Key outcomes

Data resources for planning and coordination on displacement in Somalia

28th February, World Bank office– Upperhill, Nairobi

Overall objective: bring development and humanitarian actors together to improve data and information management in Somalia to identify gaps and opportunities to better inform collective planning and programing

Specific objectives:

- Improve the standardization, disaggregation and availability of displacement related data
- Improve the quality and relevance of data being collected over time to better inform displacement planning and programing of authorities and practitioners
- Improve information sharing and coordination between the different systems

Specific objectives	Key Outcomes	Lead agencies/ Working Groups
Objective 1: Improve the standardization, disaggregation and availability of displacement related data	Develop inter-agency process to: • Define clearly what information is needed and for what purpose, by whom, at what frequency, etc. • Harmonize and standardize data collection methodologies and tools to ensure data can be compared and/or collated. • Collaborate closely with the MoPIC Department of Statistics. **Action:** Partners to share and compare their surveys methodologies, questionnaires to harmonize approaches and disaggregation of data • Agree on core displacement indicators and vulnerabilities criteria to monitor - distinguishing short term/ emergency related displacement indicators (e.g. with regard to the drought) versus medium to longer term ones • Agree with the government on: key definitions, a list of locations with clear boundaries, a set of indicators, sample bases, vulnerability criteria, data quality (need for speed versus quality data) ideally within Durable Solutions working group under NDP aid architecture	**DS WG, IMWG**

	• Update current IDP figures as they have not been updated since 2012 • Work together on better understanding the profiles and vulnerabilities of the displaced (emergency/newly displaced versus protracted caseload) and • Conduct longitudinal studies with representative samples of IDPs and returnees to monitor progress and challenges over time. The lack of comparative data and analysis within and across displacement affected populations, and in comparison to local populations and national standard, is a key challenge • Donors have a key role to play to incentive implementing partners to harmonize tools and methodologies, and improve information sharing of data	
Objective 2: Improve the quality and relevance of data being collected over time to better inform displacement planning and programing of authorities and practitioners	• Use qualitative information to document sampling processes (i.e. integrating short documentaries to bring community voices and perspectives (e.g. WB pulse of South Sudan) • Support Inter Agency participatory process with government counterparts at FGS and FMS level to use data to inform joint analysis and planning. Data with no common analysis doesn't say anything. • Critical to have an inclusive and participatory process to move from data management to collective action • Ensure displacement focus in existing data analysis systems such as resilience WGs, FSNAU, etc	**DS WG/ IMWG**
Objective 3: Improve information sharing and coordination between the different systems	• Map out existing data displacement related networks to ensure awareness of what tools already exist to avoid duplication and minimize the development of parallel data collection and data sharing systems • Connect online humanitarian and development information management systems such as OCHA 3 W to feed into the AIMS (Aid Information Managing System)For successful data management and information sharing systems: 10% IT skills and 90% coordination/ collaboration to chase data • Develop clear information sharing and coordination structures to lead displacement related discussion (e.g. DS WG under the NDP resilience an displacement pilar – government leadership) • Strengthen capacity of the Ministry of planning and statistical bodies to improve displacement related information management and support the development of national systems • Proactive engagement with private sector to meet some of the data needs. Private companies such as telecommunication companies can bridge some of the current gaps in data management for example.	**DS WG within NDP**