Research Terms of Reference
Kismayo Market Feasibility Study
Somalia

26 February 2019
Research Cycle ID: SOM 1903

REACH Informing
more effective
humanitarian action

1. Summary

Country of intervention	Somalia				
Type of Emergency	X	Natural disaster	X	Conflict	Emergency
Type of Crisis		Sudden onset		Slow onset	X Protracted
Mandating Body/ Agency	Somalia Cash Working Group (CWG)				
Project Code	27DLW				
REACH Pillar	X	Planning in Emergencies		Displacement	Building Community Resilience
Overall research timeframe	March – August 2019				

Research timeframe	1. Start data colllection: 02.03.2019	5. Preliminary presentation: n|a
	2. End data collection: 14.03.2019	6. Outputs sent for validation: 01.04.2019
	3. Data analysed: 22.03.2019	7. Outputs published: 08.04.2019
	4. Data sent for validation: 22.03.2019	8. Final presentation: Subsequent CWG meeting

Number of assessments	X	Single assessment
	□	

Humanitarian milestones	**Milestone**		**Timeframe**
	□	Donor plan/strategy	
	X	Inter-cluster plan/strategy	Collected data will feed into Somalia HNO analyses
	X	Cluster plan/strategy	Collected data will feed into upcoming programmes by actors planning cash-based interventions
	X	NGO platform plan/stategy	Collected data will feed into upcoming programmes by actors planning cash-based interventions
	□	Other (Specify)	
	Audience Type		**Dissemination**

Audience type and dissemination	X Strategic X Programmatic X Operational □ Other		X General product mailing X Cluster mailing X Presentation of findings	
Detailed dissemination plan required	□	Yes	X	No
General Objective	To understand households needs and preferences as well as vendor capacity to respond to increased demand for key commodities in order to inform cash transfer programming in Kismayo			
Specific Objective(s)	1. To identify key food and non-food item needs of assessed households in Kismayo 2. To establish the capacity of vendors in Kismayo to respond to increased demand for food and non-food items, following cash-based interventions			

Research Questions	A. Household needs, access to markets and preferences:
	   1. Which commodities are most needed by households?
	   2. What barriers do beneficiaries face when accessing markets?
	   3. What assistance modalities do households prefer?
	B. Market capacity:
	   1. Which key commodities are available in the market?
	   2. What barriers do vendors face in their day to day operations?
	   3. Where do vendors source their supplies from?
	   4. Do vendors have the capacity to scale up supply if demand increases?			

Geographic Coverage	Kismayo Town, Lower Juba Region			
Secondary data	• News and relevant humanitarian reporting • Past REACH assessments such as the Dollow Shelter and NFIs Market Assessment			

Target Population(s)	X	IDPs in camps	X	IDPs in informal sites
	X	IDPs in host communities	□	IDPs (other specify)
	X	Refugees in camps	X	Refugees in informal sites
	X	Refugees in host communities	□	Refugees (other specify)
	X	Host communities	X	Other (specify) Vendors in Kismayo Markets

Stratification Select type(s) and enter number of strata	□	Geographical #:_ _ _ Population size per strata is known? □ Yes □ No	X	Group #: 2 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)		□	Semi-structured (Qualitative)
	Sampling method			**Data collection method**	
	X Purposive (vendor) □ Probability/Simple random □ Probability/Stratified simple random X Probability/Cluster sampling (households) □ Probability/Stratified cluster sampling (household) □ Other (specify)			X Key informant interview (at least 150) □ Group discussion X Household interview (at least 414) □ Individual interview □ Direct observations □ Other (specify)	
Data management platform(s)	X	REACH		□	Other (specify)

Expected Outputs	**X** 1 situation overview		
	X 1clean dataset		
Access	**X**	Public (available on REACH Resource Centre and other humanitarian platforms)	
		Restricted (bilateral dissemination only upon agreed dissemination list, no publication on REACH or other platforms)	
		Other	
Visibility	REACH and the Somalia CWG visbility on all published products		
	Clusters and NGOs participating in the assessment will be credited in all published outputs		

2. Background and Rationale

Protracted conflict, and recurrent droughts and floods have caused massive population displacement in Somalia. According to the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) around 2.6 million people are currently displaced in Somalia[1]. This situation has resulted in a protracted humanitarian crisis in considerable parts of Somalia, including Kismayo, which is one of the towns hosting the highest number of IDPs in the country[2]. The Somalia Camp Coordination and Camp Management (CCCM) Cluster estimates that there are 134 IDP sites accommodating 10,934 households in and around Kismayo town[3]. While some of these IDP settlements were established in 1992 following the fall of the Somali Central Government, the majority have been established thereafter, as populations mainly from other parts of South Central Somalia arrive fleeing conflict in their communities and surrounding areas[4]. Returns to areas of origin have been limited as the majority of IDP households have lost their livelihoods, hence these IDP sites have become very overcrowded over time[5].

Furthermore, Kismayo is home to the largest number of Somali returnee refugees, the majority of whom have travelled from Kenya[6]. Moves by the Kenyan Government to close Dadaab, the world's largest refugee camp hosting over 400,000 Somalis[7], by mid-2017 and the orchestration of a voluntary repatriation process, facilitated by the United Nations High Commission for Refugees (UNHCR), have led to the return of over 75,000 Somali refugees from Kenya since December 2014[8]. The majority of these have settled in Kismayo[9].

A lack of income generating opportunities, degraded coping mechanisms, weakened resilience and a limited access to basic services renders both the displaced and non-displaced populations in Kismayo highly vulnerable[10]. Consort efforts are therefore needed to improve the quality of life of this population.

It is within this context that the Somalia CWG, in partnership with REACH, plans to conduct a market feasibility study to inform multipurpose cash programming in Kismayo. The focus of the assessment is to understand household needs and preferences, and to evaluate vendor expansion capacity in Kismayo – whether vendors have the capacity to respond to increased demand for key commodities in case cash-based interventions are scaled up in the town.

3. Methodology

3.1. Methodology overview

This assessment will use a quantitative methodology entailing primary data collection through household surveys and key informant interviews (KIIs) with vendors. The tools for this assessment will be shared with Somalia CWG members for input.

[1] United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA). 2018 Humanitarian Needs Overview. November 2018
[2] OCHA. Somalia Humanitarian Response Plan. January 2019
[3] Somalia Camp Coordination and Camp Management (CCCM) Cluster. Verified IDP Sites in Kismayo. September 2018
[4] REACH Initiative. Kismayo IDP Settlement Assessment. December 2016
[5] Mohamud.G.Garre. Durable Solutions for Somali Refuges – A case Study of the Involuntary Repatriation of Dadaab Refugees
[6] IOM. Consolidated Appeal for Emergency Programming. 2018
[7] Aljazeera. IGAD Summit: Refugee Camp Never Meant to be Permanent Home. March 2017
   https://www.aljazeera.com/video/news/2017/03/east-african-leaders-call-somalia-aid-170326054303117.html
[8] UNHCR. Repatriation Update: Somalia January 2018. 2018.
   https://reliefweb.int/map/somalia/somalia-somali-returnees-kenya-31-january-2018
[9] Ibid
[10] Ibid

Household surveys will be used to gather data on household needs and preferences whereas KIIs will be used to evaluate vendor capacity.

To select households for the assessment, stratified cluster sampling will be used, using settlements as the clusters and households as the units of measurement. Given the high number of IDP settlements especially, to be sampled from, this technique proves to be more efficient and logistically feasible. Only those settlements in Kismayo town and its peripheries (within 10 kilometres of its boundaries) will be targeted. The sample will be stratified by population group (IDP and non-displaced), disaggregated by non-displaced settlements, as per WorldPop 2015 data[11] cross referenced with the OCHA Somalia settlement list, and IDP settlements, taken from the CCCM Detailed Site Assessment (DSA). The sample for each population group will generate findings with a 95% confidence level and a 8% margin of error.

To select vendors for the assessment, purposive sampling will be used. Vendors selling food commodities, hygiene items, household non-food items (NFIs) and shelter materials listed in the Food Security and Nutrition Analysis unit (FSNAU) minimum expenditure basket (MEB) list will be targeted. Vendors will be sampled from the six markets (Suuq Yaasiin, Suuq Yare, Suuq Weyne, Suuq Mugdi, Suuq Kalkaal, Dalacaada and Via Afmadow) in Kismayo town in order to provide a detailed picture of market capacity across the whole town.

3.2. Population of interest
- Geographic area: Kismayo town and its periphery settlements (within 10 kilometres of the town boundaries)
- Population to be assessed: non-displaced households, displaced households and market vendors in Kismayo town
- Unit of measurement: households and vendors

3.3. Secondary data review
For triangulation and providing contextual explanations on household needs and vendor capacity, secondary data review will be conducted. It will focus on previous assessments conducted in Somalia, reports on market and livelihoods focused interventions, similar assessments conducted in other conflict contexts, as well as documents analysisng the economic situation in Somalia e.g.
- Dollow Shelter and NFIs Market Assessment by REACH

3.4. Primary data collection
3.4.1 Household surveys

Household surveys will be conducted with both non-displaced and displaced households. As such, probability stratified sampling will be used. Each population group will be sampled for statistical representativeness at 95% confidence level and a 8% margin of error. During data collection, households will be randomly selected according to the sample frame, with the questionnaire being administered either to the head of household or another member who is able to speak on behalf of the household. Households will be selected for interview using a systematic on-site selection approach:
- Enumerators will meet at the centre of the targeted settlement, spin a pen and each enumerator start walking in a direction towards the edge of the settlement as shown by the pen
- On their way to the edge, they will count either the number of households passed or time taken to reach the edge depending on the size of the settlement
- Once they reach the edge they will then determine the threshold for which households to interview on the route based on the number of households in the route taken to reach the edge divided by the targeted number of households to be interviewed per enumerator
- The enumerator will then start walking back towards the centre and assess every xth household (with xth as determined by the formula in the point above)

At least 414 households will be surveyed.

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[11] WorldPop. Somalia Population Metadata Report. Last accessed on 27 June 2018

3.4.1.1 Sampling framework

Non-displaced households

Settlement name	Population	Sample	10% buffer	Total sample
Dalxiiska	1181	37	4	41
Kismayo	2987	111	11	122
Saamogia	140	6	1	7

Displaced households

Najah	154	10	1	11
Bacaad	102	10	1	11
Towfiq 2	135	10	1	11
Yaman	38	10	1	11
Baraw 3	50	10	1	11
Bariga Dhahe	42	20	2	22
Borow	92	10	1	11
Bulla Hussein	40	10	1	11
Buulo Fatura	235	10	1	11
Abaq Banbow	76	10	1	11
Camp Owliyo	71	10	1	11
Farhan 2	118	10	1	11
Halgan 1	124	20	2	22
Hangish	36	10	1	11
Hilac	96	20	2	22
Jibreal	33	10	1	11
Jorre	63	10	1	11
Alle Qabe	63	10	1	11
Kaalmo Doon	65	10	1	11
Amuudiyow	76	10	1	11
Mararay	95	10	1	11
Marrino	173	10	1	11
Nageeye	85	10	1	11

3.4.2 Key Informant Interviews

Vendors selling food commodities, hygiene items, household NFIs and shelter materials (see table below) in Kismayo town will be targeted for the KIIs. The vendor selection will be based on the below criteria:

- Vendor sells at least most of the commodities in the list below
- Vendors are located in different areas within the assessed market

However, this criteria is flexible. If there are not enough vendors in an assessed market which fit the criteria precisely, enumerators are allowed to visit other vendors approved by field coordinators such as grocery stores and milk stores. At least six vendors will be interviewed per commodity. Overall at least 25 vendors will be interviewed per market, summing up to at least 150 vendors in the town. A structured tool will be used for this exercise.

List of key commodities to inform vendor selection (informed by the Somalia MEB)

Category	Commodities	
Food items	Sorghum	Maize

	Rice Sugar Salt Cooking oil Meat Onions	Pasta Wheat flour Tea leaves Milk/milk powder Tomatoes
Fuel	Charcoal	Firewood
WASH items	Soap Sanitary towels Bottled water	Detergent Water treatment products
Household NFIs	Jerry cans Sleeping mats Mosquito nets Batteries	Buckets Blankets Torch/light source Cooking utensils
Building materials	Building nails Wooden poles Cement	Plastic sheeting/tarpaulin Timber Galvanised iron sheet

Data collection will be conducted using Open Data Kit (ODK) on mobile phones or tablet devices. REACH field coordinators will train enumerators and team leaders on data collection, highlighting definitions of terms and important points to bear in mind when asking certain questions. Once training is complete, teams will conduct a pilot round of data collection in order to practice administering the questionnaires. This will allow for identification of any additional training required or adjustments to the tool. Feedback from this process will be immediate, allowing issues to be addressed before the commencement of data collection and the tools to be amended if necessary.

3.5. Data Processing and Analysis

Collected data will be subjected to daily checks to identify any issues with data quality and divergence from the sample frame. In addition to the daily data checks, the final datasets will undergo a thorough cleaning, with any outstanding issues reported to the field staff for feedback. Data will also be spatially verified using the GPS coordinates for each household survey and vendor interview.

Following data cleaning, the data will be analysed using Excel and/or SPSS. For the household surveys, records from each settlement will be weighted based on the estimated population size for each settlement during aggregation to the level of overall displaced population and overall non-displaced population. This analysis will be supplemented with secondary data to give context to the results (see section 5 for a detailed data analysis plan).

4. Roles and responsibilities

Table 2: Description of roles and responsibilities

Task Description	Responsible	Accountable	Consulted	Informed
Research design	Assessment Officer	Assessment Manager	HQ Research Design Unit External partners	OCHA Somalia CWG
Development of tools and analysis framework	Assessment Officer	Assessment Manager	HQ Research Design Unit Assessment Manager	Somalia CWG
Translation of tools	Database Officer	Assessment Officer	Assessment Manager	

Supervising data collection	Field Officer	Assessment Officer	Assessment Manager	
Data processing	Field Officer	Assessment Officer	HQ Data Unit Assessment Manager	REACH HQ Data Unit
Data analysis	Assessment Officer	Assessment Officer	HQ Data Unit Assessment Manager	REACH HQ Data Unit
Output production	Assessment Officer, GIS Officer	Assessment Officer	HQ Reporting Unit Assessment Manager	Somalia CWG
Dissemination	Assessment Officer	Assessment Officer	HQ Communication Unit Assessment Manager	Somalia CWG
Monitoring and Evaluation	Assessment Officer	Assessment Officer	HQ Research Design Unit Assessment Manager	REACH HQ
Lessons learnt	Assessment Officer	Assessment Officer	Assessment Manager	REACH HQ Somalia CWG

Responsible: the person(s) who execute the task

Accountable: the person(s) who validate the completion of the task and are accountable for 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

5. Data Analysis Plan

Household survey

Research Question	IN	Data collection method	Indicator/Variable	Question	Responses	Data collection level
Which commodities are most needed by households?	1.1	Household survey	Top three priority needs reported by households	What are your household's top three priority needs? -First -Second -Third Please specify other	-Water -Food -Shelter -Shelter repair items -Security -Nutrition services -Latrines -Hygiene items -Education -Healthcare -Household NFIs -Fuel	Household

				-None -Other	
1.2	Household survey	Top three commodities reportedly needed by households	What are the top three commodities needed by your household? -First -Second -Third Please specify other	-Sorghum -Maize -Rice -Pasta -Sugar -Wheat flour -Salt -Tea leaves -Cooking oil - Milk/milk powder -Meat -Tomatoes -Onions -Charcoal -Firewood -Soap -Detergent -Sanitary towels -Water treatment products -Jerry cans -Buckets -Sleeping mats -Blankets -Mosquito nets -Torch/light source -Batteries -Cooking utensils -Building nails -Plastic sheeting/tarpaulin -Wooden pole -Timber -Cement -Galvanised iron sheet -None -Other	Household
1.3.1	Household survey	Most commonly reported sources of commodities	How have you mostly accessed these commodities? Please specify other	-Markets in this town -Markets in another town/village (specify) -Humanitarian aid from NGOs	Household

					-Humanitarian aid from government/military -No access at all -Other	
	1.3.2	Household survey	Availability of commodities	Have any of the commodities you need in your household been unavailable in markets in this town for more than half of the past month?	Yes, No	Household
	1.3.3	Household survey	% of commodities unavailable in assessed markets for more than half of the past month, by type of commodity	If yes, which are these commodities? Please specify other	-Sorghum -Maize -Rice -Pasta -Sugar -Wheat flour -Salt -Tea leaves -Cooking oil -Meat -Milk/milk powder -Tomatoes -Onions -Charcoal -Firewood -Soap -Detergent -Sanitary towels -Water treatment products -Jerry cans -Buckets -Sleeping mats -Blankets -Mosquito nets -Torch/light source -Batteries -Cooking utensils -Building nails -Plastic sheeting/tarpaulin -Wooden pole -Timber -Cement	

					-Galvanised iron sheet -Other	
What security and/or non-security challenges do beneficiaries face when accessing markets?	2.1.1	Household survey	Markets reportedly accessed by households	What is the name of the market where you mainly buy commodities? Please specify other	-Suuq Yaasiin - Suuq Yare -Suuq Weyne -Suuq Mugdi -Suuq Kalkaal -Dalacaada -Via Afmadow -Other	Household
	2.1.2	Household survey	Most common means of accessing markets reported by households	How do you normally access this market? Please specify other	-By walking -By bus -By taxi -Other	Household
	2.1.3	Household survey	Cost of transportation to market	If you access this market by vehicle, how much do you spend on transport, return journey to and from the market?	Integer	Household
	2.1.4	Household survey	Time taken to access markets	How long does it usually take you to arrive to this market?	-Less than 10 minutes -10 to 30 minutes -31 to 60 minutes -More than an hour -Do not know	Household
	2.1.5	Household survey	Frequency of market access in a week	On average how many days in a week do you go to this market to buy commodities?	-Not at all -Once in a week -Twice in a week -More than twice in a week -Do not know	Household
	2.2.1	Household survey	Market access challenges	Do you face challenges when it comes to accessing the market?	Yes, No	Household
	2.2.2	Household survey	Top market access challenges reported by households	Which of the following best describe this challenge? Please specify other	-Risk of bombings either enroute or at the market -Risk of gun attacks either enroute or at the market	Household

					-Risk of armed robbery either enroute or at the market -Arbitrary detention either enroute or at the market -Market shutdown due to security risks or conflict -Market is too far -Nobody to look after children or elderly while visiting market -Poor quality of items at market -Quantity of items at market is inadequate -Violence against women -Restrictions by local or traditional authorities -Restrictions by other household members -Other	
Which assistance modality presents your household with the best value?	3.1.1	Household survey	Humanitarian assistance received	In the past three months, has your household or member within it, received any assistance in this current location?	Yes, No	Household
	3.1.2	Household survey	Most commonly reported type of humanitarian assistance received by households	If yes, which type of assistance was received? Please specify other	-Multipurpose cash -Food (in-kind) -Food voucher -Non-food items (in-kind) -Non-food items voucher -Shelter materials (in-kind) -Shelter materials voucher -Shelter training	Household

					-Vocational training -Water (in-kind) -Water voucher -Water treatment products -Legal assistance -HLP capacity training -HLP information services -Support to the elderly -Support to the disabled -Psychosocial support -Other	
	3.2.2	Household survey	The assistance modality which presents the best value to households	Which assistance modality presents your household with the best value?	-In-kind -Voucher -Multipurpose cash	Household
	3.2.2.1	Household survey	Most commonly reported reasons for preferring in-kind assistance modality	If in-kind, why? Please specify other	-Poor quality of items at markets -Unable to access market -Prefer not to visit market -Currency is unstable -Prices at markets are unstable -Quantity of items at markets is too low -Variety of items at markets is insufficient -Concern about vendors excessively inflating prices of certain commodities -Unsafe to store or carry cash -Other	Household

	3.2.2.2.1	Household survey	Most commonly reported reasons for preferring voucher assistance modality	If voucher, why? Please specify other	-Unsafe to carry or store cash -Currency is unstable -Less security risks -Prices at markets are unstable -Greater dignity -Other	Household
	3.2.2.3.1	Household survey	Most commonly reported reasons for preferring cash assistance modality	If multipurpose cash, why? Please specify other	-Greater dignity -More freedom to purchase preferred brands or items from preferred vendors -Want to support local producers and vendors -Less visible form of aid -Easy to carry around -Ability to save money for times of greater need -Prefer not to go to distribution sites -Other	Household

Key informant interview with market vendors

Research Question	IN	Data collection method	Indicator/Variable	Question	Responses	Data collection level
Which key commodities are available in the market?	1.1	Key informant interview	% of commodities sold by vendors in assessed markets, by type of commodity	Which of the following items do you sell?	-Sorghum -Maize -Rice -Pasta -Sugar -Wheat flour -Salt -Tea leaves -Cooking oil -Meat -Milk/milk powder -Tomatoes -Onions	Key informant

					-Charcoal -Firewood -Soap -Detergent -Sanitary towels -Water treatment products -Jerry cans -Buckets -Sleeping mats -Blankets -Mosquito nets -Torch/light source -Batteries -Cooking utensils -Building nails -Plastic sheeting/tarpaulin -Wooden pole -Timber -Cement -Galvanised iron sheet	
	1.2	Key informant interview	Shortages	Have you faced shortages (had insufficient stock to meet customer demand for any of the commodities you sell) in the past month?	Yes, No	Key informant
	1.2.1	Key informant interview	% of commodities that vendors had insufficient stock of, to meet market demand, by type of commodity	If yes, for which commodities? Please specify other	-Sorghum -Maize -Rice -Pasta -Sugar -Wheat flour -Salt -Tea leaves -Cooking oil -Meat -Milk/milk powder -Tomatoes -Onions -Charcoal -Firewood -Soap -Detergent	Key informant

					-Sanitary towels -Water treatment products -Jerry cans -Buckets -Sleeping mats -Blankets -Mosquito nets -Torch/light source -Batteries -Cooking utensils -Building nails -Plastic sheeting/tarpaulin -Wooden pole -Timber -Cement -Galvanised iron sheet -Other	
	1.2.2	Key informant interview	Most commonly reported reasons for shortages	What were the reasons for these shortages? Please specify other	-Roads were closed -Roads were unusable -My supplier did not have enough of the commodities -I could not afford to restock because of limited funds -My goods were stolen or damaged -Demand for these commodities suddenly increased -Other	Key informant
	1.3	Key informant interview	Reported frequency of restocking in a week	How many times per week do you usually restock?	Integer	Key informant
What security and/or non-security challenges do vendors	2.1	Key informant interview	Security challenges	Do you face any security challenges in your operations?	Yes, No	Key informant
	2.1.1	Key informant interview	Most commonly reported security challenges faced	If yes, which of the following best describe these	-Risk of theft -Risk of gun attacks (for	Key informant

face in their operations?				challenges? Specify other	purposes other than robbery) -Risk of bombings -Arbitrary detention -Forced closure of shop or market by authorities -Other	
	2.2	Key informant interview	Non-security challenges	Do you face any non-security challenges in your operations?	Yes, No	Key informant
	2.2.1	Key informant interview	Most commonly reported non-security challenges faced	If yes, which of the following best describe these challenges? Specify other	-Contamination of commodities in shop by rodents, pests etc.. -Rotting of commodities in shop due to water leakage, flooding etc. -Expiry of commodities (due to length of storage time) -Difficult in carrying commodities from storage to shop for sale -Other	Key informant
Where do vendors source their supplies from?	3.1	Key informant interview	Most commonly reported sources of supplies	Which of the following supply sources do you use for the commodities you sell? Please specify other	-Buy directly from local producers/farmers -Buy from a wholesaler in this market/town -Buy from a supplier in the district capital -Buy from a supplier in a town other than the district capital (specify) -Other	Key informant

	3.1.1	Key informant interview	Supply chain mapping (participatory mapping)	In the map provided, use arrows to show the physical flow of the commodities you sell, from the supplier to your shop	-Map drawing	Key informant
	3.2	Key informant interview	Most commonly reported means of transportation of supplies	How are the commodities you sell normally transported to you from your supplier? Please specify other	-Using my own vehicle -Using a hired vehicle -The supplier delivers them to me -Using professional transporters who deliver to me and other traders -Other	Key informant
	3.2.1	Key informant interview	Transportation challenges	Do you or your supplier/transporter face any of the following challenges when transporting commodities?	Yes, No	Key informant
	3.2.1.1	Key informant interview	Most commonly reported transportation challenges faced	Which of the following best describe these transportation challenges? Please specify other	-Risk of theft during transportation -Risk of bombings during transportation -Arbitrary detention -Closure of roads by authorities -Closure of roads by armed groups -Poor quality of roads -Other	Key informant
Do vendors have the capacity to scale up	4.1.1	Key informant inter Key informant	Access to credit	Do you have access to any sources of credit when you need	Yes, No	Key informant

supply if demand increases?		interview view		extra capital to conduct business?		
	4.1.2	Key informant interview	Most commonly reported sources of credit	If yes, which of the following best describe the sources of credit that you have access to? Please specify other	-Borrowing from friends and family in this town -Borrowing from friends and family outside this town -Loans from banks -Loans from microfinance organisations or local money lending agents -Loans from SACCOs (Savings and Credit Cooperative Organisations) -Loans from informal savings groups e.g. vendors savings associations -Other	Key informant
	4.2	Key informant interview	Capacity to increase supply	If demand for the commodities you sell increased, would you be able to increase your supply?	Yes, No	Key informant
	4.2.1	Key informant interview	Most commonly reported ways of increasing supply if demand increased	If yes, what would you do to increase supply? Please specify other	-Restock more often -Buy more from my supplier each time I am restocking -Buy additional stock from other suppliers -Buy commodities on credit in order to increase supply and then pay back with profit from the increased sales -Other	Key informant

	4.2.2	Key informant interview	Most commonly reported barriers to increasing supply if demand increased	If no, why would you not increase your supply? Please specify other	-There are not enough vehicles available to transport the increased quantities -There is not enough secure storage space to store the increased quantities -My suppliers do not have enough/additional stock -The authorities would not allow me to bring in additional stock -I do not feel safe making the additional trips to my supplier in order to restock more frequently, even if I had the money for additional trips and commodities -I do not have the capital to scale up and cannot access credit -Other	Key informant

6. Data Management Plan

Administrative Data				
Research Cycle name	Kismayo Market Feasibility Study			
Project Code	TBC			
Donor	OFDA			
Project partners	Somalia Cash Working Group			
Research Contacts	Charity Sammy charity.sammy@reach-initiative.org			
Data Management Plan Version	Date: 21.02.2019		Version 1	
Related Policies				
Documentation and Metadata				
What documentation	X	Data analysis plan	X	Data Cleaning Log, including:

and metadata will accompany the data?			□	Deletion Log
			□	Value Change Log
	□	Code book	□	Data Dictionary
	X	Metadata based on HDX Standards	□	[Other, Specify]
Ethics and Legal Compliance				
Which ethical and legal measures will be taken?	X	Consent of participants to participate	□	Consent of participants to share personal information with other agencies
	X	No collection of personally identifiable data will take place	X	Gender, child protection and other protection issues are taken into account
	X	All participants reached age of majority		[Other, Specify]
Who will own the copyright and Intellectual Property Rights for the data that is collected?	REACH			
Storage and Backup				
Where will data be stored and backed up during the research?	X	IMPACT/REACH Kobo Server	□	Other Kobo Server: [specify]
	□	IMPACT Global Physical/Cloud Server	X	Country/Internal Server
	□	On devices held by REACH staff	□	Physical location [specify]
	□	[Other, Specify]		
Which data access and security measures have been taken?	X	Password protection on devices/servers	X	Data access is limited to REACH staff
	X	Form and data encryption on data collection server	□	Partners signed an MoU if accessing raw data
	□	[Other, Specify]		
Preservation				
Where will data be stored for long-term preservation?	□	IMPACT / REACH Global Cloud / Physical Server	□	OCHA HDX
	X	REACH Country Server	□	[Other, Specify]
Data Sharing				
Will the data be shared publically?	□	Yes	□	No, only with mandating agency / body
Will all data be shared?	□	Yes	X	No, only anonymized data will be shared
	□	No, [Other, Specify]		
Where will you share the data?	X	REACH Resource Centre	□	OCHA HDX
	□	Humanitarian Response	□	[Other, Specify]
Data protection risk assessment				
Have you completed the Indicators Risk Assessment table below?	X	Yes	□	No, no information that potentially allows identification of individuals is to be collected.
	[Please complete the first 4 columns in the Indicators Risk Assessment table below]			

Risk indicator	Type of identification risk	Disclosure implications	Benefits	Class	Required mitigation
KIs contact details KIs GPS coordinates	Direct contact/identification of KIs	Loss of privacy	Follow up for data cleaning/ verifying sampling	B1	Limiting raw data access to Assessment Officer responsible for cleaning and directly deleting after cleaning
Households contact details Households GPS coordinates	Direct contact/identification of households	Loss of privacy	Follow up for data cleaning/ verifying sampling	B1	Limiting raw data access to Assessment Officer responsible for cleaning and directly deleting after cleaning

Responsibilities	
Data collection	Hajir Hussein, Kismayo Field Coordinator, kismayo.fieldofficer@reach-initiative.org
Data cleaning	Naomi Omwebu, GIS Officer, Nairobi.gis@reach-initiative.org
Data analysis	Charity Sammy, REACH Assessment Officer, charity.sammy@reach-initiative.org
Data sharing/uploading	Charity Sammy, REACH Assessment Officer, charity.sammy@reach-initiative.org

7. Monitoring and Evaluation

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 Centre	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	Number of humanitarian organisations utilizing IMPACT services/products	# references in HPC documents (HNO, SRP, Flash appeals, Cluster/sector strategies)	Country team	Reference_log	Somalia 2020 Humanitarian Needs Overview
		# references in single agency documents			

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

7. External Annex

Household tool

https://kc.humanitarianresponse.info/reachsomalia/forms/REACH_Kismayo_Market_Feasibility_Study_HH_Survey_February_2019

KII (vendor) tool

https://kc.humanitarianresponse.info/reachsomalia/forms/REACH_Kismayo_Market_Feasibility_Study_Vendor_Survey_February_2019