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Somaliland Durable Solutions Consortium

Wadajir: Enhancing Durable
Solutions for, and Reintegration of,
Displacement Affected Communities in Somaliland



**ENDLINE
EVALUATION
REPORT- March, 2020**



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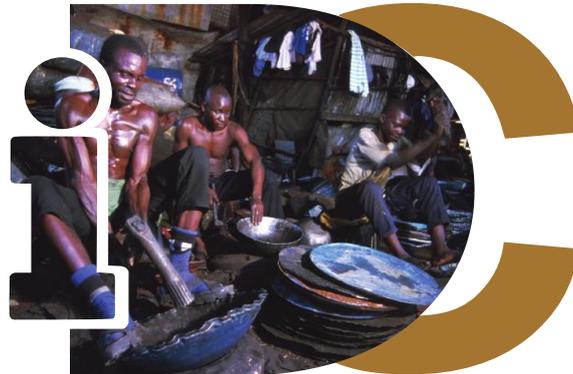
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Abbreviations

CAP	Community Action Plan
CDRC	Conflict and Dispute Resolution Committee
CWW	Concern Worldwide
DAC	Displacement Affected Communities
DAC	Development Assistance Committee
DG	Director General
DME	Design, Monitoring and Evaluation
DRC	Danish Refugee Council
EU	European Union
EUTF	European Union Trust Fund
FGD	Focus Group Discussion
GBV	Gender-Based Violence
HYDA	Horn Youth Development Association
IASC	Inter-Agency Standing Committee
iDC	Intermedia Development Consultants
IDP	Internally Displaced Person
ILO	International Labour Organisation

INGO	International Non-Governmental Organisation
KII	Key Informant Interview
LNGO	Local Non-Governmental Organisation
MCH	Maternal and Child Health
MESAF	Ministry of Employment, Social Affairs and Family
MoE	Ministry of Education
MoH	Ministry of Health
MoPND	Ministry of Planning and National Development
MTE	Mid-Term Evaluation
NDP	National Development Plan
NDRA	National Displacement and Refugee Agency
NGO	Non-Governmental Organisation
RC	Norwegian Refugee Council
ROM	Results Oriented Monitoring
OECD	Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development
PMU	Project Management Unit
PSC	Project Steering Committee
ReDSS	Regional Durable Solutions Secretariat
SDSC	Somaliland Durable Solutions Consortium
TASCO	Taakulo Somaliland Community
ToR	Terms of Reference
TVET	Technical and Vocational Education and Training
TWG	Technical Working Group
UNHCR	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
USD	United States Dollar
VSLA	Village Savings and Loans Association
WV	World Vision

Project Summary

Project name	Wadajir: Enhancing Durable Solutions for, and Reintegration of, Displacement Affected Communities in Somaliland
Goal	Create a conducive environment for displacement (or mixed migration) affected communities in Somalia to reach a durable solution
Outcomes	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• DACs are able to influence decisions, policies and agreements that affect them collectively as well as where to live and how they are governed;• DACs have improved access and use of basic services/material safety as other non-displacement affected communities;• DACs have improved access to adequate livelihoods through generating income and assets, gainful employment, and managing financial risk as other non-displacement affected communities;• Learning on best practices and lessons on durable solutions disseminated by Somaliland Durable Solutions Consortium programming are utilised by actors and stakeholders working in Somaliland
Target beneficiaries	30,000 people affected by displacement (19,662 IDPs, 2,100 returnees, 8,238 members of host communities) in Hargeisa and Burao; focusing on male and female youth, women and children in refugee camps and IDP settings, as well as persons with special needs (eg. elderly, other vulnerable groups)
Locations	Burao: Ali Hussein, Adan Sulieman, Aqil Yare and Koosar, and seven health facilities in Burao District; Hargeisa: Digaale, Statehouse, Jimcaale, Ayah 4 and Ayah 2, Ayah B1
Duration	March 2017 to February 2020
Budget	EUR. 4,444,444

We Must Tell You

A poem by Asma Ismail Mohamed, Secretary of the Jimaale IDP Committee

Hay'daha midoobee magacoodu dheer yahay

Ogow Wadajir weeyaan

Concern mideeyaay, kala daadsanaantii, isku-duubni dhaliyaay

Da'yartii habsaantayna ganacsi u abuuraay

NRC dadaalaay, sharci aan ku faraxniyo ardiyad noo sameeyaay

World Vision kor-u-qaad aqoontiyo xirfadaha nasiyaay guddiyadana siiyay

Hay'adda Qaxootiga (NDRA) ee qaranka u adeegtaay guulaha ad gaadheen Rabbi ha idinku garab galo

Oh, do you know those agencies, who came together to help us –

those whose names have become famous?

We must tell you.

They are the ones implementing the Wadajir Project.

We hail Concern Worldwide for mobilising us, for changing our disunity into unity;

You are the one who created businesses for the youth who were disoriented.

We praise NRC for its diligence; it made us happy by facilitating our title deeds by reducing the costs.

We compliment World Vision for its capacity building, skills training, and training of our committees.

We commend the National Displacement and Refugee Agency, which serves the people – we beg God to support you in your successes.

Executive Summary

The project

The Wadajir project – Enhancing Durable Solutions for, and Reintegration of, Displacement Affected Communities – was carried out in two districts of Somaliland, Hargeisa and Burao. The three-year project, funded by the EU within its RE-INTEG programme, was implemented by the Somaliland Durable Solutions Consortium, comprising World Vision, the Danish Refugee Council, Norwegian Refugee Council, Concern Worldwide, Taakulo Somaliland Community and Regional Durable Solutions Secretariat. The consortium cooperated closely with the Ministries of Planning and National Development, Education, Health, Employment Social Affairs and Family, and the National Displacement and Refugee Agency.

The four result areas of the project were concerned with improving the ability of the targeted displacement-affected communities to participate in decision-making structures, increasing their access to basic services, improving their access to livelihoods through skill training and seed capital, and disseminating lessons learnt about finding durable solutions to the problems faced by displacement affected communities.

The evaluation

The consultancy firm, iDC, carried out the evaluation during late February and early March 2020. The objective of the evaluation was to document the achievements and challenges of the project in terms of the conventional evaluation criteria of Relevance, Effectiveness, Efficiency, Sustainability and Impact. This evaluation report also draws a number of key lessons and makes recommendations that could be taken up in any extension of the Wadajir project or in any similar project elsewhere.

The evaluation methods were both quantitative and qualitative. A survey questionnaire was administered to 1,034 households of the displacement-affected communities (609 in Hargeisa and 425 in Burao). The data collection for the survey happened concurrently in both locations using the KoBoCollect application installed on the smartphones of the enumerators.

Interviews were held with 32 key informants (20 in Hargeisa and 12 in Burao); five focus group discussions were carried out with beneficiaries, but only in Hargeisa. In both Hargeisa and Burao, FGDs were held with beneficiaries by the staff of the relevant government ministries, under a separate World Vision contract with the Ministry of Planning and National Development, but these fieldwork reports have not been made available to the iDC team.

Relevance

The report considers two main aspects of the Relevance theme: the significance of the needs of the target communities, and whether the project was designed in such a way as to effectively address those needs. As the Wadajir baseline study made clear, the needs of the target displacement

communities were concerned with protection and social cohesion, access to basic services, access to livelihoods training, support for income generation activities, and involvement in decision-making structures concerned with displacement. These were the needs the project went on to address. And by drawing on the different experiences of the consortium members, it was possible to cover this range of concerns. All the key informants and members of focus group discussions regarded the project as relevant.

Efficiency

The consortium arrangement has clear strengths in that it has enabled the project to draw on the different experience and expertise of the five implementing agencies – and enabled a multi-sector approach and a geographical focus. However, the IDC team suggests that there are potential weaknesses when there isn't a sufficiently staffed project management unit in place: a reduced capacity for making implementation adjustments; split responsibilities; constrained supervision; lack of coherent programming.

In relation to the project's M&E and reporting system, the evaluation team suggests that there has been too much reliance on figures. The statistics are important, but there is also a need to probe more deeply and tell the story behind the figures. In the routine monitoring activities, and also in the mid-term evaluation, there has been only limited attention to more qualitative methods. Key informant interviews, focus group discussions, collection of change stories can 'reality test' the statistical findings and better assess the quality of outputs and outcomes.

Effectiveness

This OECD/DAC theme is concerned with the achievement of outputs (activities carried out and the facilities or services put in place). In this regard, the list of achievements is an impressive one, particularly those concerned with the improvement of basic services and the support in finding employment, establishing small businesses and securing title deeds to land.

As to the appropriateness of the project's overall strategy, it was essentially a resilience one, straddling the divide between humanitarian and development objectives: moving beyond a 'bounce back' objective to a 'bounce back better' one. The aim was to increase the life and livelihood choices for the DACs. And the findings of both the household survey, the interviews with stakeholders and beneficiaries, confirm the successes of that strategy.

Impact

In relation to Outcome 1, which is concerned with establishing a conducive environment for the displaced communities, the household survey found that 84% of the respondents said that they were able to voice their concerns; whereas, only 22% said had said this at the baseline. And 80% of the respondents said that they believed government duty bearers were responsive to the issues raised by them – as opposed to 61% in the baseline study. For Outcome 2, concerned with safety and basic services, 98% of the survey respondents said that they feel safe and able to

move freely in their communities – and, in this regard, the figure was also a high 94% at the time of the baseline study. A number of participants in the interviews and discussions pointed to the project’s awareness-raising programme as having changed the attitude of many IDPs about GBV crimes – and had resulted in a reduction in crimes. And there was general appreciation for the improvements in health and water services.

With regard to Outcome 3, focusing on improvements in livelihoods and income generation, 66% of the beneficiaries said that their income had increased since the project started. There was general appreciation of the skills training that had been provided and start-up capital made available for setting up small businesses. The ‘change stories’ included in the report illustrate the impact that such initiatives can have on individuals and families. Outcome 4 was ambitious: that learning recommendations would actually be incorporated in district, regional and national policies. This might not have happened yet, but the dissemination of the ReDSS research reports and the engagement with ministries and the two local authorities has meant that ideas have been shared, and the project must have influenced the way in which these government agencies address issues related displacement.

Sustainability

Three factors are normally taken into account when assessing the likely sustainability of a project: whether there will be government support, whether the capacities have been built for those who will continue activities, and whether there will be funding.

Given the engagement with the relevant ministries and, especially, the National Displacement and Refugee Agency, government support for any possible extension or replication of the project is clear. As to whether capacities have been built, in that this has been essentially a capacity-building project, the acquired knowledge of the various duty bearers, whether in health or protection services, will be retained. Also, the vocational and business enterprise skills acquired by the trainees will not be lost. For supporting an extension or replication of the project – and the case for doing this is a strong one – the funding will have to come from external donors.

Lessons learnt

This report had highlighted four lessons that have been learnt: about the need for a PMU in such a consortium implemented project; about the need to strike a balance between quantitative and qualitative M&E and reporting systems; about the rich talent that is to be found within displacement-affected communities; about the possibility of carrying out joint evaluations.

Recommendations

1. In relation to project management, in future interventions using a consortium modality a project management team should be put in place, in order to achieve coherence and consistency in adjustments to implementation, and to ensure the right blend of experience and expertise in those with management responsibilities.

2. At the onset of any extension of the project, or before the implementation of any new durable solutions project for DACs, there should be consultation with actual or intended beneficiaries, in order to understand their own development priorities.
3. In light of the views expressed by beneficiaries and key informants, if there is an extension of the project in the same areas, there should be an increased focus on improving sanitation in the communities.
4. Given the marked successes recorded in this report, any future project for DACs should continue the provision of seed capital for the start-up of small business enterprises.
5. With regard to M&E, in any future projects under the RE-INTEG programme a more even balance needs to be found between the quantitative and qualitative methods of M&E and reporting.
6. The staff of the implementing organisations could benefit from further training in such approaches as Most Significant Change and Outcome Harvesting.
7. In as much as outcomes (changes in attitudes and practices) cannot be as precisely counted or measured as can outputs (facilities and services put in place), new projects such as Wadajir could set up a number of focus groups for different components and in each target area – groups involving between six and twelve members, a mix of key informants and beneficiaries – that can be consulted at every, say, six months in order to explore their views on changes that are occurring that can be attributed to the project.
8. In that there are benefits to be derived from joint evaluations, ReDSS could review the strengths and weaknesses of existing examples and make recommendations on how they could best be utilised for projects under RE-INTEG.
9. In addition to the research carried out and studies produced by ReDSS, projects such as Wadajir could hold, say, quarterly ‘learning platforms’ where the consortium members could discuss specific issues arising in the implementation – with a sustained focus on one issue each time.
10. Along with the coordination mechanisms in place at the national level concerning DACs, more could be done at the district level to establish links between the development interventions, especially the CAPs, of durable solutions projects such as Wadajir and the District Development Frameworks (DDFs).
11. The project has a knowledge management component, managed by ReDSS, which has produced studies that inform the implementing partners and other stakeholders about priority issues to be addressed in support of DACs. However, the evaluation team suggests that there are many success stories of Wadajir that deserve wider dissemination. There are so many ‘stories of change’ that could be distributed to the media by the project. Also, government agencies and NGOs doing similar work in other places could be informed through a series of ‘policy briefs’ that explore key issues involved in projects concerned with improving a lot of displaced peoples.

1. Introduction

Intermedia Development Consultants (iDC) were contracted by World Vision to carry out an endline and external evaluation of the project, Wadajir – Enhancing Durable Solutions for, and Reintegration of, Displacement Affected Communities in Somaliland – to be called, simply, the Wadajir project in this report.

It has been a challenging, as well as an absorbing, task: to review a project implemented by five agencies, working in two districts, addressing a complex of needs across different sectors – and in collaboration with four ministries, as well as the National Displacement and Refugee Agency (NDRA).

1.1 Objectives

As stated in the ToR, the purpose of this endline evaluation was to document and inform the key project stakeholders (implementing agencies, donors, partners and beneficiaries) of the project's achievements with reference to the OECD/DAC evaluation criteria of Relevance, Effectiveness, Efficiency, Sustainability and Impact in relation to the project results – both outputs and outcomes. The ToR also indicate that the evaluation should draw key lessons learnt and note the best practices observed. It is assumed that, beyond the accountability objective, this evaluation will inform any possible extension of the Wadajir project, or any similar project elsewhere that seeks to find durable solutions for displacement affected communities (DACs).

1.2 Structure of the Report

The following Chapter 2 briefly describes the context and, specifically, the displacement issues that prompted this Wadajir intervention, before describing the intervention itself – its place within the European Union-funded RE-INTEG programme, its envisaged outcomes and its strategy for achieving them.

Chapter 3 describes the evaluation scope, objectives, approach and tools – the data collection and data analysis methods. In presenting the findings, the following structure has been followed:

Chapter 4 explores the project's relevance – the significance of the needs that it was addressing and the appropriateness of the project's design in order to address them.

Chapter 5, on the efficiency of implementation, explores a number of management issues related to financial management, the consortium structure and monitoring processes.

Chapter 6 analyses the project's effectiveness in relation to the achievement of reported outputs, participation in project planning and implementation, and alignment with national plans and strategies; it also focuses on the discernible impacts, in terms of changes in attitudes and practices, reporting on the findings from the survey, interviews and discussions with beneficiaries.

Chapter 7, focusing on sustainability, takes up issues related to government support, capacity building and funding.

Finally, Chapter 8 presents the consultants' conclusions and recommendations.

As required in the ToR, this report's structure is based on the UNDP (2009) Handbook on Planning, Monitoring, and Evaluation for Development Results. Also, the analysis of achievements is structured according to the evaluations questions related to each of the OECD/DAC themes.

2. The Wadajir Intervention

2.1. Context

As stated in the ‘Description of the Action’ – the Wadajir project application submitted to the European Union in 2016 – the movement of people within and from Somaliland was not a new phenomenon. It identified Somaliland as ‘an origin, destination and transit country for mixed migrants in the Horn of Africa’ – a transit country for the flow to the port of Bossaso in Puntland, north to Djibouti, as well as across the Sahara desert, passing through Ethiopia, Sudan, and Libya before crossing the Mediterranean Sea.

Somaliland was seen – and still is seen – as a host to a significant number of IDPs, mainly coming from Somaliland itself and also from South-Central Somalia. A number of reasons were given: loss of livelihoods, being caught up in conflicts, experiencing insecurity, suffering from natural disasters – these were identified as the main drivers of mixed migration from and through Somaliland.

At the time of the proposal, UNHCR had estimated that 1.1 to 1.36 million people were displaced in Somalia, and approximately half of these were located in IDP settlements; while the others were living in urban areas and among host communities.¹ It was estimated that 85,000 IDPs were living in Somaliland. And it was stated that they were ‘exposed to some of the region’s worst living conditions’.

The published figures on the 2020 dashboard of the Regional Durable Solutions Secretariat (ReDSS) in East and Horn of Africa, drawing on various sources, were 16,475 refugees in Somaliland and still 1,100 IDPs.

The most detailed analysis of the problems faced by the returnees and IDPs in Hargeisa and Burao – the target areas of the Wadajir project – is in the baseline study carried out for the project in 2017.² They were problems related to restricted access to basic services, limited livelihood opportunities, lack of land tenure, poor protection mechanisms, and the lack of opportunities for voicing their concerns and being able to influence the policies and practices that affected their welfare. The findings of this report will be taken up in the following Chapter 4 that explores the relevance of the project in addressing such needs of the DACs.

2.2. Description of the Action

¹ UNHCR, Briefing on total IDPs by region, April 2013.

² Wadajir Baseline Study Report, Mshiriki Research Consultancy, August 2017

The response to the assessed needs of the DACs in the two districts of Hargeisa and Burao was the establishment of the five-agency Somaliland Durable Solutions Consortium (SDSC) comprising World Vision (WV), the Danish Refugee Council (DRC), Norwegian Refugee Council (NRC), Concern Worldwide (CWW) and the Taakulo Somaliland Community (TASCO). Between them, they are delivering assistance across the sectors of Education, Health, WASH, Livelihoods, and Protection Services.

The RE-INTEG programme

The SDSC consortium, with its Wadajir project, is supported by the European Union’s Emergency Trust Fund for stability and addressing root causes of irregular migration and displaced persons in Africa (EUTF for Africa), which is fostering stability and contributing to better migration management, including by addressing the root causes of destabilisation, forced displacement and irregular migration. Wadajir is one of four projects within the RE-INTEG programme: which is enhancing Somalia and Somaliland’s responsiveness to the management and reintegration of mixed migration flows.³

As stated on its website, the overall objective of the RE-INTEG programme is to ‘contribute to transition out of fragility by strengthening stability and security and by creating a favourable environment for the economic and social development that enhances the absorption capacities of areas of return of displaced populations and improves livelihood conditions in areas of return as well as departure.’

The specific objective of the programme is to support sustainable and durable reintegration of refugees, returnees from Yemen, Kenya, Europe and other areas of departure, IDPs in Somalia and Somaliland, and to anchor populations there.

The programme has three result areas:

1. **Closing gaps in the management of refugee and returnees** – Support to dignified and safe movement of the returnees/refugees from Yemen, Kenya, Europe and other potential countries of departures to Somalia and Somaliland as well as transportation to areas of origin; capacity building of government institutions to be mainstreamed wherever possible to ensure sustainability and improve the Government’s response capabilities.

³ The EU REINTEG NGO-led consortia are: Somaliland Durable Solutions Consortium (SDSC) led by World Vision; Enhancing Integration of Displacement Affected Communities in Somalia (EIDACS) led by Concern World Wide; Jubaland Solutions Consortium (JSC) led by Norwegian Refugee Council, and the Durable Solutions for IDPs and Returnees in Somalia (DSIRS) led by Care.

2. **Enhancing the rule of law** by improving and implementing policies and legal frameworks for IDPs, refugees and returnees, and strengthening cross-border cooperation towards migration and enhanced security.
3. **Increased access to basic services and creation of realistic livelihood opportunities** in the main access areas of return and departure – contributing to putting in place a conducive environment by supporting the delivery of basic services and creating realistic and valuable livelihood opportunities while facilitating their access by the most vulnerable.

The Wadajir project focused mainly on the third result area. However, there are clearly synergies to be realised between the objectives and processes of projects in all three result areas.

The Wadajir project: objectives and strategies

The **overall objective** of the project was to create a conducive environment for displacement (or mixed migration) affected communities (DACs) in Somaliland to reach a durable solution.

The project envisaged four **outcomes**:

1. 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 improved access to adequate livelihoods through generating income and assets, gainful employment, and managing financial risk as other non-displacement affected communities;
4. Learning on best practices and lessons on durable solutions disseminated by Somaliland Durable Solutions Consortium programming are utilised by actors and stakeholders working in Somaliland.

The **target groups**, as first defined in the concept note of the application to the EU, were 30,000 people affected by displacement (19,662 IDPs, 2,100 returnees, 8,238 members of host communities) in Hargeisa and Burao. The focus was to be on male and female youth, women and children in refugee camps and IDP settings, as well as on persons with special needs (for example, the elderly and other vulnerable groups). The figure for the long term beneficiaries of the intervention was given as 63,917 DAC members.

In Burao, the project was being implemented in 11 **locations**: the IDP settlements of Ali Hussein, Adan Sulieman, Aqil Yare, Koosar, and seven health centres in the district. In Hargeisa, the locations were the settlements of Digaale, Statehouse, Jimcaale, Ayah 2, Ayah 4 and Ayah B1.

It was a **three-year project**, starting in March 2017 and finishing in February 2020.

As set out in the original concept statement, the **project design** focused on increasing access to basic services and creating livelihood opportunities for the DACs. It was also assumed that the project would enhance Somaliland's responsiveness in the management of mixed migration flows and reintegration of potential migrants.

With regard to its addressing issues around displacement and migration in Somaliland, the project was in line with principles and approaches advocated in the Inter-agency Standing Committee (IASC) Solutions Framework, which emphasises legal, material and physical safety for displacement affected communities. The projects was also designed to uphold the values and approaches set out in Somaliland's Internal Displacement Policy⁴ – a policy drawing on applicable rules of international law and based on the UN Guiding Principles on Internal Displacement.

It was expected that the actions of the programme would create a conducive environment for displacement (or mixed migration) affected communities to reach community-driven durable solutions that would culminate in their sustainable integration. As argued in the application for EU support, an added advantage of the commitment of the consortium members to the IASC framework was that the proposed action would make a strong input into the global learning agenda on how to support protracted displacement situations.

In the design it was made clear that the project would be undertaken with government and community-level partners, including local authorities, key line ministries: mainly the Ministry of Planning and National Development (MoPND), the Ministry of Health (MoH), the Ministry of Education (MoE), the Ministry of Employment, Social Affairs and Family (MESAF), and the Ministry of Resettlement, Rehabilitation and Reconstruction (MoRRR) – which became the National Displacement and Refugee Agency (NDRA).

It was envisaged that there would be a deliberate effort by the lead agency, World Vision, to ensure accountability to the target population through open, transparent and inclusive project implementation and management processes. The target beneficiaries would be highly involved in the planning, implementation and monitoring of the project activities. In addition, proper feedback mechanisms would be set in place to continuously improve on the quality of programming and ensure that World Vision and its partners would be responsive to the community needs.

The proposed approach would enhance community engagement among the target beneficiaries – enabling them to influence decisions, policies and agreements that collectively affected them. The project would focus on developing community action plans (CAPs) and advocacy strategies, providing basic services such as health as well as life skills. In particular, the project would also provide training and capacity building opportunities to community health workers, supply of basic medical facilities,

⁴ Somaliland Internal Displacement Policy, Ministry of Resettlement, Rehabilitation and Reconstruction, September 2015.

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psychosocial counselling and capacity building of relevant criminal justice actors to effectively provide safety and security for the community. In addition, project beneficiaries would also receive direct support through income-generating activities, business and vocational skills training, as well as support to savings and loans schemes to promote adequate livelihood opportunities. The selection of target beneficiaries would be based on their vulnerability levels.

The project was to be spread over a three year period in order to achieve what the concept statement called 'a transformed community'.



A cosmetic shop that was started by one of the youth groups in Ayah 2 IDP camp, Hargeisa

3. Methodology

3.1 Evaluation Scope

Scope

The data collection for the endline evaluation took place from 21 February to 4 March; after an inception meeting and training of enumerators in Hargeisa, the household survey was carried out in Burao from 25 to 28 February and in Hargeisa from 24 to 28 February. The iDC team conducted KIIs in Burao from 25 to 28 February and FGDs as well as KIIs in Hargeisa from 29 February to 4 March.

The household survey was administered to 1,034 respondents – IDPs, returnees/refugees and host community, in both Burao and Hargeisa.

The evaluation covered all four envisaged outcomes.

Objectives and evaluation criteria

As stated in the ToR, the evaluation purpose was ‘to document and inform the key project stakeholders (donors, partners and beneficiaries) of the project progress with reference to the OECD/DAC evaluation criteria on relevance, effectiveness, efficiency, sustainability and impacts in relation to project results.’ And the ToR emphasise the objective of drawing key lessons and noting best practices.

Evaluation questions

The evaluation team constructed an analytical framework, clustering the evaluation questions indicated in the ToR (with some additional ones) under the DAC themes as mentioned above. This framework is given in Annex C.

3.2 Methods

Data sources

There were four sources of data: a literature review, the household survey, key informant interviews and focus group discussions with project beneficiaries.

Literature review

The documents consulted are given in Annex A: project documents (the application, logframe and monitoring reports) reviews carried out, and background documents related to policies on displacement.

Household survey

As stated above, the household survey was administered in both Burao and Hargeisa to 1,034 respondents – IDPs, returnees/refugees and host community members.

KIIs and FGDs

The KIIs were carried out with project managers across the consortium, officials of the participating ministries, representatives of local authorities, community leaders, IDP camp committee representatives, staff of health facilities and TVET centres.

In Burao, 12 KIIs were carried out, and in Hargeisa 20. The checklists for the range of interviews are given in Annex D. For FGDs with beneficiaries, the iDC team was able to carry out five FGDs and only in Hargeisa – the reason for this is explained below.

Sample for the household survey

For the household survey, the sample of 1,034 displacement-affected community members was with a margin of error of 5%, a confidence level of 95%, and a sample proportion of 50%. This sample size was arrived at using the total population of 30,000 beneficiaries. A ratio analysis method was used to get a sample size representation for each category (IDPs, host community and returnees/refugees) as displayed below. The sample size calculation was based on the Raosoft sample size calculator for the endline evaluation due to the nature of the household survey.

The sample was distributed across different categories of beneficiaries, including IDPs, host communities and returnees/refugees.

Table 1: Sample size distribution

Districts	Targeted IDP camps	IDP samples	Host community	Returnees/refugees	Total
Burao	Adan Saleban IDP	50	30	25	92
	Caqli Yare	50	30	25	116
	Koosaar	50	30	25	109
	October village	30	0	4	36

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	Ali Hussein	30	25	10	72
Hargeisa	Statehouse	70	36	20	120
	Digaale	70	36	20	142
	Jimcale	70	36	20	122
	Ayah 4	70	36	20	127
	Ayah 2 IDP	50	30	20	98
		286	278	245	1,034

The final sample size in each region was 609 respondents in Hargeisa and 425 in Burao.

The sample was further disintegrated into different beneficiary categories in both regions, as indicated below:

Table 2: Distribution of beneficiaries

Beneficiary	Frequency	Percentage
Internally displaced persons	534	51.64
Host community	353	34.14
Returnees	103	9.96
Refugees	44	4.26

The respondents constituted persons from Somaliland, Somalia, Ethiopia, Kenya and Yemen. Most of them were from Somaliland at 92.65%, followed closely by those from Ethiopia at 5.42% and Somalia at 1.06%.

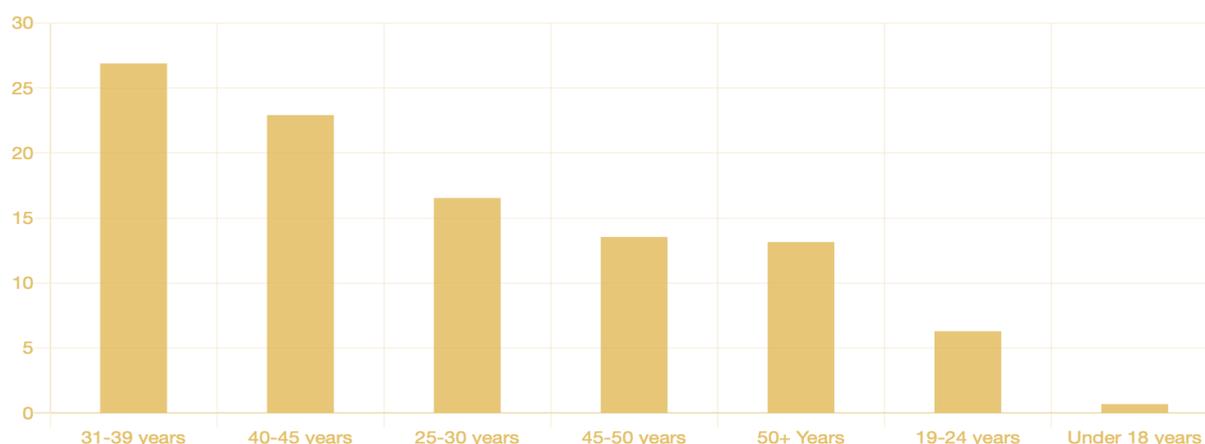
Table 3: DACs distribution by country

Country	Frequency	Percentage
Somaliland	958	92.65
Ethiopia	56	5.42

Somalia	11	1.06
Other	5	0.48
Kenya	2	0.19

There were many more female respondents than males, and this could be explained by the likelihood that women would be at home during the day, while most men would be working. The sample representation was 88.1% women and 11.9% men; this was coincidental and it depended on the availability of respondents. It was also noted that most of the respondents were in the age range of 31-39, at 26.89%, followed closely by the ranges 40-45 and 20-25 years. The distribution of the sample size by age was as below:

Fig. 1: Sample size distribution by age

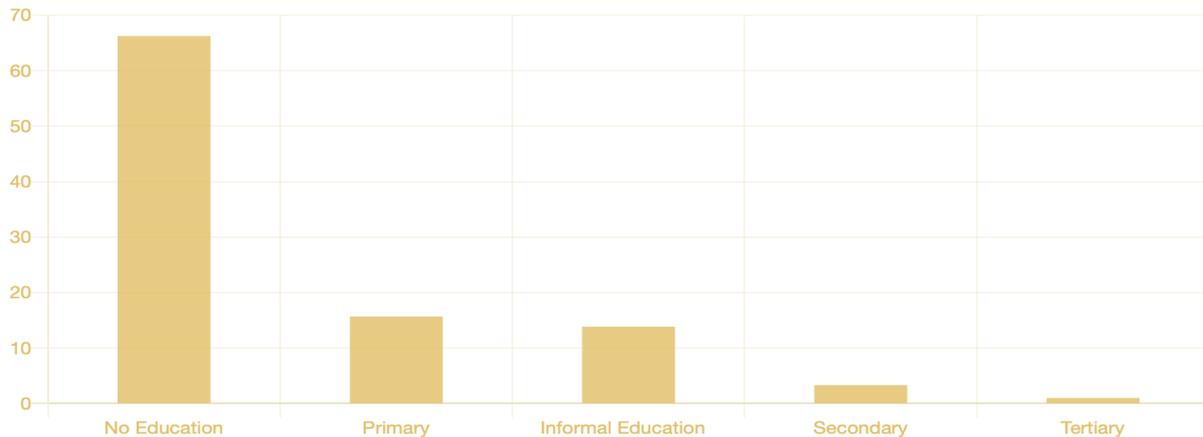


It should also be noted that 75.63% of the respondents were the heads of their households and, given the fact that most respondents were female, it also highlighted that most households are led by women in the targeted displacement-affected communities.

Another demographic characteristic that was tracked in the survey was the level of the respondents' education. A significant finding is that in the DACs, 66.25% had no education at

all, with only 15.67% having obtained primary-level education. The graph shows the distribution of the levels of education among the respondents:

Fig. 2: Level of education among respondents



Data collection procedures

As indicated above, the data collection for the survey happened concurrently in both locations using the KoBoCollect application installed in the smartphones of the enumerators.

The training of 30 enumerators (11 from Burao and 15 from Hargeisa selected by World Vision, and four Government staff) took place on 22 and 23 February. The four ministry staff came from MoE, MoH, MoPND, MESAF.

Performance standards

For the household survey, and also for the qualitative methods, the indicators tracked were the ones indicated in the ToR and in the project logframe – and the same as had been tracked in the baseline and the mid-term evaluation. The overarching measures of the project performance have been those derived from the OECD/DAC themes.

Data analysis procedures

From the data collected in the household survey, the variables were disaggregated by age, sex and displacement status. The frequency of outcome variables was determined; the bivariate analysis included the frequency distribution of the variables, using percentages, as in the baseline and MTE.

The magnitude of association between the exposure variable and the outcome variables has been determined. A comparison has been drawn between the findings of the baseline, MTE and this final evaluation.

For the KIIs and FGDs, the evaluation team members took notes and, at times, recorded the sessions. The scripts have been analysed according to the DAC themes, and the findings of the interviews and group discussions have been compared with those derived from the household survey – triangulation has occurred by relating the fieldwork findings to the findings of other reviews of programmes and projects concerned with displacement in Somaliland, Somalia and other countries of East Africa and the Horn of Africa.

People interviewed and members of FGDs gave their consent for their views to be quoted.

Limitations

The number of days for the contract, 30, was short for conducting an endline evaluation of such a complex project – whereas the ToR had indicated 45 days. The time for fieldwork was particularly short – only 10 days if travel time is excluded. There was time pressure, too, because the project ended 28 February.

A number of fieldwork days were taken up in trying to resolve the confusion over a second contract with the Ministry of Planning and National Development, through which government staff were allocated the role of conducting all focus group discussions – and the iDC team was not made aware of this second contract until halfway through the fieldwork.

A third issue was that two other events were taking place at the same time: the closing ceremony for the project and a tracer study involving the same beneficiaries.

The effects on the evaluation were:

- The iDC team members were not able to carry out discussions with beneficiaries in Burao;
- The presence of three teams arriving in the same location could have had an intimidating effect;
- Some key informants were not available for interview;
- It was not possible to hold the intended FGD with representatives of all five consortium partners;
- An opportunity was lost for working out a productive joint evaluation which would have entailed both ‘inside-out’ and ‘outside-in’ perspectives.

4. Relevance

An assessment of the significance of the needs of the target group the project was designed to address

There are two main aspects to be explored when assessing the relevance of a project: whether the needs that are being addressed are significant, and whether the design of the project is appropriate for addressing them.

4.1 Needs Analysis

Question: Has the project responded appropriately to the needs of the DACs?

Perhaps this question from the analytical framework (see Annex C) would have been better phrased as *How significant were the needs of the DACs that the project is addressing?*

The following assessment draws on both the Wadajir baseline study of August 2017 and a Durable Solutions Analysis⁵ carried out in 2018 by ReDSS and the SDSC.

Perceptions of safety and security: The ReDSS study noted there was a lack of specific quantitative data comparing exposure to protection risks of IDPs and the host population, and protection risks

⁵ Durable Solutions Analysis: Review of existing data and assessments to identify gaps and opportunities to inform (re)integration planning and programming for displacement affected communities, SDSC and ReDSS, 2018.

tended to vary from location to location. However, most key informants in the ReDSS study felt that IDPs were more exposed to safety and security threats than the host population, including theft, assault and various forms of gender-based violence. However, it was somewhat surprising that in the Wadajir baseline, only 4% of respondents said that they felt unsafe moving around their settlements.

Social cohesion: In both the baseline and the ReDSS study, it was reported that relations between the IDPs and refugees were good, though there were, in a number of places, tensions over land issues.

Water and sanitation: The baseline study indicated that water trucking to public water tanks was the primary water source in the displacement-affected areas. Both studies reported that the major challenges of accessing water were its price, road infrastructure, cleanliness of the water, and long distances to water points. With regard to sanitation, in the baseline assessment, 37% of IDPs indicated using only a shared latrine, versus 16% of the host population. Unsurprisingly, access to sanitation appeared to be worst for those recently displaced.

Access to education: Access to education was seen to be significantly higher in urban areas than it was in rural areas in Somaliland. In the baseline assessment, there was also a significant difference in the percentage of households reporting that there were school-going children in their household: 82% in Hargeisa, as compared to 58% in Burao.

Access to healthcare: It was reported in the Durable Solutions Analysis that access to healthcare for IDPs tended to vary from site to site. Many of the temporary settlements, such as State House in Hargeisa and Aqil Yare in Burao, had no health facility. Some relocation sites, such as Jimcaale and Digaale in Hargeisa, had maternal child health centres (MCHs); however, respondents in FGDs pointed out the shortcomings of these facilities in terms of shortages of staff, medicines and services offered. There were no delivery services in most of the IDP settlements, and FGD participants highlighted that women in labour were forced to travel long distances, with poor access to transport, if they wished to deliver in a health facility. The baseline assessment found that host population women were significantly more likely to deliver in a health centre than IDP women (75% versus 40%). 49% of IDP respondents reported delivering at home.

Yet, as Yasmin Awil Hassan said during the endline evaluation – and she was the Officer in Charge of a Health Facility at the Kosaar IDP Camp in Burao – sometimes access to health facilities is more of a problem for members of the host community. ‘The IDP camp residents here have no problem with accessibility,’ she said. ‘But a large number of people from the neighbouring villages are coming to us for medication. And they have to walk a long distance – some of them 10 kilometres.’ For her, the main problem had been the lack of drugs.

Livelihoods and employment: The second National Development Plan (NDP-II), states that less than 50% of Somaliland’s population are in the labour force. Youth unemployment is particularly high;

a 2012 labour force survey carried out by the International Labour Organisation (ILO) in Hargeisa, Borama and Burao, found that only 5% of youth (15-24 years old) were employed. Drought-related loss of livelihood and lack of economic opportunities were seen in the ReDSS Durable Solutions Analysis as the major causes of both displacement and migration from rural areas of Somaliland.

Income and economic activity in displacement: The baseline assessment found that IDP household incomes were significantly less than those of the host population. The proportion of IDPs who earned a monthly income of less than USD.100 was considerably higher (68%) when compared to that of the host population (23%). Incomes were especially low among those who had been more recently displaced, and who had lost assets due to drought.

The main sources of income for IDPs and members of the host population were cash-for-work or casual day labour, skilled or salaried work, and petty trade, with skilled or salaried work being more common among the host population.

Skills development/training: In both studies, vocational training opportunities were seen to be limited in Somaliland, with, understandably, most of the training being located in urban centres. The ILO Labour Force Study found that, for persons aged 15 and over, 19% of males and 4% of females had done some form of vocational training, with the corresponding figures for Burao being lower at 2% and 3% respectively.

Housing, land and property: The issue of access to land with secure tenure in urban locations was highlighted by key informants in the Durable Solutions Analysis as one of the most significant barriers to durable solutions. Almost all land in urban areas in Somaliland is privately owned. Although there are laws in place focused on land governance, including the Urban Land Management Law and the Agricultural Land Ownership Law, their implementation and enforcement are limited.

IDPs in the cities tended to settle either outside of settlements on the land of extended family or sub-clan, or in informal settlements on private land or the little public land that was available. IDPs living in temporary settlements were seen to be vulnerable to land disputes and also forced evictions. From June to August 2018, there were eight reported forced evictions in Hargeisa and Burao. In the baseline assessment, respondents revealed that IDPs preferred to try to resolve land disputes by customary and informal means.

Access to documentation: The level of birth registration was very low across all communities in Somaliland. The NDP-II records that only 5% of births are registered. The baseline assessment found that only 2% of those surveyed were in possession of a birth certificate. With regard to other documentation, the baseline assessment found that the two common types of documents possessed by respondents were a national Identity card (79%) and a Voter's Card (56%).

Family reunification: Understandably, family separation was found to be more common among IDPs than it was among the host population. The baseline assessment found that 15% of IDP respondents were separated from a family member, versus 7% of host community respondents. The majority of these separations were found to be as a result of drought, and they were deliberate rather than accidental – a coping strategy in times of difficulty.

Participation in public affairs: The baseline assessment found that only 12% of respondents said that they, or someone from their households, participated in local decision-making structures or processes. On the other hand, the proportion of the host community (19%) who participated in local decision-making processes was higher than that of IDPs (11%). Among the IDP respondents, there was a small difference between the reported level of participation of men (13%) and women (11%).

None of the key informants or beneficiary groups interviewed had any doubt about the relevance of the project – the way in which it was addressing the needs of the displaced communities.

For example, when asked how relevant the project has been, Ismail Haji Suleiman Ali, the Chairman of the Ali Hussein IDP Camp in Burao, was immediately able, with enthusiasm and pride, to point to the range of benefits:

‘Yes, the project has addressed community needs and priorities. 150 heads of households were provided USD.150 each for cash-for-work. They had rehabilitated the road linking the camp to the Burao main town, for improving sanitation, and for uprooting 150 unwanted and thorny trees called ‘Garanwaa’, which had grown up in the vicinity of the camp. It has installed 1,500 metres of water piping in the village and constructed 11 water distribution kiosks. 120 households have been given cash to plant farms in their households in order to grow cash crops. 30 youth have been trained in the TVET centre, and 20 of these have already graduated and have been supplied with the necessary tools for starting work. The project has improved sanitation by constructing 10 toilets. And it has established 41 women’s groups, who have been trained in business skills and awarded USD.410 each to start new businesses.’

In addressing such a wide range of needs, with envisaged outcomes that cover issues related to protection and social cohesion concerns, access to basic services, access to livelihoods training, support for income generation activities, and involvement in decision making structures concerned with displacement – in view of all this, it is clear that the Wadajir project is relevant.

4.2 Alignment with National Plans and Strategies

Question: To what extent were the project activities aligned to the existing national plans and strategies?

As highlighted in an analysis by ReDSS of lessons learnt in the EU's RE-INTEG programme⁶, the individual projects under that programme have all engaged constructively with government stakeholders in capacity building, planning, and displacement-focused and displacement-related policy or strategy development.

'From the outset,' the ReDSS report says, 'the EU engaged the Federal Government of Somalia, the Somaliland Government and the regions in the planning of the programme. Government actors were involved in evaluating programme proposals. Early consultations and engagement with government authorities were critical during the inception

phase... The SDSC worked with key line ministries and the NDRA to jointly develop a beneficiary selection criteria.'

In that the project was working so closely with the four-line ministries and the NDRA, its own policies and practices were inevitably influenced by – and able to influence – government policies and practices regarding displacement-affected communities. In fact, a number of the consortium members were involved in the consultations that led to the key document: the Somaliland Internal Displacement Policy.⁷

Moreover, this Somaliland policy – affirming principles of non-discrimination, participation, impartiality, humanity, independence and humanity – is itself aligned with rules of international law and based on the UN Guiding Principles on Internal Displacement.

⁶ ReDSS, Lessons Learned from the EU RE-INTEG Durable Solutions Consortia (2017- 2020), October 2019.

⁷ Somaliland Internal Displacement Policy, op.cit.

4.3 Assumptions and Risks

Question: How well were the assumptions and risks identified in the project's design – and have they been shown to be valid?

The assumptions – external factors that need to be in place in order for the project to proceed and its objectives to be achieved – are set out clearly in the project's logframe. The risks may be seen as the 'flip-side' of the assumptions.

A number of the assumptions are to do with the maintenance of security and the stability of the government. For example:

'Political and security situation is stable at key times when data has to be collected.'

and

'Relative political stability creates an enabling environment for both beneficiaries and programme staff.'

These assumptions have held; there are no reports of delays or disruptions due to political instability or security concerns.

Others are related to the 'openness and capacity of the Government, local authorities, and local groups to support the programme initiatives'. In this regard, both government agencies and also local groups have been not only supportive but also actively involved.

Another assumption concerns 'opportunities for diversification, increased productivity, and market systems in the project area'. From discussions with senior staff of the Ministry of Education responsible for the TVET programmes – as well as the team's observation of the Hargeisa skyline – there seem to be job opportunities for skilled youth in the construction industry, as well as engineering, hospitality and other occupations.

Finally, there is an assumption that focuses on whether 'communities, local authorities and governments continue to consider resilience-building an integral part of the development agenda'. If resilience is seen as a 'bounce-back better' development objective, rather than a more limited 'bounce-back' humanitarian objective – where capacity building can increase a person's choice of livelihood – then this assumption certainly holds. In interviews with key informants and in discussions with beneficiaries, what is particularly valued in this project is its capacity-building components.

Assessing whether or not a project is relevant answers the first of the two fundamental evaluation questions: 'Is the project doing the right thing'. An exploration of the four other DAC themes, answers the second question: 'Is the project doing things right?'

Clearly, the Wadajir project was doing the right thing. The following chapters will consider whether it was doing things right.



A shop owned by one of the youths in the Ayah 2 IDP camp

5. Efficiency

An appreciation of the quality of project management

5.1 Project Resources

Question: How adequate were the available resources, and were all the project resources utilised optimally?

With regard to the funds available for implementing project activities – the overall budget of EUR.4,444,444 – none of the respondents in the KIIs and FGDs who were asked about funding said that the funds were insufficient; but, understandably, most of them stressed that the number of DACs to be supported and the range of needs to be addressed are much greater than those being catered for in the Wadajir project.

The latest consolidated financial statement that could be availed at the time of the fieldwork was the interim statement of April 2019 – the end of the second year of implementation. This showed that the expenditure up to that point was EUR.2,403,450. This was only 54% of the total budget. Given that, usually, the second year of a three-year project would have the heaviest expenditure, this suggested an underspend or a time lag for planned activities. Naturally, the project's final financial statement had not been completed at the time of the evaluation.

However, Mubarik Mohamoud Ahmed, the Senior SDSC Coordinator, has commented that there was a delay in some project activities during the first year, especially because of the length of time it took to make agreements between World Vision and partners. In addition, each partner had its own budget plan and reporting, which means that the second year expenditure might, in fact, have been higher. Also, he expected that the project 'burn rate' would be about 90% of the total budget. At the time of writing the report, the financial reports being submitted by individual consortium members show that the Senior Coordinator's assessment is likely to be correct.

One other factor that the iDC team notes is that the administrative costs (salaries, travel, equipment, local office and supplies) are 37% of the total budget. Given that 30% is normally seen as a target ceiling for administrative expenditure – but recognising that implementation costs in Somaliland or Somalia are inevitably high – 37%, the team concludes, is a reasonable figure.

However, there is one resource issue that the iDC team also suggests should be considered – and that concerns the consortium modality of project management.

On the one hand, the consortium arrangement has clear advantages. It means that the project can draw on the different experience and expertise of the five implementing agencies. This also enables a

multi-sector approach and a geographical focus. It is an advantage emphasised in the Lessons Learnt publication of ReDSS⁸ when discussing the achievements of projects under RE-INTEG:

‘The consortia partners have been delivering multi-sectoral programmes that have advanced the multiple elements of (re)integration. Furthermore, the multi-sector/multi-actor nature of the programmes has aided the implementation of area-based approaches, and created more space for the programmes to engage government representatives and communities collaboratively.’

On the other hand, particularly in the case of Wadajir, the project has been operating without a conventional project management unit. Or it is a unit comprising two persons – a Senior SDSC Coordinator and an M&E Coordinator based in the Hargeisa office of World Vision. Perhaps the reason for this is a budgetary one. But, from the team’s experience of other consortium projects, there are possible negative consequences:

- Reduced capacity for making adjustments to the implementation strategy;
- Split responsibility for some members of the consortium management – having to focus on more than one project;
- Staff allocated to the project by consortium members might not have the requisite range of skills that would normally be found in a PMU;
- The Senior Coordinator is not able to deal directly if there are problems to be sorted out with a member allocated to the project by another agency;
- There is a tendency for each agency to ‘do its own thing’.

For the Wadajir project, the project steering committee has an advisory and overall strategy making function, and the technical working group cannot act as a management unit; it does not meet frequently enough and, as a number of its members reported, its meetings tend to be a presentation of updates rather than a discussion of joint plans.

5.2 Alternative Approaches

Question: Are there alternative low-cost approaches that could have been used to achieve similar results?

As discussed above, no single agency would likely cover the range of expertise that is demanded in such a project. Also, since this is essentially a capacity-building project for beneficiaries who would not have the resources to utilise online training programmes, the ‘on-the-ground’ and ‘labour-intensive’ training modalities are the most appropriate.

⁸ ReDSS, Lessons Learned from the EU RE-INTEG Durable Solutions Consortia, 2017- 2020.

Deploying local NGOs might well have been a cheaper option. But few would have had the experience or the skills required that are found in the four INGOs that came together in this project. However, it is also important to engage LNGOs such as TASC0 in this case – for them to contribute their local knowledge and also build their own capacities.

5.3 Monitoring Systems

Question: How adequate were the monitoring and reporting systems put in place?

Quantitative versus qualitative M&E:

In this regard, the view of the evaluation team is that there was perhaps too much reliance on statistics in the monitoring and reporting system of the project. The team is not saying that the figures are not important. The reach of the project, the number of activities carried out, the facilities and services provided, the proportion of beneficiaries making use of the capacity building programmes – all these things are important.

However, it could be rather like counting trees without considering the quality of the wood they produce. The evaluation team suggests that, in the interests of assessing the quality of project activities and outputs, more could have been done in, for example, observing and reporting on the effectiveness of training being provided in the TVET centres, on the kinds of advocacy initiatives being taken, or on noting whether the VSLA or other self-help groups focus more on loans or savings.

Outcome harvesting:

Use could be made of monitoring approaches such as output harvesting, where monitors identify demonstrated, verifiable changes in behaviour influenced by intervention and how a project has contributed to them – whether the outcomes are positive or negative, intended or unintended. What is distinctive is that, different from other evaluation approaches, outcome harvesting does not necessarily focus on progress towards predetermined objectives or outcomes. Rather, the monitor or evaluator collects evidence of what has been achieved and works backwards to determine whether and how the project or intervention contributed to the change.

Stories of Change:

Also, as has been used in this evaluation, more could have been done in collecting and presenting 'stories of change' in the manner described in the Most Significant Change approach. This involves in-depth interviews with members of FGDs who have something of significance to say about the impact of a project on their lives and livelihoods. It is also an effective method for highlighting impacts and providing graphic communication material that can be used in standard reports and disseminated to the media.

FGDs:

It has been the experience of iDC consultants that, in many research assignments, statements made in well-conducted and sensitively probed interviews and FGDs can be more genuine, more truthful, than quick responses were given to an enumerator who is, perhaps, not able to probe sufficiently or is intent on ticking boxes. In this regard, the evaluation team suggests that, in any extension or similar project, focus groups could be set up in each target area and related to each sector – groups made up of a few beneficiaries and a few relevant key informants. And these FGDs could be held prior to each reporting period.

Learning platforms:

The engagement of ReDSS as the agency responsible for knowledge management and learning – carrying out studies and holding learning events for stakeholders as described above – has been a strength and, since ReDSS is performing the same function for other projects under RE-INTEG, it enables significant cross-learning about what works and what does not work so well in projects focusing on durable solutions for DACs. However, the evaluation team suggests that, especially in a consortium management modality, more regular ‘learning platforms’ could be held for meetings of the consortium partners, each one focusing on a single issue that from monitoring has emerged as either problematic or particularly productive.

6. Effectiveness and Impact

An assessment of the extent to which envisaged outputs (facilities and services put in place) were achieved and the appropriateness of the implementation strategies being used

and

An appraisal of the outcomes and impacts of the project (changes in attitudes and practices of the target groups and their wider communities)

This chapter brings together two of the DAC evaluation themes in order to show more clearly how outputs have led to outcomes. It draws on existing Wadajir progress reports, the endline household survey (in comparison with the findings of the surveys conducted at baseline and mid-term), as well as the responses in the KIIs and FGDs. As in all the chapters, the sequence will be the order of questions in the analytical framework. Also, the indicators explored are in the same sequence as they are presented in the project's logframe.

6.1 Output and Outcome Achievements

Questions: What are the achievements against set objectives?

and

To what extent have the envisaged four outcomes and impacts of the project been achieved?

Achievements under Outcome 1:

DACs are able to influence decisions, policies and agreements that affect them collectively as well as where to live and how they are governed

From progress reports and, particularly, the report prepared for the project closing event, the output achievements were as follows. In order to create a safe, inclusive environment, identify priorities for development and advocate for their legal, physical and material safety, the key activities and outputs were:

- Protection structures, including the police, clan elders, camp management committees, chiefs and courts, were supported and strengthened;
- 670 IDP camp leaders (347 female and 323 male) were trained in relation to rights awareness;
- 100 local NGO staff were trained in relation to human rights violations and case management;
- 1,200 IDPs were sent IEC materials on housing, land and property issues;
- 191 camp committees and traditional leaders (92 female and 99 male) were trained on collaborative dispute resolution (CDR) approaches.

The following section presents the findings related to the Outcome 1 indicators, drawing on the household survey, the KIIs and FGDs.

Indicator 1.1: *Percentage of the target population in community groups with the ability to address or voice their concerns and engage in advocacy*

For the beneficiaries interviewed in the household survey, 84.33% gave a positive response. This was a marked improvement when compared with only 23% at the mid-term evaluation and 22% in the baseline study. The project's target was only 24%.

For the endline survey, of the 84.33% who gave a positive response, 55% of them were in Hargeisa 45% were in Burao. It was found that, among those interviewed, 33% were host community beneficiaries, and 52% were IDPs.

The evaluation team suggests that this indicator should have been split because there is a significant difference between voicing one's concerns and actually engaging in advocacy, which calls for a high degree of confidence and skill. However, it should be noted that the project has provided training in advocacy, and this might account for the marked difference between the endline and mid-term figures.

Abdikadir Omar Mohamed, Executive Director of the Bulsho Minority local NGO, provided a good example of how the advocacy training provided by the project has increased confidence and increased skills. He described how his organisation approached the Ministry of Education and briefed the Minister on the challenges being faced in the Dami Minority Village in Hargeisa. In February 2020, Bulsho succeeded in persuading the Minister to visit the village. He promised that the ministry would establish a library for the primary school and add two classrooms. He also awarded 'Honour Certificates' to the Bulsho LNGO and World Vision for their assistance to minority groups in Hargeisa.

Hassan Omar, the Chairman of the Digaale IDP Camp in Hargeisa, emphasised that the project has created a sense of unity among the DACs. 'Before, they had no meaningful collaboration,' he said. 'They thought only as individual families. But after the training they are more inclined to collaborate.'

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)*

The existing mechanisms, as identified by the Consortium Coordinator, are the courts, chiefs, the police and community leaders. From the household survey and from the FGDs, it is clear that the IDPs have access to these four mechanisms. The project has held information sessions on land, housing and property rights. Also, NRC has provided training for the Collaborative Dispute Resolution Committees.

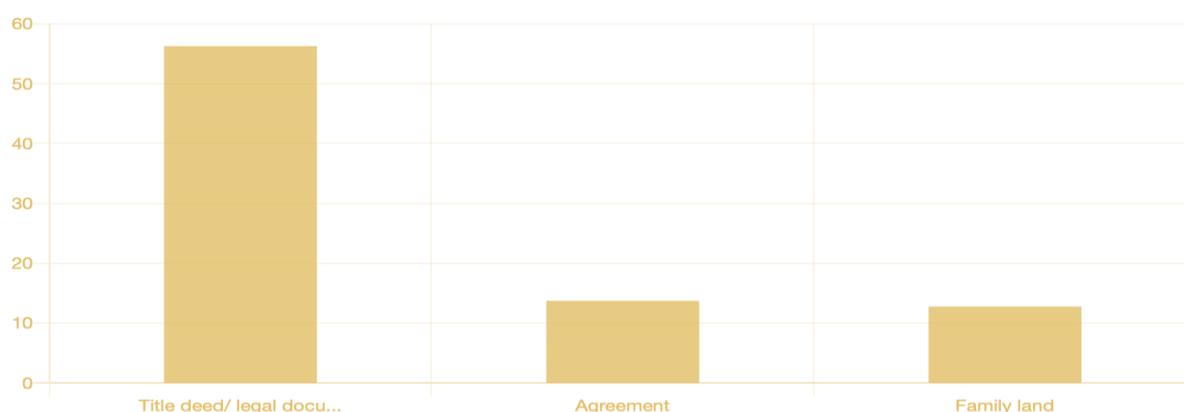
67.9% of the respondents in the household survey said they had access to the four mechanisms indicated above. Of these, 87.6% of them were female. In Burao, 72.9% of the respondents said that they had access to these mechanisms, while in Hargeisa 64.4% of them responded in the affirmative. It was also noted that, among the youth, 64.8% said they had access to the mechanisms.

With regard to access to land, 60.3% of the survey respondents stated that the household had access through forms of ownership such as a title deed, a verbal agreement, or having their own family land.

56.29% of those interviewed said that they had a title deed as a form of legal recognition to the land ownership. 13.73% said that they had an agreement as a form of ownership, and 12.77% said they had family land. At mid-term, 58.5% households (33% in Burao and 69% in Hargeisa) said they had title deeds; 21.8% households (29.1% in Burao and 18.8 in Hargeisa) had only agreements with the legal landowners; 19.7% (37.9% in Burao and 12.2% in Hargeisa) households mainly had access to family land. On the other hand, 74.66% of the respondents in the endline survey confirmed that they had secure tenure to their land, compared with the 64.7% (75.2% in Burao and 60.6% in Hargeisa) who had been interviewed for the mid-term evaluation.

The evaluation team suggests that this positive finding must be as a result of the emphasis put by the project on support in accessing title deeds and also on establishing effective dispute resolution mechanisms for settling land disputes.

Fig. 3: Access to land



Clearly, the work the project has done in helping IDPs to secure land is much appreciated by the beneficiary groups. For example, the Jimcaale Women’s Group in Hargeisa singled out improvements in land security as the most important change brought about by the project.

They highlighted how the consortium partner, NRC, had helped households in the camp with the cost of getting title deeds for their plots.

Indicator 1.3: *Percentage of DACs who believe that the government is responsive to their rights and needs*

80.46% of the survey respondents said that they believe government duty bearers are responsive to the issues raised by them. This was a marked improvement over the baseline when only 61% said this. But it is similar to the mid-term findings when the figure was 83%. In fact, the project’s target was 83%.

Of the beneficiaries interviewed during the endline survey, 88% of them were female, and only 12% were male. In Burao, 44.6% of those interviewed confirmed that they believed the government was responsive to their rights and needs; while in Hargeisa 55.45 said the same. 24.4% of those who said that the government was responsive to their rights and needs were youth.

Achievements under Outcome 2:

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

The activities and outputs related to Outcome 2, and as reported by the project, were as follows:

- 74% of the DACs target population had access to essential health care and protection services in comparison to the host community;
- 19,330 people have improved access to health care in Burao through the distribution of medical supplies and equipment to seven health centres;
- 750 delivery kits (with sterile gloves, plastic sheets, cord ligature, etc.) were distributed to mothers in Burao IDP camps;
- 294 (191 female and 103 male) healthcare workers (nurses, midwives, community health workers and female health workers) were engaged in various training activities;
- 165 health workers were trained in gender-based violence (GBV) case management;
- 278 duty bearers (176 female and 102 male) were trained on the prevention of violence to DACs, GBV, and the upholding of human rights;
- Training in protection approaches was provided to 252 (170 female and 82 male) participants – government staff, local partner staff and IDPs;
- 78 (47 female and 31 male) paralegals, caseworkers and lawyers were trained in legal aid approaches;
- 265 persons (155 female and 110 male) received legal aid and counselling services;
- 3.5 km of water connections were made with 11 kiosks in Ali Hussein IDP camp in Burao.

The findings related the Outcome 2 indicators, drawing on the household survey, the KIIs and FGDs, are as follows.

Indicator 2.1: Percentage of the target population who are able to achieve an adequate standard of living

This indicator focused solely on food security since the other factors of an adequate standard of living had been measured by other indicators. The emphasis was on the ‘access’ aspect of food security. As was the case at the mid-term evaluation, the endline evaluation used the household hunger scale (HHS) as a proxy indicator. This was based on questions about perceptions of households regarding varying degrees of hunger - particularly regarding the number of times a household experienced hunger within the past 30 days prior to the survey. When the respondents were asked if in the past four weeks there was ever a time when there was no food to eat of any kind in their household because of lack of resources, a majority said No. However, for this indicator, there was a special interest in those who said Yes. This is the population that was used to calculate the HHS.

The results were: 65.57% of the households suffered from little to no hunger; 28.69 % fell in the category of moderate hunger; 5.74% of the households were in the category of severe hunger. So the households with little or moderate household hunger were at 94.26% - therefore considered as achieving an adequate standard of living, with respect to food security. This indicator surpasses 80%

at baseline and also improves on the 87.7% that was achieved at the mid-term evaluation. The figures are bound to vary, of course, as they will be worse in times of drought.

Table 4: Household hunger scale categories

Household hunger categories	Percentages
Little to no hunger in the household	65.57
Moderate hunger in the household	28.69
Severe hunger in the household	5.74

Food consumed by respondents

It was recorded that there is high consumption of milk and its products at 66.9%; sugars at 63%; oils and fats at 60.06%. The table below breaks down the food consumption pattern among the responding households:

Table 5: Food consumption by respondents

Food item	Percentages
Milk or anything made from milk (e.g.tinned milk, powdered milk, fresh animal milk, yoghurt, cheese)	66.9%
Meat or fish/seafood	20.7%
Food made from roots or tubers (e.g.cassava, yams, Irish potatoes, sweet potatoes, plantains)	35.2%
Food made from any cereals or grains (e.g. maize meal/ugali, millet, rice, sorghum, porridge)	56.48%
Food made from wheat flour (e.g. injera, pasta, noodles, bread, mandazis, chapatti)	60.35%
Food made from beans, peas, lentils, or nuts	16.92%
Fruits	4.55%
Eggs	5.51%
Sugar or anything made from sugar (e.g. brown or white sugar, sweets, honey)	63.93%
Oils, fats and butter	60.06%
Vegetables, leaves	23.31%

Given the relatively low percentages for fruit, vegetables and pulses – and a high intake of sugar – perhaps any future project should put emphasis on advocating a more balanced and healthy diet.

Indicator 2.2: *Percentage of DACs with access to basic health care*

Well over half of the respondents, 73.98%, reported that they had access to a health facility, which was lower than the 89.7% reported at the mid-term evaluation. Of those respondents interviewed in Burao, 85.4% confirmed that they had access to health care, while in Hargeisa, 66% of the respondents

said the same. It was also reported that among the host communities, 66.5% of them reported that they had access to health care, while 78.1% of the IDPs confirmed that they had access. With regard to access to sufficient medical supplies, equipment and medical personnel, the results showed that 91.2% of the community members were able to adequately access drugs and the services of qualified personnel – a marked improvement on the 75.4% at the mid-term evaluation. In Burao, 87.5% of the respondents said that they had access to medical supplies and personnel, while in Hargeisa, 85.6% of the respondents confirmed that they had access to the same. Among the host community respondents, 84.1% of them said that they had access to the medical supplies, while among the IDP respondents, 86.7% of them said that they had access.

This, then, is another indicator that, with regard to access to health care, there was no marked discrepancy between the displaced and host communities.

It was found that 35.49% of the health centres within the target areas had a maximum of three trained health workers, with 24.66% having between seven to nine.

With regard to distance to health facilities, 91.97% of the respondents said that the distance to the nearest health centre was within the recommended range of five kilometres. 6.38% said that the health centre was between five and ten kilometres; 1.16% said that it was ten to fifteen kilometres; only 0.48% of those interviewed said it was more than ten kilometres.

The project's contribution to the improvement of health services to the DACs was praised by many of the key informants and members of the FGDs. Amino Abokor Ismail, Officer in Charge of the Farah Omar Health Facility in Burao said:

'We thank SDSC,' she said. 'It provided good assistance to this facility. And the assistance included medical equipment, drugs, incentives for staff. The project has given us delivery beds and delivery kits, BP and HB machines, screeners, bed sheets, tables and chairs. And the drugs SDSC provided were of very high quality

Indicator 2.3: *Percentage of target population that reports feeling safe in their community as compared to the host community population*

This indicator measures the extent to which people feel safe, particularly from any kind of violence. When we asked if they were able to move freely around their community, 98% of the respondents confirmed that they felt very safe. At the mid-term evaluation, the figure was 97%, compared with 94% at baseline. And so the project has been able to achieve the indicator target of 97%. Of the host community members, 98.6% of them reported that they felt safe in their community, while also a similar number, 98.1%, of the IDPs said the same. In Burao, 99.5% of the respondents confirmed that they felt safe, while in Hargeisa, 97% of those interviewed said that the same.

Farah Kayse Haji Dirie, a Health Worker at the Ministry of Employment, Social Affairs and Family, talked about the support the project is giving for women who have experienced GBV. She gave the example that in the months of December 2019 and January 2020 the project provided 20 rape victims USD.3,000 each and allocated USD.150 for them to open businesses so that they could become self-sufficient. And Muse Qorane Mohamed, the Deputy Chairman of the Kosaar IDP Camp in Burao, said that the project’s awareness-raising programme had changed the attitude of many IDPs about GBV crimes. ‘Now we see a dramatic reduction in GBV crimes,’ he said.

Achievements under Outcome 3:

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

The activities and outputs related to Outcome 3, and as reported by the project, were:

- A Labour Market Skills Assessment Report for Hargeisa and Burao was produced in December 2017;
- Three government and community TVET centres were established or rehabilitated and equipped with modern tools;
- 182 IDP youths (86 female and 96 male) received TVET scholarships – 162 graduated and received start-up kits;
- ‘Learn to Earn’ business skills training was provided to 220 IDP youths, who graduated and established their own businesses;
- 60 teachers (13 female and 47 male) were trained in curriculum preparation, class management, and lesson planning skills;
- 150 households each earned an average of USD.110 per month for three months in a cash-for-work scheme;
- 148 groups (VSLA and SME) with a membership of 2,802 (97% female) were established or strengthened;
- 120 IDP households were supported with agricultural tools and other inputs for home/back yard farming;
- 398 households across Hargeisa and Burao secured land tenure/title deeds.

One short story will illustrate what the training offered by the TVET centres can lead to:

Nimco’s Restaurant and Shop



My name is Nimco. I am 25 years old and I live in the Ali Hussein IDP Camp at the north-eastern edge of Burao. For me, the project was an opportunity for learning. I was among



the TVET trainees selected from the camp, and I was learning cooking. It was a course of four months, and I graduated on 7th July 2019. On graduation, the project provided me with an oven, a refrigerator, gas cooking machine and utensils. However, the project didn't offer us start-up cash. So I was unable to open a business.

However, my two older sisters helped me. They paid for a kiosk made of corrugated iron. That cost USD.6,000, and they also gave me USD.1,500 as start-up capital. Then last November I opened a restaurant and shop. I prepare and sell food. And the shop sells household items, drinks and sweets. My business has been operating for about three months and I make a profit of USD.300 per month. This covers the monthly expenses of my two families, apart from dry food costs that are provided by World Vision. The nutrition level of our children has greatly improved. Before I set up this business, when our children pleaded for something to be bought, we used to say that we couldn't afford it. Now we can buy them what they ask for!

The findings related to the Outcome 3 indicators, drawing on the household survey, the KIIs and FGDs, are:

Indicator 3.1: *Percentage of the unemployed among displaced compared to the resident population*

This indicator measures the percentage of individuals who are not engaged in any form of livelihood or economic activity. It was not directly measured by the household survey, both at the mid-term and in this endline evaluation. However, a 2013 labour force survey by the ILO in Hargeisa, Borama and Burao⁹ found that only 5% of youth (15-24 years old) were employed. In a study carried out by Muse Abdilahi Muhumud in 2017, drawing on information from MESAF, the stated overall unemployment rate was 75%.¹⁰ Whichever of the above figures is correct, the case for the vocational training provided by the project is a strong one – for the youth of both displaced and host communities.

Indicator 3.2: *Percentage increase/decrease in mean income per month for displaced population by job type*

The findings of the endline survey indicated that 65.76% of the beneficiaries had experienced an increased income since the start of the project. This was a marked change from the 37% reported at the mid-term evaluation. 66% of the females and 62.7% of the males interviewed confirmed that there had been an increase. This was a huge increase from 40% (male) and 36.6% (female) recorded at mid-term. In addition, 72% of the youth respondents reported an increase in their income since the introduction of the project, while 19.3% of the youth also reported that their income had remained the same. It was also found that, of the beneficiaries above the age of 30 years, 63.8% of them reported that they had experienced an increase in

⁹ ILO, Labour Force Survey for Somaliland, October 2013

¹⁰ www.hordiplomat.com.

their income, while 22.9% confirmed that their income had remained the same. It was also found that, for respondents who were above the age of 50 years, 65.4% of them reported an increase in their income, while 29.4% of them said that their income had remained the same. In Burao, it was found that 41.2% of the respondents said that they had experienced an increase in their income, while in Hargeisa, 58.8% reported an increase.

Indicator 3.3: *Percentage of target population having obtained a loan when needed as compared to the non-displaced population*

This indicator measures the proportion of individuals who needed a loan or credit during the reporting period and were able to obtain it. The household survey also focused on different sources of loans/credit that were secured: for example, loans from banks, loans from local shops, borrowing from family. The endline finding was that 42.75% of the respondents confirmed that they were able to access loans when they needed them. This was an improvement from the mid-term evaluation and baseline results, both of which indicated that 20% of displacement affected communities were able to access loans. At the endline survey, the figure for the male respondents was 23.6%, while for the female respondents, it was 45.3%. This is an understandable difference, given the project's emphasis on support to women in relation to income-generating activities.

As to the sources of the loans accessed by the DACs, most were through the self help or VSLA groups established by the project. Ismail Ahmed Hayir, a Regional Coordinator of MESAF, said that the VSLA concept introduced by the project had had a far-reaching impact on development. In Burao, the project provided a revolving fund for a number of women at each IDP Camp. It had grouped them in twenty pairs, donating between USD.4,000-5,000 to each group. Ismail Ahmed Hayir pointed out that the VSLAs had also trained women in business skills and had introduced a savings box. The women were also trained on how to manage the saving process and how to establish a small business.

Abdikarim Hashi Ahmed, the Regional Coordinator of NDRA in Burao, praised the way the project has changed attitudes and enhanced the skills of the IDPs in the camps. 'It has built their confidence,' he said. 'Before, they were without hope; they thought they would never be self-reliant. They were always dependent on aid. But the training they have been given has given them skills. It has also made them understand that they are the same as the host people. They know they can now compete in the market. This is the most important achievement of this project.'

Clearly, for the women, the boost they got from 'seed money' has been very important. The members of the Digaale Women's Group talked about how groups of them had been given USD.3,300 to establish businesses. Some had opened shops, some had established restaurants, and were trading in livestock. 40 of their young people had also got financial help. They were trained in

business skills. Divided into groups of 5 to 7, each youth was allocated USD.200, adding up USD.1,000 or USD.1,400 for each group to start a business. Some of the groups who could demonstrate success were given another USD.200 each as a second instalment.

This is what one of the Digaale youth groups said:

‘There are seven of us, a mix of boys and girls. The project organised a four-month course for us. It included business management, literacy and numeracy. That was from June to September last year. When we graduated, the project gave the seven of us USD.1,400 to set up a business. After a lot of discussion we decided to open a shop. We sell simple household things. We have been open for two months, and our monthly profit has ranged between USD.50 to USD.70.

‘It has changed our lives. Now there is no hopelessness or despair. We are no longer thinking about *tahrib* – illegal migration – making the dangerous journey to Libya or elsewhere. We are now active members of the community and we are earning a living – however small.’

There was another enterprising youth group who told their story:

‘We are group of seven youths, four females and three males. Between June and October last year we have been trained in business skills, numeracy, literacy, accounting, as well as English. When we finished our course, the project, through Concern Worldwide, provided each of us with USD.200 – which added up to USD.1,400. We investigated the job market and we found that trading in livestock on the hoof could be a profitable enterprise. So we started buying livestock from the main Hargeisa Market, keeping and fattening the animals for some time and then selling them back at the same Hargeisa Market when prices were high. Then we invest again in animals when the prices are low. Now, we have seven animals in kind and the worth of ten livestock in cash. Each of us herds the animals in turn when it is his day. We get an income and we are very happy now.’

Achievements under Outcome 4:

Learning on best practices and lessons on durable solutions disseminated by Somaliland Durable Solutions Consortium programming are utilised by actors and stakeholders working in Somaliland

A number of activities and outputs under Outcome 4 have been reported:

- The project provided technical input to the NDRA three year strategy, particularly with regard to solutions-related concepts such as self-reliance strategies for DACs being incorporated into the strategy.

- A training in durable solutions approaches was led by ReDSS in Hargeisa, focusing on the inclusion of material on durable solutions for DACs in Somaliland’s National Development Plan-11; the trainings were provided for key government, UN, NGO and civil society stakeholders.
- ReDSS and SDSC produced the Somaliland Durable Solutions Analysis in 2018 – a review of existing data and assessments to identify gaps and opportunities to inform (re)integration planning and programming for displacement affected communities.
- The second Annual Evidence Week was held in Somaliland with the theme, ‘Rethinking Mobility and Displacement in Somaliland’, facilitated by ReDSS and SDSC in October 2019.
- SDSC gave a presentation on operationalising the ReDSS Durable Solutions Framework.
- Documentation of Lessons Learned from the EU RE-INTEG Durable Solutions Consortia with a specific case study from SDSC on Increasing access to savings and loans for displacement-affected communities.

Compared with the project reports for the other three outcomes, those for Outcome 4 are quite skeletal – perhaps because the outcomes don’t lend themselves so easily to statistical analysis. Perhaps it is also due to the fact that most of the work of this outcome was led by ReDSS.

However, ReDSS has provided the iDC team with information about tangible ways in which learnings shared have influenced government policies and plans:

Three recommendations have been taken up by NDRA:

- To ensure there is increased availability of relevant and disaggregated displacement-related data to inform solutions planning and programming, NDRA committed to work closely with IOM to ensure the displacement matrix system (DTM) captures all the information needed, not only on numbers and movement but also the intentions and aspirations of the IDPs.
- Mainstreaming durable solutions into the NDP II: MoPND committed to extend the invitation to the review process of the NDP II to a wide range of different stakeholders in the following few months, including displacement-affected communities. This will enhance greater input and participation by humanitarian and development agencies to the review process and ensure issues of durable solutions and displacement are mainstreamed throughout the NDP II. The current NDP II does not have a chapter on IDPs but classifies them under vulnerable groups.
- Addressing forced evictions: From the Durable Solutions training in August, a key recommendation was for NDRA to engage with the district/municipalities to enhance coordination on addressing current rise in forced evictions

Also, NDRA has committed to set up a thematic IDP committee at the district/community level who will work closely with the Protection Cluster and child protection sub-committee in order to map and report communities at risk of evictions.

As ReDSS says itself in its Lessons Learned publication,¹¹ the inclusion of a learning partner in consortia can add significant value in terms of generating learning, building capacity, and creating the space for dialogue on durable solutions. Consortium members who were interviewed for this evaluation have recognised that ReDSS has helped to identify good practice, enabled the project managers to engage with other actors concerned with finding durable solutions for DACs, and building the capacity of consortium and government staff.

And so a number of positive programme learning practices have been encouraged by the research of ReDSS, such as joint monitoring with government staff, review sessions, and the production of lessons learned documents.

Outcome indicator 4.1: *Number of learning recommendations that are incorporated by state or federal government policies after learning has been disseminated*

After ReDSS and the consortium carried out in 2018 the Somaliland Durable Solutions Analysis mentioned above, 10 learning recommendations were disseminated to all relevant ministries, regional and local authorities. The recommendations, set out in the Analysis, focused on strengthening information and knowledge on displacement and durable solutions; operationalizing policies and plans relevant to durable solutions; implementing durable solutions-focused interventions; voluntary relocation; voluntary return and reintegration; transitional solutions in place of displacement; adaptive programming.

However, apart from what is said above about the influence on NDRA policies and plans, the number of learning recommendations that have actually been incorporated into Somaliland government policies has not been established; the same is true for the other two similar indicators under Outcome 4 that refer to regional durable solution agencies and district governments.

¹¹ ReDSS October 2019, op. cit.

Overall objective:

Create a conducive environment for displacement (or mixed migration) affected communities in Somalia to reach a durable solution

The basic logic behind the Wadajir project, or its theory of change, is that if all the above outputs are put in place and all the four outcomes are achieved, then this overall objective would be realised. The project has four indicators to determine if that is the case:

Objective indicator 1: *Percentage of returnees received over the past 12 months and are willing to stay in place of origin*

When an analysis was made of the returnees who were willing to stay in their place of origin, it was found that 91.3% were willing. This was an increase from the 82.6% of the respondents who were recorded at mid-term and the 74% reported at the baseline assessment. Further analysis indicated that, of the respondents who were willing to stay in their place of origin, 80.6% were females, with 19.4% of them males. Also, 76.7% of returnees who stated that they were willing to stay in their place of origin were above the age of 26 years – a drop from the 82.8% at midline and 84% reported at baseline.

When an analysis of the youth in both districts was made, it was found that 92.3% of those from Hargeisa were willing to stay. This was lower than the mid-term result, where it was reported that all of the youths interviewed said they intended to stay there. In Burao, it was found that 90% of the youth returnees interviewed were willing to stay. This was an increase from the mid-term evaluation, when only 50% said they intended to stay.

Objective indicator 2: *Percentage of IDPs in the area of intervention integrated into the host community with equal access to resources*

Equal access to resources was defined as including access to the basic services of health care, education, water and sanitation. It also included access to housing; access to documentation, including birth registration and national identification – as well as access to food.

Access to education

With regard to the proportion of children of school-going age actually attending school, it was found to be 66.83%. This indicator has continued to register a drop: from 71% at baseline and 68% at the mid-term evaluation – well below the project target of 90%. In Hargeisa, 62% of the respondents indicated that school-age children were going to school, compared to 71.7% of those who were interviewed in Burao. For IDPs, the figure was 65.9% of their school-age children.

Access to sanitation facilities

At mid-term, it was reported that 81% DACs households were using only shared sanitation facilities, compared to 91% reported at the baseline. At the endline evaluation it was found that in Hargeisa, 87.2% of the respondents indicated that they had access to a toilet facility within reach – an improvement on the 76% recorded at mid-term. In Burao, 83.1% of the DACs confirmed that they had access to a toilet facility, and this was a decline from the 89% recorded at the mid-term evaluation.

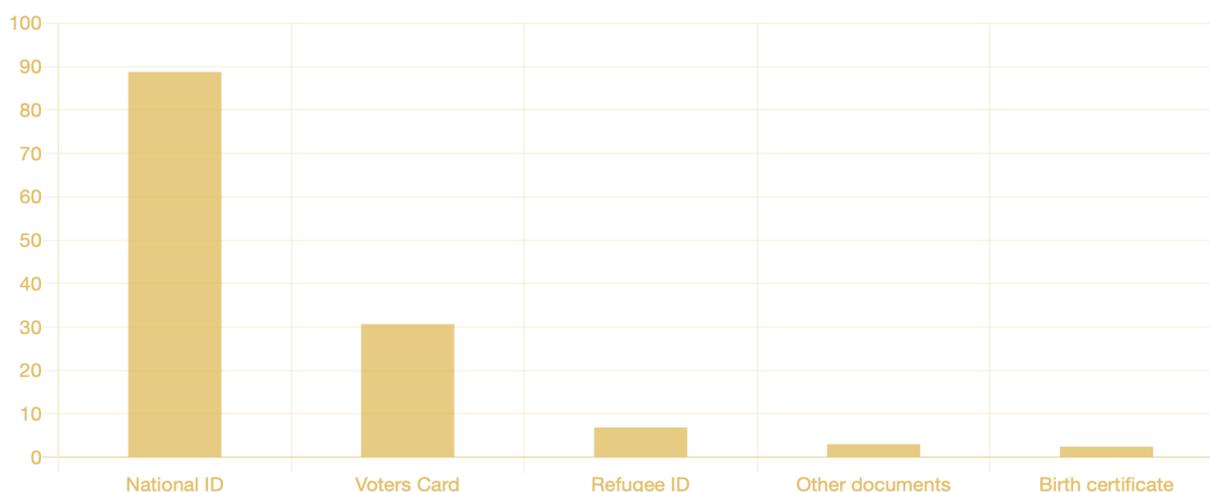
When the situation of IDPs was explored, it was found that 85.9% of the respondents said that they had access. Similarly, 86.4% of the returnee respondents had access to toilets in their camps. Only 39.26% of the respondents said that they had a toilet owned and constructed by the family – a slight increase from the 37.9% reported at mid-term.

It is significant that when the members of the Digaale Conflict Resolution Committee were asked about the kind of cases they deal with, they said that most were disputes over the use of toilets shared by households – 90% of the 40 cases handled in 2019. A number of respondents in the camps in both Burao and Hargeisa mentioned poor sanitation as one the most serious health problems faced in the camps. So the question raised is whether the sanitation problems received enough attention in the implementation strategy.

Access to legal documentation

During the mid-term evaluation, the figures for access to documentation were impressive: 88.78% of the respondents stated that they had access to a national ID; 30.66% had a voter’s card; 6.87% had a refugee ID; but only 2.42% had a birth certificate. The endline record is similar to what was reported at the baseline and mid-term: 97% of the respondents had legal documents, including national IDs, birth certificates, refugee and voter’s cards.

Fig. 4: Access to legal documentation

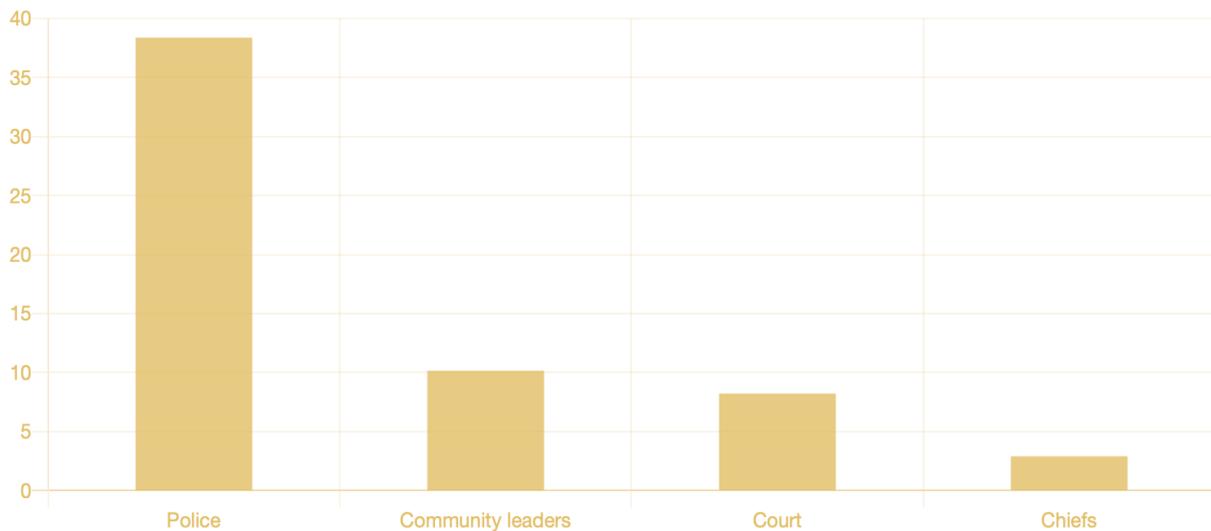


Access to legal channels

There is a disappointing discrepancy between the endline findings compared with those at mid-term and baseline. At endline, only 59.09% of the respondents said they had access to legal channels, compared with the 99% at the mid-term survey and 69% at baseline. At the regional level, the results are even more volatile. In Burao, the figures for access to legal channels were 69% at baseline, 100% at mid-term, and only 42.1% at endline. In Hargeisa, the results were 66% at baseline, 98% at mid-term, and 57.0% at endline.

With regard to the channels people use when addressing any kind of conflict, it was found that almost 60% could identify channels they felt they could access. The most common channel was the police – identified by 40% of the respondents. 10% said they would go to their elders.

Fig. 5: Legal channels used



49.9% of the IDPs said they had access to such legal channels, compared with 33.06% of the host community, and only 17.02% of the refugees and returnees. The difference at mid-term was massive: 99% of the respondents from the IDP communities reported to have access to legal channels, while 100% of the host community respondents reported having access. We can only assume that such differences are due to the manner in which the questions were understood by the respondents.

Objective indicator 3: *Percentage of youth with intentions to stay in place of origin*

Youth is here defined as young people between the ages of 15 to 36 years. When the household survey was conducted with youths in both districts, it was found that 92.3% of those from Hargeisa were willing to stay in their place of origin. This was a drop from the mid-term evaluation, where all of the youth interviewed expressed an intention to stay. In Burao, it was found that 90% of the responding youth were willing to stay. This was an increase from the mid-term, where only 50% had an intention to stay.

Generally, the project has achieved the indicator target of 85%. And it achieves one of the objectives of the EU's RE-INTEG programme that the funded projects should have an impact on the problem of illegal migration.

Objective Indicator 4: *Percentage of people in the host community with a change in perception towards promoting co-existence*

The focus is on the proportion of people in the host community that demonstrate a willingness to accommodate and freely stay with the displacement affected persons and share their resources without discrimination. While both the mid-term and endline survey had no specific question to directly address this indicator, an assessment can be made from the evaluation teams engagement with key informants.

In all the interviews and discussions with beneficiaries – whether displaced or host community members – there were no expressions of hostility or signs of friction. There was this powerful statement from Said Adan Guled, the Deputy Chairman of October Village in Burao when he was talking about the relationship between the host community and the IDPs: 'They are our people; we speak the same language; we have the same origin, and we have the same culture. So we solve any problems that arise between us. We support each other. We are brothers.'

The achievements of the project are summarised in a table given in Annex E.

6.2 Implementation Strategies

- *Questions: How appropriate and effective were the implementation strategies? and*
- *Were there any negative outcomes and, if so, how have they been mitigated?*

As discussed in the Chapter on Relevance, all four of the project's outcomes are of great significance:

- The first focusing on giving voice to the DACs about their situation and their aspirations;
- The second improving the DACs access to basic services;
- The third opening up possibilities for economic empowerment;
- The fourth analysing lessons learnt in order to adjust implementation strategies or apply the lessons in similar durable solutions projects elsewhere.

Towards achieving these outcomes, the project's strategy was essentially a resilience one, as stated above, straddling the divide between humanitarian and development objectives: moving beyond a 'bounce back' objective to a 'bounce back better' one. The aim was to increase the life and livelihood choices for the DACs. And choices are only possible when individuals and groups have the capacity to make choices. And so capacity development was the main, and most appropriate, the objective of the project.

Community engagement was a key factor in the design of the Wadajir project. Its significance is demonstrated by it being the principle underlying Outcome 1: 'DACs are able to influence decisions, policies and agreements that affect them collectively as well as where to live and how they are governed'.

The project has mobilised DACs to engage with each other in representative groups of

IDPs, returnees and host community members. In particular, the project has worked through the IDP camp committees. Groups have developed community action plans (CAPs), which have focused on interventions that relate to the improvement of basic services (Outcome 2) and economic empowerment (Outcome 3).

There was one statement, however, that posed a question for the iDC team. One member of the FGD for the Digaale Women's Group said, 'The project came to us and provided support. On 12th August 2017, five agencies and five ministries came to us together, and they informed us that they were bringing us support. We accepted and we welcomed.' This implies that little or no consultation took place with the beneficiary communities about what they themselves would have seen as their development priorities.

This is a matter commented on by Jimale Ali Nuor, a consortium member from DRC:

‘If this programme is to be extended,’ he said, ‘then we should go back to the communities and ask them what their own priorities would be for an extension. The way this project was designed was that a number of organisations came together and presented their own experience of working in similar projects.’

Muse Qorane Mohamed, Deputy Chair of Kosaar IDP Camp, Burao said the same sort of thing as the Digaale Women’s Group: ‘The project staff came to us and informed us of the areas they want to assist us and we welcomed. In our community, everything is a priority need.’

Mohamed Osman Ahmed, Chairman of Ayah4 IDP Camp, Burao, also talked about the lack of consultation: ‘The Wadajir Project was brought to us. We did not participate in any assessment. But we needed the small interventions carried out in our camp.’ And this was echoed by Yussuf Ibrahim Qalib, Chairman of Jimaale IDP Camp in Hargeisa: ‘We as a community identify and know our priority needs. The agency did not come to us on needs assessment before the start of the project. But it came to us with project interventions and we accepted it.’

This final statement is, of course, not correct – there was a needs assessment baseline study carried out. But it was an administration of a set of questions rather than a consultation with members of the DAC and host communities. The project has put great emphasis on participatory methods with the target communities, through the camp committees and in supporting the formulation of CAPs. But, maybe, more could have been done at the beginning with regard to consultations about priority needs.

The second question was to do with whether there were any outcomes of the intervention that were negative. The iDC team found a general approval and appreciation of the project. In fact, the only disgruntled person encountered in the interviews or FGDs was Said Adan Guled, Deputy Chairman of October Village in Burao. A number of times he mentioned that the host community had, in his opinion, received much less support than the neighbouring IDP camp of Adan Suleiman.

‘This project was mainly addressed to the IDP camps and we are a host community,’ he said. ‘So we got a minimum intervention.’ He felt this even though it can be seen that 160 women in October Village received USD.200 dollars each as seed capital. But this must be a fairly common problem when the main focus of a project is support to displaced peoples. And, in the project design and in the implementation, the importance of also taking into account the needs of the host communities is clearly understood. And in many interviews much more positive statements were made about the relationship between the camps and the host communities.



Women participating in a focus group discussion in Digaale camp, Hargeisa

7. Sustainability

The EU's ROM system for monitoring has three key factors to take into account for assessing the likely sustainability of projects: whether there will be political support; whether the capacities have been built in those who will continue the needed activities; whether there will be enough funds for continuing necessary activities.

7.1 Supporting factors

Question: How likely are the outcomes to be sustainable and enduring? In what ways will it leave a legacy for its beneficiaries and the communities?

Government support

When the evaluation team asked Hassan Hussein of the NDRA about the commitment of the Government to supporting projects such as Wadajir he pointed to a copy of the Somaliland Internal Displacement Policy. He also spoke about the way in which NDRA had been directly involved in not only consultations but also in certain activities of the project.

Moreover, as has been emphasised in this report, the project has actively involved the relevant ministries in its design and in monitoring its activities. To look on the positive side of the hiatus at the beginning of the data collection for this report, it showed that the interest of MoPND to be involved in the endline evaluation. That joint monitoring activities have taken place is an important achievement of the project. However, how ministries could be involved in external evaluations is a matter that needs further discussion and clarification.

Though there may not be articulated plans for continuation of the project, its purpose and approach have been in line with the Government's own policies on addressing the humanitarian and development needs of the DACs. For any extension of Wadajir, or the establishment of any similar intervention, the Somaliland Government support should be assured.

Capacity Building

There are two aspects of capacity building to consider. First, in ensuring that a different agency is able to take over the continuation of a project's work, it is important that that agency has the capacity to do so. In the case of Wadajir, there has been no plan for a different agency to take over – though, were the conditions ideal and the Government had the capacity and the funds, it would be the Government at its different levels to take over. The Mayor of Burao said, 'It is the government that is mandated to continue and maintain the achievement of the project, and we are ready for that'. However, the capacities are unlikely to be there.

The second aspect concerns the extent to which a project's beneficiaries have had their capacities built. The aim of the project has been to enhance the resilience of the DACs – and capacity building is the main factor in making an individual or a community resilient. Along with the improvements in basic services and protection mechanisms, the achievements of the project have been to do with the capacities that have been built: the skills that have enabled young people to get a job, or the seed money that has supported women in setting up a business. As Yussuf Ibrahim Qalib, the Chairman of the Jimcaale IDP Camp in Hargeisa said, 'The VSLA programme will continue, and the use of the knowledge gained from trainings will also continue'.

Funding

With regard to the availability of funds, if it is desirable for Wadajir-like activities to be carried on in the same locations or extended to other areas, then the only way this will be possible in the foreseeable future will be for the European Union or other donors to provide the funds.

7.2 Motivation

Question: How are the community and local partners prepared to continue with the project outcomes?

The iDC team suggests that there is a fourth factor in ensuring the sustainability of a project – the motivation of those who have been involved. There was a good example provided by Abdikarim Hashi Ahmed, the Regional Coordinator of NDRA. He told the evaluation team that the IDPs are starting their own self-help initiatives. They are rehabilitating the road linking their camp to the main town of Burao. ‘This is an indication of attitudinal change,’ he said.

All five of the FGDs with beneficiaries in the settlements at Hargeisa expressed a confidence that activities and services would be maintained. However, the Digaale Women’s Group also sounded a note of realism: ‘The interventions will be sustained. But we need more support until we become self-sufficient. We need food, medical care, financial support in our businesses.’

Nevertheless, there was a sense that much of what the project did will remain. Many of the people who were trained by the project will go on using the skills they learnt. And most of them will not lose the confidence they gained. It is the sort of confidence and sense of achievement that comes through in the following story, told by the woman who wrote the poem that she recited at the project’s closing ceremony – the poem presented at the beginning of this report:

Asma's Story



My name is Asma Ismail Mohamed. I am married and I am a mother of five children. I am a university graduate and I also have a diploma in the English



Language. I am the Secretary of the Jimcaale IDP Camp Committee, and the head of the section called 'GBV and Protection'. I also head a women's umbrella organisation called 'Kaaley Higso', which means 'Come and have a vision'. It supports a number of women's business enterprises that have grown out of a VSLA, which was brought about by the project.

My daily routine is heavy. I take care of my husband and my children. At the same time I am involved in all the community activities I have talked about. I like to help people and make my contribution to the public cause. And I am a poet.

Gender-based violence occurs in our community, but now there are not so many incidents. The trainings provided to us by the project had a tremendous impact. The GBV cases are diminishing. Men have become more aware about this issue. It was raised by the trainings. Now they see women battering and other violations as crimes. In 2019, we registered only three rape cases and there were no physical battering or injuries to women.

7.3 Communication

Question: Were the achievements of the project, and the lessons learnt, being well documented – in order, not only to improve the project's visibility but also to support an effective replication of good practices in similar projects and in other places?

The sustainability of the Wadajir project should be seen as not only a matter of the continuation of its activities, outputs and outcomes in its present two target districts. The pressing issues of displacement the project is concerned with are pressing issues across Somaliland and in other countries. This project has made important achievements that have been discussed in this report, and there are lessons to

be learnt. But the evaluation suggests that, in addition to the ReDSS studies and learning events, the project itself could have done more to make itself visible, to relate more closely and imaginatively with the media in order to publish a range of 'stories of change' that would be of interest to a wider public. And, along with the suggested 'learning platforms', the project could have produced a number of policy briefs that would be of particular interest to other development agencies in other places that are engaged in similar projects with similar objectives.



*One of the women leaders of a self-help group
in Statehouse camp*

8. Recommendations

8.1 Conclusions

This brief reflection will focus on Wadajir's four outcomes.

Outcome 1 is concerned with creating a conducive environment and giving voice to the needs and aspirations of the displaced and displacement affected communities in the two target areas – and beyond. Reviewing the logframe indicators, the majority of the returnees in Hargeisa and Burao are willing to stay in their places of origin – 91% of them, when at the baseline it was only 74%. And, most

encouraging, a much higher percentage of the youth are intending to stay. The relationship between the displaced peoples and the host community is quite positive, and there are no marked discrepancies in the access to basic services.

As for increasing the involvement of the DACs in any making of decisions about improving their situation, though there is no direct influence to be discerned regarding formal policies at national or district levels, a more productive and positive consultative space has been created by building the capacities of the camp committees. Also, a major achievement has been securing access to land and title deeds.

The objective behind Outcome 2 is increasing the DAC's access to basic services and improving the protection mechanisms. Health workers have received training; healthcare equipment and drugs have been provided; water supplies have been improved; case management training has been provided to those concerned with GBV. Overall, almost all respondents said they feel safe in their communities, and it is reported that GBV has been significantly reduced.

Outcome 3 focuses on improved access to livelihoods. Most of the respondents in the household survey said that their monthly income had improved and, most encouraging, 72% of the young, in the age range 25 to 30, said that they were enjoying an increase in their earnings. Much of this must be due to the training being offered in the TVET courses and also to the self-help groups that have used seed money for income-generating schemes. With regard to community initiatives, the CAPs planning modality has been seen to be popular and effective. However, there are no reports on how these action plans are related to the formulation of the highly participatory District Development Frameworks that have been established in both Burao and Hargeisa through the UN's Joint Programme on Local Governance and Decentralised Service Delivery (JPLG).

The indicators of Outcome 4 are very ambitious: learning recommendations being actually incorporated in the district, regional and national policies. And, apart from the important contribution to the formulation of the Somaliland Internal Displacement Policy, the Wadajir project cannot yet claim that this has yet happened. But the close involvement of the NDRA, ministries and the two local authorities, has meant that ideas are shared, and there must have been an important contribution made to the way in which these government agencies address issues related to migration and displacement.

Also, the learning initiatives of ReDSS, across all the projects within the RE-INTEG programme, has led to insightful research and shared reports on lessons learnt – towards the development of good practice.

8.2 Lessons Learnt

1. As stated in the Lessons Learnt publication of ReDSS, 'Working as a consortium enables agencies to deliver comprehensive, multi-sectoral responses to displacement, and implement area-based

approaches in displacement affected communities.’ The evaluation team agrees. However, this report has argued that there can also be a number of disadvantages – a lack of coherence in management, staff with split loyalties, and opportunities lost for strategic adjustments in implementation – unless investment is made in establishing a project management unit with the requisite range of expertise.

2. There is a lot of talent to be found in refugee and IDP communities. The Wadajir project has shown this – in encouraging the creativity and enterprising spirit of individuals and in supporting the joint efforts of groups.
3. In establishing an M&E system for a project, there needs to be a balance struck between quantitative and qualitative approaches. Surveys of the kind used in the baseline, mid-term and endline evaluations are important, but there are risks in relying on ‘un-probing’ and closed-question data collection methods, especially when exploring such complex and sensitive matters as are likely within displacement affected communities. It is also important to know the stories behind the figures.
4. Joint evaluations are possible and could well be desirable, but they need to be planned carefully and in a manner that allocates appropriate responsibilities and tasks to the ‘internal’ and ‘external’ agencies.

8.3 Recommendations

Management

1. The evaluation team recommends that in future interventions using a consortium modality a project management team should be put in place, in order to achieve coherence and consistency in programme adaptation to implementation, and to ensure the right blend of experience and expertise in those with management responsibilities.

Project planning

2. It is recommended that, at the onset of any extension of the project, or before the implementation of any new durable solutions project for DACs, there should be consultation with actual or intended beneficiaries, in order to understand their own development priorities.
3. The Wadajir project has achieved success with a number of interventions designed to improve basic service provision – the formulation of community action plans, the support to health facilities, training of healthcare workers, training of agencies with protection responsibilities, training of camp committees, and improvements in water supplies – but in future, there should also be an increased focus on improving sanitation in the communities.
4. There have been remarkable achievements in vocational skills training for young people through the TVET centres and, as the change stories included in this report have shown, there has been a success in supporting the establishment of small businesses. A particular lesson that could be applied in future projects for DACs is the effect of providing seed capital for the start-up of enterprises.

Monitoring, evaluation and reporting

5. In any future projects under the RE-INTEG programme, a more even balance needs to be found between the quantitative and qualitative methods of M&E and reporting. (It should be noted, however, that the Wadajir project has collected a number of ‘change stories’)
6. The staff of the implementing organisations could benefit from further training in such approaches as Most Significant Change and Outcome Harvesting.
7. In as much as outcomes (changes in attitudes and practices) cannot be as precisely counted or measured as can outputs (facilities and services put in place), new projects such as Wadajir could set up a number of focus groups for different components and in each target area – groups involving between six and twelve members, a mix of key informants and beneficiaries – that can be consulted at every, say, six months in order to explore their views on changes that are occurring that can be attributed to the project.
8. In that there are benefits to be derived from joint external evaluations, ReDSS could review the strengths and weaknesses of existing examples and make recommendations on how they could best be utilised for projects under RE-INTEG.
9. In addition to the research carried out and studies produced by ReDSS, projects such as Wadajir could hold, say, quarterly ‘learning platforms’ where the consortium members could discuss specific issues arising in the implementation – with a sustained focus on one issue each time.

Coordination

10. Along with the coordination mechanisms in place at the national level concerning DACs, more could be done at the district level to establish links between the development interventions, especially the CAPs, of durable solutions projects such as Wadajir and the District Development Frameworks (DDFs).

Communication

11. The project has a knowledge management component, managed by ReDSS, which has produced studies that inform the implementing partners and other stakeholders about priority issues to be addressed in support of DACs. However, though it is recognised that ReDSS’ role was not to engage with media, the evaluation team suggests that there are many success stories of Wadajir that deserve wider dissemination by the project. There are so many ‘stories of change’ that could be distributed to the media. Also, government agencies and NGOs doing similar work in other places could be informed through a series of ‘policy briefs’ that explore key issues involved in projects concerned with improving a lot of displaced peoples.

Annex A: Documents Consulted

Project Documents

European Commission, RE-INTEG: Increasing access to basic services and creation of realistic livelihood opportunities in the main accessible areas of return and departure in Somalia, **Annex A.1 – Concept note.**

SDSC, **Updated Logframe**, 2019

SDSC, Wadajir - Enhancing Durable Solutions for and Reintegration of Displacement Affected Communities in Somaliland, **Annual Narrative Report**, 1 March 2017 – 30 April 2018.

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Monitoring and Evaluation Department at MoP&ND, Hargeisa, Somaliland, **3rd Joint Monitoring Report, November, 2018.**

Verification of the 3rd Joint Monitoring Report of SDSC Wadajir Project for Burao & Hargeisa, Somaliland.,18-25 February 2019

Action Plan for 2nd Annual Review Meeting, 12th -13th June, 2019.

Meeting Minutes of SDSC Project Steering Committee, held at Ambassador Hotel, Hargeisa on 15 July, 2019.

ToR for 4th Joint Monitoring Visit to SDSC targeted IDPs in Hargeisa and Burao, August, 2019.

Reviews

Baseline Study Report, Mshiriki Research Consultancy Limited, August 2017.

Mid-Term Evaluation Report, May 2019.

Background Documents

Somaliland Internal Displacement Policy, Ministry of Resettlement, Rehabilitation and Reconstruction, final draft, September 2015.

African Union Convention for the Protection and Assistance of Internally Displaced Persons in Africa (the Kampala Convention), October 2009.

IASC Framework on Internally Displaced Persons, the Brookings Institution, University of Bern Project on Internal Displacement, April 2010.

Labour Market Skills Assessment Report for Hargeisa and Burao, Somaliland, December, 2017.

EUTF Monitoring and Learning System Horn of Africa, Quarterly Report – Q2, 2019.

Mid-Term Evaluation of the RE-INTEG Programme, Draft Final Report, January 2020.

LEAP, Learning through Evaluation with Accountability & Planning, World Vision, 2007.

Evidence Principles, Bond, 1 March 2018.

Report of a Technical training Workshop on Durable Solutions for Displacement Affected Communities in Hargeisa, Somaliland, ReDSS, September 2019.

2nd Annual Evidence Week in Somaliland Re-thinking Mobility and Displacement in Somaliland, ReDSS and SDSC, October 2019.

Lessons Learned from the EU RE-INTEG Durable Solutions Consortia, (2017- 2020), ReDSS.

Durable Solutions Analysis: Review of existing data and assessments to identify gaps and opportunities to inform (re)integration planning and programming for displacement affected communities, ReDSS and SDSC, 2018.

Annex B: People Consulted

Burao Key Informants

Abdikarim Hashi Ahmed (M), Regional Coordinator of National Displacement and Refugee Agency (NDRA);

Ahmed Yussuf Abdirahman (M), Mayor of Burao Municipality;

Amino Abokor Ismail (F), Officer in Charge of Gaha Host Community Health Facility;

Yasmin Awil Hassan (F), Officer in Charge of Kosaar Health Facility;

Fu'ad Adan Abdullahi (M), Director of Burao Technical Institute(BTI);

Ismail Ahmed Hayir (M), Regional Coordinator of Ministry of Employment, Social Affairs and Family;

Farah Kayse H. Dirie (F), Social Worker of Ministry of Employment, Social Affairs and Family;

Muse Qorane Mohamed (M), Member of Kosaar IDP Camp Committee;

Ismail Haji Suleiman (M), Chairman of Ali Hussein IDP Camp;

Nimo Ismail Suleiman (F), TVET trainee on cooking;

Nura Ahmed Mohamed (F), TVET trainee on cooking;

Said Adan Guled (M), Vice-Chair of October Host Community.

Hargeisa Key Informants

Wan-Suen, Programme Development and Quality Assurance Director, World Vision;

Mubarik Mohamoud Ahmed, Senior SDSC Coordinator;

Abdinasser Hussein Jibril, SDSC M&E Coordinator;

Mohamoud M. Duale, Programme Coordinator, Taakulo Somali Community (TASCO);

Mubarak Mohamed, SDSC Concern Worldwide;

Abdirashid Hassein, Concern Worldwide;
Khadar Qorane Yusuf, ICLA Project Coordinator, Norwegian Refugee Council;
Jim'ale Ali, Programme Manager, Danish Refugee Council;
Salma Abdillahi, ReDSS;
Hassan Hussein, Somaliland National Displacement and Refugee Agency (NDRA);
Ahmed Farah Ainan, TVET Director, Ministry of Education;
Khader Ibrahim, Deputy TVET Director, Ministry of Education;
Ahmed Omar Jimale, TVET Consultant, Ministry of Education;
Abdulkadir Omar Mohamed (M), Executive Director, Bulsho Social Development Organization;
Asma Ismail Mohamed (F), Secretary of VC/GBC and Protection Officer; Jimaale IDP Camp;
Mohamed Ibrahim Mohamed (M), Tailor, Jimaale IDP Camp;
Yussuf Ibrahim Qalib (M), Chairman of Village Committee, Jimaale IDP Camp;
Hoda Abdullahi Ismail (F), Member of Jimaale Village Committee, Jimaale IDP Camp;
Hassan Omar Digaale (M), Chairman Digaale IDP Camp Committee;
Mohamed Osman Ahmed (M) Chairman of Ayah4 IDP Camp Committee.

Annex C: Analytical Framework

Relevance

An assessment of the significance of the needs of the target group the project was designed to address

- Has the project responded appropriately to the needs of the DACs?
- To what extent were the project activities aligned to the existing national plans and strategies?
- How well were the assumptions and risks identified in the project's design – and have they been shown to be valid?

Efficiency

An appreciation of the quality of project management

- How adequate were the available resources, and were all the project resources utilised optimally?

- Are there alternative low-cost approaches that could have been used to achieve similar results?
- How adequate were the monitoring and reporting systems put in place?

Effectiveness

An assessment of the extent to which envisaged outputs (facilities and services put in place) were achieved and the appropriateness of the implementation strategies being used

- What are the achievements against set objectives?
- How appropriate and effective were the implementation strategies?

Impact

An appraisal of the outcomes and impacts of the project (changes in attitudes and practices of the target groups and their wider communities)

- To what extent have the envisaged four outcomes and impacts of the project been achieved?
- Were there any negative outcomes and, if so, how have they been mitigated?

Sustainability

An assessment of the likely continuation of project outputs and outcomes

- How likely are the outcomes to be sustainable and enduring? In what ways will it leave a legacy for its beneficiaries and the communities?
- How are the community and local partners prepared to continue with the project outcomes?
- Were the achievements of the project, and the lessons learnt, being well documented – in order, not only to improve the project's visibility, but also to support an effective replication of good practices in similar projects and in other places?

Annex D: Checklists

FGD Checklist: Beneficiaries

Project	Wadajir: Enhancing Durable Solutions for, and Reintegration of, Displacement Affected Communities in Somaliland
Phase	Endline evaluation
Name(s), position(s), gender(s) of interviewee(s)	
Interviewee contact details (email and phone number)	
Date of interview	
Location of interview (camp/district/city)	

1. What was the relevance of this project to the needs of the community?
2. How well were these problems identified and addressed?
(Probe for levels of consultation made and community needs assessments and prioritisation by the community members that were done.)
3. In your opinion, was the project in line with local community needs and priorities, targeting the right areas of population segments with the right interventions?
4. How have you been involved in the project activities?
5. In your opinion, do you think the project interventions can be sustained even when SDSC stops supporting? What can be done to ensure that these interventions are sustained?
6. From your point of view, what significant changes have resulted from your involvement with the project interventions?
7. How would you describe the services provided to IDPs, returnees/refugees and the host communities by government?
8. Has your community had an opportunity in the past 12 months to influence the quality of these services?
9. Have you participated in a community gathering to monitor the services in the past 12 months?
10. What role did SDSC play in improving services to IDPs, returnees/refugees and the host communities?
11. What has your community done to influence the quality of these services?
12. What opportunities exist for IDPs, returnees/refugees and the host communities discuss and work together to solve issues that are relevant to them?
13. Are there any negative changes that have come about in this areas as a result of implementing the project?
14. What things will people in this community continue doing even after the end of the project?
15. If such a project was to be implemented in another area,
 - What would you recommend should be done differently?
 - What would you recommend should be maintained?

Checklist: SDSC Staff

Project	Wadajir: Enhancing Durable Solutions for, and Reintegration of, Displacement Affected Communities in Somaliland
Phase	Endline evaluation
Name(s), position(s), gender(s) of interviewee(s)	
Interviewee contact details (email and phone number)	
Date of interview	
Location of interview (camp/district/city)	

Relevance

An assessment of the significance of the needs of the target group the project was designed to address

- Has the project responded appropriately to the needs of the DACs?
- To what extent have the DAC and host communities been involved – and have participated in – the design process, goal setting, planning and implementation?
- How equitably has the project benefitted the women, men, boys and girls, returnees, IDPs and refugees?
- To what extent were the project activities aligned to the existing national plans and strategies?
- How well were the assumptions and risks identified in the project’s design – and have they been shown to be valid?

Efficiency

An appreciation of the quality of project management

- How adequate were the available resources, qualitatively and quantitatively?
- Were all the project resources utilised optimally?
- Are there alternative low-cost approaches that could have been used to achieve similar results?
- Were project activities carried out in a timely manner?
- How adequate were the monitoring and reporting systems put in place?
- Could the efficiency of the project have been improved without compromising outputs?

Effectiveness

An assessment of the extent to which envisaged outputs (facilities and services put in place) were achieved and the appropriateness of the implementation strategies being used

- What are the achievements against set objectives?
- How do the actual outputs compare with those that were planned?
- Have the project outputs been achieved at a reasonable cost?
- How appropriate and effective were the implementation strategies?

Impact

An appraisal of the outcomes and impacts of the project (changes in attitudes and practices of the target groups and their wider communities)

- To what extent have the envisaged four outcomes and impacts of the project been achieved?
- How well were outputs translated into outcomes?
- Were there any negative outcomes and, if so, how have they been mitigated?

Sustainability

An assessment of the likely continuation of project outputs and outcomes

- Are there sustainability plans, structures and skills in place to ensure there is sustainability of project benefits? How adequate are they?
- How are the community and local partners prepared to continue with the project outcomes?
- How likely are the outcomes to be sustainable and enduring? In what ways will it leave a legacy for its beneficiaries and the communities?
- In what ways are women and men in communities, the local partners and government stakeholders, prepared to continue with the project outcomes?
- Were the achievements of the project, and the lessons learnt, being well documented – in order, not only to improve the project’s visibility, but also to support an effective replication of good practices in similar projects and in other places?

KII Checklist: Partners

Project	Wadajir: Enhancing Durable Solutions for, and Reintegration of, Displacement Affected Communities in Somaliland
Phase	Endline evaluation
Name(s), position(s), gender(s) of interviewee(s)	
Interviewee contact details (email and phone number)	
Date of interview	
Location of interview (camp/district/city)	

1. How did the project design respond to changing conditions on the ground including changes in the needs of the beneficiaries?
2. What accountability frameworks were put in place and are effectively being utilised by the beneficiaries and partners?
3. How well has the project been implemented by the existing infrastructure, staff and the institutional arrangements in place?
4. Was the technical supervision of the project staff effective?
5. What observed changes (attitudes, capacities, institutions, etc.) can be linked to the project's interventions?
6. How far is the project making a significant contribution to broader and long term development plans?
7. Does the project have a transition strategy? How effective and realistic is the transition strategy?
8. What project results, achievements and benefits are likely to be durable?
9. What implementation approaches and monitoring systems were put in place in relation to the designs and organisational policies and procedures for the project and how effective were they?
10. What major strengths/areas of growth, problems/challenges have affected the project implementation?
11. What should be done differently in line with what has been learnt during implementation?
12. What alternative processes and any other specific aspects relating to the design and the project management would you recommend for any other similar future projects?
13. What other alternative low cost approaches could have been used to achieve same results?
14. How adequate were the reporting and monitoring systems of this project?
15. What collaborations and networks were established with the different stakeholders for successful project implementation?

KII Checklist: Ministry Officials

Project	Wadajir: Enhancing Durable Solutions for, and Reintegration of, Displacement Affected Communities in Somaliland
Phase	Endline evaluation
Name(s), position(s), gender(s) of interviewee(s)	
Interviewee contact details (email and phone number)	
Date of interview	
Location of interview (camp/district/city)	

1. In what ways is this ministry enhancing creation of an enabling environment for displacement affected communities in Somaliland? (What are the action plans and advocacy strategies developed by the ministry in providing basic services: access to livelihood, food, health, WASH facilities, financial services, legal services, etc.)?
2. In what ways is the ministry collaborating with the key partners of SDSC to implement durable solutions: creation of an enabling environment (access to livelihood, food, health, WASH facilities, financial services, legal services, etc.)?
3. What are some of the challenges you have experienced in implementing durable solutions: creation of an enabling environment (access to livelihood, food, health, WASH facilities, financial services, legal services, etc.) for the displacement affected communities?
4. How does the SDSC project feed into the national plan in providing durable solutions: creation of an enabling environment (access to livelihood, food, health, WASH facilities, financial services, legal services, etc.) for the displacement affected communities?
5. What is the way forward to reach durable solutions - creation of an enabling environment (access to livelihood, food, health, WASH facilities, financial services, legal services, etc.) for the displacement affected communities?
6. How have resources (financial, human, and material) have been used? What community management structures did the project work with? How well did the project work with those structures? What impact has been created as a result of working with those structures?
7. How were the perspectives, priorities and needs of the IDPs, returnees/refugees included in the district planning process?
8. How did SDSC and other duty bearers plan and work together in addressing the challenges of IDPs, returnees/refugees in the community?
9. What local capacities exist that SDSC built that will continue working towards addressing the challenges of IDPs, returnees/refugees in the community?
10. What were the roles of other organisations in relation to planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of project activities?
11. What practices exist to hold duty bearers accountable to the community? What exists to make sure government is keeping its promises in addressing challenges of IDPs, returnees/refugees at local level?
12. What relationships exist for the community to work effectively between governments and donors?
13. What was done to ensure SDSC programming does not duplicate or undermine pre-existing services, institutions, or structures for IDPs, returnees/refugees management in the community?

14. What was the role of the community in validating data in the discussion of monitoring reports, audit reports, evaluations and baseline reports?
15. What efforts were put in place to ensure community raises complaints in areas not doing well about this project? What feedback mechanisms were put in place to ensure complaints were addressed?
16. What in your opinion is the level of achievement of the overall project goal and expected outcomes of the various project interventions?
17. To what extent do you feel the various projects achieved their overall outcomes and local government priorities?
18. What in your opinion would you say is the overall impact of the project in the area of coverage and even beyond?
19. What in your opinion would you say the project has succeeded in optimising the existing opportunities?
20. How did the project establish linkages that provide predictability and security for the beneficiaries in terms of future continued improved livelihoods?
21. What impact would you attribute to the project on women's participation and integration? How have men and women benefitted equitably from the project?
22. What impact would you say were the changes on project decisions and activities not initially planned or foreseen that were found relevant?
23. To what extent did the project contribute to potential sustainability, in relation to social cultural, political, technical, economic and environmental factors?

KII Checklist: Health Facility Staff

Project	Wadajir: Enhancing Durable Solutions for, and Reintegration of, Displacement Affected Communities in Somaliland
Phase	Endline evaluation
Name(s), position(s), gender(s) of interviewee(s)	
Interviewee contact details (email and phone number)	
Date of interview	
Location of interview (camp/district)	

1. What are the main challenges in accessing health services for IDPs/refugees/host communities?
2. What are those specific services that are handled at this health centre and how do you rate the service delivery?
(Probe for referrals, immunization, child growth monitoring, ANC, de-worming, etc. and compare the information with records at the health centre.)
3. How many community health workers are attached to this health centre and what is their role?
4. How has SDSC project supported and enhanced health service delivery in this area? Probe for the support received from SDSC.
5. Which other organisations support community health service delivery in this area? *(Probe for the organisation and the rendered support.)*
6. Have people from this community benefitted from training, sensitizations and counselling as a result of services promoted by the project?
(Probe for the content of the training, who trained and how the community has benefitted.)
7. Have you received any training on health?
(Probe for who provided the training and what the training was about?)
8. Is there any support you receive from SDSC in the execution of your work as a health worker?
(Probe for what kind of support was provided.)
9. From your point of view, what significant changes have resulted from the project interventions in this community?

KII Checklist: TVET Centre Staff

Project	Wadajir: Enhancing Durable Solutions for, and Reintegration of, Displacement Affected Communities in Somaliland
Phase	Endline evaluation
Name(s), position(s), gender(s) of interviewee(s)	
Interviewee contact details (email and phone number)	
Name of the TVET centre	
Date of interview	
Location of interview (camp/district/city)	

1. What is the curriculum of the centre?
2. Has it recently been revised?
3. To what extent is the training offered at the centre been geared towards employment or self-employment?
4. To what extent is the curriculum related to the job market in Somalia?
5. Has there been a recent job market study?
6. Is life-skills training part of the curriculum?
7. How many teaching staff are there at the centre?
8. What qualifications they have?
9. How many trainers are currently at the centre?
10. What is the proportion of male to female trainees?
11. What has been the success rate of the centre – the proportion of the trainees who secure jobs or set up businesses?

Annex E: Achievements Table

Objective & Outcomes	Indicators	Baseline	Target	Mid-term Evaluation	Endline Evaluation
Create a conducive environment for displacement (or mixed migration) affected communities in Somalia to reach a durable solution	1. Percentage of returnees received over the past 12 months and are willing to stay in place of origin. Disaggregated by sex and age (+/- 26)	74%	85%	82.6%	91.3%
	2. Percentage of IDPs in the area of intervention integrated into the host community with equal access to resources.	78%	90%	82%	This was not a question specifically asked in the HH survey. It was assessed through responses related to resources such as education, sanitation, legal documentation and legal channels. From the analysis of responses, it seems that only with regard to sanitation (with only 39% owning their own toilet) the displaced communities would be in a disadvantaged position.
	3. Percentage of youth with intentions to stay in place of origin	60%	85%	82.6	91.3%
	4. Percentage of people in the host community with change in perception towards promoting co-existence		70%	36 cases by NRC. (this came up during the KII's).	This was not a statistic measured in the survey. However, in all the interviews and discussions with beneficiaries – whether displaced or host community members – there were no expressions of hostility or signs of friction.

iDC Endline Evaluation – Wadajir Project

Oc.1 DACs are able to influence decisions, policies and agreements that affect them collectively as well as where to live and how they are governed	(IASC Framework) 1.Percentage of target population in community groups with the ability to address or voice their concerns and engage in advocacy	22%	24%	23%	84.33%
	(IASC Framework) 2.Number of effective and accessible mechanisms in place to ensure access to land and/or secure tenure (housing, land and property rights)	Four channels: court, chief, police, com. leaders	Five legal channels and one functional com. system	Strengthened capacity of the 4 already existing channels	67.9% of those interviewed indicated that they had access to the established and strengthened legal channels – particularly the police and community leaders
	3.Percentage of DACs who believe that the government is responsive to their rights and needs.	61%	83%	83%	80.46%
Oc.2. DACs have improved access and use of basic services/material safety as other non-displacement affected communities	(IASC Framework) 1.Percentage of target population who are able to achieve an adequate standard of living	80%	87.7%	87.7%	94.26%
	2.Percentage of DACs with access to basic health care	87%	88%	88%	73.98%
	3.Percentage of target population that reports feeling safe in their community as compared to the host community population.	Overall 94% Host com. 91% IDP 96%	97%	97%	98%

iDC Endline Evaluation – Wadajir Project

Oc.3. DACs have improved access to adequate livelihoods through generating income and assets, gainful employment, and managing financial risk as other non-displacement affected communities.	1.(IASC Framework) Percentage of the unemployed among displaced compared to the resident population	Overall 73% Host com. 73% IDP 74%	30% Reduction to baseline estimates	65% from the MoLSA reports	Less than 50% from the National Development Plan (NDP-II) Less than 5% of youth from the ILO 2012 labour force survey.
	2.(IASC Framework) Percentage increase/decrease in mean income per month for displaced population by job type	10%	60% of DACs report increase in monthly income by month 3	37%	65.76%
	3.(IASC Framework) Percentage of target population having obtained a loan when needed as compared to non-displaced population	20%	60% of target population will be able to get loan when needed	20%	42.75%

iDC Endline Evaluation – Wadajir Project

<p>Oc.4. Learning on best practices and lessons on durable solutions disseminated by SDSC programming are utilised by actors and stakeholders working in Somaliland</p>	<p>1. Number of learning recommendations that are incorporated by state or federal government policies after learning has been disseminated</p>	<p>0</p>	<p>1 policy/ statement/ action plan by the federal govt. reflects EIDACs recommendations</p>	<p>10 recommendations disseminated</p>	<p>After ReDSS and the consortium carried out in 2018 the Durable Solutions Analysis, 10 learning recommendations were disseminated to all relevant ministries, regional and local authorities.</p>
	<p>2. Number of learning recommendations that are incorporated by regional durable solutions institution policies after learning has been disseminated</p>	<p>0</p>	<p>5 policy rec. actions taken up by regional durable solutions institutions</p>	<p>Not established</p>	<p>As stated above, 10 recommendations of the Durable Solutions Analysis were sent to relevant regional authorities but, as yet, no reports have identified specific recommendations being taken up</p>
	<p>3. Number of learning recommendations that are incorporated by district government actions after learning has been disseminated"</p>	<p>0</p>	<p>3 good practices replicated to other locations by district</p>	<p>Not established</p>	<p>No specific learning recommendations have been reported to have been taken up by district authorities. However, NDRA has committed to set up a thematic IDP committee at the district/community level who will work closely with the Protection Cluster and child protection sub-committee in order to map and report communities at risk of eviction</p>

Annex F: Terms of Reference

JOB

from World Vision

Closing date: 30 Dec 2019

ENDLINE EVALUATION TERMS OF REFERENCE

(SOMALILAND DURABLE SOLUTIONS CONSORTIUM)

Abbreviations

SDSC	Somaliland Durable Solution Consortium
WVS	World Vision Somalia
NRC	Norwegian Refugee Council
CWW	Concern Worldwide
DRC	Danish Refugee Council
DAC	Displacement Affected Community
IDP	Internally Displace Person
ToR	Terms of Reference
RNG	Random Number Generator
GIS	Geographical Information Systems
DME	Design Monitoring and Evaluation
FGD	Focus Group Discussion
KII	Key Informant Interviews
ReDSS	Regional Durable Solutions Secretariat

1.0 Introduction

1.1 Evaluation Summary

Project name(s)

“Wadajir”-Enhancing Durable Solutions for and Reintegration of Displacement Affected Communities in Somaliland

Project goal

Create a conducive environment for displacement (or mixed migration) affected communities in Somalia to reach a durable solution

Project outcomes

Outcome 1: DACS are able to influence decisions, policies and agreements that affect them collectively as well as where to live and how they are governed.

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

Outcome 3: DACS have improved access to adequate livelihoods through generating income and assets, gainful employment, and managing financial risk as other non-displacement affected communities.

Outcome 4: Learning on best practices and lessons on Durable Solutions disseminated by Somaliland

Durable Solutions Consortium programming are utilized by actors and stakeholders working in Somaliland.

Target beneficiaries

63917 DAC members; 30,000 people affected by displacement (19,662 IDPs, 2,100 returnees, 8,238 members of host communities) in Hargeisa and Burao focusing on male and female youth, women and children in refugee camps and IDP settings as well as persons with special needs (e.g. elderly, other vulnerable groups).

Project locations

Burao: Ali Hussein, Adan Sulieman, Aqil yare and Koosar, and 7 health facilities in Burao District.

Hargeisa: Digaale, Statehouse, Jimcaale, Ayah 4 and Ayah 2, Ayah B1,

Project duration

March 2017-February 2020

Evaluation type

Endline Evaluation

Evaluation purpose

The purpose of the endline evaluation is to document and inform the key project stakeholders (donors, partners and beneficiaries) of the project progress with reference to the OECD/DAC evaluation criteria on relevance, effectiveness, efficiency, sustainability and impacts in relation to project results. The endline evaluation will also help to draw key lessons learnt and the best practices to the project stakeholders.

Methodology

The endline evaluation will adopt mixed methods design including quantitative and qualitative techniques as summarised below:

Quantitative

- Beneficiary household surveys

Qualitative

- Focus group discussion (FGD)
- Key Informant Interviews (KII)
- Document Reviews and Case studies

Expected Evaluation time: **15th January-28th February 2020**

2. Description of Projects Being Evaluated

The Somaliland Durable Solutions Consortium (SDSC), a consortium of five agencies led by World Vision, including the Danish Refugee Council (DRC), Norwegian Refugee Council (NRC), Concern Worldwide (CWW) and Taakulo Somaliland Community (TASCO) has been implementing a 3 years “Wadajir” project in Hargeisa and Burao Districts of Somaliland. The project started in March 2017, and it will come to an end in February 2020. The goal of the project is to contribute to the creation of a conducive environment for communities in Somalia affected by displacement or mixed migration enabling them to reach durable solutions. To this end, the project works towards increased access to essential services and creation of realistic livelihood opportunities in the main access areas of return and departure in Somalia. The project is undertaken together with selected governmental line ministries (Ministry of Planning, Ministry of Education, Ministry of Resettlement, Rehabilitation and Reconstruction), District authorities, community leaders and all other relevant stakeholders.

The project will come to an end in February 2020; therefore, this Terms of Reference (ToR) has been prepared to undertake an endline evaluation of the project performance for the implementation period. The evaluation will be conducted by an external Consultant, through a participatory approach involving the partner organisations, line ministries and the beneficiary communities. The evaluation results will help the key stakeholders measure the level of project success with reference to service delivery to the project beneficiaries.

2.1 Project Goal

The main project goal is to create a conducive environment for displacement (or mixed migration) affected communities in Somalia to reach a durable solution.

Project Indicators:

Level

Indicator

Impact

- Percentage of returnees received over the past 12 months and are willing to stay in place of origin, disaggregated by sex and age (+/-26).
- Percentage of IDPs in the area of intervention integrated into the host community with equal access to resources, disaggregated by sex and age (+/-26).
- Percentage of youth with intentions to stay in place of origin, disaggregated by sex and age (+/-26).
- Percentage of people in the host community with a change in perception towards promoting co-existence, disaggregated by sex and age (+/-26).

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 governed.

- Percentage of target population in community groups with the ability to address or voice their concerns and engage in advocacy
- Number of effective and accessible mechanisms in place to ensure access to land and/or secure tenure (housing, land and property rights)
- Percentage of DACs who believe that the government is responsive to their rights and needs.

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

- Percentage of target population who are able to achieve an adequate standard of living.
- Percentage of DACs with access to basic health care.
- Percentage of target population that reports feeling safe in their community.

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

- Percentage of the unemployed among displaced compared to the resident population, disaggregated by sex and age (+/-26)
- Percentage increase/decrease in mean income per month for displaced population by job type, disaggregated by sex and age
- Percentage of target population having obtained a loan when needed (+/-26).
- Percentage of households that report increased household income.

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

- Number of learning recommendations that are incorporated by state or federal government policies after learning has been disseminated.
- Number of learning recommendations that are incorporated by regional durable solutions institution policies after learning has been disseminated.

- Number of learning recommendations that are incorporated by district government actions after learning has been disseminated.

Output level indicators

- Number of community representation structures in place.
- Number of Community Action Plans (CAPs) drafted and approved for implementation.
- Number of effective and accessible mechanisms to address Housing Land and Property (HLP) disputes relevant to displacement.
- Number of DACs target population with access to essential health care and protection services in comparison to the host community.
- Number of health facilities with essential minimum health care services.
- Number of healthcare workers (midwife, nurses, community health and female health workers) trained.
- Number of Gender-Based Violence (GBV) service providers receiving training who demonstrate improved knowledge and attitudes in GBV practice.
- Number of community outreach activities that include information about the locations and benefits of timely care for sexual assault survivors and other forms of GBV.
- Number of police and judicial personnel in returnees /refugee areas trained on prevention of GBV and human rights violation (compared to national standards) effectively.
- Number of Technical, Vocational Education and Training (TVET) centres established or rehabilitated (government or community).
- Number of TVET centres with updated curriculum and enhance understanding of the market and linkages to employers.
- Number of teachers and management staff in the TVET institutions trained.

3. Evaluation Target Audiences

The endline project evaluation is intended to benefit multiple stakeholders that have been involved directly or indirectly in the project implementation process. In particular, the following are the key stakeholders that will be involved in the evaluation process;

- Project beneficiaries including IDP and host communities in Hargeisa and Burao Districts
- Targeted health facilities in Burao District
- Gender-Based Violence and Child Protection Committees
- Ministry of Planning, Ministry of Education, Ministry of Resettlement, Rehabilitation and Reconstruction, Somaliland National Displacement and Refugee Agency
- Consortium members including; World Vision, DRC, NRC, CWW and TAAKULO
- The Regional Durable Solutions Secretariat (ReDSS)
- World Vision Germany
- European Union (EU).

4. Evaluation type

This is an end of project evaluation that is aimed at assessing the progress made by the project towards achieving the project goal of creating a conducive environment for displacement (or mixed migration) affected communities in Somalia to reach a durable solution. The assessment of the project impact will focus on the contribution made by the project from inception.

5. Evaluation Purpose and Objectives

The primary purpose of this evaluation is to assess the impact, appropriateness, effectiveness, efficiency and sustainability of the SDSC project. The project endline evaluation will also help to draw key lessons learnt and the best practices to the project stakeholders. In particular, the project evaluation will be shaped by the following specific key evaluation questions:

Objective: Key Evaluation Questions

Impact: What has been the impact of the project interventions on the community? Besides, establish the level of impact on the target beneficiaries. What contributions have made the projects interventions on the impact measured on the community and the target beneficiaries? What other factors and actors contributed?

Relevance

- Community involvement and participation in the design process, goal setting, planning and implementation.
- How equitably has the project benefited the; women, men, boys and girls, returnees, IDPs and refugees?
- The relevance and appropriateness of project design to the needs of the community.

Effectiveness

- What are the achievements against set objectives?
- Compare actual with planned outputs and how have outputs been translated into outcomes.
- The evaluation shall also establish the possible deviation from planned outputs and likely outcomes.

Efficiency

- How adequate were the available resources qualitatively and quantitatively?
- Were all the project resources utilised optimally?
- Explore alternative low-cost approaches that could have been used to achieve similar results?
- How could the efficiency of the project be improved without compromising outputs?
- Assess the timeliness of implementing the project activities.
- How adequate were the reporting and monitoring systems of the project?
- Have the project outputs been achieved at a reasonable cost?

Sustainability

- Are there sustainability plans, structures and skills in place to ensure there is sustainability of project benefits? How adequate are they?
- How is the community and local partners prepared to continue with the project outcomes?
- How likely are the outcomes to be sustainable and enduring? In what ways will it leave a legacy for its beneficiaries and the communities?
- In what ways are women and men in communities, the local partners and government stakeholder's partners prepared to continue with the project outcome?

6. Evaluation Methodology

The evaluation methodology will be designed in alignment with World Vision's Learning through Evaluation with Accountability and Planning (LEAP) guidelines and principles. To ensure the quality of evidence, the evaluation will be designed with reference to the Bond Evidence Principles Checklist. Specific reference will be made to the 5 key dimensions of voice and inclusion, appropriateness, triangulation, contribution and transparency.

The data collection process will apply both quantitative and qualitative methods. A detailed evaluation methodology will be designed by the external Consultant in consultation with WV Design Monitoring and Evaluation Manager, Consortium Project Coordinator and WV Germany Monitoring and Evaluation Advisor who will validate the sampling strategy and procedures.

The detailed design of methodology must include the following;

- The evaluation design
- Sampling for qualitative and quantitative surveys
- Data collection instruments, protocols and procedures
- Procedures for analysing quantitative and qualitative data
- Data presentation/dissemination methods.
- Report writing and sharing etc.
- The endline evaluation should take into account the methodology of the baseline and midterm evaluation to ensure data comparability.
- The key data collection methods will include the following, among others.
- Document reviews including the project proposal, baseline report, quarterly and semi-annual reports, midterm evaluation report, monitoring reports and project review reports.
- Focus Group Discussions (FGD) involving primary project participants and
- Key Informant Interviews with the line ministries, district authorities, consortium members and community leaders, among others.
- Quantitative survey
- Reflection and feedback sessions with staff and partners.

The Consultant will be expected to employ mobile data collection using smartphones leveraged on Kobo toolbox. Also, Geographical Information System (GIS) solutions will also be employed in the evaluation process; ranging from data collection, analysis and presentation of results.

7. Evaluation Deliverables

The Consultant will be expected to deliver the following outputs:

1. An inception report detailing the approach and methodology to be used and sample size calculations, a detailed execution plan, data-collection tools.
2. Draft report submitted to WV Somalia within an agreed timeline between the WV Somalia and the Consultant
3. Presentation of the key findings and recommendations to SDSC Consortium in Hargeisa.
4. All indicators must be presented overall and disaggregated by sex and disability status, where appropriate.
5. Collected data (raw) after analysis complete with variable labels and codes, and the final evaluation tools submitted to WV Somalia and alongside the final report.
6. Final report (soft copy) and 3 hard copies submitted to WV Somalia Quality Assurance team and SDSC Project Coordinator.
7. The Consultant should note that the Final Evaluation Report shall follow the structure below customized from the UNDP (2009) Handbook on Planning, Monitoring, and Evaluation for Development Results.
8. The evaluation report will also be guided by Bond Evidence Principles Checklist. Specific reference will be made to the 5 key dimensions of voice and inclusion, appropriateness, triangulation, contribution and transparency.
9. The Consultant will be required to prepare and submit an executive brief of the evaluation report with infographics summarising the key project achievements, recommendations, lessons learnt and the best practices.

7.1 Evaluation Report Structure

Title and Opening pages (front matter)-should provide the following basic information:

- i. Name of the project evaluated
- ii. Time frame of the evaluation and date of the report
- iii. Project location (districts and country)
- iv. SDSC consortium logo as well as partner organisations
- v. Acknowledgments

Table of Contents-including boxes, figures, tables, and annexes with page references.

List of acronyms and abbreviations

Executive Summary

A stand-alone section of two to three pages that should:

- Briefly describe the intervention (the project(s) that was evaluated.
- Explain the purpose and objectives of the evaluation, including the audience for the evaluation and the intended uses
- Describe key aspect of the evaluation approach and methods.
- Summary of the key findings, conclusions, and recommendations.

Introduction

This section will;

1. Provide a brief explanation of why the evaluation was conducted, why the intervention is being evaluated at this point in time, and why it addressed the questions it did.
2. Identify the primary audience or users of the evaluation, what they wanted to learn from the evaluation and why and how they are expected to use the evaluation results.
3. Identify the intervention (the project(s) that was evaluated
4. Acquaint the reader with the structure and contents of the report and how the information contained in the report will meet the purposes of the mid-term evaluation and satisfy the information needs of the report's intended users.

Description of the Intervention

This section will provide the basis for report users to understand the logic and assess the merits of the mid-term evaluation methodology and understand the applicability of the evaluation results. The description needs to provide sufficient detail for the report user to derive meaning from the evaluation. In particular, the section will;

1. Describe what is being evaluated, who seeks to benefit, and the problem or issue it seeks to address.
2. Explain the expected results map or results framework, implementation strategies, and the key assumptions underlying the strategy.
3. Link the intervention to the durable solution framework
4. Identify any significant changes (plans, strategies, logical frame-works) that have occurred overtime and explain the implications of those changes for the evaluation
5. Identify and describe the key partners involved in the implementation and their roles.
6. Describe the scale of the intervention, such as the number of components (e.g., phases of a project) and the size of the target population for each component.
7. Indicate the total resources, including human resources and budgets.
8. Describe the context of the social, political, economic, and institutional factors, and the geographical landscape within which the intervention operates and explain the effects (challenges and opportunities) those factors present for its implementation and outcomes.
9. Point out design weaknesses (e.g., intervention logic) or other implementation constraints (e.g., resource limitations). **Evaluation Scope and Objectives**

This section of the report will provide an explanation of the evaluation's scope, primary objectives and main questions.

10. *Evaluation scope*-define the parameters of the evaluation, for example, the time period, the segments of the target population included, the geographic area included, and which components, outputs or outcomes were and were not assessed.
11. *Evaluation objectives*-spell out the types of decisions evaluation users will make, the issues they will need to consider in making those decisions, and what the evaluation will need to achieve to contribute to those decisions.
12. *Evaluation criteria*-define the evaluation criteria or performance standards used. The report should explain the rationale for selecting the particular criteria used in the evaluation.
13. *Evaluation questions*- the evaluation questions will define the information that the mid-term evaluation will generate. The report will detail the main evaluation questions addressed by the evaluation and explain how the answers to these questions address the information needs of users.

Evaluation Approach and Methods

This section will describe in detail the selected methodological approaches, methods and analysis; the rationale for their selection; and how, within the constraints of time and money, the approaches and methods employed yielded data that helped answer the evaluation questions and achieved the evaluation purposes. The description will help the report users judge the merits of the methods used in the mid-term evaluation and the credibility of the findings, conclusions and recommendations. The description of methodology will include discussion of each of the following:

1. *Data sources*-sources of information (documents reviewed and stakeholders), the rationale for their selection and how the information obtained addressed the evaluation questions.
2. *Sample and sampling frame*-the sample size and characteristics; the sample selection criteria, the process for selecting the sample (e.g. random, purposive); and the extent to which the sample is representative of the entire target population, including discussion of the limitations of the sample for generalizing results.
3. *Data collection procedures and instruments*-methods or procedures used to collect data, including discussion of data collection instruments (e.g., interview protocols), their appropriateness for the data source and evidence of their reliability and validity.
4. *Performance standards*-standard or measure that will be used to evaluate performance relative to the evaluation questions (e.g., national or regional indicators, rating scales).
5. *Stakeholder engagement*-stakeholders' engagement in the evaluation and how the level of involvement contributed to the credibility of the evaluation and the results.
6. *Major limitations of the methodology*-major limitations of the methodology shall be identified and openly discussed as to their implications for evaluation, as well as steps taken to mitigate those limitations.
7. *Data analysis*-procedures used to analyse the data collected to answer the evaluation questions. This will detail the various steps and stages of analysis that will be carried out, including the steps to confirm the accuracy of data and the results. The report will discuss the appropriateness of the analysis to the evaluation questions. Potential weaknesses in the data analysis and gaps or limitations of the data should be discussed, including their possible influence on the way findings may be interpreted and conclusions drawn.

Findings and Conclusions

This section will present the evaluation findings based on the analysis and conclusions drawn from the findings. In particular,

Findings: This section will present findings as statements of fact that are based on analysis of the data. The evaluation findings will be structured around the evaluation criteria and questions so that report users can readily make the connection between what was asked and what was found. Variances between planned and actual results will be explained, as well as factors affecting the achievement of intended results. The assumptions or risks in the project design that subsequently affected implementation will also be discussed.

Conclusions: This section will be comprehensive and balanced and highlight the strengths, weaknesses and outcomes of the intervention. The conclusion section will be substantiated by the evidence and logically connected to the evaluation findings. The conclusion will also respond to key evaluation questions and provide insights into the identification of and/or solutions to important problems or issues pertinent to the decision-making.

Recommendations: The mid-term evaluation will seek to provide very practical, feasible recommendations directed to the intended users of the report about what actions to take or decisions to make. The recommendations will be specifically supported by the evidence and linked to the findings and conclusions around key questions addressed by the evaluation. This shall also address sustainability of the initiative and comment on the adequacy of the project exit strategy.

Lessons Learned

The report will include discussion of lessons learned from the evaluation, that is; new knowledge gained from the particular circumstances (intervention, context outcomes, even about the evaluation methods) that are applicable to a similar context. Concise lessons based on specific evidence presented in the report will be presented in the mid-term evaluation report.

Report Annexes

The Annex section will include the following to provide the report reader with supplemental background and methodological details that enhance the credibility of the report.

- ToR for the evaluation
- Additional methodology-related documentation, such as the evaluation matrix and data collection instruments (questionnaires, interview guides, observation protocols, etc.) as appropriate
- List of individuals or groups interviewed or consulted and sites visited
- List of supporting documents reviewed
- Project results map or results framework
- Summary tables of findings, such as tables displaying progress towards outputs, targets, and goals relative to established indicators.

8. Time frame

The overall evaluation process is expected to take 45 days including preparation, data collection, and analysis and reporting. The Consultant should be able to undertake some of the tasks concurrently to fit within the

planned time-frame, without compromising the quality expected. The assignment is expected to commence on 15th January 2020, with the final evaluation report expected by 28th February 2020.

9. Authority and Responsibility

WV Somalia will establish an evaluation team to oversee all the related tasks. The DME Manager will be responsible for the overall coordination of all the evaluation tasks with the Consultant. In addition, Consortium DME Coordinator, Consortium Project Coordinator, Regional Operations Manager, Quality Assurance & Strategy Manager and WV Germany Monitoring and Evaluation Advisor will provide all the necessary technical and operational support required throughout the evaluation process.

Support from WV Somalia

WV Somalia will be responsible for the following:

- Share all necessary documents to the Consultant to finalize the evaluation methodology and data collection tools
- Provide input for evaluation study methodology, data collection tools and report.
- Ensure that input from SDSC Consortium is circulated and shared with external Consultant
- Flight expenses for the Consultant to Somaliland (where necessary)
- Vehicle hire to support the evaluation exercise
- Food and accommodation for the Consultant in Somaliland
- Working space for the Consultant while in Somaliland
- Recruitment and payment of enumerators
- Stationery for data collection
- Overall accountability of the evaluation process
- Guidance and coordination throughout all the phases of evaluation, keeping communication with external Consultant throughout all phases
- Provide support to the evaluation technical lead (external Consultant) for the evaluation field visits processes such as orientation and training of enumerators, FGDs and KIIs
- Closely follow up the data collection process, ensuring quality control, daily debriefing, meeting the timelines set for interview completion;
- Inform evaluation audience for their involvement in the study and help in setting specific dates for the evaluation field schedule.
- Provide smartphones/tablets, Kobo Toolbox server for data collection where required.

The Consultant will be responsible for the following:

- Review all relevant documents for evaluation study

- Develop evaluation study design which includes survey methodology and the data collection tools (review the existing household questionnaire; focus group guides, interview protocol, data entry templates). Besides, prepare a field manual for training, in consultation with evaluation team, reflecting WV Somalia feedback on the methodology. These should be heavily based on the tools used at baseline, midterm to make appropriate comparisons over the life of the project
- Designing the xml forms, data entry template, procedures and systems, and training of entry clerks in the use of the template,
- Develop the field work schedule in consultation with evaluation team
- Conduct training for enumerators during field visits phase, finalize the evaluation schedule
- Supervise the data collection process, provide advice and ensure the quality of the data
- Conduct interviews (KII) with the Consortium members and line ministries
- Data analysis and report writing. It is expected that at least 2 drafts be provided to WV Somalia with feedback addressed in each round before submission of the final report
- Provide required data that is complete and labelled in English (variables and values) for both the SPSS and Microsoft Excel file formats.
- Provide final versions of data collection tools.
- Provide daily field briefing to the DME Manager, SDSC DME Coordinator, SDSC Project Coordinator on the progress and any challenges from the field.

10. Limitations

Time and security may be a major limitation with regard to assessment processes in fragile and versatile contexts such as Somalia and this makes it often challenging to keep up strictly with a set agenda. In addition, In Somalia; households spent a better part of the afternoon hours in prayers and it will be hard for the enumerators to administer many questionnaires per day (in an effort to complete the assessment timely). To address this issue, firstly WV Somalia will allocate extra overflow days for field data collection. WV Somalia team will also work closely with the security department to ensure that the evaluation field processes are conducted in the most appropriate time and secure conditions. Therefore, the Consultant should be able to demonstrate some level of flexibility when required.

11. Documents

The key documents to be reviewed for the evaluation study are as follows:

- Project document (needs assessment, proposal, log frame)
- The Regional Durable Solutions Secretariat (ReDSS) framework
- Baseline Report
- Midterm evaluation report

- Quarterly, semi-annual and annual and monitoring reports
- Training reports
- Success stories
- Any district level secondary data and other relevant documents and reports.

12. Qualifications of the Consultant

We are looking for a Consultant with the following skills and qualifications;

- The team leader **MUST** possess at least a Master’s Degree in any of the following fields; International Development, Social Sciences, Statistics, Community Development, Development Studies, Local Government or any related field
- Strong and documented experience in conducting participatory qualitative assessments related food security, livelihoods and water and sanitation programming.
- Demonstrated experience in leading at least three similar project evaluation studies such as surveys and group interviews,
- At least 10 years’ experience in conducting baseline and evaluations for complex projects such as livelihoods, education and protection, infrastructure development, health, water and sanitation and hygiene being implemented by non-governmental and private sector actors.
- A solid understanding of remote learning and use of mobile technology in data collection,
- Demonstrated experience in leading teams, training local staff in quantitative and qualitative data collection tools including entry template
- Demonstrated experience in designing survey methodology, data collection tools, processing and analysis of data.
- Ability to interact with host government, partners as requested by WV Somalia;
- Strong organizational, analytical and reporting skills, presentation skills, attention to detail, ability to meet deadlines, and proficiency in SPSS or other statistical packages, Microsoft Office and qualitative data analysis software/tools.
- Previous experience in a fragile country with tight security context will be preferred.
- Capacity to use mobile data collection and GIS tools for data collection, and analysis of survey results.
- Excellent verbal and written communication in English required.

HOW TO APPLY:

13. Application Process and Requirements

Qualified and interested parties are asked to submit the following;

iDC Endline Evaluation – Wadajir Project

1. Letter of interest in submission of a proposal
2. A detailed technical proposal clearly demonstrating a thorough understanding of this ToR and including but not limited to the following;
3. Consultant/Company Profile
4. Description of the evaluation methodology as outlined in this ToR
5. Demonstrated previous experience in similar assignments and qualifications outlined in this ToR (with submission of two most recent reports)
6. Proposed data management plan (collection, processing and analysis)
7. Proposed timeframe detailing activities and a work plan.
8. Team composition and level of effort of each proposed team member (include CVs of each team member).
9. A financial proposal with a detailed breakdown of costs for the study quoted in United States dollars.

All applications should be sent electronically to somo_supplychain@wvi.org with attachments in pdf and a subject line: "**Technical and Financial Proposal for End of Project Evaluation-SDSC-Somaliland**"

The top three shortlisted Consultants will be required to make an oral presentation of the technical proposal to Supply Chain and Core Project Evaluation Technical team to inform the final decision on the award of the contract.

The submission of technical and financial proposals closes on: **30th December 2019.**