Research Terms of Reference

Rapid Needs Assessment of People Affected by El Nino Flooding

SOM2306

SOMALIA

October 2023
V.2

REACH Informing more effective humanitarian action

1. Executive Summary

Country of intervention	*Somalia*						
Type of Emergency	x	Natural disaster	□	Conflict	□	Other *(specify)*	
Type of Crisis	x	Sudden onset	□	Slow onset	□	Protracted	
Mandating Body/ Agency	*OCHA*						
IMPACT Project Code	*27 AZP 7E5*						
Overall Research Timeframe *(from research design to final outputs / M&E)*	03/09/2023 to 08/12/2023						
Research Timeframe *Add planned deadlines (for first cycle if more than 1)*	1. Pilot/ training: 08/10/2023			6. Outputs finalized: 23/11/2023			
	2. Start collect data: 12/11/2023			7. Outputs sent for validation: 23/11/2023			
	3. Data collected: 15/11/2023			8. Outputs published: 28/11/2023			
	4. Data analysed: 19/11/2023			9. Final presentation: 28/11/2023			
	5. Data sent for validation: 19/11/2023						
Number of assessments	x	Single assessment (one cycle)					
	□	Multi assessment (more than one cycle) *[Describe here the frequency of the cycle]*					

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**
	Strategic Programmatic X Operational □ [Other, Specify]	**x** General Product Mailing (e.g. mail to NGO consortium; HCT participants; Donors) x Cluster Mailing (Education, Shelter and WASH) and presentation of findings at next cluster meeting x Presentation of findings (e.g. at HCT meeting; Cluster meeting) x Website Dissemination (Relief Web & REACH Resource Centre)

			□ [Other, Specify]	
Stakeholder mapping	□	Yes	x	No
General Objective	*To conduct a rapid multi-sectoral needs assessment to identify priority needs of flood-affected people living in camps, informal settlements and host communities in Jowhar, Belet Weyne, and Baardheere districts.*			
Specific Objective(s)	• To identify the impact of flooding on displacement in Jowhar, Belet Weyne, and Baardheere • To identify the shelter conditions and NFI needs of flood-affected people in Jowhar, Belet Weyne, and Baardheere • To identify the impact of flooding on education needs of flood-affected people in Jowhar, Belet Weyne, and Baardheere • To understand the food security needs of flood-affected people and food security in Jowhar, Belet Weyne, and Baardheere • To identify the impact of flooding on roads, telecommunication and electricity functionality, and CCCM in flood-affected areas and those receiving influxes of flood-displaced people in Jowhar, Belet Weyne, and Baardheere • To identify the health and nutrition needs of flood-affected people in Jowhar, Belet Weyne, and Baardheere • To identify the protection needs of flood-affected people in Jowhar, Belet Weyne, and Baardheere • To identify the WASH needs of flood-affected people in Jowhar, Belet Weyne, and Baardheere • To assess the awareness of, utilization of, and barriers to humanitarian assistance of flood-affected people in Jowhar, Belet Weyne, and Baardheere, and to identify their needs and preferences for types of assistance • To understand the movement intentions of flood-affected people in Jowhar, Belet Weyne, and Baardheere within the next 3 months • To understand the access constraints to humanitarian actors in areas where flood-affected people are living in Jowhar, Belet Weyne, and Baardheere			
Research Questions	• What is the impact of flooding on displacement in Jowhar, Belet Weyne, and Baardheere? • What are the shelter conditions and NFI needs of flood-affected people in Jowhar, Belet Weyne, and Baardheere?			

	• What is the impact of flooding on education needs of flood-affected people in Jowhar, Belet Weyne, and Baardheere? • What is the impact of flooding on food security and market functionality of flood-affected people in Jowhar, Belet Weyne, and Baardheere? • What is the impact of flooding on roads, telecommunication and electricity functionality, and CCCM in flood-affected areas and those receiving influxes of flood-displaced people in Jowhar, Belet Weyne, and Baardheere? • What are the health and nutrition needs of flood-affected people in Jowhar, Belet Weyne, and Baardheere? • What are the protection needs of flood-affected people in Jowhar, Belet Weyne, and Baardheere? • What are the WASH needs of flood-affected people in Jowhar, Belet Weyne, and Baardheere? • What is the awareness of, utilization of, and barriers to humanitarian assistance of flood-affected people in Jowhar, Belet Weyne, and Baardheere? • What are are the needs and preferences for types of assistance of flood-affected people in Jowhar, Belet Weyne, and Baardheere? • What are the movement intentions of flood-affected people in Jowhar, Belet Weyne, and Baardheere within the next 3 months`? • What are the access constraints to humanitarian actors in the areas where flood-affected people are living in Jowhar, Belet Weyne, and Baardheere?
Geographic Coverage	*Admin 0 – Somalia* *Admin 1 – Hirshabelle state, Jubbaland state* *Admin 2 – Middle Shabelle region, Hiran region, Gedo region* *Admin 3 – Jowhar district, Belet Weyne district, Baardheere district*
Secondary data sources	FAO. Anticipating El Niño: A Mitigation, Preparedness and Response Plan (August 2023 – January 2024). 30 Aug 2023. ICPAC Greater Horn of Africa Climate Outlook Technical Summary. 22 August 2023. ICCG. Somalia Emergency Response and Preparedness Plan July – December 2023. 10 July 2023. FAO SWALIM. Somalia, Belet Weyne District: Potential Higher Ground for Evacuation from Floods. 15 Sept 2023. FAO SWALIM. Somalia, Jowhar District: Potential Higher Ground for Evacuation from Floods. 15 Sept 2023. FAO SWALIM. Identification of higher ground suitable for evacuation during flood event in Belet Weyne and Jowhar districts. 12 Sept 2023. Somalia: Deyr rainy season 2023 Flash Update No. 4 (4 November 2023) - Somalia | ReliefWeb Flood Advisory for Juba and Shabelle River Catchments, Somalia (Issued 2nd November 2023) - Somalia | ReliefWeb IASC. Multi-sectoral Initial Rapid Assessment Tool. 2015.

Population(s) *Select all that apply*				
	x	IDPs in camp	x	IDPs in informal sites
	x	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 *Select type(s) and enter number of strata*	x	Geographical #: 3 districts Population size per strata is known? x 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 interviws per site, all sites housing flood affected populations (# TBD) □ Group discussion (Target #):_ _ _ _ _ □ Household interview (Target #):_ _ _ _ _ □ Individual interview (Target #):_ _ _ _ _ □ Direct observations (Target #):_ _ _ _ _ □ [Other, Specify] (Target #):_ _ _ _ _	
Structured data collection tool # 2 *Select sampling and data collection method and specify target # interviews* ****If more than 2 structured tools please duplicate this row and complete for each tool.*	□ Purposive □ Probability / Simple random □ Probability / Stratified simple random □ Probability / Cluster sampling □ Probability / Stratified cluster sampling □ [Other, Specify]				□ Key informant interview (Target #):_ _ _ _ _ □ Group discussion (Target #):_ _ _ _ _ □ Household interview (Target #):_ _ _ _ _ □ Individual interview (Target #):_ _ _ _ _ □ Direct observations (Target #):_ _ _ _ _ □ [Other, Specify] (Target #):_ _ _ _ _	
Semi-structured data collection tool (s) # 1 *Select sampling and data collection method and specify target # interviews*	□ Purposive □ Snowballing □ [Other, Specify]				□ Key informant interview (Target #):_ _ _ _ _ □ Individual interview (Target #):_ _ _ _ _ □ Focus group discussion (Target #):_ _ _ _ _ □ [Other, Specify] (Target #):_ _ _ _ _	
Semi-structured data collection tool (s) # 2 *Select sampling and data collection method and specify target # interviews* ****If more than 2 structured tools please duplicate this row and complete for each tool.*	□ Purposive □ Snowballing □ [Other, Specify]				□ Key informant interview (Target #):_ _ _ _ _ □ Individual interview (Target #):_ _ _ _ _ □ Focus group discussion (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)		IMPACT			□	UNHCR

	x	OCHA				
Expected ouput type(s)		Situation overview #:		Report #:	□	Profile #: _ _
		Presentation (Preliminary findings) #:	x	Presentation (Final) #: 3 (1 per district)	x	Factsheet #: 3 (1 per district)
	□	Interactive dashboard #:_		Webmap #: _ _	x	Map #: 6 (2 per district)
	□	[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:** BHA*					
	***Coordination Framework:** OCHA AAWG*					
	Partners: TBD					

2. Rationale

2.1 Background

Historic flooding, triggered by the El Niño climate cycle coupled with an expected positive Indian Ocean Dipole (IOD), is anticipated to hit southern Somalia by the start of the October-December Deyr rainy season, threatening the lives and livelihoods of 1.6 million people on the banks of the Juba and Shabelle rivers.[1] The Food and Agriculture Organization's Somalia Water and Land Information Management (FAO SWALIM) Project predicts (90% likelihood) that this "once in 100 years" rainfall event has the capacity to cause flooding in riverine areas and flash flooding in others, leading to a large-scale humanitarian crisis.[2] Somalia has already witnessed major flooding from April-June of this year on the banks of the Shabelle river, which displaced around 250,000 people in Belet Weyne district.[3] Baardheere district in Jubbaland State also experienced extreme flash flooding in March 2023, which caused 14 deaths, displaced thousands, and destroyed property.[4] The Inter-Cluster Coordination Group (ICCG) emergency response and preparedness plan anticipates that this cycle of flooding will affect nearly 400,000 – 500,000 people in Jowhar and Belet Weyne, and approximately 42,305 people in Baardheere.[5] Flash and riverine flooding has already affected 90,000 people in Jubbaland State since the beginning of October, inundating 4,000 hectares of crops and damaging 600 shelters and 300 latrines, and has affected 145,800 people in Hirshabelle State.[6] Baardheere district is under high flood risk in the coming days as rains continue in the region, as well as the upper catchment area of the Juba River in Ethiopia, which threatens to break over the river banks and cause widespread riverine flooding.[7] The Shabelle river, which runs through Belet Weyne and Jowhar, is also reaching its banks, threatening imminent riverine flooding in Belet Weyne and Jowhar districts.[8] As many of these districts are already facing multi-faceted crises of protracted drought and conflict, their vulnerability to morbidity and mortality, as well as widespread loss of livelihood, will be high, highlighting further information gaps regarding the impact of multi-sector shocks. Large-scale flooding will damage properties and cropland, hinder transportation and disrupt supply chains, constrain access to services such as schools and hospitals, increase the likelihood of plant and livestock pests, and increase risk of diseases associated with flooding, such as cholera, Dengue fever, and malaria.

[1] ICCG. Somalia Emergency Response and Preparedness Plan July – December 2023. 10 July 2023.
[2] FAO. Anticipating El Niño: A Mitigation, Preparedness and Response Plan (August 2023 – January 2024). 30 Aug 2023.
[3] OCHA. Somalia: 2023 Flash and Riverine Floods Situation Report No. 3 (as of 13 July 2023)
[4] Somalia: Gu rainy season 2023 Flash Floods Update No. 1 (23 March 2023) - Somalia | ReliefWeb
[5] ICCG. Somalia Emergency Response and Preparedness Plan July – December 2023. 10 July 2023.
[6] Somalia: Deyr rainy season 2023 Flash Update No. 4 (4 November 2023) - Somalia | ReliefWeb
[7] Flood Advisory for Juba and Shabelle River Catchments, Somalia (Issued 2nd November 2023) - Somalia | ReliefWeb
[8] Flood Advisory for Juba and Shabelle River Catchments, Somalia (Issued 2nd November 2023) - Somalia | ReliefWeb

2.2 Intended impact

Rapid needs research cycles which are responsive and nimble in anticipation of multi-sectoral shocks will reduce the response time and inform initial strategic planning and resource appeals in a timely manner. REACH will conduct a rapid needs assessment of key informants (KIs) in Jowhar, Belet Weyne, and Baardheere districts and focusing on locations with high influx of IDPs evacuating their flooded communities as well as flood affected communities themselves, aiming to cover all sites with affected populations, dependent on accessibility. This assessment will improve understanding of the current situation to inform ongoing and planned humanitarian interventions as well as strategic decision-making processes. The assessment will be led by REACH and coordinated through the OCHA and REACH co-led Assessment Working Group (AAWG).

3. Methodology

3.1 Methodology overview

A key informant (KI) methodology will be deployed for this RNA. Data will be collected in the three districts between 12 – 15th of November (dependent on the start of the flooding). Data will be collected at the district level, with enumerators interviewing KIs selected based on their knowledge of flood affected people in the community as well as general information about the assessed location. Site information will be aggregated to a district level of stratification. 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 over use 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

3.2 Population of interest

The geographical area assessed is locations that received high influxes of people displaced by flooding as well as communities affected by flooding within Jowhar, Belet Weyne, and Baardheere districts, as determined by local partners and Clusters through initial situation monitoring including planned evacuation sites determined by FAO SWALIM and Somali Disaster Management Agency (SoDMA). The unit of measurement will be at a site/settlement level, aggregated to a district level, to determine strategic inter-sectoral responses at a level appropriate for targeted aid.

The following is the rationale behind the geographical areas selected for this assessment:

• Locations (sites, settlements) in Jowhar, Belet Weyne, and Baardheere where there are high concentrations of people displaced specifically from flooding and communities affected by flooding, as informed by anticipatory evacuation planning but subject to revision as flooding hits

• Locations (sites, settlements) confirmed by Acted Security as safe to conduct face to face interviews.

• Locations (sites, settlements) confirmed as accessible for REACH Operations staff within the November time frame.

Specific data collection locations have not been confirmed yet, due to the fact that the flooding has not yet occurred and therefore the displacement movement is not yet known, but SoDMA evacuation planning indicates that people displaced

by flooding will be resettled in already established sites on the outskirts of the impact zone, so site selection will draw from FAO's planned evacuation list of verified sites and settlements in the regions.[9]

3.3 Secondary data review

This assessment will rely on the following sources from the ongoing humanitarian response to El Nino flooding in southern Somalia. As the crisis remains dynamic, the REACH team may rely on other sources as they become available.

Initial understanding of anticipated geographic impact was informed by FAO SWALIM's targeted planning of early warning and defence programming in districts along the riverine catchment areas of the Juba and Shabelle rivers, utilizing the meteorological forecasting expertise of the Inter-Governmental Authority on Development (IGAD) Climate Prediction and Applications Centre to further understand initial onset and scale of the rains. Potential evacuation plans of Belet Weyne and Jowhar districts, prepared by FAO SWALIM, indicated potential site selection criteria. The ICCG Emergency Response and Preparedness Plan, published in July, provided figures on the magnitude of affected populations and directed our efforts to the two most anticipatedly affected districts of Jowhar and Belet Weyne in Hirshabelle State and one of the most affected districts of Baardheere in Jubbaland State.

Reporting from OCHA on the Gu rainy season flooding (April-June 2023) advanced our contextual understanding of the displacement and livelihood effects of riverine flooding in the region and previewed the magnitude of what will come in the stronger Deyr season in October. This rainy season experienced multiple flood events, and people remained displaced on higher ground as flash flood and riverine flood waters did not fully recede for weeks, confirming that this RNA is best placed to assess the needs of flood-affected people as their situation will likely be protracted. IPC forecasting for October – December 2023 highlights regions of high vulnerability for malnutrition, as riverine areas of Gedo and Hiran regions are expected to move from IPC Phase 3 to Phase 4, providing both contextual understanding of prior vulnerability and a secondary source of triangulation for primary data collection related to nutrition, WASH, health, and food security.

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.

Secondary source	Purpose of source
FAO. Anticipating El Niño: A Mitigation, Preparedness and Response Plan (August 2023 – January 2024). 30 Aug 2023.	- Contextual understanding - Site selection criteria
ICPAC Greater Horn of Africa Climate Outlook Technical Summary. 22 August 2023.	- Contextual understanding - Site selection criteria
OCHA. Somalia: 2023 Flash and Riverine Floods Situation Report No. 3 (as of 13 July 2023)	- Contextual understanding
ICCG. Somalia Emergency Response and Preparedness Plan July – December 2023. 10 July 2023.	- Contextual understanding - Site selection criteria - Cluster capacity
FAO SWALIM. Somalia, Belet Weyne District: Potential Higher Ground for Evacuation from Floods. 15 Sept 2023.	- Site selection criteria
FAO SWALIM. Somalia, Jowhar District: Potential Higher Ground for Evacuation from Floods. 15 Sept 2023.	- Site selection criteria

[9] FAO SWALIM. Identification of higher ground suitable for evacuation during flood event in Belet Weyne and Jowhar districts. 12 Sept 2023.

IPC. Somalia: IPC Acute Food Insecurity and Acute Malnutrition Analysis (August - December 2023). 18 Sept 2023.	- Contextual understanding
Somalia: Deyr rainy season 2023 Flash Update No. 4 (4 November 2023) - Somalia | ReliefWeb	- Contextual understanding - Site selection criteria
Flood Advisory for Juba and Shabelle River Catchments, Somalia (Issued 2nd November 2023) - Somalia | ReliefWeb	- Contextual understanding - Site selection criteria
FAO SWALIM. Identification of higher ground suitable for evacuation during flood event in Belet Weyne and Jowhar districts. 12 Sept 2023.	- Site selection criteria - Contextual understanding
IASC. Multi-sectoral Initial Rapid Assessment Tool. 2015.	- Inform appropriateness of methodology

3.4 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 flooding themselves or received high influxes of displaced people as a direct result of the flooding in Jowhar, Belet Weyne, and Baardheere districts, based on data from situational monitoring conducted by local partners and OCHA and anticipatory evacuation planning data gathered from SoDMA. The target population to be assessed is flood-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 monitor incoming data daily for inconsistencies.

Given the dynamic nature of displacements from flood-affected locations, this assessment will use a purposive, snow-balling sampling methodology. Field Officers and enumerators will snowball for 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 flooding (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 flood-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 groups 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 and SoDMA, with inputs from REACH, UNOCHA, and Clusters, enumerators will ask KIs a limited number of questions related to shelter and non-food items (SNFI); education; food security; logistics and camp management; health and nutrition; protection; water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH); accountability to affected populations (AAP); movement intentions; and access constraints.

3.5 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 would 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 triangulated 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.

Data from the RNA will be analysed and reported at the assessed area level in order to produce an output that provides actors will an update on the humanitarian situation following the flooding, as it relates to specific Cluster and inter-Cluster coordination. Enumerators will write a debrief after every interview, and these will be used to validate survey results daily by field officers. The KOBO collection tool will be in 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

3.6 Limitations

Many areas may remain inaccessible due to floodwaters, so data collection will be restricted to areas with recently displaced people or those locations which have less severe flooding. Therefore, it will be impossible to access key informants still living in the worst-affected areas, so there may 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 imams, most KIs are often men. We 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 assessment will 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.

4. Key ethical considerations and related risks

The proposed research design meets / does not meet the following criteria:

The proposed research design…	***Yes/ No***	***Details if no (including mitigation)***
… Has been coordinated with relevant stakeholders to **avoid unnecessary duplication** of data collection efforts?	Yes	
… **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 conditions in areas of living 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.
… 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	

5. Roles and responsibilities

Task Description	***Responsible***	***Accountable***	***Consulted***	***Informed***
Research design	*Assessment Officer*	*Assessment Officer*	*Data Officer, GIS Officer, Research*	*Country coordinator*

			Manager, Somalia IMAWG focal points	
Supervising data collection	Field Officer	Assessment Officer	Data Officer, Research Manager	Country coordinator
Data processing (checking, cleaning)	Data Officer	Assessment Officer	Field Officer, IMPACT RD & Data Unit, Research Manager	Country Coordinator
Data analysis	Data Officer, Assessment officer	Assessment Officer	IMPACT RD & Data Unit, Research Manager	Country coordinator
Output production	Assessment Officer, GIS officer	Assessment officer, Research Manager	IMPACT RD & Data Unit, 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*

Responsible: *the person(s) who executes the task*

Accountable: *the person who validates the completion of the task and is accountable of the final output or milestone*

Consulted: *the person(s) who must be consulted when the task is implemented*

Informed: *the person(s) who need to be informed when the task is completed*

6. Data Analysis Plan

Data analysis plan found on the REACH repository.

7. Data Management Plan

Data management plan available upon request.

8. Monitoring & Evaluation Plan

IMPACT Objective	External M&E Indicator	Internal M&E Indicator	Focal point	Tool	Will indicator be tracked?
Humanitarian stakeholders are accessing IMPACT products	Number of humanitarian organisations accessing IMPACT services/products Number of individuals accessing IMPACT services/products	# of downloads of x product from Resource Center	Country request to HQ	User_log	x Yes
		# of downloads of x product from Relief Web	Country request to HQ		x Yes
		# of downloads of x product from Country level platforms	Country team		Yes
		# of page clicks on x product from REACH global newsletter	Country request to HQ		x Yes
		# of page clicks on x product from country newsletter, sendingBlue, bit.ly	Country team		Yes
		# of visits to webmap	Country request to HQ		X Yes
IMPACT activities contribute to better program implementation and coordination of the humanitarian response	Number of humanitarian organisations utilizing IMPACT services/products	# references in HPC documents (HNO, SRP, Flash appeals, Cluster/sector strategies)	Country team	Reference_log	*Somalia HPC 2024* *Somalia Flash Appeal* *WASH Cluster strategy* *CCCM Cluster strategy* *Health Cluster strategy* *Protection Cluster strategy* *Education Cluster strategy* *FSL Cluster strategy* *Shelter Cluster strategy* *Nutrition Cluster strategy*
		# references in single agency documents			
Humanitarian stakeholders are using IMPACT products	Humanitarian actors use IMPACT evidence/products as a basis for decision making, aid planning and delivery	Perceived relevance of IMPACT country-programs	Country team	Usage_Feedback *and* Usage_Survey template	*Usage survey to be implemented for this research cycle conducted in December 2023 following the release of 4 outputs, targeting at least 8 Clusters*

	Number of humanitarian documents (HNO, HRP, cluster/agency strategic plans, etc.) directly informed by IMPACT products	Perceived usefulness and influence of IMPACT outputs			
		Recommendations to strengthen IMPACT programs			
		Perceived capacity of IMPACT staff			
		Perceived quality of outputs/programs			
		Recommendations to strengthen IMPACT programs			
Humanitarian stakeholders are engaged in IMPACT programs throughout the research cycle	Number and/or percentage of humanitarian organizations directly contributing to IMPACT programs *(providing resources, participating to presentations, etc.)*	# of organisations providing resources (i.e.staff, vehicles, meeting space, budget, etc.) for activity implementation	Country team	Engagement _log	□ Yes
		# of organisations/clusters inputting in research design and joint analysis			x Yes
		# of organisations/clusters attending briefings on findings;			x Yes