



## *Terms of reference*

### **Longitudinal aspirations surveys to inform durable solutions programming and policies in Baidoa, Kismayo, Mogadishu, Dollow - Somalia**

#### **Background**

Displacement in Somalia remains one of the most complex humanitarian and development situations in the world. With over 2.6 million internally displaced persons (IDPs) as a result of conflict, violence, insecurity, and severe natural disasters, addressing displacement challenges is critical to find durable solutions to protracted displacement and give the millions of displaced a chance of a better life with dignity and self-reliance. 75% of IDPs in Somalia are living in informal sites in urban centers, with the vast majority being youth and women. The enormous scale of these movements towards major cities has led to overcrowding and added pressure on infrastructure, housing and services, increasing vulnerability among those living in displacement-affected communities. Poor living standards, insecurity, protection issues and restricted livelihoods are the norm for many displaced people.

For solutions to be sustainable and durable, they must be both locally owned and locally driven. This implies the meaningful inclusion of displaced and host communities themselves, to better understand their needs and aspirations. A people centered approach is key to support durable solutions processes in order to make them lasting, locally relevant and supportive of social cohesion to ensure social inclusion.

While some displaced people may feel alienated from the physical place they have moved to, they do express a sense of belonging to each other through a redefined sense of community and identity in displacement based on shared experiences. The fact that belonging can be associated with people (rather than connection to a physical place) explains why successful integration does not necessarily entail the end of mobility. Many displaced households stay connected across rural and urban settings in order to diversify livelihoods, access resources and maintain land and other assets. The socioeconomic support that these rural-urban linkages provide can promote sustainable return and (re)integration in places of origin and destination.<sup>1</sup>

A combination of factors, including geography, time, living standards, livelihoods, housing and social ties help to build a sense of belonging among displaced groups. Those identified as IDPs feel more excluded than other groups, particularly those living in Mogadishu. This is a result of their difficult experiences, and the emotional, social and physical estrangement associated with their displacement. Discrimination and their weak economic and political position (especially where they are members of minority clans) also contributes to IDPs' sense of exclusion<sup>2</sup>.

Through the work proposed in this ToR, solution-oriented planning and programming will be benefit from the availability of disaggregated data on 1) the aspirations of displacement-affected communities regarding their future and 2) the dynamics and relationships between different groups living in the displacement-affected community.

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<sup>1</sup> Research and Evidence Facility (REF). 'Return and (Re)Integration After Displacement: Belonging, Labelling and Livelihoods in Three Urban Cities,' London and Nairobi: EU Trust Fund for Africa (Horn of Africa Window) Research and Evidence Facility 2018.

<sup>2</sup> Idem.

## Consultancy objective

The Regional Durable Solutions Secretariat (ReDSS) seeks to commission a consultant(s) **to develop and pilot a people-centered survey methodology to understand intentions and aspirations vis-à-vis durable solutions, as well as inter-community dynamics and relations, in displacement-affected communities.** This will be used annually as a longitudinal survey in Baidoa, Kismayo, Dollow and Mogadishu. Survey data will help to inform the design and adaptation of solutions-oriented policies and programming.

The survey will aim at providing contextualized and evidence-based disaggregated data and information. It will focus on the following:

- **Aspirations vis-à-vis durable solutions:**
  - Respondents' preferences in terms of durable solutions process (local integration, return, resettlement) and its location
  - The reasons (push and pull factors) that influence their decisions around movement
  - Factors that would contribute to the realization and sustainability of their preferred solution
- **Dynamics and relations with displacement affected communities:**
  - Perceptions of relations within and between different groups within the displacement affected communities (DAC: IDPs, returnees, host community)
  - Perceptions of relations between community members and local institutions
  - Perceptions on other relations/dynamics with the DAC
  - Respondents' social networks in the displacement-affected community and elsewhere

Based on the survey findings, workshops will be conducted bringing policy makers and practitioners together to inform collective analysis/ common understanding of the different factors that shape displacement, return and (re)integration in Somalia to adapt and improve durable solutions programming:

- What are profiles, aspirations, intentions and push and pull factors of host, returnees and IDP populations?
- What are the underlying issues that influence processes of displacement, return and (re)integration?
- What factors shape people's decisions concerning displacement, return and (re)integration in these 4 locations?
- What is the impact of displacement, return and (re)integration on the wider community?

Priorities and recommendations would also be used to inform and contribute to National Development Plan, draft National Policy on Internal Displacement, local development and urbanization/space planning documents and other appropriate policies.

## Methodology

- Participatory and consensus-building process to develop intention and aspiration survey methodology with ReDSS members, Danida funded Durable Solutions Programme (DSP), EU RE-INTEG partners, DFID solutions programme partners and other stakeholders, to inform social cohesion, conflict mitigation and address marginalisation, including inception meeting and methodology validation workshops.

The process of defining the methodology to include:

- representative sample size, representative sample of displacement affected communities (IDPs, returnees, host) rural and urban context, different clans, disaggregation of data, etc
- A mapping exercise to identify relevant locations for the surveys (these will be areas with a high IDP/ returnees population to allow for comparison between host and IDP population-

complemented with additional quantitative and qualitative data on the average duration of displacement of IDPs in that specific area). It is envisaged that 4 locations will be selected, both urban and rural areas to allow for a comparative analysis

- Disaggregation by sex, age, location, socio-economic status, clans, etc
- Sample of 500 + HH
- Gender and environmental concerns will also be incorporated in to the survey methodology

### **Expected deliverables**

- Methodology and tools for HH survey and implementation plan
- Piloting and testing the methodology then roll out in the 4 locations: Baidoa, Mogadishu, Kismayo and Dollow
- Participatory and inclusive process in developing the methodology and piloting the tool
- Validation workshops to bring together policy makers and practitioners in each location and at national level to discuss findings and their implication for programming and policies
- Reports on the pilot of the survey methodology and tools
- Provide analysis and recommendations to inform ongoing and future solutions programming and policies using tables, graphics and diagrams for each region and to compare between them

### **Duration of Assignment**

The longitudinal survey will be conducted annually. After this first year piloting phase, a review will take place to then contract for another 2 years. This proposal should only focus on year 1 so as to develop the methodology, roll out the surveys in the 4 locations and support the use of the findings to inform ongoing and future solutions programming and policies.