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Report

Workshop: Collaboration towards a common approach on IDP statistics in Somalia

Executive summary

Somalia experiences one of the world's most complex protracted displacement situations, fuelled by armed conflict and the impact of climate change-induced droughts and floods. The country now has an estimated four million internally displaced persons (IDPs), with a significant trend in IDPs fleeing rural areas towards IDP settlements in urban areas. Humanitarian response in Somalia drives the production of data on internal displacement, coordinated through the humanitarian cluster system. Efforts primarily concentrate on estimating IDPs in the country to guide aid provision. To tackle displacement challenges, the Federal Government of Somalia (FGS) has issued a [National Durable Solutions Strategy](#) (NDSS) for 2020 to 2024, including a monitoring and evaluation framework for its five strategic objectives. One year after the launch of the [United Nation's Secretary General's Action Agenda on Internal Displacement](#), the FGS, in coordination with the UN Resident Coordinator's Office¹, have framed a commitment to provide solutions pathways for up to 1 million IDPs to overcome their displacement related vulnerabilities and progress toward durable solutions.

Data for solutions in Somalia requires improved coordination between the state and federal levels as well as across the humanitarian and development nexus. On the 25th and 26th of October 2023, 40 data experts from Somali government institutions, UN agencies, and international non-governmental organisations working in Somalia met in Mogadishu to discuss a common approach to measuring progress towards durable solutions to internal displacement. The workshop was organised by the Ministry of Planning, Investment and Economic Development (MoPIED), the Somalia National Bureau of Statistics (SNBS), the UN Resident Coordinator's Office (RCO), the International Organization for Migration (IOM), the Joint Internal Displacement Profiling Service (JIPS), the Regional Durable Solutions Secretariat (ReDSS), and the UN Development Programme (UNDP).

This report provides an overview of the key outcomes of the multi-stakeholder workshop, including enhanced coordination on data for solutions; improved understanding of data needs to inform development interventions, monitor the implementation of public policies, and preparing the next round of policy development as Somalia plans for an update of the NDSS and moves into a new National Development Plan in 2025.

¹ UN Integrated Office of the Deputy Special Representative of the Secretary General, Resident and Humanitarian Coordinator for Somalia.



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Key Recommendations

The FGS will continue to lead the use of common international and national standards to produce more harmonized IDP data across levels and actors, including the Federal Members States (FMS) and international actors. Workshop participants agreed that two complementary data systems and subsequent coordination platforms should co-exist to respond to the different data needs in the country: i) an independent **IDP statistical system**, led by the SNBS, to guide the production of official statistics, including stocks and progress towards solutions as well as methodological refinement of existing standards; and ii) an operational **data system for solutions**, led by the MoPIED, to coordinate operational responses to internal displacement within the government and with international actors. Different data sources should be used for reporting towards different policy frameworks (NDSS, National Development Plan, SDGs, Action Agenda). Given the lack of robustness of these sources today, it is useful to consider several sources to triangulate data; a precondition for such triangulation is the standardisation of key concepts and methodological approaches. **Annex 1** provides an overview of key methodological elements that need to be addressed. Priority elements include:

- **IDP identification module²** to include in surveys to categorise IDPs into three categories (displacement, return, other locations) and statistically distinguish IDPs from non-IDPs. This classification does not cover those who have overcome displacement related vulnerabilities.
- **Criteria to define solutions pathways (as suggested by the Action Agenda)** to inform humanitarian and development responses and target the implementation of the NDSS.
- **Common, agreed-upon indicators and metrics, in line with relevant international and national standards, to measure progress towards solutions** to assess how far Displacement-Affected Communities (DACs) have progressed in overcoming displacement-related vulnerabilities.
- **Comparator population and benchmarks to** standardise the measurement of progress towards solutions.

The following highlights key recommendations aimed at two related yet separate efforts to build official statistics on IDPs and ensure alignment around data for solutions efforts. **Annex 2** provides a detailed list of recommendations with custodian actors and key considerations.

Production of IDP statistics	Data for solutions
<p>COORDINATION:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Dedicate the Migration and Displacement Data Working Group as a vehicle for discussing and vetting plans for IDP statistics. ● Endorse and implement the IDP Statistics Sector Plan including its integration into the National Strategy for the Development of Statistics (NSDS). 	<p>COORDINATION:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Task the Durable Solutions Technical Working Group (DSTWG) to promote the use of IDP data standards across the government and international actors. ● Develop and maintain a joint assessment calendar that tracks all current and upcoming data collection exercises on IDPs from FMS, FGS and international actors.

² <https://egrisstats.org/resource/methodological-paper-towards-a-standardized-approach-to-identify-idps-refugees-and-related-populations-in-household-surveys/>



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DATA SOURCES:

- Integrate the **EGRISS IDP identification module** in all relevant government surveys.
- Establish procedures for regular updates of an **IDP camp sampling frame**.
- Plan for the production of **official estimates of IDP stock** in Somalia from complementary data sources (census, surveys).
- Coordinate with the NCRI to integrate the **IDP Registry** into the National Statistical System (NSS).
- Identify **governance monitoring systems** to better assess implementation of government commitments to IDPs.

SOLUTIONS INDICATORS:

- Provide guidelines to **set benchmarks (thresholds)** for measuring progress towards durable solutions, using the general population as the comparator population.
- Produce **solutions progress indicators** from the upcoming MICS survey. See **Annex 3** for a suggested list of indicators and sources.

- Government should be involved and coordinate with **development partners** in all assessments related to displacement.

DATA SOURCES:

- Incorporate the **EGRISS IDP identification module** in all IDP-related operational data collection in the country, including intentions surveys, needs assessments and durable solutions surveys.
- Map **available data sources**, particularly inclusive of development actors that encompass the broader context and the conditions that make solutions possible.
- Determine which **data sources** will inform the achievement of the strategic objectives of the NDSS, including data collection to capture IDPs living outside IDP sites.

SOLUTIONS INDICATORS:

- Agree on the criteria to define **solutions pathways** to identify the commitment of 1 million IDPs to target development solutions.
- Develop a **data for solutions toolkit** to strengthen a coherent information system that allows to effectively capture progress towards solutions over time as well as a solutions assessment implementation roadmap.



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1. Acronyms

CCCM: Camp Coordination and Camp Management
DACs: Displacement Affected Communities
DHS: Demographic and Health Survey
DSID: Data for Solutions to Internal Displacement
DSIL: Durable Solutions Indicator Library
DSTWG: Durable Solutions Technical Working Group
DTM: Displacement Tracking Matrix
EGRISS: Expert Group on Refugee, IDP and Statelessness Statistics
FIES: Food Insecurity Experience Scale
FGS: Federal Government of Somalia
FMS: Federal Member States
HNO: Humanitarian Needs Overview
IASG: Inter-Agency Standing Committee
IDPs: Internally displaced persons
IHBS: Integrated Household Budget Survey
IOM: International Organization for Migration
IRIS: International Recommendations on IDP Statistics
JIPS: Joint Internal Displacement Profiling Service
LORA: Local (Re)Integration Assessment
MICS: Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey
MoPIED: Ministry of Planning, Investment and Economic Development
MSNA: Multi-Sectoral Needs Assessment (MSNA)
M&E: Monitoring and Evaluation
NCRI: National Commission for Refugees and IDPs
NDSS: National Durable Solutions Strategy
NSDS: National Strategy for the Development of Statistics
NSS: National Statistical System
PRMN: Protection and Return Monitoring Network
PTS: Progress Towards Solutions
RCO: UN Integrated Office of the Deputy Special Representative of the Secretary General, Resident and Humanitarian Coordinator
SDG: Sustainable Development Goals
SNBS: Somalia National Bureau of Statistics
ReDSS: Regional Durable Solutions Secretariat
UNDP: UN Development Programme



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2. Background

1.1. Internal displacement architecture

International frameworks on internal displacement have sought to articulate and reinforce the primary duty and responsibility of states to protect the rights and freedoms of those within their borders, including IDPs, beginning with the 1998 [Guiding Principles on Internal Displacement](#). Tools have been developed to support governments in implementing the Guiding Principles, including the [Framework on National Responsibility](#), the [Inter-Agency Standing Committee's Framework on Durable Solutions for Internally Displaced Persons](#) (IASC framework) and the [Inter-Agency Durable Solutions Indicator Library](#). The IASC framework, in particular, was instrumental in defining and describing what durable solutions mean and how they can be measured. It takes the stance that the end of displacement is not determined by the location of the displaced person – whether return to the place of origin, local integration in the place where IDPs currently live, or integration into another area of the country – but rather the access to human rights. It proposes eight criteria that should be considered to help determine if durable solutions have been achieved for IDPs at the individual level.



Figure 1: IASC Framework on Durable Solutions for Internal Displaced Persons

However, the persistent and increasing numbers of people affected by conflicts, violence, disasters and climate change require rethinking solutions to internal displacement. The [UN Secretary-General's High-Level Panel \(HLP\) on Internal Displacement](#) called for systematic changes and an all-hands-on-deck to address internal displacement, emphasising nationally owned action. The subsequent [Action Agenda on Internal Displacement](#) (2022) outlined 31 commitments centred on durable solutions,



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protection, and prevention and assistance, particularly 2 on Data for Solutions³. Fundamentally, internal displacement can no longer be treated as a primarily short-term humanitarian problem but one that needs a longer-term development perspective that is underlined by national ownership, responsibility and accountability. To promote the Action Agenda, the Office of the Special Adviser identified Somalia as one of the 16 UN Member States where solutions pathways will be developed in 2023-2024.

Endorsed in 2020, the [International Recommendations on IDP Statistics \(IRIS\)](#) are based on the Guiding Principles, the IASC framework and other statistical standards and developed with affected states. The IRIS, as the first and only internationally endorsed IDP statistical framework, provides an important reference for standardising key terminology and classifications and offers guidance on a statistical measurement of progress towards durable solutions. Critically, IRIS supports including IDPs in the country's statistical systems to increase national ownership and accountability and inform policy and programming responses by governments and humanitarian and development actors. The recently released [Compilers' Manual](#) provides technical support to National Statistical Offices to improve government statistics on displaced populations, including guidance on the inclusion of IDPs in various sources of data. The SNBS, established in 2020, is leading the update of the **National Strategy for the Development of Statistics** (NSDS). As part of this process, the SNBS is preparing for the inclusion of IDPs in its data collection plans (including surveys and census), as suggested by IRIS. With the technical support of JIPS on behalf of the Expert Group on Refugee, IDP and Statelessness Statistics (EGRIS), it has finalised an **IDP Strategic Statistics Sector Plan** to strengthen the capacity of the Bureau, enhance coordination, and establish a system for the inclusion of IDPs in official data sources.

In the context of the Action Agenda, a **draft Framework for Improving Data for Solutions to Internal Displacement** (DSID) was endorsed by the Special Adviser on Solutions to Internal Displacement and the global Steering Group in mid-2022. Building on IRIS, the proposal offers a framework and coordination approach that can be applied in different contexts to improve data for solutions to internal displacement and address data-specific issues and gaps. It proposes creating complementary measures for operational actors (humanitarian/development partners and governments alike) to enable them to identify beneficiary caseloads and implement interventions that assist IDPs on solutions pathways to overcome their displacement-related vulnerabilities. The DSID framework provides guidance for countries to adapt to their current efforts on data for solutions. Lessons learnt and good practices will be instrumental to further enhance global level guidance.

Responding to the call to address internal displacement through development action, UNDP's 2022 report, [Turning the Tide on Internal Displacement: A Development Approach to Solutions](#), proposes a broader and complementary approach to solutions to internal displacement by applying a human development lens that builds upon and enriches the current durable solutions criteria and analysis approaches. UNDP identified five interlinked pathways to development solutions and critical areas of strategic investment and intervention for national and local authorities, with the support of development and other partners. Using and building upon UNDP's five development pathways as the starting point, as well as internationally agreed frameworks and standards, UNDP and JIPS are

³ Commitment 12. Support States to put in place relevant mechanisms to collect, manage and use internal displacement data in line with the International Recommendation on IDP Statistics and other relevant international standards. Commitment 13. Convene a time-bound task force of relevant data actors that will examine opportunities and barriers to more effective use of data for solutions and, by the end of September 2022, put forward a proposal for a fit-for-purpose process or coordination model to address data-specific issues and gaps.



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conducting research and a series of country-level workshops on how to advance measuring progress towards solutions for internal displacement from a development perspective. A draft analysis approach and indicators will be developed and shared by April 2024, this work aims to support governments and practitioners in identifying **priority areas for engagement and development investments** and how to track progress over time in terms of implementing laws, policies and initiatives to create enabling environments in support of longer-term solutions for IDPs.

The Action Agenda on Internal Displacement is being implemented in Somalia through the **NDSS**. The Department of Poverty Reduction and Durable Solutions at the MoPIED is the lead government entity in implementing the strategy. In 2023, the government's commitment is to transition 1 million internally displaced persons in Somalia out of displacement. This requires a coherent and comprehensive approach offered by the new coordination mechanism. To this end, MoPIED revised the coordination structure under government leadership, in line with guiding consideration 1 and commitment 2 of the Action Agenda. There were two parallel coordination structures for durable solutions in Somalia: one led by the government and the other co-led by the Resident Coordinator's Office and the Regional Durable Solutions Secretariat (ReDSS). These structures have since been merged into one led by MoPIED, aimed at implementing the NDSS. MoPIED, RCO, and ReDSS offer secretariat support to all tiers except the highest tier, which is exclusive to government agencies. The coordination mechanism has three tiers:

National Durable Solutions Coordination Platform

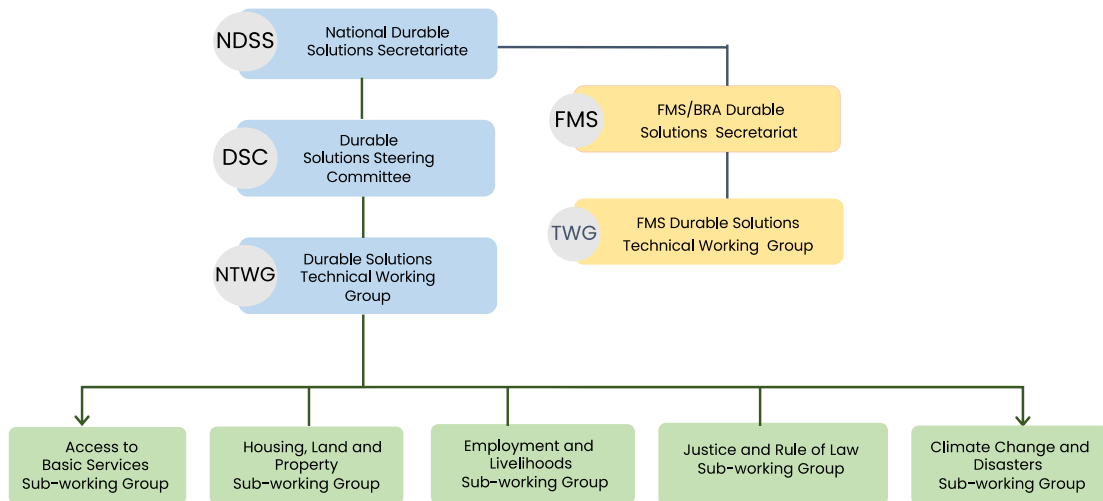


Figure 2: Durable solutions coordination structure

The inaugural DSTWG was held on 27th August 2023 and organized by MoPIED. The session brought together the first-time FMS members in the policy dialogue process on durable solutions. Other actors included SNBS, UN and non-governmental organisations. Further, RCO and ReDSS are supporting the government in conducting workshops engaging authorities at FMS and local levels to review the NDSS implementation and prioritising for the period between 2024 and 2025 when the current NDSS expires.



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The role of reliable and government-owned data will be crucial in supporting this process, especially in determining the focalisation (solution pathways) for the 1 million IDPs the government committed to transition out of displacement.

1.2. IDP data landscape in Somalia

There are multiple data systems⁴, capturing information on internal displacement in Somalia, describing the IDP population (or parts of it) and sometimes also including host communities. The data systems vary significantly in scale, methodology and scope⁵. However, broadly, they can be divided into three categories.



Figure 3: Broad categories of the data collection systems describing the IDP population in Somalia

1.2.1. Humanitarian surveillance systems

The first category, **humanitarian surveillance systems**, includes the **Protection and Return Monitoring Network (PRMN)** and the **Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM)**. The PRMN collects data daily from a network of key informants monitoring flows or movements of people, with a focus on rapidly identifying displacements and protection incidents⁶. Based on direct observations and interviews with key informants and households, it reports estimates on flows and reasons for displacement but does not aim to track the stock of IDPs in any given area. It covers a large area of Somalia, but with its trigger-based system, it does not aim to cover the whole country all the time. It does not produce statistically representative information.

The DTM is a system to track and monitor displacement and population mobility, provide critical information to decision-makers and responders during crises, and contribute to better understandings of population flows. The system contains several different tools using different methodology, including

⁴ *Systems* is used loosely as a term to describe any data collection exercise that uses a standardised data collection approach and is conducted more than once

⁵ In July 2023, JIPS started a round of consultations with key stakeholders working in Somalia to map their data collection efforts. Key stakeholders consulted included SNBS, UNFPA, IOM, UNHCR, IMPACT/REACH, CCCM Cluster, SODMA, NCRI, MoPIED, ReDSS, Banadir Regional Administration, UN Cooperation Framework, and Galmudug State MoPIED. These initial consultations led to a review of the following data systems with a focus on IDP identification practices and Durable Solutions Indicators: Population and Housing Census (forthcoming), Detailed Site Assessment, Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (forthcoming), High Frequency Survey, Multi-Sectoral Needs Assessment, Baseline Dataset (DTM), Protection and Return Monitoring Network, Local (Re)Integration Assessment, Aspirations Survey (ReDSS), NCRI IDP Registry, and the Aspirations Survey (Galmudug State). The review forms part of this report.

⁶ <https://prmn-somalia.unhcr.org/about>



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Emergency Trends Tracking and Baseline Assessments such as the Baseline Dataset. The Baseline Dataset from DTM provides information on the number of people living in identified camps and surrounding host communities. A baseline establishing the settlements was conducted in 2020, and the number of IDPs, returnees and host communities residing in them were captured in 2022 and again in 2023.⁷ The stock figures are collected using key informants, but household level information is collected using surveys based on representative samples and findings are extrapolated to the baseline figures. However, the data is not collected as regular as in the PRMN and does not relate to the flow figures from this data system. This means that flow figures from PRMN cannot be used to update stock figures from the Baseline Dataset from DTM. Given that the data collection methodology for the Baseline Dataset is based on estimates from key informants, it does not provide statistical representativity. It does, however, provide stock information on all known locations where displacement has occurred capturing estimates of IDPs, returnees and host communities, along with other key characteristics such as duration of displacement and reasons for displacement.

Note: Production of IDP estimates by UN Agencies

Over the past decade, UN agencies have implemented several data collection activities aimed at estimating the number of IDPs in Somalia. This includes UNFPA's Population Estimation Survey (PESS) in 2014, which recorded the first national IDP estimates in the country. Since then, the Camp Coordination and Camp Management (CCCM) Cluster has regularly published its Master List dataset, providing quarterly estimates of IDPs residing in officially recognised sites. Additionally, since 2017, IOM's Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) has implemented several rounds of its Baseline exercise, the only survey in the country that repeatedly captures estimates of IDPs, returnees and host communities in IDP sites as well as urban neighbourhoods (waah) and rural villages (tulo).

1.2.2. Program monitoring and needs assessment

Program monitoring and needs assessments tend to not aim to be representative for the entire country or the entire IDP population, but rather to provide accurate information informing program implementation. For instance, the Detailed Site Assessment, conducted by REACH, aims to establish the size of the IDP population (stock figures) and the various needs within specific sectors amongst the targeted population. The methodology relies on key informants; hence, the estimates of the IDP stock are not statistically representative. The starting point for the exercise is the master list of IDP camps from the CCCM Cluster. The exercise aims to cover all existing IDP camps in the country, and it is conducted annually. Reach is also conducting the annual Multi-Sectoral Needs Assessment (MSNA), which informs the country's Humanitarian Needs Overview (HNO). This exercise is trying to cover a large part of the country through a household survey, which is representative at the district level for the three sub-population groups: protracted IDPs, new arrival IDPs and host communities.

Two other key exercises fall into this category: the Local (Re)Integration Assessment (LORA) and the Aspirations Survey. The first, LORA,⁸ is a program monitoring tool for the Danwadaag consortium, aiming to measure progress towards durable solutions in the intervention area. The second, the

⁷ <https://dtm.iom.int/datasets/somalia-baseline-2-dataset-round-2-jubaland-hirshabelle-and-south-west-states-feb-mar-2023>

⁸ https://regionaldss.org/danwadaag/wp-content/uploads/2021/03/Danwadaag-Local-ReIntegration-Assessment-LORA-Report-Somalia_Main-Report.pdf



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Aspirations Survey,⁹ was conducted by ReDDS with the aim of better understanding the intentions of IDPs in Somalia. It was conducted three times between 2018 and 2022 in three displacement-affected locations in Somalia: Baidoa, Kismayo, and Mogadishu. Both these surveys are representative of their respective intervention areas but not for the entire country. They produce durable solutions indicators but do not aim to estimate stock or flow figures.

Most systems in this category rely on Sustainable Development Goal Indicators or indicators from the Interagency Durable Solutions Indicator Library (DSIL)¹⁰ to produce Durable Solutions Indicators. This is a very useful point of departure; however, a common challenge for all systems is that for some IASC sub-criteria, the SDG indicator or the indicator from the DSIL that is most relevant is challenging to collect. For instance, collecting poverty levels as an indicator of economic security is very demanding, and so is the full questionnaire module for proportion living in slums and informal settlements, the most relevant indicator for shelter and housing. Some systems have thus selected proxy indicators that are easier to collect to represent such sub-criteria. For example, LORA collected information on the number of meals eaten per day as opposed to measuring severe and moderate food insecurity using the Food Insecurity Experience Scale module. **The current situation is that there is no standardised approach across all systems to measure durable solutions.** Thus, a standardised approach is needed in Somalia for selecting indicators to represent the 10 relevant sub-criteria and, when relevant, providing alternative proxy indicators when the metric requires a large questionnaire module.

On the government side, at the national level, the **National Commission on Refugee and IDPs (NCRI)** is undertaking work on a National System for Profiling IDPs that was launched in 2021. The first implementation of NCRI registration and profiling exercise identified 155,000+ IDPs individuals comprising 36,700+ households in 179 settlements within 10 districts in Mogadishu in 17 months, from March 2021 until Sept 2023. At the state level, isolated data collection exercises capture migration history and IDPs' intentions and needs. Such is the example of the 2023 Intentions survey for Prospects of Durable Solutions for IDPs in Galmudug, led by the Ministry of Planning at the state level in collaboration with the Galmudug Durable Solutions Working Group.

To illustrate this, **Annex 4** provides an overview of the most relevant indicators from selected previous data collection systems in Somalia compared with the National Durable Solutions Strategy M&E framework¹¹ and the internationally recommended exit measure¹².

1.2.3. National Surveys

The last type of data collection system is the national surveys conducted primarily by the SNBS. National Statistical Offices, as the lead agency of the National Statistical System, perform an important role in a democratic society. Official statistics provide an indispensable element in the information system of a democratic society, serving the government, the economy and the public with data about the economic, demographic, social and environmental situation in that country. To this end, the

⁹ <https://regionaldss.org/wp-content/uploads/2022/10/Aspirations-Survey-Ph.II-Final.pdf>

¹⁰ <https://inform-durablesolutions-idp.org/indicators-2/>

¹¹ MoPIED has recently conducted a baseline survey to collect key indicators from the NDSS M&E framework, and a mapping of existing socio-economic basic services infrastructures in areas of return.

¹² <https://egrisstats.org/resource/methodological-paper-on-a-harmonized-statistical-measure-for-exits-from-the-stock-of-internally-displaced-persons/>



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international statistical community has developed the Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics to govern how such information should be produced.¹³ National surveys producing official statistics are often conducted in collaboration with international organisations as part of international survey programs. Given the recent establishment of the SNBS, some of these surveys have also been led directly by international organisations, such as the High Frequency Survey led by the World Bank. What characterises these data collection exercises is that they are covering the whole country,¹⁴ nationally representative, and are based on structured questionnaires administered as a household survey. The upcoming Population and Housing Census should also be considered in this category. What is also common for these exercises is the reliance on internationally agreed standard questionnaire modules. The upcoming Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS) from the custodian agency UNICEF is an example.

As mentioned, these national surveys form part of the National Statistical System and produce Official Statistics. However, they often have a reasonably slow turn-around, meaning that figures are more relevant for policy formulation than humanitarian programming. Currently, there are no stock and flow figures in official statistics, but implementing the Population and Housing Census may make such production more feasible.

¹³ <https://unstats.un.org/unsd/dnss/gp/fundprinciples.aspx>

¹⁴ Due to security and access issues, there are exceptions to this rule.



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2. The workshop: Key takeaways



2.1. Need for a better and common approach to identifying IDPs on the ground

A recent study from Somalia conducted by CCCM Cluster¹⁵ demonstrate that identifying who is an IDP is not always straightforward. Many people living in settlements self-identify as IDP as a means to access humanitarian assistance. Thus, relying on self-identification in data collection exercises may not be the best approach to ensure meaningful differences between IDPs and other types of migratory and/or vulnerable population groups. At the same time, there are often only slight differences in living conditions between population groups forced to flee their homes and those who choose to move to a settlement for other reasons. IDP identification tends to focus on people living in IDP settlements, although studies have indicated¹⁶ that some IDPs may also live amongst the general urban population. There are no authoritative figures available that estimate the scale of these phenomena, i.e. people living in IDP settlements that are not IDPs and IDPs living outside of settlements.

Participants in the workshop identified the ability to differentiate IDPs from non-IDPs in IDP settlement sites as the most important issue regarding improving IDP identification on the ground. There are two groups that are particularly important to distinguish from IDPs. Firstly, some **nomadic population groups** may use IDP settlements as temporary shelters with access to services if their livelihood is failing. However, they may return to their lands once the conditions for their livelihoods improve. At the same time, it is important to identify when nomadic livelihoods failure forces nomads to give up their livelihoods permanently, thus constituting displacement, and when it is part of a temporary coping mechanism. Secondly, Somalia is currently experiencing one of the highest urbanisation rates in the world¹⁷, partly driven by displacement in rural areas but also partly by pull factors from urban centres. In this context, it is important to distinguish IDPs who have been forced to flee from **migrants** who are seeking a better future in urban centres.

¹⁵ See for instance: CCCM Cluster and IOM (2022): *When Does Displacement End? An IDP Settlement Study*.

¹⁶ <https://www.jips.org/uploads/2018/10/Somalia-Mogadishu-profiling-report-2016.pdf>

¹⁷ <https://www.nrc.no/resources/reports/the-nexus-in-practice-the-long-journey-to-impact/>



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Participants also pointed to the need for better identification of IDPs outside of IDP settlements. To some extent, IDPs who have integrated into the general (mostly) urban population have come further towards a durable solution than IDPs in camps as they have moved out of camps and are most likely intending to stay where they are, thus may already be on a pathway to solutions. However, it may still be important to identify and track them, to monitor how they fare on durable solutions indicators compared to the host population and potentially take them out of the IDP stock (at least identify them as on a pathway to solutions).

The last issue discussed in the workshop is better sampling strategies in data collection exercises. This applies particularly to data collection exercises that aim for findings to be representative of the country. In line with points above.

2.2. Towards of a common approach to measure progress towards solutions

There is currently no agreed-upon list of indicators to measure durable solutions in Somalia across the board. However, there are many similarities in how the different surveys aiming to measure progress towards durable solutions collect this information. Those analysed for this report¹⁸ take as a starting point the IASC framework on Durable Solutions; however, none of them can provide a relevant indicator for all 10 sub-criteria suggested by IRIS to be included in a durable solutions measure (see Table 1).¹⁹ While there is common agreement that the **IASC Framework** is the starting point, some work still remains in selecting indicators, especially to determine when standard SDG indicators should be used and when simpler proxy indicators would be better suited. The NDSS M&E framework should be the basis for selecting indicators, but some work remains on agreeing which indicators should be used to gauge which sub-criteria.

This also means that no system currently allows to define an exit measure based on the 10 sub-criteria. Thus, there is no established metric for measuring exits from the IDP stock, but rather an ad-hoc criteria to count everyone in an IDP site as an IDP. Similarly, a common approach to establishing benchmarks through a comparator population should be promoted. It should be explored if these benchmarks can be established through national surveys carried out by SNBS referencing the average/median Somali population. However, within needs assessments and program monitoring it may be that more local benchmarks based on host communities are more appropriate. Still, this undertaking will take a considerable amount of time.

Participants of the workshop agreed that improving the coordination of durable solutions data is key going forward. They also agreed that the DSTWG is the correct forum to address these challenges.

¹⁸ These include Local (re)Integration Assessment, Multi-Sectoral Needs Assessment, Aspirations Survey (ReDSS) and Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey.

¹⁹ Paragraph 164. <https://egrisstats.org/recommendations/international-recommendations-on-idp-statistics-iris/>



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Criteria	Sub-criteria
1. Safety and security	1 1.1 Victims of violence
	2 1.2 Freedom of movement
2. Adequate standard of living	3 2.1 Food security
	4 2.2 Shelter and housing
	5 2.3 Medical services
	6 2.4 Education
3. Access to livelihoods	7 3.1 Employment and livelihoods
	8 3.2 Economic security
4. Restoration of housing, land and property	9 4.1 Property restitution and compensation
5. Access to documentation	10 5.1 Documentation

Table 1: IASC durable solutions criteria and sub-criteria to measure exit of the IDP stock (overcoming displacement-related vulnerabilities). Source: IRIS

2.3. Focussing for developing interventions (measuring solutions pathway)

The launch of the Action Agenda on Internal Displacement calls for a more critical focus on data on internal displacement. To answer this call, the DSID, a framework and coordination approach was developed under the UN Secretary General's Special Advisor on Internal Displacement. The DSID introduced a new sub-category of IDP stocks: **IDPs on a pathway to solutions**. Participants at the workshop agreed that applying this term in the Somali setting is very useful, as it may assist in determining which IDPs are still in a location of displacement and in need of humanitarian assistance and which IDPs are on a pathway to solutions and more in need of development assistance to overcome their displacement-related vulnerabilities and advance towards a solution.

Work is underway to determine which criteria a household needs to pass in order to be identified as on a solutions pathway. Participants discussed the importance of agreeing on this set of criteria with a view to working towards national IDP coverage with solutions pathways analysis. A point was emphasised on the importance of IDP households' tenure security as a determining criterion, in addition to an intention to integrate in the current location long-term. Other criteria, such as safety and protection related indicators, may also be considered. The workshop participants agreed that defining a solution pathway should be a top priority. This work should be led by MoPIED through the DSTWG, in close collaboration with the RCO and ReDDS.



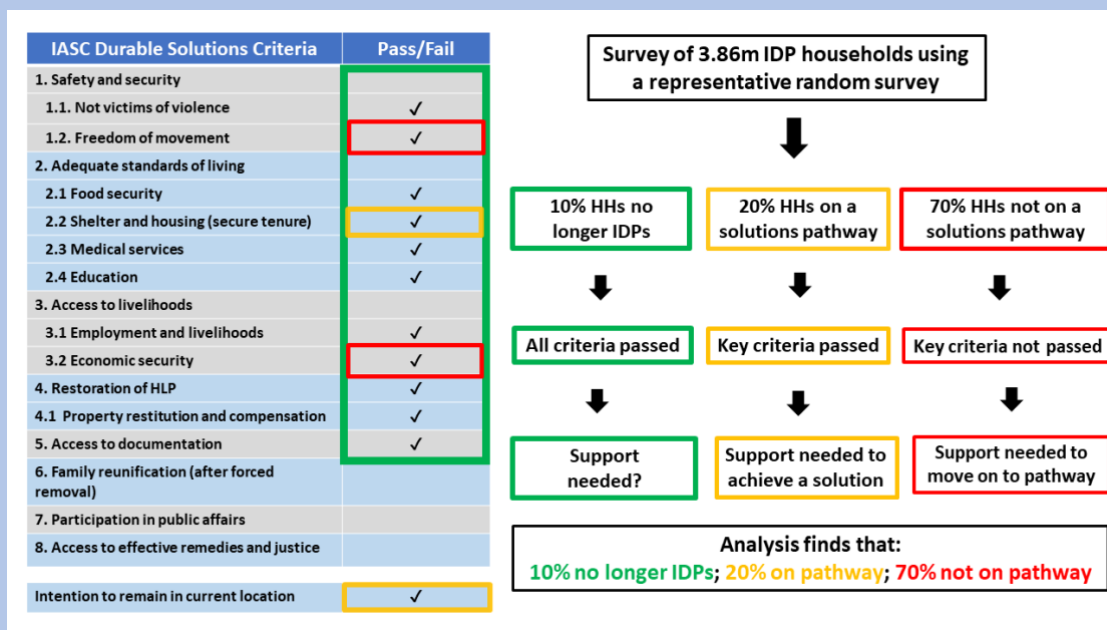
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Note: IOM Proposal to Identify IDPs on a Solutions Pathway

Between 2023 and 2024, IOM Somalia, through the Danwadaag and Saameynta consortia,²⁰ is implementing the joint Progress Towards Solutions (PTS) household assessment. The PTS employs a quantitative household survey methodology, producing representative data in urban centres hosting most of the country’s IDPs.²¹ In addition to providing data on the needs and vulnerabilities of IDPs and host communities, IOM will make analytical support available to the government to identify the number of IDPs on a solutions pathway in 2024. The proposal is based on a two-step, government-led process of categorising IDPs by extrapolating survey data onto national IDP stock estimates, as follows:

Step 1: Household data collection to produce data related to the IASC Durable Solutions Criteria²²

The first step consists of implementing the PTS survey, with the tool designed in line with the IASC Durable Solutions Criteria. Data will be analysed to understand which IDPs can be categorised as 1) no longer IDPs having overcome displacement-related vulnerabilities; 2) on a solutions pathway having overcome some key displacement-related vulnerabilities and with an intention to remain in the location of integration; and 3) not on a solutions pathway having not overcome key displacement-related vulnerabilities.²³



²⁰ IOM is the co-lead agency of both Danwadaag and Saameynta, the two largest durable solutions consortia in Somalia.

²¹ The methodology is based on random stratified sampling

²² The survey tool also aligns with population-level indicators in the National Durable Solutions Strategy (NDSS) M&E Framework

²³ The hypothetical analysis displayed in the diagram demonstrates how a pass/fail methodology can be used to determine which IDPs are on a solutions pathway. In the diagram, two criteria relating to i) access to secure tenure and ii) intention to remain in the current location show how indicators can be selected to determine who is on a pathway. In practice, this needs to be agreed on with the government to inform solutions pathway analysis, i.e. other IASC indicators may be incorporated into the determining criteria.



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Step 2: Extrapolation of household survey findings to the national IDP stock

The second step is based on extrapolating quantitative data from the PTS survey to national IDP stock estimates to determine the three-way categorisation of IDPs across the country.²⁴

Step 3: Projecting IDP caseloads on a solutions pathway

Once the number of IDPs on a solutions pathway is identified, the third step relates to projecting solutions pathway caseloads. This is based on estimating the number of IDP households who will move onto a solutions pathway **IF** targeted support is provided. For example, if tenure security is used as a determining criterion in identifying IDPs on a solutions pathway, the number of IDPs who would move on to a pathway is estimated **IF** they receive access to secure tenure. This is aimed at supporting forward planning of interventions and to maximise the number of IDPs on a solutions pathway.

In addition to establishing a common framework for measuring durable solutions, it is essential to coordinate data collection. Currently, there are several data collection efforts recently undertaken or underway that are contributing towards producing durable solutions data but that are not optimally coordinated. The MoPIED undertook a baseline survey for the NSDS, the UN and partners are planning to collect data by expanding the joint Danwadaag-Saameynta Progress Towards Solutions household survey, and the SNBS will start producing national durable solutions indicators initially through the MICS survey. There are also durable solutions data collection activities undertaken at the State level. The workshop participants agreed that government-led coordination of such data activities should be a prioritised task, both in terms of a division of labour between international actors and the government and in terms of horizontal (between federal government agencies) and vertical (between federal and state governments) coordination within the government.

2.4. Measuring the conditions that make durable solutions possible

During the workshop's opening remarks, the Director General of the MoPIED emphasised the centrality of the National Development Plan and the necessary inclusion of durable solutions for IDPs in achieving broader sustainable development outcomes. The only way to ensure sustainable solutions for IDPs, as outlined in the IASC framework, is to go beyond addressing the immediate humanitarian needs of IDPs and place a renewed emphasis on development as a pathway towards peace and stability. The NDSS focuses on building the resilience of DACs through access to services and security of tenure, participation in public affairs in a safe and secure environment, access to livelihoods and employment, access to justice, and investments in early solutions.

Yet the protracted humanitarian crisis and responses have centred the solutions narrative and data landscape on individual and household vulnerability, often without consideration of a systems-level and context assessment. While tools and data sources exist to get a sense of the number of people affected by internal displacement, their needs, vulnerabilities, and, to a much lesser extent, the impacts of displacement on sustainable development, current efforts in Somalia are insufficient to understand the conditions that make durable solutions possible. The PTS household assessment, described above, captures outcomes at the household level, including critical components of delivery of services and perceptions of trust and effectiveness of government institutions. While providing an important insight into governance efforts, a broader set of data is needed to understand and assess

²⁴ Note that the PTS will cover urban areas only. Therefore, the extrapolation will likely occur only on IDP stock estimates in urban areas. This diagram is designed to explain the methodology only.



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steps taken to fulfil commitments to IDPs, particularly as outlined in the NDSS, and ensure the sustainability of outcomes for IDPs.

Participants emphasised the **value of systematic monitoring of progress on the implementation of policies, strategies and investments** related to internal displacement, particularly as linked to the NDSS M&E framework. It provides an opportunity to promote accountability and transparency of the state's commitments and identify technical, resource and capacity gaps for more targeted investments. This requires more data collection efforts focused on the conditions that make durable solutions possible and expansion of official statistics to take IDP governance into account.



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Annex 1: Key methodological elements of an IDP data system

Element	Description	Purpose
IDP identification, including IRIS sub-categories	The EGRISS IDP identification module is based on 7 questions that determine if a person has ever been displaced and enables the sub-categorise IDPs in the three sub-stocks. A significant caveat is that it does not exclude IDPs who have overcome their displacement-related vulnerabilities. The questions are a statistical interpretation of the definition from the Guiding Principles. This module is developed; it only needs to be endorsed and implemented.	To standardise the use of the definition of an IDP based on the Guiding Principles. These questions will also be able to categorise IDPs into the three IRIS sub-categories (displacement, return, other locations) and to separate IDPS from non-IDPs statistically.
Pathway to solutions	DSID calls for a separation from IDPs in displacement to those IDPs that have chosen to integrate locally and that meet some minimum standards to be categorised as on a pathway to solutions. The criteria for being on a pathway need to be developed and endorsed. A starting point is a) wanting to settle locally and b) accessing secure land tenure. Any further criteria will have to be identified and endorsed. A different category in a pathway are those who have returned or resettled.	The purpose of this sub-category is to identify IDPs who do not want to return but would prefer to locally integrate where they are and meet a few minimum standards to be able to do so. IDPs on a pathway are different from IDPs in displacement because they require more development than humanitarian support. For targeting purposes, IDPs in location of return and resettlement could be focalised for development interventions as well as IDPs who wish to locally integrate.
Progress measure	This measure compares the IDP population (or sub-populations) against benchmarks derived from the general population on a set of indicators representing the 10 IASC sub-criteria. This requires that the benchmarks have been set (either in the same survey or through regular SNBS surveys) and that the relevant indicators are collected for the IDP population in question (either all IDPs or sub-sets (for instance, limited to a geographical area or IDP sub-stocks))	The progress measure aims to assess how far the IDP population has progressed in overcoming their displacement-related vulnerabilities. When progress on each sub-criteria is presented, it provides policy-relevant advice regarding vulnerabilities that IDPs may struggle to overcome.
Comparator population and benchmarks	To gauge how IDPs are progressing towards durable solutions (including exiting the stock), benchmarks against a comparator population must be set. There is no definitive guidance on how to determine who the comparator population should be. National averages (or any benchmark based on the total relevant population for each specific indicator) should be used rather than averages for a host community. This means that the indicators that are to be used to measure all 10 IASC sub-criteria should be included in official statistics and referenced when measuring progress towards durable solutions.	Once a comparator population is determined and relevant benchmarks set, it will standardise the measurement of progress towards durable solutions. It should be noted that for humanitarian surveillance systems and needs assessments and program monitoring it may be beneficial to gauge against a host community, if possible.



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Annex 2: Table of recommendations

A. Recommendations for the production of IDP statistics

Owner	Recommendation	Rationale	Key considerations
FGS	Dedicate the Migration and Displacement Data Working Group as a vehicle for discussing and vetting plans for IDP statistics.	There is a need for clarity on where key decisions on data collection on IDPs should be discussed and decided. All key government agencies should be part of this group.	It is important that all stakeholders are given an opportunity to participate in this Working Group to strengthen the adherence to key decisions.
SNBS	Introduce the EGRISS identification module in all government surveys	This will standardise data collection on IDPs, facilitate comparison between surveys and allow for international comparison.	There may be surveys that require more information on the migration history of the participants, but this module should be a minimum for all surveys identifying IDPs.
SNBS	Implement the IDP Statistics Sector Plan	This plan will strengthen the capacity of the SNBS to produce IDP statistics and forms part of a larger National Strategy for the Development of Statistics (NSDS)	The SNBS plans to renew its NSDS in 2024, and the IDP Statistics Sector Plan is one of the key inputs into this process. Any delays in the preparation of the NSDS may affect the implementation of the IDP Statistics Sector Plan. SNBS should be ready to start implementing this sector plan in 2024.
SNBS	Prepare for the production of official estimates of IDP stock in Somalia (including the sub-categories of IDPs in location of displacement, IDPs in location of return, and IDPs in other settlement locations) from censuses and surveys.	It may take some time before it is feasible to produce robust official IDP stock estimates. However, the FGS must take steps towards this objective.	Given the challenges with accessing all areas for surveying, SNBS may have to rely on a combination of IDP camp lists provided by the CCCM cluster, satellite imagery and IDPs identified in national surveys. When conducted, the Population and Housing Census will also contribute with a baseline stock figure and validate the sampling frame and survey estimates. Any delays in the Census may affect the development of official IDP stock figures. In this process, close cooperation with the UN will be important.
SNBS	Establish procedures for regular updates of an IDP camp sampling frame	The CCCM Cluster Master List is a good starting point. However, procedures for more regular updating, including verification of the authenticity of camps	The temporary nature of some of the IDP camps poses a challenge for keeping the sampling frame up-to-date, as does the fact that some camps may be set up with the sole intention of attracting assistance (bush baris). Close cooperation with the CCCM Cluster will be necessary to address this issue.



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		(the bush baris challenge ²⁵) should be established	
SNBS	Produce progress indicators from the upcoming MICS survey and update and expand (in line with the topics of each respective survey) the progress indicators with other household surveys conducted in coming years (see Annex 3 for a suggested list of indicators and potential sources)	As long as IDPs are identified in the national surveys, these surveys can potentially produce several key progress indicators at the national level. These can then be compared to the general population as benchmarks for measuring progress towards solutions.	The two prerequisites for this recommendation are that IDP camps be included in the sampling frame, and the EGRISS identification questions are included in the questionnaire. Not all relevant progress indicators will be available in each survey, but as more regular surveys are conducted, more IASC sub-criteria will be covered.
SNBS	Introduce the production of an Annual IDP Statistical Bulletin	As new surveys may produce new or update existing IDP statistics, collating all relevant IDP statistics in one publication will be useful. This can be done electronically (as a dashboard) or on paper. Statistics that meet the criteria for Official Statistics from other government sources may be included.	This recommendation should be coordinated with other government entities that may produce IDP statistics (for instance, MoPIED and NCRI). Should such statistics exist, collaboration with custodian agencies will be important.
FGS	Establish guidelines for setting benchmarks for measuring progress towards durable solutions. This report recommends using the general population as the comparator population.	To measure IDPs' progress towards durable solutions, benchmarks from a comparator population need to be set to assess that progress.	There is no international guidance on determining who should be the comparator population (for instance the general population or a host community (which will have to be defined)). Different stakeholders may have different views on this, thus reaching an agreement may be difficult.
NCRI	Produce annual overviews of numbers of IDPs in the NCRI IDP Registry , with geographical breakdown and socio-economic characteristics.	The NCRI has started a registry of IDPs, capturing, amongst others, their biometric data for identification and tracking of assistance. If this system is	Lack of funding for this exercise may prevent further expansion of the registry.

²⁵ The CCCM Cluster defines Bush Baris settlements as IDP sites that have been constructed by host communities or established IDPs to be registered for humanitarian assistance. The main distinguishing characteristic separating a Bush Baris site from a legitimate IDP site is the fact that residents do not sleep in Bush Baris sites (source: Internal guidance note from CCCM Cluster Somalia)



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		expanded to include a significant proportion of all IDPs, IDP stock figures from this registry should be released as a triangulation with other IDP stock data.	
SNBS	Identify governance modules and surveys to better assess implementation of government commitments to IDPs	There is an opportunity to build on on existing surveys, for example, measuring stigma, bias or discrimination in the MICS survey to identify policy and programming gaps.	There may be challenges with identifying the right indicators and finding space for additional survey questions. Guidance exists, for example, from the Praia Group ²⁶ on identifying governance indicators and methods of data collection.

B. Recommendations for the production of Data for Solutions

Owner	Recommendation	Rationale	Key considerations
FGS, FMS and UN/International Organizations	Incorporate the EGRIS IDP identification module to identify IDPs in all IDP-related data collections in the country, including intentions surveys, needs assessments and durable solutions surveys.	This will facilitate comparison across data systems and ensure that data is inter-operable	Some data collection exercises may not have questionnaire space for the identification module. Others may not use a survey tool but instead rely on key informants. Data from these exercises may not be comparable to other data in the country.
FGS and RCO	Develop a national Data for Solutions Toolkit .	This toolkit should provide authoritative guidance on collecting and computing indicators on progress towards durable solutions, especially for any program monitoring and needs assessments conducted within the humanitarian	Such a tool kit will have to be approved by the DSTWG

²⁶ <https://unstats.un.org/unsd/methodology/citygroups/prai.cshtml>



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		sector, government or UN/international organisations.	
DSTWG	Map existing data sources , expanding beyond the ‘usual suspects’ to specifically include development actors and assessments of the wider context	Systematic tracking of contextual factors, such as safety and security delivery, livelihood interventions, infrastructure and service delivery capacities, and local reconciliation efforts, can more broadly assess the feasibility of durable solutions.	Limited data may exist or data that does not explicitly include IDPs in the survey design. Bringing in a larger pool of actors may help fill the gaps and ensure IDPs are adequately taken into account.
DSTWG	Determine which data sources will inform the achievement of the strategic objectives of the NDSS, including data collection to capture IDPs living outside IDP sites.	There are several potential data sources to populate the NDSS M&E framework, for instance, MoPIED’s baseline survey and the Danwadaag/Seymenta Durable Solutions Survey. There is a need to standardise and tailor data collection for monitoring the NDSS.	Different stakeholders may have different data needs when informing their activities. It may thus be challenging to standardise data collection efforts across different programs. However, standardisation may facilitate comparison with Official Statistics.
DSTWG	Provide guidance on how the following elements should be addressed in Somalia: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Define how nomadic movements in and out of camps should be captured in IDP statistics. 2) Determine which indicators represent each of the 10 IASC sub-criteria for the progress measure in Somalia. 3) Determine how the comparator population and the benchmarks for each Durable Solution Indicator should be set. 	To make comparable statistics across data systems in Somalia, some key elements need to be standardised across data systems.	These decisions may need more research and discussions to reach an agreement. This may cause delays. However, other activities depend on these decisions, so it is pertinent to move forward on these.



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<p>FGS through the DSTWG</p>	<p>Define the criteria for an IDP to be in a "solutions pathway."</p>	<p>The Action Agenda has set the goal, endorsed by the FGS, to transition 1 million IDPs out of displacement through targeted development interventions. To do so, IDPs in a solutions pathway must be identified.</p>	<p>It is broadly agreed that a) IDPs' preferences and b) secure tenure are essential for an IDP to be on a solutions pathway. It is still necessary to determine if any other criteria need to be met for an IDP to be in a solutions pathway.</p>
<p>MoPIED and DSTWG</p>	<p>Develop and maintain an Assessment Calendar that tracks all current and upcoming data collection exercises on IDPs</p>	<p>Lack of coordination of data collection efforts has been identified as a major challenge in creating a coherent data landscape on IDPs in Somalia. Providing an overview of all current and forthcoming exercises will stimulate coordination and collaboration among all stakeholders.</p>	<p>This activity will require active follow-up by the owners to gather information from all stakeholders. It also requires collaboration and willingness to share information by all partners.</p>



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Annex 3: Key Durable Solutions sub-criteria, suggested indicators and potential sources

IASC DS Sub-Criteria	Suggested Key Indicator	Potential Source
1.1 Victims of violence	SDG 16.1.4: Proportion of the population that feel safe walking alone around the area they live	This indicator is computed from a single question, which is included in MICS Recommendation: Compute from the 2024 MICS.
1.2 Freedom of movement	DSIL 1.4.1 Target population facing restrictions to their freedom to move (implemented with a survey question on the household/individual level)	This indicator is not commonly collected in national surveys but can be computed based on a single question: Do you feel free to move in and out of the area you currently live in whenever you choose? Recommendation: Include this question in the next relevant national survey, for instance, DHS or IHBS.
2.1 Food security	SDG 2.1.2: Prevalence of moderate or severe food insecurity in the population, based on the Food Insecurity Experience Scale (FIES)	This indicator was collected in a GeoPoll Survey in Somalia in 2020. However, the 8-question module can be included in most major national surveys, such as the Integrated Household Budget Survey. Recommendation: Include this module in the next IHBS.
2.2 Shelter and housing	SDG 11.1.1: Proportion of urban population living in slums, informal settlements	Can be computed with data from the Population and Housing Census and national surveys such as DHS. Some of the sub-components are also available in MICS. Recommendation: Ensure all recommended sub-components are included in the Housing and Population Survey. Include also in the next DHS.
2.3 Medical services	DSIL 2.1.8 Target population who accessed essential health care services (including mental health care) the last time they needed it in the past 12 months	This DS Indicator is not standardised in any survey but can be added to most national surveys, including DHS and MICS. It requires 3 questions. Recommendation: Add this indicator to MICS or the next national survey.
2.4 Education	SDG 4.1.2: Completion rate (primary education)	This indicator can be computed from Population and Housing Census and national surveys such as DHS and MICS. Recommendation: Compute from the 2024 MICS.
3.1 Employment and livelihoods	SDG 8.5.2: Unemployment rate	The primary source for this indicator is a Labor Force Survey. Alternatively, the Population and Housing Census or another national survey with an employment module may produce this indicator. Recommendation: Compute this indicator from the next Labor Force Survey.
3.2 Economic security	SDG 1.2.1: Proportion of population living below the national poverty line	This indicator is normally produced from surveys containing a full expenditure module, such as IHBS. Recommendation: Compute this indicator from the next IHBS.



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4.1 Property restitution and compensation	SDG 1.4.2: Proportion of total adult population with secure tenure rights to land, (a) with legally recognised documents, and (b) who perceive their rights to land as secure	The questionnaire module for these two sub-indicators can be included in any multi-topic national survey, such as DHS, MICS or IHBS. Recommendation: If not included in the 2024 MICS, include the module in the next relevant national survey.
5.1 Documentation	DSIL 5.1.1: Target population currently in possession of valid birth certificates, national ID cards, or other personal identification documents.	The recommendation moves away from SDG 16.9.1 (collected in MICS) due to limited target population of only children under 5 years of age. Recommendation: Compute SDG 16.9.1 from the 2024 MICS. Broaden to DS 5.1.1 in the next national survey.



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Annex 4. Overview of key durable solutions sub-criteria indicators from various sources In Somalia

IASC DS Sub-Criteria	NDSS M&E Framework	Internationally Recommended Exit Measure	LORA	MSNA	MICS
1.1 Victims of violence	# of DACs members who were subjected to Safety and security incidents	SDG 16.1.4: Proportion of population that feel safe walking alone around the area they live	% of households reporting physical attacks in the community in the past 3 months		Percentage of women and men age 15-49 years who experienced physical violence of robbery or assault within the last 12 months
1.2 Freedom of movement		DS 1.4.1 Target population facing restrictions to their freedom to move (implemented with a survey question on the household/individual level)	% of households reporting that males and females can move around freely	Proportion of households having experienced movement restrictions in the 3 months prior to data collection	Percentage of women and men age 15-49 years feeling safe walking alone in their neighbourhood after dark (SDG 16.1.4)
2.1 Food security	DACs household ratio of food expenditures against total expenditures in the past 30 days	SDG 2.1.2: Prevalence of moderate or severe food insecurity in the population, based on the Food Insecurity Experience Scale (FIES)	% of households reporting number of meals eaten per day in the past week	Minimum acceptable diet in children 6 to 23 months	Percentage of children age 6–23 months who had at least the minimum dietary diversity and the minimum meal frequency during the previous day, Percentage of children age 6–23 months who received foods from 5 or more food groups during the previous day
2.2 Shelter and housing	SDG 11.1.1: Proportion of urban population living in slums, informal settlements, # of DACs households residing in housing with tenure, # of DACs households with secure tenure rights to land, with legally	SDG 11.1.1: Proportion of urban population living in slums, informal settlements	Proportion of population by housing type, Proportion of population by type of documentation for the land/property that they live in	SDG 11.1.1: Proportion of urban population living in slums, informal settlements	Percentage of household members using improved sources of drinking water, Percentage of household members using improved sanitation facilities



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	recognised documentation, # of DACs households who perceive their rights to land as secure, # DACs households whose HLP rights is restored				
2.3 Medical services	# of individuals who access essential health services	DS 2.1.8 Target population who accessed essential health care services (including mental health care) the last time they needed it in the past 12 months	% of households reporting access to health services, by type	Proportion of individuals with an unmet health care need	
2.4 Education	# of DACs children with access to schools/education, % of DACs children (ages 6-11) enrolled in primary school, # of DACs children (ages 12-17) enrolled in secondary school	SDG 4.1.2: Completion rate (primary education)	% of households reporting access to schools for children	Enrolment rate, Attendance rate	Percentage of children age 3-5 years above the intended age for the last grade who have completed that grade (primary, lower/upper secondary) (SDG 4.1.2), Net attendance rate
3.1 Employment and livelihoods	# of DACs members in gainful employment, # DACs members with access to sustainable livelihoods, # of DACs members employed in the Agricultural sector, # of DACs members on labour or casual jobs	SDG 8.5.2: Unemployment rate	% of households reporting employment status	Proportion of households experiencing a shock in the previous 3 months, Livelihood Coping Strategy Index	
3.2 Economic security	# of DACs households accessing social safety nets, # of DACs registered and receiving seasonal social safety nets	SDG 1.2.1: Proportion of population living below the national poverty line	% of households reporting main sources of income, by type	Household income of the 30 days prior to data collection, Household expenditures in the 30 days prior to data collection, Proportion of	Percentage of household members living in households that received any type of social transfers and benefits in the last 3 months (SDG 1.3.1), Proportion of men, women and children of all ages living in poverty in all its



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				households reporting having debt	dimensions, by selected measures of multidimensional poverty (SDG 1.2.2)
4.1 Property restitution and compensation	# of DACs members with housing, land and property left behind who successfully accessed restitution or compensation mechanisms, # of DACs members with housing, land and property left behind who have had their claims to the HLP resolved, # of DACs members with housing, land and property left behind who have had their claims to the HLP enforced	SDG 1.4.2: Proportion of total adult population with secure tenure rights to land, (a) with legally recognised documents, and (b) who perceive their rights to land as secure	Proportion of population by type of documentation for the land/property that they live in	Proportion of households with documentation proving occupancy status, Proportion of households reportedly feeling at risk of eviction	
5.1 Documentation	# of DACs children under 5 years of age whose births have been registered with a civil authority, # of DAC members with national identity cards, # of DACs members who have passport, # of DACs members with birth registration, # DACs members registered in NCRI biometric registration system	DS 5.1.1: Target population currently in possession of valid birth certificates, national ID cards, or other personal identification documents.	% of households reporting possession of legal identity documentation, by type	Proportion of children under 6 y.o. with vaccination card or birth certificate	Percentage of children under age 5 whose births are reported registered with a civil authority (SDG 16.9.1)