

**Listening to displacement-affected communities overtime: understanding intentions and aspirations in support of durable solutions (Baidoa, Kismayo, and Mogadishu) – Phase II**

*Terms of Reference, September 2020*

**Context background**

Displacement in Somalia is primarily an urban challenge, with the majority of the 2.6 million internally displaced persons (IDPs) living in informal settlements in urban and peri-urban areas. With resources overstretched, Somalia's cities struggle to cope with the demands of their fast-growing populations and the added arrivals of people fleeing crises in rural areas.<sup>1</sup> The enormous scale of these movements towards major cities has led to overcrowding and added pressure on infrastructure, housing and access to basic services, increasing vulnerability among those living in displacement-affected communities. The current COVID-19 pandemic, desert locust invasion and flooding<sup>2</sup> is also compounding displacement and exacerbating the vulnerabilities of displacement-affected communities (DACs) in Somalia. To this end, addressing displacement challenges is critical to finding durable solutions to protracted displacement and give the millions of displaced a chance of a better life with dignity and self-reliance.

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 integration to ensure social inclusion.

Over the last three years, durable solutions programming experience in Somalia has proven that data is a powerful tool to both recognize and understand displacement trends and their implication on programme adaptation and programming.<sup>3</sup> There has been a growing appreciation within the durable solutions programmes<sup>4</sup> and among donors on the importance of understanding and analyzing the complex relationship between key displacement-related vulnerabilities, differentiating the nuances of different groups of IDPs (e.g those living in and out of settlements, those displaced by different push factors, those displaced recently or in protracted situations, those in rich and poor households etc) and the linkage to measurement and pathways towards sustainable (re)integration.

As part of this process, there has been various efforts by practitioners to develop different approaches to better understand these nuances of displacement and most importantly measuring progress of durable solutions processes. An example of this is the Danwadaag consortium's<sup>5</sup> local (re)integration index (LoRI) tool that was designed as a programme tool to measure progress of IDPs and returnees towards local (re)integration and to inform and adapt the programme's approach based on a better understanding of

<sup>1</sup> <https://www.fmreview.org/cities/taruri-bennison-kirubi-galli>

<sup>2</sup> <https://reliefweb.int/report/somalia/somalia-floods-update-26-may-2020>

<sup>3</sup> <https://regionaldss.org/wp-content/uploads/2019/10/FINAL-SA.pdf>

<sup>4</sup> Durable Solutions Programme, Danwadaag consortium; and the just concluded EU RE-INTEG programmes (EIDACS, JSC, SDSC)

<sup>5</sup> Danwadaag is a DFID-funded consortium led by IOM with CWW, NRC, SHACDO, GREDO and ReDSS as partners

the different services and factors that influence IDPs and returnees (re)integration in the local community. Another example is the World Bank's [poverty assessments \(High frequency survey\)](#) and [micro data analysis](#) on durable solutions for IDPs that aim to close critical data gaps and contribute to the growing body of evidence on displacement-related data and analysis.

Despite this progress, significant challenges still remain as noted in the World Bank's micro-data analysis regarding the quality of data and multi-dimensional analysis to inform durable solutions programming and targeted policy interventions.<sup>6</sup> The data collected on displacement in Somalia is still mainly tailored to immediate priorities, very short term and sectoral focused that doesn't provide a comprehensive picture of displacement-related issues and dynamics.

It is in this regard, the Regional Durable Solutions Secretariat (ReDSS) in partnership with [IMPACT Initiatives](#) and the durable solution consortia partners (DSP, Danwadaag, EIDACS and JSC) developed a people-centered aspirations survey methodology in 2018. The first phase took place in 2019 as a [baseline survey](#) to examine the multiple dimensions of vulnerabilities and sense of belonging among IDPs in four major Somali cities: Baidoa, Dollow, Kismayo and Mogadishu through disaggregated data comparing with host communities. It focuses on four themes: displacement trends, access to jobs, safety and security, social integration, housing land and property (HLP) and forced evictions. These themes reflect the most important dimensions of local integration

The survey's methodology was developed through a consultative and participatory approach which is based on ReDSS research analysis processes in other countries namely: Kenya and Ethiopia. It applies a mixed methodology consisting of structured quantitative household interviews and semi-structured focus group discussions in each of the target locations. The baseline sample size in each location was +/- 500 HHs that were split evenly between neighbourhoods that are predominantly host community and those that are predominantly IDPs. Over the next years in subsequent phases of the aspirations survey the same HH sample will be surveyed once a year. The sample size of +/- 500 per location served to ensure a sufficient sample size, despite large potential drop outs over the duration of the full implementation of the survey process. The four survey locations in the baseline were selected informed by the scale of displacement in these locations as well as by the durable solutions programmes that are focused there.

### **Consultancy objective**

Building on the results and analysis of the first [annual aspirations survey](#) conducted from June to September 2019 as well as the [World Bank's micro-data analysis](#) and the baseline results of the Danwadaag's Local (re)integration assessment (LoRA), the Regional Durable Solutions Secretariat (ReDSS) seeks to commission a consultant(s) **to undertake the second phase of the aspirations survey to compare data and analysis to the baseline, better understand the context changes and challenges influencing displaced persons decisions to either stay in current location or to move elsewhere so as to inform better durable solutions programing and targeting in Somalia.**

The analysis will compare different groups of IDPs: those living in and out of settlements, displaced by conflict and climate, in male and female-headed HHs, recently displaced and in protracted displacement, displaced once and multiple times as well as host and non-host communities in urban areas.

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<sup>6</sup> <https://documents.worldbank.org/en/publication/documents-reports/documentlist?repn=136740>

The objective is to get a more comprehensive picture of displacement-related issues and dynamics to inform area-based durable solutions programming, complementing existing data and analyses. 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 process
- Impact of COVID-19 on respondents with a focus on: socio-economic impacts, breakdown on social support structures such as remittances and management of protection risks

#### **Dynamics and relations with displacement affected communities:**

- Perceptions of relations within and between different groups within the displacement affected communities (DACs: IDPs, returnees, host community)
- Perceptions of relations between community members and local institutions
- Perceptions on other relations/dynamics with the DACs
- Respondents' social networks and structures in the displacement-affected community and elsewhere

Based on the survey findings, joint analysis workshops will be organised to bring together practitioners to develop collective recommendations and coherent approaches in each location.

#### **Methodology**

The methodology of the survey process will be based on a participatory and consensus-building process including:

- **Desk review of secondary data**, including review of the baseline annual aspirations survey, intentions survey assessments, reports on aspirations surveys conducted in other contexts using the longitudinal approach (e.g Afghanistan), World Banks micro-data analysis and other relevant studies
- **Inception meetings** with ReDSS to define scope of work and process, meetings with the Technical Advisory Committee that will be set up to discuss revision of the methodology and survey indicators developed in first phase

The process of updating the methodology to take into consideration the lessons learnt from the baseline survey process and also:

- How to adapt the data collection methodology tools, representative sample size in light of the COVID-19 restrictions on field work data collection and social distancing guidelines provided by respective authorities in the target survey locations
- Representative sample of displacement affected communities (IDPs, returnees, host) - at least 500 HH per location
- Disaggregation by sex, age, location, socio-economic status, etc
- Gender, youth and environmental concerns will also be incorporated in to the survey methodology as this were not factored in the baseline's methodology

- **Key informant interviews (KIIs)** with TAC members, durable solution consortia partners, humanitarian and development donors, research institutions and other identified stakeholders. A minimum of 25 KIIs to be conducted
- **Joint analysis workshops** with operational partners in the three target locations to develop collective recommendations based on the survey findings

### **Expected deliverables**

- **Inception Report** (with PowerPoint presentation) outlining the consultant(s)' understanding of the Terms of Reference (ToR), methodological approach and agreed survey framework. The inception report to also outline the work plan and a list
- A **revised and updated methodology and tools** for HH survey and data analysis and implementation plan
- **Roll out of the HH survey** (including group leader survey, baseline survey follow ups) **and FGDs in the 3 locations:** Baidoa, Mogadishu, Kismayo.
- **Joint analysis workshops** to bring together authorities and practitioners in each location to discuss findings and develop collective recommendations to inform programming
- **1 overall comparative and analytical report** for external publication (30 pages maximum without annexes, with Calibri font size 11, single spacing) including:
  - Table of contents, glossary of key terms, list of acronyms
  - An executive summary (maximum 2 pages) with an overview of key thematic findings and insights drawn from data analysis across the four locations of the survey; key issues for consideration in durable solutions programming. The executive summary to be translated into Somali
  - Introduction highlighting the objectives of the research, methodology used, research framework, scope and limitations, complementarity to other similar data collection processes e.g Danwadaag Local integration index and World Bank's micro-data analysis
  - Summary comparison findings and analysis across locations based on the thematic areas and with recommendations
  - Annexes including but not limited to list of key interviews, bibliography of documents reviewed, etc
  - Use of graphic tools (tables, diagrams) to demonstrate key analysis and findings
  - A short PowerPoint presentation highlighting the key objectives, methodology, key findings and recommendations (15 slides maximum)
- **Thematic case studies and a policy brief** based on the 4 thematic areas of focus within the survey and these to be translated to Somali

### **Management and timeframe**

The research will be conducted in a period of one year within a span of no more than 10 months. Starting date is expected to be in September 2020 and will also be jointly discussed with the selected consultant(s). The consultant(s) will report to the ReDSS Somalia Manager and be guided by a Technical Advisory Committee made up of ReDSS members and key external stakeholders.

The survey's data collection process will take due consideration of the COVID-19 situation and in this regard, the consultant(s) are encouraged to partner with local researchers who can support stakeholder engagement and, if the situation allows, facilitate in-person workshops with the support of ReDSS Somalia country unit and members.

## **Required skills and experience**

- Master degree in international relations, development, political science and/or economics
- Minimum 10 years' proven experience in conducting similar assignments and displacement-related data collection and analysis
- Demonstrable experience related to forced migration, durable solutions and humanitarian/development programming
- Strong knowledge of Somalia and the socio-economic and political dynamics affecting it; more specifically on displacement trends within the Horn of Africa region
- Strong analytical and writing skills with proven experience in producing high quality research with ability to present complex information in a simple and accessible manner
- Fluency in written and spoken English is desired