

# Research Terms of Reference

Durable Solutions Youth Thematic Assessment for Refugees and IDPs in Somalia  
SOM1805b  
Somalia

January 2019

**IMPACT** Shaping practices  
Influencing policies  
Impacting lives

## 1. Executive Summary

<b>Country of intervention</b>	Somalia		
<b>Type of Emergency</b>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Natural disaster	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Conflict	
<b>Type of Crisis</b>	<input type="checkbox"/> Sudden onset	<input type="checkbox"/> Slow onset	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Protracted
<b>Mandating Body/ Agency</b>	Durable Solutions for Internally Displaced People and Returnees in Somalia (DSIRS)		
<b>Project Code</b>	27iADH, 27CWP		
<b>Overall Research Timeframe</b> (from research design to final outputs / M&E)	January 2019 to March 2019		
<b>Research Timeframe<sup>1</sup></b> Add planned deadlines (for first cycle if more than 1)	1. Start collect data: 21/01/2019	5. Preliminary presentation: 18/02/2019	
	2. Data collected: 08/02/2019	6. Outputs sent for validation: 28/02/2019	
	3. Data analysed: 15/02/2019	7. Outputs published: 15/03/2019	
	4. Data sent for validation: 15/02/2019	8. Final presentation: 15/03/2019	
<b>Number of assessments</b>	<input type="checkbox"/> Single assessment (one cycle) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Multi assessment (more than one cycle) There will be three cycles, all taking place in different districts. The first cycle will take place in Dhusamareeb district, the second in Cacaado District, and the third in Galkayo District. The first two cycles will be treated as pilot assessments; the data will be analysed, published and presented provided that the assessment(s) are successful.		
<b>Humanitarian milestones</b> Specify <i>what</i> will the assessment inform and <i>when</i> e.g. The shelter cluster will use this data to draft its Revised Flash Appeal;	<b>Milestone</b>		<b>Deadline</b>
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Donor plan/strategy	15/03/2018
	<input type="checkbox"/>	Inter-cluster plan/strategy	--/--/----
	<input type="checkbox"/>	Cluster plan/strategy	--/--/----
	<input type="checkbox"/>	NGO platform plan/strategy	--/--/----
	<input type="checkbox"/>	Other (Specify):	--/--/----
<b>Audience Type &amp; Dissemination</b> Specify <i>who</i> will the assessment inform and <i>how</i> you will disseminate to inform the audience	<b>Audience type</b>		<b>Dissemination</b>
	<input type="checkbox"/> Strategic <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Programmatic <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Operational <input type="checkbox"/> [Other, Specify]		<input type="checkbox"/> General Product Mailing (e.g. mail to NGO consortium; HCT participants; Donors) <input type="checkbox"/> Cluster Mailing (Education, Shelter and WASH) and presentation of findings at next cluster meeting <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Presentation of findings (e.g. at HCT meeting; Cluster meeting)

<sup>1</sup> The timeframe applies for the first pilot to be conducted in Dhusamareeb district

		X Website Dissemination (Relief Web & REACH Resource Centre) <input type="checkbox"/> [Other, Specify]
<b>Detailed dissemination plan required</b>	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	X No
<b>General Objective</b>	To inform DSIRS interventions aimed at improving access to relevant and sustainable livelihood opportunities for youth (aged 18-35) at risk of migrating or radicalizing in Dhuusamareeb and Cadaado districts of Somalia.	
<b>Specific Objective(s)</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. To understand what economic opportunities are currently available to young people and where, and what challenges are faced in accessing these opportunities.</li> <li>2. To understand the type of support (such as education and trainings) being provided (either by government or non-government organisations) to enhance access to economic opportunities for young people, and what the potential gaps are.</li> <li>3. To understand what opportunities young people perceive to be available, compared to what they would like to be engaging with.</li> <li>4. To understand how youth occupy their time outside of work (preferences, opportunities and availability of recreational services).</li> <li>5. To understand drivers of migration and migratory intentions among the targeted population, and the role played by livelihoods in this.</li> <li>6. Based on the above, to identify potential avenues for livelihoods interventions for the target population group.</li> </ol>	
<b>Research Questions</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. What economic opportunities are available and accessible for the youth population?                         <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Where are these opportunities available? (Specific mapping exercise)</li> <li>b. What training/education/livelihood support services are available to enhance youth's ability to access these opportunities?</li> <li>c. What are the common barriers faced in accessing economic opportunities and training/education/livelihood support services?</li> <li>d. To what extent are economic activities perceived to be satisfactory and sufficient for the needs of youth and their households?</li> </ol> </li> <li>2. What are the economic aims and ambitions of the youth population?                         <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. What skills and resources are perceived to be needed to achieve these aims?</li> <li>b. Is there interest in entrepreneurship?                                 <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. Is starting a business a perceived possibility?</li> <li>ii. What are the common barriers faced to engage in entrepreneurship?</li> </ol> </li> <li>c. Is there interest in agro-pastoral activities?                                 <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. Is this a perceived possibility in the current location?</li> <li>ii. What are the common barriers faced to engage in agro-pastoral activities?</li> </ol> </li> </ol> </li> <li>3. What are youth perceptions of their access to economic opportunities?                         <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. How are these opportunities recruited for? (personal connections, link with training program/internship, other qualifications)</li> <li>b. What are the skills most desirable for recruitment purposes?</li> <li>c. What types of economic opportunities are available to young people entering the job market?</li> <li>d. What types of activities would young people like to be engaging in but are unable to access? Why?</li> </ol> </li> <li>4. To what extent do youth rely on strategies to cope with a lack of economic opportunity?</li> </ol>	

	<p>a. What type of strategies do youth rely on?</p> <p>b. Why do youth rely on specific coping strategies? (For example, due to the general lack of economic opportunities where they live or due to reduced access to training and preferred opportunities.)</p> <p>5. To what extent is the lack of economic opportunities in youth's communities of residence and/or the presence of other economic opportunities in other communities a driver of migration?</p> <p>6. How do youth spend their time outside of employment?</p> <p>a. What recreational activities are available and where?</p> <p>7. Do the answers to the above questions vary according to:</p> <p>a. Youths' displacement status (IDPs vs. non-displaced population)</p> <p>b. Youths' gender.</p>					
<b>Geographic Coverage</b>	Dhusamareeb District Cacaado District					
<b>Secondary data sources</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Studies on migration and livelihoods by Overseas Development Institute (ODI), Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD)</li> <li>• Studies on livelihoods and policy recommendations like World Bank's Drought Impact Needs Assessment (DINA)</li> <li>• Famine Early Warning Systems Network (FEWSNET)/ Food Security and Nutrition Analysis Unit (FSNAU) livelihood reports on Galkayo and Mudug region</li> <li>• Connections between development and humanitarian interventions</li> <li>• HNO and HRP 2018</li> <li>• JMCNA 2018 and Social Cohesion Galkayo 2018 REACH</li> </ul>					
<b>Population(s)</b> <i>Select all that apply</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	IDPs in camp	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	IDPs in informal sites		
	<input type="checkbox"/>	IDPs in host communities	<input type="checkbox"/>	IDPs [returnees]		
	<input type="checkbox"/>	Refugees in camp	<input type="checkbox"/>	Refugees in informal sites		
	<input type="checkbox"/>	Refugees in host communities	<input type="checkbox"/>	Refugees [Other, Specify]		
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Host communities	<input type="checkbox"/>	[Other, Specify]		
<b>Stratification</b> <i>Select type(s) and enter number of strata</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Geographical #: 2 Districts Population size per strata is known? <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Group #: Gender Population size per strata is known? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Displacement status #: 2 (IDPs and host communities) Population size per strata is known? <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
<b>Data collection tool(s)</b>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Structured (Quantitative)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Semi-structured (Qualitative)		
	<b>Sampling method</b>		<b>Data collection method</b>			
<b>Structured data collection tool # 1</b> <i>Select sampling and data collection method and specify target # interviews</i>	<input type="checkbox"/> Purposive <input type="checkbox"/> Probability / Simple random <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <b>Probability / Stratified simple random</b> <input type="checkbox"/> Probability / Cluster sampling <input type="checkbox"/> Probability / Stratified cluster sampling <input type="checkbox"/> [Other, Specify]		<input type="checkbox"/> Key informant interview (Target #):_ _ _ _ _ <input type="checkbox"/> Group discussion (Target #):_ _ _ _ _ <input type="checkbox"/> Household interview (Target #):_ _ _ _ _ <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <b>Individual interview (Target #): 1,452<sup>2</sup></b> <input type="checkbox"/> Direct observations (Target #):_ _ _ _ _ <input type="checkbox"/> [Other, Specify] (Target #):_ _ _ _ _			
<b>Structured data collection tool # 2</b> <i>Select sampling and data collection method and specify target # interviews ***If more than 2 structured tools please</i>	<input type="checkbox"/> Purposive <input type="checkbox"/> Probability / Simple random <input type="checkbox"/> Probability / Stratified simple random <input type="checkbox"/> Probability / Cluster sampling <input type="checkbox"/> Probability / Stratified cluster sampling <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <b>Snowballing</b>		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <b>Key informant interview (Target #): 20</b> <input type="checkbox"/> Group discussion (Target #):_ _ _ _ _ <input type="checkbox"/> Household interview (Target #):_ _ _ _ _ <input type="checkbox"/> Individual interview (Target #):_ _ _ _ _ <input type="checkbox"/> Direct observations (Target #):_ _ _ _ _ <input type="checkbox"/> [Other, Specify] (Target #):_ _ _ _ _			

<sup>2</sup> Samples for the Internally Displaced Persons (IDP) population and the Host Community (HC) population were sampled separately for Dhusamareeb and Cadaado districts. Detailed sampling can be found below in the methodology section.

<i>duplicate this row and complete for each tool.</i>		
<b>Semi-structured data collection tool (s) # 1</b> <i>Select sampling and data collection method and specify target # interviews</i>	<input type="checkbox"/> Purposive <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <b>Snowballing</b> <input type="checkbox"/> [Other, Specify]	<input type="checkbox"/> Key informant interview (Target #):_ _ _ _ _ <input type="checkbox"/> Individual interview (Target #):_ _ _ _ _ <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <b>Focus group discussion (Target #): 8</b> <input type="checkbox"/> [Other, Specify] (Target #):_ _ _ _ _
<b>Target level of precision if probability sampling</b>	95% level of confidence	5+/- % margin of error
<b>Data management platform(s)</b>	X IMPACT	<input type="checkbox"/> UNHCR
	X DSRIS	
<b>Expected output type(s)</b>	X <b>Situation overview #: 2</b>	<input type="checkbox"/> Report #: <input type="checkbox"/> Profile #: _ _
	<input type="checkbox"/> Presentation (Preliminary findings) #: _ _	X <b>Presentation (Final) #: 1</b> <input type="checkbox"/> Factsheet #:
	<input type="checkbox"/> Interactive dashboard #: _	<input type="checkbox"/> Webmap #: _ _ <input type="checkbox"/> Map #: 2
	<input type="checkbox"/> [Other, Specify] #: _ _	
<b>Access</b>	X Public (available on REACH resource center and other humanitarian platforms)	
	<input type="checkbox"/> Restricted (bilateral dissemination only upon agreed dissemination list, no publication on REACH or other platforms)	
<b>Visibility</b> <i>Specify which logos should be on outputs</i>	The same as previous DSIRS products: DSIRS Consortium partners & relevant government partners.	

## 2. Rationale

### 2.1. Rationale

Since 1991, the multi-layered crisis in Somalia has been primarily driven by armed conflict and recurrent droughts and floods. These primary drivers have had a strong effect on the country's economic and social development, primarily due to the fact that a cornerstone of Somalia's economy rests on natural resources. Damages and losses from the most recent drought are likely to exceed \$3.25 billion – equal to approximately half the value of the country's Gross Domestic Product (GDP) in 2016.<sup>3</sup> As a result, Somalis have endured widespread loss of access to previously common livelihoods. For example, whilst an estimated 60% of the population were dependent on livestock for their livelihoods before the recent drought,<sup>4</sup> just 24% of non-displaced and 7% of internally displaced people's (IDP) households reported owning livestock in 2018. More broadly, recent REACH findings indicate that approximately half of all households lost access to one or more income sources over the past year.<sup>5</sup> Unemployment and underemployment accurately describes the livelihoods of almost half the population,<sup>6</sup> and youth unemployment is among the highest in the world.<sup>7</sup>

The primary drivers of the crisis have also led to large population movements, fuelled in large part by the search for livelihoods<sup>8</sup> and coupled with a strong urbanisation dynamic. An estimated 2.2 of Somalia's 2.6 million IDPs are living in urban and peri-urban areas, and the vast majority of IDPs reportedly intend to remain where they are settled.<sup>9</sup> Lack of access

<sup>3</sup> Somalia Drought Impact and Needs Assessment. Volume III. Federal Member State and Administrative Region Reports. July 2017  
<http://documents.worldbank.org/curated/en/511611516987714013/pdf/122991-v3-GSURR-Somalia-DINA-Report-Volume-III-180116-Digital.pdf>

<sup>4</sup> Ibid

<sup>5</sup> National Food Security and Livelihoods Overview. Somalia Joint Multi Cluster Needs Assessment (JMCNA) REACH August 2018.  
[http://www.reachresourcecentre.info/system/files/resource-documents/reach\\_som\\_factsheet\\_jmcna\\_national\\_food\\_security\\_and\\_livelihoods\\_august\\_2018\\_4.pdf](http://www.reachresourcecentre.info/system/files/resource-documents/reach_som_factsheet_jmcna_national_food_security_and_livelihoods_august_2018_4.pdf)

<sup>6</sup> World Bank, "Somali Poverty Profile 2016: Findings from Wave 1 of the Somali High Frequency Survey." June 2017.

<sup>7</sup> Education in Somalia, 2015 <https://www.unicef.org/somalia/education.html>

<sup>8</sup> National Food Security and Livelihoods Overview. Somalia Joint Multi Cluster Needs Assessment (JMCNA) REACH August 2018.  
[http://www.reachresourcecentre.info/system/files/resource-documents/reach\\_som\\_factsheet\\_jmcna\\_national\\_food\\_security\\_and\\_livelihoods\\_august\\_2018\\_4.pdf](http://www.reachresourcecentre.info/system/files/resource-documents/reach_som_factsheet_jmcna_national_food_security_and_livelihoods_august_2018_4.pdf)

<sup>9</sup> National Protection Overview. Somalia Joint Multi Cluster Needs Assessment (JMCNA). REACH August 2018  
[http://www.reachresourcecentre.info/system/files/resource-documents/reach\\_som\\_factsheet\\_jmcna\\_national\\_protection\\_august\\_2018\\_0.pdf](http://www.reachresourcecentre.info/system/files/resource-documents/reach_som_factsheet_jmcna_national_protection_august_2018_0.pdf)

to sustainable livelihoods also drives international migration. An estimated 65% of Somalis consider migration a viable option given the lack of employment opportunities.<sup>10</sup>

Given the widespread loss of agricultural income sources – including livestock – and the rapid urbanisation of the country, day labour has instead become the most common source of income across the country.<sup>11</sup> These trends may suggest a fundamental shift away from agricultural livelihoods, particularly amongst urban and peri-urban populations. Furthermore, day labour is typically sporadic, poorly paid and informal; increased reliance on this as a major income source may therefore further entrench the tenuous socio-economic position of vulnerable households, particularly IDP households.

Within this context, there is a significant gap in information regarding the possible shift in livelihoods and in the parallel potential of migration. This gap is particularly relevant for people under 30 years old – likely over 70% of the population.<sup>12</sup> To respond to this changing livelihood landscape through effective interventions,<sup>13</sup> the Durable Solutions for IDPs and Returnees in Somalia (DSIRS) Consortium requires information regarding young people's perceived access to specific livelihoods and to support services like vocational training, as well as their future ambitions regarding livelihoods and the barriers which stand in their way. The Consortium also needs information on the ability of the market to absorb the labour supply, and which skills are most in demand, as well as information regarding migration dynamics to inform and advocate policy and programming regarding these topics. Therefore, this assessment intends to fill vital information gaps on the employment and occupation of young people between the ages of 18 and 35 in Dhusamareeb and Cacaado districts, with the intention to use this information to improve tailored livelihood programs for this demographic.

### 3. Methodology

#### 2.1. Methodology overview

The assessment will be conducted by IMPACT assessment staff and enumerators, and will be comprised of three components:

- Secondary data review
- Individual surveys
- Key informant (KI) interviews
- Focus group discussions (FGD)

This mixed methods strategy of using individual surveys, KI interviews and FGDs will produce quantitative results regarding livelihoods paired with nuanced qualitative findings regarding complex topics like livelihood needs and displacement intentions. IMPACT will also leverage an existing network of KIs in Dhusamareeb and Cacaado districts to further contextualise and inform the findings of the individual survey and FGDs, as well as to identify specific business, service providers, and locations of popular youth activities (inside and outside of occupation) in order to provide consortium implementers with potential avenues for interventions in light of the assessment's findings.

A secondary data review will also be conducted to inform research design as well as to help triangulate the findings from primary data collection, particularly regarding international migration trends and drivers, and government and international organization initiatives.

#### 2.2. Population of interest

The population of interest for this research is the youth population (ages 18-35) living in the two targeted districts. The rationale for targeting these districts as the areas of interest is based on relevance for DSIRS programming and logistical

<sup>10</sup> <https://eutf.akvoapp.org/en/project/6004/#report>

<sup>11</sup> National Food Security and Livelihoods Overview. Somalia Joint Multi Cluster Needs Assessment (JMCNA) REACH August 2018.

[http://www.reachresourcecentre.info/system/files/resource-documents/reach\\_som\\_factsheet\\_jmcna\\_national\\_food\\_security\\_and\\_livelihoods\\_august\\_2018\\_4.pdf](http://www.reachresourcecentre.info/system/files/resource-documents/reach_som_factsheet_jmcna_national_food_security_and_livelihoods_august_2018_4.pdf)

<sup>12</sup> Education in Somalia, 2015 <https://www.unicef.org/somalia/education.html>

<sup>13</sup> Economic perspectives in Africa 2017. Entrepreneurship and industrialization. OECD Development Centre 2017 [https://www.oecd-ilibrary.org/development/perspetivas-economicas-em-africa-2017\\_9789264278707-pt](https://www.oecd-ilibrary.org/development/perspetivas-economicas-em-africa-2017_9789264278707-pt)

feasibility, since DSIRS is operating in Dhusamareeb and Cacaado districts, and IMPACT has prior experience working in these districts with an existing network of KIs across both.

## 2.3. Secondary data review

The following sources will be the primary sources used for secondary data review:

- Studies on migration and livelihoods by Overseas Development Institute (ODI), Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD).
- Studies on livelihoods and policy recommendations like World Bank's Drought Impact Needs Assessment (DINA)
- Famine Early Warning Systems Network (FEWSNET)/ Food Security and Nutrition Analysis Unit (FSNAU) livelihood reports on Galkayo and Mudug region
- Connections between development and humanitarian interventions
- Humanitarian Needs Overview (HNO) and Humanitarian Response Plan (HRP) 2018
- Joint Multi Cluster Needs Assessment (JMCNA) 2018 and Social Cohesion Galkayo 2018 REACH

These sources will be used to aid a better understanding of context, and identify information gaps that can be better-addressed through secondary data.<sup>14</sup> Secondary data review will also be used to clarify key definitions surrounding livelihoods, labour and migration. Previous assessments conducted by REACH Somalia as well as secondary data will be used to inform the assessment methodology, sampling design and the questionnaire design. Crucially, secondary data will be used to verify and triangulate primary data and findings.

## 2.4. Primary Data Collection

### Method

This assessment will target young people between the age of 18 and 35 in Dhusamareeb and Cacaado districts. Data will be collected using three different methods including: individual surveys, KI interviews and Focus Group Discussions (FGDs), with sampling designed to draw comparisons between the two districts and between displaced and non-displaced populations.<sup>15</sup>

### Sampling

Sampling will be done differently for the three data collection methods being implemented for this assessment. To maximise representation and reduce the risk of assessment bias, the individual surveys will follow a stratified random sampling strategy. For the sampling for the individual surveys, since age-disaggregated population data is not available at the district or settlement level, WorldPop population density estimates, adjusted for the most recent population estimates from the UN,<sup>16</sup> will be used to determine the total population size in each district, as well as the settlements within the district used for stratification. The total population size will thus be used as a proxy for the distribution of the youth subset of the population being targeted for this assessment, assuming a smaller overall population correlates with a smaller youth population and vice-versa.

While not a perfect estimate, REACH's experience in Somalia leads the team to expect higher proportions of youth within larger, more populated areas and an analysis of REACH's 2018 Joint Multi-Cluster Needs Assessment found no significant relationship between settlement size and youths per household. We therefore expect youth populations to generally trend along with the overall population, making that proxy more accurate than non-stratified sampling across the two districts. Since some settlements may not follow this trend, there is a risk that the youth populations from these districts will be over or under-represented in district-level results. Nonetheless, the risk of this happening is not expected to be high and the

---

<sup>14</sup> Indicators requiring additional secondary data have been flagged in the data analysis plan.

<sup>15</sup> Internally Displaced People (IDPs) are displaced within Somalia, but it is important not to confuse this group with individuals who traditionally migrate around certain parts of the country.

<sup>16</sup> <http://www.worldpop.org.uk/data/summary/?contselect=Africa&countselect=Somalia&typeselect=Population>

above sampling is the best that can be done in terms of both accuracy and logistical feasibility given the lack of age-disaggregated population data.

Sampling for individual surveys will be stratified i.e. drawn separately for IDPs and host communities, proportional to the population figures of both groups within the settlements and districts. Upon arrival in a settlement, the enumerator will use systematic randomization to randomly select a household. The enumerator will identify the centre of the settlement and randomly select a direction to travel in by spinning a pen, and traveling in the direction chosen, skipping every 5 houses on the transect and interviewing the 6<sup>th</sup>. This will be repeated after the survey is completed or the household is non-respondent as necessary. Within the household, the initial respondent will identify all occupants aged 18 to 35 by name, and an individual from this list will be randomly selected for interview by the tool. If that individual is not home, the enumerator will work with the respondent to locate that individual on that day to conduct the interview or perform the survey via telephone interview. If neither of these are possible, then the enumerator will schedule a time to return when it is expected the selected youth will be present and available to answer the questionnaire.

**Table 1: Overview of the Sampling Frame for Individual Surveys**

District	Settlement	Pcode	Surveys	Displacement status
Dhusamareeb	Ceel Dheere	NB-3811-S20-001	6	Non-displaced
Dhusamareeb	Dhuusamareeb	NB-3812-C03-001	354	Non-displaced
Dhusamareeb	Gadoon	NB-3811-R27-001	11	Non-displaced
Dhusamareeb	Gadudaba	NB-3812-H05-001	6	Non-displaced
Dhusamareeb	Guri-Ceel	NB-3811-N29-001	13	Non-displaced
Dhusamareeb	Horog	NB-3812-S11-001	5	Non-displaced
Dhusamareeb	Mareer Guur	NB-3811-S33-001	17	Non-displaced
Dhusamareeb	Ceel Xaamud	NB-3811-M31-001	90	Displaced
Dhusamareeb	Gargaar	NB-3811-M31-001	42	Displaced
Dhusamareeb	Hanaano	NB-3811-M31-001	180	Displaced
Dhusamareeb	Landheer	NB-3811-M31-001	14	Displaced
Dhusamareeb	Rajo	NB-3811-M31-001	16	Displaced
Dhusamareeb	Tuulaog	NB-3811-M31-001	4	Displaced
Cadaado	Baxdo	NB-3812-F16-001	1	Non-displaced
Cadaado	Cadaado	NB-3808-W03-001	354	Non-displaced
Cadaado	Galinsoor	NB-3808-P05-001	29	Non-displaced
Cadaado	Gidhays	NB-3808-Z05-001	9	Non-displaced
Cadaado	Kaxandho	NB-3812-A14-001	7	Non-displaced
Cadaado	Daryeel	NB-3808-W03-001	100	Displaced
Cadaado	Karama IDP/Camp	NB-3808-W03-001	128	Displaced
Cadaado	Kulmiye	NB-3808-W03-001	66	Displaced

For the KI interviews, snowball sampling will be used to identify 10 different KIs from IDP and HC populations respectively, based on existing KI networks used for previous assessments in Dhusamareeb and Cadaado districts. For the FGDs, snowball sampling will also be used, as enumerators will engage with KIs and ask for networks of individuals in IDP and HC

communities to form eight different focus groups. The KI interviews will disaggregate by settlement and displacement status, while FGDs will disaggregate by gender and displacement status. Settlements selected for KI interviews and FGDs was done purposively with the aim of getting information from rural, smaller settlements up to the largest, urban cities covered.

**Table 2: Overview of sampling for KI Interviews**

District	Settlement	Pcode	KI Interviews	FGDs	Displacement status
Dhusamareeb	Dhusamareeb	NB-3812-C03-001	3	1	Non-displaced
Dhusamareeb	Gadoon	NB-3812-H05-001	1	1	Non-displaced
Dhusamareeb	Guri-Ceel	NB-3811-N29-001	1	0	Non-displaced
Dhusamareeb	Mareer Guur	NB-3811-S33-001	1	0	Non-displaced
Dhusamareeb	Ceel Xaamud	NB-3811-M31-001	1	0	Displaced
Dhusamareeb	Gargaar	NB-3811-M31-001	1	0	Displaced
Dhusamareeb	Hanaano	NB-3811-M31-001	2	1	Displaced
Dhusamareeb	Landheer	NB-3811-M31-001	1	0	Displaced
Dhusamareeb	Tuulaog	NB-3811-M31-001	1	1	Displaced
Cadaado	Cadaado	NB-3808-W03-001	2	1	Non-displaced
Cadaado	Galinsoor	NB-3808-P05-001	1	1	Non-displaced
Cadaado	Kaxando	NB-3808-U13-001	1	0	Non-displaced
Cadaado	Daryeel	NB-3808-W03-001	1	1	Displaced
Cadaado	Karama IDP/Camp	NB-3808-W03-001	2	0	Displaced
Cadaado	Kulmiye	NB-3808-W03-001	1	1	Displaced

## Tools

The individual surveys will be developed into a structure tool using ODK, where data will be input through the use of a smartphone. For the KI interviews and FGDs, semi-structured paper forms will be used. All of these tools will be built by a REACH Assessment Officer and be tested by field teams before data collection begins. Enumerator training will be held prior to data collection to build capacity on all three tools for the data collection teams.

## Triangulation

As well as the triangulation of findings between the three different forms, finding will be triangulated with secondary data from other sources (see 2.3 Secondary Data Review). Enumerators will also be asked for follow-up on findings to provide context to data collected. Incoming data will be monitored on a daily basis, and will be cleaned by an AO before being sent back to field teams to provide follow-up for cleaning. Enumerators will be expected to brief their Team Leader after each day conducting surveys to relay any issues.

## 2.5. Data Processing & Analysis

Household forms will be uploaded to the KoBo server on a daily basis, and downloaded by a REACH assessment officer for checking and cleaning. Follow-up will be sent to the team leaders for feedback, as well as to provide translations where necessary. Follow-up will also be used to de-brief enumerators if continuous errors are identified. For the semi-structured KI and Focus-Group Discussion forms, enumerators will be asked to transcribe forms and send them to a REACH assessment officer on a daily basis. Analysis will follow the data analysis plan using indicators, and will be conducted using Excel or



SPSS. Where relevant, findings will be disaggregated by demographic groups such as female-headed households. Please see 4.0 for the Data Analysis Plan.

### 3. Roles and responsibilities

Table 2: Description of roles and responsibilities

Task Description	Responsible	Accountable	Consulted	Informed
Research design	Assessment Officer	Assessment Manager	Global Research Design Unit	DSRIS
Supervising data collection	Field Coordinator	Assessment Officer	Country Coordinator	
Data processing (checking, cleaning)	Assessment Officer	Assessment Manager		
Data analysis	Assessment Officer GIS Officer	Assessment Manager	Global Data Unit	DSRIS
Output production	Assessment Officer GIS Officer	Assessment Manager	Global Reporting Unit	DSRIS
Dissemination	Assessment Officer	Assessment Manager	Country Coordinator and Global Communications Officer	DSRIS
Monitoring & Evaluation	Assessment Officer	Assessment Manager	Global Research Design Unit	
Lessons learned	Assessment Officer	Assessment Manager	Country Coordinator and Global Research Design Unit.	DSRIS

**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

**NB: Only one person can be Accountable; the only scenario when the same person is listed twice for a task is when the same person is both Responsible and Accountable**

### 4. Data Analysis Plan

Data analysis plan for individual surveys (quantitative analysis plan) and for KI interviews and FGDs (qualitative analysis plan) available on the REACH Resource Centre:

<http://www.reachresourcecentre.info/somalia/somdapdsirs-youth-assessmentjanuary-2019>

## 5. Data Management Plan

Administrative Data			
Research Cycle name	SOM1805b		
Project Code	27iADH, 27CWP		
Donor	European Union Trust Fund		
Project partners	Durable Solutions for IDPs and Returnee in Somalia		
Research Contacts	Sadik Bashir, Assessment Officer, <a href="mailto:som.assessment-officer2@reach-initiative.org">som.assessment-officer2@reach-initiative.org</a> / Anna Tomson, Assessment Manager, <a href="mailto:anna.tomson@reach-initiative.org">anna.tomson@reach-initiative.org</a>		
Data Management Plan Version	Date: 22/01/2019	Version: 2	
Related Policies	This project will be based on the data management, data sharing and data security policies and procedures that previous assessments in this DSIRS thematic series were based on.		
Documentation and Metadata			
What documentation and metadata will accompany the data? <i>Select all that apply</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Data analysis plan	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Data Cleaning Log, including: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Deletion Log <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Value Change Log
	<input type="checkbox"/>	Code book	<input type="checkbox"/> Data Dictionary
	<input type="checkbox"/>	Metadata based on HDX Standards	<input type="checkbox"/> [Other, Specify]
Ethics and Legal Compliance			
Which ethical and legal measures will be taken?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Consent of participants to participate	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Consent of participants to share information with other agencies
	<input type="checkbox"/>	No collection of personally identifiable data will take place	<input type="checkbox"/> Gender, child protection and other protection issues are taken into account
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	All participants reached age of majority	<input type="checkbox"/> [Other, Specify]
Who will own the copyright and Intellectual Property Rights for the data that is collected?	IMPACT Initiatives		
Storage and Backup			
Where will data be stored and backed up during the research?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	IMPACT/REACH Kobo Server	<input type="checkbox"/> Other Kobo Server: <i>[specify]</i>
	<input type="checkbox"/>	IMPACT Global Physical / Cloud Server	<input type="checkbox"/> Country/Internal Server
	<input type="checkbox"/>	On devices held by REACH staff	<input type="checkbox"/> Physical location <i>[specify]</i>
	<input type="checkbox"/>	[Other, Specify]	
Which data access and security measures have been taken?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Password protection on devices/servers	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Data access is limited to IMPACT staff
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Form and data encryption on data collection server	<input type="checkbox"/> Partners signed an MoU if accessing raw data
	<input type="checkbox"/>	[Other, Specify]	
Preservation			
Where will data be stored for long-term preservation?	<input type="checkbox"/>	IMPACT / REACH Global Cloud / Physical Server	<input type="checkbox"/> OCHA HDX
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	REACH Country Server	<input type="checkbox"/> [Other, Specify]
Data Sharing			
Will the data be shared publically?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> No, only with mandating agency / body
Will all data be shared?	<input type="checkbox"/>	Yes	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No, only anonymized and cleaned data will be shared
	<input type="checkbox"/>	No, [Other, Specify]	

Where will you share the data?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	REACH Resource Centre	<input type="checkbox"/>	OCHA HDX
	<input type="checkbox"/>	HumanitarianResponse	<input type="checkbox"/>	[Other, Specify]

**Data protection risk assessment**

Have you completed the Indicators Risk Assessment table below?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Yes	<input type="checkbox"/>	No, no information that potentially allows identification of individuals is to be collected.
--	-------------------------------------	-----	--------------------------	--

Risk indicator	Type of identification risk	Disclosure implications	Benefits	Class	Required mitigation
Geopoint	Identification of household	Loss of privacy/potential target of armed actors	Data cleaning, data analysis	B2	To be permanently deleted from raw dataset as soon as data cleaning and analysis completed Access to raw dataset containing this information only limited to the staff member responsible for data cleaning and spatial analysis
Household youth names	Identification of household	Loss of privacy/potential target of armed actors	KI selection	B1	To be permanently deleted from raw dataset as soon as data cleaning and processing completed Access to raw dataset containing this information only limited to the staff member responsible for data cleaning
KI name	Identification of KI	Loss of privacy/potential target of armed actors	Follow up for data cleaning and KI selection	B1	To be permanently deleted from raw dataset as soon as data cleaning and processing completed Access to raw dataset containing this information only limited to the staff member responsible for data cleaning
KI phone number	Identification of KI	Loss of privacy/potential target of armed actors	Follow up for data cleaning	B1	To be permanently deleted from raw dataset as soon as data cleaning and processing completed Access to raw dataset containing this information only limited to the staff

					member responsible for data cleaning
<b>Responsibilities</b>					
Data collection	Sadik Bashir, Assessment Officer, <a href="mailto:som.assessment-officer2@reach-initiative.org">som.assessment-officer2@reach-initiative.org</a>				
Data cleaning	Sadik Bashir, Assessment Officer, <a href="mailto:som.assessment-officer2@reach-initiative.org">som.assessment-officer2@reach-initiative.org</a>				
Data analysis	Sadik Bashir, Assessment Officer, <a href="mailto:som.assessment-officer2@reach-initiative.org">som.assessment-officer2@reach-initiative.org</a> / Anna Tomson, Assessment Manager, <a href="mailto:anna.tomson@reach-initiative.org">anna.tomson@reach-initiative.org</a>				
Data sharing/uploading	Sadik Bashir, Assessment Officer, <a href="mailto:som.assessment-officer2@reach-initiative.org">som.assessment-officer2@reach-initiative.org</a> / Anna Tomson, Assessment Manager, <a href="mailto:anna.tomson@reach-initiative.org">anna.tomson@reach-initiative.org</a>				

## 6. 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	# of downloads of x product from Resource Centre	Country request to HQ	User log	X Yes
		# of downloads of x product from Relief Web	Country request to HQ		X Yes
	Number of individuals accessing IMPACT services/products	# of downloads of x product from Country level platforms	Country team		X 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, SendInBlue, bit.ly	Country team		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	Reference to outputs in Durable Solutions for Refugees and IDPs in Somaliland progress and situational reports.
		# references in single agency documents			Individual agencies reference to products in their own outputs.
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	Can assess use of outputs in Durable Solutions for Refugees and IDPs in Somaliland programming and strategy. Individual agencies who are part of the DSRIS consortium use for individual programming.
		Perceived usefulness and influence of IMPACT outputs			
	Recommendations to strengthen IMPACT programs				
	Perceived capacity of IMPACT staff				
	Number of humanitarian documents (HNO, HRP, cluster/agency strategic plans, etc.) directly informed by	Perceived quality of outputs/programs			

	IMPACT products	Recommendations to strengthen IMPACT programs			
<b>Humanitarian stakeholders are engaged in IMPACT programs throughout the research cycle</b>	Number and/or percentage of humanitarian organizations directly contributing to IMPACT programs ( <i>providing resources, participating to presentations, etc.</i> )	# of organisations providing resources (i.e. staff, vehicles, meeting space, budget, etc.) for activity implementation	Country team	Engagement log	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes
		# of organisations/clusters inputting in research design and joint analysis			X Yes
		# of organisations/clusters attending briefings on findings;			X Yes