Research Terms of Reference
Dadaab Comprehensive intentions and cross border movement monitoring
KEN1902
Kenya

June 2019
Version 1

REACH Informing
more effective
humanitarian action

1. Executive Summary

Country of intervention	Kenya				
Type of Emergency	□ Natural disaster		x Conflict		
Type of Crisis	□ Sudden onset		□ Slow onset	x	Protracted
Mandating Body/ Agency	United Nations High Comission for Refugees (UNHCR), Government of Kenya (GOK)				
Project Code	24iAJN2E8				
Overall Research Timeframe (*from research design to final outputs / M&E*)	01 /04/2019 to 31/11/2019				
Research Timeframe[1] *Add planned deadlines (for first cycle if more than 1)*	1. Start collect data: 17 /06/2019		5.Preliminary presentation:		
	2. Data collected: 3/07/2019[2]		6. Outputs sent for validation: 16 /07/2019		
	3. Data analysed: 9/07/2019		7. Outputs published: 30/07/2019		
	4. Data sent for validation: 16/07 /2019		8.Final presentation:31/07/2019		
Number of assessments	□ Single assessment (one cycle)				
	x Multi assessment (more than one cycle) *Total of 2 assessments*				

Humanitarian milestones	**Milestone**	**Deadline**
	□ Donor plan/strategy	_ _/_ _/_ _ _ _
	□ Inter-cluster plan/strategy	_ _/_ _/_ _ _ _
	□ Cluster plan/strategy	_ _/_ _/_ _ _ _
	x NGO platform plan/strategy – - Norwegian Refugee Council (*NRC*) *regional advocacy strategy. -REACH Regional durable solutions on intentions and cross border movement strategy*	throughout life of project
	□ Other (Specify):	_ _/_ _/_ _ _ _

Audience Type & Dissemination	**Audience type**	**Dissemination**
	□ Strategic	**x** General Product Mailing (e.g. mail to NGO consortium; HCT participants; Donors)
	x Programmatic	
	□ Operational	□ Cluster Mailing (Education, Shelter and WASH) and presentation of findings at next cluster meeting
	□ [Other, Specify]	

[1] The timeframe indicated here is for the first phase of the activity. The activity will comprise of 2 phases and the last phase will end in November 2019.
[2] Data collection will be in Somalia and in Kenya. The data collection in Somalia will start a week earlier before the data collection in Kenya

			x Presentation of findings (e.g. at HCT meeting; Cluster meeting)
			x Website Dissemination (Relief Web & REACH Resource Centre)
			□ [Other, Specify]
Detailed dissemination plan required	□	Yes	x	No
General Objective	To support evidence-based and targeted refugee response planning in Kenya through providing detailed information on refugee's intentions of return, migration trends, border movements, displacement and return of refugees residing in Dadaab refugee complex and those crossing key transit points[3] in Kenya-Somalia border and bus termini in Dadaab.			
Specific Objective(s)	1. *To understand intentions of refugees in Dadaab refugee complex to return to Somalia* 2. *To understand the pull and push factors related to persons returning to Somalia or re-returning to Dadaab refugee complex* 3. *To provide up-to-date information on the demographic characteristics of individuals that are leaving or entering Kenya on the Kenya-Somalia border and transit centers in Dadaab.* 4. *To identify potential triggers for displacement by providing information on push and pull factors for movement, as well as information on next destination, intentions and vulnerabilities of those moving.* 5. *To provide an understanding of the modalities of travel (means of transport, crossing points,etc)*			
Research Questions	1. *What are the intentions of refugees in Dadaab refugee complex regarding returning to Somalia?* 2. *What are the displacement patterns and main push and pull factors for refugees leaving their country of origin and choosing to come to Dadaab refugee complex?* 3. *What are the main push and pull factors for refugees returning to Somalia from Dadaab Camp or re-returning to Dadaab?* 4. *What is the demographic make-up, vulnerabilities, documentation and registration status of individuals in transit?* 5. *What are the previous locations and desired next locations used by those moving, including whether movement from/to a refugee camp and what are the modalities of travel used?* 6. *What are the main Pull and push factors for movement from previous location or from the current location to the next desired destination?* 7. *What are the protection concerns of the refugees in Dadaab refugee complex and those in transit?* 8. *What is the information available to the refugees regarding their potential country of return?*			
Geographic Coverage	1. *Dadaab refugee camps (Dagahaley, Hagadera and Ifo)* 2. *Dadaab bus termini (Dagahaley bus terminus, Hagadera bus terminus and Ifo bus terminus)*			

	3.	*Kenya-Somalia border transit points[4] (Deg elema, Dhobley and Tuul Barwaqo)*			

| **Secondary data sources** | 1. *REACH 2017 and 2018 intentions monitoring datasets, factsheets and situation overview from the three-targeted camps.*
2. *UNHCR Repatriation analysis documents*
3. *UNHCR demographics statistics package*
4. *REACH Somalia Detailed sites assessment factsheets*
5. *IOM Somalia, Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM).*
6. *Refugee Consortium of Kenya (RCK) Monthly reports.* |

Population(s)	□	IDPs in camp	□	IDPs in informal sites
	□	IDPs in host communities	□	IDPs [Other, Specify]
	x	Refugees in camp	□	Refugees in informal sites
	□	Refugees in host communities	x	Refugees in transit
	□	Non-displaced (hosting)	□	Non-displaced (not hosting)
	x	Returnees in camp	x	Returnees in transit

Stratification	□	Geographical #: Population size per strata is known? □Yes □ No	x	Group #:2 [5] Population size per strata is known? x Yes □ No	□	*[Other Specify]* #: _ _ Population size per strata is known? □ Yes □ No

Data collection tool(s)	x	Structured (Quantitative)	x	Semi-structured (Qualitative)

	Sampling method		**Data collection method**	
Structured data collection tool # 1	□ Purposive □ Probability / Simple random x Probability / Stratified simple random □ Probability / Cluster sampling □ Probability / Stratified cluster sampling □ [Other, Specify]		□ Key informant interview (Target #): □ Group discussion (Target #):_ _ _ _ _ x Household interview (Target #): **1125** □ Individual interview (Target #):_ _ _ _ _ □ Direct observations (Target #): □ [Other, Specify] (Target #):_ _ _ _ _	
Semi-structured data collection tool (s) # 2	x Purposive □ Snowballing □ [Other, Specify]		□ Key informant interview (Target #): x Individual interview (Target #):900 □ Focus group discussion (Target #):_ _ _ _ _ □ [Other, Specify] (Target #):_ _ _ _ _	
Semi-structured data collection tool (s) # 3	x Purposive □ Snowballing □ [Other, Specify]		□ Key informant interview (Target #): □ Individual interview (Target #):_ _ _ _ _ x Focus group discussion (Target #): 12 □ [Other, Specify] (Target #):_ _ _ _ _	
Target level of precision if probability sampling	95% level of confidence		5%+/- % margin of error	
Data management platform(s)	x	IMPACT	□	UNHCR
	□	NRC		

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[4] A transit point in this context is a location where persons from Somalia use to cross into Kenya and vice versa as well as centers where refugees enter and exit the camp in Dadaab. These centers are managed and controlled by NGOs.
[5] The population is only known for the refugees in the camps, while the returnees in the camps and in the transit centers are not known

Expected output type(s)	x	Situation overview #: 2	□	Report #: _ _	□	Profile #: _ _
	□	Presentation (Preliminary findings) #:	x	Presentation (Final) #: 1	x	Factsheet #: 2
	□	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	*REACH, ECHO, NRC*					

2. Rationale

2.1. Rationale

As of March 2019, a total of 210,556[4] mostly Somali refugees resided in Dadaab refugee complex and are vulnerable to pressure to return, despite the continued uncertain situation in Somalia. In July and November 2018 as well as in February 2019, REACH conducted intentions monitoring in Dadaab refugee complex through householdevel interviews. These assessments showed unwillingness of Somali refugees in Dadaab to return to Somalia, with only 6% of the assessed households citing being certain to return to Somalia. The main reported reasons hindering refugees from returning to Somalia included continued insecurity in Somalia, to continue accessing education and health services in Dadaab.

To monitor critical displacement patterns between Kenya and Somalia, REACH conducted additional qualitative assessments at the Kenya Somalia border in Dhobley and at informal transit centers in Dadaab in November 2018 and February 2019. REACH conducted individual interviews with persons using these transit centers and border points, with further qualitative data collected through Focus Group Discussions (FGDs) both in Dadaab camps and at the border in Dhobley. These assessments showed temporarily movement of people travelling between Kenya and Somalia, their intentions, profiles, means and characteristics of transport and gave evidence of various protection concerns affecting the population choosing these informal and temporal means of transport.

With continued conflict, instability and drought causing new displacements in Somalia, in addition to reduced humanitarian funding in Dadaab, there is a need to strengthen the knowledge of future return intentions and movement patterns of the refugee population in Dadaab and along the Kenya-Somalia border. It is in this context that REACH in partnership with NRC, will conduct a comprehensive intentions and cross-border monitoring survey in Dadaab refugee complex and at the Kenya-Somalia border. This assessment will look deeper into different profiles of returns (spontaneous and voluntary repatriation) of refugees in Dadaab camps and give a clear picture on how the actual movement of refugees happens across the border.

3. Methodology

3.1. Methodology overview

The assessment will use a mixed methods approach with both qualitative and quantitative data collection. Household interviews will be conducted in Dadaab refugee complex and will be sampled randomly to a 95% confidence level and a 5% margin of error. A household-level questionnaire will cover key profile, registration status, needs, intentions and vulnerabilities of refugees living in Dadaab camps.

To monitor critical displacement trends along the Kenya-Somalia border and at transit centers in Dadaab refugee complex, individual interviews will be conducted with purposively sampled people in transit at the Kenya-Somalia border and in Dadaab refugee camps. At the Kenya-Somalia border, individual interviews will be conducted at 3 border crossing points

(Dhobley, Degelema and Tuula-Barwaqo). In Dadaab refugee complex, individual interviews will be conducted at bus termini across the three camps in Dadaab complex (Hagadera bus terminus, Ifo main bus terminus and Dagahaley main bus terminus). Data collection will take place during the day.

Focus Group Discussion (FGD)s will be conducted with refugees in Dadaab camps and with community leaders and persons waiting at the border points in Dhobley. Prior to data collection REACH will analyze secondary data followed by broad stakeholder consultation to inform, where relevant, design of indicators, tools and methodology. This will include information from UNHCR briefs as well as other data from partners in Dadaab.

Population of interest

The assessment will cover three refugee camps in Dadaab refugee complex; Dagahaley, Hagadera and Ifo camps. The population of interest are refugees and asylum seekers from Somalia living within the three refugee camps and those on the move using the transit centres and border points.

Secondary data review.

1. REACH 2017, 2018 and 2019 intentions monitoring factsheets, situation overview and datasets, which was conducted in all the three-targeted camps- *These will be used as a basis for comparison on intentions of return over a period of time. The dynamics of intentions and future return intentions will be analysed against the outcomes of the primary data*
2. UNHCR Repatriation analysis documents- *Repatriation analysis will provide individual level demographics on intentions of return, possible Areas of return, and others. This data will be useful in comparative analysis with sampled household level data*
3. UNHCR demographics statistics package- *This will provide the demographics of Dadaab in terms of individual and household population as well as breakdown per camp and will be useful in sampling and development of field data collection plans*
4. REACH Somalia Detailed sites assessment factsheets- *Data and information from potential areas of returns, as reported in the previous REACH Dadaab assessments and UNHCR repatriation analysis will be the areas of interest. These will provide information on living conditions of returnees from Kenya, specifically Dadaab and will be used to triangulate primary data from Households in Dadaab, who would report having members that returned to Somalia.*
5. IOM Somalia, Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM)- *This will provide up to date information on displacement from Somalia to Kenya and information on where movements are frequent. This information will inform the methodology as well as triangulate primary data collected.*
6. Refugee Consortium of Kenya (RCK) Monthly reports- *This will provide information on movements dynamics along the borders including number of persons moving, direction of movement, means of transport as well as profiles of persons crossing the border. This information will be useful in triangulating primary data collected.*

3.2. Primary Data Collection

3.2.1. Household-level interviews

Household level interviews will be conducted in each of the three camps of Dadaab refugee complex, targeting a representative household sample at 95% Confidence level and 5% margin of error. The sample will be calculated based on household population, which is already known as shown in table 1 below. Sampling will be randomized to ensure statistical accuracy. Random GPS points will be generated using ARC map in the residential areas, which are clearly divided into blocks, enumerators will access the random GPS points from their android phones using maps.me, and they will interview households that fall on particular points. In case there is no one to interview in the selected household, or the respondent is unwilling to participate, enumerators will target the next nearest household in a radius of 5 metres. If there is still no household to interview, then they will interview the household that falls on the next point. The household-level questionnaire will cover reasons for refugees leaving their country of origin, registration status of household members, persons with special

needs, intentions of return to Somalia, and reasons for re-return to Dadaab for those households that will have members who re-returned to Dadaab from Somalia.

Table 1: Sampling frame

Camp	Population (Households)	Sample size
Ifo	14842	374
Dagahaley	15110	375
Hagadera	17760	376
Total	47712	1125

3.2.2. Individual interviews

Individual interviews will be conducted in three locations at the Kenya-Somalia border and at the bus termini in the three camps in Dadaab refugee complex. Since the individual interview tool is short, each enumerator will be given a target to interview at least ten respondents per day. Enumerators will purposively select respondents aged twelve years or above, who will be in transit and interview those who will give consent to participate. At the Kenya-Somalia border, data will be collected for five days by ten enumerators hence at least 500 interviews will be conducted. At the bus termini (Dagahaley bus terminus, Hagadera bus terminus and Ifo bus terminus), data will be collected by fifteen enumerators for three days hence at least 450 interviews will be conducted. The total target number of individual interviews both at the border and in the camps will be 950. The individual interview questionnaire will cover demographics, documentation and vulnerability of people in transit, displacement, push and pull factors for leaving their country of origin and going to their desired destination areas and protection issues experienced during transit. Household survey data and individual interview data will be collected using ODK collect by use of mobile phones. Daily data checks will be conducted in the evening once enumerators have uploaded the data in the server. The outcomes of the data quality checks will be used as a basis for debriefing the enumerators before further data collection. Once all data have been uploaded, data cleaning will begin and feedback gathered where needed from enumerators.

3.2.3. Focus Group Discussions (FGDs).

Twelve FGDs will be conducted - six in Dadaab and six in Somalia near the Kenya border. There will be two FGDs in each location[6], one with males and the other will females aged 18 years and above, each FGD consisting of 10 participants. On the Kenya-Somalia border, FGDs will be conducted with community leaders who might have information about people crossing the border from their communities and government authority staff managing the border points. One FGD will be with the community leaders and another FGD will be with the Government authority staff managing the border points. In Dadaab, FGDs will be conducted with refugee's representatives from households sampled conveniently from each of the three camps in Dadaab (Dagahaley, Ifo and Hagadera). These household representatives will be selected from previous completed intentions household survey in February 2019. The selection of these participants from the household survey will be based on the time the household first arrived in Dadaab so that there will be a balance between households that have stayed longer in Dadaab and those that have arrived within the last three years. One facilitator and one note-taker will conduct FGDs. The facilitator will use an FGD questionnaire with well-guided questions and probing questions. The note-taker will use a note-taker version of the paper questionnaire (with additional spaces) to take notes on responses. The FGD questionnaire will cover displacement, push and pull factors for movement from previous location to current location,

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[5] The assessment will be conducted both in the Kenya Somalia border in accessible border points (3 in total) and in Dadaab transit centers, of which there is one transit center in each camp (3 in total). Locations here refers to the border points and the transit centers, which shall be 6 in total.

protection issues encountered during transit, transportation and intentions to return to their country of origin. We will also have participatory mapping during the FGDs to establish the routes used by people to cross the Kenya-Somalia border.

3.3.Data Processing & Analysis

Data collected from the Individual interviews and Household interviews will be uploaded daily on the KOBO server. Daily data checks will be done in the evening once enumerators have uploaded the data in the server. The outcomes of the data quality checks will form a basis for debriefing the enumerators before further data collection. Once all data has been uploaded, data cleaning will begin and feedback gathered where needed from enumerators. One factsheet will be produced covering such areas as demographics, displacement, returns, intentions as well as registration and documentation.Notes taken from the FGDs will be typewritten for ease of digital storage and use at the analysis stage. A simple debrief form will be filled out by the facilitation team immediately after the discussion that will then be triangulated with the data in the transcripts. Data analysis will be conducted on mutually established indicators from the individual interviews and the FGDs using excel. Once initial data analysis has been done, the findings will be discussed and contextualized with relevant partners and two situation overviews prepared.

4. Roles and responsibilities

Table 2: Description of roles and responsibilities

Task Description	Responsible	Accountable	Consulted	Informed
Research design	*Assessment Officer*	*Assessment Manager*	*REACH HQ, GIS Officer, UNHCR*	*Country coordinator*
Supervising data collection	Field Officer	Assessment Officer	REACH HQ, Assessment Manager, GIS Officer	Country coordinator
Data processing (checking, cleaning)	Field Officer, GIS Officer	Assessment Officer	REACH H, Assessment Manager	Country Cordinator
Data analysis	Assessment Officer, GIS Officer	Assessment Officer	Assessment Manager, REACH HQ, UNHCR	Country coordinator, NRC
Output production	GIS Officer, Assessment Officer	Assessment Officer	Assessment Manager, REACH HQ, UNHCR	Country coordinator, NRC
Dissemination	Assessment Officer	Assessment Officer	Assessment Manager, REACH HQ, UNHCR	Country coordinator, NRC
Monitoring & Evaluation	Assessment Officer	Assessment Officer	Assessment Manager, REACH HQ, UNHCR	Country coordinator, NRC
Lessons learned	*Assessment Officer*	*Assessment Officer*	*Assessment Manager, REACH HQ, UNHCR*	*Country coordinator, NRC*

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

5.Data Analysis Plan

Follow this link to view the data analysis plan https://bit.ly/2VSNHeI

6. Data Management Plan

The data management plan is available upon request.

7. Monitoring & Evaluation Plan

IMPACT Objective	External M&E Indicator	Internal M&E Indicator	Focal point	Tool	Will indicator be tracked?
Humanitarian stakeholders are accessing IMPACT products	Number of humanitarian organisations accessing IMPACT services/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		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, sendingBlue, bit.ly	Country team		x Yes
		# of visits to x webmap/x dashboard	Country request to HQ		□ 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 HNO 2019,*
		# 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 Number of humanitarian documents (HNO, HRP, cluster/agency	Perceived relevance of IMPACT country-programs	Country team	Usage_Feedback *and* Usage_Survey template	*Decisions made and implemented on the basis of the assessment – to be checked with operational and donor partners to ask what actions they took on the basis of the findings and recommendations.*
		Perceived usefulness and influence of IMPACT outputs			
		Recommendations to strengthen IMPACT programs			

	strategic plans, etc.) directly informed by IMPACT products				*This assessment may also be included in a usage survey of partners if one is conducted in the future.*
		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	x Yes
		# of organisations/clusters inputting in research design and joint analysis			x Yes
		# of organisations/clusters attending briefings on findings;			x Yes