



Enhancing Integration of Displacement Affected Communities in Somalia

Endline Evaluation Report

1 July 2020



Enhancing Integration of Displacement
Affected Communities in Somalia

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LIST OF ACRONYMS

CAP – Community Action Plans

CLTS – Community Led Total Sanitation

CMU – Consortium Management Unit

CSC – Consortium Steering Committee

DAC – Displacement Affected Communities

DRC - Danish Refugee Council

DS - Durable Solutions

EIDACS - The Enhancing Integration of Displacement Affected Communities

EU – European Union

FFS – Farmer Field School

FGD – Focus Groups Discussions

FGS – Federal Government of Somalia

GREDO - Gargaar Relief and Development Organisation

HC – Host Community

HLP – Housing, Land, Property

IDP – Internally Displaced People

IGAD – Intergovernmental Authority on Development

KII – Key Informants Interviews

MCH – Mother and Child Health

MOPIED – Ministry of Planning, Investment and Economic Development

NRC - Norwegian Refugee Council

OECD DAC – Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development, Development Assistance Committee

ReDSS - Regional Secretariat for Durable Solutions

SHACDO – Shabelle Community Development Organization

SME – Small and Medium Enterprise

SOP – Standard Operating Procedures

SPL – Somali Peace League

SWS – South West State

TWG – Technical Working Group

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The present report is the final output of external evaluation contracted to Consilient and carried out from 27th of April to 1st of July 2020. The purpose of this evaluation is to assess the effectiveness of Enhancing Integration of Displacement Affected Communities in Somalia (EIDACS), compile programme consortium best practices, develop a list of recommendations on key measures of Durable Solutions and future programming, and identify gaps for future programming. The assessment undertakes three distinct analytical frameworks, namely process evaluation, OECD DAC criteria, and IASC ReDSS Framework. Key findings for each of the evaluation approaches are summarized below.

PROCESS EVALUATION

A key output of this evaluation is an assessment of the process by which EIDACS was implemented. The programme worked within the durable solutions framework, but also sought to use new approaches to organizing its interventions, selecting activities, and targeting beneficiaries. Two components of the programme's design stand out as being particularly effective: first is the area-based approach, which brought together interventions across multiple sectors and applied them to a single area. This proved valuable as it provided a more comprehensive solution to the IDP crisis and allowed deeper coordination between implementing organizations and the government. Second, the development of DAC forums, their selection from within existing community groups, and their activity level were found very effective. These activities ensured community involvement in programme design, effective and fair beneficiary targeting, and provided a mechanism for community feedback. Third, the government engagement strategy was found to be effective in engaging with the local government institutions in the incubator areas. The programme was able to enhance government capacities to pursue the DS agenda for mixed-migration flows and, through effective communication, secured a continued government buy-in and commitment to the cause.

In general, the programme was well-designed and contextually-appropriate. Moreover, the programme was adapted to local circumstances through the inputs of DAC forum members drawn from the communities they represent. Inclusion was broad and beneficiary targeting appears to have been fair, without reinforcing existing tensions through exclusion of host communities and gender, age, or clan inequalities.

On the other hand, there are aspects of programme implementation that could be substantially improved. Concerns regarding the organization and management of the consortium, its efficiency, and the level of intra-consortium coordination appear to be valid, with significant time and energy invested into cross-partner coordination that might have been better invested elsewhere. Coordination with other NGOs outside of the consortium fit with standard practices, but intra-consortium coordination may have not been conducted most-efficiently, suggesting that the consortium may have incurred organizational, coordination, and other costs that were not fully offset by the primary benefits – comparative advantage within different sectoral areas – commonly touted in favour of consortia.

OECD DAC CRITERIA

Key findings in this report indicate that activities aimed at housing, land and property rights protection and assistance remain highly relevant in both locations. Sanitation and WASH interventions remain relevant to community needs in both locations. Improved access to health care

continues to be a priority in Afgoye, while improved access to realistic livelihoods remains highly relevant to populations in Baidoa.

The majority of the activities were found to have a positive impact on community cohesion. For example, distribution of land titles and CEC engagement in mediation between parents from IDP and HC both had a positive effect on reduction of community conflicts. Also, participation of community members during awareness rising on sanitation and health care and in activities aimed to improve quality of the environment further improved interactions within communities. In the same way, joint participation in self-help groups by both HC and IDPs - and the fact that these groups were able to support community members regardless of their displacement status – are indicative of positive impacts on social cohesion.

Main findings indicate that activities aimed at provision of basic services reached the most people (including direct and indirect beneficiaries) and the second most impactful activity in terms of numbers of reached beneficiaries was livelihoods support. Some improvements towards a more conducive environment for DACs were observed in health and WASH and in generating realistic livelihoods in intervention areas. WASH and health support saw the most progress in improved community knowledge on health issues, improved sanitation practices and hygiene practices, reduced open defecation and access to free water with newly drilled boreholes and rehabilitation of existing water sources. However, respondents in Afgoye frequently complained about an insufficient number of latrines and water sources, and collapsed boreholes, which were not repaired. Support provided to communities to improve their access to livelihoods and job opportunities contributed to the resilience of beneficiaries and the ability to address their needs and improve their living standards. Qualitative interviews revealed the provision of unconditional cash transfers to the most vulnerable IDP families and grant support allowed them to set up small businesses, reimburse their debts, generate savings and pay for school fees. However, quantitative analysis results revealed that there was no change in income level and the only statistically significant and positive change was observed for food insecurity score.

Actual impacts on education are also unclear. For instance, almost all respondents agreed education activities supported children who would have been otherwise excluded from the formal education systems, especially in overcoming barriers such as lack of funds to pay for school fees and negative parental attitudes towards the importance of education. On the other hand, the effect on the quality of education could be limited by the fact that respondents from both IDP and HC frequently reported over-enrolment of children, causing scarcity of learning materials and increased number of children per teacher.

The cost-effectiveness analysis results indicate that the activities with the high impact and low resource intensiveness were provision of health and WASH services and activities targeting realistic livelihoods. Low-cost effectiveness was predominant for activities geared towards the provision of primary education. Overall, while delays in implementation of activities occurred the EIDACS teams seem to have successfully mitigated the negative effect of the delays on the achievement of the project objectives and the ability to meet targets. On the other hand, not all program indicators were ultimately met, such as 1.1 (IASC Framework): percent of target population in community groups with the ability to address or voice their concerns and engage in advocacy and 2.3 (IASC Framework): percentage of target population that reports feeling safe in their community as compared to the host community population. In comparison to other DS consortia peers, the EIDACS efficiency ranked somewhere in the middle, with the consortium's funding 'burn-rate' was at 69% for EIDACS A and 84% for EIDACS B. On the other hand, the rate was above the average of 53%.

The key findings indicate that integration with the host community with equal access to resources consistently progressed over time. Some of the program activities were also identified as likely to remain sustained over time no further inputs required, such as self-help groups and community

education committees. On the other hand, persisting gaps in government capacity to fund education, health and WASH services were identified as one of the major obstacles to sustainable change in communities access to basic services. Moreover, lack of eviction prevention mechanisms at the government and lower administrative levels remains as a main obstacle to sustainable improvement of housing situation. Ultimately, continued government support, survival of DAC committees, and lasting community buy-in are all major factors that will influence the sustainability of the EIDACS programme.

IASC/REDSS FRAMEWORK ANALYSIS

Key findings from the quantitative analysis indicate that intention to stay in a place of choice, social integration and belonging scores¹ have significantly improved since the start of the program. The intention to stay was mostly determined by the length of stay in settlement and food insecurity. Social integration increase was mostly driven by the reported reduction of the legal or administrative obstacles to employment faced by DACs and the fact that the issues presented to local authorities were adequately addressed. Social belonging increased with the reduction of legal or administrative obstacles to employment faced by DACs and length of stay in the settlement.

Several outcome indicators have significantly improved since the start of the program, such as food insecurity scores, unemployment and access to credit. On the other hand, there was a negative and statistically significant change in several outcome indicators, such as the ability to voice concerns and engage in advocacy and sense of security.

There was a positive change in one output indicator, measuring the absence of obstacles to accessing employment faced by IDPs. On the other hand, a negative change was observed for DAC committee awareness and obstacles to accessing public services, remittances and assistance faced by IDPs.

Certain indicators related to physical safety have significantly improved since the start of the program, such as social integration and confidence in justice systems, while perceptions of safety have significantly worsened over time. We observed a general improvement of material safety, as food insecurity, unemployment and access to water have significantly improved over time. On the other hand, the proportion of the sample population aware of HLP mechanisms has significantly declined during the second and the third year for program implementation². The results suggest that legal

¹ The social belonging and integration scores were designed and incorporated by EIDACS partners' M&E Teams at the beginning of the programme. Please Remove: Any queries related to how these indicators were defined and calculated should be directed at the EIDACS M&E team since we were not provided with such information. The social belonging and integration scores are calculated through a number of indicators, including community and social belonging, feeling of belonging and community as a source of comfort.

² The qualitative and quantitative data do not sufficiently explain the changes in the HLP awareness. Further scrutiny of the survey data indicate that between the 2017 and 2020 there were substantial changes in the sampling methodology, such as number of respondents significantly reduced between the two years in Horseed-Waberi and Isha-Wadajir settlements, while the number of respondents substantially increased in other settlements, such as Bay and Bakool IDP camp, Warsan IDP camp and Wadajir. Since the population distribution settlements may not be random and could be often predetermined by socio-economic and cultural factors, the changes in the sample composition could have indicate that respondent samples in different years may not necessarily be comparable across time and the changes in indicators could be partly driven by changes in the sampling. Other possible explanations for the decreasing awareness may be the fact that respondents were not necessarily exposed to awareness campaigns in subsequent years and simply forgot or that much more extensive efforts may have been invested in awareness rising in the first year of the project implementation, which were not matched in the subsequent years. Lastly, is it also possible that changing composition of IDP/returnee population in the settlements which is more likely shift could also drive changes in the awareness of HLP mechanisms since retain respondents may have had a more limited exposure to the HLP awareness campaigns. However, all these suggestions remain hypothetical and do not establish any causal relationship with the HLP awareness indicators.

safety has improved for the target population, through improved access to mechanisms to obtain/replace documents.

1. INTRODUCTION AND BACKGROUND

The Enhancing Integration of Displacement Affected Communities (EIDACS) initiative is a Durable Solutions (DS) consortium funded by the EU Emergency Trust for Africa. Lead agency Concern Worldwide is joined by Gargaar Relief and Development Organisation (GREDO), Norwegian Refugee Council (NRC), Danish Refugee Council (DRC) and the Regional Durable Solutions Secretariat (ReDSS) in pursuit of an overall objective to create a conducive environment to reach durable solutions for displacement-affected communities in South-West State, Somalia. The consortium came together in 2015 to design comprehensive durable solutions approaches for the Somalia context, and addressing negative root causes of mixed-migration.

The EIDACS contract, initiated in March 2017, closed in May 2020. The interest of the present study is to go through a deep reflection process after 3 years of a Durable Solutions pilot experience in a very new and innovative sector. The purpose of this evaluation is to support this process reflecting on the successes and shortcomings of EIDACS A and B activities. To better illustrate the program activities and context in which EIDACS has been operationalized, in the following sections we summarize program rationale, provide an overview of the geographic context and, present the activities implemented in specific locations.

1.1. PROGRAM AND GEOGRAPHIC CONTEXT

The program targets Baidoa, Afgoye and Merca, whose populations are among the most affected by internal displacement and other mixed-migration flows in the South West State. During the three years of the program implementation, mixed migration flow and the number of temporary settlements significantly increased. At the outset of the program, there were 72 temporary settlements in Baidoa and a dozen IDP riverine villages in Afgoye. By February 2020, the number of IDP settlements increased to 483 camps in Baidoa and the number of displaced individuals reached 55,000.³ Ultimately, deteriorations in the security situation in Merca prevented the implementation of planned activities and funds were re-allocated to other program locations.

In addition to continued migratory flows (which are expected to continue), factors such as rapid urbanization, continued violence, a dysfunctional administration and weakened traditional societal structures⁴ are likely to negatively impact community cohesion and further intensify competition over local resources, job opportunities, land and access to public services. Moreover, the existing customary justice structures and the local power dynamics, based on clan systems, are likely to continue to deny specific groups of population certain rights. These power structures affect displaced people's ability to realize their most basic human needs – such as shelter, as displaced populations often belong to a marginalized clan or community groups because of their displacement status. These barriers are especially true for women, who face challenges in access to inheritance⁵ within Somalia's current cultural paradigm. With the increased population influx and unequal distribution of power dynamics among local populations, displaced populations lack access to traditional clan-based community resilience systems that will protect their access to shelter, land, economic opportunities, and local decision-making structures. Consequently, in line with the local societal dynamic, youth,

³ EDACS A Annual report, 2020.

⁴ Kaplan, Seth. Fixing Fragile States: a new paradigm for development, Praeger Security International (Connecticut: June 30, 2008), p.117

⁵ NRC, 2016: Housing, Land and Property Rights for Somalia's Displaced Women
<https://www.nrc.no/resources/reports/somalia-housing-land-and-property-rights-for-somalias-urban-displaced-women/>

marginalized community members, including IDPs, returnees and refugees, and host community members were targeted by the program activities.

The program grant operates under two contracts: EIDACS A, implemented in both Afgoye and Baidoa, and EIDACS B, approved a few months after its predecessor and exclusive to Baidoa. Each of the Consortium partners implemented activities in Baidoa, while Concern is the only agency implementing in Afgoye. The intention of EIDACS B contract was to complement activities implemented by EIDACS A in providing access to basic services in the aftermath of the 2017 drought that further deteriorated humanitarian situation in Somalia, wiped out crops and livestock and forced communities to engage in negative coping strategies to ensure their survival. The program grant operating under the EIDACS B contract provided additional support to fast track the activities in the first year of program implementation with an immediate impact on absorbing ID influx, meeting increased needs of both IDP/returnee and host communities and mitigating negative impact of the 2017 drought in Baidoa. The budget flexibility, effective inter-consortium cooperation and alignment of EIDACS A and EIDACS B activities contributed to a timely completion activities implemented under both contracts. By August 2019, EIDACS A had reached an estimated 51,608 beneficiaries and EIDACS B another 25,804.

The programme objectives and activities were aligned with the Inter-Agency Standing Committee (IASC) Solutions Framework for durable solutions. The activities were aligned with IASC three **Material Safety** categories of **“Restoration of Housing Land and Property; Adequate standard of living (basic services); and Access to Livelihoods”**⁶. Consequently, the initiative targeted IDP sites in the urban locations of Baidoa and Afgoye with the following specific objectives:

1. Displacement-affected communities (DACs) are able to influence decisions, policies and agreements that affect them collectively as well as where to live and how they are governed;
2. DACs have improved access and use of basic services/material safety as other non-displacement affected communities;
3. DACs have the same access to adequate livelihoods through generating income and assets, gainful employment, and managing financial risk as other non-displacement affected communities; and
4. Learning on best practices and lessons on Durable Solutions disseminated by EIDACS programming are utilized by actors and stakeholders working in Somalia.

To achieve each of the specific objectives, EIDACS Consortium implemented a number of activities, including facilitating inter-community agreements on durable solutions; restoration of housing, land, and property; provision of primary education; health outreach and referrals; basic WASH services; training start-up and skills for realistic livelihoods; learning and disseminating lessons; peacebuilding implemented by SPL; and joint monitoring activities. In the following section, we will elaborate on the approaches and activities that were implemented in the two target locations.

⁶ EIDACS EUTF project proposal document.

1.2. OVERVIEW OF PROGRAM ACTIVITIES

In this section, we will briefly discuss main methodological approaches that were guiding the program design and present an overview of the program activities per location and contract.

The geographic selection of the locations was determined by area-based approaches or so-called ‘incubator locations’ which were clusters of multiple-at-risk IDP and HC sites. This approach was first piloted in Baidoa and subsequently replicated in Afgoye. The advantages of ‘incubator locations’ were that activities could be piloted and inform the implementing partners before scaling up and replicating interventions in other areas. Secondly, the approach allowed EIDACS to concentrate resources in a few areas and provide a comprehensive set of basic services and support activities to local populations. Initially, EIDACS aimed at reaching seven target locations, four in Baidoa district, two in Afgoye district and one in Merca district, with each location reaching 1,800 households with direct service provision, which in turn will reach 12,600 households - or approximately 75,600 people. However, in practice, two incubator locations were selected in Baidoa, in the proximity of Hanano and ADC settlements, one in Afgoye, in the proximity of Dollow settlement. During the program implementation implementing partners were unable to reach locations in Merca due to deteriorating security situation. In addition, the number of locations in Baidoa and Afgoye were narrowed down during the initial assessment of the local needs and identification of the appropriate incubator locations meeting eligibility criteria.

EIDACS design emphasized the need for locally-driven activities and implementation guided by local administration authorities and relevant SWS and FGD line ministries. To facilitate the inclusion of community members and leaders in decision making, both new and existing community structures were incorporated into the design – including DAC committees. These committees allowed previously marginalized community members to enter decision making roles. In addition, internal staff decision-making processes were decentralized and made efforts to include government and local administration representatives.

Also central to the EIDACS programme design was opportunities to benefit from sectorial expertise of each of the consortium implementing partners. In Baidoa, DRC was a lead agency in the implementation of a number of different activities, such as facilitating inter-community agreements on durable solutions; basic WASH services; and training start-up and skills for realistic livelihoods. Concern Worldwide was a main implementing partner for access to primary education and GREDO was leading health outreach and referral activities. In Afgoye, Concern Worldwide was the lead implementing partner for all the activities. The activities targeting learning and dissemination of the program activities were led by ReDSS and Concern, with the active participation of other implementing partners, local administration and various line ministries, especially Baidoa Mayor’s Office, and South West State and Somalia Federal Government line ministries, Ministry of Education (MoE) and Ministry of Planning and International Cooperation (MOPIC). Program sub-contracted two locally-based organizations, Somali Peace League (SPL) and SHACDO. The role of SPL was to lead the implementation of peacebuilding activities both in Baidoa and Afgoye. While the role of SHACDO was to directly implement the majority of the activities in Afgoye.

The table below briefly summarizes the main program activities and beneficiary groups, per main 4 program objectives. It is important to note that a number of activities remained outstanding at the time of contracting of this research study and consortium obtained non-cost extension (NCE) to reallocate funds initially planned for the activities in Merca which remained inaccessible throughout the three years of project implementation. The funds were re-allocated to either scale up or extend activities implemented in Afgoye and Baidoa. In addition, during the NCE period the construction of a MCH centre in Afgoye was completed, expecting to serve 2000 households. The extra time

allocated during the NCE period also served to compile documentation on lessons learned and best practices and assemble a final report on the program completion.

Table 1: Description of the program activities

Program objective	Program activities
Displacement-affected communities (DACs) are able to influence decisions, policies and agreements that affect them collectively as well as where to live and how they are governed;	1) Inclusive Stakeholder Mapping 2) Formation of inclusive DAC Forums 3) Leveraging DAC Forum Milestones 4) Scaled-up replication and policy application through Somalia Government and Civil Society 5) Mapping legal and physical needs and responses 6) Training on Collaborative Dispute Resolution for local actors and community leaders 7) Development of Information and Education Materials on HLP and Access to justice 8) Provision of capacity building and group information sessions on HLP 9) Advocacy Initiatives and Provision of legal services
DACs have improved access and use of basic services/material safety as other non-displacement affected communities;	1) Train Community Education Committees, Teachers and Ministry of Education 2) Enrolment Campaigns 3) Learning Material Provision 4) Provision of Teacher Incentives 5) The rollout of Early Grade Reading Assessment Approach 6) Out-patient Department of Health Outreach 7) Referral, Surveillance and Promotion of Existing Health Facilities 8) Community Health Worker-Based Promotion Services 9) Access to clean sources of water: 10) Support to Water, Environmental and Sanitation (WES) Committees: 11) Household Hygiene and Sanitation Promotion: 12) Community Lead Total Sanitation (CLTS) and Sanitation Enterprises;
DACs have the same access to adequate livelihoods through generating income and assets, gainful employment, and managing financial risk as other non-displacement affected communities;	1) Savings, Life-skills and Empowerment: 2) Promotion of Small and Medium Enterprises (SMEs) that Contribute to Basic Services:
Learning on best practices and lessons on Durable Solutions disseminated by EIDACS programming are utilized by actors and stakeholders working in Somalia.	1) Set up ongoing learning platforms in coordination with ReDSS and RMMS 2) Develop a comprehensive M&E system that informs ongoing activities 3) Provide continued conceptual and data analysis for a bi-annual solutions bulletin 4) Undertaking specific research topics on durable solutions in Somalia

2. RESEARCH PURPOSE, SCOPE AND LIMITATIONS

The purpose of this evaluation is to assess project's progress towards expected outcomes; document programme and consortium best practices and lessons learnt; and identify potential future gaps after the end of the contracts. The report will also present recommendations on key measures of Durable Solutions as potential indicators in future programmes; exit strategy and to inform future programming, donors, and other DS consortiums. In addition, the study aims to show accountability, give visibility, and contribute to the DS and humanitarian debate in Somalia.

The scope of the study included a review of the secondary data extracted from provided project documentation during the desk review and through the analysis of the M&E annual survey data. The primary data was collected during the remote qualitative interviews conducted with implementing partners, consortium members, government representatives and other external stakeholders; during the field key informant interviews (KIIs) with from education, health and WaSH sectors and IDP and host community representatives. In addition, fieldwork data collection aimed to reach a total of 32 individuals through focus group discussions with male and female groups from both the host and IDP communities in Afgoye and Baidoa.

The main limitations of the study mostly concerned the following areas:

- Due to the overlap of EIDACS A and EIDACS B contracts in terms of the activities, we were unable to collect the field data from IDPs and host community members that would allow us to distinguish between the two components during the analysis.
- We were unable to complete 7 remote interviews with consortium level stakeholders, donor representatives and a representative from SWS Ministry of Planning and International cooperation. The data collections continued until the 11th of June and due to the advanced dates and approaching deadlines we had to terminate the efforts to conduct further remote interviews.
- Restrictions in movement related to insecurity caused delays to research completion, especially for data collection in Afgoye. For instance, due to a car explosion on the main road leading to Afgoye from Mogadishu the research team had to postpone travel to Afgoye for one day.
- Due to social distancing practices, the number of participants of the focus group discussions (FGDs) was further limited to 4 participants. Field researchers were briefed on Consilient COVID-19 procedures for research (attached in the Annex 1).
- Ramadan and Eid holidays caused a delayed start of the fieldwork activities in both locations. Fieldwork data collection was completed on time; however, researchers exhausted all the extra 'buffer days' incorporated in the fieldwork activities and the interview notes were significantly delayed, some of them submitted on the 13th of June, against planned 5th of June. Moreover, researchers encountered significant delays in contacting district official in Baidoa, since their contact details were not provided by the implementing partners.
- As the complete Theory of Change was developed during the design of Danwadaag program, one of the main challenges in the analysis was to establish and assess the results chain of the activities and outputs leading to program objectives and intended effects and impact.

- The analysis of the annual survey **data was limited to only Baidoa since the data was not collected in Afgoye, further** affecting our ability to draw broader conclusions of the observed trends and triangulate qualitative findings from Afgoye. Moreover, **our ability to explain certain trends and changes in indicators over time was limited by the possible change in the sampling methodology.** For instance, between the 2017 and 2020 there were substantial changes in the sample as number of respondents significantly changed in certain settlements. In Horseed-Waberi and Isha-Wadajir, the number of respondents substantially decreased between the two years, while in Bay and Bakool IDP camp, Warsan IDP camp and Wadajir settlements the numbers substantially increased. While population in these types of settlements is continuously changing and the changes in the survey methodology may have been a response to the changing demographics, as a result, we could not draw any further conclusions on the observed statistical trends.

3. METHODOLOGY

This section will broadly present the main analytical approaches incorporated in the research design that guided the process of tailoring question to local and program context and overall analysis. Subsequently, we will briefly summarize the data collection processes, collected sample and the timeline of the data collection. Lastly, we will briefly present the updated list of the main sources included in the desk review and our research ethics policy.

3.1. ANALYTICAL FRAMEWORKS

To address the research objectives identified in the previous section, this evaluation will include 1) an analysis of the processes, looking at how the programme has been implemented, 2) an analysis of the programme against DAC criteria, and 3) an analysis of the programme against IASC ReDSS DS frameworks and the program log frame. The methodology for each will be discussed in this section.

3.1.1. Process Evaluation

During the evaluation inception phase a set of research questions was developed to specifically address EIDACS processes. The below listed research questions were based on the lines of inquiry used in the ReDSS report.

1. **Program approach and design:** To what extent were interventions appropriately tailored to local conditions?
2. **Consortia governance and coordination:** To what extent has planning and coordination been effective within the consortium?
3. **Government engagement:** How effectively was the consortium able to engage local and district governments to advance EIDAC objectives?
4. **Community engagement:** To what extent did all relevant community sub-groups have the appropriate opportunity to participate in programme decisions and activities?
5. **Outward-facing coordination and cooperation:** To what extent were linkages made with complementary and/or overlapping actors and initiatives?
6. **Learning and adaptation:** How effectively has the programme been able to adapt based on learning vis-à-vis programme activities and changes in context?

Data used for the process evaluation came primarily from key informant representatives from member organizations and donor agencies. The qualitative data collected will be supplemented with program documents and reports (see Desk Review).

3.1.2. OECD DAC Criteria

The second analytical section evaluates the programme against the OECD DAC criteria, namely relevance, effectiveness, impact, efficiency, and sustainability. Within each criterion, key evaluation questions are addressing:

- **Relevance:**
 - To what extent are the objectives of the programme still valid?
 - Are the activities and outputs of the programme consistent with the overall goal and the attainment of its objectives?
 - Are the activities and outputs of the programme consistent with the intended impacts and effects?
- **Effectiveness:**
 - To what extent were the objectives achieved?
 - What were the major factors influencing the achievement or non-achievement of the objectives?
- **Impact:**
 - Compilation of the four Annual Surveys conducted and an analysis of the data, including justification of changes in trends
 - What has happened as a result of the programme?
 - What real difference has the activity made to the beneficiaries?
 - How many people have been affected?
- **Efficiency:**
 - Cost-effective analysis
 - Were objectives achieved on time?
 - Was the programme implemented the most efficiently compared to alternatives?
- **Sustainability:**
 - What are the major factors that can influence the achievement or non-achievement of the sustainability of the programme?
 - Identification of critical gaps after the end of the contract and recommendations for the Exit Strategy and transition to other DS programmes

The qualitative data collected in this section is supplemented with programme documents and reports (see Secondary Data).

3.1.3. Log frames

- **Program log frame supporting narrative and discussion**

This section provides a supporting narrative to the completed program log frame, which is included as an Annex 3. The narrative summarizes the areas and indicators which the program succeeded in meeting or exceeding and, where relevant, those which the consortium was unable to meet targets. Program documents, qualitative data, and quantitative data collected by the Concern M&E team were used to provide contextual information to make sense of both program successes and shortcomings. We have also incorporated a quantitative analysis to determine whether any changes are statistically significant and which factors were most likely to explain these changes.

- **IASC DS Framework supporting narrative and discussion**

In this section, we analyse quantitative household data under a Durable Solution perspective, against ReDSS / IASC DS Framework. The data aggregated from quantitative household surveys and program documents – the primary data sources for this section - were supplemented with qualitative data collection, where relevant. The IASC DS Framework is included as an Annexe 4.

3.2. DATA COLLECTION

In this section, we will summarize the achieved qualitative sample and present a timeline of the data collection

3.2.1. Achieved sample

The table below represents the summary of the collected sample

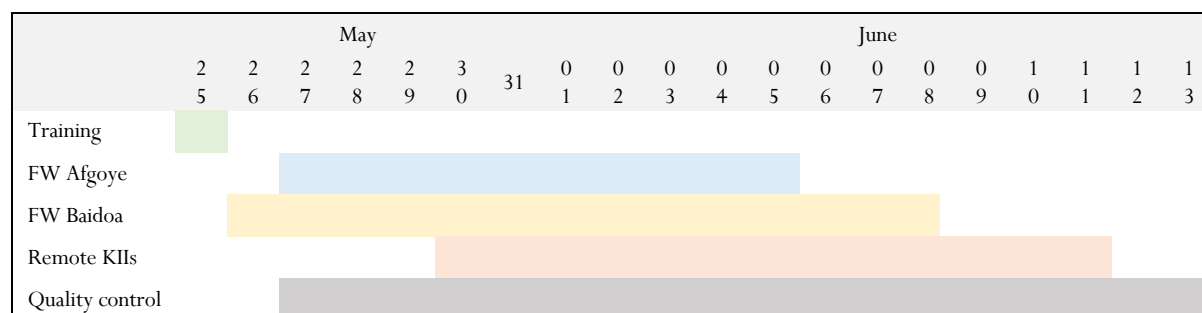
Table 1: Achieved sample

METHOD	RESPONDENT	BAIDOA	AFGOYE
Consortium level remote surveys	Concern Worldwide	1 respondent	
	GREDO	2 respondents	
	NRC	2 respondents	
	DRC	1 respondent	
	ReDSS	2 respondents	
	Danwadaag DS Consortia	1 respondent	
	UNRCO DS Unit	2 respondents	
	Former MOPIC SWS	1 respondent	
	SHACDO	1 respondent	
	SLP	1 respondent	
	DS Director SWS	1 respondent	
Focus Group Discussion	IDP community members	2 groups (1 female, 1 male group)	2 groups (1 female, 1 male group)
	Host community members	2 groups (1 female, 1 male group)	2 groups (1 female, 1 male group)
Key Informant Interview	Female IDP leader	1 respondent	1 respondent
	Female HC leader	1 respondent	1 respondent
	Male IDP leader	1 respondent	1 respondent
	Male HC leader	1 respondent	1 respondent
	District Administration Official	1 respondent	1 respondent
	IDP School representative	1 respondent	1 respondent
	IDP Medical facility representative	1 respondent	1 respondent

3.2.2. Timeline of Data Collection

The field data collection started on the 25th of May and all the interviews were completed by the 5th of June. The remote interviews with Consortium members and third-party stakeholders were completed on the 11th of June.

Table 4: Timeline of the data collection



3.3. DESK REVIEW

Quantitative data was drawn from program documents and reports, including external reports, and incorporated into the analysis. Moreover, data was drawn from the surveys conducted during the programme implementation. The Concern M&E team conducted four annual surveys between August 2017 and May 2020. In addition to this quantitative data, the following reports and program documents contributed to the final analysis:

- EIDACS Full Application
- EIDACS A Annual Report (March 2017 – February 2018)
- EIDACS A Annual Report (March 2018 – February 2019)
- EIDACS A Annual Report (March 2019 – February 2020)
- EIDACS B Full Application
- EIDACS B Inception Narrative Report
- EIDACS B Interim Annual Report (Aug 2018 – July 2019)
- EIDACS B Interim Annual Report (August 2019 – January 2020)
- EU Midterm Monitoring Report (January 2020)
- ReDSS Lessons Learned from the EU RE-INTEG Durable Solutions Consortia (October 2019)
- Samuel Hall Case Study Community engagement & DAC Fora Baidoa (2019)
- ReDSS aspirations survey conducted in Baidoa, Dollow, Kismayo, and Mogadishu
- National Action Plan on Durable Solutions for Somali Returnees and IDPs
- EIDACS joint monitoring reports (August 2019 – December 2019)
- Somali Peace Line monthly reports (April 2019 – November 2019)
- Somali Peace Line community dialogue reports (Hanano, Doolaawe, ADC zones)
- ReDSS Somalia solutions analysis update 2019

3.4. RESEARCH ETHICS

Tools were reviewed by Consilient and modified in keeping with ethical principles, including do-no-harm, gender sensitiveness, the benefit versus cost of obtaining data (i.e. “nice to know” versus “need to know”, considering the time burden for participants), respect for the local culture and nuances related to specific sub-groups (i.e. ensuring that questions take into consideration sensitivities and risks for IDP populations).

Researchers received specific training on research ethics, including informed consent, confidentiality, gender sensitiveness and do-no-harm principles. Informed consent was obtained from all participants. Researchers were trained to ensure that illiterate participants were able to understand the purpose of this activity and the uses of data, as well as the concept of confidentiality.

Researchers were instructed and monitored during the quality control to endure the following procedures were respected:

- **respondents, independent of their age, gender or status, must be treated as partners in the program; and**
- **questions must be asked in a manner that demonstrates respect for their dignity, and participants must be informed of their right to refuse responses and to withdraw from the process at any time.**

Consilient takes the security of its staff as a paramount concern. Communities were sensitised about the research process beforehand. Researchers hired by Consilient engaged with elders to ensure they received in all cases prior authorisation to access the area. In case of unrest or violent clashes, data collection would be postponed to avoid potential harm to researchers, however, this was not the case during the data collection.

Datasets were safely stored and accessible only to the Concern Worldwide point of contact, and the team of Consilient analysts who were responsible for the analysis and coding of the primary data. The leading analyst for the program ensured that all datasets shared externally were fully anonymised, removing respondent names, contact details and location markers. Where relevant, findings will (as appropriate) be disaggregated by zone, region and district, but specific location markers were not be used in reports.

4. PROCESS EVALUATION

The process by which a programme is implemented, beyond the inputs used and activities pursued, can fundamentally shape the outcomes achieved. This is especially true in the context of durable solutions programming in Somalia, where process – inclusion, engagement with stakeholders and government, and so forth – have important consequences for community buy-in. Programmes that are implemented in line with thoughtful designs are more likely to secure community support, secure government support, and be sustained after the end of the intervention period.

By evaluating the process in which the programme was implemented and the consortium completed its work, this section is focused on questions of programme design, coordination across consortium partners, engagement with relevant stakeholders, and the application of insights generated through programme learning. The data to address each particular research question below are drawn from KIIs with implementing partners, other actors in the durable solutions space, community leaders, and community members from both the host and IDP communities.

4.1. PROGRAM APPROACH AND DESIGN

The programme was implemented in two locations in south-central Somalia, Afgoye and Baidoa. The programme incorporated significant community input into the design and selection of both interventions and beneficiaries. We discuss beneficiary selection in more detail elsewhere in this report, including in the community engagement subsection of the process evaluation, below. With regard to intervention design, the programme also sought community input and adapted their plans to local conditions, where necessary.

At a broad level, the programme was designed in line with the demands of the local context. For instance, durable solutions programming that emphasizes repatriation is generally not possible, currently, for IDPs living in Baidoa and Afgoye, either because the communities from which they fled are under AlShabaab control or because they were entirely dispossessed during decades of civil conflict. Therefore, the programme's emphasis on local integration is better suited to the context in which it is being implemented.

From a finer-grained perspective, the programme was adapted to the specific contexts found in Afgoye and Baidoa – and, taken further, each individual IDP and host community settlement– *through* the influence of the DAC forums. The specific interventions, locations of built programs, and other details of implementation were determined by DAC forum members, who were selected from their respective communities, and the direction of those decisions were likely driven by local contextual considerations. For instance, one annual report described DAC forums arriving at “context-specific development plans” that identified community needs for their respective areas. The DAC forums in question identified potable water, feeder roads, jobs, education facilities, health delivery, opportunities for urban agriculture, and protection from eviction as the highest priorities. To the extent that these priorities could and did vary from site to site, relying on DAC forums to arrive at the set of priorities has the advantage of ensuring local input, community engagement *and* contextually-appropriate interventions.

4.2. CONSORTIA GOVERNANCE AND COORDINATION

As discussed above, EIDACS was implemented as a consortium of national and international NGOs, led by Concern Worldwide. The consortium structure has both benefits and drawbacks, which this section discusses at length, in an attempt to understand whether planning and coordination within the consortium was effective⁷. While the analysis in this section relies on provided qualitative evidence, to a certain point the presented criticism is also adopting a broader lens to evaluate the effectiveness of consortiums. Consequently, the purpose of discussion in this section is also to further deepen the reflection about the adequacy of adopted organizational structures, but remains suggestive in its nature.

A consortium structure often reduces effective communication – or necessitate a greater amount of formal communication – because the organizations involved are separated physically, culturally, and in other ways. Part of the benefit that accrues to organizations, in general, is a removal of barriers to coordination, through easier communication, shared goals, and alignment of incentives.⁸ A consortium like EIDACS theoretically results in barriers to communication, relative to a single, unified organization. The programme partially resolved this issue through frequent formal and informal communication. As a representative from Concern described it, there were many institutionalized communication channels between the partners, including monthly technical working group meetings, joint initiatives in the field – including meetings with DAC forums – as well as informal channels taking advantage of group messaging applications and ad hoc meetings to deal with urgent issues that arose.

Many of the implementing partners interviewed concurred that communication was frequent. Representatives from SHACDO and NRC also said information was shared openly during meetings, and described communication amongst the partners as sufficient and useful. Relatively few interviewees believed that the communication *quantity* was insufficient.⁹ However, two issues related to communication arose: first, there was concern about the inefficiency introduced by the need for frequent communication and attempts to coordinate actions across disparate organizations. A representative from Danwadaag described this trade-off of consortia quite clearly:

*“Consortia take a lot more time and are hugely time-consuming, in terms of investment and coordination... I find that some partners are better in investing in coordination mechanisms than others, and all of them find it extremely time-consuming and you could spend all of your time, every single day particularly at the field level investing in coordination meetings, therefore you have to priorities what makes most sense to you.” -
Danwadaag Representative*

⁷ Qualitative data collected during interviews with key informants did not specifically concerned different levels of organisational structure such as Consortium Management Unit (CMUs) , Consortium Steering Committee and Technical Working Groups. On the other hand, the key findings from the ReDSS Lessons Learned (2019) study indicate that CMUs were understaffed and under-resourced.

⁸ Communication is typically easier both because individuals work together in a single space; however, communication is also made easier by the ability to communicate informally within organizations, rather than more formal communication *between* organizations.

⁹ A representative from Somali Peace Line indicated that they communicated with other partners every three months, typically, but that communication was occasionally delayed. A Concern representative emphasized that communication could have included more opportunities for active reflection and learning, but otherwise felt that communication between partners was strong.

The potential for communication to become more frequent and time-consuming in a consortium ties into broader questions regarding the relative advantages of a consortium approach, which we discuss in more detail below.

The second concern issue related to communication was the depth of communication and coordination. From the description provided by the partners, much of the communication was focused on information-sharing – keeping one another abreast of the work they were doing, so that duplication could be avoided. A SHACDO representative described sharing ideas across organizations, and at least one government official remarked on the fact that the consortium developed a single action plan for Baidoa – rather than coordinating on discrete partner-specific plans.¹⁰ At the same time, several interviewees described information-sharing at meetings that is not fundamentally different from the type of inter-organizational coordination of effort that should be standard across the development and humanitarian spaces. For instance, cluster meetings are meant to prevent duplication of effort, a low bar against which to measure coordination within a dedicated consortium co-implementing a single program.¹¹ Similar meetings brought together all of the organizations implementing durable solutions programming in Baidoa, providing another venue in which coordination could take place outside of the consortium itself.

A broader argument can be made that the inefficiencies introduced through a consortium structured may not outweigh the benefits accrued. As previously mentioned, consortia could become less efficient due to the need to communicate and coordinate across disparate organizations. They also should invest in centralized management to facilitate these efforts, which takes resources away from other aspects of the programme. Attempts at coordination, beyond simple information-sharing, then could become time-consuming. There is also often a potential issue of misaligned incentives – beyond the fact that the partners involved are competitors outside of this program, it is also the case that individual actors report to different line managers, and may have incentives to satisfy internal organizational goals rather than the goals of the consortium itself. In case of EIDACS consortium a simple example of how multiple organizations working together can introduce additional inefficiency, consider the six months delays experienced in the first year of the programme due to contract negotiations and finalization of standard operating procedures (SOPs) that took longer than expected. Organizations with different internal systems for procurement, contracting, and human resources naturally could result in longer timeframes for accomplishing organizational and logistical tasks. However, we acknowledge our limited insight in the internal coordination, especially with respect to a competitive advantage of sector-specific expertise of implementing partners.

Given this, consortia need to have significant benefits to justify the efficiency drawbacks cited. Several partners interviewed highlighted the comparative advantage in each sector that different partners brought to bear. To the extent that programming is more effective when implemented by an organization with particularly deep sectoral experience, this is a reasonable argument in favour of consortia. However, whether the gains are sufficient to offset the costs is a question that should be applied to any proposed partnership or consortium.¹²

In general, the consortium's members shared widely information about their programming, and coordinated actions involving the government and DAC forums, to avoid unnecessarily repeating

¹⁰ KII with Official from the Ministry of Planning and International Cooperation.

¹¹ Among others, a ReDSS representative indicated that communication was insufficient in general, but that organizations did effectively share information with one another about their activities. Other interviewees did not express critiques of the intra-consortium coordination, but their discussion of the content of meetings seems to suggest a relatively shallow level of coordination, on average.

¹² To be clear, comments regarding the inherent organizational inefficiencies introduced by consortia are not specific to EIDACS; however, the evidence does suggest that efforts to promote cross-partner coordination resulted in more frequent meetings, more communication channels, and greater centralized management than would otherwise have been necessary.

meetings, for instance. In some cases, such as the alignment of plans into a single action plan in Baidoa, coordination within the consortium was fairly extensive. In other ways, however, coordination may have been potentially limited. In general, the partnerships, such as consortiums, become the most effective when they are able to align the ways in which they work, and gain efficiencies by utilizing resources from their partners. While this may have not been a major issue, at this stage of the analysis it is not clear whether this occurred, potentially undermining our overall assessment of the consortium's governance.

4.3. GOVERNMENT ENGAGEMENT

The EIDACS programme sought to integrate IDPs into the communities in which they currently reside, one of three avenues by which “Durable Solutions” programming seeks to resolve the status of IDPs in the long run. Integration of this kind requires improvement in IDPs’ social and economic standing, but also in their legal standing within the communities where they live. As such, the role of government is crucial to durable solutions programming – with broad government buy-in, many solutions are possible; without it, even effective programmes will not be sustained and there will be backsliding that harms IDPs.

EIDACS was able to engage productively with multiple levels of the government. At the most basic level, communication with and inclusion of government representatives was broad and consistent. Government representatives were present for meetings, and the South West State Minister of Humanitarian Affairs and Disaster Management (MoHADM) was a member of the consortium’s steering committee.¹³ As he described it, “I think we were the only place in the country that consistently meets.”¹⁴ Baidoa municipality also established a Technical Durable Solutions working group that included all durable solutions partners and stakeholders, and these monthly meetings provided a venue for discussion between NGOs and government representatives.¹⁵

In terms of actual involvement in implementation, the government’s role was less clear-cut. In general, beneficiaries and community leaders were not aware that the government participated in implementation at all, outside of providing security to programme staff and granting permission for the programme to continue.¹⁶ Among these respondents, the government was seen as “keeping the peace” and – where their involvement in the programme was arguably greatest – facilitating access to communities and helping the implementing partners with specific problems.¹⁷ Although these results only reflect the population perceptions and in any case do not lead to a conclusion that government institutions were not effectively engaged, there could be a gap in visibility of government role in the program.

Beyond providing security and facilitating, several well-informed respondents indicated that the government took an active role in planning and other activities. For instance, an interviewee from GREDO indicated that the government in Baidoa developed strategic plans in tandem with the EIDACS partners; a representative from ReDSS reported that the consortium co-hosted capacity building workshops with the government, and another interviewee stated that this was one of the first programmes in which the government had the capacity to perform monitoring and evaluation visits independently of the programme’s own M&E.¹⁸ This was implemented through Joint Monitoring visits to different components of the programmes. This latter statement may say more

¹³ KII with SWS Minister of Humanitarian Affairs and Disaster Management.

¹⁴ Ibid.

¹⁵ KII with Ministry of Planning and International Cooperation representative.

¹⁶ KII with Community Leader, Host Community; KII with Community Leader, IDP Community; KII with Medical Facility Director; KII with District Officer; KII with Head Teacher.

¹⁷ KII with Medical Facility Director.

¹⁸ KII with GREDO representative, Baidoa; KII with ReDSS representative; FGD with IDP community members.

about the government's increasing technical capacity than about coordination between the government and EIDACS, but it is, nonetheless, an encouraging sign of progress, including observable interest in the programme from the government.

The most expansive statement about coordination with the government came from Concern. A representative interviewed stated that the government was essential to the program because it provided the land titles granting permanent deeds to land on which water points were constructed. As noted in the introduction to this subsection, government buy-in is critical for durable solutions programming, because durable solutions require governments to honour their commitments, enforce the rule of law, support service provision to IDPs, and afford them the same rights as other citizens. To the extent that the government's commitment to the programme and its approach continue, this represents the type of joint government-consortium action that should be sought everywhere.

In some ways, the findings above may understate the productive engagement between government and EIDACS, by focusing too heavily on the expectation of coordination with state and district governments. In fact, the programme was more actively engaged with local government authorities, as described by one leader of the IDP community.¹⁹ According to an interviewee from Danwadaag, this level of targeting was intentional, and likely a good strategic move, as local authorities experience less turnover than district or municipal governments.²⁰

Tentatively, the programme seems to have had a more productive relationship with the government in Baidoa than in Afgoye. All of the implementing partners had pre-established footprints in Baidoa and experience working with the government, providing the overall consortium with a vast network of contacts.²¹ It may not be surprising, then, that the most intensive examples of government engagement come from Baidoa, where respondents reported that the government was involved in the development of a strategic plan with the implementing partners, the ministry engaged in M&E visits to program sites, and the municipality had established a durable solutions working group that included non-consortium partners as well. The fact that Baidoa is a capital of the SWS and the seat of the government institutions also explains why efforts in engaging government were more frequently reported there than in Afgoye.

This view is at least partially vindicated by statements regarding misalignment between the priorities of the state government and the programme. While citing high-level engagement with state ministers and the president of South West State, one representative also mentioned that the government was particularly focused on developing infrastructure and the staffing composition of the programme, and this focus seemed to detract from – or at least not contribute positively toward – the programme's goals.²² Another interviewee noted that members of the government often asked for help or specific things that fell outside the programme's scope and broader remit.²³ To be fair, misalignment of priorities between the government and the programme is not an indictment of the programme or government, per se; by the time a programme is at the planning, beneficiary selection, and implementation stage, the goals of the programme are long-established, as are the parameters within which the programme must work. These results are also not indicative of insufficient inclusion of government in design and planification of the program. At that stage, alignment of priorities may not be possible, as the programme is constrained by its predefined goals, and potentially, additional needs of the government institutions that go beyond the project scope could not be incorporated. Instead,

¹⁹ KII with Community leader, IDP community.

²⁰ KII with Danwadaag representative.

²¹ KII with GREDO representative.

²² KII with NRC representative.

²³ KII with Concern representative.

alignment of priorities should take place between donors and the government, because it is donors who ultimately control the priorities, not NGOs themselves.

The programme appears to have been capable of securing government support when their buy-in was needed for achievement of the specific goal. A program design received a formal endorsement from the Government line ministries as well as continued inputs were incorporated in the project during the program inception phase.

4.4. COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT

A key aspect of the programme's design was the extent to which community input was sought and institutionalized as part of the programme itself. Durable solution programming is – by its nature of targeting IDP and host communities – working with marginalized groups. Proactive community engagement is especially important in this context for two reasons: first, because IDPs understand best what changes would allow them to securely integrate into the broader community; second, because the programme also sought to assuage host communities and prevent needless conflict between hosts and IDPs, engaging the host community was needed.

At the inception stage, the programme developed Displacement-Affected Community (DAC) forums, which were established to govern and guide the programme in various ways. Specifically, the DAC forums were a venue for feedback to be provided from community representatives to the implementing partners, for community members to influence the design of specific interventions, and for community members to suggest beneficiaries or otherwise influence intervention targeting.

The design of the DAC forums was well-suited for generating fair representation of their constituent communities. Forum members were drawn from existing community groups, with the communities providing input into their selection. The implementing partners set specific parameters on the selection of representatives to ensure representation for women, youth, and PWDs; further criteria included displacement status and minority clan membership.²⁴ Based on these criteria, community members were selected to fill the DAC forum from existing community groups. It is important to note that there is some ambiguity in the precise mechanism of selection, primarily because members were selected from among existing community groups – which, themselves, have unclear selection processes.²⁵ According to one implementing partner, the original community groups were populated by individual selected by IDPs; if this is the case, the upstream representation on the DAC forums should reflect community demographics and viewpoints.²⁶

In any case, the available data indicate that communities were satisfied with their representation and the leadership of the DAC forums. None of the community members asked about the program's community engagement indicated that the DAC forum was biased or did not represent their interests. Meanwhile, among implementing partners, government officials and community leaders, the DAC forums were viewed quite positively: as one district official indicated, “there is no group underrepresented from being a member of this committee.”²⁷ Several interviewees highlighted the importance of ensuring clan representation, and argued that the selection of the DAC forums – and the implementation of the programme more generally – were sensitive to this issue.²⁸ One interviewee claimed that “everything possible has been done to ensure access for at-risk groups.”²⁹

On the other hand, at least one interviewee from Somali Peace Line reported that they were not aware of how DAC forum representatives had been selected, and thought that they were selected directly by the consortium partners.³⁰ While this was a rare viewpoint, across many qualitative interviewees, it is possible that some community members also believed the implementing organizations selected DAC representatives and felt the process was “top-down.”

²⁴ KII with Concern representative.

²⁵ There will always be shortcomings in the process for selecting representatives, short of a vote held among all community members.

²⁶ KII with GREDO representative.

²⁷ KII with District official in Baidoa.

²⁸ KII with SHACDO representative; KII with ReDSS representation; KII with Concern representative.

²⁹ KII with Danwadaag representative.

³⁰ KII with Somali Peace Line representative.

Engagement goes beyond representation on decision-making bodies, however, to include the ability of community members to provide feedback to the programme and have it incorporated. There are many steps in any proper feedback mechanism, from downward information provision, to the transmission of feedback upward, and the tangible consideration and use of that feedback. The DAC forums were one component of community feedback and input: as one interviewee from GREDO described, members of the forum would hold meetings in their communities, read out minutes from the forum meetings, describe action points agreed upon during the meetings, and gather feedback or input to take back to the forum.³¹ In some cases, the forums became a venue for organizing and lobbying as well, with representatives from many disparate IDP camps coming together to present their requests of the government in a unified way.³²

Community members also had access to the Community Response Mechanism, which was a phone number through which they could lodge complaints or make suggestions, as well as the feedback mechanisms separately set up by the implementing partners³³. One concern about this mechanism is that it does not necessarily alter the balance of influence within communities – according to a representative from Danwadaag, their experience suggests that the individuals most likely to lodge complaints in this way are those who already have a voice in the Somali context (e.g., community leaders and religious leaders). This suggests that simply providing an avenue for feedback from disadvantaged groups may be insufficient, because there are other barriers to their participation, including a lack of efficacy or a belief – broadly held, not specifically with regard to any single programme – that their views will not be valued. If this is the case, measures to more actively seek out and encourage feedback from marginalized groups may be necessary.

Perhaps owing to the generally strong and diverse representation provided within the DAC forums – and the real influence given to those forums in shaping beneficiary selection and programme design – community members generally viewed the programme as targeted fairly. The primary complaint regarding beneficiary selection voiced in interviews with community leaders and IDPs was that the programme could not include everyone, because of inherent resource limitations. For instance, in one FGD, IDPs indicated that many people who wanted to participate in the programme could not do so “because we have been informed that program activities are limited in number and its beneficiaries are limited.”³⁴ These same respondents indicated that there was no discrimination in who was able to participate.³⁵

Non-discrimination was a theme confirmed by many of the interviewees. One head teacher reported second-hand information contradicting this theme, indicating that there were complaints among the IDPs about benefits not being divided fairly.³⁶ However, no other interviewees supported this viewpoint: a leader from the IDP community reiterated that the number of beneficiaries was limited, but that every group had an equal opportunity to participate, and government officials concurred.³⁷ Even members of the host community appear to have viewed the programme as generally balanced in terms of benefits and beneficiaries, which is both surprising and encouraging.³⁸ Outside of targeting women specifically for inclusion in the self-help groups and youth specifically for SME development assistance, beneficiary selection was broadly seen as equal and fair.³⁹

³¹ KII with GREDO representative.

³² Ibid.

³³ KII with Danwadaag representative.

³⁴ KII with FGD with IDPs, Afgoye.

³⁵ Ibid.

³⁶ KII with Head teacher, Baidoa.

³⁷ KII with IDP community leader, Afgoye; KII with Ministry of Planning and International Cooperation representative.

³⁸ FGD with female host community members, Baidoa; FGD with male host community members, Baidoa; FGD with male host community members, Afgoye.

³⁹ KII with SHACDO representative.

It is important to note the limitations of the data concerning beneficiary selection. A superior approach to assessing the fairness and representation of beneficiary selection would be to sample beneficiaries and assess the share that different clans and demographic groups comprise within the overall beneficiary population, relative to their share of the underlying population. In the absence of firmer quantitative data, however, the best approach possible is to conduct qualitative interviews with a broad range of individuals with knowledge of the program, knowledge of community dynamics, and – importantly – incentives to be honest regarding bias in beneficiary selection. This evaluation sought input from host and IDP community members – divisions which are broadly coterminous with clan affiliation – and also from majority and minority clan leaders alike. To the extent that clan discrimination was occurring, we would expect at least occasional reports of this from the qualitative interviews, which did not arise.

Overall, the programme took community engagement seriously and structured its institutional composition to encourage community involvement, feedback, and fair representation of different subgroups within the target population. The thoughtful design of the DAC forums is likely the biggest contributing factor to fair beneficiary selection and inclusion across subgroups. In the same way, the community-led design of activities and lessons learned from the beneficiary targeting further informed program design adopted by Danwadaag consortium⁴⁰. In addition, each of the consortium partners has a history of working in these areas, and this familiarity typically leads to sensitivity regarding intra-community dynamics – such as sub-clan discrimination – that is often otherwise ignored. The fact that the programme avoided accusations of favoritism or bias is a testament to the programme's design, and its careful implementation.

4.5. EXTERNAL COORDINATION AND COOPERATION

Beyond the government and other consortium partners, a final aspect coordination is the extent of linkages made and interaction between the consortium partners and external stakeholders. Specifically, was the consortium able to create linkages to other durable solutions stakeholders, government representatives with interests in this topic, and other actors on the ground? Based on interviews with a variety of stakeholders, it appears the programme was linked into several cross-organization platforms for coordination.

At a sectoral level, programme staff were engaged in cluster meetings that facilitate coordination among all organizations working on a particular topic (e.g., WASH). These meetings occurred monthly.⁴¹ Other interviewees reported sharing information with and coordinating actions with other organizations on an ad hoc basis, based on overlapping mandates and interests. For instance, a representative from GREDO described harmonizing activities with a non-consortium development partner, ACTAS, who were working in the same general locations.⁴² This type of generalized coordination is especially important in Afgoye and Baidoa, where many NGOs are operating at the same time.⁴³ In Baidoa, the government organized a quarterly meeting for all NGOs working in the area, to facilitate this type of coordination – and the consortium partners participated.⁴⁴ In addition,

⁴⁰ KII with Danwadaag representative

⁴¹ KII with Concern representative.

⁴² KII with GREDO representative.

⁴³ To illustrate this point, one medical facility director in Afgoye noted that there are other health programmes that implement many of the same interventions as EIDACS (such as mobile health units).

⁴⁴ KII with SWS Minister of Humanitarian Affairs and Disaster Management.

EIDACS members were also invited to Danwadaag and DSP consortium technical working group meetings⁴⁵.

Coordination across NGOs also took place within the durable solutions space. One government official reported that there were monthly coordination meetings for all stakeholders in durable solutions – not just consortium members, this meeting brought together diverse actors implementing durable solutions programming in Baidoa.⁴⁶ Moreover, EIDACS was an active member of UN/NGO DS Working Group and the SWS DS Working Group in Baidoa aiming at redefining and adjusting DS objectives and agenda⁴⁷. ReDSS was also particularly active in this area, representing the EIDACS consortium at regional and national-level coordination meetings.⁴⁸ For instance, at the state level, ReDSS participated in the technical advisory teams for RBA DS Strategy and FGS/MOPIED DS strategy. At the national level, EIDACS presented the lessons learned on community engagement and incubator approaches targeting DACs during a number of ReDSS Somalia and regional workshops. EIDACS lessons learned were also presented during DS technical training for policy makers in Mogadishu, especially on programming approaches to SHG-related activities⁴⁹. Last but not the least, EIDACS also contributed to a wider discussion on durable solutions in Somalia through standalone publications, such as a special edition of Concern Knowledge Matters Magazine on Durable Solutions.

EIDACS external coordination activities also contributed to its wider engagement with donor agencies and participation in global policy-oriented dialogues, such as IGAD regional conference on jobs, livelihoods and self-reliance for DACs and during dissemination sessions in Brussels (EU Delegation workshop) or DS and Innovation presentation at the Columbus College of Art and Design in Ohio⁵⁰.

As with coordination between consortium partners and with the government, coordination with external organizations or partners was present but could have been deeper and more systematic. With that said, it is clear that information was shared across actors working in the same geographic areas and in the same sectors. The key findings in this section mostly point at the fact that EIDACS external cooperation and coordination mechanisms were effective in engaging other stakeholders non-governmental stakeholders at different levels. The current approach to external engagement could be further re-used in the future interventions. In terms of adaptation and learning for the future programming, the inter-consortium cooperation, government, and community engagement seem to be a bigger priority compared to the external cooperation. In the same way there are existing cooperation channels such as sector-specific clusters that can be further leveraged for the purposes of improving engagement of other non-governments stakeholders⁵¹.

4.6. LEARNING AND ADAPTATION

The final process-oriented metric we consider is learning and adaptation, assessing whether the programme was able to adapt to changes in context or learn lessons from challenges faced during implementation. As we discussed in the context of community engagement, the programme had a system in place to garner feedback from community members, through a hotline number that was widely distributed within the community. Most interviewees confirmed that they were able to provide feedback to programme staff and their organizations, including complaints and suggestions

⁴⁵ Extract from final evaluation on EIDACS external coordination provided by Concerns during the report review.

⁴⁶ KII with official from the Ministry of Planning and International Cooperation.

⁴⁷ Ibid 45.

⁴⁸ KII with ReDSS representative.

⁴⁹ Ibid 45.

⁵⁰ Ibid 45.

⁵¹ Ibid 45.

for adjusting implementation or design.⁵² They also tended to express confidence that the programme would actively consider their concerns or suggestions. For instance, one community leader indicated that they would “go directly to the offices of DRC, Concern, NRC” and that he has “full confidence they will respond” and give consideration to his issue, because most previous complaints had received positive responses from the partners.⁵³ Many respondents specifically cited the feedback hotline, or their ability to provide their feedback directly to programme staff, while at least some respondents suggested that they would deliver their feedback to their community leader, who would take it to the programme on their behalf.⁵⁴ Clearly, community members felt comfortable with their ability to influence the programme and raise concerns to programme staff.

The programme faced several challenges, as reported by beneficiaries and programme staff. At a broad level, security presented a challenge throughout implementation, as both Baidoa and Afgoye are subject to low-to-moderate levels of internecine conflict. In general, the programme’s response to this issue was not clear – and it falls well beyond the scope of the programme itself – though coordination with the government was generally cited by interviewees as key to resolving the security concerns for programme implementation to proceed.⁵⁵

Within the programme, there were concerns about the quality and availability of medications provided through medical facilities.⁵⁶ The same respondents who brought this issue to our attention did not specifically state how the problem was resolved, but did indicate that the quality and availability eventually improved.⁵⁷ Other respondents mentioned problematic land disputes regarding the land where programme infrastructure development – schools, water points, and a road – are now located. Ownership of the land in question was claimed by community members who refused to allow the construction to go forward. Ultimately, this issue was resolved through the intervention of the state government and the DAC forum, which smoothed the way – partially by appealing to the purported owners’ sense of community – to an agreement that allowed construction to proceed.⁵⁸

Outside specific issues that arose, the programme appeared to value adaptation and learning. A representative from Concern emphasized learning that was shared between partners and with local communities.⁵⁹ ReDSS was the learning partner for the consortium, and their representative praised the extent to which Concern and the other partners emphasized learning as a goal. They also noted that the programme had invested extensively in adaptive management, which included frequent learning sessions, and a culture of reflection:

We had regular sessions to learn and reflect and then change the course of action... so whenever we were starting to document a process and we felt either there was a problem with targeting, or with the approach, we would really pause and reflect and there was a lot of space for that within EIDACS.
-ReDSS representative

⁵² KII with Community Leader, host community, Afgoye; KII with Community Leader, host community, Baidoa; KII with District Officer, Baidoa; KII with Head Teacher, Baidoa.

⁵³ KII with Community Leader, IDP community, Baidoa.

⁵⁴ FGD with host community members, Baidoa.

⁵⁵ KII with Community Leader, IDP community; KII with director of medical facility; KII with head teacher.

⁵⁶ KII with Community Leader, IDP community, Baidoa; FGD with IDP community members, Baidoa.

⁵⁷ Ibid.

⁵⁸ FGD with host community members, Baidoa; KII with Community Leader, IDP community, Baidoa.

⁵⁹ KII with Concern representative.

The programme's emphasis on learning is demonstrated by the learning case studies produced as part of the broader EU RE-INTEG programme, of which EIDACS is one part. In addition, there are several instances indicating how adaptation and learning were successfully incorporated in the programming throughout the three years of project implementation. The first example was a proactive reaction through securing funding streams under EIDACS B to deteriorating humanitarian situation in Baidoa in the aftermath of the 2017 drought. Other examples of successful adaptation include ruling out CLTS and SFF approaches in Baidoa since they were identified as ill-adapted to the local context. In addition, as previously indicated, learning generated from the beneficiary targeting and community engagement through the DAC forums further served to inform other DS programs, such as Danwadaag consortium.

On the other hand, much of the learning generated through the programme has focused on the broad approach – the development of DAC forums, the area-based approach, consortium governance, and how communities and governments should be engaged. However, to the extent that durable solutions programming has a fixed outcome in mind – and a limited suite of possible interventions to reach that outcome – some of the most important lessons learned presumably arise from the minute details of implementation. It is less clear that learning at this level occurred, based on programme documents. For instance, how did the programme generate buy-in from the government regarding land acquisition, and how will property rights be guaranteed into the future? If there are approaches that worked for identifying amenable members of the government, and making compromises that would appeal to them, this information would constitute valuable learning opportunities for other durable solutions programming in Somalia and beyond.

The programme certainly valued learning and adaptation, and provided reliable mechanisms for the community to provide feedback regarding the consortium's activities. Feedback was taken seriously, based on information provided by both programme staff and the beneficiaries and government officials who had experience registering such feedback. On the other hand, much of the learning generated through the programme appears to be relatively high-level and inward-looking. Given the number of IDPs in south-central Somalia, a more practical approach to learning may have been beneficial as a model for other programmes to replicate. These could include (but not only) learning processes that would combine not only organizational learning and policy oriented adaptation and learning but be also complemented by generating lesson learned at a sectorial and community level and more closely related to modalities of the design and implementation of specific activities.

5. OECD DAC ANALYSIS

This section will present the analysis and key findings in terms of program relevance, effectiveness, impact, efficiency and sustainability of the data. The primary informational source used for the analysis was the qualitative data, supported by quantitative and secondary data retrieved during the desk review, wherever possible.

First, to assess program relevance, we will assess to what extent the outcomes were still valid; whether activities and outputs of the programme were consistent with the program overall goal and the attainment of its objectives; and whether activities and outputs of the program were consistent with the intended impacts and effects. Second, the evaluation of the effectiveness will aim to determine to what extent the objectives were achieved; and to identify major factors influencing the achievement of the outcomes. Third, we will assess the overall impact of the programme; and we will summarize the number of beneficiaries reached by specific project objectives. Fourth, we will evaluate the efficiency of the program activities, The final discussion will focus on sustainability of the activities and identification of an exit strategy.

5.1. RELEVANCE

The relevance of the intervention is assessed based on the qualitative data analysis and supplemented by the secondary data from the annual surveys and desk review. The evaluation of programme relevance answers the following research questions: To what extent are the objectives of the programme still valid? Are the activities and outputs of the programme consistent with the overall goal and the attainment of its objectives? Are the activities and outputs of the programme consistent with the intended impacts and effects?

5.1.1. To what extent are the objectives of the programme still valid?

In this section, we will further explore whether program objectives remained relevant after three years of program implementation. During the qualitative interviews in Baidoa and Afgoye, respondents were asked about the main challenges they and their communities are facing, which are discussed in their relation to program objectives.

Objective 1: Displacement-affected communities (DACs) are able to influence decisions, policies and agreements that affect them collectively as well as where to live and how they are governed:

Most prominently discussed within this thematic area are issues around housing, land, and property rights. Expectedly, HLP issues were more likely to be mentioned as main challenges by the majority of male and female FGD participants from the IDP community. Respondents in Afgoye indicated that issues related to the lack of housing forced evictions and land disputes were the most important challenges faced by the community. This was reported by 4 KIIs and a majority of FGD participants⁶⁰.

According to the annual survey data collected at the household level, output indicators measuring ability to voice concerns and to engage in advocacy significantly decreased over time since the start of the project⁶¹. The mean values for male headed households were lower compared to female headed

⁶⁰ Male and female FGD IDP participants and female HC participants.

⁶¹ Ability to voice concerns and to engage in advocacy are pre-defined output indicators 1.1.1. and 1.1.2., already calculated in the annual survey dataset. We lacked further information on the methodology used to create these aggregate indicators.

households and results of the statistical analysis indicate respondents in male-headed households were significantly more likely to score lower for both indicators⁶². Consequently, ongoing low (and apparently declining) perceptions in IDP and host communities around these topics demonstrates the continued need to pursue Objective 1.

Efforts to improve access to housing, protection to HLP rights and to reduce forced evictions remain highly relevant to the needs of local populations. Both IDP and HC members, in Baidoa and Afgoye, indicated access to housing remains a priority. While the quantitative evidence suggests significant improvement in respondents' awareness of HLP mechanisms, this trend is decreasing⁶³. While we lack qualitative evidence to explain the declining trend, statistical analysis results suggest that the negative change could be mostly driven by declining numbers of respondents believing government is responsible of their rights⁶⁴. Coupled with this is a continued refugee influx, increased competition over land and skyrocketing rent prices – all of which reaffirm the relevance of the activities implemented under the Objective 1 and needs for continued assistance in the future.

Objective 2: DACs have improved access and use of basic services/material safety as other non-displacement affected communities:

Both host and IDP communities report a persistent lack of basic services available. Activities aiming at improved access to basic services, especially WASH activities and health care, remain extremely relevant for the community needs in Baidoa and Afgoye. Water scarcity was more frequently mentioned by HC respondents. The results of the quantitative data analysis suggest that access to improved water sources has significantly improved in each subsequent year of the program implementation, but the overall change was statistically significant and negative for IDP / returnee respondents, against host community respondents. While data for improved access to latrines were collected only in the last year of program implementation, analysis indicates that IDP / returnee respondents are substantially and significantly more likely to share latrines with more people than the HC respondents.

Health and education dimensions of access to basic services and material safety also remain relevant. Respondents from the host community were significantly more likely to indicate access to health care as priority needs in their communities. For instance, host community respondents in Baidoa reported that residents often travel to Mogadishu since the medical facilities in Afgoye lack medication and equipment. Likewise, qualitative data suggests education indicators are improving, gaps in IDP communities' access to quality education persist. For instance, commonly mentioned over-enrolment in schools is commonly associated with increased numbers of students per teacher reduces accessibility of learning materials, especially since we did not find any evidence that this has been acknowledged and any mitigation measures taken to ensure quality education has been provided.

Objective 3: DACs have the same access to adequate livelihoods through generating income and assets, gainful employment, and managing financial risk as other non-displacement affected communities:

In Baidoa, the most commonly mentioned challenge was a lack of livelihood opportunities and unemployment. Lack of employment opportunities were more likely to be mentioned as main challenges by the FGD participants from the IDP community. While respondents mentioned that the training helped IDPs to gain new skills, several indicated that this was not sufficient to sustainably improve their income situation. IDP testimonies suggest that income-related activities and their associated objective of ensuring DACs have the same access to adequate livelihoods through

⁶² Representing a change in means of 0.12 percentage points for both indicators, after controlling for displacement status and significant at 99% confidence interval.

⁶³ The decrease is statistically significant at 99% confidence interval with observed decrease in coefficients from 0.52 percentage points in 2018 to 0.34 percentage points in 2019 and 0.25 percentage points in 2020.

⁶⁴ The analysis is further discussed in section 6.1.3.

generating income and assets, gainful employment, and managing financial risks as other non-displacement affected communities are highly relevant to the needs of target populations.

“The program was community-driven since the needs were from the community and government-led since all the coordination and guidance was from the government.”

- Consortium Partner

Since the start of the program implementation, the number of informal settlements and IDP/returnee populations have significantly increased in the aftermath of 2017 drought, exacerbating competition over resources and affecting local power dynamics. Populations in both locations faced natural disasters in the second and third year of program implementation, including locust invasion and flooding.⁶⁵ Baidoa saw insecurity increase during the 2018 presidential elections in SWS. Given these phenomena, the objectives of the programme are generally still valid and relevant to the target communities.

Moreover, given the increasingly rising needs and limited resources to implement activities, future interventions should better distinguish between the needs of specific population groups. After the results were disaggregated by gender⁶⁶, lack of sanitation, access to water sources, lack of housing and unemployment were more likely to be indicated by female community members. The HLP related issues and lack of health services were more likely to be mentioned by the majority of male community members. Consequently, these may be indicative of the fact that specific gender groups may face higher obstacles unfulfilling specific needs.

5.1.2. Are the activities and outputs of the programme consistent with the overall goal, the attainment of its objectives, and their intended impacts and effects?

In this section, we will further evaluate to what extent the activities are consistent with program overall goal, attainment of objectives and their intended impacts and effects. The analysis in this section will rely on both qualitative and quantitative analysis, whenever possible. The implemented activities will be reviews separately under each of the project outcomes.

The activities implemented under the first program outcome aim to ensure that “*Displacement-affected communities (DACs) are able to influence decisions, policies and agreements that affect them collectively as well as where to live and how they are governed*”. Several activities and outputs were identified as most directly aligned with the program outcome and having as an objective to strengthen local structures to ensure DACs representation,⁶⁷ to disseminate information and improve knowledge and ability of the DACs to advocate for the protection of their rights⁶⁸ and provision of direct assistance.⁶⁹ In the same way, outputs 1.1.1 to 1.1.5 listed in the program log frame are all directly linked to the results of activities targeting inter-community agreements, while outputs 1.2.1 to 1.2.3. are directly linked to the results of HLP assistance.

⁶⁵ Program Annual Reports, 2019 and 2020.

⁶⁶ Referring to the data provided during the FGDs only.

⁶⁷ Activities 1.2 Formation of inclusive DAC Forums; 1.3 Leveraging DAC Forum Milestones; and 1.6 Training on Collaborative Dispute Resolution for local actors and community leaders;

⁶⁸ Activities 1.7 Development of Information and Education Materials on HLP and Access to justice; 1.8 Provision of capacity building and group information sessions on HLP;

⁶⁹ Activity 1.9 Advocacy Initiatives and Provision of legal services;

On the other hand, there is a degree of uncertainty in the extent to which community structures supported by EIDACS – such as the DAC committees – can in fact influence decision-making processes. Their ability to access relevant communication channels and accountability mechanisms to ensure community concerns are being heard and addressed at different government levels is likely to remain limited as long as they remain outside the formally recognized governing systems.

Likewise, mapping exercises – including stakeholder mapping and legal and physical needs mapping – constitute an important phase in identifying avenues for DAC's to influence decisions and policies that affect them. However, without concrete, actionable plans which utilize these maps to secure DACs greater authority and/or autonomy in their governance, their effect on attaining Objective 1 is likely to be inconsequential.

Alternatively, information and education materials on HLP and access to justice are actionable information sources which – even following the close of the EIDACS programme – may continue to empower displacement affected community members to defend their rights on where to live and how they will be governed. Similarly, the impacts of advocacy initiatives and provision of legal aid – where such capacities are built into communities – appear to have clear and tangible relevance with Objective 1.

The second program outcome aims at ensuring that *“DACs have improved access and use of basic services/material safety as other non-displacement affected communities.”* The key identified intervention areas were primary education, health care and WASH sectors. Education-related activities such as training CECs, teachers and the MoE, learning material provision, and provision of teacher incentives are directly aligned with improving the quality of primary education. Strengthening CECs and improving teacher quality and attendance (through incentives), combined with enrolment campaigns, are likely to improve enrolment rates and access to education more broadly. On the other hand, additional indicators measuring metrics such as the teacher-student ratio, number of available latrines at the school facility (including whether latrines are separated per gender), and attrition rates would be beneficial to ensure that appropriate learning conditions have been fulfilled. This is especially relevant as the majority of respondents indicated over-enrolment as the main challenge to the effective provision of primary education. As such, these activities are only able to support the achievement of Objective 2 if inputs such as learning materials, teacher training, and teacher incentives are not substantially outpaced by student enrolment.

The activities around access to healthcare, including the outpatient department of health outreach; referral, surveillance and promotion of existing health facilities; and community health worker based promotion services are well aligned with the program outcome 2. On the other hand, while extensive efforts were implemented on the ground to measure GAM/SAM prevalence in the communities⁷⁰, the actual elimination and prevention of child malnutrition are not captured in any of the activities and outcomes. Given healthcare inputs are generally lacking within displacement affected communities, these activities have the potential to further overwhelm existing medical facilities, rather than expand quality healthcare access.

In terms of WASH, activities (access to clean water sources, support to Water, Environmental and Sanitation (WES) committees, household hygiene and sanitation promotion, and community-led total sanitation and sanitation enterprises) remain aligned with the expected outcomes, as well as outputs 2.3.1 to 2.3.3. While in the initial stages of the program community-led total sanitation (CLTS) related activities were abandoned in Baidoa, as the approach was deemed inadequate for urban and peri-urban context and the fact that open defecation was not a major issue within selected incubator locations⁷¹, they were substituted by activities related to Water Environmental and

⁷⁰ Annual Reports 2018, 2019 and 2020.

⁷¹ KII with Concern representative.

sanitation (WES) committees, which remained aligned with the expected results to achieve improved access to sanitation.

The expected results of the activities implemented under the third program objective are to achieve that *“DACs have the same access to adequate livelihoods through generating income and assets, gainful employment, and managing financial risk as other non-displacement affected communities.”* TVET and skills development activities are theoretically aligned with the objective, but in practice are limited in their ability to meaningfully impact DAC livelihood challenges. Upskilling beneficiaries for employment presupposes the existence of a functioning private sector in want of skilled youth— which is not necessarily the case. And, even in Somalia’s most vibrant economic hubs, using skills training to secure gainful employment is extremely rare and bound up in clan and family loyalties – a highly relevant consideration for a population of economically marginalized group. Given this reality, while the *objective* in question remains relevant and valid, the activities are unlikely to be consistent with the intended impact⁷². In fact, quantitative data analysis did not reveal a statistically significant and meaningful change in the employment of household members and the results remain inconclusive⁷³.

5.2. EFFECTIVENESS

In the following section, we will first assess to what extent the program objectives have been achieved. Second, we will briefly discuss what were the major factors identified by respondents that contributed to achievement and non-achievement of the activities. The analysis in this section will be supported by the qualitative data and whenever relevant, by the quantitative data from annual survey data and information retrieved from desk review.

5.2.1. To what extent were the objectives achieved?

Based on the findings from the qualitative data analysis, this section will present key findings in terms of achievement of the activities, implemented under each of the program objectives. The analysis of this section will be limited to the first three program objectives⁷⁴.

Overall, program activities were most effective in reaching beneficiaries, despite the initial set-backs such as a 6 month delay in the start of the activities due to the finalization of SOPs and the delays in contracting SHACDO, which was the main reason for delayed start of activities in Afgoye. On the other hand, there was a consensus among respondents that demand was significantly higher than the targets for specific incubator locations. In Baidoa, all 4 community leaders and the majority of IDP respondents during FGDs indicated that only a limited number of beneficiaries were reached, and the coverage of the activities was not sufficient⁷⁵. In Afgoye, respondents felt that the activities implemented were successfully completed and helped to support local needs, but several key

⁷² According to the feedback provided by the consortium implementing partners during the review of this report, one of the lessons learned from the EIDACS was a need for greater emphasis on the livelihoods and market systems analysis and strategic development of such opportunities in cooperation with government, community and private sector stakeholders. These findings were further incorporated as a learning input for design of the Danwadaag program.

⁷³ Results of the simple regression models indicate that number of household members with monthly income increased in the first year and second years with coefficients of 7.15 and 8.85 percentage points, significant at 99% confidence interval, while the number of employed household members decreased in the third year with coefficient of -0.73 percentage point but the negative change was statistically insignificant.

⁷⁴ Learning and adaptation have been already discussed in section 4.6 and the analysis of the outcome 4 will be also incorporated in the section 5.3.1 and section 6.1.2.

⁷⁵ On the other hand, a male IDP community leader indicated that while number of beneficiaries was limited, the most vulnerable populations were reached. Also, a female IDP community leader indicated that there was no discrimination among beneficiaries, suggesting that everyone had equal probability to be selected as a beneficiary.

informants and FGD groups indicated that WASH related support their communities received was inadequate and insufficient, which will be later discussed in this section.

Outcome 1: Displacement-affected communities (DACs) are able to influence decisions, policies and agreements that affect them collectively as well as where to live and how they are governed⁷⁶;

Overall, majority of the outcome indicators, included in the statistical analysis in section 6, successfully met the established targets⁷⁷. Outcome indicator 1.2 (Number of effective and accessible mechanisms in place to ensure access to land and/or secure tenure (housing, land and property rights) consecutively exceeded the target values during entire program duration. Outcome indicator 1.3 (% of DAC who believe that the government is responsive to their rights and needs) met the target in the first years and further exceeded them in the second and third years. Outcome indicator 1.1 (% of target population in community groups with the ability to address or voice their concerns and engage in advocacy) exceeded the targets except for the third year when the measured values were below the intended results. The results of the statistical analysis of change in the indicators is further discussed in section 6.1.2.

The information collected from the program documentation, the June 2020 log frame draft and annual survey data indicate that outcome indicator 1.1 related to target population in the community groups being able to voice their concerns and engage in advocacy has exceeded the target values in the first two of project implementation, while the activities underperformed in the third year. On the other hand, outcome indicator 1.2 related to accessible HLP mechanisms put in place to ensure access to land and/or secure tenure exceeded targets during all three years of project implementation. Also, for the outcome 1.3 the proportion of target population believing that the government is responsible for protecting their rights has met targets in the first year of project implementation and exceeded them during the second and the third year. The visualization of the data as well as statistical analysis of the quantitative indicators is further discussed in the section 6.1.2.

Overall key findings suggest that conflict resolution and peacebuilding related activities implemented by SPL were effective in reaching beneficiaries and in solving community conflicts. On the other hand, respondents seemed to be more likely to indicate that HLP assistance that was provided was insufficient and ineffective, which was especially the case in Afgoye.

Respondents in Baidoa generally reported active engagement of DAC committees in their communities. They most commonly cited activities of the DAC committees as conflict resolution. Almost all key informants, except for the district official and the majority of FGD respondents from the IDP and HC agrees that DAC committees paid a very active role in solving a variety of community conflicts. The most commonly mentioned types of conflicts resolved by the DAC committee were related to access to land and housing and FGD participants from IDP community indicated that DAC committee supported newly arrived IDPs in accessing land from local authorities. Other commonly mentioned DAC activities were their involvement in the resolution of eviction cases indicated by two female IDP respondents and, selection of program beneficiaries and role of DAC committee as a focal point between program implementing partners and local communities, indicated by one key informant from the host community. In addition, other key informants indicated that DAC committees regularly organized monthly meetings to address all the unresolved conflicts in the community.

In Afgoye, participants of KIIs and FGDs offered fewer examples of the positive role of the DAC activities in their communities. Respondents in Afgoye were less likely to refer to DAC activities and their positive role in the communities. Three key informants, one from the IDP community and two

⁷⁶ Based on the output achievement reported in the Annual report for 2019, around 43% of CAP priorities have been addressed while the rest was achieved in during the 2019-2020 program reporting period.

⁷⁷ The measured values of all the outcome indicators are presented in the Annex 3: Updated Log Frame Matrix.

from the host community, and all the male IDP respondent during an FGD session, indicated that the biggest contribution of the DAC committee was a resolution of community conflicts, such as family disputes, access to land and housing, child abuse, local violence and theft issues.

The results of the quantitative analysis also indicate a positive and statistically significant change in the community cohesion perceived by host communities⁷⁸ and a statistically significant and positive change in integration in the community perceived by IDP respondents⁷⁹ since the start of the program. This evidence is in line with the positive role in conflict resolution assumed by the DAC committee and suggests that their engagement was highly effective. On the other hand, quantitative results indicate that there was no positive change in other outcome indicators that would suggest that DACs perceive they can influence decision-making processes and how they are governed. For instance, reported ability to engage in advocacy and express their concerns, belief that the government is responsible for protecting their rights and sense of security significantly decreased since the start of the program. IDP respondents were significantly more likely to exhibit a negative change in trust in government and sense of security, compared to the host community. Thus, the results suggest that while DAC committees were especially effective in addressing community disputes, they had a limited effect on DACs perceptions of influence over decision-making, policies and local governance.

In Baidoa, approximately half of the respondents in both IDP camps and the host communities indicated community members know about or their community members benefited from the HLP assistance. For instance, 3 male key informants indicated that majority of community members benefitted from HLP support, while one female key informant and a majority of male FGD participants from the host community indicated that only a few community members benefitted from HLP support. Moreover, 2 male and 1 female key informant and the majority of respondents during FGDs sessions with male host community members indicated their community members received HLP assistance. As an illustration, a female IDP community leader described how several IDP community members received a land lease contract for 10 years and FGD participants agreed that SPL was effective in providing land documentation and conflict resolution related support during the land disputes.

In Afgoye, two HC leaders, male and female, indicated that the majority of IDPs in their communities received HLP related support. Moreover, the head teacher also indicated that SHACDO plays an important role in providing shelter to recently arrived IDPs. On the other hand, a male HC leader indicated that no IDPs received permanent land and a male IDP leader indicated that IDPs needing support in his community did not receive HLP assistance. Also, a female IDP leader added that she has not seen any improvements or HLP assistance provided and she has been evicted two times during the past year. In addition, a male IDP respondent during FGD session indicated that SHACDO did not provide appropriate documents to the community.

In terms of community participation in conflict resolution and peacebuilding activities, 4 key informants indicated a positive change, citing how activities implemented by SPL contributed to peacebuilding, included elders and different members of the community and positively affected sense

⁷⁸ The result of the simple regression analysis indicate that social integration and contribution (social belonging) scores reported by host community members increased over time, with positive coefficients of 1.50 percentage points in the first year to 1.76 percentage points in the second year and to 2.07 percentage points in the third of the program implementation, always significant at 99% confidence interval.

⁷⁹ The results of the simple regression analysis suggest that the IDP / returnee perceptions of their integration in the community remained significantly positive over time however the coefficients slightly decreased from 1.74 percentage points in the first year to 1.25 percentage points in the second year and reached again 1.70 percentage points in the third year of the project implementation, always significant at 99% confidence interval.

of security. On the other hand, a majority of female participants from the IDP community indicated that not everyone equally benefitted from the conflict resolution activities.

Outcome 2: DACs have improved access and use of basic services/material safety as other non-displacement affected communities;

The results indicate that outcome indicator 2.3 (% of target population that reports feeling safe in their community as compared to the host community population) met the target values only in the first year of project implementation, while measured values in the second and third years were below the intended targets. Due to a lack of information in the annual survey dataset and methodological issues in measurement and definition thresholds, were could not further assess the performance in achieving targets for indicators 2.1 (% of children enrolled at primary education in adequate conditions and quality, compared to the resident population) and 2.2. (% of target population who are able to achieve an adequate standard of living)⁸⁰.

Activities aimed at improvement of primary education were identified as the most effective activities by nearly all the participants. Activities geared towards the improvement of health services were identified as relatively effective, while respondents in Baidoa were more likely to be dissatisfied with the coverage of the health services. Respondents in both locations reported that WASH services were mostly ineffective in addressing community needs, reaching beneficiaries and improving water access and community sanitation. In Baidoa, female respondents were more likely to be dissatisfied with the overall sanitation situation in their area.

The qualitative results indicate that provision of primary education was highly effective in achieving program objectives. The evidence provided by the quantitative analysis indicated that IDPs were more likely to report distance from schools as the main reason for children in their community not attending school. In terms of implementation of primary education activities, in Baidoa, a district official indicated that two schools were successfully constructed in Wadajir and Halwadaag villages. In total 6 out of 7 key informants⁸¹ answered that access to education has significantly improved in their communities. The most commonly indicated changes included: increased access to free public education, increased enrolment rates for girls and boys, effective school management by CECs and increased access to school supplies such as textbooks and pens. Increased enrolment rates were also indicated by a majority of male FGD participants from the host community.

*"The improvement the community achieved is understanding the importance of education and enrolling their children to the public schools".
- Head Teacher, Baidoa*

In Afgoye, 6 out of 7 key informants documented positive changes in the community in terms of education. The most commonly cited improvements were the fact that establishment of free schools allowed children to access the school, enrolment campaigns and CEC awareness campaigns improved parental attitudes towards the importance of education, well-equipped schools and provisioning of quality education as a result of well-trained teachers. Moreover, the majority of FGD respondents from IDP community and female respondents from host community agreed school enrolment has increased, but female respondents from HC and DP communities agreed that several enrolled girls are still lagging behind boys.

"When the school was opened, the situation has been changing gradually, parents have understood to bring their children to school also the local committees encourage and tell

⁸⁰ Our analysis was based mostly on the available information that could be verified. All the measured values for program indicators are presented in Annex 3.

⁸¹ Medical health facility key informant did not talk about education.

people to bring their children to school and build their future."
- Female clan leader from the host community, Afgoye

While the qualitative data suggests that enrolment has increased since the start of the program, the quantitative findings suggest that the probability of a child being enrolled in school has not changed. Marriage (44%) and the school being too far away (28%) were the most common reasons for girls from IDP camps to not attend school. The main reasons for boys for not attending school was a need to work to support the household (36%) and the fact that the school was too far away (27%). The main reasons for girls from the host community to not attending school was marriage (45%) and lack of funds to pay for education (27%) while the main reasons for boys from the HC to not attending school needed to work to support household (36%) and lack of funds to pay for the school fees (30%). Consequently, IDPs seem to have more limited access to schools in their community due to the distance, while HC members are more likely to not send their children to school, due to financial constraints. Both for girls from IDP and HC, gender norms seem to be key determinants of their access to primary education.

Key qualitative findings indicate that the provision of health services was effective in achieving program objective in Afgoye. In Baidoa, 4 key informants and majority of male HC participants during an FGD session indicated that health access has effectively improved in their communities. A medical facility director and FGDs participants also mentioned that access to ANC and PNC has especially improved for mothers. Also, two male leaders from IDP and HC indicated that mobile outreach and community sensitization activities were effective in reaching community members, referring them to hospitals and improving overall health awareness. While respondents in Baidoa expressed their satisfaction with health-related program activities, they also complained that access to medication and the number of children that received assistance to address malnutrition remain limited. For instance, a head teacher indicated that mother and child support remained limited and the majority of female respondents from the IDP community indicated during FGD sessions that the access to medication remains inadequate and that low numbers of malnourished children received nutrition support.

In Afgoye, a total of 3 key informants and the majority of respondents during FGD sessions with male IDPs and women from HC, indicated that the health-related needs in the community have been addressed. For instance, the most commonly mentioned changes included improved ANC and PNC care and mobile outreach activities. Also, two KIIs and all the female FGD HC participants indicated that everyone has equal access to resources.

Activities targeting proved access to water and sanitation were considered partially effective in the achievement of program objectives, as several community needs, both in Afgoye and Baidoa remain unaddressed. The most frequently cited gaps were unreliable water supply and an insufficient number of latrines. Quantitative data analysis indicates that there has been a statistically significant improvement in access to water sources and regular garbage collection mechanisms. On the other hand, regression analysis results indicate that IDPs were significantly less likely to report improvement in access to water in the annual survey data⁸². In terms of accessing **WASH services**, in Baidoa, all key informants indicated that they saw positive changes in access to WASH services and sanitation. Some of the examples provided included improved community practices after the training on hygiene, improves access to water sources through water purification tables, rehabilitations of latrines and drilled boreholes and a well powered by solar energy. Consequently the results in terms

⁸²There is a lack of sufficient quantitative data to evaluate the full extent of improvement in WASH facilities in the communities. Information related to sanitation was collected only in the last year of program implementation.

of improved access to WASH services seem to be inconclusive since the quantitative survey data contradict the qualitative findings for the same locations in Baidoa.

On the other hand, the majority of female respondents from IDP community agreed that there was no significant positive change since pipelines and water tanks are not functioning, there was an insufficient number of shallow wells built and water supply delivered by trucks remained irregular and unreliable.

In Afgoye, 4 out of 7 key informants indicated that access to WASH services has improved since the start of the program. The most commonly cited changes were wells and boreholes that were built and a positive change in community practices in hygiene and sanitation. On the other hand, a female IDP leader and a female HC leader indicated that there was no improvement in access to water and sanitation in their community, persistent lack of latrines, no access to free water services⁸³. Lack of available latrines was the most commonly mentioned challenge by three key informants. Also, majority of three FGDs with IDP members and female HC members indicated they have not seen any change and members of IDP community also indicated they have not seen any WASH activities being implemented in their communities. Majority of women from the HC also agreed that a well built in their community was not working.

“Since we did not get any opportunity from WASH activities, we still don’t have clean toilets and it is really a big problem, (..) it is hard to (live with) 1 toilet for 200 + people.” - male IDP leader, Afgoye

Outcome 3: DACs have the same access to adequate livelihoods through generating income and assets, gainful employment, and managing financial risk as other non-displacement affected communities; and

Overall, respondents indicated that livelihoods-oriented activities were effectively implemented, and beneficiaries were able to use their skills and financial or in-kind support to set up their businesses. The outcome indicator 3.3 (% of target population having obtained a loan when needed as compared to non-displaced population) exceeded the target values in all three years of program implementation. For the outcome indicator 3.2 (% Percentage increase/decrease in mean income per month for displaced population by job type), targets were not met in the first year of program implementation but exceeded during the consecutive years. We lacked information to properly assess the achievement of the outcome indicator 3.1 (% of the unemployed among displaced compared to the resident population)⁸⁴.

In Baidoa, 6 out of 7 key informants indicated that these activities have been effectively implemented. The most frequently cited achievements were the fact that a small part of the community started to generate additional income by selling vegetables, beneficiaries were effectively trained and provided with seeds, and the fact that UCT (in Afgoye) and grants helped beneficiaries to meet their needs and invest additional cash into starting small businesses. Moreover, a majority of female HC members during an FGD session indicated that women especially benefitted from improved access to loans. Besides, a majority of male IDP members indicated that self-help groups helped their members to save and that trained farmers started to provide food for the community.

In Afgoye, 4 out of 7 key informants indicated activities were effectively implemented and there has been a positive change in the community. While a relatively lower proportion of key informants

⁸³ District official indicated there were no sanitation and WASH services provided to the community.

⁸⁴ Ibid 80.

reported that livelihoods activities were more effective than in Baidoa, the FFS related activities were rolled out only in the third year of the program implementation. In addition to the late launch of FFS, it has been widely discussed that FFS activities take longer time to show results, compared to permaculture implemented in Baidoa⁸⁵. The most commonly mentioned changes included the fact that beneficiaries who received cash support opened their businesses, and women especially benefitted from the skill training. A male HC leader also mentioned that cash transfers helped to cover basic needs. In terms of participation and coverage, the majority of female HC participants in the FGD session and the medical facility director agreed that everyone had an equal chance to be selected as a beneficiary.

On the other hand, the findings from the quantitative data analysis were inconclusive due to the contradictory results for different variables. There has not been a statistically significant change in monthly income since the start of the program, while the number of household members with monthly income has significantly improved. Since there is a lack of data disaggregation for the type of the beneficiary, we could not attribute the change in employment directly to the program activities. In the same, we found a statistically significant and positive change in access to credit and savings. There was no statistically significant difference between IDPs and HC members.

Outcome 4: Learning on best practices and lessons on Durable Solutions disseminated by EIDACS programming are utilized by actors and stakeholders working in Somalia.

Overall, all the outcome indicators met the expected targets during all three years of program implementation⁸⁶. In the same way, as indicated in the analysis of process evaluation, activities led by ReDSS successfully engaged with external actors and contributed to the discussions on durable solutions at the state, federal and regional levels. The activities were also reported to be especially effective in engaging with the government and development of an effective government engagement strategy based on the lessons learned⁸⁷. Besides, a strong emphasis was put on building monitoring, evaluation, and learning capacity of the government institutions, through M&E training and joint monitoring activities. On the other hand a consortium level key informant indicated that further effort could have been invested in increasing opportunities and strengthening structures to encourage technical discussions (e.g. measurement of specific indicators) across TWGs and implementing partners.

ReDSS worked hard to bring the partners together and tried to take some lessons to try to have an idea of how the durable solutions projects were doing in terms of improving the overall attainment of physical, legal and material safety, and there's a lot of learning that has come from the practice of the project. — KII with UNRCO DS representative

To sum up, evidence from the qualitative data suggests that activities aimed at the provision of education, health and realistic livelihoods were the most effective in reaching targeted groups and implementing activities. Also, activities implemented under the outcome 4 were effectively implemented with successful engagement of the government authorities. On the other hand, the least effective activities included HLP support and WASH related activities. In the next section, we will further investigate which factors influenced achievement and non-achievement of the program objectives.

⁸⁵ Program annual report, 2018.

⁸⁶ Summary of all the achieved outcomes is presented in the section 6 of the report.

⁸⁷ KII with ReDSS representative.

5.2.2. What were the major factors influencing the achievement or non-achievement of the objectives?

As previously indicated, respondents perceived certain activities as less effective in reaching beneficiaries and achieving program objectives. In the following paragraphs, we will briefly present the key findings concerning which factor contributed to the non-achievement of the objectives, based on the answers provided during qualitative interviews. While we have not received sufficient evidence about factors contributing to the achievement of the objectives during qualitative interviews, we will additionally discuss this topic from a different perspective in section 6, when we will present the key findings from the quantitative analysis. Due to the low number of responses of certain answers, which were not further included in the analysis, a summary of all factors identified by respondents was included in Annex 10 . In the following paragraphs, we will first review the external challenges that were most frequently mentioned by the respondents during the qualitative interviews. Secondly, we will present community-based challenges separately for each of the program outcomes. The analysis in this section was supported by quantitative data and information retrieved during the desk review, whenever possible.

The most commonly reported external challenges that were negatively affecting the implementation of certain activities, in both Baidoa and Afgoye⁸⁸, were crop failure caused by the locusts' invasion and Covid-19 lockdown. The crop failure caused by the locust invasion was mentioned by 3 key informants in Baidoa. Information retrieved from the annual reports for the second and third year of program implementation confirms that locusts invasion was a significant challenge to food security and farming activities in Baidoa and children were reported to miss schools to guard farms. On the other hand, the annual survey data collected in Baidoa indicate that food security has significantly improved over time. This may suggest that permaculture activities implemented in the second and third years of program implementation in Baidoa and UCTs disbursed to 500 families in the third year in Afgoye functioned as an effective mitigation strategy. However, we lack sufficient information to estimate to what extent the communities in Hanano and ADC zones were affected by locusts invasions. The main negative consequences of Covid-19 related lock-down were a loss of job opportunities, halted provision of basic services and caused the closure of schools⁸⁹. These challenges were more frequently mentioned by the IDP community members in both locations.

"The community encountered crop failure as most of the crops were damaged due to the floods and locust" - Head teacher, Baidoa

In terms of the main challenges affecting the effective achievement of objectives related to HLP assistance and conflict resolution activities in Baidoa⁹⁰ was the fact that DAC members lacked funds for transportation needed to fulfil their engagement and an increase in intentional evictions orchestrated by land-owners due to the post-eviction support. In Afgoye⁹¹, respondents indicated continued community conflicts over resources, especially land and water, as the main challenge to an effective reduction of incidence of community conflicts and improvement of community cohesion.

⁸⁸ Poor transportation and inaccessible roads during the rainy season reported by one key informant and two FGDs with IDP community in Afgoye;

⁸⁹ Indicated by 4 key informants and a majority of women from IDP community during FGD session in Baidoa and indicated by one key informant and a majority during both FGDs with IDP community in Afgoye.

⁹⁰ Indicated by all the male respondents from IDP community during FGD session.

⁹¹ A key informant and a majority of male IDP participants in FGD.

According to respondents in both locations, provision of basic services was negatively affected by overcrowding in schools⁹² and was reported to cause a scarcity of learning materials in schools⁹³. Other significant challenges reported in the last year of program implementation in Baidoa⁹⁴ were high school drop-outs and absenteeism, caused by persisting negative parental attitudes towards the value of education and low living standards. To address the former, awareness campaigns further continued to address both issues. Consequently, while activities targeting provision of primary education effectively achieved program objectives, overcrowding in schools should be further taken into account, as the community needs seem to be higher than the coverage of services and quality of education, a high number of students per teacher and access to learning materials could significantly compromise the achievement of the desired effect on the community. Moreover, we did not find evidence in the data and during the desk review, that specific mitigation measures targeting the negative effect of the locusts' invasion on the children enrolment were implemented.

The most frequently cited issues related to the provision of health services was the absence of access to an ambulance during the night, especially affecting women in labour⁹⁵ and the limited access to mediation⁹⁶. The provision of the health services seems to be only partially achieved since ambulance services were provided in Baidoa but were not accessible during the night to respond to emergencies. On the other hand, at the time of the data collection, the MCH centre under Danwadaag programme was still under construction⁹⁷.

*"Host community and IDP community don't have equal access to health services because the host community always have money and they are not IDPs and everyone works."
- Female IDP leader, Baidoa*

For WASH support, main challenges mentioned were limited water access, irregular water provision, the fact that accessing water was expensive⁹⁸, and the fact that a borehole drilled as a part of the program collapsed and was out of services at the time of data collection⁹⁹. The provision of WASH services was the least effective in achieving the program objectives. While in Baidoa, the heavy rains and flooding destroyed 22 latrines that had to be rehabilitated, the support provided to activities seems to be lagging behind the community needs¹⁰⁰.

As far as the provision of livelihood activities were concerned, a majority of male IDP participants during FGD session in Baidoa agreed they did not have access to banks and loans. In the same way, annual survey data suggest that the percentage of respondents who reported they had access to a loan when needed was close to 0 during the first two years of program implementation and marginally improved in the last year for female-headed IDP households (5%). This finding ties into the previous findings indicated during the assessment of the relevance of the activities. Moreover, while a total of 15 self-help groups were trained on taking out the loans in the last year of program implementation,

⁹² Mentioned by 3 key informants.

⁹³ Indicated by one key informant.

⁹⁴ Program Annual Report, 2020.

⁹⁵ Reported by all the women from the HC during an FG session and by two more key informants

⁹⁶ Reported by all women from the IDP community.

⁹⁷ The non-spent financial resources under EIDACS were re-purposed for the construction of MCH centre under Danwadaag, according to the feedback received from the partners during the report revisions.

⁹⁸ Reported by all male IDP participants in FGD.

⁹⁹ Reported by all female HC participants in FGD.

¹⁰⁰ A few respondents in Baidoa occasionally indicated that number of water points and latrines were limited and there were long waiting queues, sometimes lasting for several hours, while a key informant in Afgoye indicated that construction of one well in the community was not sufficient for the community with rapidly growing population.

from 74 members who applied only 6 met requirement and were granted financial support¹⁰¹. The extremely low numbers of the distributed grants may indicate issues with the selection of beneficiaries, ineffectiveness of the training or misalignment between the beneficiaries and program objectives. While we lack sufficient information to verify any of these scenarios, consortium partners should further investigate the reasons why a very low proportion of SHG members successfully obtained financial support.

"For those (IDPs) who managed to create a small business (some) could not continue due to credit and debts." - female FGD respondent from the IDP community, Afgoye

To conclude this section, the findings suggest that provision of primary education, livelihood support and activities implemented by DAC communities, such as conflict resolution and addressing CAP priorities were the most effective in achieving program objectives. However, overcrowding in schools, limited access loans and financial services and increasing tensions related to the growing population and IDP influx were significant obstacles to achieving the desired effect on the communities. On the other hand, relatively less effective activities in achieving the program objectives were HLP assistance and the provision of WASH services, in comparison to other activities. To deepen the analysis, in the next section we will further assess the impact of the activities on the communities and especially the IDP population.

¹⁰¹ Program Annual Report 2020.

5.3. IMPACT

To assess the impact of the overall program, we will first consider what were the results on the implemented activities. Secondly, we will extend the discussion on what was the effect on DACs. Third, we will provide a summary of how many people have been affected by the activities. We will rely on the qualitative analysis, and the results will be supported by quantitative data and information drawn from the desk review, whenever possible. For the analysis, the impact will be considered as any program effect that goes beyond the expected outcomes.

5.3.1. What has happened as a result of the programme?

As we will further discuss in the following paragraphs, the majority of respondents in both locations were able to indicate several positive effects the program had on their communities and if relevant, on their own lives. The common positive impact mentioned for all the activities was the fact that they positively contributed to community cohesion, all in different ways. This trend is also supported by the results of the statistical analysis, as social cohesions and contribution score indicator¹⁰² significantly increased over time¹⁰³.

Overall, majority of the impact indicators met or exceeded targets during all three years of program implementation. Impact indicator 1 (% of IDP and refugee returnees received over 12 months of implementation that are willing to stay in place of choice) consecutively exceeded target values during entire program duration. Impact indicators 2 (% of IDPs in the area of intervention integrated into the host community with equal access to resources, disaggregated by sex and age) and 3 (% of youth with intentions to stay in place of choice, disaggregated by sex and age) successfully met targets in the first two years of project implementation and exceeded them in the last year. For the impact indicator 4 (% people in host community with positive perceptions of coexistence with IDPs/returnees) the targets were met in the first year and exceeded in the last year, but did not meet the targets in the second year. The statistical analysis of the changes in the indicators is presented in the section 6 of the report.

All the IDP respondents in Baidoa and nearly all HC respondents in Afgoye¹⁰⁴ indicated that activities implemented under the outcome 1, such as peacebuilding activities led by SPL, establishment of DAC committee and conflict resolution improved cooperation, understanding and social cohesion between different community groups. Among the IDP respondents¹⁰⁵ in Baidoa and Afgoye, the most commonly cited activity that had a significant effect on community cohesion was the distribution of land titles. The activity also significantly contributed to the resolution of land ownership conflicts in the communities and respondents reported that the community respects the borders drawn by the land titles¹⁰⁶. Also, a number of IDP respondents in Baidoa¹⁰⁷ indicated that DAC involvement in

¹⁰² The indicator was identified in the annual survey dataset. Any requests on how these measurements were identified and calculated should be directed to the EDIACS M&E personnel.

¹⁰³ The change was statistically significant but the coefficient increases by year remained relatively small, while the means scores increased from 5.2 at the baseline to 7.2 in the third year. The further statistical analysis of the key drivers of changes in the indicator will be further discussed in the section 6 of the report.

¹⁰⁴ 2 IDP key informants and all members of IDP FGDs in Baidoa. 4 key informants, 2 from HC community and all 4 female HC FGD participants in Afgoye.

¹⁰⁵ Indicated by 2 IDP community leaders in Afgoye, 2 IDP community leaders in Baidoa and all the participants in both FGDs with IDPs in Baidoa.

¹⁰⁶ One male IDP respondent in Baidoa indicated that some beneficiaries were evicted from the land even after they received land titles.

¹⁰⁷ All 4 female IDP participants in FGD, Baidoa. All 4 male IDP respondents in Baidoa.

conflict resolution has a significant impact on the incidence of community conflicts. Consequently, these changes further reduced tension between IDPs and the host community¹⁰⁸.

"They participate in capacity building training about conflict resolutions that created another way of people's cooperation and social interaction"

- Male IDP community leader, Afgoye

"What mostly made to reduce land disputes were the distribution of the land documents which made everyone consider the borderline".

- Male IDP community leader, Baidoa

"The DAC Forum has made it easier to resolve the dispute among the community living in the IDPS Camps and has improved the living together in harmonious and cohesiveness."

- Female IDP community leader, Baidoa

Similar opinions were expressed by the host community respondents and other key informants¹⁰⁹ when respondents indicated that peacebuilding-oriented activities implemented by SPL in Afgoye and Baidoa improved communication and trust among different community groups. Several respondents in Baidoa and Afgoye¹¹⁰ indicated that peacebuilding activities led by SPL overall improved security¹¹¹ in their areas and land titles significantly reduced the number of conflicts in the community. Moreover, a few respondents in Afgoye¹¹² indicated that community better-understood housing systems.

"The committee showed the community that they can help each other since the aid from organizations are fund rising, they can fundraise to assist themselves through dialogues"

- District official

All the respondents in Afgoye, both IDP and host community members, indicated that children in their community would not be able to attend school without EIDACS intervention.¹¹³ Moreover, all the respondents in Afgoye and Baidoa¹¹⁴ indicated children attending school improved cohesion in the community, mostly through increased interaction of children and parents or caregivers from different community groups, for instance in classes and sports clubs and during the parent-teacher meetings initiated by the school. Also, several respondents in Baidoa indicated that the CEC played

¹⁰⁸ The regression analysis indicated statistically significant and positive improvement over time for respondents believing their HLP issues were adequately addressed by the local authorities and in their believed that government is responsible for their rights. Other related variables did not show meaningful and statistically significant improvement over time.

¹⁰⁹ Host community respondents included: 3 key informants and all male and female FGD participants in Afgoye; 5 key informants and 3 female HC FGD participants in Baidoa.

¹¹⁰ 5 HC key informants in Baidoa; All male and female HC FGD participants in Afgoye.

¹¹¹ Quantitative analysis suggests the opposite, since the negative change in the sense of security indicators was statistically significant over time.

¹¹² 2 HC key informants.

¹¹³ Female IDP leader, Afgoye; All 4 male IDP participants in FGD, Afgoye; Female HC leader, Afgoye; Male HC leader, Afgoye; Medical facility director, Afgoye; All 4 male HC participants in HC, Afgoye;

¹¹⁴ 1 IDP and 3 HC key informants and all 4 male IDP and HC FGD participants in Afgoye; 1 IDP and 4 key informants and all 4 female IDP and HC FGD and 2 male HC FGD participants in Baidoa.

a role in the resolution of disputes between parents, teachers and students¹¹⁵ and that enrolment campaigns had a significant and positive effect on enrolment of children from nomadic communities.¹¹⁶

For the provision of health and WASH services, the biggest positive impact indicated by respondents in Baidoa¹¹⁷ was improved community knowledge on health issues, improved sanitation practices and hygiene practices, reduced open defecation and access to free water with newly drilled boreholes. Moreover, all the respondents in Afgoye and Baidoa¹¹⁸ indicated that community sensitising activities and training created a social platform for interactions and exchange of ideas and community perceptions that everyone has equal access to health services had a positive effect on the community cohesion. In addition, the community started to work together to improve their area's environment and garbage collection. Thus, through these activities, people were led to work together on the same objective and IDP and HC members were reported to jointly promote sanitation and Hygiene by respondents in Baidoa.¹¹⁹ Besides, the same respondents in Baidoa indicated that WASH activities implemented by EIDACS reduced conflicts over the shared water sources.

The livelihood support provided to the communities was reported by several respondents to have contributed to the resilience of Beneficiaries and ability to address their needs and improved living standards¹²⁰. Permaculture training and FFS participants that received training could plant the seeds and earn extra income, which had a positive impact on the community food security through increased food production and the fact that beneficiaries were able to support their communities with their additional income when needed¹²¹. The positive impact of permaculture and FFs activities was more likely to be reported by IDP respondents in Afgoye and HC respondents in Baidoa.

“Concern and SHACDO helped displaced families in the area, (...) people were given CASH 225 dollars (...) and some were helped on their farms, and now (they) harvested their crops such as maize, sesame, beans. All people have benefited equally from access to employment services, IDPs and HC.”
A male FD respondent from the IDP community, Afgoye.

The provision of unconditional cash transfers to the most vulnerable IDP families and grant support allowed beneficiaries to set up small businesses, payback for their debts, make savings and to afford to pay for school fees. This was reported by HC members for UCT in Afgoye and grant recipients in both Baidoa and Afgoye¹²². However, the results of the quantitative analysis suggest that only the positive change in food security was statistically significant over time¹²³. Moreover, a few respondents

¹¹⁵ 5 key informants, including 1 IDP and 2 HC leaders, head teacher and medical facility director. All female IDP and HC participants in FGD and 2 male HC participants in FGD.

¹¹⁶ 4 key informants, including 2 HC leaders, head teacher and a medical facility director; All female HC participants and 2 male HC participants in FGDs.

¹¹⁷ 1 IDP and 4 HC key informants and all male IDP FGD participants.

¹¹⁸ 1 IDP and 4 HC key informants and all female HC FGD participants in Afgoye; 1 IDP and 2 HC key informants and all 4 male IDP FGD participants in Baidoa.

¹¹⁹ 4 key HC informants in Baidoa.

¹²⁰ 3 HC key informants and all female HC FGD participants in Baidoa.

¹²¹ 1 IDP and 3 HC key informants and 2 male and a female IDP FGD participant in Afgoye; 3 HC key informants and all 4 female HC FGD participants in Baidoa.

¹²² 1 HC key informant in Afgoye; 3 HC key informants and all female HC FGD participants in Baidoa.

¹²³ The regression of the food insecurity scores and year of implementation, controlling for displacement status, indicate the food insecurity scores decreased over time with coefficients of -1.20 in 2018, -1.42 in 2019 and -3.45 in 2020, statistically significant at 99% confidence interval.

in Afgoye also indicated that new businesses increased interactions in their communities through new business partnerships, business transactions, mostly reported by IDP members¹²⁴ and job creation for other community members, reported by female HC members¹²⁵. Also, in Baidoa, self-help groups were reported to support their communities with savings and the fact that groups included both IDP and HC members had a positive effect on social cohesion¹²⁶.

Overall, respondents provided a limited number of depictions of insufficient impact of EIDACS activities on their communities and only in Afgoye. For instance, a lack of housing seems to be the main persisting challenge for the community and a few respondents indicated that land-related conflicts increased. While increase in community conflicts could be rather a results of increased IDP influx is an external factor, outside of the control of EIDACS implementing partners. Both continued insufficient housing and community disputes increased tensions in the community between IDP and HC¹²⁷. Also, a district official indicated that there was no change in community conflicts and the way they are resolved through community elders.

Also, access to health services did not improve for everyone equally since it was reported to be mostly predetermined by the financial resources of the patients and displacement status¹²⁸. In the same way, several respondents indicated there was no change in community access to WASH services and attitudes towards sanitation and hygiene and sanitation facilities remain unreliable¹²⁹. One key informant indicated that due to rising population there was an increased competition over available sanitation and water sources. For the livelihoods services, a male IDP participant in Baidoa expressed during an FGD session that beneficiaries refused to take up grant since they feared they could not pay monthly instalments.

The activities implemented to reinforce learning and adaptation of the consortium helped to overall strengthen EDIACS programming, communication and engagement with the external stakeholders and government institutions. This was achieved mostly through organization of joint learning events, solutions focused workshops, coordination meetings and online tutorials and webinars¹³⁰. Other positive impacts on the EIDACS programming were demonstrated through adaptation of log frame and other activities, such as in case of CLTS and FFS approaches, and in terms of knowledge generation on establishment and supporting of small businesses¹³¹. Learning activities led by ReDSS were also reported to have largely contributed to successful engagement of government institutions and development of government engagement strategy¹³². In addition, overall DS approach to learning and the fact that ReDSS was the common learning partner across all DS consortiums enable replication of knowledge and further leveraged lessons learned from EIDACS, which was the first DS consortium implemented in Somaliland. For instance a key informant from Danwadaag indicated that the consortium was built on the structures and communication platforms developed by EIDACS and that lessons learned in terms of effective beneficiary targeting and community centred design of the activities were directly adapted based on the EIDACS model.

To conclude, respondents indicated an overall positive change in community cohesion that they attributed to EIDACS activities, which was also supported by the findings from the quantitative analysis. Activities implemented under outcome 1 had a positive effect on the reduction of land-related conflicts and improvement of the security, while the latter was not supported by the

¹²⁴ 1 IDP and HC key informants and 3 male IDP FGD participants in Afgoye.

¹²⁵ 1 HC key informant and all 4 female HC participants in FGD in Afgoye.

¹²⁶ 3 HC key informants and all female HC participants in FGD in Baidoa.

¹²⁷ 3 male IDP FGD respondents in Afgoye.

¹²⁸ 1 IDP key informant and a female IDP participant in FGD, Baidoa.

¹²⁹ 2 IDP and 1 HC key informants and 2 female IDP FGD participants in Afgoye.

¹³⁰ KII with ReDSS representative.

¹³¹ Ibid 127.

¹³² Ibid 127.

quantitative data¹³³. Also, for provision of basic services, respondents often attributed the improvement of access to quality education, improved parental attitudes to the importance of education, and positive change in knowledge and behaviour change in terms of health and WASH sectors. Improvement in resilience, such as additional income sources, generation of savings and creation of community-based safety nets was the most frequently cited positive effect of the realistic livelihoods, but the only improvement in food security was statistically significant in the quantitative analysis. Moreover, activities implemented under the outcome 4 had contributed to adaptations of activities and program log frame, further strengthened government engagement and effectively contributed to replication and dissemination of knowledge. To further the discussion on the effect of the activities on the communities, we will briefly discuss in the next section what were the changes specifically for the EIDACS beneficiaries.

5.3.2. What real difference has the activity made to the beneficiaries?

The analysis in this section will be based on both qualitative and quantitative data¹³⁴, to assess the impact of activities separately for IDP/returnee and HC beneficiaries. The analysis in this section will be structured around the three program objectives.

Overall, the results of the quantitative analysis suggest perceptions of community cohesion and integration have improved over time for both, IDP and HC respondents and the change was statistically significant for both, while the difference was more substantial for the HC respondents.

As indicated in the previous section, IDP respondents in Baidoa and HC respondents in Afgoye were more likely to indicate that activities implemented under the outcome 1 had a positive impact on their communities, in terms of conflict resolution and community cohesion. On the other hand, the quantitative analysis results suggest for both, IDP and HC respondents, their beliefs that the government is responsible for their rights has decreased over time and the change was statistically significant. Same results were observed for the ability to express their concerns and to engage in advocacy. Consequently, while assistance provided to beneficiaries had mostly positive impact according to respondents, the overall awareness and trust to authorities and government to protect their rights remains low and seems was not affected by the program activities.

In terms of the provision of basic services, all the respondents indicated during qualitative interviews that access to education has significantly improved, especially for the most vulnerable populations without sufficient funds to pay school fees. However, the quantitative analysis results did not find any significant change over time in the girls and boys probability of being enrolled in primary education.

The HC respondents in both locations were more likely to indicate that health and WASH in their communities improved. Also, IDPs in Baidoa were more likely to indicate a positive change in community knowledge and practices as a result of health and WASH activities. After we tested a number of quantitative indicators, a statistically significant change was observed only for improved garbage collection¹³⁵ and improved waters sources (accessible during both rainy and dry season), positive for both IDP and HC respondents¹³⁶. Consequently, results are in line with the qualitative

¹³³ Ibid 41.

¹³⁴ Quantitative data available for Baidoa only.

¹³⁵ While the indicator did not figure in the documents as a separately implemented activity, it was reported during qualitative interviews as one of the components discussed during the WASH community awareness rising sessions and also collected as an indicator during the annual survey.

¹³⁶ Since the quantitative data was available only for Baidoa, we could not verify the negative results for the sanitation activities reported in Afgoye.

findings, suggesting to a certain degree, there has been an improvement in access to health and WASH services in both beneficiary groups.

Concerning the realistic livelihood component, permaculture and FFs activities were more likely reported by IDP respondents in Afgoye and HC respondents in Baidoa to have a positive effect on beneficiaries' living standards. Moreover, women who received skills training were reported to have improved their overall living standards. In addition, respondents overall agreed that UCTs helped the most vulnerable IDPs to address their needs. The results of the qualitative data analysis suggest that while the overall food security of the respondents improved, the positive change was decreasing overtime for IDP beneficiaries, while the positive change increased for HC group. The number of household members with monthly income has decreased over time, for both IDP and HC beneficiaries, and the change was statistically significant. While the proportion of respondents who had regular savings remained low, the probability of saving improved over time for both IDP and HC respondents. The change was statistically significant, but the improvement was more substantial for the HC group. Overall, while qualitative data documents a positive change in beneficiaries' livelihoods, the actual positive impact on the living standard of the beneficiaries' households remains marginal.

To conclude the analysis in this section, the positive impact of several activities documented by the qualitative data was further nuanced with the results of the quantitative analysis. For instance, agency and trust in government, probability of enrolment, has not improved and employment has not significantly improved over time. On the other hand, positive changes reported in terms of improved food security, community cohesion, garbage collection, access to water and saving, support the qualitative findings. To better assess the impact on the activities, in the next section we summarize how many people were overall affected by the activities.

5.3.3. How many people have been affected?

In this section, we will briefly present the numbers of the direct beneficiaries reached by the program activities. Then, we will summarize the key qualitative findings in terms of indirect beneficiaries reached by the activities. The qualitative data included in the analysis of this section is based on the interview conducted with key informants from among consortium members, implementing partners, government members and other external stakeholders.

Overall, EIDACS A activities reached 51,608 beneficiaries and EIDACS B activities reached 45,751 beneficiaries¹³⁷. While in the first year of program implementation, only 15% of intended direct beneficiaries benefitted from the activities, in the second and third year of program implementation numbers of direct beneficiaries significantly exceeded the targets, by 177% and 126% respectively¹³⁸. The proportion of female direct beneficiaries reached by the activities remained unchanged over the first two years of program implementation (68%) and slightly decreased in the last year (65%). The proportion of IDP/returnee direct beneficiaries reached by the activities was 82% in the first year of program implementation and decreased in the second and third years, reaching 69% and 66% respectively. In the first year, the most effective activities in reached directed beneficiaries were implemented under outcome 1. In the second year, activities implemented under outcome 2 reached

¹³⁷ While these numbers were extracted from the TOR document, the beneficiary numbers extracted from Annual reports and presented in the annex 11 add up to 139,403 beneficiaries reached by EIDACS A and 80,547 beneficiaries reached by EIDACS B. These numbers were used in the remainder of the analysis in this section.

The population estimates for ADC and Hanano settlements s 30,000 individuals for each settlement. As we have not received population estimates for Afgoye Dollowe settlement and the reported beneficiary data is disaggregated by contract rather than location, it is impossible to do further calculations concerning the % of local population reached by the activities.

¹³⁸ The percentage calculations are based on the numbers reported in annual reports and aggregate both, EIDACS A and EIDACS B beneficiaries. For more detail, consult the beneficiary breakdown included in the Annex 11.

twice as many beneficiaries as intended. In the third year, activities implemented under outcome 2 reached thrice as many beneficiaries and activities implemented under outcome 3 reached twice as many beneficiaries as intended.

According to 3 out of 10 key informants from among consortium members, implementing partners and government-level stakeholders, the activities that reached the most indirect beneficiaries were HLP assistance and engagement of DAC committees, both activities implemented under the outcome/objective 1. One more key informant from among implementing partners also indicated that construction of school benefitted a wider community since in the area of implementation there were no permanent education facilities.

In term of most direct beneficiaries, 2 out of 10 key informants indicated that livelihoods support and provision of basic services as the most effective activities in reaching direct beneficiaries. One more key informant also indicated UCT support. These findings are in line with the above-reported numbers of beneficiaries, collected from program annual reports.

While other key informants did not necessarily indicate which activities reached the most direct and indirect beneficiaries, they did express their opinions about overall, which activities reached the most beneficiaries. Livelihood support was indicated by 2 key informants, access to basic services by 2 key informants and implementation of CAPs was indicated by one key informant.

Thus, the results suggest that most people (including direct and indirect beneficiaries) were reached by the activities targeting the provision of basic services. The second most impactful activities were activities targeting livelihoods support. These results, reported by key informants, are in line with the numbers retrieved from the program annual reports.

To conclude, in section 5.3 we have analysed different aspect of the impact on the communities achieved by EIDACS intervention. Key findings indicate an overall positive change in community cohesion attributed to program activities. In addition, a number of examples were provided to better understand how the local communities were impacted with respect to the program objectives. In the analysis, we have provided evidence that most of the actives had a positive impact on the communities, reported by community members. On the other hand, we found that agency and trust in government, probability of school enrolment and employment have not significantly improved over time. On the other hand, positive changes reported in terms of improved food security, community cohesion, garbage collection, access to water and saving, support the qualitative findings. Lastly, we have identified the provision of basic services and livelihoods support as the most impactful activities in reaching both direct and indirect beneficiaries. In the next section, the effect of the program will be further scrutinized in terms of sustainability.

5.4. EFFICIENCY

5.4.1 Cost-effectiveness

In this section, we will further assess the cost-effectiveness of the implemented activities and achieved outcomes. For each of the outcomes, we will first discuss the estimated impact of the activities based on the qualitative and quantitative findings¹³⁹. To complete the analysis, we will consider which

¹³⁹ The analysis of the cost effectiveness of the peacebuilding activities was excluded from the analysis since no budget information was provided for the activities. In the same way, while we could access information about joint monitoring activities in terms of their costs, impact assessment in the previous sections did not include this type of activity.

activities were the most resource-intensive in terms of financial resources, staffing and human resources. Subsequently, activities will be classified in terms of their high or low-cost effectiveness¹⁴⁰.

The use of resources for the implementation of activities aimed at inter-community agreements was found to be proportional concerning the achieved effect and to the relatively low resource intensiveness, compared to other activities. The evidence retrieved from the qualitative data suggests activities geared towards inter-community agreements had a significant effect on community cohesion through conflict resolution activities, especially in Baidoa. On the other hand, the quantitative analysis results suggest that while the overall community cohesion significantly improved, there was no positive change in respondents' trust in government's ability to protect their rights and in their ability to voice their concerns and engage in advocacy. The activities aimed at the creation of inter-community agreements were found to be relatively inexpensive compared to the costs of other activities, overall and in Baidoa.

Activities aimed at restoration of HLP rights were found relatively cost-effective, given the estimated impact and relatively low resource-intensity. Majority of respondents agreed during qualitative interviews that distribution of land-titles had a significant effect on the community cohesion and incidence of land-related disputes. While other activities aimed at restitution of HLP were not frequently mentioned during the qualitative interviews, quantitative analysis results point at a substantial improvement in respondents' beliefs that HLP-related issues were adequately addressed by the local authorities. The activities aimed at restitution of HLP rights were considered to be the least resource-intensive in terms of funds in Afgoye and also overall the second least intensive activity in terms of the costs of human resources.

Overall activities implemented under program outcome 1 reached 19% of targeted beneficiaries in the first year. In the second and third years, performance improved, reaching respectively 74% and 66% of targeted beneficiaries. On the other hand, several consortium-level key informants indicated that restoration of HLP and inter-community agreements on durable solutions reached the most indirect beneficiaries. These results suggest that the incurred expenses and used resources were relatively proportional to the results achieved by the activities implemented under outcome 1, but the activities slightly underperformed in reaching direct beneficiaries.

Provision of primary education was found to be less cost-efficient in terms of accrued expenses in comparison to other implemented activities. Majority of respondents indicated during qualitative interviews that educational support provided by EIDACS had substantially improved community cohesion, school enrolment and provided access to education for children who have been previously excluded from formal educational systems. On the other hand, the quantitative analysis did not indicate any change in terms of girls and boys probability of being enrolled in the school¹⁴¹. Implementation of activities aimed at improved primary education was the most financially resource intensive among the implemented activities.

Activities aimed at the provision of health services were found to be relatively cost-efficient, given the positive effects on the communities and overall lower required financial resources for implementation. Majority of respondents in both locations indicated that health-related activities had a positive impact on community cohesion. The majority of respondents in Baidoa indicated a significant improvement in access to health services in their communities. The implementation of

¹⁴⁰ High cost-effectiveness = low resource intensity and high impact; Low cost effectiveness = high resource intensity and low impact;

¹⁴¹ The annual survey data does not explain such trends, nor is representative of the total beneficiary population. On the other hand, it is possible there are persistent barriers to enrolment that were not captured by the program activities, such as gender norms, child labour or long walking distances, which were discussed in the previous sections.

health activities had a relatively low-resource intensity compared to other activities, but costs related to human resources and training were the highest.

Implementation of WASH activities was to be cost-effective with a proportional use of financial resources to the achieved impact. All respondents agreed that WASH-related activities had a substantial and positive impact on community cohesion. Majority of respondents in Baidoa agreed on positive effects of WASH activities in improving access to water, sanitation practices and in reducing open defecation. The qualitative results indicate that there was a significant improvement in garbage collection and access to safe water sources. Results suggest that WASH-related activities were relatively more expensive to be implemented in Baidoa but not overall, if compared to the costs of activities implemented in both locations.

Overall, activities aimed at the provision of basic services reached 12% of expected beneficiaries in the first year while in the second year 361% and 328% of beneficiaries in the third year. In the previous section, activities implemented under outcome 2 were considered as the most impactful in reaching both direct and indirect beneficiaries. While outcome 2 was the most resource-intensive component of the program, the reach of the beneficiaries and mostly prevailing positive evidence of a change suggest that the implementation of activities was relatively cost-effective.

The analysis results indicate that activities aimed at the provision of realistic livelihoods were effectively implemented and the effects are mostly more than proportional to accrued costs. The key findings that were previously discussed indicate that training start-up and skills for realistic livelihoods had a positive and substantial effect on community resilience and their living standards. Also, qualitative evidence illustrated how UCTs and financial grants allowed beneficiaries to reimburse their debts, start savings and pay for the school fees. On the other hand, the quantitative results are less conclusive. While food security and the probability of saving increased, the number of household members with monthly income significantly decreased and the proportion of households with savings access to credit remained low. The activities were also found to be the least expensive to implement in Baidoa and overall and also incurred the relatively lowest costs in terms of staffing.

While the implementation of activities under the outcome 3 did not start until the second year of the program, 175% of expected beneficiaries were reached in the second year and 358% of expected beneficiaries in the third year. Several key informants indicated that activities implemented under the outcome reached the most direct beneficiaries and these activities were classified as the second most impactful in terms of the number of people who benefitted from them.

Further comparison of planned expenses and actual spending indicate that several activities in Baidoa under EIDACS A contract seemed to be under-budgeted in terms of allocated funds. For instance, capacity building of government line ministries, exceeding the total allocated funds by 230%, legal advocacy, exceeding the total allocated funds by 150% and HLP mainstreaming workshops, exceeding the total allocated budget by 48%. On the other hand, several activities were over-budgeted under EIDACS A contract in both Afgoye and Baidoa. In Baidoa, these were funds allocated to hosted meetings under 'Policy and Replication' expense group, spending only 3% of total allocated funds, activities aimed at HLP post-activity monitoring, spending only 1.5% of allocated budget, and activities aimed at facilitating replication through civil society groups and forum cross-visits, sending only 12% of allocated budget. In Afgoye, the most over-budgeted activities concerned hosted meetings under 'Policy and Replication' expense group and training and provision of SMEs, spending only 11% of allocated funds, and household hygiene and sanitation promotion, spending only 20% of allocated funds.

Under EIDACS B contract, the most under-budgeted activities were construction of raised water tanks and water points, exceeding allocated funds by 30%, provision of legal services, exceeding allocated funds by 25% and post-eviction cash assistance, exceeding the allocated funds by 15%. The

most over-budgeted activities were cash for work, spending only 1.8% of allocated funds and hygiene and awareness promotion, spending only 15% of allocated funds.

Overall, activities implemented under the outcomes 2 and 3 used most of the allocated budget, spending 52% and 50% respectively. Activities implemented under the outcome 1 used only 37% of total allocated budget and activities implemented under the outcome 4 used 45% of total allocated budget. Activities implemented in Afgoye used 58% of allocated budget and in Baidoa around only 32% of allocated budget.

Thus, high-cost effectiveness was observed for training start-up and skills for realistic livelihoods; provision of health and WASH services. Low-cost effectiveness was predominant for activities geared towards the provision of primary education. The cost-effectiveness of activities related to inter-community agreements and restoration of HLP was found to be mostly proportional to achieved results reported by the communities. To further assess the cost-effectiveness of the activities, in the following sections we will further assess the timeliness of activities and whether they were implemented most efficiently, compared to the alternatives.

5.4.2 Were objectives achieved on time?

Implementation challenges resulted in a number of delays throughout the programme lifespan. In the first year (March 2017 – February 2018), negotiations in contracting LINGO SHACDO, a long-standing partner of Concern's, delayed program kick-off by 6 months. Negotiation with EU on the status and then subsequent procurement process and contracting of SHACDO was a main reason for the slow start up of activities in Afgoye. This delayed program staff engagement and spending on HR and overhead – resulting in only 37% utilization of year 1 funds. The first year also saw delays in education activities in order to align with the new education year. These preliminary setbacks do appear to have affected the program's ability to meet almost all of their indicator targets for the year. With the exception of indicator 3.2 (IASC Framework): percentage increase/decrease in mean income per month for displaced population, all indicators were met or exceeded in the first year of implementation.

In the second year of implementation (March 2018 – February 2019) the Afgoye program team met a variety of roadblocks. Securing paperwork for communal land proved to be a lengthy process, affecting the timeline in which school water point infrastructure was completed. Security and accessibility-related challenges in Afgoye postponed on-boarding of a service contractor¹⁴². Several targets were not met this year, including impact indicator 4: percentage of people in host community with positive perceptions of coexistence with IDPs / returnees and outcome indicator 2.3 (IASC Framework): percentage of the target population that reports feeling safe in their community as compared to the host community population. However, the connection between these indicators and the nature of the delays experienced in this program phase is not immediately evident and a causal relationship is unlikely.

The only reported delays in year 3 (March 2019 – Feb 2020) of the program cycle occurred in Afgoye, where new banking rules delayed the opening of group business accounts for the entrepreneurial skills trainees. Though the program exceeded year 3 targets in many instances, several indicators were not met – though again these do not appear to relate to the implementation delay reported. The unmet targets include indicator 1.1 (IASC Framework): percent of target population in community groups with the ability to address or voice their concerns and engage in advocacy and 2.3 (IASC Framework): percentage of target population that reports feeling safe in their community as compared to the host community population. The latter indicator was not met in either the second or third year.

Overall, the program team appears to have navigated challenges successfully such that – while delays occurred – activities were ultimately implemented and do not appear to have directly affected the programme's ability to meet targets. However, as mentioned, not all objectives – ie programme indicators – were ultimately met.

¹⁴² Another reason for a delayed start of activities in Afgoye was prolonged the negotiations with EU on the status and then subsequent procurement process and contracting of SHACDO, indicated by one of the partners during the review of the present report.

5.4.3 Was the programme implemented in the most efficient way compared to alternatives?

The EIDACS consortium is led by Concern Worldwide and joined by Gargaar Relief and Development Organisation (GREDO), Norwegian Refugee Council (NRC), Danish Refugee Council (DRC), and the Regional Durable Solutions Secretariat (ReDSS). It is one of several EU funded DS consortia operating in Somalia, further widening the range of contributors, collaborators, and stakeholders involved. The breadth of people and organisations within the EIDACS universe offers both benefits and challenges to the programme's efficiency.

The benefit of working with a consortium of actors is leveraging each's comparative advantage in each sector. NRC was a lead in HLP activities, for example, while Concern was the lead in Education and DRC brought strengths in WASH. Targeting the same area with interventions across different sectors has a high value for money, according to an implementing partner, and allows organisations to learn from each other. Durable Solutions essentially mandate cross collaboration of this nature, given the approach's theory of change is founded on implementing multi-sectoral initiatives. Bringing together organisations with expertise across a variety of program types, therefore, has the potential to increase overall programmatic efficiency.

However, qualitative data suggests such synergies do not necessarily materialize once a consortium has assembled. Consortium-level key informants emphasize the time and energy costs of meaningful cooperation. Communication can be extremely time consuming, a gripe shared by several consortium partners. One key informant emphasizes the lack of funding made available for a central governance unit – and the impacts that has had on streamlining communication and learning across the DS consortia operating in Somalia. Another key informant further commented on the fact that exploiting comparative advantages of each organisation's strengths and weaknesses necessitates a willingness to acknowledge shortcomings or relative weaknesses. This is especially contentious given member organisations – outside of the consortium – are ultimately competitive firms vying for funding.

“In theory, consortiums could be fantastic, could be really amazing, you bring all these different areas of operational and technical expertise, it could be a real added value in theory. But, particularly on a small scale, it is a huge amount of work and very inefficient.”

- Consortium-level Key Informant

The extent to which these challenges are matched by comparable benefits – such as avoiding duplicity – is discussed in section 4.3 of the Process Evaluation.

Compared to its DS consortia peers, EIDACS' efficiency falls somewhere in the middle. At the time of the EU midterm monitoring report, the consortium's funding 'burn-rate' was at 69% for EIDACS A and 84% for EIDACS B. Though this falls below some of the others, they fall well above the average of 53%. Otherwise, little data is available on the comparative efficiency of EIDACS programming versus others operating in the region.

5.5. SUSTAINABILITY

5.5.1. Identification of critical gaps after the end of the contract and recommendations for the Exit Strategy and transition to other DS programmes

The EIDACS programme enjoyed a three-year funding commitment from donors - a longer lifespan than many of its peer programs outside of RE-INTEG funding stream. Within this timeframe, the program team saw an amplification in impact over time for many of the metrics, a phenomenon evident in the year to year increases many of the program indicators experienced. As discussed in Section 6, over the program cycle, IDP's were increasingly inclined to stay in a place of choice, integration with the host community with equal access to resources consistently progressed, and perception of government responsiveness improved. Though several indicators did not show continued progress each year, both quantitative and qualitative data suggest measurable benefits to the relatively long term, sustained intervention. Despite the marked advantages of funding a multi-year programme such as EIDACS, the program faces the same end of cycle sustainability vulnerabilities as other interventions of its type. That is, following the end of contract, there are questions around protecting gains made, identifying activities that can continue in the absence of organisational inputs, and anticipating areas where progress is likely to deteriorate in the absence of the implementing partners.

Some of the program components are likely to remain active with no further inputs, such as self-help groups and community education committees. DAC committees may also continue to operate. The interaction between host communities and the IDPs that was catalysed by the DAC committees may still continue and their training on engaging with the government and community members on behalf of community programs has the potential for lasting change. In both Afgoye and Baidoa, FGD participants are optimistic about the continuation of peacebuilding efforts – both within the DAC forum structure and through pre-existing conflict resolution mechanisms.

However, both consortium members and community members alike acknowledge many of the activities depend on inputs from implementing partners. Findings from the EU RE-INTEG Durable Solutions Programme report on *Key Learning and Mapping of Critical Gaps in Sustainability of Durable Solutions Investments beyond RE-INTEG Programme* identified several challenges to the sustainability of DAC Forums in South West State. Findings in this report call for capacity building of DAC Forum members on conflict resolution, engagement with NGO offices, and minutes taking as means of improving their sustainability. Additionally, the report recommends a clear and strengthened link between DAC fora and technical line ministries, district offices, and implementing partners.

IDP's who participated in focus group discussions questioned both the motivation and capacity of their government in continuing activities following the end of EIDACS programming. FGD participants cite financial deficiencies of government hindering their ability to fund health and education inputs. While there is some optimism from at least one key informant in the government's ability to secure alternate funding streams for inputs in health and education, this perspective is a minority. Most agree that the government – particularly the health and education sectors - are not fully functioning and, without support, are unable to meet the needs of these communities. The *Critical Gaps in Sustainability* report also finds that there are government inadequacies in meeting objectives linked to education – specifically around dysfunctional and under-resourced teacher training programmes and unavailability of teacher incentives. Likewise, the report takes inventory of the 890 beneficiaries who will not have access to basic free primary health care following the cessation of EIDACS as well as 26 community health workers who will no longer receive incentives and over 4,000 individuals who will no longer receive health and nutritional education at the community level.

Based on the consensus – arrived at by community members and consortium partners alike – the government will not be able to fill health, education, and WASH gaps in the event of the non-continuation of EIDACS funding.

The headway made in housing, land, and property – according to FGD participants in Baidoa – have the potential to continue, as long as the local authority continues to support services such as post-eviction aid, counselling services, and legal assistance. However, besides the lack of funding capacity to deliver DS services, according to respondents, is the government's apathy towards IDPs and the challenges they face. FGD testimonies claim the government plays no role in camp governance or functioning and that the community is generally ignored by those in power. IDPs in Baidoa describe government visits to camps as rare, even as the population and number of settlements continue to increase. The sustainability evaluation report considers the sustainability of HLP progress - including eviction monitoring and prevention, land tenure security, and community structure empowerment - as extremely tenuous. Local and regional governments, according to the report, "have not institutionalized eviction prevention in their strategic plans, and this is undermining efforts to protect displaced communities from eviction." This fact further evidences IDP sentiments of government apathy.

However, based on key informant interviews with consortium partners, sustainability in this sphere is not necessarily measured by the ability of either the government or community to continue delivering services in the absence of EIDACS consortium funding. Rather there is great emphasis on the continued delivery of the above services (among others) through similar DS programming. According to several key informants, there is an inherent sustainability in the multi-layered nature of the different Durable Solutions consortia operating in the region. Even after EIDACS comes to a close, one key informant testifies, there is another Danwadaag consortium led by IOM, which employs the same structures and municipal links as the EIDACS programme. Several member organisations, such as Concern, NRC, GREDO and ReDSS, are also engaged in the Danwadaag initiative, which runs for another two years (from September 2018 to March 2022). Danwadaag consortium directly builds on the EIDACS activities through targeting the same communities, further scaling up EIDACS program components and building its activities around DAC forums and community structures.

Other funding from the EU is also "probable," according to one key informant. This is very much by design. IDP's are, by nature, among the most vulnerable and intrinsically incapable of contributing to costs such as teacher incentives. Where many development programs seek community ownership as a key characteristic of sustainability and an indicator of the community's willingness to contribute (financially and otherwise) to the continued provision of goods or services, this is simply not an option for most IDP communities. Given this reality, Durable Solutions consortia and working groups work to ensure accomplishments from the EIDACS programme can feed into other initiatives, with each consecutive initiative building off its predecessor.

The cooperation and coordination between the different Durable Solutions actors, then, ultimately results in long-term (if piecemeal) engagement with the communities – in theory with little to no disruption to intervention structures, activities, and even (given the overlap of personnel within each consortia) government relationships. Interventions of this nature do not necessarily anticipate independent, community-owned sustainability of programs and activities in the near term, but rather feel confident that the various funding streams of the different DS actors is reliable and diverse enough to ensure there will be interventions ongoing for the foreseeable future.

5.5.2. What are the major factors that can influence the achievement or non-achievement of the sustainability of the programme?

Based on the conception of sustainability presented in the previous section, the long term achievements of this programme are ultimately dependent on the continued funding and coordination mechanisms of the Durable Solutions ecosystem. However, even with sustained resources inputs, there are a number of additional factors which affect the ability to continue the provision of services and goods to displacement affected communities in Afgoye and Baidoa.

The Durable Solutions Programming Principles – formulated by ReDSS and its partners, revised with NGOs and UN agencies, and subsequently endorsed and adopted by the Federal Government of Somalia – define sustainable interventions as those which “facilitate locally-led solutions by the government, civil society, private sector and communities. They strengthen the government role through systematic strengthening of existing government and community structures, while being conflict sensitive in order to contribute to sustainable peacebuilding and development through long-term planning, funding, and adaptive programming.” Indeed, this emphasis on government led solutions is key. The services delivered through EIDACS programming – in the realms of public health, primary education, and land, property, and contract disputes – are government provided services in most societies, globally.

This definition, which emphasizes the role of government in ensuring ongoing provision of services, is echoed by both community members and consortium partners. Importantly, these comments refer to the importance of government *partnerships* in the sustainability of the programme and few people going so far as to say the government will take over implementation responsibilities. While a souring of relationships with the government has the potential to derail the programme’s sustainability, there is little the government is expected to do independently to ensure activities and progress are sustained.

Far more stock is put into the continued functionality of the DAC committees. The dissolution of these committees appears to have far greater influence on the achievement or non-achievement of the sustainability of the programme. Almost all consortium-level key informants, when asked about the continuation of activities and outcomes following the close of the EIDACS programme, refer to the DAC forum. According to key informants, the committee will work on dispute resolution between host and IDP communities, maintain government relationships, help facilitate future programs and interventions, and mobilizing the community to continue activities such as hygiene promotion and school monitoring.

Finally, there is a degree of community ownership required. Community education committees – typically made up of student parents, teachers, and (at the secondary level) students – rely on the motivation and organisation of community members to monitor and improve their schools. The HLP information and counselling is contingent on sustained efforts by the community to defend their rights and continue to inform their neighbours of avenues to seeking justice. WASH campaigns and health referrals are similarly conditional on community inputs to ensure new arrivals to DAC are educated.

Ultimately, continued funding is the single most significant factor in determining the achievement or non-achievement of the programmes sustainability, as there is no clear means for the government nor the community to continue to provide many of the inputs and services. However, for both the NGO-dependent and community-owned activities, continued government support, survival of DAC committees, and lasting community buy-in are all major factors that will influence the sustainability of the EIDACS programme.

6. LOGFRAME ANALYSIS

This section will present the key findings of the statistical analysis of a number of logframe indicators, more specifically impact indicators and selected outcome and output indicators, as well as the IASC DS Framework analysis of the annual survey data. The analysis will be supported by information gathered from the desk review, whenever possible. All the multivariate regressions were controlling for gender of the household head, age of the household head, displacement status and exposure to formal education. While only statistically significant results were reported in the analysis (statistical significance at least at 90% confidence interval), all the regression results were included in tables in annexes 6,7,8 and 9 and also percentage distributions of all the indicators incorporated in the analysis by displacement status, gender of the household head and age were included in tables in annex 5.

6.1. PROGRAM LOGFRAME ANALYSIS

The analysis in this section will be further broken up into three parts. First, we will briefly analyse the degree of achievement and non-achievement of the impact indicators. Second, we will take the analysis further, exploring which factors contributed to the achievement of outcome indicators. Lastly, we will briefly summarize key findings from the quantitative data for output indicators, where possible. The extent of the analysis in this section will be limited by the availability of the data, since the objective is to identify the key drivers behind the changes in the logframe indicators.

6.1.1. Impact indicators

In this subsection, we will briefly summarize the achievements and shortcomings of the program in terms of its impact indicators. Subsequently, the key findings from the statistical analysis will be presented. The table below briefly reports whether each of the impact indicators was achieved, based on information retrieved from the program logframe, annual reports and annual survey data collected by the program's internal M&E team.¹⁴³

Figure 1: Achievement of impact indicators, red = below targets, yellow = met targets, green = above targets, grey = no information provided

	2018	2019	2020
1. Percentage of IDP and refugee returnees received over 12 months of implementation that are willing to stay in place of choice, disaggregated by sex and age (+/- 26)	●	●	●
2. Percentage of IDPs in the area of intervention integrated into the host community with equal access to resources, disaggregated by sex and age (+/- 26)	●	●	●
3. Percentage of youth with intentions to stay in place of choice, disaggregated by sex and age (+/- 26)	●	●	●
4. Percentage of people in host community with positive perceptions of coexistence with IDPs/returnees, disaggregated by sex and age (+/- 26)	●	●	●

¹⁴³ The statistical analysis will be limited, since the annual survey data provided by the programme includes Baidoa only.

In the first year of program implementation, despite the initial setbacks and a 6-month delay during the kick-off period¹⁴⁴, all the targets were successfully met.¹⁴⁵ In the second year of program implementation, the achievement of the first three impact indicators followed the same course, as shown in the table above. The exception was the fourth impact indicator, which could have been partly explained by insecurity, IDP influx and a cholera outbreak in the aftermath of the Gu rainy season and subsequent flooding in Baidoa.¹⁴⁶ These factors could increase community tensions over the availability of health and water sources, as new arrivals and disease outbreak both increase the demand for health services and water beyond their normal levels. In the third year of program implementation, measured values for the impact indicators were above expected targets, despite a number of challenges, such as a continued influx of IDPs, acute water shortages in camps in Baidoa, continued forced evictions, and a locust invasion. To gain further insight into what factors may have influenced evolution over time, in the following paragraphs we will further summarize the key findings from the quantitative data analysis.¹⁴⁷

The key finding for **impact indicator 1**¹⁴⁸ is that respondents were statistically significantly more likely to be willing to stay in their place of choice when they had lived in the settlement for a longer period. On the other hand, several variables had a negative, meaningful and statistically significant effect on the willingness to stay, such as a higher number of household members and the likelihood of belonging to food-insecure households.¹⁴⁹ In other words, individuals in larger households and food-insecure households were less willing to stay in their current location, on average. These results remain unchanged when the regression models control for the year of program implementation.

The key findings for **impact indicator 2** show that no variables included in the analysis¹⁵⁰ had a statistically significant effect on the social integration sub-scores¹⁵¹, even at the 90% confidence interval. The most impactful variables were the fact that IDPs did not face any obstacles to access public services and that respondents perceived the issues they complained about were adequately addressed by the authorities both with a positive effect on the social integration sub-score. The results remain unchanged when controlling for the year of program implementation.

¹⁴⁴ Program Annual report, 2018.

¹⁴⁵ In order to establish the degree to which an outcome has been achieved, we compare target values with the reported achievement in the June 2020 version of the logframe, quantitative data and information extracted from the survey documents. The logframe with the targets will be provided in the Annexe 3, as well as the aggregate regression tables and percentage breakdown for available indicators in the quantitative data, disaggregated by displacement status, gender and age group (+/- 26 years of age) of the household head.

¹⁴⁶ Program Annual Report, 2019.

¹⁴⁷ During the simple regression analysis, a set of variables was identified as potential predictors for each of the impact indicators, on the basis of t-test results (specifically, the size and statistical significance of differences reported from a t-test). Next, multivariate regression models were run, including the variables that were the strongest predictors during t-tests, including: age, gender, displacement status and the year of implementation. The regression tables can be found in the annexes of this report. When we are reporting statistical significance, coefficients that are significant at the 90% confidence level or above are considered significant. If a coefficient was statistically significant but the change in means was too small to be substantively meaningful, the results were not reported but they can be still found in the regression tables included in the annexes.

¹⁴⁸ For the purposes of the analysis, a proxy variable was identified in the dataset: negative responses to whether respondents are still willing to return were coded as a binary proxy for the willingness to stay.

¹⁴⁹ The rest of the variables in the analysis were not statistically significant and the actual change in the willingness to stay was too small to be considered meaningful.

¹⁵⁰ Including the variables with positive impact: length of time spend in the settlement; higher household asset ownership; awareness of the DAC committees; IDPs do not face obstacles in accessing public services; IDPs do not face obstacles in accessing employment; concerns reported to the authorities were adequately addressed; ability to engage in advocacy; ability to voice their concerns; and variables with negative impact: number of girls in the household that are out of school; and food insecurity.

¹⁵¹ The score was identified in the survey and already calculated. Requests related to further information on how the indicator was calculated and defined should be addressed to EIDACS M&E personnel.

The key findings for **impact indicator 3**¹⁵² are similar to those of the first impact indicator, above. The results suggest that being displaced is a positive and statistically significant predictor of youth intending to stay in their current location. On the other hand, negative and statistically significant predictors include the fact that respondents lived in a food-insecure household and living in a larger household, with more total members. The results remain unchanged when controlling for the year of program implementation.

The key findings for **impact indicator 4** suggest that positive perceptions of coexistence significantly increase when respondents do not face obstacles to accessing employment opportunities, intend to stay in the settlement, and have resided in settlement for a longer period. On the other hand, while the coefficients for other independent variables were not statistically significant, a substantial negative difference in perceptions of social belonging was registered among respondents living in food-insecure households.

In the next section, we will continue with the assessment of the selected outcome indicators.

¹⁵² The same proxy variable was used for impact indicator 1, coded as a binary variable for the sample population subset younger than 26 years.

6.1.2. Outcome indicators

In this subsection, we will briefly summarize performance with regard to the program's outcome indicators. Subsequently, the key findings from the statistical analysis will be presented. The table below briefly presents the achievement of each of the outcome indicators.¹⁵³

Figure 2: Achievement of outcome indicators, red = below targets, yellow = met targets, green = above targets, grey = no information provided

	2018	2019	2020
1.1 (IASC Framework) Percent of target population in community groups with the ability to address or voice their concerns and engage in advocacy;	●	●	●
1.2. (IASC Framework) Number of effective and accessible mechanisms in place to ensure access to land and/or secure tenure (housing, land and property rights)	●	●	●
1.3. Percent of DAC who believe that the government is responsive to their rights and needs, disaggregated by sex and age (+/-26)	●	●	●
2.1 (IASC Framework) Percentage of children enrolled at primary education in adequate conditions and quality, compared to the resident population, disaggregated by sex	●	●	●
2.2 (IASC Framework) Percentage of target population who are able to achieve an adequate standard of living, disaggregated by age and sex (+/-26)	●	●	●
2.3 Percentage of target population that reports feeling safe in their community as compared to the host community population, disaggregated by sex and age (+/-26)	●	●	●
3.1 (IASC Framework) Percentage of the unemployed among displaced compared to the resident population, disaggregated by sex and age (+/- 26)	●	●	●
3.2 (IASC Framework) Percentage increase / decrease in mean income per month for displaced population by job type, disaggregated by sex and age (+/- 26)	●	●	●
3.2.1 Number of small businesses still active after 6 months, as a result of receiving start up grants / kits, disaggregated by IDP / Host and sex	●	●	●
3.3 (IASC Framework) Percentage of target population having obtained a loan when needed as compared to non-displaced population, disaggregated by sex and age (+/- 26)	●	●	●
4.1 Number of learning recommendations that are incorporated by state or federal government policies after learning has been disseminated	●	●	●
4.2 Number of learning recommendations that are incorporated by regional durable solutions institution policies after learning has been disseminated	●	●	●
4.3 Number of learning recommendations that are incorporated by district government actions after learning has been disseminated	●	●	●

As indicated above, the programme met the expected targets in the first year of program implementation for the vast majority of indicators, except for outcome indicator 3.2. This trend broadly continued in the second year, when all but one target (indicator 2.3) was met. In the final year of the programme, all but two indicator targets were met.

Indicators 1.2 and 3.3 over performed, compared to the expected targets, consecutively throughout the 3 years of program implementation. The underperformance on indicator 2.3 could be affected by the worsening security situation during the second and third year of program implementation.¹⁵⁴ Moreover, given the delay offset of the program activities and the fact that livelihoods-related training did not result in an immediate improvement in income, the under-performance of outcome indicator

¹⁵³ When the achievement is marked with a grey circle, we had insufficient information to determine the degree of achievement for the indicator.

¹⁵⁴ Annual reports 2019, 2020.

3.2 in the first year is not surprising. In the following paragraphs, we will briefly present the main findings of the statistical analysis.¹⁵⁵ The findings will not include all the outcome indicators, as not all the outcome indicators are quantitative or directly captured in the data.¹⁵⁶

Outcome indicator 1.1: the distributions of both ability to voice their concerns and to engage in advocacy in the quantitative data differs from the reported logframe results, suggesting a decreasing trend over time, from 61%-63% in 2018 to 34% in 2020. For both indicators, especially low levels have been observed in the last year for male-headed households. Further regression analysis suggests that IDP households that did not face obstacles to accessing public services, assistance or remittances were more likely to report they are able to engage in advocacy and to voice their concerns. For both indicators, respondents from households with more positive attitudes regarding gender roles were more likely to exhibit signs of empowerment. Moreover, the fact that respondents believe that the government is responsible for their rights is another positive and statistically significant predictor of the respondent's perceived ability to voice their concerns.

Outcome indicator 2.1¹⁵⁷: results of the statistical analysis suggest that IDP girls aged 6-14 years are significantly more likely to be enrolled in school when the household head is older than 26 years. While no further statistically significant associations were found for girls' enrolment rates, a number of variables have a substantial and positive effect – though not statistically significant – on the probability of girls' enrolment. For instance, girls living in female-headed households, households that were able to access credit when needed, and households which did not experience obstacles in accessing public services, assistance and remittances were more likely to be enrolled in school. With regard to boys' enrolment rates, statistically significant and positive effect on enrolments were found when the head of the household was a woman, the head of the household was older and when members of the household had access to a regular monthly income. On the other hand, a statistically significant negative effect on girls' and boys' enrolment was observed when the household head did not have formal education and when the households were more socially integrated.

Outcome indicator 2.2: regression results suggest that household food insecurity has significantly declined since the start of the program. Results also indicate that household food insecurity significantly improves in cases in which respondents do not face any obstacle in finding employment, have access to an improved water source, have access to regular waste disposal mechanisms, have access to loans, and when a household has regular savings. On the other hand, a negative and statistically significant impact on the household food insecurity was observed in cases in which respondents did not face any obstacle in accessing public services.

Outcome indicator 2.3: the data show that respondents' sense of safety has significantly declined since the start of the program. Results also indicate that a more positive sense of safety is positively associated (and statistically significant) with improved sense or perceptions of social belonging, access to public services, assistance and remittances, and positive attitudes towards gender roles. On the other hand, a negative and statistically significant relationship was registered when the household faced fewer obstacles in accessing employment.

Outcome indicator 3.2: analysis results suggest that unemployment in households has gone down since the start of the program. The results also indicate that unemployment is likely to be lower in households with improved asset ownership and with more positive attitudes toward gender roles. Both variables are statistically significant at the 99% confidence level.

¹⁵⁵ Ibid 43.

¹⁵⁶ The quantitative regression analysis did not show any significant relationships between outcome indicator 2.3 and other variables.

¹⁵⁷ While we do not access to reported numbers, a proxy variable was calculated as a percentage of children between age 6-14 enrolled in school over number of children between 6-14 years in the household

Outcome indicator 3.3: analysis results revealed there was no improvement over time in respondents' access to loans. The results also indicate that the only statistically significant predictor of access to loans was household asset ownership, suggesting that less wealthy IDP households were less likely to be able to access loans when needed.

6.1.3. Output indicators

The analysis in this section¹⁵⁸ will briefly summarize the main results for the output indicators that could be identified and analysed in the quantitative data¹⁵⁹.

Output indicator 1.1.1.: Percentage of directly targeted location residents that knows about their local DAC Forum or area programme stakeholder representation group, disaggregated by sex and age (+/- 26)

The distribution of the indicator decreases over time, from 9% in 2018 to 82% in 2019 and 47% in 2020. The biggest decrease was observed for the male-headed households from the IDP and HC. The results of the regression analysis suggest that the absence of obstacles in accessing employment and public services, the fact that the head of household is under 26 years and a woman have a positive and statistically significant effect on the awareness of the DAC committee.

Output indicator 1.1.2. Percentage of directly targeted location residents that believe they have someone that represents them within their local DAC Forum or area programme stakeholder representation group, disaggregated by sex and age (+/- 26)

The distribution of the indicator remains unchanged over time, varying between 97 and 98% of respondents. The analysis results suggest that individuals from households with a higher number of household members with regular income, and households that do not face obstacles in accessing public services are more likely to believe they are represented within their local DAC forum. On the other hand, a lack of obstacles in accessing employment has a negative and statistically significant effect on the indicator.

Output indicator 1.1.4. Percentage of direct target location residents that can state experiencing three positive changes (including increased access or safety) as a result of the programme-supported intercommunity agreements. (Agreements listed during the survey), disaggregated by sex and age (+/- 26)

While the information for this indicator was collected only in the final year of the programme, 99% of respondents indicated they have experienced at least 3 positive changes. The results of the analysis suggest that higher social integration has a positive and statistically significant effect on the likelihood that respondents perceive positive changes; however, the change is only marginal.

Output indicator 1.1.5: (IASC Framework) Displaced that do not face specific obstacles to access public services, assistance or remittances from abroad compared to residents with comparable needs, disaggregated by sex and age (+/- 26)

The distribution of the indicator decreases over time, from 54% in 2018 to 49% in 2019 and 45% in 2020. The steepest decrease was observed for households with a household head under 26 and male-

¹⁵⁸ The section does not include visualisation of the achievement for specific indicators, as we did not have access to target values for output indicators.

¹⁵⁹ Output indicator 2.3.1: (IASC Framework) percentage of target population with daily access to a safe drinking water source, disaggregated by sex and age (+/- 26 years) – was removed from the analysis, since results of the statistical analysis did not reveal any statistically significant and meaningful relationships with other variables. Household access to safe water sources has increased significantly, from 10% in 2018 to 17% in 2018 and 29% in 2020. The steepest increase was reported for male-headed IDP households, but results suggest that access increased for all community members, irrespective of their displacement status and gender.

headed IDP households. The indicator is positively and significantly associated with the length of time spent in the settlement and household asset ownership.

Output indicator 1.1.6: (IASC Framework) There are no legal or administrative obstacles to IDP employment or economic activity that the resident population does not face

The distribution of the indicator remains mostly unchanged, slightly decreasing from 91% in 2018 to 90% in 2018 and to 86% in 2020. The steeped decrease was observed for male-headed households within host communities. The indicator is negatively and significantly linked with respondents' awareness of their community representatives.

Output indicator 3.5: (IASC Framework) Percentage of target population having obtained a loan when needed, disaggregated by sex and age (+/- 26)

There was no statistically detectable changes in the indicator over time, varying between 55% and 80% of the population. The results of the analysis suggest that only household asset ownership has a statistically significant and positive effect on the indicator.

The analysis presented in this section briefly summarized the key findings in terms of achievement of impact and outcome indicators. The results also presented the key drivers of the positive and negative changes in the impact, outcome and output indicators, using regression analysis. In the next section, we will briefly summarize the key findings of the IASC DS framework analysis.

6.2. IASC DS FRAMEWORK ANALYSIS

The program objectives and activities are aligned with the Inter-Agency Standing Committee (IASC) Solutions Framework for durable solutions. The analysis in this section analyses annual survey data – collected by the program – under the three main IASC safety categories: physical safety, material safety, and legal safety. The following paragraphs will briefly summarize key findings. It is important to note that a number of indicators were omitted from the analysis because they were not included in the programme's annual monitoring surveys.¹⁶⁰

Physical safety

The analysis of physical safety includes indicator 2, which measures the level of confidence in formal and informal justice mechanisms among the target population.¹⁶¹ Other physical safety indicators present in the annual survey dataset included: indicator 4, measuring the share of the target population that feels safe in their current place of residence compared to the host population; and indicator 6, measuring the share of the target population feeling accepted in their community, compared to the host population. Because the sense of safety indicator and social integration sub scores were already analysed in the previous section, they will be excluded from the quantitative analysis in this section.¹⁶²

The analysis of indicator 2 shows that, in the first year of the program, the population's confidence in justice mechanisms has significantly increased, from 64% in the host community and 69% in the IDP community to 99% for both target groups. The values remained the same during the subsequent years, except for a slight drop to 89% for the host community during the third year.¹⁶³ The change in the indicator was statistically significant over time. Further regression analysis suggests that greater

¹⁶⁰ For further reference the IASC framework will be included in the Annex 4.

¹⁶¹ For the purposes of the analysis a proxy variable was identified and calculated as a binary variable, then the respondents indicated at least one of the formal/informal mechanisms to which they would address violation of their rights.

¹⁶² Referring to outcome indicator 2.1 and impact indicator 4.

¹⁶³ Given the high scores obtained after the first year of the program, it is not possible for continual year-on-year improvement, as the program had achieved nearly the maximum possible confidence in local justice mechanisms.

confidence in local justice mechanisms is associated with stronger social integration into the community; however, the substantive effect on confidence in justice mechanisms is very small.¹⁶⁴

Overall, the results indicate that there has been a significant improvement in perceptions of social integration, as indicated in the previous section, and confidence in justice systems for the target population. On the other hand, respondents' perceived sense of safety fell significantly over time.

Material safety

Material safety encompasses two indicators measured during the programme's annual surveys. The first is indicator 17, access to HLP mechanisms, for which we have calculated a proxy indicator.¹⁶⁵ The second indicator assesses adequate access to food (indicator 7). In contrast, indicator 11 – which assesses legal obstacles to employment and access to improved water sources are not included in the quantitative analysis, because results for these indicators were included in the previous section.¹⁶⁶

As far as awareness of HLP mechanisms is concerned, the indicator significantly improved in the first year of program implementation, increasing from 10% to 60% for the host community and from 19% to 60% among the IDP community. In the subsequent years of program implementation, the proportion of host community members aware of the HLP mechanisms decreased to 49% and 50% in the second and third year. There was also a slight decrease among IDP respondents – falling from 60% to 42% in the third year of program implementation. The decrease in the indicator over time was statistically significant for both groups. Moreover, the respondents were significantly more likely to be aware of HLP mechanisms if they also felt they had the ability to voice their concerns and had been present in the settlement for a longer period. On the other hand, a statistically significant and negative predictor of awareness of HLP mechanisms was higher food insecurity.

Thus, the results suggest a general improvement of material safety for the target population. Food insecurity, unemployment, and access to water have significantly improved over time. On the other hand, awareness of HLP mechanisms has significantly worsened during the second and the third year for program implementation, but awareness is still much higher than at the outset of the programme.

Legal safety

Analysis of legal safety focuses on indicator 20, which measures the existence of accessible mechanisms for obtaining/replacing documents. A proxy indicator was calculated from the available data, which distinguishes respondents aware of an existing mechanism for obtaining and replacing documents from those who were not, regardless of whether the mechanism known was formal or informal. In the first year of program implementation, there was a substantial improvement for both community groups, with an increase from 55% to 98% among the host community and an even larger increase – from 45% to 98% -- for the IDP group. Results remained unchanged during the subsequent years of program implementation, except for a slight decrease in the results for the host community to 86%. The change in the indicator was statistically significant over time. The most statistically significant and positive predictor of awareness of a mechanism for obtaining documents was the respondent's sense of safety in the community. In contrast, a significant and negative predictor of awareness was belonging to the host community. Consequently, the results suggest that legal safety has improved for the target population. It is important to note that this analysis assesses change in a proxy indicator – awareness of a mechanism for obtaining documents – rather than the objective existence of such a mechanism, which may shape the results obtained.

¹⁶⁴ Despite the small substantive effect size, the association between confidence in local justice mechanisms and social integration is statistically significant. Other variables included in the regression analysis were either statistically insignificant or did not have a substantial and meaningful effect.

¹⁶⁵ A proxy binary variable has been calculated, capturing whether the respondents is aware of HLP mechanisms.

¹⁶⁶ For the improved access to water indicator see 80.

To conclude, this section focused on providing a supporting narrative for analysis and discussion of the logframe indicators and further analysing the program's progress against the IASC DS Framework and its indicators. Key findings suggest that most of the impact indicators significantly improved since the program's inception, including intention or willingness to stay and perception of social integration and social belonging. Also, a few outcome indicators have significantly improved since the start of the program, such as food insecurity scores, unemployment and access to credit, while the ability to voice concerns and engage in advocacy and sense of security significantly decreased over time. There has been a positive change in one output indicator, obstacles to employment faced by IDPs – IDPs appear to have fewer obstacles to employment now than prior to program implementation. On the other hand, a negative change was observed for awareness of the DAC committee and obstacles to accessing public services, remittances and assistance faced by IDPs.

The program showed significant improvement in terms of physical safety indicators since the start of the program, including metrics of social integration and confidence in justice systems, while respondents' perceived sense of safety was significantly reduced over time. We observed a general improvement of material safety, as food insecurity, unemployment and access to water have significantly improved over time. On the other hand, the awareness of HLP mechanisms has significantly declined during the second and third year of program implementation. The results suggest that legal safety has improved for the target population, with improved access to – or at least stated awareness of – mechanisms to obtain/replace documents.

7. CONCLUSION

7.1 PROCESS EVALUATION

To overcome obstacles hindering effective functioning of the consortium, several formal and informal communication channels were set up between the partners, including monthly technical working group meetings, joint initiatives in the field. However, two issues related to communication were identified: inefficiency introduced by the need for frequent communication and difficulty coordinating actions across disparate organizations. Moreover, in case of EIDACS consortium, several organizations working together resulted in a six month delay experienced in the first year of the programme due to contract negotiations and finalization of standard operating procedures.

EIDACS was able to engage productively with multiple levels of the government. At the most basic level, communication with and inclusion of government representatives was broad and consistent. Government representatives were present for meetings and the consortium's steering committee. The government also took an active role in planning and other activities. Although there is a degree of misalignment between government and program priorities, overall program seems to have effectively engaged government support. The key findings indicate that the program design received a formal endorsement from the government line ministries as well as continued inputs that were incorporated in the project during the program inception phase.

One of the most important aspects of the programme's design was the community engagement. At the inception stage, the programme developed Displacement-Affected Community (DAC) forums, which were established to govern and guide the programme. The design of the DAC forums was well-suited for generating fair representation of their constituent communities. Forum members were drawn from existing community groups, with the communities providing input into their selection. Our findings also indicate that communities were satisfied with their representation and the leadership of the DAC forums. Community members also had access to a variety of complain mechanisms. On the other hand, available compliant mechanisms do not necessarily alter the balance of influence within communities and the individuals who are most likely to lodge complaints in this way are those who already have a voice in the Somali context.

A variety of channels were sourced by EIDACS to ensure better external coordination. At a sectoral level, programme staff were engaged in cluster meetings that facilitate coordination among all organizations working on a particular topic. Coordination across NGOs also took place within the durable solutions space. One government official reported that there were monthly coordination meetings were organized for all stakeholders in durable solutions. In addition, EIDACS external coordination activities also contributed to its wider engagement with donor agencies and participation in global policy-oriented dialogues.

In terms of adaptation and learning, findings suggest that community members felt comfortable with their ability to influence the programme and raise concerns to programme staff. Consortium members were found to have significantly emphasized and endorsed the importance of learning as a goal. Moreover, programme had invested extensively in adaptive management, which included frequent learning sessions, and a culture of reflection. The emphasis on learning is demonstrated by the learning case studies and there are several instances indicating how adaptation and learning were successfully incorporated in the programming throughout the three years of project implementation arise from the minute details of implementation. On the other hand, much of the learning generated through the programme appears to be relatively high-level and inward-looking.

7.2 OEDC DAC CRITERIA

Relevance: Qualitative and quantitative analysis in this section revealed that several activities remain extremely relevant to current community needs, such as HLP assistance and WASH related activities identified as a priority in both locations, while improved access to health care remains a priority for communities in Afgoye and access to livelihoods and income earning opportunities remain priority needs for communities in Baidoa. On the other hand, health care access seemed to be no longer a priority for communities in Baidoa and realistic livelihoods were not mentioned by respondents in Afgoye as a community need. These findings however need to be discounted by the fact that our research sample is not representative of the population and community needs will continue to change, given the current trends in IDP/returnee influx and growing local population.

Effectiveness: Activities were overall effective in reaching targeted beneficiaries. Findings from qualitative analysis suggest that the least effective activity implemented under the project outcome 1 was HLP related support. Both qualitative and quantitative data indicate that DAC engagement was especially effective in addressing community disputes. However, we did not find evidence that the committees improved DAC's perceptions of their ability to influence decision-making processes and the way they are governed.

The qualitative results indicate that provision of primary education was highly effective in achieving project objectives. The evidence provided by the quantitative analysis indicated that IDPs were more likely to report distance from schools a main reason for children in their community for not attending school. The provision of health services was found to be effective in achieving project objectives in Afgoye. While respondents in Baidoa expressed their satisfaction with health-related project activities, they also complained that access to medication and the number of children that received assistance to address malnutrition remain limited. Activities targeting improved access to water and sanitation were considered partially effective in achievement of project objectives, as several community needs, both in Afgoye and Baidoa remain unaddressed.

Respondents also indicated that livelihoods-oriented activities were effectively implemented, and beneficiaries were able to use their skills and financial or in-kind support to set up their businesses. Respondents in Baidoa were more likely to indicate such changes.

Impact: Overall, community cohesion significantly improved over time. The quantitative analysis results suggest that change was significant over time. Activities implemented under the three project outcomes were reported to have a positive effect on community cohesion, all in different ways and reported by both IDPs and HC members. The results also suggest that most people (including direct and indirect beneficiaries) were reached by activities related to the provision of basic services. Education activities were reported by almost all respondents to have supported children who would have been otherwise excluded from the formal education systems, especially due to lack of funds to pay for school fees and negative parental attitudes towards the importance of education. The biggest positive impact of WASH and health support were improved community knowledge on health issues, improved sanitation practices and hygiene practices, reduced open defecation and access to free water with newly drilled boreholes. Support provided to the communities to improve their access to livelihoods and job opportunities contributed to the resilience of Beneficiaries and ability to address their needs and improved living standards.

On the other hand, some of the activities were found to have unintended effects on communities in some cases. For instance, the exceeding demand for primary education caused over-enrolment in schools, further compromising the quality of education services due to low teaching capacity and limited numbers of learning materials. In several cases, respondents complained of insufficient provision of WASH services, especially in case of boreholes that collapsed, long waiting line to access latrines due to inadequate number of constructed latrines given the rising population, and long

walking distances to latrines and water points, all further increasing the risk of exposure to SGVB of other types threats to individual security. The post-evictions support was also reported by one respondent to have encouraged further evictions by landlords.

Efficiency: The cost-effectiveness analysis results indicate that the activities with the high impact and low resource intensiveness were provision of health and WASH services and activities targeting realistic livelihoods. Low-cost effectiveness was predominant for activities geared towards the provision of primary education. However, not all program indicators were ultimately met, such as '1.1 (IASC Framework): percent of target population in community groups with the ability to address or voice their concerns and engage in advocacy' and '2.3 (IASC Framework): percentage of target population that reports feeling safe in their community as compared to the host community population'. In comparison to other DS consortia peers, the EIDACS efficiency ranked somewhere in the middle, with the consortium's funding 'burn-rate' was at 69% for EIDACS A and 84% for EIDACS B. On the other hand, the rate was above the average of 53%.

Sustainability: The key findings indicate that integration with the host community with equal access to resources consistently progressed over time. Some of the program activities were also identified as likely to remain sustained over time no further inputs required, such as self-help groups and community education committees. On the other hand, persisting gaps in government capacity to basic services were identified as one of the major obstacles to sustainable change in communities' access to basic services. Indeed, continued government support, sustained and functioning DAC committees and community buy-in are factors determining the sustainability of the program.

7.3 LOG FRAME ANALYSIS

The intention to stay in a place of choice, social integration, social contribution and integration score improved since the start of the project and change was statistically significant. The intention to stay was mostly determined by the length of stay in settlement, food insecurity and number household members for youth. Social integration increase was mostly driven by reduction of obstacles to employment and the fact that the issues presented to local authorities were adequately addressed, while social belonging and contribution increased with lack of obstacles is finding employment and length of stay in settlement, while decreased with food insecurity score.

A number of outcome indicators have significantly improved since the start of the project, such as food insecurity scores, unemployment and access to credit. On the other hand, there was been a negative and statistically significant change in several outcome indicators, such as ability to voice concerns and engage in advocacy and sense of security. Quantitative analysis revealed a number of drivers of positive and negative changes in outcome indicators:

- Ability to engage in advocacy and voice concerns: the key drivers of positive change were lack of obstacles to accessing public services, remittances and assistance and trust that government is responsible for rights of community members. Both indicators significantly decreased over time.
- Probability of being enrolled remained unchanged for girls and boys, but the positive change in indicator was associated with female head of household, employment, access to savings and credit, while lack of formal education of the head of household and low social integration were negatively associated with probability of school enrolment.
- Positive change in food insecurity was predicted by access to savings and loans, access to safe water course and absence of obstacle to unemployment faced by IDPs. All these predictors have improved since the start of the project.

- Positive predictors of sense of safety were social integration and access to public services, remittances. While the former has improved since the start of the project, the latter has worsened.
- Positive change in unemployment and access to credit was mostly driven by asset ownership, but the variable has been collected only at the baseline and cannot explain change in these outcome indicators.

There has been a positive change in one output indicator, obstacle to accessing employment faced by IDPs. On the other hand, a negative change was observed for DAC committee awareness and obstacles to accessing public services, remittances and assistance faced by IDPs. Quantitative analysis revealed a number of drivers of positive and negative changes in outcome indicators:

- The drivers of positive change in DAC awareness were younger age of the head of household, absence of obstacles to employment and in accessing public services, remittances and assistance.
- Lack of obstacles to public services, remittances and assistance was a positive predictor of believes in community representation.
- Lack of obstacles to public services, remittances and assistance faced by IDPs were positively affected by asset ownership and the length of stay in the settlement.
- Lack of obstacles to employment faced by IDPs was positively associated by awareness of DAC committee.
- Access to credit was positively associated with asset ownership.

Physical safety: there has been a significant improvement in perceptions in the social integration, as indicated in the previous section, and confidence in justice systems for the target population, while the perceived sense of safety was significantly reduced over time.

Material safety: general improvement of material safety for the target population. The results indicate that food insecurity, unemployment and access to water have significantly improved over time. On the other hand, the awareness of HLP mechanisms has significantly worsened during the second and the third year for project implementation.

Legal safety: the results suggest that legal safety has improved for the target population, not the lack of analysis of other indicators and the use of a proxy indicator has a discounting effect on the reported change.

8. KEY RECOMMENDATIONS

8.1. RECOMMENDATIONS ON KEY MEASURES OF DS THAT COULD BE INCLUDED AS INDICATORS IN FUTURE PROGRAMMING

Large distances to accessible and safe water sources, sanitation, and the availability of schools were often reported by IDPs as one of the primary challenges they face. These are also key indicators for monitoring the application of minimum humanitarian standards (e.g. The Sphere Humanitarian standards) and the protection of vulnerable beneficiaries. In addition, inadequate housing, long walking distances, and waiting in an insecure environment increase exposure to SGBV and other types of violence for the most vulnerable beneficiaries. There is a need to better incorporate protection-related indicators in the monitoring process and program logframe.

Our findings also indicate that certain activities could potentially cause unintended effects on the overall quality of provided services. One example is the well-known problem of increasing access to schooling and encouraging enrolment producing over-subscription in schools and a deterioration of the learning environment. Consequently, there is a need to incorporate output indicators that would better assess the quality of basic services provided and to complement quantitative indicators.

Additional effort should be invested in the identification of the most appropriate indicators to measure expected changes as a result of the programme. In particular, key outcomes should be triangulated across multiple measures and data sources, where possible. For instance, the sole measure of improved living standards used in the logframe is a food insecurity score. Unfortunately, changes in food security only capture one aspect – albeit, an important one – of household poverty and living standards, and can be shaped by the environment in which a household lives or the livelihoods they pursue. Food insecurity could be usefully supplemented by other metrics of household poverty, such as the frequency of eating meat, giving of zakat during Ramadan, and so forth.

In the current programme, there is a lack of available information to assess several IASC criteria, especially legal safety. **To the extent that programmes intend to use IASC metrics to guide their programming, those indicators should be more explicitly included in both monitoring efforts (e.g., annual surveys) and program logframes.**

In some areas of the program logframe and M&E process, additional gaps were identified. For instance, target values and measurement methods are sometimes inconsistent with the stated indicator (e.g., food insecurity scores, the percentage change in average monthly income). **There is missing information on sources of the data used for measurement, clear definitions of the indicators and measurement methods.**

8.2. STRATEGIC AND PROGRAMMATIC RECOMMENDATIONS TO INFORM FUTURE PROGRAMMING, DONORS, AND OTHER DS CONSORTIA AND PROGRAMMES

Our findings suggest that while the locally-led approach to implementation of the activities and a central role of local structures such as DAC communities are highly consistent with the intended effects and impacts of the program, there is a lack of evidence that DAC committees' engagement would have an effect on DACs influence over decision-making processes and improves their participation. In the conceptualisation of the program theory of change, there is a gap in terms of improved accountability of key stakeholders and those in power to local populations.

Area-based approaches need to draw expertise from multiple organizations. **However, organizational structures that provide access to this expertise without incurring the coordination costs of a standard consortium should be considered in the future.** For instance, a programme team could be assembled from the relevant organizations, given joint working space within one office, and be permanently or partially seconded to the consortium, with clear lines of responsibility and management. Doing so would reduce barriers to communication, encourage cross-organization learning, and still provide access to the comparative advantage the different organizations bring to the programme.

Coordination with government agencies, to incorporate their feedback on implementation and to align priorities, could have taken place at earlier stages of programme development. Waiting until the programme has already been publicly tendered and designed could potentially lead to path dependency in programme design which cannot be changed without revising the programme dramatically – its results framework, overall objectives, and so forth. To the extent that alignment with government priorities is desired, donors should engage with governments directly, perhaps alongside a short-listed implementing partner, to design the programme. In the absence of early efforts, alignment of the programme to government priorities is not possible within the parameters of most programmes.

There is a need to develop better mitigation strategies and monitoring systems for unintended and potentially negative impacts of activities, such as over-enrolment compromising the quality of provided education, dependence on unreliable and irregular water sources, and long waiting times and walking distances to access sanitation facilities.

In some cases, interventions were not well-suited to the local context, despite the fact that community member, via DAC forums, requested their implementation. For instance, jobs training programmes can be productive investments in some contexts and for certain purposes. Where services or goods can be sold into larger urban markets (such as Mogadishu), jobs programs or micro-enterprise development efforts may be more beneficial, though they are less focused on long-run integration than alternative activities. However, EIDACS was implemented in under-resourced areas with little local demand for additional services, which necessarily reduces the eventual impact of any jobs training intervention. Issues around trainees obtaining jobs are compounded by the marginalization of their communities and their lack of important clan networks for accessing jobs or generating business within the communities in which they reside. Where possible, additional care should be taken to ensure that downstream requirements for the programme to have an impact – such as job openings, or sufficient clinic space for a medical referral programme – are in place, so as to maximize the impact of any given intervention.

8.3. IDENTIFICATION OF CRITICAL GAPS AFTER THE END OF THE CONTRACT AND RECOMMENDATIONS FOR THE EXIT STRATEGY AND TRANSITION TO OTHER DS PROGRAMMES

There is a need to further strengthen access to financial services, at least to the extent that livelihoods, entrepreneurship, and SME development are considered an aspect of durable solutions programming. While there was an improvement in both indicators, the change was marginal. Given that activities targeting financial literacy and access to financial services had a limited impact and were only complementary to other activities supporting livelihoods, there is a need to further target financial literacy and financial inclusion in future programming activities.

In general, programming should refocus on solutions that specifically improve security of tenure and integration into local communities in the long term. While IDP communities may have priorities that include short-term economic development, or access to jobs, these interventions are less clearly aligned with the goal of providing IDPs security within their current settlements. Programme activities centred on property rights or land tenure, social cohesion between host and IDP communities, and gaining government support for IDP's access to secure land tenure should be prioritized. Beyond that, reducing exposure to insecurity – such as by constructing boreholes that reduce the need to travel through dangerous areas – are also useful. In many cases, jobs programs, business training, and other activities should be considered third-order priorities, insofar as they are less clearly related to long-run security of tenure and the ability to maintain a stable residence, and thus could be potentially scaled down to reallocate financial resources towards HLP support.

Key findings of the report also pointed at the need to actively seek out feedback and encourage from the marginalized groups, since these groups were found less likely to have first-hand access to such mechanisms.

9. ANNEXES

ANNEX 1: COVID-19 PRODECURED FOR RESEARCH

In light of the global impact of COVID-19, organizations around the world are reconsidering their procedures and practices in order to protect their staff, avoid contributing to the further spread of the disease, and mitigate the impact of the disease on their organizational mission. Consilient's goals are similar to other organizations, but our response has been affected by the country contexts in which we operate, where varied local and national travel restrictions and other policies are in place. Our response has also been affected by the nature of data collection and research – which is often conducted face-to-face – and the time-sensitive needs of our partners.

In general, our approach to COVID-19 is designed to reduce the potential for exposure and transmission of the virus. The specific approach to field research is tailored to the needs to individual projects, but we follow five guiding principles:

- Eliminate face-to-face interaction or reduce it as much as possible
- Minimize exposure severity in terms of duration and number of individuals
- At all times, follow best mitigation practices, as outlined by the WHO and CDC
- Engage in proactive awareness-raising and sensitization in the communities where we work

The Problem Posed by COVID-19

COVID-19 has had a number of effects on how we complete our work. Overall, there are two primary impacts of relevance to our ability to complete research projects on behalf of our partners. The first is on mobility in the field and the ability to reach sites where research is slated to take place. Many governments have put in place international and domestic travel restrictions. In Somalia, international have been cancelled since mid-March, preventing international researchers from reaching Somalia. In addition, domestic flights have also been cancelled; combined with insecurity and Al-Shabaab control of much of the countryside in southern Somalia – which restricts road travel in much of South West State and Jubaland – this makes it impossible or extremely dangerous for outside researchers to travel between many areas.

The second impact is on the actual process of data collection, which is typically completed face-to-face. In-person interviews risk exposing our researchers and respondents alike to COVID-19, especially given that researchers may complete many surveys in a single day. Focus group discussions are especially problematic, compounding potential exposure among and across many participants.

Below, we discuss the specific steps we have taken, with reference to field research and our home office, respectively.

Mitigation Procedures in the field

From the perspective of completing research projects on behalf of our NGO, government, and international organization partners, the most relevant mitigation strategies are those that impact and facilitate our ability to complete data collection. Our approach is tailored to the specific needs of a given research project, but the practices below highlight the possibilities for mitigating the impact of

COVID-19 for most projects. We emphasize that these procedures are always implemented in consultation with our partners – after discussing the research objectives, we jointly determine the best path forward.

Eliminate or reduce travel

As noted above, air travel into Somalia is not possible, and domestic flights between cities have also been cancelled since mid-March. International and domestic flight restrictions do not impact our ability to conduct data collection, because our office is headquartered in Somaliland, and we have locally-based researchers throughout both Somaliland and Somalia, eliminating the need for international or domestic flights.

We also have the ability to complete research entirely or partially from our office in Hargeisa. For instance, key informant interviews (KIIs) can be completed remotely, via Skype or phone. This eliminates the need for regional travel, local travel to the interview location, and exposure in public spaces or offices where KIIs are typically conducted.

Eliminate or reduce face-to-face interaction

Consilient is uniquely placed to conduct research in Somalia and Somaliland while minimizing face-to-face interaction. We have used phone-based interviewing (CAPI and CATI techniques) for nearly every project we have completed since 2012, and we have run a call centre in our Hargeisa office for many years, with a dedicated staff of interviewers. We have systems in place for quality control and a bank of phone numbers drawn from across Somalia and Somaliland, providing the ability to conduct entire research projects remotely, if desired. We can also reduce face-to-face exposure by collecting contact information for selected respondents on-the-ground, and conducting interviews with those respondents remotely. These possibilities are available for reducing face-to-face interaction, depending on the needs of the project:

- KIIs can be conducted remotely
- Quantitative surveys with a known sample (i.e. a list of respondents to be contacted) can be conducted via our call centre
- Shorter quantitative surveys with a target respondent list can be conducted via SMS
- Quantitative surveys without a target respondent list can be conducted via our pre-existing phone bank

Reduce the Transmission Potential of Face-to-Face Interaction

In some cases, research projects cannot be completed without some degree of face-to-face interaction. In these cases, our procedures allow us to minimize the number of individuals our researchers interact with, minimize the duration of interaction or exposure, and follow best practices that reduce the potential for transmission within the context of face-to-face interaction.

- Quantitative surveys requiring very localized geographic coverage can be conducted with our local research team recruiting respondents in-person (using random walk or other sampling techniques) and passing contact information to our call centre team, reducing the duration of exposure for both researchers and respondents and allowing researchers to avoid going into respondents' homes
- Focus group discussions that must be conducted in-person can be converted to in-depth interviews with single respondents, to reduce the number of transmission vectors in a single interview (e.g., avoiding a group gathering)

- Interviews of all kinds can be conducted outdoors or in spaces that permit proper social distancing
- When conducting in-person interviews, our teams are equipped with readily available hygienic supplies (e.g. soap, water, and screen-cleaning materials)
- When conducting in-person interviews, teams are considerate of differential risk when selecting respondents, taking care not to conduct in-person interviews with individuals who are highly susceptible to the virus or more likely to experience severe symptoms or complications (e.g., the elderly or those with pre-existing health conditions)

Mitigation Procedures in Our Office

At our home office in Hargeisa, Somaliland, our office policies are designed to minimize the possibility of spreading disease among our staff and between our staff and other community members. Prior to the first reported cases in the Horn of Africa, we developed policies which dictated when particular actions – such as a move to entirely remote work – would be implemented. At present, all our full-time Hargeisa-based research staff are working remotely from their homes, remotely, to minimize their exposure while commuting and working. We have also distributed information on hygienic practices, maintaining social distance, limiting team size, and remaining conscious of limiting our exposure to people who are more susceptible to the virus. As a research company based in a region with poor health infrastructure and few reliable media outlets, we have also encouraged our researchers to engage in advocacy within their families and social networks, fighting misinformation and ensuring that best practices are more widely known.

Adjustments and Preparations for the Future

The approach to preventing the spread of COVID-19 described in this document is based on best practices – as provided by the World Health Organization (WHO) and Centres for Disease Control (CDC) – and medical understanding of the virus at the time of writing. As a research organization, we appreciate that information about the virus in the scientific and policy communities continues to evolve. We also recognize that the context in which we operate can change if and when the epidemic worsens or public policies change. As an organization, we have put contingency plans in place for dealing with these types of changes, and we will continue to update our practices, with reference to individual projects, as necessary.

ANNEX 2: TOOLS AND QUESTION MATRIX

*Included as external Annex

ANNEX 3: UPDATED LOG FRAME MATRIX

The filled draft of the log frame was provided by Concern Worldwide.

* The Log Frame remains as in last reporting period, pending for the end line household survey to be conducted jointly within EIDACS A, if the context allows.)

		Results chain	Indicators	Baseline (incl. reference year)	Reference date (30 June 18)	Targets NB –Targets cumulative from year1 to year 3			Comments on Current Value (Feb 2019)
						Y1 (2018)	Y2 (2019)	Y3 (2020)	
Overall objective: Impact		Create a conducive environment for displacement (or mixed migration) affected communities in	1. Percentage of IDP and refugee returnees received over 12 months of implementation that are willing to stay in place of choice, disaggregated by sex and age (+/- 26)	48% (IOM return intention survey 2017)	48%	72%	99%	99%	The reference baseline target % comes from IOM Return Intentions Survey, carried out on July-August 2017. IOM information for years 2018, 2019 and 2020 is not available. Concern Inception report includes 72% of the IDPS intended to stay in 2018. And ReDSS Aspirational Survey in 2019 and 2020 shows that 99% of the IDPS intend to stay the next 6 months.
			2. Percentage of IDPs in the area of intervention integrated into the host	<u>Perception of Social integration</u>	6.32	Social Integration	Social Integration	Social Integration	Data of the access to resources is only available in the Cross cutting report of 2018. Data of 2019 and 2020 is missing.

		Results chain	Indicators	Baseline (incl. reference year)	Reference date (30 June 18)	Targets <u>NB –Targets cumulative from year1 to year 3</u>			<u>Comments on Current Value (Feb 2019)</u>
						Y1 (2018)	Y2 (2019)	Y3 (2020)	
		Somalia to reach a durable solution	community with equal access to resources, disaggregated by sex and age (+/- 26)	IDP = 5.19 ¹⁶⁷ Female HH = 5.36 Male HH = 5.60 Host = 5.12 Female HH = 5.42 Male = 5.05 <i>(Score range 2.08 -7.92 EIDACS Baseline)</i>		Sub Score= 5.20	Sub Score = 5.70	Sub Score = 7.11	The social integration sub score is then used here. The social integration score for both IDP and Host communities includes indicators of the perceptions people have on their contribution in society;

¹⁶⁷ Household or Respondent indicator averages on the baseline values are weighted averages dependant on the number of respondents in the disaggregated group who gave the response and thus not a direct average between the disaggregated average responses.

		Results chain	Indicators	Baseline (incl. reference year)	Reference date (30 June 18)	Targets NB –Targets cumulative from year1 to year 3			Comments on Current Value (Feb 2019)
						Y1 (2018)	Y2 (2019)	Y3 (2020)	
			3. Percentage of youth with intentions to stay in place of choice, disaggregated by sex and age (+/- 26)	48% (IOM return intention survey 2017)	Overall Youth +39%	48%	54%	80%	
			4. Percentage of people in host community with positive perceptions of coexistence with IDPs/returnees, disaggregated by sex and age (+/- 26)	No baseline data	Host = 25% Female HH = 28% Male HH = 17%	30%	37%	54%	According to ReDSS Aspirational surveys: among the host communities, 37% in 2019 and 54% in 2020 of the total sample report that relations with IDPS are good.
	Oc1: Displacement-affected communities (DACs) are able to	1. (IASC Framework) Percent of target population in community groups with the ability to address or voice their concerns and engage in advocacy	<u>Ability to address or voice their concerns</u> IDP=25.88% (Fem HH=27%;	38.96%	<u>Ability to address or voice their concern</u> s IDP=93	<u>Ability to address or voice their concern</u> s IDP=	<u>Ability to address or voice their concern</u> s IDP=	The advocacy interventions undertaken in the camps by the DAC Forum has helped increased the IDPs/returnees ability to address or voice their concerns and engage in advocacy more than the host community members.	

		Results chain	Indicators	Baseline (incl. reference year)	Reference date (30 June 18)	Targets NB –Targets cumulative from year1 to year 3			Comments on Current Value (Feb 2019)
						Y1 (2018)	Y2 (2019)	Y3 (2020)	
		influence decisions , policies and agreements that affect them collectively as		Male HH=23.81) Host =13.5% (Fem HH=10.26; Male HH=15.38) <u>Ability to engage in advocacy</u> IDP = 25.88% (Fem HH=27%; Male HH=23.81) Host = 14.03% (Fem HH =10.26%,		(Fem HH=59 %; Male HH=61 %) Host =91% (Fem HH=60 %; Male HH=40 %) <u>Ability to engage in advocacy</u> IDP = 93%	95.97% <u>Ability to engage in advocacy</u> IDP = 50.81%	97.83& <u>Ability to engage in advocacy</u> IDP = 34.15%	

		Results chain	Indicators	Baseline (incl. reference year)	Reference date (30 June 18)	Targets <u>NB –Targets cumulative from year1 to year 3</u>			Comments on Current Value (Feb 2019)
						Y1 (2018)	Y2 (2019)	Y3 (2020)	
				Male HH = 15.38%)		(Fem HH=59 %; Male HH=61 %) Host = 91% (Fem HH =60%, Male HH 40= %)			
			2. (IASC Framework) Number of effective and accessible mechanisms in place to ensure access to land and/or secure tenure (housing, land and property rights)	0	1	4	4	4	The mechanisms include: police, elders through the DAC forum, dispute resolution committees and district courts. Other mechanism include the administrative courts. These mechanisms have helped reduce conflict in the community through creating awareness on the need to have proper documentation to access land and

		Results chain	Indicators	Baseline (incl. reference year)	Reference date (30 June 18)	Targets <u>NB –Targets cumulative from year1 to year 3</u>			Comments on Current Value (Feb 2019)
						Y1 (2018)	Y2 (2019)	Y3 (2020)	
									property. The community have also become more informed on modalities for accessing land and property.
			3. Percent of DAC who believe that the government is responsive to their rights and needs, disaggregated by sex and age (+/- 26)	IDP = 10.59% (Fem HH= 9.30%; Male HH= 11.90%) Host = 10.86% (Fem HH = 10.21%; Male HH = 11.19%)	83.11%	11%	64.78%	63.41%	
		Oc2: DACs have the same access and use of basic services/ material	1. (IASC Framework) Percentage of children enrolled at primary education in adequate conditions and quality, compared to the resident population, disaggregated by sex	IDP = 64.04% Boys = 61.6% Girls = 66.3% Host = 61.6%	69.27%	IDP= 55% HC= 49%	%		The high enrollment of children in primary education in the IDP camps compared to the host community is attributed to the fact that schooling in the IDP camps is free of charge unlike the host community where schools are private and the parents are expected to pay school fees. In addition, the existence of emergency education centers in the

		Results chain	Indicators	Baseline (incl. reference year)	Reference date (30 June 18)	Targets NB –Targets cumulative from year1 to year 3			Comments on Current Value (Feb 2019)
						Y1 (2018)	Y2 (2019)	Y3 (2020)	
		safety as other non-displacement affected communities		Boys = 68.1% Girls = 54.3%				%	IDP camps have also contributed to high enrollment of children in the IDP camps.
			2. (IASC Framework) Percentage of target population who are able to achieve an adequate standard of living, disaggregated by age and sex (+/-26)	Av. HFIAS Score Indicator = 4.14 {Range 0- 8.52) IDP = 4.16 , (Fem HH =4.04; Male HH = 4.28) Host = 3.33 Fem HH= 2.34; Mal HH = 3.89)	2.12	HFIAS Score = 4.16	HFIAS Score = 2.03	HFIAS Score = 0.47	The Household Food Insecurity Access Scale (HFIAS) measures the % of HH categorized food insecure.
			3. Percentage of target population that reports feeling safe in their community as compared to the host community	<u>Sense of Community Safety Score as</u>	5.28	Safety Score = 5.00	Safety Score = 3.08	Safety Score = 2.12	The data includes both IDPS and HC

		Results chain	Indicators	Baseline (incl. reference year)	Reference date (30 June 18)	Targets <u>NB –Targets cumulative from year1 to year 3</u>			Comments on Current Value (Feb 2019)
						Y1 (2018)	Y2 (2019)	Y3 (2020)	
			population, disaggregated by sex and age (+/-26)	<u>proxy</u> IDP = 4.13 (Fem Respondent= 3.96 Male Respondent= 4.31) Host = 4.94 (Fem Respondent =4.97 Male Respondent= 4.93) (Score Range 0-10)					
		Oc3: DAC have the same access to adequate	1. (IASC Framework) Percentage of the unemployed among displaced compared to the resident population, disaggregated by sex and age (+/- 26)	IDP = 13.79% (Fem HH =22.73%	20.44%	IDP unemployed= 43%	Without a monthly income 89.5%	Without a monthly income 98.81%	Employment is considered as regular income earning, since there are very limited opportunities for formal employment

		Results chain	Indicators	Baseline (incl. reference year)	Reference date (30 June 18)	Targets <u>NB –Targets cumulative from year1 to year 3</u>			Comments on Current Value (Feb 2019)
						Y1 (2018)	Y2 (2019)	Y3 (2020)	
		livelihoods through generating income and assets, gainful employment, and managing financial risk as other non-displacement affected communities.		Male HH=4.65%) Host =9.87 % (Fem HH = 13.75%; Male HH = 7.69%)		HC unemployed: 45%			
			2. (IASC Framework) Percentage increase/decrease in mean income per month for displaced population by job type, disaggregated by sex and age (+/- 26)	<u>Monthly income averages</u> IDP= 58.37 USD (Fem HH=\$47.02; Male HH=\$69.98)	\$ 61.13	\$50	\$300	\$250	

		Results chain	Indicators	Baseline (incl. reference year)	Reference date (30 June 18)	Targets <u>NB –Targets cumulative from year1 to year 3</u>			Comments on Current Value (Feb 2019)
						Y1 (2018)	Y2 (2019)	Y3 (2020)	
				Host = 86.98 USD (Fem HH = \$64.36; Male HH = \$99.64)					
			Number of small businesses still active after 6 months, as a result of receiving start up grants / kits, disaggregated by IDP / Host and sex	IDP= 0% (Fem 0 %, Male 0%) Host = 0% (Fem HH = 0%; Mal HH = 0%)	N/A	50% (100 SMEs)	55% (210 SMEs)	60% (360 SMEs)	
			3. (IASC Framework) Percentage of target population having obtained a loan when needed as compared to non-displaced population, disaggregated by sex and age (+/- 26)	IDP= 12.64% (Fem 18.18 %, Male 6.98%)	23.20%	16%	52.75 %	24%	

		Results chain	Indicators	Baseline (incl. reference year)	Reference date (30 June 18)	Targets NB –Targets cumulative from year1 to year 3			Comments on Current Value (Feb 2019)
						Y1 (2018)	Y2 (2019)	Y3 (2020)	
				Host = 11.26% (Fem HH = 8.75%; Mal HH = 12.59%)					
			1. Number of learning recommendations that are incorporated by state or federal government policies after learning has been disseminated	0	0	0	0	2	
			2. Number of learning recommendations that are incorporated by regional durable solutions institution policies after learning has been disseminated	0	0	0	0	1	
			3. Number of learning recommendations that are incorporated by district government actions after learning has been disseminated	0	0	0	1	3	
OU TP	Op 1.1: Inter-		% of direct targeted location residents that knows about their local DAC Forum or area programme stakeholder representation	IDP =0% (Fem HH=0%;	86.44%	12.5%	77.66%	39.30%	The awareness of the DAC forums within the communities has risen sharply

		Results chain	Indicators	Baseline (incl. reference year)	Reference date (30 June 18)	Targets <u>NB –Targets cumulative from year1 to year 3</u>			Comments on Current Value (Feb 2019)
						Y1 (2018)	Y2 (2019)	Y3 (2020)	
UTS		community agreements on DAC issues and durable solutions plans	group, disaggregated by sex and age (+/- 26)	Mal HH=0% Host =0% (Fem HH=0%; Mal HH=0%)					
			% of direct targeted location residents that believes they have someone that represents them within their local DAC Forum or area programme stakeholder representation group, disaggregated by sex and age (+/- 26)	IDP =0% (Fem HH=0%; Male HH =0%) Host =0% (Fem HH=0%; Male HH =0%)	22%	10%	76.75%	40.17%	
			% of DAC Forum/inter-community agreement milestones reached	0%	15%	0%	25%	50%	
			% of direct target location residents that can state experiencing three positive changes (including increased access or	0%	0%	10%	20%	30%	

		Results chain	Indicators	Baseline (incl. reference year)	Reference date (30 June 18)	Targets NB –Targets cumulative from year1 to year 3			Comments on Current Value (Feb 2019)
						Y1 (2018)	Y2 (2019)	Y3 (2020)	
			safety) as a result of programme supported inter-community agreements. (Agreements listed during survey), disaggregated by sex and age (+/- 26)						
			(IASC Framework) Displaced that do not face specific obstacles to access public services, assistance or remittances from abroad compared to local residents with comparable needs, disaggregated by sex and age (+/- 26)	IDP = 25.00% (Fem HH=33.33%; Male HH=16.67)	55.41%	30%	49.68%	73.56%	
			(IASC Framework) There are no legal or administrative obstacles to IDP employment or economic activity that the resident population does not face	IDP= 71.43% (Fem HH=78.57% Male =64.25%)	82.36%	75%	89.17%	86.97%	
		Op 1.2: Restoration of Housing Land and Property	(IASC Framework) (Yes/No) Available effective restitution and HLP dispute resolution mechanisms at the state and/or community level by type of mechanisms	0	2	1	2	3 (2 Baidoa, 1 Afgoye)	The District Authority is attending to HLP cases. Secondly, the Community Dispute Resolution (CDR) committees are now very active in the Incubator locations
			(IASC Framework) Existence of effective and accessible mechanisms to ensure access	0	2	2	3	4 (3 Baidoa	The Baidoa District Authority is now documenting land ownership and

		Results chain	Indicators	Baseline (incl. reference year)	Reference date (30 June 18)	Targets NB –Targets cumulative from year1 to year 3			Comments on Current Value (Feb 2019)
						Y1 (2018)	Y2 (2019)	Y3 (2020)	
			to land and/or secure tenure (housing, land and property rights)					and 1 Afgoye)	addressing ownership disputes & Disputes resolution committees
			Number of persons assisted with Housing land and Property rights services	0	10	100	150	150	
			Number of displacement affected community members assisted after forced displacement disaggregated by status (IDP / Host)	0	120	120	240	240	Daboolow and Bullo settlements in Baidoa
	Op. 2. ADEQUATE STANDARD OF LIVING	OP 2.1: DACs have access to primary EDUCATION of adequate condition and quality	(IASC Framework) No legal or administrative obstacles preventing displaced children from going to school, disaggregated by sex	IDP = 71.43% (Fem HH=80.95%; Mal HH=61.9%)	80.89%	75%	80%	85%	
			(IASC Framework) % of children of primary school age in target population attending schools, disaggregated by sex	IDP = 64.04% Boys = 61.6% Girls = 66.3%	69.27%	64%	70%	70%	Hanano school is complete and was over-subscribed. Enrolment had to be capped at 700 students. The second school is also oversubscribed.

		Results chain	Indicators	Baseline (incl. reference year)	Reference date (30 June 18)	Targets NB –Targets cumulative from year1 to year 3			Comments on Current Value (Feb 2019)
						Y1 (2018)	Y2 (2019)	Y3 (2020)	
				Host = 61.6% Boys = 68.1% Girls = 54.3%					
			New: % of displaced children of primary school age with reading comprehension scores equal to non-displaced children, disaggregated by sex	EGRA = 32 words per minute	N/A	EGRA Score =30 words per minute	EGRA Score =40 words per minute	EGRA Score =53 words per minute	1 st EGRA Assessment was undertaken at Hanano School, however data analysis was still outstanding at reporting time.
			Number of Community Education committees formed	0	1	3	3	3	
			Number of Education Facilities rehabilitated / Constructed	0	1	3	3	3	
		OP 2.2: DACs have access to basic HEALTH services	(IASC Framework) % of target population who used health care service (including mental health care) last time they needed it in the past 6 months, disaggregated by sex and age (+/- 26)	<u>Health Seeking behaviour:</u> IDP = 63.64% (Fem HH =46.15%;	87.07%	<u>Health Seeking behaviour:</u> 84%	<u>Health Seeking behaviour:</u> 88.24%	<u>Health Seeking behaviour:</u> 94.34%	

		Results chain	Indicators	Baseline (incl. reference year)	Reference date (30 June 18)	Targets <u>NB –Targets cumulative from year1 to year 3</u>			Comments on Current Value (Feb 2019)
						Y1 (2018)	Y2 (2019)	Y3 (2020)	
				Male HH= 75%) Host 83% (Fem HH = 73.08%) Male HH =88.89%)					
			(IASC Framework) % of total births attended by skilled health personnel, disaggregated by age (+/- 26)	IDP = 0% (Fem HH =0%; Male HH=0%) Host = 0% (Fem HH =0%; Male HH=0%)	1%	5%	4.23%	15%	Barrier was the costs associated and now MSF facilitating free deliveries and completion of the Hanano MCH will result in increased access to Health Services.
			Number of Health Facilities rehabilitated / Constructed	0	1	2	2	3	

		Results chain	Indicators	Baseline (incl. reference year)	Reference date (30 June 18)	Targets <u>NB –Targets cumulative from year1 to year 3</u>			Comments on Current Value (Feb 2019)
						Y1 (2018)	Y2 (2019)	Y3 (2020)	
		OP 2.3: DACs have access to basic WASH Services	(IASC Framework) % of target population with daily access to a safe drinking water source, disaggregated by sex and age (+/- 26)	IDP = 21.84% (Fem HH=25%; Male HH=18.60%) Host = 32.7% (Fem HH = 33.75% ; Male HH = 32.17)	26.36%	30%	17.02%	40%	The dry season is the one with the limited access of safe drinking water (26.36%), however for the rainy season is at 47.28%
			(IASC Framework) % of target population without access to regular solid waste management system by main reason(s), disaggregated by sex and age (+/- 26)	<u>Without access</u> IDP = 58.62% (Fem HH= 50%:	46.13% %	50%	41.87%	40%	

		Results chain	Indicators	Baseline (incl. reference year)	Reference date (30 June 18)	Targets <u>NB –Targets cumulative from year1 to year 3</u>			Comments on Current Value (Feb 2019)
						Y1 (2018)	Y2 (2019)	Y3 (2020)	
				Mal HH=67.44% Host = 45.13% (Fem HH = 49.38%; Mal HH = 42.76%)					
			Number of water points rehabilitated / constructed with the capacity to provide for 500 of people needs	0	0	2	4	4	
	Op 3: Target groups have improved productive livelihoods to a targeted standard		New: % of targeted business skills trainees reporting increased income of 50% or more 6 months after training, disaggregated by sex and age (+/- 26)	<u>Monthly Income</u> IDP = 58.37 USD (Fem HH=\$47.02; Male HH=\$69.98)	\$ 61.13	\$70	\$85	\$100	

		Results chain	Indicators	Baseline (incl. reference year)	Reference date (30 June 18)	Targets <u>NB –Targets cumulative from year1 to year 3</u>			Comments on Current Value (Feb 2019)
						Y1 (2018)	Y2 (2019)	Y3 (2020)	
				Host = 86.98 USD (Fem HH = \$64.36; Male HH = \$99.64)					
			Number of Small businesses started as a result of receiving start up grants / kits, disaggregated by status (host community, IDPs, refugees, returnees (sex disaggregated)	0	120	200	400	600	
			Number of people (IDPs, Returnee and Hosts) benefiting from professional trainings (TVET) and / or skills development	0	200	120	240	320	
			(IASC Framework) % of target population with access to banks/saving institution credit when needed, disaggregated by sex and age (+/- 26)	<u>Target population = SHG and SME beneficiaries</u> IDP = 0% (Fem HH=0;	0%	0%	20% (120 HH)	30% (180 HH)	

		Results chain	Indicators	Baseline (incl. reference year)	Reference date (30 June 18)	Targets <u>NB –Targets cumulative from year1 to year 3</u>			<u>Comments on Current Value (Feb 2019)</u>
						Y1 (2018)	Y2 (2019)	Y3 (2020)	
				Mal HH=0%) Host=0% (Fem HH = 0%; Mal HH= 0%)					
			(IASC Framework) % of target population having obtained a loan when needed, disaggregated by sex and age (+/- 26)	<u>Target population = SHG and SME beneficiaries</u> IDP = 12.67% (Fem HH=18.18%; Mal HH=6.98 %%) Host=11.21 % (Fem HH=8.75%;	66.58 %	14%	25%	40%	

		Results chain	Indicators	Baseline (incl. reference year)	Reference date (30 June 18)	Targets NB –Targets cumulative from year1 to year 3			Comments on Current Value (Feb 2019)
						Y1 (2018)	Y2 (2019)	Y3 (2020)	
				Male HH=12.59%)					
		Op 4: LEARNING on best practices and lessons is collected, analysed and disseminated to actors and stakeholders working on durable solutions	Number of documents / studies published by Solutions Consortium	0	0	0	0	2	Knowledge Matters Magazine ready;

ANNEX 4: REDSS FRAMEWORK INDICATORS

Disaggregation in the table is based on the gender, displacement status and age of the household head.

Criteria	Sub-criteria	Indicators	Disaggregation	2017	2018	2019	2020
Physical Safety	Protection	Prevalence of SGBV and other forms of violence	No available data in the annual survey dataset				
		1. % target population who were subjected to physical, psychological or sexual violence in the previous 12 months					
		Freedom of movement	No available data in the annual survey dataset				
		2. % target population facing restrictions on their freedom of movement					
	Safety and security	Access to police and judiciary	Calculated proxy indicator				
		3. Level of confidence in police and informal/formal justice mechanisms among target population	Overall	18%	28%	28%	26%
			Female IDP	50%	59%	48%	44%
			Male IDP	50%	41%	52%	56%
			Female HC	40%	54%	49%	32%
			Male HC	60%	46%	51%	68%
			Under 26	18%	12%	27%	19%
			Over 26	82%	89%	73%	82%
		Perception of safety in current place of residence	<i>(Outcome Indicator 2.3) Percentage of target population that reports feeling safe in their community as compared to the host community population, disaggregated by sex and age (+/-26)</i>				
		4. % target population feeling safe in their current place of residence compared to local population * Indicator is a continuous score, mean values reported instead of percentages. \	Overall	4.73	5.28	3.08	2.12
			Female IDP	4.53	5.15	3.25	2.58
			Male IDP	4.26	5.33	2.46	1.87
			Female HC	4.99	5.28	3.49	2.73
			Male HC	4.95	5.36	2.92	1.74
			Under 26	4.70	5.36	2.78	1.85
			Over 26	4.77	5.22	3.39	2.54

	Social cohesion	Perception of stigmatization due to displacement status	No available data in the annual survey dataset				
		5. % target population who do not face any form of stigmatization (verbal violence, insults, exclusion, etc.) in their current place of residence, compared to local population					
		Perception of acceptance by host community	(Impact Indicator 2.2) Percentage of IDPs in the area of intervention integrated into the host community with equal access to resources, disaggregated by sex and age (+/- 26)				
		6. % target population feeling they are accepted in the community where they live, compared to resident population * Indicator is a continuous score, mean values reported instead of percentages.	Overall	5.25	7.05	6.66	7.11
			Female IDP	5.42	7.27	6.40	6.93
			Male IDP	5.61	6.94	6.40	7.25
			Female HC	5.47	7.21	6.64	6.99
			Male HC	5.02	6.77	6.73	7.28
			Under 26	5.46	7.23	6.53	7.05
			Over 26	5.20	7.03	6.71	7.13
Material Safety	Adequate Standard of Living	Adequate access to food	(Outcome Indicator 2.2) Percentage of target population who are able to achieve an adequate standard of living, disaggregated by age and sex (+/-26)				
		7. Food consumption score * Indicator is a continuous score, mean values reported instead of percentages.	Overall	3.43	2.27	2.03	0.17
			Female IDP	2.24	2.03	1.73	0.00
			Male IDP	3.83	1.61	1.74	0.05
			Female HC	3.59	2.95	2.47	0.17
			Male HC	4.11	2.50	2.43	0.26
			Under 26	3.77	1.94	2.06	0.28
			Over 26	3.35	2.32	2.03	0.15
		Prevalence of malnutrition	No available data in the annual survey dataset				
		8. Prevalence of GAM/SAM among target population					
		Adequate access to potable water, sanitation and hygiene	(Output Indicator 2.3.1) % of target population with daily access to a safe drinking water source, disaggregated by sex and age (+/- 26)				
			Overall	3%	10%	17%	29%

	9. % of target population with daily access to safely managed and sufficient water, sanitation and hygiene, adequate access to health care	Female IDP	3%	12%	15%	25%
		Male IDP	4%	6%	19%	32%
		Female HC	6%	27%	28%	30%
		Male HC	5%	26%	44%	53%
		Under 26	1%	14%	26%	32%
		Over 26	6%	21%	29%	34%
	Adequate access to potable water, sanitation and hygiene	<i>Annual survey indicator: % of respondents indicated that all household members (men and women) have access to improved latrines</i>				
	9. % of target population with daily access to safely managed and sufficient water, sanitation and hygiene, adequate access to health care	Overall	N/A	N/A	N/A	59%
		Female IDP	N/A	N/A	N/A	40%
		Male IDP	N/A	N/A	N/A	60%
		Female HC	N/A	N/A	N/A	33%
		Male HC	N/A	N/A	N/A	67%
		Under 26	N/A	N/A	N/A	19%
		Over 26	N/A	N/A	N/A	81%
	Adequate access to potable water, sanitation and hygiene	<i>Annual survey indicator: % of respondents indicated that there is a weekly garbage disposal mechanism</i>				
	9. % of target population with daily access to safely managed and sufficient water, sanitation and hygiene, adequate access to health care	Overall	18%	23%	25%	34%
		Female IDP	53%	62%	44%	43%
		Male IDP	47%	38%	56%	57%
		Female HC	42%	64%	47%	31%
		Male HC	59%	36%	53%	69%
		Under 26	15%	11%	26%	19%
		Over 26	85%	89%	74%	81%
	Adequate access to potable water, sanitation and hygiene	<i>(Output Indicator 2.2.2) % of total births attended by skilled health personnel, disaggregated by age (+/- 26)</i>				
	9. % of target population with daily access to safely managed and sufficient water, sanitation and hygiene, adequate access to health care	Overall	0%	0%	4%	0%
		Female IDP	0%	0%	0%	0%

			Male IDP	0%	0%	0%	0%
			Female HC	0%	0%	16%	0%
			Male HC	0%	0%	0%	0%
			Under 26	0%	0%	4%	0%
			Over 26	0%	0%	4%	0%
		Adequate access to health care	No available data in the annual survey dataset				
		10. % target population who used health care services (including mental health care) the last time they needed it past 12 months					
		Adequate access to formal education	No available data in the annual survey dataset				
		11. Primary/secondary school net attendance ratio					
		Access to social protection mechanisms	No available data in the annual survey dataset				
		12. Existence of legal, administrative or discriminatory barriers to accessing national social protection programs					
	Access to job creation / economic opportunities	Obstacles to employment/economic activity	<i>(Output Indicator 1.1.6) There are no legal or administrative obstacles to IDP employment or economic activity that the resident population does not face</i>				
		13. Existence of legal, administrative obstacles to employment of economic activity	Overall	79%	91%	90%	87%
			Female IDP	84%	92%	94%	90%
			Male IDP	73%	91%	87%	84%
			Female HC	100%	100%	100%	0%
			Male HC	25%	100%	100%	50%
			Under 26	63%	100%	97%	87%
			Over 26	77%	92%	87%	87%
		Unemployment rate	No available data in the annual survey dataset				
		14. Unemployment rate (% of total labour force)					
		Poverty rate	No available data in the annual survey dataset				
		15. % target population living below the national poverty line					

	Effective and accessible mechanisms to restore housing, land and property	Adequate standard of housing	No available data in the annual survey dataset				
		16. % target population who have adequate standard of housing					
		Access to mechanisms for resulting HLP disputes	Calculated proxy indicator				
		17. % Existence of accessible mechanisms for resolving housing, land and property disputes for target group	Overall	8%	35%	31%	26%
			Female IDP	54%	70%	47%	47%
			Male IDP	46%	30%	53%	53%
			Female HC	22%	62%	48%	38%
			Male HC	78%	38%	52%	62%
			Under 26	14%	10%	24%	19%
			Over 26	86%	90%	76%	81%
		Resolution of HLP claims	No available data in the annual survey dataset				
		18. % target population with lost HLP who have had their claims resolved					
		Access to security of tenure	No available data in the annual survey dataset				
		19. % target population with secure tenure rights to land					
Legal Safety	Access to personal and other documentation	Access to mechanisms for obtaining personal documents	Calculated proxy indicator				
		20. Existence of accessible mechanisms for obtaining/replacing documents	Overall	15%	29%	30%	27%
			Female IDP	49%	60%	47%	43%
			Male IDP	51%	40%	53%	57%
			Female HC	34%	54%	49%	33%
			Male HC	66%	46%	51%	67%
			Under 26	21%	11%	27%	19%
			Over 26	79%	89%	73%	81%
		Possession of birth certificates, ID cards and other personal documents	No available data in the annual survey dataset				
		21. % target population currently in possession of birth certificates, national ID cards or other relevant personal documents					
		Access to BIDS for unaccompanied and separated children	No available data in the annual survey dataset				

	Family reunification	22. Access to Best Interest Determination for unaccompanied and separated children	
		Access to mechanisms for family reunification	No available data in the annual survey dataset
		23. Existence of accessible mechanisms to reunite separated family members	
		Rate of family reunification	No available data in the annual survey dataset
		24. % of UASC and other vulnerable persons who have been reunified with their families	
	Participation in public affairs without discrimination	Obstacles to voting or being elected	No available data in the annual survey dataset
		25. Existence of legal or administrative obstacles that prevent people from 1) voting of 2) being elected	
		Access to inclusive and responsive decision-making processes	No available data in the annual survey dataset
		26. % target population who believe decision-making is inclusive and responsive	
	Access to effective remedies and justice	Access to mechanisms providing remedies	No available data in the annual survey dataset
		27. % target population who access mechanisms to provide remedies for violations suffered (out of those who needed them)	
		Provision of remedies	No available data in the annual survey dataset
		28. % target population who consider that they have been effectively remedied for violations suffered (out of those who accessed mechanisms to provide remedies)	

ANNEX 5: DISTRIBUTIONS OF INDICATORS

Distribution of indicators	2018	2019	2020
Impact Indicator 1 & 3 : 1. Percentage of IDP and refugee returnees received over 12 months of implementation that are willing to stay in place of choice, disaggregated by sex and age (+/- 26)			
Overall	32.07	31.18	53.10
IDP (HH Male)	65.50	62.50	73.00
IDP (HH Female)	67.40	66.70	77.00
Host (HH Male)	10.60	10.70	2.60
Host (HH Female)	9.20	5.60	0.00
IDP HH under 26	32.60	30.00	61.80
IDP HH over 26	32.00	31.60	51.20
Impact Indicator 2: 2. Percentage of IDPs in the area of intervention integrated into the host community with equal access to resources, disaggregated by sex and age (+/- 26)			
Overall	7.05	6.66	7.11
IDP (HH Male)	6.94	6.40	7.25
IDP (HH Female)	7.27	6.40	6.93
Host (HH Male)	6.77	6.73	7.28
Host (HH Female)	7.21	6.64	6.99
IDP HH under 26	7.23	6.53	7.05
IDP HH over 26	7.03	6.71	7.13
Impact Indicator 4: 4. Percentage of people in host community with positive perceptions of coexistence with IDPs/returnees, disaggregated by sex and age (+/- 26)			
Overall	6.68	6.89	7.17
IDP (HH Male)	6.94	6.40	7.25
IDP (HH Female)	7.27	6.40	6.93
Host (HH Male)	6.77	6.73	7.28
Host (HH Female)	7.21	6.64	6.99
IDP HH under 26	7.23	6.53	7.05
IDP HH over 26	7.03	6.71	7.13
Outcome indicator 1.1 : (IASC Framework) Percent of target population in community groups with the ability to address or voice their concerns			
Overall	61.60	50.00	34.90
IDP (HH Male)	46.30	54.10	27.70
IDP (HH Female)	71.40	45.60	44.10
Host (HH Male)	49.50	48.20	26.00
Host (HH Female)	72.50	45.40	51.50

IDP HH under 26	60.50	44.00	31.30
IDP HH over 26	61.30	50.40	34.40
(IASC Framework) Percent of target population in community groups with the ability to engage in advocacy			
Overall	63.80	50.70	34.90
IDP (HH Male)	48.10	55.40	27.70
IDP (HH Female)	73.80	45.60	44.10
Host (HH Male)	50.50	52.70	51.50
Host (HH Female)	73.30	47.20	27.30
IDP HH under 26	62.80	49.00	31.30
IDP HH over 26	62.80	51.50	34.80
Outcome indicator 1.3 : Percent of DAC who believe that the government is responsive to their rights and needs, disaggregated by sex and age (+/-26)			
Overall	81.20	55.60	63.70
IDP (HH Male)	68.50	52.70	57.10
IDP (HH Female)	89.30	58.80	72.00
Host (HH Male)	77.70	75.90	49.40
Host (HH Female)	89.20	64.80	69.70
IDP HH under 26	76.70	70.00	73.10
IDP HH over 26	83.90	62.90	61.30
Outcome indicator 2.2: (IASC Framework) Percentage of target population who are able to achieve an adequate standard of living, disaggregated by age and sex (+/-26)			
Overall	2.27	2.03	0.17
IDP (HH Male)	1.61	1.74	0.05
IDP (HH Female)	2.03	1.73	0.00
Host (HH Male)	2.50	2.43	0.26
Host (HH Female)	2.95	2.47	0.17
IDP HH under 26	1.94	2.06	0.28
IDP HH over 26	2.32	2.03	0.15
Outcome indicator 2.3: 3. Percentage of target population that reports feeling safe in their community as compared to the host community population, disaggregated by sex and age (+/-26)			
Overall	5.28	3.08	2.12
IDP (HH Male)	5.33	2.46	1.87
IDP (HH Female)	5.15	3.25	2.58
Host (HH Male)	5.36	2.92	1.74
Host (HH Female)	5.28	3.49	2.73
IDP HH under 26	5.36	2.78	1.85
IDP HH over 26	5.22	3.39	2.54

Outcome indicator 3.2: (IASC Framework) Percentage increase/decrease in mean income per month for displaced population by job type, disaggregated by sex and age (+/- 26)			
Overall	56.98	98.18	53.29
Host (HH Male)	74.95	115.38	76.16
Host (HH Female)	57.10	107.44	49.12
IDP (HH Male)	47.31	76.27	49.89
IDP (HH Female)	38.77	83.31	42.40
HH under 26	66.79	107.14	50.82
HH over 26	55.67	94.89	53.84
Source of income: remittances	41.02	10.00	0.00
Source of income: own business	84.42	98.26	48.68
Source of income: employment	69.94	110.16	65.55
Source of income: other	71.58	91.00	122.73
Outcome indicator 3.3: (IASC Framework) Percentage of target population having obtained a loan when needed as compared to non-displaced population, disaggregated by sex and age (+/- 26)			
Overall	60	82	56
IDP (HH Male)	67	81	58
IDP (HH Female)	55	82	53
Host (HH Male)	80	73	73
Host (HH Female)	62	81	79
IDP HH under 26	72	73	60
IDP HH over 26	66	81	66
Output indicator 1.1.1: % of direct targeted location residents that knows about their local DAC Forum or area programme stakeholder representation group, disaggregated by sex and age (+/- 26)			
Overall	95.70	81.70	47.20
IDP (HH Male)	92.60	79.70	38.70
IDP (HH Female)	97.60	83.80	58.10
Host (HH Male)	64.10	67.90	45.50
Host (HH Female)	85.80	67.60	26.00
IDP HH under 26	69.80	72.00	40.30
IDP HH over 26	85.10	74.30	39.10
Output indicator 1.1.2: % of direct targeted location residents that believes they have someone that represents them within their local DAC Forum or area programme stakeholder representation			
Overall	98.60	97.90	97.60
IDP (HH Male)	98.10	98.60	99.20
IDP (HH Female)	98.80	97.10	95.70
Host (HH Male)	94.20	94.60	97.40
Host (HH Female)	95.80	95.40	100.00

IDP HH under 26	95.30	96.00	98.50
IDP HH over 26	96.60	96.00	97.70
Output indicator 1.1.14: % of direct target location residents that can state experiencing three positive changes (including increased access or safety) as a result of programme supported intercommunity agreements. (Agreements listed during survey), disaggregated by sex and age (+/- 26)			
Overall	N/A	N/A	99.10
IDP (HH Male)	N/A	N/A	100.00
IDP (HH Female)	N/A	N/A	97.90
Host (HH Male)	N/A	N/A	100.00
Host (HH Female)	N/A	N/A	100.00
IDP HH under 26	N/A	N/A	98.50
IDP HH over 26	N/A	N/A	99.00
Output indicator 1.1.5 : (IASC Framework) Displaced that do not face specific obstacles to access public services, assistance or remittances from abroad compared to local residents with comparable needs, disaggregated by sex and age (+/- 26)			
Overall	54.30	49.30	24.50
IDP (HH Male)	57.40	43.20	15.10
IDP (HH Female)	52.40	55.90	36.60
Host (HH Male)	50.00	75.00	0.00
Host (HH Female)	66.70	0.00	0.00
HH under 26	81.30	51.40	25.00
HH over 26	52.50	50.00	32.10
Output indicator 1.1.6: (IASC Framework) There are no legal or administrative obstacles to IDP employment or economic activity that the resident population does not face			
Overall	91.30	90.10	86.80
IDP (HH Male)	90.70	86.50	84.00
IDP (HH Female)	91.70	94.10	90.30
Host (HH Male)	100.00	100.00	50.00
Host (HH Female)	100.00	100.00	0.00
HH under 26	100.00	97.30	86.80
HH over 26	91.50	86.70	87.00
Output indicator 2.2.2: (IASC Framework) % of total births attended by skilled health personnel, disaggregated by age (+/- 26)			
Overall	0.00	4.23	0.00
IDP (HH Male)	0.00	0.00	0.00
IDP (HH Female)	0.00	0.00	0.00
Host (HH Male)	0.00	0.00	0.00
Host (HH Female)	0.00	15.80	0.00
HH under 26	0.00	4.30	0.00

HH over 26	0.00	4.00	0.00
Output indicator 2.3.1: (IASC Framework) % of target population with daily access to a safe drinking water source, disaggregated by sex and age (+/- 26)			
Overall	9.90	17.10	28.80
IDP (HH Male)	5.60	19.00	31.90
IDP (HH Female)	12.00	15.00	24.70
Host (HH Male)	25.90	43.60	53.20
Host (HH Female)	26.70	28.40	30.30
HH under 26	14.30	25.90	32.40
HH over 26	20.60	28.70	34.10
Output indicator 3.4: (IASC Framework) % of target population with access to banks/saving institution credit when needed, disaggregated by sex and age (+/- 26)			
Overall	1.00	0.00	4.00
IDP (HH Male)	0.00	0.00	0.00
IDP (HH Female)	3.00	0.00	5.00
Host (HH Male)	0.00	0.00	4.00
Host (HH Female)	0.00	0.00	13.00
HH under 26	0.00	0.00	0.00
HH over 26	0.00	0.00	5.00
Output indicator 3.4: (IASC Framework) % of target population having obtained a loan when needed, disaggregated by sex and age (+/- 26)			
Overall	59.70	81.70	55.70
IDP (HH Male)	66.70	81.10	58.00
IDP (HH Female)	55.30	82.40	52.70
Host (HH Male)	79.60	73.20	72.70
Host (HH Female)	61.70	80.60	78.80
HH under 26	72.10	73.00	60.30
HH over 26	65.70	81.30	65.60

ANNEX 6: REGRESSION ANALYSIS RESULTS OF IMPACT INDICATORS

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
	Impact Indicator 1: intention to stay	Impact indicator 2: Social integration sub-score	Impact Indicator 3: intention to stay - youth	Impact indicator : social belonging score indicator
Social belonging score		-		.
Length of time in settlement	0.09***	-0.30	0.04	0.33*
HH asset score		0.36		
IDPs do not face obstacles in accessing public services, remittances and assistance		2.18		0.11
IDPs do not face obstacles in accessing employment		0.99		0.61
Issues presented to local authorities were adequately addressed		1.42		0.40
Ability to engage in advocacy		-1.24		0.27
Ability to voice concerns		-		-
Number of out-of-school girls		-0.09		
HH is food insecure	-0.10***	-0.05	-0.10**	-0.25
NO exposure to formal education		0.02		
All household members are unemployed		0.35		
Intention to stay	.		.	0.57*
Year of project implementation	-0.04***		-0.03	0.49***
IDP / returnee household	0.68***		0.67***	0.97
Number of HH members	-0.01***		-0.02***	
Female HH head				-0.03
Age of HH head				0.00
Aware of DAC committee				0.12
Constant	0.01	2.75	0.16*	1.96*
Observations	1,474	19	286	82
R-squared	0.50	0.77	0.48	0.49

*** p<0.01, ** p<0.05, * p<0.1

ANNEX 7: REGRESSION ANALYSIS RESULTS OF OUTCOME INDICATORS

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Outcome indicators	1.1: Advocacy	1.1: Voice concerns	1.3: trust in government	2.1: girls enrolment	2.1: boys enrolment	2.3: safety	3.1: unemployment	3.3: accessed credit
Year of implementation / project cycle	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Female of the household head	0.11	0.08	0.00	22.96	35.82**	0.69	0.10	0.07
Household head over 26	0.05	0.04	-0.06	45.64**	37.33**	0.09	-0.07	-0.02
Household head had no formal education	-0.11	-0.11	-0.01	-16.78	-32.30**	-0.62	0.09	0.02
Households asset score	-0.05	-0.05	0.01	4.25	1.42	-0.17	-0.07***	0.10***
Number of HH members with monthly income	-0.09	-0.14*	0.03	4.23	27.40**	0.19		
Social contribution and integration score	0.02	0.02	0.03	-9.04**	-12.37***	0.26*	-0.01	-0.00
IDPs do not face obstacles in accessing public services	0.30***	0.32***	0.02	13.75	7.56	0.82*	0.07	0.04
IDPs do not face obstacles in accessing employment	-0.33***	-0.34***	-0.06	-12.18	2.46	-0.82*	0.16**	0.04
Aware of DAC committee	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gender role attitudes score	0.12***	0.13***	0.00	4.32	6.41	0.62***	-0.06***	0.01
Numb of HH members				2.73	3.84		0.01	0.01
Able to access credit when needed				20.21	-12.30		0.02	.
Has regular savings				-	-		-	-
Able to engage in advocacy	.		-0.08			-0.11		
Believes government is responsible for human rights	0.23	0.24*	.					
Able to voice concerns		.	0.18			-1.45		
Constant	-0.18	-0.12	-0.09	17.42	10.70	0.76	0.47***	-0.34*
Observations	134	134	134	88	90	134	134	134
R-squared	0.22	0.24	0.09	0.25	0.27	0.20	0.20	0.19

*** p<0.01, ** p<0.05, * p<0.1

ANNEX 8: REGRESSION ANALYSIS RESULTS OF OUTPUT INDICATORS

Output indicators	(1) DAC awareness	(2) Awareness of community representation	(3) Positive change	(4) IDP do not face obstacles in accessing public services	(5) IDPs do not face obstacles in accessing employment	(6) Improved access to water	(7) Access to loan when required
Awareness of community representation		.		0.08	-0.24***	0.04	0.10
Year of implementation / project cycle	0.07***		0.37***	-	-	-	-
Female of the household head	0.12***	0.20*	-0.04*	0.01	0.14	-0.02	0.06
Household head over 26	0.09**	-0.11	-0.01	0.03	0.02	0.05	0.02
Household head had no formal education	-0.04	-0.08	0.05**	0.05	-0.03	-0.01	0.03
Household asset score		0.07*		0.09**	0.08**	0.01	0.11***
Number of HH members with monthly income	0.00**	0.23**	-0.00***	-0.05	0.02	-0.02	-0.04
IDPs do not face obstacles in accessing public services	0.24***	0.18*		.			
IDPs do not face obstacles in accessing employment	0.23***	-0.31***			.		
Length of time spent in the settlement	0.01	-0.05	0.01	0.12***	-0.01	0.01	-0.04
Aware of DAC committee	.						
Perceptions of positive changes			.				
Intend to stay in the settlement			0.02				
Social integration and contribution score			-0.06***				
Food insecure				0.00	-0.21**	0.05	-0.03
	-0.02	0.32*	0.13*	-0.28	0.72***	-0.09	-0.14
Constant							
Observations	687	134	691	134	134	135	135
R-squared	0.14	0.16	0.72	0.23	0.18	0.03	0.20

*** p<0.01, ** p<0.05, * p<0.1

ANNEX 9: COMPLEMENTARY REGRESSION ANALYSIS RESULTS OF IASC INDICATORS

	(1)	(2)	(3)
	Confidence in justice mechanism	Awareness of HLP mechanisms	Awareness of existing mechanisms to obtain/replace documents
Project cycle	-	-	-
IDP / returnee	0.03	0.06*	-0.14**
Female HH head	0.11	-0.01	0.03
No exposure to formal education	-0.02	-0.03	0.00
Social belonging score	0.06***	-0.01	0.04**
Sense of safety score	0.06	-0.04	0.12***
Food insecurity score	0.05***	-0.02**	0.07***
Household asset ownership score	-0.09***	0.02	-0.05**
Length of stay in the settlement	0.10***	0.03*	0.00
Ability to engage in advocacy	0.22	-0.09	0.01
Ability to voice concerns	-0.15	0.52**	0.08
Constant	0.08	0.09	0.09
Observations	354	354	354
R-squared	0.19	0.30	0.17

*** p<0.01, ** p<0.05, *
p<0.1

ANNEX 10: MAPPING OF CHALLENGES TO EFFECTIVE ACHIEVEMENT OF PROJECT OBJECTIVES

The tables below summarize challenges to achievement of project objectives (effectiveness of the activities) expressed during KIIs and FDGs in Baidoa and Afgoye. In the table below, (M) and (F) refers to respondents' gender; number between brackets indicates number of respondents who indicate the same challenge, while missing indication of numbers indicate that all FGD respondent agreed on the same challenge. When challenges are marked by (M,F), this indicates both male and female FGD participants agreed on the same challenge.

Table 2: Obstacles in implementation of activities mentioned by at least 3 or more respondents (within and across respondent groups and interview types):

Source	Baidoa	Afgoye
KIIs	Covid-19 lockdown – halted provision of services and closure of schools (4). Locusts invasion – crop failure (3); Overcrowding in schools (3); (M) Land ownership issues during the road construction (1); No access to ambulance for women in labour during the night (2);	Covid-19 lockdown, such as loss of job opportunities (2); Continued community conflicts (1); Poor transportation and inaccessible roads during the rainy season(1);
FGD IDP	(F) Covid-19 lockdown – halted provision of services and closure of schools; (F) insufficient health services and lack of available medication (4); (F, M) Limited water access, irregular water provision, accessing water is expensive; (M) no access to banks and loans (3); (M) DAC members lack funds for transportation needed for their engagement (4); (M) increase in intentional evictions due to the post eviction support (4);	(M,F) Covid-19 lockdown, such as closed schools. (M) Continued community conflicts (1); (M, F) Lack of security; (M, F) Poor transportation and inaccessible roads during the rainy season;
FGD HC	(M) Land ownership issues during the road construction; (F) No access to ambulance for women in labour during the night (2); (M) Limited water access, irregular water provision, accessing water is expensive (3); (F) Collapsed borehole (4);	(M) housing insecurity limited access to land and inability of afford it (3); (M) schools closed during Covid-19 pandemics (1);

Table 3: Challenges mentioned by 1 or 2 respondents (within and across respondent groups and interview types):

Source	Baidoa	Afgoye
KIIs	Cholera outbreak; Children live far from home; Teachers incentive are too low – teachers left; Scarcity of learning resources due to over enrolment in schools; Reliance on traditional medication; Due to insecurity medical teams could not come to the area/health facility; Drought (2);	Population growth and access to resources (1); Administration lacks power to protect housing rights of the people (1); Negative parental attitudes to education – children are taken out of schools to work on farms (2); causing absenteeism in schools (1); Lack of quality education (1) One MCH centres not sufficient for the community (1); Latrines not accessible during the rainy season (1); Unequal access to services - IDPs lack financial resources to pay for water and health (1); Refugee influx (2) – causing food insecurity (1); Lack of job opportunities (1);
FGD IDP	(M) IDP do now have equal access to health services in terms of receiving support for births, especially during the night; (F) some beneficiaries subsequently evicted from the land anyway (1); (F) IDPs to not have same access to medication as HC; (F) HC lives closer to the health facilities; (M) beneficiary did not want to take the grant because of the monthly instalments; (F) growing population – unaffordability number of latrines and long waiting queues; (M) teachers quit due to low pay (paid only incentive payments, no salary) (M) child malnutrition cases treated only a few days a week (2); (M) inadequate supply of medication (M) Delays in payments of grants/loans; (F) shelters did not last longer than 3 months; (M) IDP influx;	(F) more droughts during past two years, could not plant crops and dependent on aid; (M) flooding; (M) limited funds and accountability in accessing cash support – grants, UCT;
FGD HC	N/A	(M) Limited access to livelihoods (2); no access to seeds and so seed distributed to the community (1); causing inability to address needs (1); (M) limited access to health and lack of health facilities (1);

ANNEX 11: NUMBER OF BENEFICIARIES

Output	Planned direct beneficiaries	Actual direct beneficiaries to date (cumulative)					
		Female		Male		Total	
		IDP / returnee	Host	IDP / returnee	Host	IDP / returnee	Host
Reporting period 2017 - 2018 - EIDACS A							
Output 1	12,600	1,890	159	654	49	2,544	208
Output 2	12,600	530	302	409	250	939	552
Output 3	604	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	25,804	2,420	461	1,063	299	3,483	760
Reporting period 2017 - 2018 - EIDACS B							
Output 1	12,600	1,490	99	456	20	1,946	119
Output 2	12,600	530	302	409	250	939	552
Output 3	604	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	25,804	2,020	401	865	270	2,885	671
Reporting period 2018 - 2019 - EIDACS A							
Output 1	12,600	9,508	438	3,222	399	12,730	837
Output 2	12,600	23,902	8,387	13,585	4,419	37,487	12,806
Output 3	604	379	149	331	201	710	350
Total	25,804	33,789	8,974	17,138	5,019	50,927	13,993
Reporting period 2018 - 2019 - EIDACS B							
Output 1	12,600	2,967	524	1426	251	4,393	775
Output 2	12,600	19,047	8,820	8,271	4,445	27,318	13,265
Total	25,804	22,014	9,344	9,697	4,696	31,711	14,040
Reporting period 2019 - 2020 - EIDACS A							
Output 1	12,600	8,198	4,424	1,782	970	9,980	5,394
Output 2	12,600	22,140	10,260	13,792	6,512	35,932	16,772
Output 3	604	959	238	664	301	1,623	539
Total	25,804	31,297	14,922	16,238	7,783	47,535	22,705
Reporting period 2019 - 2020 - EIDACS B							
Output 1	12,600	1,112	0	165		1,277	0
Output 2	12,600	12,332	6,995	6,748	3,888	19,080	10,883
Total	25,804	13,444	6,995	6,913	3,888	20,357	10,883