



National Solutions
Pathways Action Plan
2024 - 2029

DATA FOR SOLUTIONS TOOLKIT

CONTEXT ANALYSIS

An updated register of data sources, coordination mechanisms and policies to support Solutions

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Internal Displacement
Solutions Fund



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solutions to internal
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1. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This document presents a Context Analysis tool on Data for Solutions in Somalia to provide a structured and regularly updated overview of the data, policies, and coordination mechanisms related to internal displacement in the country. The tool can help to identify who collects what data, where and how often, and how this data informs national frameworks such as the National Solutions Pathways Action Plan and the Durable Solutions Strategy. It can identify gaps, overlaps, and inconsistencies in data collection and usage, and supports greater alignment among stakeholders. Ultimately, Context Analysis strengthens the evidence base for durable solutions and enables more coordinated, data-driven decision-making.

The document is structured into six chapters. It begins with an introduction to the purpose and methodology of Context Analysis, followed by a review of global and regional frameworks on IDP data and statistics. Chapter 4 analyses the current Durable Solutions Landscape in Somalia, while Chapter 5 introduces the four-module Context Analysis tool, detailing its structure and application. Chapters 6 through 8 outline the way forward, provide recommended resources, and include an annex with the draft tool. The tool's modular design supports periodic updates, encourages government ownership, and ensures the relevance and usability of IDP-related data for informing national planning and durable solutions programming.

2. INTRODUCTION

CONTEXT ANALYSIS ON DATA FOR SOLUTIONS IN SOMALIA

Context Analysis on data for solutions in Somalia serves as a tool to establish and maintain a comprehensive situational overview of the data and coordination landscape on internal displacement in Somalia. It examines who collects data, what the data is used for, where it is collected geographically, and when and how often data collection takes place. Additionally, it provides insight into existing coordination mechanisms at both the national and subnational levels. This process consists of two key components: Information Landscape Mapping and Mapping of Coordination Mechanisms.

When combined into a Context Analysis, these components allow for a structured overview of the data landscape. The analysis helps identify gaps and overlaps in data generation, highlights inconsistencies in methodologies, and assesses commonalities and divergence in Solutions criteria that affect comparability across data sources. It also reveals how different data sources inform key national frameworks and programs, such as the Durable Solutions Pathways Action Plan or the National Transformation Plan. Ultimately, Context Analysis clarifies who is working on what in the field of internal displacement data in Somalia.

Beyond diagnosing the data landscape, Context Analysis enables actors to align their efforts, minimize duplication, and identify opportunities for collaboration. It helps the government streamline initiatives at both national and subnational levels by ensuring that data collection mechanisms are effectively linked to existing or upcoming action plans and state programs. At the same time, it guides humanitarian and development actors in addressing data gaps, standardizing methodologies, and enhancing data interoperability. By assessing alignment in methodologies, the use of durable solutions indicators, and the potential for comparability across locations and population groups, Context Analysis helps identify redundant efforts and refocuses organizations on essential data needs. For example, it can determine whether stakeholders are adopting existing interagency durable solutions indicators, evaluate methodological consistency, and explore ways to improve comparability across geographic areas or different target groups within a given context. Ultimately, this process strengthens the evidence base for durable solutions for displacement-affected populations.

The Context Analysis tool should be applied by a government- led working group INCLUDING the UNCT, such as the Technical Working Group (DSTWG) and the Data for Solutions Working Group (D4SWG). As both working groups are convened by the National Center for Rural Development and Durable Solutions (NCRDS), the center should lead the collaborative implementation and sharing of results of the context analysis.

3. GLOBAL AND REGIONAL FRAMEWORKS AND POLICIES ON IDP DATA AND STATISTICS

2.1 OVERVIEW OF THE MOST RELEVANT GLOBAL FRAMEWORKS

International frameworks on internal displacement have sought to articulate and reinforce the primary duty and responsibility of states to protect the rights and freedoms of those within their borders, including IDPs, beginning with the 1998 [Guiding Principles on Internal Displacement](#).

Tools have been developed to support governments in implementing the Guiding Principles, including the [Kampala Convention](#), (ratified by Somalia in November 2019), the [Framework on National Responsibility](#), the Inter-Agency Standing Committee's Framework on Durable Solutions for Internally Displaced Persons ([IASC framework](#)) and the [Inter-Agency Durable Solutions Indicator Library](#). The IASC framework was particularly instrumental in defining and describing what durable solutions mean and how they can be measured. It takes the stance that the end of displacement is not determined by the location of the displaced person – whether return to the place of origin, local integration in the place where IDPs currently live, or integration into another area of the country – but rather the extent to which IDPs have overcome displacement-related vulnerabilities. It proposes eight criteria that should be considered to help determine if durable solutions have been achieved for IDPs at the individual level.

The persistent and increasing numbers of people affected by conflicts, violence, disasters and climate change have made a rethink of solutions to internal displacement necessary. The UN Secretary-General's High-Level Panel (HLP) on Internal Displacement called for systematic changes and an all-hands-on-deck to address internal displacement, emphasizing nationally owned action. The subsequent [Action Agenda on Internal Displacement \(2022\)](#) outlined 31 commitments centered on durable solutions, protection, and prevention and assistance, particularly two on Data for Solutions¹. These two commitments related to identifying the roles of States and international actors in improving data systems and coordination to strengthen collective action on solutions. Fundamentally, internal displacement can no longer be treated as a primarily short-term humanitarian problem but one that needs a longer-term development perspective that is underlined by national ownership, responsibility and accountability. In line with these commitments, a time-bound Data for Solutions to Internal Displacement (DSID) Taskforce was convened in November 2021 to examine opportunities and barriers to more effective use of data for solutions and to put forward a proposal to address data-specific issues and gaps – identifying the necessary data and analysis to inform solutions strategies and subsequent interventions and programming. The DSID Proposal (March 2023) offered a framework and coordination approach to improve data for solutions, building on the International Recommendations on IDP Statistics (IRIS).

Endorsed in 2020, the [International Recommendations on IDP Statistics](#) (IRIS) are based on the Guiding Principles, the IASC framework and other statistical standards and developed with affected states. The IRIS, as the first and only internationally endorsed IDP statistical framework, provides an important reference for standardizing key terminology and classifications and offers guidance on a statistical measurement of progress towards durable solutions. Critically, IRIS supports including IDPs in the country's statistical systems to increase national ownership and accountability and inform policy and programming responses by governments and humanitarian and development actors. The accompanying [Compilers' Manual](#) provides technical support to National Statistical Offices to improve government statistics on displaced populations. The [Expert Group on Refugee, IDP and Statelessness Statistics](#) (EGRIS) has also issued several technical documents further specifying technical aspects of data collection on IDPs, for instance on [identifying IDPs in household surveys](#).

In the context of the Action Agenda, a draft Framework for Improving Data for Solutions to Internal Displacement (DSID) was endorsed by the United Nations Secretary-General's Special Adviser on Solutions to Internal Displacement in

mid-2022. Building on IRIS, the proposal offers a framework and coordination approach that can be applied in different contexts to improve data for solutions to internal displacement and address data-specific issues and gaps. It proposes creating complementary measures for operational actors (humanitarian/development partners and governments alike) to enable them to identify beneficiary caseloads and implement interventions that assist IDPs on solutions pathways to overcome their displacement-related vulnerabilities. The DSID framework provides guidance for countries to adapt to their current efforts on data for solutions. Lessons learnt and good practices will be instrumental in further enhancing global level guidance.

Responding to the call to address internal displacement through development action, UNDP's 2022 report, [Turning the Tide on Internal Displacement: A Development Approach to Solutions](#), proposes a broader and complementary approach to solutions to internal displacement by applying a human development lens that builds upon and enriches the current durable solutions criteria and analysis approaches. UNDP identified five interlinked pathways to development solutions and critical areas of strategic investment and intervention for national and local authorities, with the support of development and other partners. As a continuation of this work, in September 2024 UNDP, together with JIPS, launched the report "[Monitoring progress towards solutions to internal displacement. A development-oriented indicator framework](#)". This framework presents additional indicators beyond the IASC framework to gauge whether the enabling environment is conducive to solutions or to track and understand whether institutional frameworks and governance mechanisms are leading to solutions.

All of the global frameworks mentioned above stem from the UN system. Another UN-led framework that is also relevant for IDPs is of course the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and the related Sustainable Development Goals Indicators. While there is no specific target related to IDPs, several indicators are highly relevant for the IDP population. At the request of the UN Statistical Commission, EGRIS has produced a paper on [priority indicators for forcibly displaced populations](#). This paper serves as a guide for NSO's in their efforts to make visible IDPs and other displaced population groups in their official statistics.

The African Union (AU) Convention for the Protection and Assistance of Internally Displaced People (IDPs) in Africa, known as the [Kampala Convention](#), is also a highly relevant framework for African countries with internal displacement. The Kampala Convention was adopted in 2009 by Africa's 55 states, and it was ratified by Somalia in 2019. It is the world's first and only regional legally

binding instrument for the protection and assistance of IDPs. It also provides some overarching guidance to African countries when it comes to registration and monitoring of IDPs.

2.2 PROVISIONS FOR DATA ON INTERNAL DISPLACEMENT FROM GLOBAL FRAMEWORKS

Many of the frameworks above do not directly address data issues, but rather focus on legal, normative and policy issues. However, they may still form the basis for important statistical concepts and definitions. Below we look at key statistical guidance that can be found in the various documents.

GUIDING PRINCIPLES

The main statistical concept that stems from the Guiding Principles is the actual definition of an IDP. The Guiding Principles state that IDPs are ‘persons or groups of persons who have been forced or obliged to flee or to leave their homes or places of habitual residence, in particular as a result of or in order to avoid the effects of armed conflict, situations of generalized violence, violations of human rights, or natural or human made disasters, and who have not crossed an internationally recognized state border’.

For statistical purposes, to establish if a person meets these criteria, EGRISS has developed a questionnaire module with 7 questions. It is recommended that all countries aim to use this module, or an adapted (country-specific) version, when identifying IDPs in household surveys. You can find this module [here](#).

IASC FRAMEWORK ON DURABLE SOLUTIONS FOR IDPS

The main statistical concept that stems from the Inter-Agency Standing Committee’s (IASC) Framework on Durable Solutions for Internally Displaced Persons is the definition of what constitutes a durable solution. The framework is not a legally binding instrument, but it provides clarity and guidance on elements or criteria that must be met for durable solutions to internal displacement to take place. The IASC Framework proposes eight criteria based on fundamental human rights that should be considered to help determine if durable solutions have been achieved for IDPs, or in other words if their displacement-related vulnerabilities have been overcome.

These eight criteria are:

	Safety and security
	Adequate standard of living
	Access to livelihoods
	Restoration of housing, land and property
	Family reunification
	Access to documentation
	Participation in public affairs
	Access to effective remedies and justice

THE INTER-AGENCY DURABLE SOLUTIONS INDICATOR LIBRARY

The IASC framework criteria was further operationalized for analysis purposes specified in in the [Inter-Agency Durable Solutions Indicator library](#), which elaborated on the practical content of the 8 criteria and further delineated them into 18 sub-criteria. The link between the criteria and the sub-criteria is presented in the table below.

Criteria	Sub-criteria
1. Safety and security	• Victims of violence • Freedom of movement • Protection mechanisms • Disaster risk reduction
2. Adequate standard of living	• Food security • Shelter and housing • Medical services • Education
3. Access to livelihoods	• Employment and livelihoods • Economic security
4. Restoration of housing, land and property	• Property restitution and compensation

Criteria	Sub-criteria
5. Access to documentation	• Documentation
6. Family reunification	• Voluntary reunification • Reunification and tracing services
7. Participation in public affairs	• Public affairs • Right to vote • Right to engage in public service
8. Access to effective remedies and justice	• Remedies and justice

The Indicator Library, which is also not a legally binding document, presents an agreed-upon and statistically sound indicator list that can be used to inform and measure durable solutions outcomes, in line with the IASC Framework. It should be noted that while the indicator library does not provide a definitive approach to measuring durable solutions, it does provide a very comprehensive starting point from which countries can design their own durable solutions indicator framework. You can find the indicator list [here](#).

THE INTERNATIONAL RECOMMENDATIONS ON IDP STATISTICS (IRIS)

Building on the Guiding Principles, the IASC framework and the Indicator Library, the International Recommendations on IDP Statistics (IRIS) is the most comprehensive and authoritative guide on IDP statistics to date. The IRIS provides a summary and further elaboration of the main elements of IDP statistics, including how to establish IDP stock and flow figures and measuring progress towards durable solutions. It also provides guidance on sub-stocks based on current location (location of displacement, location of return and other settlement locations), and on IDP-related populations, i.e. children of at least one IDP-parent (children who were not displaced themselves but have a displaced parent).

The IRIS is important for many reasons, amongst them the guidance on how to compile IDP stock figures and flow figures. It gives detailed guidance on how to measure both inflows and outflows. You can find the IRIS [here](#).

While the IRIS provides the only comprehensive overview and guidance on the compilation of IDP statistics, several methodological challenges remain and were not addressed in the document. The custodian of the IRIS, the Expert Group on Refugee, IDP and Statelessness Statistics (EGRISS) on behalf of the United Nations Statistical Commission, are continuously working on new methodological guidance to address these gaps, as exemplified with the methodological paper on identifying IDs and Refugees in household surveys, found [here](#). Work is ongoing on guidance for a progress measure for durable solutions and measuring overcoming displacement-related vulnerabilities, amongst other. Look for further methodological guidance by EGRISS [here](#). Further, EGRISS also regularly updates a Refugee, IDP and Statelessness Compilers' Manual, found [here](#).

THE SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS (SDGS)

[The SDGs](#) are not directly addressing displacement but are nevertheless the most important indicator framework globally, describing the goals set out in the [2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development](#). A key element of this agenda is to “leave no one behind”; making IDPs and other vulnerable groups visible in the statistics is a key priority of states committing to the SDG objectives. There is thus a concerted effort by the global statistical community to establish robust systems at national levels to regularly produce these indicators, and to align indicators used to measure progress towards durable solutions with SDG indicators. As part of the work to encourage National Statistical Offices to include refugee, IDP and stateless population groups in their production of SDG statistics, EGRISS has produced a guidance note on 12 priority SDG indicators especially relevant for these population groups. You can find this guidance note [here](#).

THE AFRICAN UNION PROTOCOL ON THE PROTECTION AND ASSISTANCE TO INTERNALLY DISPLACED PERSONS (KAMPALA CONVENTION)

While the [Kampala Convention](#) does not introduce any new concepts (statistical or otherwise), it is of great importance as it provides a legal framework for the protection of internally displaced persons in Africa, and it has been ratified by Somalia. The protocol firmly places the responsibility of States to assess the needs of IDPs including through maintenance of an IDP database.

The Kampala Convention states that “States Parties shall assess or facilitate the assessment of the needs and vulnerabilities of internally displaced persons and of host communities, in cooperation with international organizations or agencies” (Article 5.5) and “States Parties shall create and maintain an up-to-date register of all internally displaced persons within their jurisdiction or effective control.” (Article 13.1). This gives states a legal responsibility to track how many IDPs there are within its border and map their needs.

Moreover, the Kampala Convention covers a broad range of causes of displacement, including armed conflict, natural disasters, and human rights violations.

Also, it does offer provisions for data: It requires states to collect data on IDPs to understand the scope of displacement, assess needs, and plan for durable solutions. This includes data on the number of IDPs, their locations, demographics, and the causes of their displacement.

2.3 KEY RECOMMENDED READING/ RESOURCES



4. THE DURABLE SOLUTION LANDSCAPE IN SOMALIA (AS OF FIRST QUARTER 2025)

The Landscape for Durable Solutions in Somalia – meaning the policies, stakeholders and data systems that drive the effort to establish Durable Solutions for DACs – is influenced by the dynamics within the population, by governments’ plans, international donor interests, changing relationship between stakeholders and other factors that require a recurring assessment of the Durable Solutions Landscape.

A series of strategic frameworks have been launched in recent years by government institutions on national and subnational level. They are focused on developing policies and strategies to incorporate IDP issues into local and national planning, on mobilising resources, on strengthening a development-focused approach to solutions and on establishing robust coordination mechanisms within the government and with multi sectoral partners. Examples of such frameworks are the National Durable Solutions Strategy (NDSS) 2020–2024 and the National Solutions Pathways Action Plan 2024–2029. Especially the latter marks the currently most tangible effort to address the displacement issue in Somalia. The Action Plan, in coordination with the UN Resident Coordinator’s Office, frames a commitment to provide solutions pathways for up to 1 million IDPs to overcome their displacement related vulnerabilities and progress toward durable solutions.

The figure below shows a summary of the most important frameworks on different levels.

International frameworks	National frameworks	Local frameworks	Cooperation frameworks
Guiding Principles on Internal Displacement integrated in national policies and strategies. Kampala Convention ratified. Action Agenda on Internal Displacement under implementation planning	NDP 9 ending in 2024 The National Policy on Refugee-Returnees and IDPs The National Durable Solutions Strategy ending in 2024 IDP act. under discussion in the parliament Resilience and Recovery framework National Eviction Guidelines Interim Protocol on Land Distribution for Housing to Eligible Refugee-Returnees and IDPs Somalia National Climate Change Policy National Disaster Management Policy Somalia Social Protection Policy National Transformation Plan (NTP)	Puntland local integration strategy Puntland Policy Guidelines on Displacement Benadir Regional Administration Durable Solutions Strategy Banadir Regional Administration & Municipality of Mogadishu Internally Displaced Person & Refugee Returnees Policy Somaliland: National Displacement and Refugee Agency (NDRA) Strategic Plan (2022-2026) South West State of Somalia Land Law	Humanitarian Response Plan Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework. Ending in 2025 Durable Solutions Programming Principles

[Durable Solutions Landscape Assessment. Somalia. page 14.](#)

Existing policy and legal landscape on internal displacement is further outlined in the Solutions Pathways Action Plan¹.

Similar to those existing frameworks that build the foundation for nationally owned initiatives to support DACs, a number of coordination bodies exist on various levels to oversee the implementation of the frameworks.

On a government level, the National Center for Rural Development and Durable Solutions is coordinating all efforts contributing to promoting development solutions to displacement. In 2023, existing coordination platforms were harmonised into a National Coordination mechanism. The mechanism incorporates the National Durable Solutions Secretariat, the National Solutions Steering Group (Donors), and the National Durable Solutions Technical Working Group at the National Level. On a subnational level, branches of the Durable Solutions Technical Working Group exist to coordinate efforts for Solutions on a local level.

The report on the Durable Solutions Landscape commissioned by the Regional Durable Solutions Secretariat (ReDSS) in collaboration with the Federal Government of Somalia is currently the most comprehensive document (will be referenced in final versions once published). It provides a comprehensive analysis of the policy, data, and actor landscape concerning durable solutions for internally displaced persons (IDPs) in Somalia. It serves as a baseline for decision-making, aiming to improve coordination between government, humanitarian, and development actors. The assessment examines policies, coordination mechanisms, data availability, and resources to guide a joint roadmap aligned with Somalia's National Durable Solutions Strategy (NDSS) and broader development initiatives.

The main findings from the DSLA are outlined below:

3.1 POLICY CONTEXT

The country has ratified international frameworks such as the Kampala Convention and developed national policies like the 2019 National Policy on Refugee Returnees and IDPs, the National Eviction Guidelines, and the Interim Protocol on Land Distribution. However, overlapping mandates between government institutions have led to inefficiencies in policy implementation and coordination.

Somalia's policy framework on durable solutions includes international, national, and local frameworks. The NDSS (2020–2024) is the central national

¹ [National Solutions Pathways Action Plan 2024 – 2029 – Ministry of Planning](#)

strategy, aligning with the National Development Plan (NDP-9). However, forced evictions, land tenure insecurity, and weak IDP inclusion in social services remain major policy gaps. Several policies are due for revision or renewal, including the IDP Draft Law, which seeks to domesticate the Kampala Convention but lacks clarity on durable solutions implementation.

3.2 DATA CONTEXT

The assessment highlights data fragmentation as a major challenge and points out that Somalia lacks a centralized and standardized data system for IDPs. Various data collection mechanisms exist, such as the Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) and profiling exercises, but their methodologies differ, making comparability and integration difficult. Moreover, they partly lack consistency and alignment with national frameworks. The Somalia National Bureau of Statistics (SNBS) is working towards integrating displacement markers into national statistics, but gaps remain in ensuring that IDP data informs national development plans and service delivery.

3.3 ACTORS

The Somali government is the primary actor, with the newly established (March 2025) National Center for Rural Development and Durable Solutions leading strategy development and coordination, while the National Commission for Refugees and IDPs focuses on IDP protection and legal frameworks. International actors, including the UN, NGOs, and donors, support durable solutions but often work in parallel structures, leading to duplication and inefficiencies. There is a shift towards area-based approaches to improve local integration and service delivery.

3.4 MAIN RECOMMENDATIONS FROM THE DSLA

The main recommendations outlined in the DSLA are to:

01

Strengthen policy coherence by clarifying institutional mandates and ensuring laws align with international standards.

02

Enhance coordination between national and subnational levels, particularly between line ministries coordinating durable solutions and Federal Member States.

03

Improve data integration by aligning IDP statistics with national social registries and ensuring methodological consistency.

04

Adopt an IDP marker to track systemic discrimination and service gaps rather than using IDP status as a socioeconomic indicator.

05

Increase financing for long-term solutions, shifting beyond humanitarian aid towards sustainable development funding.

5. A CONTEXT ANALYSIS TOOL TO KEEP THE DURABLE SOLUTIONS LANDSCAPE UPDATED

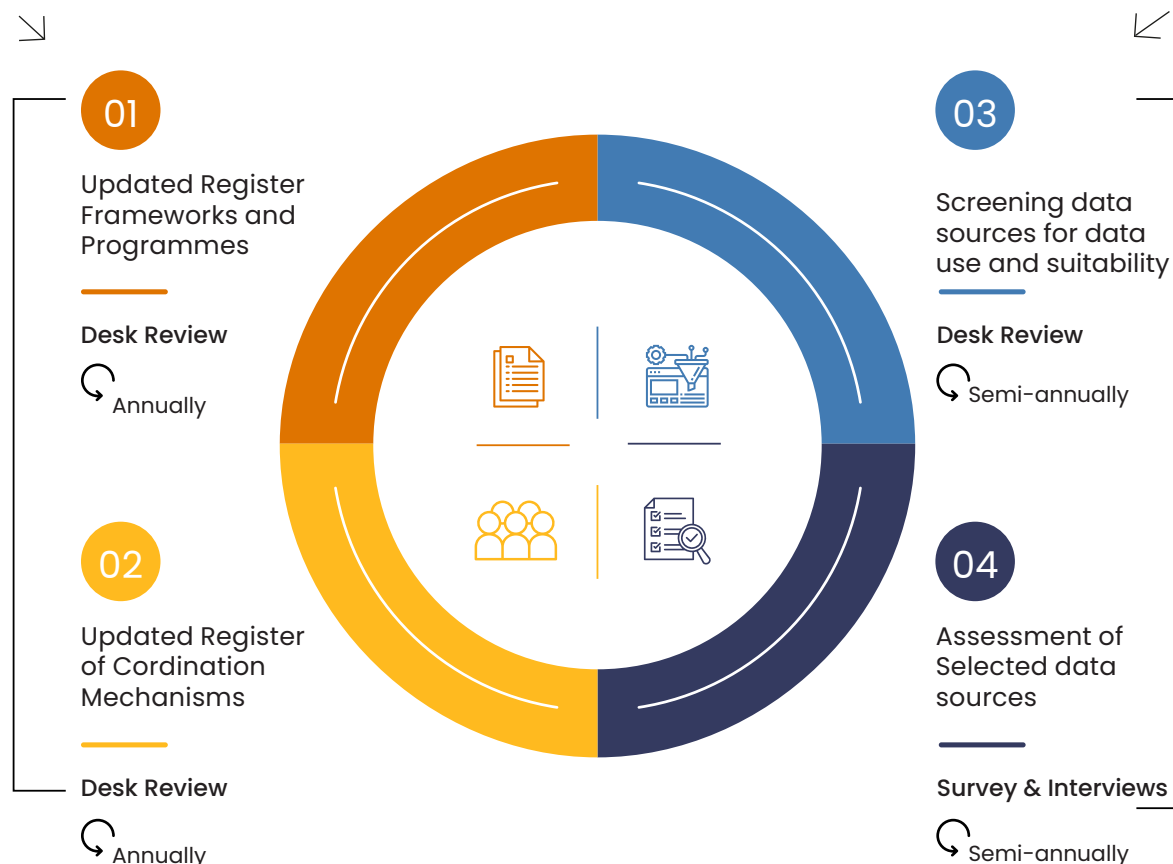
The Durable Solutions Landscape Assessment referenced above provides a robust snapshot analysis of the Durable Solutions landscape in Somalia. However, no tool exists that would allow for the GOS through its main responsible bodies for Solutions to keep an updated overview of the Durable Solutions Landscape in Somalia.

In the following, a Context Analysis tool is introduced that can be implemented periodically to keep the Durable Solutions Landscape updated with regards to the stakeholder environment, the coordination structures and the information landscape.

The figure below shows the logic of the Context Analysis. It can be conducted through 4 modules, whereas modules 1 and 2 are focusing on updating the existing register of policies and frameworks on Solutions and of the coordination mechanisms and modules 3 and 4 are focusing on identifying and assessing relevant data sources.

Mapping Durable Solutions Policies & Coordination Mechanisms

Stakeholder & Information Landscape Mapping



4.1 THE MODULES OF THE CONTEXT ANALYSIS

MODULE 1 AND MODULE 2:

The first two modules are evaluating the legal policy frameworks and existing programmes focused on or related to Solutions in the country and provide an updated overview of existing coordination mechanisms. Module 1 and Module 2 can be implemented through a desk review following the guiding questions provided in the modules.

MODULE 1: FRAMEWORKS AND PROGRAMMES:

This module assesses the integration of internally displaced persons (IDPs) into national policies, legal frameworks, and statistical systems. It examines whether IDPs are included in national strategies, development plans, and legal definitions, as well as whether there is a dedicated public institution supporting them. Additionally, it examines whether SDG indicators for Somalia are disaggregated by displacement status and identifies upcoming national data collection efforts related to this population. The purpose is to evaluate the institutional and statistical recognition of IDPs to support more effective policies and data-driven decision-making.

MODULE 2: COORDINATION MECHANISMS

This module examines the coordination mechanisms for data on internal displacement, and how data is collected. It identifies the lead and co-lead institutions, key members, and the purpose of coordination (e.g., data management, programming, implementation). Additionally, it assesses the formalization of these mechanisms, such as the existence of terms of reference (TORs), legal frameworks, and links to national and subnational plans. The module also explores coordination across different government levels and platforms, as well as the challenges faced, including resource constraints, funding gaps, coordination difficulties, and government participation issues, and whether these challenges have been addressed.

The remaining modules can be implemented through a survey following a pre-selection of key data sources:

MODULE 3: DATA USE AND SCREENING

This component serves as a filter to identify only the relevant data sources to be included in the mapping through a combination of selection criteria. Through this component it is possible to filter out data sources based on their relevance, sustainability, and integration into key frameworks. Eligible data sources must be recurring and actively maintained, ideally run by or coordinated with government agencies. They should contribute to national and subnational development plans, durable solutions strategies, and UN or humanitarian programming. Additionally, selected data should support policy interventions, IDP-targeted programs, and long-term monitoring of solutions.

at both local and national levels. Finally, the data must be linked to existing coordination mechanisms to ensure alignment and usability.

Once a data source is deemed valid to be included in the mapping, the following components then help to assess each data source.

MODULE 4: INFORMATION LANDSCAPE MAPPING

Module 4 consists of several components that should be assessed per data source:

- Component 4.1: General Information

This module collects key information about the respondent, including their name, institutional affiliation, work title, and responsibilities related to data use or generation. It also gathers contact details for follow-up bilateral meetings and requests the identification of other relevant stakeholders. Additionally, it explores collaborations with government and non-governmental institutions, as well as efforts to strengthen statistical production on internally displaced persons, including the existence of budgets and active working groups dedicated to this task.

- Component 4.2: Metadata

This section ensures a comprehensive understanding of data collection mechanisms by assessing their credibility, scope, and methodological rigor. It examines whether data is collected systematically and by recognized institutions, ensuring alignment with national and international frameworks. By analyzing methodologies, representativity, and geographical coverage, it helps determine the reliability and usability of the data for policymaking and program implementation. The inclusion of documentation and transparency measures further ensures that the data can be effectively interpreted, compared, and integrated into broader coordination efforts.

- Component 4.3: IDP identification

This section evaluates whether the data collection tool effectively identifies internally displaced persons (IDPs), and the method used for classification. It assesses whether IDP identification is consistent and standardized. Criteria-based identification as recommended by EGRISS, or area-based approaches.

This helps determine the accuracy and comparability of displacement data across different sources and informs targeted policy and programmatic responses. It also helps to investigate whether the data source can be used to inform the IDP stock figure.

The ILM for Somalia is focused on data sources that are relevant for the implementation of the National Solutions Pathways Action Plan, the National Durable Solutions Strategy and related programmes. Only data sources are recognized for this ILM that are recurring, long-term oriented data collection efforts and not one-off data collection exercises that do not yield results that are useful for national statistics on IDPs or not useful for the implementation of government plans.

Concretely, data sources are included that are relevant for generating statistics on internal displacement that are in turn useful for the implementation of existing government policies and programs.

- Component 4.4: Population characteristics

It is useful to know whether a data source collects information about population characteristics on individual level as this can inform future programming.

- Component 4.5: Relevance for National Statistics on IDPs

This module allows also to evaluate whether data source allows to measure progress towards DS and to use a composite measure.

4.2 THE USE CASES OF THE CONTEXT ANALYSIS TOOL

The Context Analysis tool will serve different purposes:

1. Maintaining an updated register of policies, programmes and initiatives focused on, or related to, DACs in Somalia

Maintaining an updated register of policies, programs, and initiatives related to DACs in Somalia enhances coordination among stakeholders, ensuring aligned efforts and efficient resource allocation. As a centralized data source, it fosters transparency, accountability, and collaboration between government, humanitarian and development actors. Additionally, it bolsters advocacy efforts by providing evidence for policy dialogues and funding proposals, ultimately contributing to more effective and sustainable solutions for displacement-affected communities.

2. Maintaining an updated register of coordination mechanisms, including stakeholders and focal points focused on DACs in Somalia on national and subnational level

Maintaining an updated register of coordination mechanisms, including stakeholders and focal points focused on DACs in Somalia, strengthens collaboration and communication between actors at national and subnational levels. It enhances efficiency by reducing duplication, streamlining decision-making, and ensuring that responsibilities are clearly defined. It is an efficient instrument to onboard new staff and mitigating adverse effects of high staff turnover. Additionally, it provides a structured overview of engagement opportunities, enabling more strategic partnerships, advocacy efforts, and resource mobilization to support displacement-affected communities effectively.

3. Screening and quality assessment of data sources focused on, or related to, DACs in Somalia

Screening and assessing the quality of data sources related to DACs in Somalia ensures that decision-making is based on reliable, accurate, and up-to-date information. This process helps identify gaps, inconsistencies, and biases in data, improving overall data integrity and usability. It ensures that data sources are coherent with an agreed upon analytical framework to monitor progress towards solutions in Somalia.

WAY FORWARD



7. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The Data for Solutions Toolkit was developed in closed coordination with the National Center for Rural Development and Durable Solutions of the Federal Government of Somalia. The content development was coordinated by JIPS on behalf of UNDP, under the joint programme “Asaaska Fikir” funded by the Internal Displacement Solutions Fund (IDSF) in Somalia.

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8. ANNEX

The Context Analysis tool is available as an excel version in the Annex.

Module 1: Legal and public policy frameworks

To be assessed through desk review and not through questionnaire form

Are internally displaced persons included in the National Strategy for the Development of Statistics?

Are internally displaced persons included in the national development plan, national plans for durable solutions, national law on internally displaced persons or migrants, for example?

Are internally displaced persons included in subnational development plans?

Is there a public institution responsible for providing support to the internally displaced population?

Is there a legal definition of internal displacement or internally displaced population in your country?

Can your country's data on sustainable development indicators (SDGs) be disaggregated by internal displacement?

Are there data collection exercises at the national level or representative at the sample level, of the internally displaced population, that will be implemented in the near future by the government?

Module 2: Coordination Mechanisms on data in Somalia

(Elements below to be filled out per coordination mechanism in case more than one coordination mechanism exists on a level)

	National Level	State Level
Are there coordination mechanisms in terms of collection, storage, protection and sharing of data on internal displacement or internally displaced persons? (if yes, battery below)		
Coordination body (i.e. DSWG, IMWG, ..)		
Lead		
Co-Lead		
Members		
Purpose of coordination mechanism (data, programming, implementation, ...) → include categories!		
Formalisation: Does a TOR exist that clearly outlines mandates, responsibilities, timelines, linkages to National and Subnational Development Plans and Frameworks?		
Is the coordinating body legislated in a law?		
Coordination with other platforms (state-federal, state-state-federal state, federal-federal).		
What are known challenges of coordination and how are they addressed? (Limited resources, Funding, Coordination, Lack of government participation, etc.)		
What are current unaddressed challenges?		
What are the main activities of the WG related to data on durable solutions?		

Module 3 Data Use & Screening

Each data source should be screened along the following questions to determine whether it should be examined in detail through Module 4. "

Does data source provide data on a recurring basis (not one-off)?

Is the data collection mechanism active or planned to be rolled out? If yes, when?

Does the data source inform the National Development Plans? if yes, how?

Does the data source inform the National Durable Solutions Strategy? if yes, how?

Does the data source inform the National Solutions Pathways Action Plan? if yes, how?

Does the data source inform a Federal State Distric Development Plan? if yes, how?

Does the data source allow for the monitoring of outcomes?

Does the data source allow for the monitoring of outputs?

Is the data source run by or in coordination with government agencies?

Does the data source inform UN planning or program-specific monitoring? if yes, how?

Design of interventions to target IDPs through humanitarian programs.

Action planning for policy interventions at local level.

Monitoring solutions to IDPs across time at local level.

Monitoring solutions to IDPs across time at national leve

Is the data from the mechanism fed into any coordination mechanism

Module 4: Information Landscape Mapping

The variables below should be filled out for each identified data source.

Component 4.1: General Information

Name of the person answering the questionnaire

Affiliation with which institution

Work title

Email

*To add to the form by the entity conducting the ILM:
Our intention is to hold bilateral meetings with you to delve deeper into the aspects addressed in this questionnaire. Please identify with name and email address all the people you consider necessary to summon.*

Are you currently working with other government institutions or departments to generate or use data? If yes, which?

Are you currently working with other non-governmental institutions and departments to generate or use data? If yes, which?

Have your institution identified efforts to strengthen the production of statistics on internally displaced persons?

Is there a budget in your institution to produce official statistics about the internally displaced population?

Is there an active working group at your institution to produce official statistics about the internally displaced population?

Module 4: Information Landscape Mapping

The variables below should be filled out for each identified data source.

Component 4.2: Metadata

Year/ Month of assessment

Data collection mechanism

Responsible government agency on national level

If relevant: Responsible government agency on sub-national level

If relevant: Responsible UN or other non- governmental agency

Is the SNBS involved?

Target population of the data collection mechanism

What is the data collection methodology?: Qualitative or Quantitative survey (Sampled survey or Census or Administrative Survey / KIs, FGDs?)

Unit of analysis (HH, individual, individual with HH roster, ...)

Geographical coverage (e.g. national, regional, only cities/camps, one state)

Statistical representation. To what extent does the sampling methodology allow representativity? What is the lowest geographical unit where you have statistically representative figures?

Module 4: Information Landscape Mapping

The variables below should be filled out for each identified data source.

Component 4.2: Metadata

Last year conducted

Frequency of data collection

What is the main topic of the data collection exercise?

What is the main topic of the data collection exercise?

Does the data collection mechanism include description of the methodology, a documentation of the approach (analysis plan, tabulation plan, sampling documentation)?

Does the data source produce any indicators in line with the SDGs?

Reference/ Source

Component 4.3: IDP identification

Does the tool allow for the identification of IDPs?

- to investigate if data source can inform the IDP stock figure
- to investigate if data source can be used to compare socio-economic indicators between IDPs and non-IDPs"

Identification through self reporting, through IRIS or through area based?

Module 4: Information Landscape Mapping

The variables below should be filled out for each identified data source.

Component 4.4: Population characteristics

Identification of the person (type and number of document, names and surnames)?

Demographic variables?

Location of the person?

Information related to occupation (unemployed, looking for work, public-private sector employee, self-employed)?

Component 4.5: IASC alignment

-

This module allows also to evaluate whether data source allows to measure progress towards DS and to use a composite measure

Does the data source include information about the following criteria:

1.1 Victims of violence

1.2 Freedom of movement

2.0 Basic services

2.1 Food security

2.2 Shelter and housing

2.3 Health

2.4 Education

3.1 Employment and livelihoods

Module 4: Information Landscape Mapping

The variables below should be filled out for each identified data source.

Component 4.5: IASC alignment

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This module allows also to evaluate whether data source allows to measure progress towards DS and to use a composite measure

3.2 Economic security

4.1 Property restitution and compensation

5.1 Documentation

6.1 Voluntary reunification

6.2 Reunification and tracing services

7.1 Public affairs

7.2 Right to vote

7.3 Right to engage in public service

8.1 Remedies and justice



**National Solutions
Pathways Action Plan**
2024 - 2029



**Internal Displacement
Solutions Fund**



JIPS

informing
solutions to internal
displacement



IOM
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