://reliefweb.int/report/somalia/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 VIII**. 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 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](https://dtm.iom.int/reports/understanding-key-drivers-displacement-somalia-during-202122-drought)(DTM). This will serve to help understand the displacement patterns in Somalia.displacement patterns in Somalia.
* **Durable Solutions Progress (DSP) -** The DSRA complements the Durable Solutions Progress (DSP) survey by guiding strategic operational decision-making for HHs living in IDP sites and host communities, while also measuring progress toward durable solutions.
* **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 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.

### Primary Data Collection

The primary population of interest in this assessment are the IDP households living in informal sites with durable solutions enabling factors identified through use of the DSA VIII data and Durable Solutions Scoring Index (DSSI). Progress towards each of the IASC criteria will be measured against or in comparison with the non-IDP or host population in a nearby large urban center. 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: The study will employ a stratified random sampling method to ensure representative data collection from two distinct populations: households in purposively sampled IDP sites and host community households within a selected city (near IDP sites).
   1. For purposively sampled IDP sites: households will be randomly selected within each site to avoid bias and capture diverse conditions.
   2. For purposively sampled urban settings (cities): Host community households will randomly sample from non-IDP areas of the cities, by that we make sure to exclude any IDP households residing in the selected cities to maintain clarity between the groups.
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 the 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.

The DSRA II will be assessing host populations inhabiting large urban centers in the surrounding areas of the selected IDP sites. To process this, the nearest city of each IDP sites was identified, with a polygon being drawn around each city to calculate the population. The [Global Human Settlement](https://ghsl.jrc.ec.europa.eu/download.php?ds=pop) [dataset](https://ghsl.jrc.ec.europa.eu/download.php?ds=pop) from EU has been used due to its advanced resolution compared to other sources. Regarding the population of Mogadishu, the population of the urban area has been calculated, not simply the population within each district. The reason for doing so was due to the fact that the districts did not cover the entire population within the Mogadishu area, and there were some IDP sites that are close to inhabited areas that are not within Mogadishu districts.

**ANNEX1: IDP SAMPLING DISTRIBUTION**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Region** | **District** | **Number of selected IDP sites** | **IDP Population Size (District)[[12]](#footnote-13)** | **No. IDP surveys** |
| Lower Juba | Afmadow | 2 | 18,954 | 120 |
| Bay | Baidoa | 123 | 642,002 | 5,892 |
| Mudug | Galkacyo | 25 | 113,524 | 1,386 |
| Lower Juba | Kismayo City | 34 | 86,394 | 1,269 |
| Lower Juba | Kismaayo (Luglaaw) | 0 | 16,800 | 130 |
| Banadir | Mogadishu Daynile | 1 | 388,761 | 176 |
| Banadir | Mogadishu Kaxda | 4 | 530,085 | 56 |
|  |  | **Total sites: 189** |  | **Total: 9079** |

**ANNEX 2: HOST COMMUNITY SAMPLING DISTRIBUTION**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Host Communities (closest cities to selected IDP sites)** | **District** | **Host Population Size (District)** | **No. Host surveys** |
| Dhobley | Afmadow | 76,146 | 68 |
| Baidoa | Baidoa | 79,950 | 68 |
| Galkacyo | Galkacyo | 104,948 | 68 |
| Kismayo City | Kismayo City | 226,806 | 68 |
| Kismayo (Luglaaw) | Kismaayo (Luglaaw) | 9,600 | 68 |
| Mogadishu | Mohadishu Kaxda | 95,506 | 68 |
| Mogadishu | Mogadishu Dayniile | 252 | Will be covered in Kaxda district |
| **TOTAL** |  |  | **408** |

### 1.1. 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 field officers (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** ([Reach DSRA Data SOP 2025](https://acted.sharepoint.com/:w:/s/IMPACTSOM/ETsHLPC0CoFIoRvHrHNxnt8B5_fqALU13X3ew6bZZ0HbyQ?e=oVAun4)).

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 analyzed 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. Additionally, one presentation will be produced, and it will incorporate the findings from sites in Somalia and 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 VIII and scoring positively (22 or above) 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.

# 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. |

# Roles and responsibilities

**Table 3: Description of roles and responsibilities**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| ***Task***  ***Description*** | ***Responsible*** | ***Accountable*** | ***Consulted*** | ***Informed*** |
| *Research*  *design* | *Assessment Officer (AO)* | *Senior Assessment Officer (SAO)* | *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 Manager* | *SAO; 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);* | *CC;*  *IMPACT HQ Research Design and Data unit.* | *IOM Danwadaag Consortium* |
| *Data analysis* | *SAO AO DO GSIO* | *SAO;* | *CC;*  *IMPACT HQ Research Design and Data unit; IOM Danwadaag Consortium* | *IOM Danwadaag Consortium* |
|  | *AO (Assessment Officer)*  *GSIO* | *SAO;* | *CC;*  *IMPACT HQ Research Reporting Unit;*  *IOM Danwadaag Consortium* |  |
| *Output production* |  | *IOM Danwadaag Consortium* |
| *Dissemination* | *SAO; GSIO* | *CC* | *IMPACT HQ Research Reporting and Communication Units; IOM Danwadaag Consortium* | *IOM Danwadaag Consortium* |

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

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.

# Data Analysis Plan

Please refer to the link – for the [Data Analysis Plan.](https://acted.sharepoint.com/:x:/s/IMPACTSOM/ETy51-WwbwZLubrmbZO8ym4BYA7CdYuq3vCwoQzA9WXO3A?e=riytbO)

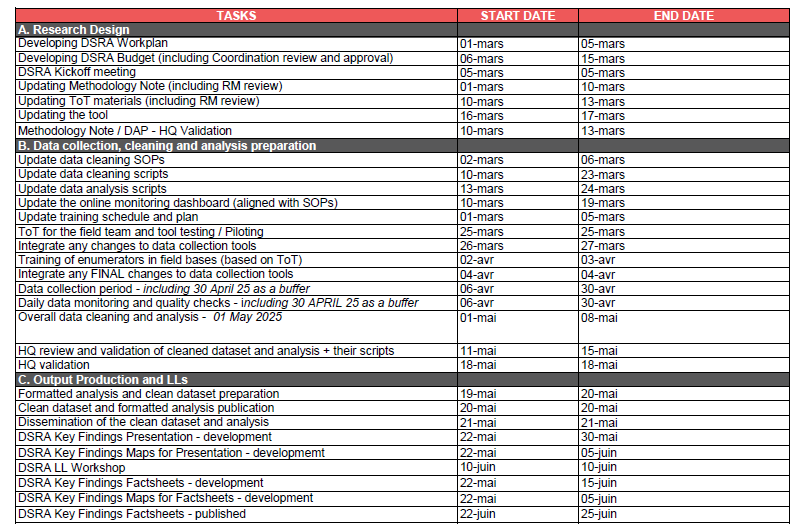
# Monitoring & Evaluation Plan

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **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 | # of downloads of DSRA products from  Resource Centre | Country  request to HQ | User\_log | Yes |
| organisations  accessing IMPACT  services/products Number of individuals accessing IMPACT  services/products | # 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 | Yes |
| request to HQ | | | Yes |
| **IMPACT activities contribute to better program implementation and coordination of the** | Number of humanitarian organisations | # references in HPC (Humanitarian Programme Cycle) documents (HNO, SRP, Flash appeals, Cluster/sector  strategies) | Country team | Reference  \_log | IOM  Danwadaag Consortium |
| utilising IMPACT # references in single agency services/products documents | |  | | IOM  Danwadaag Consortium |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **humanitarian**  **response** |  | |  | |  |
| **Humanitarian stakeholders are using IMPACT products** | Humanitarian  actors use IMPACT | Perceived relevance of IMPACT country-programs |  |  |  |
| evidence/product  s 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 usefulness and influence of  IMPACT outputs |  |  |  |
| Recommendations to strengthen  IMPACT programs |  | Usage Fe edback *and* Usage\_Sur vey template | Usage survey to be conducted at the end of the research cycle related to all outputs |
| Perceived capacity of IMPACT staff |  |
| Perceived quality of outputs/programs | Country team |
| 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 |  |  | Number of areas covered by partners Number of partner staff conducting ToT (train of trainers) |
| # of organisations/clusters inputting in  research design and joint analysis |  |  |
| # of organisations/clusters attending briefings on findings; | Country team | Engageme nt\_log |

## Annex 3. Timeline

#### Durable Solutions Readiness Assessment, December 2023



1. Detailed Site Assessment (DSA VIII). [↑](#footnote-ref-2)
2. Danwadaag, established in 2018, is a durable solutions consortium led by the IOM with local and international NGOs. [↑](#footnote-ref-3)
3. Subject to changing levels of security and access. Note: this refers to the districts within Somalia [↑](#footnote-ref-4)
4. Estimated IDP populations Somalia: <https://data.unhcr.org/en/situations/horn/location/192> [↑](#footnote-ref-5)
5. Multi-hazard displacement projections January-March 2025: [Multi-hazard Displacement Projections Quarter 1](https://reliefweb.int/report/somalia/multi-hazard-displacement-projections-quarter-1-january-march-2025) [(January To March) 2025 -](https://reliefweb.int/report/somalia/multi-hazard-displacement-projections-quarter-1-january-march-2025)  [Somalia | ReliefWeb](https://reliefweb.int/report/somalia/multi-hazard-displacement-projections-quarter-1-january-march-2025) [↑](#footnote-ref-6)
6. UN Somalia, [Working together for a peaceful Somalia](https://somalia.un.org/en/236049-working-together-prosperous-and-peaceful-somalia), 2023 [↑](#footnote-ref-7)
7. UNHCR Somalia, PRMN Report: [PRMN Dashboard](https://prmn-somalia.unhcr.org/) [↑](#footnote-ref-8)
8. The National Durable Solutions Strategy (2020 – 2024): [Document - Somalia: The National Durable](https://data.unhcr.org/en/documents/details/85880) [Solutions Strategy 2020-2024](https://data.unhcr.org/en/documents/details/85880) [↑](#footnote-ref-9)
9. IOM, [Progressive Resolution of Displacement Situations](https://www.iom.int/sites/g/files/tmzbdl486/files/documents/TRD%20-%20PRDS%20Infosheet.pdf), 2021 [↑](#footnote-ref-10)
10. [IASC Framework on Durable Solutions for Internally Displaced Persons (2010)](https://www.unhcr.org/sites/default/files/legacy-pdf/50f94cd49.pdf) [↑](#footnote-ref-11)
11. [Guiding Principles on Internal Displacement](https://www.unhcr.org/media/guiding-principles-internal-displacement) [↑](#footnote-ref-12)
12. Updated population data received directly from IOM Somalia, Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) Unit. [↑](#footnote-ref-13)