Research Terms of Reference

CCCM Detailed Site Assessment
SOM2103
Somaliland

September 2021
Version 1

REACH Informing more effective humanitarian action

1. Executive Summary

Country of intervention	Somaliland						
Type of Emergency	X	Natural disaster	X	Conflict			
Type of Crisis	□	Sudden onset	□	Slow onset	X	Protracted	
Mandating Body/ Agency	Camp Coordination and Camp Management (CCCM) coordination team						
Project Code	27ANW						
Overall Research Timeframe	01/09/2021 – 31/03/2022						
Research Timeframe	1. Start collect data: 08/11/2021			5. Outputs (Factsheets) sent for validation: 28/02/2022			
	2. Data collected: 24/12/2021			6. Outputs (Factsheets) published: 31/03/2022			
	3. Data sent for validation: 01/01/2022			7. Final presentation: April 2022			
	4. Data analysed: 20/02/2021						
Number of assessments	**X**	**Single assessment (one cycle)**					
	□	Multi assessment (more than one cycle)					
Humanitarian milestones	**Milestone**			**Deadline**			
	X	Donor plan/strategy		30/04/2022			
	X	Inter-sectoral plan/strategy		30/04/2022			
	X	Sectoral plan/strategy		30/04/2022			
	□	NGO platform plan/strategy		_ _/_ _/_ _ _ _			
	□	Other (Specify):		_ _/_ _/_ _ _ _			
Audience Type & Dissemination	**Audience type**			**Dissemination**			
	X Strategic **X Programmatic** **X Operational** □ [Other, Specify]			□ General Product Mailing (e.g. mail to NGO consortium; HCT participants; Donors) **X Partners mailing** **X Presentation of findings (e.g. at HCT meeting; partners meeting)** **X Website Dissemination (Relief Web & REACH Resource Centre)** □ [Other, Specify]			
Detailed dissemination plan required	**X**	**Yes**		□	No		
General Objective	To inform evidence-based multi-sectorial interventions in Internally Displaced Person (IDP) settlements in accessible areas across Somaliland						
Specific Objective(s)	• To identify the specific locations of IDP settlements						

	• To collect population data in IDP settlements • To identify the availability of, and access to, water and sanitation, health and nutrition, education and market services in IDP settlements; • To identify the availability of, and access to shelter, food, protection services and humanitarian assistance in IDP settlements; • To identify the displacement trends of IDPs in accessible areas; • To identify specific vulnerabilities and needs for minority and marginalized groups[1]; • To identify specific vulnerabilities and needs for persons with disabilities[2].
Research Questions	• Where are the locations of IDP settlements in the assessed areas? • What is the estimated size of the IDP population in assessed areas? • To what extent are basic services available and accessible to IDP settlements in assessed areas? • To what extent do People with Disability have access to basic services in assessed IDP settlements? • To what extent do minority groups have access to basic services in assessed IDP settlements? • To what extent are minority groups included in local governance structures in assessed IDP settlements? • What are the displacement trends of IDPs in assessed areas?
Geographic Coverage	All accessible IDP settlements (informal and planned)[3] in urban / semi-urban[4] areas across 61 districts in Somaliland (**Annex 1. Full List of Target Areas**). In July 2021, 244 sites have been identified in the CCCM Coordination team IDP sites master list.
Secondary data sources	**On Somali context:** • IPC Acute Food Insecurity and Acute malnutrition analysis, March 2021 • United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (UNCOHA), Humanitarian Needs Overview, January 2021 **On displacement and CCCM:** • International Organization for Migration - Displacement Tracking Matrix (IOM – DTM) • United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), Protection & Return Monitoring Network (PRMN), Dashboard • Norwegian Refugee Council – Risk Eviction Mapping (NRC - REM) • DSA – previous rounds • CCCM Coordination team, Site prioritization matrix, 2020 • CCCM Partner Organization Population Estimates (IDP master list, July 2021) • CCCM Coordination team, Minimum standards for Camp Management, 2021 edition

Population(s)	**X**	**IDPs in camp**	**X**	**IDPs in informal sites**
	□	IDPs in host communities	□	IDPs [Other, Specify]
	□	Refugees in camp	□	Refugees in informal sites
	□	Refugees in host communities	□	Refugees [Other, Specify]
	□	Host communities	□	[Other, Specify]

[1] Minority and marginalized groups are identified as the ethnic minorities which "include Bantu, Bravenese, Rerhamar, Bajuni, Eyle, Galgala, Tumal, Yibir and Gaboye. These groups continue to live in conditions of great poverty and suffer numerous forms of discrimination and exclusion" as well as the "occupational groups: occupation-based marginalized minority comprising three groups – Midgan, Tumal and Yibro – scattered throughout Somaliland, and formerly attached to local clan segments", UNOCHA, 2002 and Martin Hill, Minority Rights Group, *No Redress: Forgotten Minorities*, 2010.See here and here.

[2] Persons with disabilities are identified as people with many difficulties in seeing, hearing, walking, communicating, self-caring and understanding for reasons other than the language spoken, Humanity and Inclusion, DSA tool 2021

[3] An informal settlement is defined as a site where a displaced population has settled without purposeful site planning and prior arrangement with relevant actors. A planned settlement is defined as sites purposefully built where infrastructure and basic services are provided for displaced populations. Settlement Typologies: Overview of settlement types for displaced populations, CCCM and Shelter Coordination teams.

[4] Semi-urban areas are defined as areas between consolidated urban and rural regions. OCHA data is available to verify whether an IDP settlement lies within an area designated as rural, urban or semi-urban.

Stratification	**X**	**Geographical #: 23 districts**[5] Population size per strata is known? □ Yes **X No**	□	Group #: _ _ _ Population size per strata is known? □ 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**			
Structured data collection tool # 1	**X Purposive / Snowballing** □ Probability / Simple random □ Probability / Stratified simple random □ Probability / Cluster sampling □ Probability / Stratified cluster sampling □ [Other, Specify]		**X Key informant interviews: #3 per site** (estimated 732 in total) □ Group discussion (Target #):_ _ _ _ _ □ Household interview (Target #):_ _ _ _ _ □ Individual interview (Target #):_ _ _ _ _ **X Direct observations: #2 per site,** one for each enumerator visiting a site (estimated 488 in total). □ [Other, Specify] (Target #):_ _ _ _ _			
Data management platform(s)	**X**	**IMPACT**	□	UNHCR		
	□	[Other, Specify]				
Expected output type(s)	□	Situation overview #: _ _	□	Report #: _ _	□	Profile #: _ _
	X	**Factsheet: #24** (for each district and Somaliland entirely) – March 2022	**X**	**Presentation: #1 Final presentation**	**X**	**Stand-alone reference maps: #1** (regional map)
	□	Interactive dashboard #: _ _	□	Webmap #: _ _	**X**	**Map #24 –** March 2022
	□	[Other, Specify] #: _ _				
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)				
Visibility	***REACH***					
	Donor: *ECHO*					
	Coordination Framework: *CCCM partners*					
	Partners: *CCCM partners*					

2. Rationale

2.1. Context

The protracted humanitarian crises in Somaliland are multi-layered and complex. Limited development coupled with recurring climatic shocks such as drought, riverine- and flash-flooding, communicable disease outbreaks (COVID-19[6]) and weak social protection mechanisms give rise to high levels of needs amongst affected populations, while pervasive insecurity and incidents of conflict severely hinder communities' resilience and access to humanitarian actors. Moreover, desert locust infestations[7] have further exacerbated humanitarian needs: the latest forecast for January to March 2021 indicated that desert locusts continued to pose very high risk to rural livelihoods and would likely exacerbate the negative impact of the anticipated below average 2021 *Gu* season rainfall on pasture and crop production[8].

Together, the aforementioned factors have influenced displacement decisions and led to an estimated 18,000 new displacements across Somaliland between January 2021 to July 2021[9]. According to the Joint Multi Cluster Needs Assessment (JMCNA) 2021 preliminary

[5] Subject to changing levels of security and access.
[6] At the national level, in 2021, loss of employment is mainly driven by COVID-19 for both IDP and HC (54%), REACH, JMCNA Preliminary results, 2021.
[7] See: IPC Acute Food Insecurity and Acute malnutrition analysis, March 2021.
[8] IPC Acute Food Insecurity and Acute malnutrition analysis, March 2021
[9] UNHCR, *PRMN Dashboard*, 2021. See dashboard here.

results, drought (reported by 51% of interviewed households - HHs), lack of livelihood and job (14%) and lack of water (10%) are the main drivers for displacement. Currently 571,400 million people reside in planned or informal sites in Somaliland[10].

The majority of IDPs reside in densely populated urban areas and face high risks of eviction. By the end of June 2021, 5,386 persons had been evicted across Somaliland[11]. Most cases reported were forced evictions. In Somaliland, 9% of IDP households felt at risk of eviction according to JMCNA 2021. Reasons for eviction are dominated by landowners needing their land, but the motive remains unclear and ownership dispute are still widespread. In fact, dispute on ownership is still the most common problem faced by IDP communities in terms of Housing Land and Property (20% of HHs in non-IDP settlements and 25% of HHs in IDP sites[12]) and the vast majority of households do not have formal written document to prove their occupancy arrangement (62%[13]).

Existing vulnerabilities and the loss of their social networks can make it difficult for IDPs to navigate new environments and access basic services which can further increase their exposure to shocks mentioned above.

Finally, displacement is in itself a traumatic event for households from both a material (loss of land and goods) and a psychological perspective (isolation and separation from family).

2.2 Key information gaps

The current and fifth round of the Detailed Site Assessment (DSA) aims to use the previous joint methodology and updated tool to improve on the information provided by the DSA on locations, estimated population size, and the humanitarian needs of IDPs residing in informal and planned settlements in urban / semi-urban areas.

In August 2021, the Camp Coordination and Camp Management (CCCM) Coordination team, under the co-leadership of UNHCR and IOM, re-activated the preparation phase of the DSA. An integrated multi-sectorial response regarding IDP settlements in Somaliland is still needed:

- Major service access issues remain for those residing in IDP sites. At the Somaliland level, the average reported time it takes to reach the nearest health facility is 32 minutes[14];
- IDP settlements are highly at risk of protection incident, as mentioned above. This is due to large household size, on average 8 members, in crowded accommodation. Households lack privacy and inadequate living conditions exposing boys and girls to insecurity;
- In terms of level of income, IDP households present a level of income particularly low, 54% of HHs in IDP sites reported facing challenge to obtain enough money to meet their need[15]);
- IDPs from minority clans, or those with weak social connections in host communities, face particular obstacles in accessing assistance and protection[16].

The objective of the CCCM Coordination team is to ensure equitable access to humanitarian assistance, protection, and services for internally displaced persons (IDPs) living in displacement sites, to improve their quality of life and dignity during displacement while seeking and advocating for durable solutions[17]. Thus, the DSA aims to provide a reliable evidence base which will inform sector-specific and multi-sector responses in IDP sites, by collecting data on the locations of sites, estimated IDP population, levels of access to, availability and quality of, essential and basic services in IDP sites.

In particular, based on the review of previous DSA rounds and lessons learned, CCCM partners want to emphasize on understanding particular population groups' needs:

- **People with Disabilities (PwD)** are often excluded from humanitarian assistance whereas they face higher vulnerability due to their reduced ability to defend themselves from physical and sexual violence. Lack of awareness within the community and humanitarian actors on the needs of PwD might also exacerbate the situation. For instance, no reliable estimates are available of the number of PwD in Somaliland.

[10] UNHCR, *Operational Data Portal*, January 2021. See here.
[11] Norwegian Refugee Council (NRC), Eviction information portal, Jan 2021-June 2021. See portal here.
[12] REACH, JMCNA 2021 data, preliminary analysis.
[13] Ibid.
[14] REACH, JMCNA preliminary analysis, 2021
[15] During the month prior to data collection. REACH, JMCNA preliminary analysis, 2021
[16] United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (UNCOHA), *Humanitarian Needs Overview*, January 2021
[17] Global CCCM strategy: 2021-2023

In particular, children with disabilities are especially vulnerable and report a very high level of unmet needs. They are the most vulnerable, marginalized, and at-risk group within Somaliland society because of the numerous attitudinal, environmental, and institutional barriers they face.

- **Minority groups** possess low social capital and political influence. When displacement happens the already existing inequalities are aggravated and new dimension of marginalization and exclusion arise. IDPs from minority clans, or those with weak social connections in host communities, face more obstacles in accessing assistance and protection. The Minority Inclusion Learning Review conducted by Migrant Rights Group International[18] has several significant findings on minority clan exclusion. The most important being that minority clans continue to be side-lined when development initiatives are planned as well as when emergency aid is distributed, facing "double marginalisation". In Somaliland, the research revealed distinct patterns of minority experience that differed from the population at large:
    - Those in primarily minority settlements had higher food insecurity but were less likely to be receiving food aid/cash or stamps for food;
    - They were less likely to have attended any post-secondary education;
    - They got their information from different sources (the radio) and were much less likely to be consulted or to attend community meetings;
    - Minority settlement respondents were less likely to know how to complain, less likely to have made a complaint and where they had complained were more likely to report that no action had resulted;
    - Importantly, a majority of all sources (i.e., not just minorities) confirmed that they were aware of specific instances of aid diversion.

Consequently, REACH will produce an updated data collection tool to reflect these needs of further information. In addition, CCCM partners will be invited to revise last year survey in order to add or modify indicators. The objective being to make sure that the DSA feeds into strategic and operational planning for CCCM partners. REACH will then produce training materials for enumerators and Training of Trainers (ToT) for partner staff, conduct data collection in accessible areas, provide cleaned data for all assessed sites, analyse data and produce factsheets at the district level and national level.

3. Methodology

3.1. Methodology overview

Data will be collected through a Key Informant (KI) methodology with purposively sampled Key Informant Interviews (KIIs) conducted by REACH enumerators in accessible locations as well as CCCM partners' enumerators. The CCCM Coordination team will be in charge of mobilizing partners for data collection support and coordinating with REACH teams. This joint data collection effort will allow the research to cover a significant part of the country; the geographical scope of DSA V will be built up around the June 2021 IDP master list which lists a total of 244 IDP sites across all regions of Somaliland. In total around 732[19] KIIs will be conducted.

Due to the dynamic nature of displacement, including the establishment of spontaneous sites, closure, or splitting of sites, the DSA will rely on a secondary data review to determined targeted areas[20]. In particular, REACH teams will use the updated IDP master list maintained by CCCM and digitised satellite imagery to reduce the risk of missing sites or misidentifying sites. The IDP master list is an update of the DSA by the CCCM partners. It has updated population figures and settlement information.

As for DSA IV data collection, for DSA V areas where potential IDP sites are located will be pre-identified using very high spatial resolution (VHSR) satellite imagery as available on Google Earth. This meets the need for verification on IDP settlement location; in fact, finding IDP sites on the ground has proven to be a time-consuming task, yet always suspected to leave out some IDP sites. Field officers and Enumerators will be trained to:

- Use and navigate with Google Earth;
- Identify potential IDP sites on available satellite imagery (looking at building density with uniform roofing material and previous rounds data);
- Map the footprints of identified sites;
- Store and manage the data produced.

The workload will be divided between enumerators based on a grid system that covers the whole area of interest. Each enumerator scans the grids appointed to them and digitises the footprint of each potential IDP site within each grid-cell.

[18] Minority Rights Group International, *Minority inclusion learning review of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Switzerland - Programmes in the Horn of Africa*, 2021
[19] This number might change depending on the number of sites found during field visits.
[20] Previous REACH DSA, JMCNA, PRMN, IOM's DTM and CCCM Partner Organization Population Estimates

Each footprint will be saved using a unique code, which will be derived from the grid-cell identifier and a sequential number. At the end of the digitisation exercise, all KMZ (Keyhole Markup Language) files will be merged prior to a final quality check by REACH GIS team. The resulting information will be cross-checked with secondary data (including site locations from previous DSA rounds). It can then be used for more effective planning of data collection activities in the field.

After identifying target areas and verifying the existence of IDP settlements, REACH will contact the lowest level of governance (district's office, mayor's office, etc.) to triangulate information about settlement location. This authorities' engagement will allow REACH to present the assessment at a local level and make sure all stakeholders are aware of REACH activities on the ground. Then, key informants will be identified at the site level, amongst site's and community leaders. The contact list from previous rounds will also be used to target faster the right interlocutors. In addition to that contact list, the Protection Coordination team will share with REACH a list of focal point, minority groups representatives, that field team will incorporate as key informant respondents. This will ensure that accurate data is being captured at the site-level on minority groups (bypassing snowballing methodology in this case).

See annex 3 for the overall timeline of the research cycle which summarizes the main steps of the methodology.

3.2. Population of Interest

The populations of interest include IDPs residing in informal and planned settlements in districts across Somaliland[21]. Data will be collected at the settlement level.

For this assessment, an Internally Displaced Person (IDP) is defined as an individual who has been forced to leave their home or place of habitual residence as a result of, or in order to avoid, the effects of or natural or anthropogenic shocks, and who have not crossed an international border[22]. An IDP settlement is defined as a group of shelters, located in urban and rural areas that can be either dispersed or grouped where IDPs reside[23].

3.3. Secondary Data Review

Secondary data review will be conducted to inform the assessment methodology, including area identification, questionnaire design, and to verify/triangulate primary data and findings. Sources will include: Shelter Infrastructure Mapping[24], International Organization for Migration – Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) and Event Tracking Tool (ETT), UNHCR Protection & Return Monitoring Network (PRMN) and other REACH data available on IDP settlements (Joint Multi Sectors Needs Analysis, Humanitarian Situation Monitoring).

- **Area Identification:** REACH will use readily available data to target areas with IDP settlements. Target areas will be selected based on accessibility and will consist of districts where secondary data have identified the presence of IDP settlements. Additional districts with newly arrived IDP settlements or districts that were not covered by previous rounds of DSA will be included based on recommendations from the CCCM Coordination team.

- **Questionnaire Design:** Indicators for the DSA will be developed to be aligned with previous assessments (DSA, DTM PRMN, Shelter Infrastructure mapping) to produce one agreed set of indicators and questions for the DSA. CCCM members and ICCG members will be invited to input and comment on the questionnaire to add, delete or rephrase indicators.

- **Triangulation:** Primary data collected by REACH enumerators will be triangulated with available secondary data sources including historical and current data from other REACH assessments in Somaliland such as the JMCNA. Population and displacement figures will also be cross-checked and investigated with comparable data from OCHA reports on displacements as well as available data from other humanitarian bodies.

[21] See annexed list of targeted areas.
[22] UNHCR, Emergency Handbook, 2020.
[23] REACH SOM uses a minimum of 15 households/shelters or more for a location to be considered a settlement.
[24] Only for specific districts like Hargeysa, Mogadishu, Kismayo, Baidoa. See here.

3.4. Primary Data Collection

REACH Field Officers (FOs), field team leaders, and enumerators will conduct primary data collection with oversight from the REACH Field Coordinator (FC) and the REACH Assessment Officer (AO). In targeted areas where CCCM partner organisations have a presence, partner organisations will conduct data collection as much as possible. In targeted areas where partners either have no presence or cannot contribute enough enumerators, REACH will hire enumerators and conduct data collection. REACH will conduct joint training sessions for both the enumerators hired by REACH and partner organisations to ensure consistency, standardised procedures, and operations. As much as possible a pilot will be conducted as part of the training, in priority in districts with a high targeted number of IDP sites to cover (e.g Mogadishu and Baidoa). Enumerator trainings will be led by FOs, trained beforehand by the assessment team. Humanity and Inclusion (HI), a reference non-governmental organisation working alongside people with disabilities will be asked to provide support regarding disability data collection best practices.

To locate these IDP settlements, FOs will use the digitization method explained above and cross-check the findings by engaging with local authorities. Subsequently, field team leaders and enumerators will visit authorities until they reach the lowest level of governance which can reliably provide information on the locations of IDP settlements. Primary data collection will be carried out through face-to-face Key Informant Interviews (KIIs) which include a direct observations section, and remote phone calls in case some identified respondent are absent during field visit. In order to avoid COVID-19 spread, mitigation measures will be taken before, during and after data collection (see **Annex 3. COVID-19 mitigation measures**).

- **Key Informant Interviews (KIIs):** Enumerators will conduct KIIs with oversight from FOs or relevant partner organisations. Three to four KIIs will be conducted in total using ODK mobile data collection for each IDP settlement. KI will be identified based on their knowledge of the settlement and their role within the local governance structure in place. KIs must be over the age of 18 and consent to participate in the interviews.

  For the first KII, enumerators will request to speak with a Community Leader / Camp Manager / Gate Keeper and proceed to conduct an interview. Preference will be given to Community Leaders or Camp Managers. If a KI of this designation is not available, enumerators will request to speak with whoever is most knowledgeable about the situation of the IDP settlement to conduct an interview. For the second KII, enumerators will request to speak with a women's representative, referred by the first KI. For the third, he/she will be selected in the contact list of minority groups representatives, previously shared by the Protection Coordination team. If no focal point is identified for the settlement, then the KI will be identified amongst committee members (e.g: child or resident committee, wash or education committee). If no committee members can be identified, then a resident will be randomly interviewed, to reduce the over-reliance of the analysis on camp managers and gatekeepers' views. A fourth interview might be conducted **if** a representative for persons with disabilities is identified at the site level. However, REACH does not have a contact list of focal points, thus it would be an optional additional interview. Enumerators will ask, through the first interviews conducted at the site level, if a focal point can be identified to carry out an additional interview. If not, then only 3 interviews will be realised. The tool has been revised, in close coordination with CCCM partners to make sure the needs of persons with disabilities are captured throughout the questionnaire.

  There is a bias associated with each of the profile/types of the KI and therefore, indicators reliability may be limited. This is because of the different power dynamics and perceived interests. We will therefore clearly acknowledge the type of potential bias related to the choice of the KI in the analysis of data and presentation of results.

- **Direct Observations:** Alongside KIIs, enumerators will collect data via direct observation questions inserted at the end of the questionnaire (presence of damaged houses, public lighting or burning waste). The same ODK mobile data collection tool will be used. Each enumerator will answer these questions only once (skip logic if already completed through a previous interview). Data collected from direct observations will be used primarily to verify responses from the face-to-face KIIs. In the event that no KI is available/present at the moment of the field visit, meaning that all interviews have to be done remotely, then this section won't be completed.

- **Geo-referencing of IDP sites:** In order to locate each IDP site, a "geo-point" type question will be integrated in the KOBO tool. If the geo-referencing does not work on the data collection phone, then an additional question will be asked to provide details on the site location (*e.g: 20km from X village, north on Y road*).

- **Verification:** Regarding estimates questions (number of shelters, number of households, number of individuals, number of arrivals and departure) field officers will be provided with a list of last year's estimates for all assessed IDP sites within the districts/region they have been assigned to. This list will then be distributed to enumerators. If there are visiting an already assessed site, they will be able to compare the estimates given by KI to last year's figures. To note that, in addition to last year's figures, the list will contain the figures increased by 20%. This second figure represents the estimated site's capacity to host more residents. This mitigation strategy will only be available for previously assessed settlements.

For a more comprehensive understanding of the data collection, see the details below:

Assessment activity	Sampling	KI Profile
Key informant 1	Purposive	Community Leader / Camp Manager / Gate Keeper or any other resource person deemed relevant to the context of each IDP site. These KIs are selected based on their role in the community as a figure of authority including community leaders, elders, and religious leaders. In cases where multiple KIs are available, priority is given to the Community Leader and/or Camp Manager, followed by the Gate Keeper.
Key informant 2	Purposive	Women representative, based on their role as a community representative of a particularly vulnerable population group.
Key informant 3	Purposive	Minority group representative, based on their role as a community representative of a particularly vulnerable population group. A contact list will be shared by the Protection Coordination team, to identify focal points in each settlement. In case there is no focal point, a member of a settlement committee will be identified (elder committee, child committee, resident committee, health or wash committee, etc.). In case there is no committee within the site, and that the previous KI profiles cannot be found at the settlement level, then, a KI can be randomly identified amongst individuals who have been in the settlement for the longest.
Key informant 4 (optional)	Purposive	A representative for persons with disabilities. However, because REACH does not have a contact list of focal points it would be an optional additional interview.

3.5. Data Processing & Analysis

Following data collection, AOs and FOs will conduct and oversee data entry, checks, cleaning, and verification to produce one final cleaned dataset.

- **Data Entry:** Following data collection, enumerators will upload data collected to the REACH Kobo server. FOs will oversee enumerators and ensure that data entry is completed at the end of every day of data collection

- **Data Checks and Cleaning:** The Senior Data Officer will conduct daily data checks of survey data received. Information on any discrepancies will be shared with FOs daily to relay feedback to enumerators to mitigate errors or for clarification purposes promptly. FOs will then receive de-identified raw datasets, without personal identities of the respondents, from the Senior Database Officer (supported by the Senior GIS Officer and the Assessment Officer) to conduct further data cleaning, on a weekly basis. FOs will check for any errors or discrepancies within the dataset and address these issues as appropriate. This will include outlier checks and logical inconsistencies as per IMPACT Data Cleaning and Minimum Standards Checklist. FOs will incorporate corrections with follow-up and cleaning logs maintained in password-protected files alongside all raw data and

cleaning sheets. Automated checks and cleaning processes will be used where possible to ensure consistency and timely data and allow for rigorous cleaning on a daily basis. AOs, in coordination with the Field coordinator, will oversee FOs ensure that data checks and cleaning are completed in a timely manner.

In addition, in order to avoid over sampling, the assessment team will monitor as closely as possible the coverage of IDP sites per district. Field officers and team leaders will also receive frequent updates on the performance of the enumerators in their area of work. An interactive dashboard to monitor field achievements will be considered an option, depending on GIS capacities.

- **Verification:** Following data checks and cleaning, FOs will follow up with any potential issues in the data collected through additional remote phone calls to interviewed KIIs. The purpose of these calls will be to precise or complete the data collected (discrepancies between indicators, data entry error, etc.). Additional, KI interviews will also be conducted remotely in case KI were absent during enumerators' settlement visit.

- **Final Cleaned Dataset:** Following completion of the data entry, checks, cleaning, and verification processes with no follow-up remaining, AOs will check through change logs and final datasets for any inconsistencies and finalise a cleaned version of the dataset. In the event that a regional database is ready, i.e all district data have been cleaned, before the national data collection is complete, REACH teams may consider a separate validation process. This will allow the team to proceed with the next steps in the research cycle (analysis and output drafting).

Following production of a final cleaned dataset, AOs will conduct data analysis and triangulation. Data will be aggregated to obtain findings on IDP settlements at the district level. Findings will be presented as percentages of sites presenting a specific characteristic (e.g. at the district level, % of sites where residents have water issues). For some indicators, thresholds will need to be discussed and agreed with the CCCM Coordination team (e.g. at the district level, % of sites where more than X% of water sources are functioning).

- **Aggregation**
  - **Continuous Values:** In dealing with indicators with continuous values, the following steps will take place:
    - Remove outliers
    - Calculate the mean value of the estimates reported in all face-to-face and remote KIIs (minus outliers);
    - Calculate the standard deviation, to understand to what extend values are dispersed;
    - If estimates reported in all face-to-face and remote KIIs fall within the calculated range, the final reported value for this settlement will be the mean value of these estimates.
    - Suppose either of the estimated values reported in all face-to-face and remote KIIs fall outside of this range. In that case, two scenarios:
      - If the question is specific to a population group, one KI answer might be privileged. For instance, for gender related questions, answer from the 2rd KI (women representative) will be the deciding factor;
      - If the question is general, then follow-up questions for these indicators will be asked thanks to an additional remote interview with the same KIIs to verify these estimates. The final reported value for these indicators will be the mean value of estimates collected from all KIIs, face-to-face and remote.

Below is a description of the decision tree that will be implemented on different scenarios regarding the particular case of estimates (number of shelters, number of households and number of Individuals).

  - **Categorical Values (Select One):** In dealing with indicators with categorical values for select one questions, the following steps will take place:
    - If reported responses in all face-to-face and remote KIIs are the same, the final reported value for this settlement will be the response reported in all face-to-face and remote KIIs.
    - If reported responses in all face-to-face and remote KIIs are different, two scenarios:
      - If the question is specific to a population group, one KI answer might be privileged. For instance, for gender related questions, answer from the 2rd KI (women representative) will be the deciding factor;
      - If the question is general, then follow-up questions for these indicators will be asked thanks to an additional remote interview with the same KIIs. The final reported value for these indicators will be the response reported in the majority of all KIIs, face-to-face and remote. If there is still no consensus

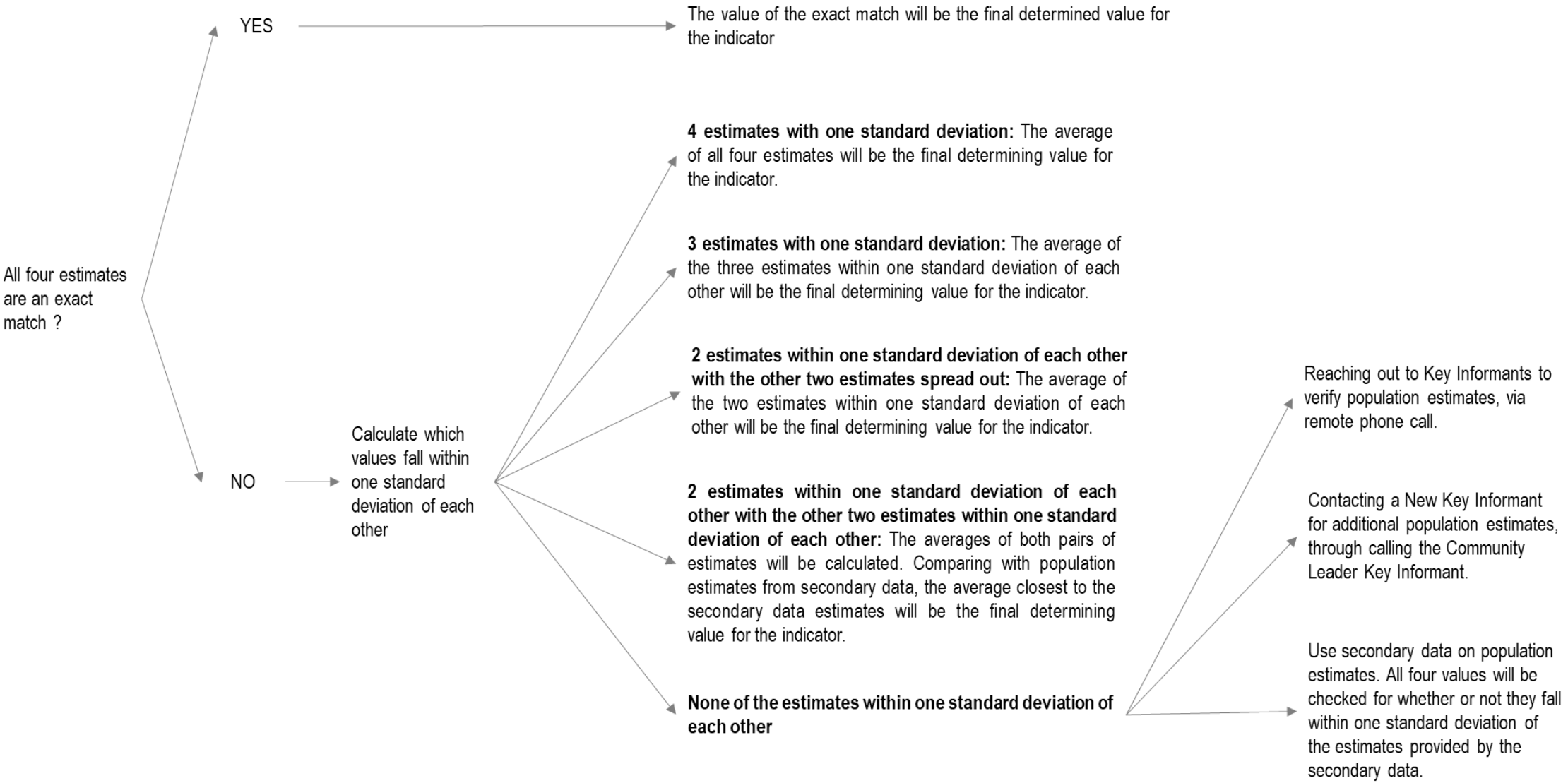
on the reported responses, the response reported by the Community Leader will be the deciding factor.

- Yes prevalence: for specific indicators (protection, etc.), if at least one yes answer is present, the final value for the indicator for the unit of analysis will be yes. The method should be applied to indicators that describes phenomena that are not common. Example: Is there any unaccompanied minor in the settlements?

- **Categorical Values (Select Multiple):** In dealing with indicators with categorical values for multiple select questions, the final reported response will be the union of the responses reported in all face-to-face and remote KIIs.

A data aggregation plan will be elaborated, once the Data Analysis Plan is validated, to map the decision path for each individual question.

Decision tree implemented for numerical values aggregation



- **Data Analysis (Severity Scores).** For each sector[25], a severity ranking will be developed with each IDP settlement ranked based on indicators on severity of needs. Based on the severity rankings of IDP settlements in each district, a district level ranking will be calculated for each sector. Following that, based on the severity rankings of districts, a national level ranking will be calculated for each sector. The indicators and method for calculating severity scores for each sector are determined in coordination with CCCM partners.

  Below is the process of calculating the final severity score for each sector at the settlement, district, and national level:

  - **Settlement-Level**
    - **Sectoral Scores:** For each sector, a set of indicators and a method of scoring these indicators will be developed with the CCCM Coordination team, and based on previous rounds of DSA, to evaluate the severity of need. Based on the responses from the key informant interviews, each settlement is granted a score for all indicators of all sectors on a scale of 1 to 5. Finally, an overall "inter-sectoral" score is calculated based on a set of critical indicators identified in coordination with the CCCM Coordination team[26];
    - **Sectoral Scores:** For each sector, the median score of all indicators within that sector is calculated to determine the final score and Severity Class for each settlement.
  - **District-Level**
    - **Aggregating Settlements by Severity Class:** The number of settlements falling into each Severity Class for each sector will be tallied up at the District Level;
    - **Rule of 20%[27]:** At the district level, the final Severity Class for each sector will be the Severity Class in which at least 20% of the population in the district fall into the Severity Class or more.
  - **National-Level**
    - **Aggregating Settlements by Severity Class:** The number of settlements falling into each Severity Class for each sector will be tallied up at the National Level.
    - **Rule of 20%:** At the national level, the final Severity Class for each sector will be the Severity Class in which at least 20% of the total population fall into the Severity Class or more.

- **Triangulation:** Following data analysis, the AO and the Senior Data Officer will cross-check population estimates with comparable data from other humanitarian bodies and investigate any discrepancies. Data sources will include OCHA reports, IOM-DTM, PRMN, previous REACH IDP Settlement Assessments and other relevant actors. The steps to be taken are as follows:

  - ***Compilation of Population Estimates from Secondary Data Review:*** as part of previous rounds of DSA, REACH supported the IDP Working group on compiling population estimates from the secondary data review into one dataset at the district level. The figures should be updated for 2021 by the IDP Working Group;

  - ***Aggregated Estimates from KIIs:*** Population estimates on the Number of Shelters, Number of Households, and Number of Individuals for each IDP settlement from the KIIs will be aggregated to the District Level. For each indicator, these estimates will include the Community Leader Estimate, the Average Estimate, Minimum Estimate and the Maximum Estimate. These estimates will be included in the Compilation of Population Estimates.

  - ***Most Consistent Range:*** Using all population estimates available for a district, a range from minimum estimate to maximum estimate will be determined for each of the indicators (Number of Shelters, Number of Households, and Number of Individuals) through review of population estimates available. Through process of elimination, the most reliable minimum and maximum estimates for Number of Shelters, Number of Households, and Number of Individuals will be used to determine the most consistent range.

[25] Shelter & NFI, WASH, Health, Nutrition, Education, Food Security, and Protection

[26] The scoring matrix will focus only on indicators that have been identified by CCCM coordinators as best articulating needs ('gaps'). The gaps include critical indicators nominated by sectoral coordinators and certain measurable thresholds that indicates how an indicator is performing at the site-level. This scoring system which has been implemented for DSA IV. The method relied on the categorization of each indicator on a binary scale: does ("1") / does not ("0") have a gap, with each sector gap being weighed the same. IDP sites that featured the highest scores were sites with gaps in multiple sectors. The DSA V scoring methodology will be based on this approach with modifications based on partners' feedback. A full description of DSA V scoring methodology will be added as soon as possible as an *ad-hoc* document to these Terms of Reference.

[27] Based on the Global MSNA Analysis Guidance.

- ***Most Consistent Estimate:*** Using all population estimates falling within the most consistent range, estimates will be reviewed based on their similarity to other estimates and the reliability of the source. Through process of elimination, the most consistent estimate for Number of Shelters, Number of Households, and Number of Individuals will be determined. These estimates will be presented to and discussed with the CCCM Coordination team to determine final population estimates.

4. Roles and responsibilities

Table 3: Description of roles and responsibilities

Task Description	Responsible	Accountable	Consulted	Informed
Research design	*Senior Assessment Officer (SAO)*	*Research Manager (RM)*	*Senior GIS Officer (SGISO);* *Country Coordinator (CC);* *CCCM Coordinators and partners;* *Impact HQ Research Design and Data Unit (RDD)*	*CCCM Coordinators and partners;* *IDP Working group;* *OCHA.*
Supervising data collection	*REACH Field Officers*	*REACH Field Coordinator*	*SAO;* *RM;* *SGISO.*	*CC;* *CCCM Coordinators and partners;* *OCHA regional offices.*
Data processing (checking, cleaning)	*Senior Data officer;* *REACH Field Officers.*	*SAO;* *SGISO (for GIS data);* *RM.*	*CC;* *IMPACT HQ Research Design and Data unit.*	*CCCM Coordinators and partners*
Data analysis	*SAO* *SGSIO*	*RM*	*CC;* *IMPACT HQ Research Design and Data unit;* *CCCM Coordinators and partners*	*CCCM Coordinators and partners*
Output production	*SAO* *SGSIO*	*RM*	*CC;* *IMPACT HQ Research Reporting Unit;* *CCCM Coordinators and partners*	*CCCM Coordinators and partners*
Dissemination	*SAO;* *SGSIO*	*RM;* *CC*	*IMPACT HQ Research Reporting and Communication Units;* *CCCM Coordinators and partners.*	*CCCM Coordinators and partners.*

Monitoring & Evaluation	*SAO; SGISO*	*RM¨ CC*	*IMPACT HQ Research department*	*All Coordinators and partners*
Lessons learned	*SAO RM*	*CC*	*All REACH staff involved; CCCM partners involved*	*All Coordinators and partners; Impact HQ*

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*

5. Data Analysis Plan

Refer to Annex 2 for the Data Analysis Plan.

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 Number of individuals accessing IMPACT services/products	# of downloads of DSA products from Resource Centre	Country request to HQ	User_log	Yes
		# of downloads of DSA products from Relief Web	Country request to HQ		Yes
		# of downloads of DSA products from IMPACT bitlinks	Country team		Yes
		# of page clicks on DSA products from REACH global newsletter	Country request to HQ		Yes
		# of visits to the CCCM DSA website	Country request to HQ		Yes
IMPACT activities contribute to better program implementation and coordination of the humanitarian response	Number of humanitarian organisations utilising IMPACT services/products	# references in HPC documents (HNO, SRP, Flash appeals, sector strategies)	Country team	Reference_ log	CCCM DSA Master List
		# references in single agency documents			CCCM DSA Master List
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, agency strategic plans, etc.) directly informed by IMPACT products	Perceived relevance of IMPACT country-programs	Country team	Usage_Feedback *and* Usage_Survey template	Usage survey to be conducted at the end of the research cycle related to all outputs, targeting at least 10 partners
		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 organisations 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	Number of areas covered by partners Number of partner staff conducting ToT
		# of organisations inputting in research design and joint analysis			
		# of organisations attending briefings on findings;			

ANNEX 1. FULL LIST OF TARGET AREAS

Region	District
Maroodijeex	Hargeysa
Maroodijeex	Gabilay
Maroodijeex	Baligubadle
Maroodijeex	Salaxlay
Awdal	Boorama
Awdal	Saylac
Awdal	Baki
Awdal	Lughaya
Sanaag	Ceerigaabo
Sanaag	Ceelafweyn
Sanaag	Garadag
Sanaag	Laasqoray
Sanaag	Dhahar
Sanaag	Badhan
Sool	Laascaanood
Sool	Taleex
Sool	Xuddun
Sool	Caynabo
Saaxil	Berbera
Saaxil	Sheekh
Togdheer	Burco
Togdheer	Oodwayne
Togdheer	Buuhoodle

ANNEX 2. DATA ANALYSIS PLAN

Research questions	IN #	Data collection method	Indicator group / sector	Indicator / Variable	CCCM Minimum Standards	Questionnaire Question	Instructions	Questionnaire Responses
General information and localisation of the settlement								
General information	***A.1***	*KI Interview*	*intro*	*N/A*		*Date :*	*date*	
	A.2	*KI Interview*	*intro*	*N/A*		*Enumerator/field officer ID code:*	*text*	
Where are the locations of IDP settlements in the assessed areas?	***A.3***	*KI Interview*	*Settlement location*	*GPS coordinates*		*Register the GPS coordinate of the settlement*	*geopoint*	
	A.4	*KI Interview*	*Settlement location*	*Region*		*In which region is the assessment being conducted?*	*select_one*	*list of regions*
	A.5	*KI Interview*	*Settlement location*	*district*		*In which district is the assessment being conducted?*	*select_one*	*list of districts*
	A.6	*KI Interview*	*Settlement location*	*Village*		*In which village or neighbourhood is the assessment being conducted?*	*text*	
	A.7	*KI Interview*	*Settlement location*	*Additional information*		*Do you have any additional useful information to locate the settlement?*	*text*	
	A.8	*KI Interview*	*Settlement location*	*Name of the settlement*		*What is the name of the IDP site?*	*text*	
	A.9	*KI Interview*	*Settlement location*	*Typology of the settlement*		*What best describes the site location?*	*select_one*	• *Urban* • *Rural* • *Peri-urban / Urban corridor* • *Don't know*
Introduction and consent								

Introduction and consent	***B.1***	*KI Interview*	*intro*	*N/A*		*Hello, my name is XXX, and I am working for XXX. We are conducting interviews in order to inform the humanitarian response on the quality, availability of, and access to, services for IDP populations. Data collected through the interview will only be shared anonymously with humanitarian partners. All personal information will be kept strictly confidential. Your participation is entirely voluntary and you may choose to terminate the interview at any time. Please note that participation in the interview will in no way influence whether or not you will directly receive humanitarian aid. This interview will take around 20 to 30 minutes. Do you have any questions? Do you agree to participate?*	*select_one*	*Yes/No*
	B.2	*KI Interview*	*intro*	*N/A*		*"If the respondent has declined consent: Do not start the survey. Close the survey. Do not record GPS or any other information. Find an alternative KI to interview."* *"If the respondent has given consent: Answer any questions from the respondent before starting the survey."*	*note*	
Key informant information / profile								
KI profile	***C.1***	*KI Interview*	*info KI*	*N/A*		*What is the Key Informant's name?*	*note*	
	C.2	*KI Interview*	*info KI*	*N/A*		*What is the Key Informant's contact phone number?*	*note*	
	C.3	*KI Interview*	*info KI*	*gender*		*What is the Key Informant's gender?*	*select_one*	*Male;* *Female*
	C.4	*KI Interview*	*info KI*	*age*		*What is the Key Informant's age?*	*integer*	

	C.5	*KI Interview*	*info KI*	*WGQ*		*Are you having difficulty seeing, even if wearing glasses?*	*select_one*	*• No difficulty • Some difficulty • A lot of difficulty • Cannot do at all • Prefer not to answer • Don't know*
	C.6	*KI Interview*	*info KI*	*WGQ*		*Hearing, even if using hearing aid?*	*select_one*	*• No difficulty • Some difficulty • A lot of difficulty • Cannot do at all • Prefer not to answer • Don't know*
	C.7	*KI Interview*	*info KI*	*WGQ*		*Walking or climping steps?*	*select_one*	*• No difficulty • Some difficulty • A lot of difficulty • Cannot do at all • Prefer not to answer • Don't know*
	C.8	*KI Interview*	*info KI*	*WGQ*		*Remembering or concentrating?*	*select_one*	*• No difficulty • Some difficulty • A lot of difficulty • Cannot do at all • Prefer not to answer • Don't know*
	C.9	*KI Interview*	*info KI*	*WGQ*		*Self-care, such as washing all over or dressing?*	*select_one*	*• No difficulty • Some difficulty • A lot of difficulty • Cannot do at all • Prefer not to answer • Don't know*

	C.10	*KI Interview*	*info KI*	*WGQ*		*Communicating, such as understanding or being understood using usual language?*	*select_one*	*• No difficulty* *• Some difficulty* *• A lot of difficulty* *• Cannot do at all* *• Prefer not to answer* *• Don't know*
	C.11	*KI Interview*	*info KI*	*leadership position*		*What is your role in the site?*	*select_multiple*	*• Community Leader* *• Gatekeeper* *• Camp / Site Manager* *• NGO Representative* *• Women's Community Representative* *• Local Government Representative* *• Elder* *• Religious Leader* *• Business Person* *• Resident of site minority focal point* *• Resident of site Persons with Disabilities representative /focal point* *• Resident of site* *• Other – Please specify*
	C.12	*KI Interview*	*info KI*	*minority status*		*Would you consider yourself a minority or belonging to a minority group?*	*select_one*	*Yes* *No* *Prefer not to answer*
	C.13	*KI Interview*	*info KI*	*minority status*		*If yes, what is your clan heritage?*	*text*	
	C.14	*KI Interview*	*info KI*	*management position*		*Are you part of any camp management structure?*	*select_multiple*	*• No (cannot select any other option)* *• Yes, Camp management* *• Yes, Camp committee (Wash, Women's committee, Resident's committee, Health Committee, Other NGO)* *• Other – Please specify*
	C.15	*KI Interview*	*info KI*	*residency*		*Is the Key Informant a resident of the site being assessed?*	*select_one*	*Yes/No*

	C.16	*KI Interview*	*info KI*	*displacement status*		*How would you best describe your displacement status?*		*• IDP (Somali person who has moved locations within the country due to man-made or natural shocks)* *• Host Community / Non-displaced (Somali person who has not moved locations due to any shocks or is hosting any other displaced persons)* *• Returnee (Somali person who is returning to the country from another country)* *• Refugee (Non-Somali person who is living in the country and fled due to man-made or natural shocks)* *• Other - please specify*
CCCM								
What is the estimated size of the IDP population in the assessed areas?	*D.1*	*KI Interview*	*Settlement size*	*Avarage nb of shelters per site*		*How many shelters are present in this site?*	*integer*	
	D.2	*KI Interview*	*Settlement size*	*Average nb of households per site*		*How many households are present in this site? By household, people living together sharing common resources.*	*integer*	
	D.3	*KI Interview*	*Settlement size*	*Average nb of residents per site*		*How many individuals are present in this site?*	*integer*	
	D.4	*KI Interview*	*Settlement size*	*Settlement capacities*		*If ${cccm_populationestimates_twentypercent} individuals were to arrive tomorrow, would this site be able to accommodate them?*	*select_one*	*Yes/No/ Don't know*
	D.5	*KI Interview*	*Settlement size*	*Date of most arrivals*		*When did the majority of individuals arrive to this site?*	*select_one*	*• Less than 1 month ago* *• 1 to 3 months ago* *• 4 to 6 months ago* *• More than 6 months ago* *• Don't know*

	D.6	*KI Interview*	*Settlement size*	*Average nb of recent arrivals per site*		*In the past 3 months, how many individuals have arrived to this site?*	*integer*	
	D.7	*KI Interview*	*Settlement size*	*Average nb of recent departures per site*		*In the past 3 months, how many individuals have departed from this site?*	*integer*	
	D.8	*KI Interview*	*Settlement size*	*Level of confidence*		*You stated that the number of individuals currently in the site is ${cccm_populationestimates_individuals}. This is less than the new arrivals of the last 3 months minus the departures during the last 3 months. Please revise your answers.*	*note*	
What is the profile of the settlement residents in the assessed areas? What are the displacement trends in the assessed areas?	***D.9***	*KI Interview*	*Settlement profile*	*Date of establishment*		*How long has this site been established for? (select the relevant unit to inform)*	*select_one*	*Months* *Years*
	D.10	*KI Interview*	*Settlement profile*	*Date of establishment*		*How long has this site been established for? (select the relevant number)*	*select_one*	*1* *2* *3* *4* *5* *6* *7* *8* *9* *10* *11* *12*

	D.11	*KI Interview*	*Settlement profile*	*Main profile of residents per site*		*Who comprises MOST of the IDPs currently residing here?* *(Loop to have a top 3 ranking)*	*select_one*	*• Boys (Ages 5 to 12);* *• Girls (Ages 5 to 12);* *• Adolescent boys (Ages 13 to 18);* *• Adolescent girls (Ages 13 to 18)* *• Women (Ages 19 to 60);* *• Men (Ages 19 to 60);* *• Elders (Ages above 60);* *• Persons with a lot of difficulties in seeing, hearing, walking, communicating, self-caring and understanding (for reasons other than the language spoken);* *• Persons of minority clan affiliation;* *• Other- please specify*
	D.12	*KI Interview*	*Settlement profile*	*Most common region of origin*		*What is the region of origin for MOST of the IDPs currently residing in this site?*	*select_one*	*list of regions*
	D.13	*KI Interview*	*Settlement profile*	*Most common district of origin*		*What is the district of origin for MOST of the IDPs currently residing in this site?*	*select_one*	*list of districts*
	D.14	*KI Interview*	*Settlement profile*	*% of site per reason of displacement*		*What was the primary reason for displacement into the current IDP site?*	*select_one*	*• Conflict* *• Flooding* *• Drought* *• Eviction* *• Other - please specify*
	D.15	*KI Interview*	*Settlement profile*	*% of sites where IDP intend to return*		*Would the MOST displaced persons go back to their place of origin?*	*select_one*	*Yes/No/ Don't know*

What is the management structure in place in settlements of the assessed areas?	***D.16***	*KI Interview*	*Settlement management and governance*	*% of site per type of managing actor*	*Standard 1.3 - Site management agency and team capacity*	*Who is responsible for managing this site?*	*select_multiple*	*• Local authority* *• UN agency* *• Local NGO* *• International NGO* *• Residents themselves* *• Community Leader* *• Gatekeeper* *• Local community* *• No management* *• Other – please specify* *• Don't know*
	D.17	*KI Interview*	*Settlement management and governance*	*Average nb of committees per site*	*Standard 1.3 - Site management agency and team capacity*	*Are there any of the following committees established at the site?*	*select_multiple*	*• Residents' committee* *• Camp Management Committee* *• Women's committee* *• Elder meeting* *• WASH committee* *• Health committee* *• Education committee* *• Food committee* *• Youth committee* *• No committees* *• Don't know* *• Other – please specify*

	D.18	KI Interview	Settlement management and governance	% of site with inclusive established committees	Standard 2.1 - Community participation	Are any of the following involved in decision-making in committees established at the site?	select_multiple	• Women • Minority clan members (persons who do not belong on any of the four major clans in Somaliland) • Marginalised clan members (persons who belong to a major clan which is not powerful or influential in this area) • Persons with a lot of difficulties in seeing, hearing, walking, communicating, understanding (for reasons other than the language spoken) • Young men • Young women
Risk of forced eviction								
To what extend do settlements in the assessed area present a safe and secure land tenure system?	E.1	KI Interview	Settlement land tenure profile	% of site per type of land owner		Who owns the land on which the site is established?	select_one	• Private owner • Local authority / government • Federal government • Mixed landownership • No owner • Owner not known • Other - please specify • Prefer not to answer
	E.2	KI Interview	Settlement land tenure profile	% of site with a land tenure agreement		In case the owner is known, is there an existing land tenure arrangement between residents' and the land owner of the site?	select_one	• Yes; • No; • Don't know • Prefer not to answer
	E.3	KI Interview	Settlement land tenure profile	% of site by type of land tenure agreement		If yes, of what kind?	select_one	• Oral; • Written; • Don't know;

	E.4	*KI Interview*	*Settlement land tenure profile*	*% of site by type of land tenure agreement holder*		*If yes, who holds the land tenure agreement for this site?*	*select_one*	*• Individual families* *• Clan leader* *• Settlement leader* *• Gatekeeper* *• National/District authorities* *• Landowner* *• None of the above* *• Do not know* *• Other - please specify*
	E.5	*KI Interview*	*Settlement land tenure profile*	*Avergare renewal of land tenure agreement*		*For the land tenure agreement, how often is the tenure agreement renewed?*	*select_one*	*• 1 month;* *• 2-3months;* *• 4-5 months;* *• 6 months* *• 7 months to 1 year* *• Between 1 and 2 years* *• More than 2 years* *• No renewal* *• Do not know*
What is the most common rent payment system in place in the assessed area?	***E.6***	*KI Interview*	*Settlement rent payment modality*	*% of site by modality of rent payment*		*How do MOST of residents pay rent in return for residing in this site?*	*select_one*	*• Rent paid in cash* *• Rent paid in work / services* *• Rent paid in goods / humanitarian assistance* *• No rent paid* *• Do not know* *• Rent paid in other way - please specify*
	E.7	*KI Interview*	*Settlement rent payment frequency*	*% of site by rent payment frequency*		*How frequently do MOST of residents in this site pay rent?*	*select_one*	*• Daily* *• Weekly* *• Monthly* *• Every 2 to 3 months* *• More than 3 months* *• Do not know*

To what extend are forced evictions common or likely to occur in the settlements of the assessed areas?	*E.8*	*KI Interview*	*Settlement eviction history*	*% of sites where an eviction notice have been issued*		*In the past 3 months, has this site been issued an eviction notice?*	*select_one*	*• Yes • No • Don't know*
	E.9	*KI Interview*	*Settlement eviction history*	*% of sites where an eviction notice have been issued with a specific date*		*If yes, was a specific date set for leaving?*	*select_one*	*• Yes • No • Don't know*
	E.10	*KI Interview*	*Settlement forced eviction risk*	*% of sites by level of risk of forced eviction*		*How would you rate the likelihood of being exposed to the risk of forced evictions in this site?*	*select_one*	*•Very High • Moderate • Low • Prefer not to answer*
	E.11	*KI Interview*	*Settlement forced eviction risk*	*Main reported eviction factors*		*Which of the following factors have contributed to forced evictions in this site?*	*select_multiple*	*• Expiration of land tenure agreements or lease • Ownership disputes • Multiple claims to the same property • Government directive • Other - please specify • Prefer not to answer*
Shelter								
To what extend do shelters are available are accessible in the settlements of the assessed area?	*F.1*	*KI Interview*	*Settlement shelter availability*	*Most common type of shelter*	*Standard 3.2 - an appropriate environment*	*What is the most common type of shelters present in this site?*	*select_one*	*• Buul • Tent • Timber and plastic sheet with CGI roof • Shelter constructed using shelter kit • CGI sheet wall and roof • Mud and stick wall with CGI roof*

								• Plywood wall with CGI roof • Stone/brick wall with CGI roof: Type 1 • Stone/brick wall with CGI roof: Type 2 • Other - please specify
	F.2	KI Interview	Settlement shelter availability	% of sites whith significant proportion of resident per shelter type	Standard 3.2 - an appropriate environment	Approximately what proportion of households in the settlement live in each of the following types of shelter? • Buul • Solid / finished house, building or apartment • Unfinished / non-enclosed building • Make-shift shelter OR Tent • None (sleeping in open) • Other - please specify	select_one	o None (0%) o A few (1-25%) o Some (26-50%) o Many (51-75%) o All or almost all (76-100%) o Don´t know
	F.3	KI Interview	Settlement shelter availability	NA		The total percentage you entered does/does not amount 100%. Please revise.	note	
To what extend do settlements in the assessed area present a safe and secure environment?	F.4	KI Interview	Settlement environment	Occurrence of fire	Standard 3.1 - a safe and secure environment	In the past 6 months, have fires occurred in this site?	select_one	Yes/No/ Don't know
	F.5	KI Interview	Settlement environment	Occurrence of flood	Standard 3.1 - a safe and secure environment	In the past 6 months, has flooding occurred in this site?	select_one	Yes/No/ Don't know
	F.6	KI Interview	Settlement environment	Presence of public lighting	Standard 3.1 - a safe and secure environment	Is there any public lighting throughout the site?	select_one	Yes/No
NFI								
To what extend are NFI available and accessible in the assessed areas?	G.1	KI Interview	Settlement NFI goods availability and access	% of sites where residents have access to market	Standard 4.2 - Site service assessment	Within or around this site, do resident have access to a market where Non-Food Items and/or construction materials can be purchased?	select_one	Yes/No

	G.2	*KI Interview*	*Settlement NFI goods availability and access*	*Type of goods available*	*Standard 4.2 - Site service assessment*	*If yes, which of these items are available for purchase at the market(s)?*	*select_multiple*	*• Medicines* *• Hygienic menstruation materials* *• Local construction materials* *• Clothes* *• Sleeping mats* *• Plastic sheets* *• Blankets* *• Jerry cans or buckets* *• Wash basins* *• Cooking utensils* *• Soap* *• Mosquito nets* *• Solar lamp* *• None of the above*
	G.3	*KI Interview*	*Settlement NFI goods availability and access*	*Average time to reach the nearest market*	*Standard 4.2 - Site service assessment*	*How long does it take for MOST residents of the site to WALK to the nearest market where Non-Food Items and/or construction materials can be purchased (TRAVEL ONE WAY)?*	*select_one*	*• Less than 15 minutes* *• Between 15 and 30 minutes* *• Between 31 minutes and one hour* *• More than one hour* *• Don't know*

	G.4	*KI Interview*	*Settlement NFI goods availability and access*	*% of sites where market is accessible for vulnerable population groups*	*Standard 4.2 - Site service assessment*	*For any of the following groups, are there any impediments to accessing NFI and construction materials markets?*	*select_multiple*	*• Women* *• Children* *• Elders (Persons age 60 and more)* *• Persons with a lot of difficulties in seeing, hearing, walking, communicating, self-caring and understanding (for reasons other than the language spoken)* *• Minorities (persons who are not members of any of Somaliland major clans)* *• Marginalised clan members (persons who belong to a major clan which is not powerful or influential in this area)* *• There are no impediments for any of the above groups* *• Don't know* *• Other – Please specify*
WASH								
To what extend are WATER services available and accessible in the settlements of the assessed areas?	***H.1***	*KI Interview*	*Settlement water service availability*	*Average nb of water sources per site*	*Standard 4.2 - Site service assessment*	*How many water sources (for drinking and domestic use) are present in this site?*	*integer*	
	H.2	*KI Interview*	*Settlement water service availability*	*% sites where a limited proportion of water sources are functioning*	*Standard 4.2 - Site service assessment*	*Of these, how many are working?*	*select_one*	*o None (0%)* *o A few (1-25%)* *o Some (26-50%)* *o Many (51-75%)* *o All or almost all (76-100%)* *o Don´t know*
	H.3	*KI Interview*	*Settlement water service availability*	*% sites where a limited proportion of water sources are protected*	*Standard 4.2 - Site service assessment*	*What proportion of these water sources are protected (Protected water source refers to water sources which, by their construction, protects water from external contamination, especially fecal matter) and providing water fit for DRINKING?*	*select_one*	*o None (0%)* *o A few (1-25%)* *o Some (26-50%)* *o Many (51-75%)* *o All or almost all (76-100%)* *o Don´t know*

	H.4	KI Interview	Settlement water service availability	Most common reported type of water source used for drinking	Standard 4.2 - Site service assessment	What is the primary water source for drinking water for MOST residents of the site?	select_one	• Water kiosk (Provided by humanitarian aid) • Vendors or shop • Piped system • Protected well without hand pump • Protected well with hand pump • Unprotected well • Berkad • River • Water tank and tap • Water trucking distribution point • Borehole with submersible pump • Other - please specify • Don't know
	H.5	KI Interview	Settlement water service availability	Most common reported type of water source used for domestic use	Standard 4.2 - Site service assessment	What is the main domestic water source for MOST residents of the site?" (used for cooking, cleaning, bathing - NOT agriculture or livestock)	select_one	• Water kiosk (Provided by humanitarian aid) • Vendors or shop • Piped system • Protected well without hand pump • Protected well with hand pump • Unprotected well • Berkad • River • Water tank and tap • Water trucking distribution point • Borehole with submersible pump • Other - please specify • Don't know
	H.6	KI Interview	Settlement water service availability	% sites where residents report not treating water	Standard 4.2 - Site service assessment	What proportion of the residents in this site treat water?	select_one	o None (0%) o A few (1-25%) o Some (26-50%) o Many (51-75%) o All or almost all (76-100%) o Don´t know

	H.7	KI Interview	Settlement water service availability	Most common reported mean of treating water	Standard 4.2 - Site service assessment	If relevant, how do MOST residents of this site treat water?	select_one	• Boiling • Cloth filter • Other kind of filter (membrane, ceramic, or commercial filter) • Chlorine tablets/aquatabs • Do not treat water • Do not know • Other - please specify
	H.8	KI Interview	Settlement water service availability	Most common reported person for collecting water	Standard 4.2 - Site service assessment	Who is primarily responsible for water collection among residents in the site?	select_one	• Women • Girls • Boys • Men
	H.9	KI Interview	Settlement water service availability	Average time to reach the nearest water source	Standard 4.2 - Site service assessment	How long does it take for MOST residents of the site to walk to their nearest water source (Including travelling to, queuing, and returning)?	select_one	• Less than 15 minutes • Between 15 and 30 minutes • Between 31 minutes and one hour • More than one hour • Don't know
	H.10	KI Interview	Settlement water service availability	% of sites where residents have water issues	Standard 4.2 - Site service assessment	Do residents in the settlement have problems related to access to water?	select_one	Yes/No/ Don't know
	H.11	KI Interview	Settlement water service availability	Most common reported problems to access water	Standard 4.2 - Site service assessment	If yes, which ones?	select_multiple	• Waterpoints are difficult to reach and use (especially for people with persons with difficulties in lot of difficulties in seeing, hearing, walking, communicating, self-caring and understanding (for reasons other than the language spoken) • Fetching water is a dangerous activity • Some groups (children, women, elderly, minority clan members, marginalized clan members, etc.) do not have access to the waterpoints • Insufficient number of water points /

								waiting time at water points *• Water points are not functioning or closed* *• Water is not available at the market* *• Water is too expensive* *• Not enough container to store the water* *• Poor quality of water* *• Other - please specify (please list)*
	H.12	*KI Interview*	*Settlement hygiene and sanitation services availability*	*Average number of functionning sanitation facilities by gender*	*Standard 4.2 - Site service assessment*	*Please provide your best estimate for the number of FUNCTIONAL communal latrine facilities in the site:* *• Male-only latrines:* *• Female-only latrines:* *• Non-Gendered Latrines:*	*integer*	
	H.13	*KI Interview*	*Settlement hygiene and sanitation services availability*	*% of sites where a limited proportion of latrines are accessible for PwD*	*Standard 4.2 - Site service assessment*	*What proportion of latrines are accessible for persons with disabilities?*	*select_one*	*o None (0%)* *o A few (1-25%)* *o Some (26-50%)* *o Many (51-75%)* *o All or almost all (76-100%)* *o Don´t know*
	H.14	*KI Interview*	*Settlement hygiene and sanitation services availability*	*Average number of functionning bathing facilities by gender*	*Standard 4.2 - Site service assessment*	*Please provide your best estimate for the number of FUNCTIONAL communal bathing facilities in the site:* *• Male-only Bathing facilities: number to be integrated* *• Female-only Bathing facilities: number to be integrated* *• Non-Gendered Bathing facilities: number to be integrated*	*integer*	
	H.15	*KI Interview*	*Settlement hygiene and sanitation services availability*	*% of sites where resident have limited access to hand washing facilities (0-25%)*	*Standard 4.2 - Site service assessment*	*Approximately what proportion of households in the settlement have access to functioning hand-washing facilities with water and soap?*	*select_one*	*o None (0%)* *o A few (1-25%)* *o Some (26-50%)* *o Many (51-75%)* *o All or almost all (76-100%)* *o Don´t know*

	H.16	*KI Interview*	*Settlement hygiene and sanitation services availability*	*% of sites where limited proportion of latrines can be locked*	*Standard 4.2 - Site service assessment*	*What percentage of latrines have locks on the inside?*	*select_one*	*o None (0%)* *o A few (1-25%)* *o Some (26-50%)* *o Many (51-75%)* *o All or almost all (76-100%)* *o Don´t know*
	H.17	*KI Interview*	*Settlement hygiene and sanitation services availability*	*% of sites where limited proportion of latrines have internal lighting*	*Standard 4.2 - Site service assessment*	*What percentage of latrines have internal lighting?*	*select_one*	*o None (0%)* *o A few (1-25%)* *o Some (26-50%)* *o Many (51-75%)* *o All or almost all (76-100%)* *o Don´t know*
	H.18	*KI Interview*	*Settlement hygiene and sanitation services availability*	*% of sites where limited proportion of latrines are disludgeable*	*Standard 4.2 - Site service assessment*	*What proportion of the latrine types commonly used by the people on site are disludgeable?*	*select_one*	*o None (0%)* *o A few (1-25%)* *o Some (26-50%)* *o Many (51-75%)* *o All or almost all (76-100%)* *o Don´t know*
	H.19	*KI Interview*	*Settlement hygiene and sanitation services availability*	*% of sites by frequency of latrine desludging*	*Standard 4.2 - Site service assessment*	*How frequently does desludging of latrines occur?*	*select_one*	*• Not at all* *• Daily* *• Weekly* *• 1 to 3 months* *• 4 to 6 months* *• 7 months to 1 year* *• Between 1 and 2 years* *• More than 2 years* *• Don't know*
	H.20	*KI Interview*	*Settlement hygiene and sanitation services availability*	*% of sites by solid waste management system*	*Standard 4.2 - Site service assessment*	*How is solid waste mainly disposed of or managed by residents of this site?*	*select_multiple*	*• Safely managed by households or community by burial in pit* *• Collected in garbage bins by households/communal and disposed in open grounds* *• Collected and burnt in open spaces* *• Not managed*

								• Don't know • Other - please specify
	H.21	KI Interview	Settlement hygiene and sanitation services availability	Average time to the nearest functional latrine	Standard 4.2 - Site service assessment	How long does it take for MOST residents of the site to walk to their nearest FUNCTIONAL latrine? (TRAVEL ONE WAY)	select_one	• Less than 15 minutes • Between 15 and 30 minutes • Between 31 minutes and one hour • More than one hour • Don't know
	H.22	KI Interview	Settlement hygiene and sanitation services availability	% of sites by reported group facing barriers to access latrines	Standard 4.2 - Site service assessment	For any of the following groups, are there any impediments to accessing latrines?	select_multiple	• Women • Girls • Boys • Elders (Persons age 60 and more) • Persons with a lot of difficulties in seeing, hearing, walking, communicating, self-caring and understanding (for reasons other than the language spoken) • Minorities (persons who are not members of any of Somaliland major clans) • Marginalised clan members (persons who belong to a major clan which is not powerful or influential in this area) • There are no impediments for any of the above groups • Don't know • Other - please specify
	H.23	KI Interview	Settlement hygiene and sanitation services availability	% of sites where residents report	Standard 4.2 - Site service assessment	Do any households in the settlement have problems related to sanitation facilities (latrines/toilets)?	select_one	Yes/No/ Don't know

				sanitation issues				
	H.24	*KI Interview*	*Settlement hygiene and sanitation services availability*	*Most common reported sanitation issues*	*Standard 4.2 - Site service assessment*	*If yes, which ones?*	*select_multiple*	*• Lack of sanitation facilities (latrines/toilets) / facilities too crowded* *• Sanitation facilities (latrines/toilets) are not functioning or full* *• Sanitation facilities (latrines/toilets) are unclean/unhygienic* *• Sanitation facilities (latrines/toilets) are not private (no locks/door/walls/lighting etc.)* *• Sanitation facilities (latrines/toilets) are not segregated between men and women* *• Sanitation facilities (latrines/toilets) are too far* *• Sanitation facilities (latrines/toilets) are difficult to reach (especially for people with a lot of difficulties in seeing, hearing, walking, communicating, self-caring and understanding (for reasons other than the language spoken))* *• Going to the sanitation facilities (latrines/toilets) is dangerous* *• Some groups (children, women, elderly, minority clan members or marginalized clan members etc.) do not have access to sanitation facilities (latrines/toilets)* *• Other - please specify*
HEALTH								

To what extend are HEALTH services available and accessible in the settlements of the assessed areas?	***I.1***	*KI Interview*	*Settlement health services availability*	*% of site by type of health facilities available*	*Standard 4.2 - Site service assessment*	*Within or around this site, what types of health facilities are available?*	*select_multiple*	*• First aid post* *• Pharmacy* *• District hospital* *• Mobile clinic* *• Private clinic* *• NGO clinic* *• Government run clinic* *• No access to any health facility* *• Don't know* *• Other - please specify*
	I.2	*KI Interview*	*Settlement health services availability*	*% of site by type of health service available*	*Standard 4.2 - Site service assessment*	*Within or around this site, what types of health services are available?*	*select_multiple*	*• Basic primary healthcare* *• Vaccinations* *• Child healthcare* *• Maternal healthcare* *• Nutrition counselling / services* *• HIV Counselling and testing* *• Mental health services* *• Sexual and reproductive healthcare* *• Physical and functional rehabilitation including provision of assistive and mobility devices* *• None of the above* *• Don't know* *• Other - please specify*
	I.3	*KI Interview*	*Settlement health services availability*	*% of site where a significant proportion of male present serious health problems*	*Standard 4.2 - Site service assessment*	*What proportion of MALE residents of the site have serious problems with their physical health due to* ***Sickness/illness/disease****:*	*select_one*	*o None (0%)* *o A few (1-25%)* *o Some (26-50%)* *o Many (51-75%)* *o All or almost all (76-100%)* *o Don´t know*

	I.4	*KI Interview*	*Settlement health services availability*	*% of site where a significant proportion of male present serious health problems*	*Standard 4.2 - Site service assessment*	*What proportion of MALE residents of the site have serious problems with their physical health due to* ***Injuries/wounds***	*select_one*	*o None (0%)* *o A few (1-25%)* *o Some (26-50%)* *o Many (51-75%)* *o All or almost all (76-100%)* *o Don´t know*
	I.5	*KI Interview*	*Settlement health services availability*	*% of site where a significant proportion of male present serious health problems*	*Standard 4.2 - Site service assessment*	*What proportion of MALE residents of the site have serious problems with their physical health due* ***to Difficulties in seeing, hearing, walking, communicating, self-caring understanding (for reasons other than the language spoken)***	*select_one*	*o None (0%)* *o A few (1-25%)* *o Some (26-50%)* *o Many (51-75%)* *o All or almost all (76-100%)* *o Don´t know*
	I.6	*KI Interview*	*Settlement health services availability*	*% of site where a significant proportion of male present serious health problems*	*Standard 4.2 - Site service assessment*	*What proportion of MALE residents of the site have serious problems with their physical health due to* ***mental health issues***	*select_one*	*o None (0%)* *o A few (1-25%)* *o Some (26-50%)* *o Many (51-75%)* *o All or almost all (76-100%)* *o Don´t know*
	I.7	*KI Interview*	*Settlement health services availability*	*% of site where a significant proportion of female present serious health problems*	*Standard 4.2 - Site service assessment*	*What proportion of FEMALE residents of the site have serious problems with their physical health due to* ***sickness/illness/disease:***	*select_one*	*o None (0%)* *o A few (1-25%)* *o Some (26-50%)* *o Many (51-75%)* *o All or almost all (76-100%)* *o Don´t know*

	I.8	*KI Interview*	*Settlement health services availability*	*% of site where a significant proportion of female present serious health problems*	*Standard 4.2 - Site service assessment*	*What proportion of FEMALE residents of the site have serious problems with their physical health due to* ***Injuries/wounds***	*select_one*	*o None (0%)* *o A few (1-25%)* *o Some (26-50%)* *o Many (51-75%)* *o All or almost all (76-100%)* *o Don´t know*
	I.9	*KI Interview*	*Settlement health services availability*	*% of site where a significant proportion of female present serious health problems*	*Standard 4.2 - Site service assessment*	*What proportion of FEMALE residents of the site have serious problems with their physical health due to* ***Difficulties in seeing, hearing, walking, communicating, self-caring and understanding (for reasons other than the language spoken)***	*select_one*	*o None (0%)* *o A few (1-25%)* *o Some (26-50%)* *o Many (51-75%)* *o All or almost all (76-100%)* *o Don´t know*
	I.10	*KI Interview*	*Settlement health services availability*	*% of site where a significant proportion of female present serious health problems*	*Standard 4.2 - Site service assessment*	*What proportion of FEMALE residents of the site have serious problems with their physical health due to* ***mental health issues***	*select_one*	*o None (0%)* *o A few (1-25%)* *o Some (26-50%)* *o Many (51-75%)* *o All or almost all (76-100%)* *o Don´t know*
	I.11	*KI Interview*	*Settlement health services availability*	*% sites where a significant proportion of male are unable to get adequate healthcare*	*Standard 4.2 - Site service assessment*	*What proportion of MEN living in the site are UNABLE to get adequate healthcare, for example treatment or medicines?*	*select_one*	*o None (0%)* *o A few (1-25%)* *o Some (26-50%)* *o Many (51-75%)* *o All or almost all (76-100%)* *o Don´t know*

	I.12	*KI Interview*	*Settlement health services availability*	*% sites where a significant proportion of female are unable to get adequate healthcare*	*Standard 4.2 - Site service assessment*	*What proportion of WOMEN living in the site are UNABLE to get adequate healthcare, for example treatment or medicines?*	*select_one*	*o None (0%)* *o A few (1-25%)* *o Some (26-50%)* *o Many (51-75%)* *o All or almost all (76-100%)* *o Don´t know*
	I.13	*KI Interview*	*Settlement health services availability*	*Most common reported health problems for male*	*Standard 4.2 - Site service assessment*	*What types of health problems are common amongst most of MALE residents in this site?*	*select_multiple*	*• Malaria* *• Fever* *• Acute watery diarrhoea / Cholera* *• Respiratory problems* *• Malnutrition (diagnosed by qualified health or nutrition practitioner)* *• Gastrointestinal problems* *• Injuries/Wounds* *• Measles* *• No health issues* *• Don't know* *• Other - please specify*
	I.14	*KI Interview*	*Settlement health services availability*	*Most common reported health problems for female*	*Standard 4.2 - Site service assessment*	*What types of health problems are common amongst most of FEMALE residents in this site?*	*select_multiple*	*• Malaria* *• Fever* *• Acute watery diarrhoea / Cholera* *• Respiratory problems* *• Malnutrition (diagnosed by qualified health or nutrition practitioner)* *• Gastrointestinal problems* *• Injuries/Wounds* *• Measles* *• No health issues* *• Don't know* *• Other - please specify*

	I.15	*KI Interview*	*Settlement health services availability*	*% of sites where a significant proportion of women reported having given birth by unskilled medical staff*	*Standard 4.2 - Site service assessment*	*In the past 30 days, what proportion of women have given birth while attended by unskilled personnel (untrained midwives, staff with no health working experience) or no help at all?*	*select_one*	*o None (0%)* *o A few (1-25%)* *o Some (26-50%)* *o Many (51-75%)* *o All or almost all (76-100%)* *o Don´t know*
	I.16	*KI Interview*	*Settlement health services availability*	*Average time to reach the nearest healthcare facility*	*Standard 4.2 - Site service assessment*	*How long does it take for MOST residents of the site to walk to their nearest healthcare facility (Healthcare Facility refers to a facility or clinic offering at least basic primary healthcare services)? (TRAVEL ONE WAY)*	*select_one*	*• Less than 15 minutes* *• Between 15 and 30 minutes* *• Between 31 minutes and one hour* *• More than one hour* *• Don't know*
	I.17	*KI Interview*	*Settlement health services availability*	*Most common reported barriers to access health services*	*Standard 4.2 - Site service assessment*	*What difficulties, if any, do people in the settlement most commonly encounter when attempting to access health services or treatment?*	*select_multiple*	*• No issues (cannot select with any other option)* *• Unable to access medical services based on their clan identity* *• Cost of services and/or medicine is too high* *• No access to qualified health staff at the health facility* *• Problems with civil documents* *• Public health clinic does not provide referral* *• Public health clinic not open* *• The treatment center is too far away/Transportation constraints* *• Medical staff refuse treatment for some groups* *• Medical staff refuse treatment without any excuse* *• Medical staff disrespectful or rude/* *• No medicine available at health facility/pharmacy* *• No treatment available for the disease at the health facility*

								• *Health services not accessible for people with difficulties in seeing, hearing, walking, communicating, self-caring and understanding (for reasons other than the language spoken)* • *Fear of harassment/ violence on the way to Healthcare service/facility or at the Healthcare service/facility* • *Perceptions or beliefs of families/ community/ healthcare workers make it difficult/ impossible for them to go to Health care facilities* • *Don't know* • *Other - please specify*
NUTRITION								
To what extend are NUTRITION services available and accessible in the settlements of the assessed areas?	***J.1***	*KI Interview*	*Settlement nutrition services availability*	*% of sites by nutrition products*	*Standard 4.2 - Site service assessment*	*In this site, have you ever seen residents with the following:*	*select_multiple*	• *MUAC tape* • *Ready-to-Use Therapeutic Food and Supplementary Food (RUTF & RUSF) (example: Plumput'Nut, Plumpy'Sup)* • *Super Cereal Plus* • *Therapeutic milk products (F75 or F100)* • *None of the above* • *Don't know*
	J.2	*KI Interview*	*Settlement nutrition services availability*	*Average time to reach the nearest nutrition center*	*Standard 4.2 - Site service assessment*	*How long does it take for MOST residents of the site to walk to their nearest nutrition centre/child-feeding centre (TRAVEL ONE WAY)*	*select_one*	• *Less than 15 minutes* • *Between 15 and 30 minutes* • *Between 31 minutes and one hour* • *More than one hour* • *Don't know*

	J.3	*KI Interview*	*Settlement nutrition services availability*	*Most commonly reported barriers to access nutrition services*	*Standard 4.2 - Site service assessment*	*What difficulties, if any, do households in the settlement most commonly encounter when attempting to access nutrition services?*	*select_multiple*	*• No issues (cannot select with any other option)* *• Cost of services and/or medicine is too high* *• No access to qualified staff at the nutrition facility* *• Problems with civil documents* *• Public health clinic does not provide referral* *• Nutrition facility / service not open* *• The treatment center is too far away/Transportation constraints* *• Staff refuse treatment for some groups* *• Staff refuse treatment without any reason* *• Staff disrespectful or rude* *• No nutrition materials available at facility* *• No treatment for malnurishment available at the facility* *• Facilities / services not inclusive of people with disabilities* *• Don´t know* *• Other - please specify*
EDUCATION								
To what extend are EDUCATION services available and accessible in the settlements of the assessed areas?	***K.1***	*KI Interview*	*Settlement education services availability*	*% of sites per education facility available*	*Standard 4.2 - Site service assessment*	*Within or around this site, what types of schools or learning facilities are available ?*	*select_multiple*	*• Primary* *• Secondary* *• Quoranic* *• Basic Literacy and Numeracy Classes* *• No learning facilities available* *• Don't know* *• Other - please specify*

	K.2	*KI Interview*	*Settlement education services availability*	*Average number of education facilities available per site*	*Standard 4.2 - Site service assessment*	*In total, with or around the site, how many schools were opened for the last 6 months?*	*integer*	
	K.3	*KI Interview*	*Settlement education services availability*	*% of sites where a significant proportion of schools don't have enough furniture*	*Standard 4.2 - Site service assessment*	*What percentage of these schools or learning facilities have sufficient furniture (tables, benches, boards)?*	*select_one*	*o None (0%) o A few (1-25%) o Some (26-50%) o Many (51-75%) o All or almost all (76-100%) o Don´t know*
	K.4	*KI Interview*	*Settlement education services availability*	*% of sites where a significant proportion of schools don't have latrines segragated by gender*	*Standard 4.2 - Site service assessment*	*What percentage of these schools or learning facilities have gender segregated latrines?*	*select_one*	*o None (0%) o A few (1-25%) o Some (26-50%) o Many (51-75%) o All or almost all (76-100%) o Don´t know*
	K.5	*KI Interview*	*Settlement education services availability*	*% of sites where a significant proportion of schools don't have hand washing facilities*	*Standard 4.2 - Site service assessment*	*What percentage of these schools or learning facilities have hand washing facilities?*	*select_one*	*o None (0%) o A few (1-25%) o Some (26-50%) o Many (51-75%) o All or almost all (76-100%) o Don´t know*

	K.6	*KI Interview*	*Settlement education services availability*	*% of sites where a significant proportion of schools present physical damages*	*Standard 4.2 - Site service assessment*	*What percentage of these schools or learning facilities present physical damages (walls, roof, floor damaged)?*	*select_one*	*o None (0%)* *o A few (1-25%)* *o Some (26-50%)* *o Many (51-75%)* *o All or almost all (76-100%)* *o Don´t know*
	K.7	*KI Interview*	*Settlement education services availability*	*% of sites where a significant proportion of school aged boys did not attend school in the past 4 weeks*	*Standard 4.2 - Site service assessment*	*What proportion of Boys 5-12 were attending school regularly (at least 4 times per week) in the last 6 months?*	*select_one*	*o None (0%)* *o A few (1-25%)* *o Some (26-50%)* *o Many (51-75%)* *o All or almost all (76-100%)* *o Don´t know*
	K.8	*KI Interview*	*Settlement education services availability*	*% of sites where a significant proportion of school aged girls did not attend school in the past 4 weeks*	*Standard 4.2 - Site service assessment*	*What proportion of Girls 5-12 were attending school regularly (at least 4 times per week) in the last 6 months?*	*select_one*	*o None (0%)* *o A few (1-25%)* *o Some (26-50%)* *o Many (51-75%)* *o All or almost all (76-100%)* *o Don´t know*
	K.9	*KI Interview*	*Settlement education services availability*	*% of sites where a significant proportion of school aged boys did not attend school in the past 4 weeks*	*Standard 4.2 - Site service assessment*	*What proportion of Boys 13-17 were attending school regularly (at least 4 times per week) in the last 6 months?*	*select_one*	*o None (0%)* *o A few (1-25%)* *o Some (26-50%)* *o Many (51-75%)* *o All or almost all (76-100%)* *o Don´t know*

	K.10	*KI Interview*	*Settlement education services availability*	*% of sites where a significant proportion of school aged girls did not attend school in the past 4 weeks*	*Standard 4.2 - Site service assessment*	*What proportion of Girls 13-17 were attending school regularly (at least 4 times per week) in the last 6 months?*	*select_one*	*o None (0%)* *o A few (1-25%)* *o Some (26-50%)* *o Many (51-75%)* *o All or almost all (76-100%)* *o Don´t know*
	K.11	*KI Interview*	*Settlement education services availability*	*% of sites where a significant proportion of education facilities are not accessible for PwD*	*Standard 4.2 - Site service assessment*	*What percentage of these schools or learning facilities have latrines accessible for children with a lot of difficulties in seeing, hearing, walking, self-caring, communicating, understanding (for reasons other than spoken language)?*	*select_one*	*o None (0%)* *o A few (1-25%)* *o Some (26-50%)* *o Many (51-75%)* *o All or almost all (76-100%)* *o Don´t know*
	K.12	*KI Interview*	*Settlement education services availability*	*% of sites where a significant proportion of education facilities do not have fence*	*Standard 4.2 - Site service assessment*	*What percentage of these schools or learning facilities have fences and clear demarcation?*	*select_one*	*o None (0%)* *o A few (1-25%)* *o Some (26-50%)* *o Many (51-75%)* *o All or almost all (76-100%)* *o Don´t know*
	K.13	*KI Interview*	*Settlement education services availability*	*Average time to reach the nearest education facility*	*Standard 4.2 - Site service assessment*	*How long does it take for MOST school-aged children of the site to walk to their nearest education facility? (TRAVEL ONE WAY)*		*• Less than 15 minutes* *• Between 15 and 30 minutes* *• Between 31 minutes and one hour* *• More than one hour* *• Don't know*

	K.14	*KI Interview*	*Settlement education services availability*	*Most commonly reported barriers to access education services for boys*	*Standard 4.2 - Site service assessment*	*What are the top three barriers, if any, that boys in the settlement face to accessing education?* *(Loop to rank the top 3)*	*select_one*	*• No barriers (cannot select with any other option)* *• Schools closed (for any reason)* *• Schools overcrowded* *• Security concerns of child travelling or being at school* *• Distance to school too far / lack transportation* *• School fees and/or cost of materials* *• Child helping at home / farm* *• Child working outside home* *• Parents unaware of education opportunities available* *• Parents don't value education* *• Parents don't approve of curriculum* *• Cultural beliefs* *• Children psychologically distressed* *• Children lack documentation needed to register* *• Children join/recruited by armed groups* *• Marriage and/or becoming a father;* *• Language issues* *• Poor school infrastructure/facilities* *• Lack of qualified teaching staff* *• Lack of male / female separation* *• Pupils turned away from school/refused access due to minority clan status* *• Pupils turned away from school due to difficulties in seeing, hearing, walking, communicating, self-caring and understanding (for reasons other than the language spoken)* *• Pupils experience bullying, discrimination or racism from fellow pupils or teaching staff* *• Other – Please specify* *• Don´t know*

	K.15	*KI Interview*	*Settlement education services availability*	*Most commonly reported barriers to access education services for girls*	*Standard 4.2 - Site service assessment*	*What are the top three barriers, if any, that girls in the settlement face to accessing education?* *(Loop to rank the top 3)*	*select_one*	*• No barriers (cannot select with any other option)* *• Schools closed (for any reason)* *• Schools overcrowded* *• Security concerns of child travelling or being at school* *• Distance to school too far / lack transportation* *• School fees and/or cost of materials* *• Child helping at home / farm* *• Child working outside home* *• Parents unaware of education opportunities available* *• Parents don't value education* *• Parents don't approve of curriculum* *• Cultural beliefs* *• Children psychologically distressed* *• Displacement due to conflict* *• Children lack documentation needed to register* *• Flooding / weather events* *• Children join/recruited by armed groups* *• Marriage and/or pregnancy* *• Menstruation and access to hygiene products* *• Language issues* *• Poor school infrastructure/facilities* *• Lack of qualified teaching staff* *• Insufficient WASH facilities in schools* *• Lack of male / female separation* *• Pupils turned away from school/refused access due to minority clan status* *• Pupils turned away from school/refused access due to marginalized clan status* *• Pupils turned away from school due to difficulties in seeing, hearing,*

								walking, communicating, understanding (for reasons other than the language spoken) • Pupils experience bullying, discrimination or racism from fellow pupils • Pupils experience bullying, discrimination or racism from teaching staff • Other - please specify • Don´t know
FOOD SECURITY								
To what extend is FOOD available and accessible in assessed areas?	*L.1*	*KI Interview*	*Settlement food availability*	*% of sites per type of primary source of food*	*Standard 4.2 - Site service assessment*	*What is the primary source of food for most residents in this site?*	*select_one*	• Market purchases • Household production • Own livestock • Fishing / Foraging / Hunting • Food assistance from NGO aid • Food assistance from government aid • Gifts from family / friends / neighbors • Borrowing/Debts • Trade for labour • Other - please specify • Don't know
	L.2	*KI Interview*	*Settlement food availability*	*% of sites where land is available for livestock raising*	*Standard 4.2 - Site service assessment*	*Is there land available to residents in this site for raising livestock?*	*select_one*	*Yes/No/ Don't know*
	L.3	*KI Interview*	*Settlement food availability*	*% of sites where land is available for cultivation*	*Standard 4.2 - Site service assessment*	*Is there land available to residents in this site for agriculture / cultivation purposes?*	*select_one*	*Yes/No/ Don't know*

	L.4	KI Interview	Settlement food availability	% of sites where a significant proportion of male residents are involved in crop production	Standard 4.2 - Site service assessment	What is the proportion of MALE residents involved in small scale crop production?	select_one	• None (0%) • A few (1-25%) • Some (26-50%) • Many (51-75%) • All or almost all (76-100%) • Don´t know
	L.5	KI Interview	Settlement food availability	% of sites where a significant proportion of female residents are involved in crop production	Standard 4.2 - Site service assessment	What is the proportion of FEMALE residents involved in small scale crop production?	select_one	• None (0%) • A few (1-25%) • Some (26-50%) • Many (51-75%) • All or almost all (76-100%) • Don´t know
	L.6	KI Interview	Settlement food availability	% of sites where a significant proportion of male residents are involved in livestock rearing	Standard 4.2 - Site service assessment	What is the proportion of MALE residents involved in animal husbandry / livestock rearing?	select_one	• None (0%) • A few (1-25%) • Some (26-50%) • Many (51-75%) • All or almost all (76-100%) • Don´t know
	L.7		Settlement food availability	% of sites where a significant proportion of female residents are involved in livestock rearing	Standard 4.2 - Site service assessment	What is the proportion of FEMALE residents involved in animal husbandry / livestock rearing?	select_one	• None (0%) • A few (1-25%) • Some (26-50%) • Many (51-75%) • All or almost all (76-100%) • Don´t know

	L.8	KI Interview	Settlement food availability	% of sites where a significant proportion of residents are involved in fishing	Standard 4.2 - Site service assessment	What is the proportion of residents involved in fishing?	select_one	• None (0%) • A few (1-25%) • Some (26-50%) • Many (51-75%) • All or almost all (76-100%) • Don´t know
	L.9	KI Interview	Settlement food availability	% of sites where a significant proportion of resident reported not having access to food	Standard 4.2 - Site service assessment	In the last 30 days, what was the proportion of residents not able to access enough food?	select_one	• None (0%) • A few (1-25%) • Some (26-50%) • Many (51-75%) • All or almost all (76-100%) • Don´t know
	L.10	KI Interview	Settlement food availability	% of sites per most vulnerable population group	Standard 4.2 - Site service assessment	Were the residents not able to access enough food:	select_one	• Just like any other household • More likely to be in households headed by a woman • More likely to be in household headed by a minority clan member • More likely to be in a household headed by a marginalized clan member • More likely to be in a household including difficulties in seeing, hearing, walking, communicating, self-caring and understanding (for reasons other than the language spoken) • More likely a child-headed household • More likely to be a household recently arrived at the camp • Don't know
	L.11	KI Interview	Settlement food availability	Most commonly reported reason for no access to food	Standard 4.2 - Site service assessment	In the last 30 days, what were the main reasons why MOST of residents can't access enough food in the settlement?	select_multiple	• Security issues: Inability to travel to market, Insecurity at markets or points of food distribution • No land for cultivation or no livestock for animal husbandry • Natural causes: flooding, drought,

								locusts • Economic causes: Inability to purchase food, lack of money • Social and cultural causes: due to age, gender, clan affiliation, disability • Functional market not available • Inability to access/refusal of government food aid • Inability to access/refusal of NGO food aid • Accessing aid but required to pay a proportion to gatekeeper leaving household hungry • Accessing aid but required to pay a proportion to landlord leaving household hungry • Perceptions or beliefs of families/community and humanitarian service providers and other actors make it difficult/impossible to access distribution /items • Fear of harassment/violence/abuse on the way to market or at the distribution site • Other - please specify • Don't know • Prefer not to answer
	L.12	KI Interview	Settlement food availability	Most commonly reported coping strategies for food	Standard 4.2 - Site service assessment	In the last 30 days, when there was not enough food in this settlement, what did MOST of residents do to cope with the situation?	select_multiple	• No action was taken • Borrow food or get help from a friend or relative • Asking non-relatives for food • Purchase food with borrowed money • Gather wild food • Collecting firewood in dangerous places to get money for food • Consume seed stock meant for next season or harvest crops that are not yet ready • Send children to eat with neighbors

								• Sell home assets to get money for food • Selling more livestock than usual for this time of year to get money for food • Slaughtering more cattle, camel or goat/sheep than normal for this time of year • More hunting than normal for this time of year • More fishing than normal for this time of year • Sending families out to displacement camps to receive food aid • Rely on less preferred and less expensive food (i.e. cheaper, lower quality food) • Limit portion sizes at meal times • Adults do not eat so children can eat • Reduce number of meals eaten in a day • Skip entire days without eating • Don't know • Prefer not to answer • Other - please specify
	L.13	KI Interview	Settlement food availability	% of sites per reason for coping strategies	Standard 4.2 - Site service assessment	Do MOST of residents have any other reasons for using ANY of these strategies aside from a lack of food or money to buy food?	select_multiple	• No other reasons • To access or pay for healthcare • To access or pay for shelter • To access or pay for education • To pay rent to landowner • Other - please specify • Don't know • Prefer not to answer

	L.14	KI Interview	Settlement food availability	% of sites per severity of the food situation	Standard 4.2 - Site service assessment	In the last 30 days, how bad was hunger for MOST of residents because they were not able to access enough food in the settlement?	select_one	• No hunger • Hunger is small, strategies are available to cope with the reduced access to food • Hunger is bad, limited options to cope with the reduced access to food • Hunger is the worst it can be, all over the settlement, and causing many deaths • Don't know • Prefer not to answer
	L.15	KI Interview	Settlement food availability	% of sites where resident do not have access to a food market	Standard 4.2 - Site service assessment	Within or around this site, is there access to a food market?	select_one	Yes/No/ Don't know
	L.16	KI Interview	Settlement food availability	Average time to reach the nearest functional market place	Standard 4.2 - Site service assessment	How long does it take for MOST residents of the site to walk to their nearest FUNCTIONAL market place or grocery store? (TRAVEL ONE WAY)	select_one	• Less than 15 minutes • Between 15 and 30 minutes • Between 31 minutes and one hour • More than one hour • Don't know
	L.17	KI Interview	Settlement food availability	% sites per profile responsible to go to the market	Standard 4.2 - Site service assessment	Who is primarily responsible for going to the market place or grocery store?	select_one	• Men • Women • Girls • Boys
PROTECTION								
To what extend are PROTECTION service available and accessible in assessed areas?	M.1	KI Interview	Settlement protection services availability	% of site per type of reported housing and property incident		In the past 3 months, which of these housing and property incidents have occurred in this site?		o Confiscation of property o Illegal occupation of property o Encroachment and boundary disputes o Damaged and inadequate accommodation o Don't know

	M.2	KI Interview	Settlement protection services availability	% of site where there is a women's space		Is there a designated space where women and girls can gather (women's center, women's and girls' safe space, etc.) in this site?	select_one	Yes/No/ Don't know
	M.3	KI Interview	Settlement protection services availability	% of site where there is a child friendry space		Are there any child friendly spaces in this site where children can meet and play with or without supervision (park, gym, playground, etc.)?	select_one	Yes/No/ Don't know
	M.4	KI Interview	Settlement protection services availability	% of sites per reported protection incident		In the past 3 months, what are the types of incidents that have occurred in this site?	select_multiple	• Illegal or forced taxation by non-government actors • Armed violence • Incidents due to UXO ("Unexploded ordnance (UXO) is any sort of military ammunition or explosive ordnance which has failed to function as intended") • Disappearances • Gender based violence • Arrests and detention • Abductions • Forced military recruitment • Friction between community and surrounding host communities • Violence during aid distribution • Exploitation and abuse related to access to assistance • Cases of unaccompanied and separated children • Land grabbing • Destruction of property • Denied access to justice • Don't know • Prefer not to answer • No protection incidents occurred • Other - please specify

	M.5	KI Interview	Settlement protection services availability	% of sites per primary victims of incidents		Who are the primary targets or victims of such incidents?	select_multiple	• Men • Women • Girls • Boys • Persons with disabilities; • Minority clan member; • Marginalized clan member • Other-please specifiy
	M.6	KI Interview	Settlement protection services availability	% of sites per location of incidents		Where do such incidents typically occur?	select_multiple	• In shelters • When leaving settlement/town • on the way or at NFI markets • on the way or at food markets • on the way or at water sources • on the way or at latrines • on the way or at bathing facilities • on the way or at schools or education facilities • on the way or at health facilities • at humanitarian aid distribution points • Don't know • Prefer not to answer • Other - please specify
	M.7	KI Interview	Settlement protection services availability	% of sites where there is reported restrictions of movement - day		Are there restrictions of movement during the day?	select_one	Yes/No/ Don't know
	M.8	KI Interview	Settlement protection services availability	% of sites where there is reported restrictions of movement - night		Are there restrictions of movement during the night?	select_one	Yes/No/ Don't know

	M.9	*KI Interview*	*Settlement protection services availability*	*% of sites per reported avoided areas*		*Which are areas residents avoid for fear of insecurity?*	*select_multiple*	*• There are no areas that people avoid for fear of insecurity* *• In shelters* *• When leaving settlement/town* *• Markets* *• On the way to markets* *• At Water points* *• At Latrines* *• Bathing areas* *• Schools* *• On the way to schools* *• Health centres* *• Nutrition/feeding centres* *• Humanitarian aid distribution points* *• Don't know* *• Prefer not to answer* *• Other - please specify*
SUPPORT								

To what extend is HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE delivered and accessible in assessed areas?	***N.1***	*KI Interview*	*Settlement support services availability*	*% of sites per support type*		*In the past 3 months, have any of the following activities taken place in this site?*	*select_multiple*	*• Provision of shelter kits • Provision of NFI kits/items • Provision of food distribution • Construction / rehabilitation of water sources • Construction / repair of latrines • Distribution of hygiene kits (jerry cans for storage / transport, soap/ hygienic menstrual materials) • Cash distribution • Nutrition counselling • MUAC screening • Distribution of therapeutic foods or nutritional supplements • Awareness campaign advocating proper WASH practices • Vaccination campaigns or any other health-related campaigns • Protection awareness raising • Referrals for people with heightened protection needs • Provision of assistive and mobility devices/products • None of the above • Don't know • Other - please specify*
	N.2	*KI Interview*	*Settlement support services availability*	*% of sites per cash based assistance type*		*If cash distribution, what kind?*	*select_one*	*• conditional • unconditional • restricted • unrestricted • Don't know*

	N.3	*KI Interview*	*Settlement support services availability*	*% of sites per vulnerable group facing barriers to access support*		*For any of the following groups, are there any impediments to accessing support activities?*		*• Women* *• Men* *• Boys* *• Girls* *• Elders (Persons age 60 and more)* *• Persons with difficulties in seeing, hearing, walking, communicating, self-caring and understanding (for reasons other than the language spoken)* *• Minorities (persons who are not members of any of Somaliland major clans)* *• Marginalized clan members (persons who belong to a major clan which is not powerful or influential in this area)* *• There are no impediments for any of the above groups* *• Don't know* *• Other - please specify*
COVID-19								
To what extend do residents consider COVID-19 as a priority need?	***O.1***	*KI Interview*	*Settlement COVID-19 awareness*	*% of sites where COVID-19 is perceived as an issue*		*Do you think that COVID-19 is an important issue for MOST residents of the settlement?*	*select_one*	*Yes/No/ Don't know*

	O.2	*KI Interview*	*Settlement COVID-19 awareness*	*% of sites by prevention action undertaken against COVID-19*		*Do you think that MOST residents in the settlement are taking any action to prevent the spread of COVID-19?*		*• No, no action taken (cannot select with any other option* *• Not leaving the house at all* *• Reducing movement outside the house* *• Stopping handshakes or physical contact* *• Keeping distance from people* *• Avoiding public places and gatherings* *• Avoiding public transport* *• Wearing a face mask* *• Wearing gloves* *• Washing hands more regularly* *• Keeping surfaces clean* *• Praying to god* *• Staying away from animals* *• Other – Please specify* *• Don't know*
AAP								
To what extend do residents have access to humanitarian assistance in the assessed areas?	***P.1***	*KI Interview*	*Settlement communication preferences*	*Most commonly reported sources of information used by residents*	*Standard 2.2 - information sharing with communities*	*What are the main sources of information from which residents in this site receive information on humanitarian services?*	*select_multiple*	*• Television* *• Radio* *• Posters* *• Newspapers* *• Internet* *• Friends / Neighborhood / Family* *• Community leaders* *• Religious Leaders* *• Community meetings* *• Aid Workers* *• UN / International / Local NGO* *• Do not know* *• Do not get any information* *• Other - please specify*

	P.2	*KI Interview*	*Settlement communication preferences*	*Most commonly reported sources of information used by residents with disabilities*	*Standard 2.2 - information sharing with communities*	*What are the main sources of information from which persons with in seeing, hearing, walking, communicating, self-caring and understanding in this site receive information on humanitarian services?*	*select_multiple*	*• Television • Radio • Posters • Newspapers • Internet • Friends / Neighborhood / Family • Community leaders • Religious Leaders • Community meetings • Aid Workers • UN / International / Local NGO • Do not know • Do not get any information • Other - please specify*
	P.3	*KI Interview*	*Settlement access to humanitarian aid*	*% of site per barriers to access humanitarian aid*		*In the past 30 days, what were the barriers that MOST residents in this settlement face when trying to access humanitarian aid, if any?*	*select_multiple*	*• No problems faced • Lack of Information • Physically Unable to Access Points of Aid Distribution • Insecurity On Route to Points of Aid Distribution • Insecurity at Site of Aid Distribution • Exclusion by Camp Managers/Gatekeepers • Don't know • Prefer not to answer • Other - please specify*
	P.4	*KI Interview*	*Settlement access to humanitarian aid*	*Most commonly reported problems regarding humanitarian assistance delivery*		*When they have access to humanitarian aid, what are the main problems experienced by residents in the delivery of this assistance?*	*select_multiple*	*• Fighting between recipients • Not enough for all entitled • Social and cultural norms preventing women and other key populations from accessing/receiving • Distribution was interrupted by an attack • Assistance was physically too heavy or bulky for the vulnerable in the community to take • Some population groups not receiving*

								aid • Non-affected groups are receiving humanitarian assistance • Political interference in distribution of aid • Assistance did not respond to the actual needs • Exploitation of recipients • Insufficient instruction on how to use items received • Presence of armed actors • Extortion of assistance • No problems experienced • Other - please specify • Don't know • Prefer not to answer
	P.5	KI Interview	Settlement complaints and feedback mechanisms	% of sites with a feedback or complaint mechanism	Standard 2.3 - feedback and complaints	Is there a mechanism in place for residents in this site to provide feedback or complaints on the type of aid received?	select_one	Yes/No/ Don't know
	P.6	KI Interview	Settlement complaints and feedback mechanisms	% of sites per barriers to access complaint mechanism for PwD	Standard 2.3 - feedback and complaints	What are the main obstacles for persons with many difficulties in seeing, hearing, walking, communicating, self-caring and understanding (for reasons other than the language) in making a complaint or providing feedback to humanitarian agencies?	select_multiple	• Perceptions or beliefs of families/ community make it difficult/ impossible for them to access the mechanism • Fear of harassment/ disrespect by those who manage activities or other participants towards persons with disabilities • Persons with disabilities or support persons do not have access to information on how and where they can raise a complaint • There are no activities designed in a way that persons with disabilities can participate • Cannot leave shelter and therefore cannot make a complaint or provide feedback • Don't know

	P.7	KI Interview	Settlement complaints and feedback mechanisms	% of sites where a limited proportion of resident have used complaint mechanisms	Standard 2.3 - feedback and complaints	What proportion of residents make use of Complaint feedback mechanisms (CFM)/ OR / have given feedback in the past 3 months?	select_one	• None (0%) • A few (1-25%) • Some (26-50%) • Many (51-75%) • All or almost all (76-100%) • Don´t know
	P.8	KI Interview	Settlement complaints and feedback mechanisms	% of site per most vulnerable population group	Standard 2.3 - feedback and complaints	If there are residents who are unwilling or unlikely to make use of Complaint feedback mechanisms, are they	select_one	• Just like any other resident • More likely to be a woman • More likely to be a minority clan member • More likely to be a marginalized clan member • More likely to be living with a disability • More likely to be a young person (under 25) • More likely to be an older person (over 55) • More likely to be recently arrived at the camp • Don't know
	P.9	KI Interview	Settlement complaints and feedback mechanisms	Most commonly reported reasons for not using complaint mechanisms	Standard 2.3 - feedback and complaints	What reasons are you aware of for residents not using Complaint feedback mechanisms?	select_multiples	• Are unaware of them • Don't know how to access them • Unable to use due to literacy barriers • Unable to use due to phone access barriers • Unable to use due to data access barriers • Unable to use due to a reason connected with their disability/non - accessible for persons with difficulties in lot of difficulties in seeing, hearing, walking, communicating, understanding (for reasons other than the language spoken) • Don't trust them to make any difference

								• Have concerns about repercussions against them due to making a complaint • Don't know • Other - please specify
	P.10	KI Interview	Settlement language	Most commonly reported main language spoken	Standard 2.2 - information sharing with communities	What is the most common language spoken in this settlement?	select_one	• Standard / Northern Somali • Benaadir Somali • Maay Somali • Arabic • English • Italian • Bravanese (Chimwiini/ Chimbalazi) • Kibajuni • Mushunguli • Somali Sign Language • None • Don't know • Prefer not to answer • Other - please specify

	P.11	*KI Interview*	*Settlement language*	*Most commonly reported secondary language spoken*	*Standard 2.2 - information sharing with communities*	*What are other languages spoken in the site by ANY persons?*	*select_multiple*	*• Standard / Northern Somali* *• Benaadir Somali* *• Maay Somali* *• Arabic* *• English* *• Italian* *• Bravanese (Chimwiini/ Chimbalazi)* *• Kibajuni* *• Mushunguli* *• Somali Sign Language* *• None* *• Don't know* *• Prefer not to answer* *• Other - please specify*
CONCLUSION								
CONCLUSION	***Q.1***	*KI Interview*	*NA*	*NA*		*Would you agree to be contacted again to answer a set of questions for verification purposes only?*	*select_one*	*Yes/No*
	Q.2	*KI Interview*	*NA*	*NA*		*May we share your contact details with other humanitarian partners for future surveys? (This will not include any answers that you have shared with us today, nor will we disclose that you were identified as a minority/Persons Living With Disabilities informant – where applicable)*	*select_one*	*Yes/No*
	Q.3	*KI Interview*	*NA*	*NA*		*Can you please refer us to another person who is knowledgeable about this site?*	*select_one*	*Yes/No*
	Q.4	*KI Interview*	*NA*	*NA*		*Name of the referred KI*	*text*	
	Q. 5	*KI Interview*	*NA*	*NA*		*Phone number of the referred KI*	*text*	

	Q. 6	KI Interview	NA	NA		"Thank you for completing the survey. As a humanitarian agency, we would like to inform you about current pandemic of coronavirus infection. The virus is highly contagious and spreads person to person. You can get infected through handshake, hug or standing very close to an infected person (less than 1 meter), and also through touching the surfaces that were touched by someone who is sick, and then putting hands on your face and eyes.	note	
	Q. 7	KI Interview	NA	NA		The symptoms of disease include fever, cough, shortness of breath, and breathing difficulties.	note	
	Q. 8	KI Interview	NA	NA		You can protect yourself and help prevent spreading the virus to others if you: Wash your hands regularly for 20 seconds, with soap and water Cover your nose and mouth with a disposable tissue or flexed elbow when you cough or sneeze Avoid close contact (1 meter) with people who are unwell	note	
	Q. 9	KI Interview	NA	NA		Stay home and self-isolate from other people if you feel unwell and advice people with symptoms of disease to do so Don't touch your eyes, nose, or mouth if your hands are not clean Try as much as possible to use contactless payment methods and limit the use of paper money. Also, wash your hands thoroughly each time after you touch the money or any other surface which is exposed.	note	
	Q. 10	KI Interview	NA	NA		Please note that using medical masks alone does not provide sufficient level of protection. They can only be effective if combined with frequent hand cleaning with soap and water, and only if single-use masks are disposed after each use."	note	

DIRECT OBSERVATION								
	R.1	*Direct oberservation*	*NA*	*NA*		*Is it your first interview in this settlement*	*select_one*	*Yes/No*
	R.2	*Direct oberservation*		*% of sites where shelters damages were observed*		*Have you seen any shelters damaged?*	*select_one*	*Yes/No*
	R.3	*Direct oberservation*		*% of sites where faecal matter were observed*		*Have you seen any faecal matter around shelters?*	*select_one*	*Yes/No*
	R.4	*Direct oberservation*		*% of sites where burning of waste was observed*		*Have you seen any burning of waste?*	*select_one*	*Yes/No*
	R.5	*Direct oberservation*		*% of sites where public lighting were observed*		*Have you seen any public lighting?*	*select_one*	*Yes/No*
	R.6	*Direct oberservation*		*% of sites where not sufficient space was observed*		*Is there sufficient space for people to walk in between shelters (at least 2 meters)?*	*select_one*	*Yes/No*
	R.7	*Direct oberservation*		*% of sites where access to road was observed*		*Is there an access road (main/secondary) leading to the IDP settlement?*	*select_one*	*Yes/No*

ANNEX 3. COVID-19 MITIGATION MEASURES

The decision to proceed with face-to-face data collection will be based on a risk analysis based on: 1) the number of cases and evolution of the contamination rate; 2) the presence of positive case within the team. If it is deemed safe to proceed with face-to-face data collection, the measures outlined below will be followed. Otherwise, data collection will be paused and as much as possible, interviews will be conducted remotely based on the list of contacts from previous rounds and partners' network.

Before data collection:

- Ensure everyone in the team are **up to date on the most recent information** and measures to be followed;
- Procure relevant **supplies for staff personal protection;**
- **Plan data collection efficiently** to ensure all required measures are followed (no more than 2 enumerators per vehicle and per site assessed);
- As much as possible have a contact list of enumerators that can be contacted in case one team member has COVID symptoms and needs to be replaced;

During data collection:

- **Remind** teams of the general guidance and protocols **on a daily basis,** by the team leader or the field officer;
- **Approach respondent(s)** for interviews/ discussions in line with the required measures (respect social distance, wear a face mask);
- **Conduct the interviews/ discussions** following the required measures (respect social distance, wear face mask, conduct interviews in outside or ventilated areas).

After data collection:

- Ensure all staff returning from data collection (enumerators, drivers, etc.) **thoroughly wash their hands with soap** (at least 20 seconds)
- Ensure enumerators are **reporting back** to line managers in case there is any concerns about COVID-19;
- Ensure enumerators **submit the data collected and clean devices** on a daily basis

ANNEX 4. TIMELINE

	Sep-21					Oct-21				Nov-21				Dec-21					Jan-22				Feb-22				Mar-22			
Task	W1	W2	W3	W4	W5	W1	W2	W3	W4	W1	W2	W3	W4	W1	W2	W3	W4	W5	W1	W2	W3	W4	W1	W2	W3	W4	W1	W2	W3	W4
Research Design																														
Team composition																														
Engaging with CCCM partners																														
Secondary Data Review																														
Indicator revision																														
ToRs and DAP (drafting, partners' feedbacks, digitazation of IDP sites)																														
Partners consultation / feedbacks on the ToRs																														
Government consultation / authorization																														
ToRs and DAP - finalization																														
Tool validation and testing																														
Data collection																														
Field officers and enumerators training (including digitization of site)																														
Data collection in all target districts																														
Data checks and cleaning																														
Data collection buffer																														
Data validation																														
Data analysis																														
Analysis validation																														
Output drafting																														
National factsheet - drafting and validation																														
District / Region factsheets - drafting and validation																														
Factsheets publication																														