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| **Research Methodology Note****Rapid Needs Assessment Drought Tool****SOM2502****Somalia** |
| **V.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 | □ | Conflict | □ | Other *(specify)* |
| **Type of Crisis** | □ | Sudden onset  | x | Slow onset | x | Protracted |
| **Mandating Body/ Agency** | OCHA |
| **IMPACT Project Code** | *27BEH* |
| **Overall Research Timeframe** *(from research design to final outputs / M&E)* | TBD |
| **Research Timeframe***Add planned deadlines (for first cycle if more than 1)* | 1. Pilot/ training: Week 1 | 6. Preliminary presentation: Week 8 |
| 2. Start collect data: Week 2 | 7. Outputs sent for validation: Week 8 |
| 3. Data collected: Week 4 | 8. Outputs published: Week 9-10 |
| 4. Data analysed: Week 5 | 9. Final presentation: Week 10 |
| 5. Data sent for validation: Week 6-7 |
| **Number of assessments** | □ | Single assessment (one cycle) |
| x | Multi assessment (more than one cycle) The RNA drought tool will be deployed as a base tool, any revisions during a RNA cycle will be submitted for review and validation.  |
| **Humanitarian milestones***Specify* ***what*** *will the assessment inform and* ***when*** *e.g. The shelter cluster will use this data to draft its Revised Flash Appeal;* | **Milestone** | **Deadline (can be tentative)** |
| □ | Donor plan/strategy  | \_ \_/\_ \_/\_ \_ \_ \_ |
| x | Inter-cluster plan/strategy  | TBD |
| □ | Cluster plan/strategy  | \_ \_/\_ \_/\_ \_ \_ \_ |
| □ | NGO platform plan/strategy  | \_ \_/\_ \_/\_ \_ \_ \_ |
| □ | Other (Specify): | \_ \_/\_ \_/\_ \_ \_ \_ |
| **Audience Type & Dissemination** *Specify* ***who*** *will the assessment inform and* ***how*** *you will disseminate to inform the audience* | **Audience type** | **Dissemination** |
| x Strategic□ Programmaticx Operational□ [Other, Specify] | x General Product Mailing (e.g. mail to NGO consortium; HCT participants; Donors)□ Cluster Mailing (Education, Shelter and WASH) and presentation of findings at next cluster meeting □ Presentation of findings (e.g. at HCT meeting; Cluster meeting) □ Website Dissemination (Relief Web & REACH Resource Centre)□ [Other, Specify] |
| **Stakeholder mapping** *Has a detailed stakeholder mapping been conducted during research design to identify all actors that could* ***contribute*** *to and/or* ***benefit******from*** *the research?* | □ | Yes | x | No |
| **General Objective** | *To conduct a rapid multi-sectoral needs assessment to identify priority needs of drought-affected people in evacuation sites and affected communities to inform programmatic humanitarian interventions and resource priotisation in the immediate aftermath of drought/lack of rain.*  |
| **Specific Objective(s)** | The following objectives will apply to the specific location/district(s) as determined by the drought/lack of rain:* To estimate the number of people living in affected areas or who have been displaced by drought/lack of rain
* To identify the shelter conditions and NFI needs of drought-affected people
* To identify the impact of drought/lack of rain on education needs of drought-affected people
* To understand the food security needs of drought-affected people, market functionalityt and the impact on livelihoods
* To identify the health and nutrition needs of drought-affected people
* To identify the protection needs of drought-affected people
* To identify the WASH needs of drought-affected people
* To assess the awareness of, utilization of, and barriers to humanitarian assistance of drought-affected people, and to identify their needs and preferences for types of assistance
* To understand the movement intentions of drought-affected people due to drought/lack of rain
* To understand the access constraints to humanitarian actors in areas where drought-affected people are residing
 |
| **Research Questions** | * What is the estimated number of people living in affected areas or who have been displaced by drought/lack of rain in the impacted district(s)?
* What are the shelter conditions and NFI needs of drought-affected people in the impacted district(s)?
* What is the impact of drought/lack of rain on education needs of affected people in the impacted district(s)?
* What is the impact of drought/lack of rain on food security and market functionality of affected people in the impacted district(s)?
* What are the health and nutrition needs of drought/affected people in the impacted district(s)?
* What are the protection needs of drought-affected people in the impacted district(s)?
* What are the WASH needs of drought-affected people in the impacted district(s)?
* What is the awareness of, utilization of, and barriers to humanitarian assistance of drought-affected people in the impacted district(s)?
* What are are the needs and preferences for types of assistance of drought-affected people in the impacted district(s)?
* What are the movement intentions of drought-affected people in the impacted district(s)?
* What are the access constraints to humanitarian actors in the areas where drought-affected people are living in the impacted district(s)?
 |
| **Geographic Coverage** | TBDAdmin 0 – Somalia Admin 1 – State Admin 2 – Region Admin 3 – District(s) |
| **Secondary data sources** | [OCHA Somalia 2025 Humanitarian Needs and Response Plan (HNRP) Summary, December 2024](https://www.unocha.org/publications/report/somalia/somalia-2025-humanitarian-needs-and-response-plan-hnrp-summary)[FAO SWALIM, incl drought monitoring tool](https://cdi.faoswalim.org/index/cdi) [IOM Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) Somalia – Emergency Trend Tracking (ETT), Round 39, 21-25 December 2024](https://reliefweb.int/report/somalia/displacement-tracking-matrix-dtm-somalia-emergency-trend-tracking-ett-round-39-21-25-december-2024)[Somalia - Complex Emergency Fact Sheet #1, Fiscal Year (FY) 2025, December 2024](https://reliefweb.int/report/somalia/somalia-complex-emergency-fact-sheet-1-fiscal-year-fy-2025-december-20-2024)[Somalia Situation Update, September 2024: State officials in Somalia crack down on clan militia checkpoints](https://reliefweb.int/report/somalia/somalia-situation-update-september-2024-state-officials-somalia-crack-down-clan-militia-checkpoints)[FSNAU Somalia Monthly Rainfall Performance, Jan 2005 - Dec 2024: Deviations from Short Term Averages](https://reliefweb.int/report/somalia/somalia-monthly-rainfall-performance-jan-2005-dec-2024-deviations-short-term-averages)[OCHA Somalia Humanitarian Needs and Response Plan 2025, January 2025](https://reliefweb.int/report/somalia/somalia-2025-humanitarian-needs-and-response-plan-hnrp) |
| **Population(s)** | x | IDPs in camp | x | IDPs in informal sites |
| *Select all that apply* | x | IDPs in host communities | □ | IDPs [Other, Specify] |
|  | □ | Refugees in camp | □ | Refugees in informal sites |
| *TBD* | □ | Refugees in host communities | □ | Refugees [Other, Specify] |
|  | x | Host communities | □ | [Other, Specify] |
| **Stratification***Select type(s) and enter number of strata* | x | Geographical #: TBD Population size per strata is known? □ Yes □ 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***Select sampling and data collection method and specify target # interviews* | X Purposive□ Probability / Simple random□ Probability / Stratified simple random□ Probability / Cluster sampling□ Probability / Stratified cluster sampling□ [Other, Specify] | x Key informant interview, 3-5 per site, sites with affected populations (Target # TBD)□ Group discussion (Target #):\_ \_ \_ \_ \_□ Household interview (Target #):\_ \_ \_ \_ \_□ Individual interview (Target #):\_ \_ \_ \_ \_□ Direct observations (Target #):\_ \_ \_ \_ \_□ [Other, Specify](Target #):\_ \_ \_ \_ \_ |
| **Target level of precision if probability sampling** | \_ \_% level of confidence | \_ \_+/- % margin of error |
| **Disaggregation by gender and age** *Are you planning to conduct sex/age disaggregated analysis?* | Gender | Age  |
| □ | Yes | □ | Yes |
| x | No | x | No |
| **Data management platform(s)** | x | IMPACT | □ | UNHCR |
|  | x | OCHA |
| **Expected ouput type(s)***TBD* | □ | Situation overview #: \_ \_ | □ | Report #: \_ \_ | □ | Profile #: \_ \_ |
| □ | Presentation (Preliminary findings) #: \_ \_ | □ | Presentation (Final) #: \_ \_ | x | Factsheet #: TBD |
| □ | Interactive dashboard #:\_ | □ | Webmap #: \_ \_ | □ | Map #: \_ \_ |
|  | □ | [Other, Specify] #: \_ \_ |
| **Access**  | x | Public (available on REACH resource center and other humanitarian platforms)  |
| □ | Restricted (bilateral dissemination only upon agreed dissemination list, no publication on REACH or other platforms) |
| **Visibility** *Specify which* ***logos*** *should be on outputs* | ***REACH*** |
| ***Donor:*** *ECHO* |
| ***Coordination Framework:*** *Inter-Cluster Coordination Group (ICCG)* |
| ***Partners:*** *TBD* |

# Rationale

* 1. Background

Drought has been a persistent challenge in the Somali context as the humanitarian situation in the Horn of Africa is increasingly shaped by climate shocks. Notably, Somalia is now ranked the sixth most vulnerable country in the world to climate change.[[1]](#footnote-2) From 2021 to 2023, Somalia experienced the longest drought in over 40 years, a result of five consecutive below average rainy seasons. Accordingly, the impact of drought continues to cause mass displacement, loss of livelihoods and the exacerbation of existing conflict and insecurity across Somalia. As of 2025, 47% of Somalia's population is affected by a range of crises, including conflict, floods, drought, and disease outbreaks such as AWD/Cholera and measles.[[2]](#footnote-3) Recurrent shocks and increasingly short time periods between flooding and drought is creating severe challenges for Somali livelihoods and food security.[[3]](#footnote-4)

The Rapid Needs Assessment (RNA) workstream in Somalia is a flexible research cycle prepared to respond to sudden onset crises. To achieve this mandate, it was determined, together with UN OCHA Somalia, to develop a template for drought specific RNA tools that can be pre-validated and deployed within a TOR for rapid turnaround and initiation of the assessment. This template is the product of solicited inputs from all clusters during the development of the Conflict tool with OCHA/iMMAP. The drought tool is an adaptation to the conflict tool and will be validated and endorsed by the Inter-Cluster Coordination Group (ICCG) and Information Management Working Group (IMWG), to be used in all drought specific RNAs across Somalia so that data can be interoperable across districts and relevant to Cluster needs. As such, it will be considered co-owned by OCHA and REACH. The methodology will stay consistent across RNA research cycles using this tool. Any revisions integrated into the tool during the planning phases of RNAs that deviate from this template will be submitted for validation and changes will be highlighted.

* 1. Intended impact

Enhancing the responsiveness of the RNA research cycle in anticipation of multi-sectoral shocks, such as conflict, flooding, drought and disease outbreak can reduce response times and provide timely outputs for strategic planning and resource mobilisation. Accordingly, this RNA drought tool forms a key component of the planned set of standardized tools for RNAs in Somalia, enabling efficient research design and planning in response to sudden onset shocks. Notably, the drought RNA tool provides a framework that can be adapted to the specific context of each RNA as needed, ensuring contextual relevance. REACH will conduct an RNA using key informants (KIs) in the identified drought affected district(s), focusing on locations with high influx of IDPs evacuating affected communities, as well as affected communities themselves (dependent on accessibility), aiming to cover all sites with affected populations. This tool will improve understanding of the current situation to inform ongoing and planned humanitarian interventions as well as strategic decision-making processes. The RNA assessments will be led with OCHA, iMMAP and REACH and coordinated through the Inter-Cluster Coordination Group (ICCG).

# Methodology

* 1. Methodology overview

A key informant (KI) methodology will be deployed for the drought RNA with data collected at the site level. Enumerators will interview KIs selected based on their knowledge of affected people in the community, as well as general information about the assessed location. Site information will be aggregated at the district level. Collected primary data will then be further triangulated through available secondary data.

Key definitions include:

* Informal site/settlement: Displaced groups may settle in camps that are independent of assistance from the government or humanitarian community. Self-settled camps sometimes known as ‘spontaneous sites’, may be sited on state-owned, private or communal land, usually after limited negotiations with the local population or private owners overuse and access.
* IDP: Individuals or groups of people who have been forced to leave their homes or places of habitual residence, in particular as a result of or in order to avoid the effects of armed conflict, situations of generalised violence, violations of human rights, or natural or man-made disasters, and who have not crossed an international border.
	1. Population of interest

The geographical area assessed will be locations that received high influxes of people displaced by drought/lack of rain. Selected settlements will be determined by State-Inter-Cluster Coordination Groups (S-ICCGs), and potentially Area-based Coordinator’s (ABCs), in the affect state(s), which will provide lists of the most affected sites to target. The unit of measurement will be at a site/settlement level, aggregated to a district level, to determine strategic and operational inter-sectoral responses at a level appropriate for targeted aid. Specific data collection locations will be determined in response to the mobilisation of the drought RNA and once the displacement movement is known.

The target populations are Internally Displaced Person (IDP) populations and host community populations.

According to the [Guiding Principles on Internal Displacement](https://www.ohchr.org/en/special-procedures/sr-internally-displaced-persons/about-internally-displaced-persons#:%7E:text=According%20to%20the%20Guiding%20Principles,avoid%20the%20effects%20of%20armed), IDPs are defined as “persons or groups of persons who have been forced or obliged to flee or to leave their homes or places of habitual residence, in particular as a result of or in order to avoid the effects of armed conflict, situations of generalized violence, violations of human rights or natural or human-made disasters, and who have not crossed an internationally recognized state border”.

In the context of Somalia, the country’s [National Policy on Refugee-Returnees and Internally Displaced Persons](https://www.refworld.org/policy/strategy/natlegbod/2019/en/122553) defines IDPs as:

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

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

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

In alignment with the [2025 Humanitarian Needs Response Plan (HNRP)](https://reliefweb.int/report/somalia/somalia-2025-humanitarian-needs-and-response-plan-hnrp), host community populations are defined as persons or groups of persons “that have never been forced or obliged to flee or leave their homes or places of habitual residence.”

* 1. Secondary data review

The proposed RNA will rely on key sources of data from the ongoing humanitarian response in Somalia. As climate shocks such as drought remain a dynamic crisis, the REACH team may rely on other sources as they become available. Initial contextual understanding of the areas at risk to climate shocks can be ascertained from FAO SWALIM as they provide key data on river levels, weather forecast, and drought monitoring. Historical climatology data has demonstrated Somalia’s consistent vulnerability to increasing temperatures and shifting weather patterns.[[4]](#footnote-5) The two main rainfall seasons in Somalia are between April and June (Gu) and October and December (Deyr).[[5]](#footnote-6) Somalia experienced consecutive poor seasons of rainfall since 2020, leading to the most recent and severe protracted drought from October 2021 until February 2023.[[6]](#footnote-7) The initial outlook for 2025 from FEWS NET data predicts IPC Phase 3 (crisis) and IPC 4 (emergency) to be widespread due to the Jilaal dry season, poor Deyr rains and the anticipated poor harvests.[[7]](#footnote-8)

Further, data sources will be used for real-time monitoring of the extent of the multi-sectoral crisis. The [Somalia Weekly Weather Forecasts](https://reliefweb.int/report/somalia/somalia-weekly-weather-forecast-valid-27th-march-2nd-april-2024) and [Combined Drought Index](https://cdi.faoswalim.org/index/cdi) (CDI) produced by FAO SWALIM and published on Relief Web, will be used to monitor the extent of drought/lack of rain as it evolved. These sources enable forecasting of potential severe drought and acute humanitarian need in anticipation of an RNA. Other critical data sources include the Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC), International Office of Migration Displacement Tracking Matrix (IOM DTM), Famine Early Warning Systems Network (FEWSNET), the 2025 HNRP, OCHA Situational Reports, and the OCHA Somalia Monthly Humanitarian Updates. These are central for understanding the vulnerability of locations to climate shocks and existing needs related to nutrition, WASH, protection, health, and food security prior to the drought and how these have been exacerbated. The HNRP for 2025 has recently been published. The strategic goals for 2025 have shaped the research objectives to be aligned with strategic and operational programming. Notably, the HNRP suggests that Somalia may be moving towards another multi-drought season.

The sampling design and research methods were guided by Inter-Agency Standing Committee (IASC)’s Multi-sectoral Initial Rapid Assessment (MIRA) methodology, which recommends key informant interviews using purposive sampling when areas are accessible, but time and resources are limited, given the rapid nature of this assessment. The assessment will be conducted in “Phase 2” – within 2 weeks of the onset of the crisis – thereby informing the next cycle of response analysis and strategic planning.

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| **Secondary source**  | **Purpose of source**  |
| [Humanitarian Needs and Response Plan 2025, January 2025](https://reliefweb.int/report/somalia/somalia-2025-humanitarian-needs-and-response-plan-hnrp) | * Contextualize assessment
 |
| [Humanitarian Needs and Response Plan 2025 Summary, December 2024](https://reliefweb.int/report/somalia/somalia-2025-humanitarian-needs-and-response-plan-hnrp-summary) | * Contextualize assessment
 |
| [IOM DTM](https://dtm.iom.int/somalia)  | * Contextualize assessment
 |
| [FAO SWALIM](https://www.faoswalim.org/) | * Contextualize assessment
 |
| [FEWSNET](https://fews.net/east-africa/somalia) | * Contextualize assessment
 |
| [IPC](https://www.ipcinfo.org/ipc-country-analysis/en/?country=SOM)  | * Contextualize assessment
 |
| [Somalia Monthly Humanitarian Update](https://reliefweb.int/report/somalia/somalia-monthly-humanitarian-update-october-2024) (most recent) | * Contextualize assessment
 |
| [IASC. Multi-sectoral Initial Rapid Assessment (MIRA) Tool. 2015.](https://interagencystandingcommittee.org/system/files/mira_manual_2015.pdf) | * Inform appropriateness of methodology
 |
| [WHO Public Health Information Services toolkit (PHIS)](https://healthcluster.who.int/our-work/task-teams/information-management-task-team/public-health-information-services-toolkit) | * Inform methodology - tools used for different assessments where public health information is collected or managed
 |
| ***\*Other sources to be added once a drought RNA is triggered*** |  |

* 1. Primary Data Collection

Primary data collection will include structured key informant interviews in formal and informal IDP sites in addition to host community settlements that were either affected by the drought/lack of rain themselves (dependent on safety and access) or received high influxes of displaced people as a direct result of the drought/lack of rain in the selected district(s), based on data from situational monitoring conducted by local partners and OCHA. The target population to be assessed is affected people. Primary data collection will be conducted principally face-to-face in accessible locations by REACH enumerators. In some locations, due to security, weather conditions, or other constraints, data will be collected remotely via phone interview, though face-to-face is preferable. REACH will lead training of trainers and enumerator briefing/debriefing and will conduct data cleaning daily for inconsistencies.

Given the dynamic nature of displacements from affected locations, this assessment will use a purposive, non-representative sampling methodology. Field Officers and enumerators will connect with key informants with support from local and international NGO partners operating in the selected locations, relying on previous contacts in NGOs in the area. In areas of displacement, KI selection criteria will be limited to people who have been displaced due to drought/lack of rain (new IDPs) and host community members with key information about the displaced population, such as gatekeepers, camp managers, and NGO staff members or healthcare professionals. In affected communities themselves, KIs will be chosen based on the same overall profiles but without the distinction of recent displacement. KIs will be chosen purposively, 3-5 in each location, and this includes community leaders, representatives from women and youth groups, health workers, humanitarian workers, religious leaders, camp managers, minority group members and people with disabilities who have information about the recently displaced population, if relevant. Gender equity across both enumerators and respondents will be explicitly prioritized, to the best of recruitment abilities.

Based on a structured questionnaire endorsed by ICCG, with inputs from REACH, UN OCHA, and clusters, enumerators will ask KIs a limited number of questions related to shelter and non-food items (SNFI); education; food security; camp management; health and nutrition; protection; water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH); accountability to affected populations (AAP); movement intentions; and access constraints.

* 1. Data Processing & Analysis

All submissions will be checked for internal inconsistencies and submitted information will be cross-checked with available secondary data on assessed sites. GPS coordinates will be taken at each assessed location for site verification and to avoid duplication. If interview is conducted remotely, GPS coordinates will not be taken but location information will be established using coordinates known from OCHA administrative databases for further spatial analysis. Follow-up will be conducted with enumerators and KIs for all locations where discrepancies or issues were discovered. REACH Field Officers will submit raw datasets to the assessment team daily, and REACH data officers will clean the data based on follow-up responses. All personally identifiable information of the interviewees will be cleaned in accordance with REACH data cleaning guidelines for structured data. Changes to the data will be logged.

Analysis of the RNA findings will utilize consensus methodology. A minimum of 3 KIs will be interviewed per site, whose responses to each question will be aggregated to obtain a single, triangulated response per site. For single-choice questions, responses of different KIs reporting on the same site will be aggregated by mode (most frequent response). For example, if for a given question 1 KI responds “no” and 2 KIs respond “yes”, the aggregated response for the site is “yes”. When there is no consensus between a majority of KIs, responses will be coded as "No consensus" (NC). For single option indicators, results are presented as number of sites and reported at district level. For select multiple, all KI responses are retained at the site level. Results are presented as number of sites where KIs reported X (X being the aggregated site level result as described above). For integer responses, the median is taken at the site level across the KIs, and at the district level, the average of the medians is aggregated across the sites, unless otherwise stated.

Data from the RNA will be analysed and reported at the assessed area level in order to produce an output that provides actors with an update on the humanitarian situation following the drought/lack of rain, as it relates to specific Cluster and inter-Cluster coordination. The KOBO collection tool will be translated into Somali language so that data can be accurately captured by enumerators.

* Continuous variables (e.g. %, #): average across all entries
* Categorical variables (select multiple, select one): most commonly reported responses on a district-assessed level
	1. **Limitations**

Dependent on the district(s) many parts of Somalia remain inaccessible, so in-person data collection may be restricted to areas with recently displaced people or those locations which have less severe access restrictions for the safety of enumerators, and where remote data collection is not possible. Therefore, it may be impossible to access key informants still living in the worst-affected areas, so there could be a selection bias of informants with the means to move and the reported magnitude of need may therefore be less than the actual scale of need. In our enumerator recruitment, we are emphasizing enumerator gender balance, which will help to expand gender equity in KI selection. However, due to the profiles of KIs, such as camp managers and religious leaders, most KIs are often men. The RNA will endeavour to achieve a gender balance in KI recruitment, but this may be a limitation. The rapid timeline of the assessment will compress collection and validation activities, though not sacrificing data protection safeguards, so some data may need to be removed if unable to be validated efficiently, thereby reducing the sample size. Overall, the findings of the drought RNA always have to be contextualized by the rapid need for information at the start of the crisis, with the possibility of more thorough, representative assessments in future research cycles on the crisis.

# 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? | Yes |  |
| … Does not involve **collecting information on specific topics which may be stressful and/ or re-traumatising** for research participants (both respondents and data collectors)? | No | The assessment will include questions regarding their areas of living before and after displacement and perceived conditions in those area and their movement intentions. Such questions may be stressful for respondents given past traumatic events or emotional responses to displacement and experience of drought before displacement. To minimise the impact, respondents will be informed prior to the interview that such topics will be asked about during the survey and will be informed that they can terminate the interview at any point should they so wish (informed consent). In addition, questions on sensitive topics will be phrased appropriately and will be strictly limited to the extent necessary but sufficient to answer the research questions. Furthermore, the training delivered to enumerators prior to data collection will include a do-no-harm component to avoid re-traumatisation, including a section on linkages to referral pathways for protection services. |
| … 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 | IDPs are vulnerable as per their displacement history and current living conditions. KIs may be living with a disability, survivors of protection incidents etc. Data protection standards will be applied diligently to protect respondents’ identity, and the protection of vulnerable groups will be a central tenet applied to the design of the survey instrument. Furthermore, the training delivered to enumerators prior to data collection will include a do-no-harm component to avoid re-traumatisation. |
| … Follows IMPACT SOPs for management of **personally identifiable information**? | Yes |  |

# Roles and responsibilities

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Task Description** | **Responsible** | **Accountable** | **Consulted** | **Informed** |
| Research design | Assessment Officer | Assessment Officer | Data Officer, GIS Officer, Research Manager, Somalia IMAWG focal points, IMPACT HQ | Country coordinator |
| Supervising data collection | Field Officer | Assessment Officer | Data Officer, Research manager | Country coordinator |
| Data processing (checking, cleaning) | Data Officer | Assessment Officer | Field Officer, IMPACT HQ, Research Manager | Country coordinator |
| Data analysis | Data Officer, Assessment officer | Assessment Officer | IMPACT HQ, Research Manager | Country Coordinator |
| Output production | Assessment Officer | Assessment Officer, Research Manager | IMPACT HQ, Research Manager | Country Coordinator |
| Dissemination | Assessment Officer | Assessment Officer, Research manager | IMAWG focal person, Research Manager | External Stakeholders |
| Monitoring & Evaluation | Assessment Officer | Assessment Officer | Research Manager | IMPACT RD & Data Unit, Country Coordinator |
| Lessons learned | Assessment Officer | Assessment Officer | Research Manager | Country Coordinator |

# Data Analysis Plan

Draft attached with this MN.

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| **Administrative Data**  |
| Research Cycle name | *SOM2502* |
| Project Code | *27BEH* |
| Donor | *ECHO* |
| Project partners | *OCHA, iMMAP* |

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| --- | --- |
| Research Contacts | *carys.milbourn@impact-initiatives.org* |
| Data Management Plan Version | *Date: 09/02/2025* | *Version: 1* |

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| Related Policies | *IMPACT Data Management SOP* |
| **Documentation and Metadata** |
| What documentation and metadata will accompany the data?*Select all that apply* | x | Data analysis plan | x | Data Cleaning Log, including:□ Deletion Log□ Value Change Log  |
| □ | Code book | □ | Data Dictionary |
| □ | Metadata based on HDX Standards | □ | [Other, Specify] |
| **Ethics and Legal Compliance** |
| Which ethical and legal measures will be taken? | x | Consent of participants to participate | x | Consent of participants to share personal information with other agencies |
| □ | No collection of personally identifiable data will take place | x | Gender, child protection and other protection issues are taken into account |
| x | All participants reached age of majority |  | [Other, Specify] |
| Who will own the copyright and Intellectual Property Rights for the data that is collected? | IMPACT and OCHA Somalia |
| **Storage and Backup** |
| Where will data be stored and backed up during the research? | □ | IMPACT/REACH Kobo Server | x | Other Kobo Server: *OCHA Somalia Kobo server* |
| x | IMPACT Global Physical / Cloud Server | □ | Country/Internal Server |
| □ | On devices held by REACH staff | □ | Physical location *[specify]* |
| □ | [Other, Specify] |
| Which data access and security measures have been taken? | x | Password protection on devices/servers | x | Data access is limited to *[Carys Milbourn (AO), Alex Stephenson (SDO), Mohammed Hamayoon Majidi (OCHA)* |
| x | Form and data encryption on data collection server | □ | Partners signed an MoU if accessing raw data |
| □ | [Other, Specify] |
| **Kobo Access Rights**  |
| Account Name(s) | Person(s) | Type of Kobo access |
| *Carys.milbourn@impact-initiatives.org* | *Carys Milbourn* | x Viewx Edit | □ Submit Data□ Download Data |
| *suleiman.ibrahim@reach-initiative.org**Suleiman Ibrahim* | *Suleiman Ibrahim* | X View□ Edit | X Submit Data□ Download Data |
| Alex.stephenson@impact-initiatives.org | *Alex Stephenson* | X ViewxX Edit | □ Submit DataX Download Data |
| **Raw Data Access Rights**  |
| Raw Data Access | Reason | Person |
| Accountable | Accountable | *Alex Stephenson* |
| Access | OCHA Somalia storing all data collected by ICCG-owned RNA tool on their consolidated server | *Mohammed Harith/ Mohammed Hamayoon* |
| *Access* | Assessment officer: monitor data collection and cleaning processes | *Carys Milbourn* |
| **Preservation** |
| Where will data be stored for long-term preservation? | x | IMPACT / REACH Global Cloud / Physical Server | □ | OCHA HDX |
| □ | REACH Country Server | □ | [Other, Specify] |
| **Data Sharing** |
| Will the data be shared publically? | □ | Yes | □ | No, only with mandating agency / body |
| Will all data be shared? | □ | Yes | x | No, only anonymized, cleaned/ and consolidated data will be shared |
| □ | No, [Other, Specify] |
| Where will you share the data?  | x | REACH Resource Centre | x | OCHA HDX |
| x | HumanitarianResponse | □ | [Other, Specify] |
| **Data protection risk assessment**  |
| Have you completed the Indicators Risk Assessment table below?  | x | Yes | □ | No, no information that potentially allows identification of individuals is to be collected.  |
| [Please complete the first 4 columns in the Indicators Risk Assessment table below] |
| Risk indicator (including direct and indirect identifiers) | Type of identification risk | Disclosure implications | Benefits | **Class** | **Required mitigation** |
| *District* | Direct identification of KI | Potential target of armed actors | Follow up for data cleaning | B1 | Deleted directly after verification/cleaning |
| *Settlement Name* | Direct identification of KI | Potential target of armed actors | Follow up for data cleaning | B1 | Deleted directly after verification/cleaning |
| *Neighbourhood name* | Direct identification of KI | Potential target of armed actors | Follow up for data cleaning | B1 | Deleted directly after verification/cleaning |
| *Camp name* | Direct identification of KI | Potential target of armed actors | Follow up for data cleaning | B1 | Deleted directly after verification/cleaning |
| *Camp code* | Direct identification of KI | Potential target of armed actors | Follow up for data cleaning | B1 | Deleted directly after verification/cleaning |
| *Latitude* | Direct identification of KI | Potential target of armed actors | Follow up for data cleaning | B1 | Deleted directly after verification/cleaning |
| *Longitude* | Direct identification of KI | Potential target of armed actors | Follow up for data cleaning | B1 | Deleted directly after verification/cleaning |
| *KI Type* | For some roles, the scarcity may lead to identificaiton in certain sites | Loss of privacy, targeting by hostile actors | Contextualisation of findings | B1 | Deleted directly after verification/cleaning |
| *KI origin location* | Direct identification of KI | Potential target of armed actors | Contextualisation of findings | B1 | Deleted directly after verification/cleaning |
| *KI type/gender/age* | This combination could lead to identification of KI | Loss of privacy, targeting by hostile actors | Contextualisation of findings, potential for disaggregated analyses | B1 | Deleted directly after verification/cleaning |
| **Responsibilities** |
| Data collection | *Suleiman Ibrahim, suleiman.ibrahim@reach-initiative.org* |
| Data cleaning | *Alex Stephenson, Senior Data Officer, alex.stephenson@impact-initiatives.org* |
| Data analysis | *Alex Stephenson, Senior Data Officer, alex.stephenson@impact-initiatives.org* |
| Data sharing/uploading | *Carys Milbourn, Assessment Officer,* *carys.milbourn@impact-initiatives.org* |

1. [OCHA Somalia 2025 Humanitarian Needs and Response Plan Summary (HNRP), December 2024](https://www.unocha.org/publications/report/somalia/somalia-2025-humanitarian-needs-and-response-plan-hnrp-summary)  [↑](#footnote-ref-2)
2. [OCHA Somalia Humanitarian Needs and Response Plan 2025, January 2025](https://reliefweb.int/report/somalia/somalia-2025-humanitarian-needs-and-response-plan-hnrp) [↑](#footnote-ref-3)
3. Ibid [↑](#footnote-ref-4)
4. T[he Nexus of Climate Change, Food Insecurity, and Conflict in Somalia: A Comprehensive Analysis of Multifaceted Challenges and Resilience Strategies](https://f1000research.com/articles/13-913/v1) [↑](#footnote-ref-5)
5. [FSNAU SWALIM, Somalia Monthly Rainfall Performance, Jan 2005 - Dec 2024: Deviations from Short Term Averages](https://reliefweb.int/report/somalia/somalia-monthly-rainfall-performance-jan-2005-dec-2024-deviations-short-term-averages) [↑](#footnote-ref-6)
6. World Bank, The toll of drought on displaced and vulnerable populations in Somalia [↑](#footnote-ref-7)
7. [FEWS NET Poor harvest prospects in Southern Somalia as deyr season sees early end](https://fews.net/east-africa/somalia#:~:text=Poor%20harvest%20prospects%20in%20southern%20Somalia%20as%20deyr%20season%20sees%20early%20end&text=Widespread%20Crisis%20(IPC%20Phase%203,and%20anticipated%20poor%20deyr%20harvests.) [↑](#footnote-ref-8)