1.	**Title of Consultancy**	**TOR for Sociocultural Analysis in Deynile and Afgoye districts-** *Adkeeysi* **Resilience Food Security Activity**
2.	**SCI Contracting Office**	Save the Children (SC), Somalia Country Office
3.	**Consultant Type Required**	Individual Consultancy/Firm
4.	**Responsibility for Logistics arrangements and Costs**	Save the children will pay the consultant fee in installments and the consultant will cover their own logistical arrangements and costs; including food, accommodation and local transport and all cost associated with data collection work and other activities.
5.	**Taxation Provisions**	Consultant shall be responsible for all Taxes arising from the consultancy in line with the local Tax regulations applicable at the SCI contracting office named above.
6.	**Travel Requirements**	The consultant will cover his travel costs (tickets) and arrange local travel to field sites.
7.	**Security Requirements**	Consultant will comply with standard of Save the Children Security procedures, including the completion of SCI online security training, adhering to the terms of access negotiation and maintaining low profile while in Somalia
8.	**Evaluation Criteria**	**Essential Criteria:** - Valid Registration certificate from the Ministry of Commerce and Industry of the Federal government of Somalia - Valid Tax registration number & certificate from the Ministry of Finance of Federal Government of Somalia with good standing of Q2 2025 **Capability/Technical Criteria:** - **Quality of Technical Proposal 50%:** Technical quality of the proposed approach (clear understanding of the SOW, appropriate methodologies, detailed work plan, innovative ideas, etc.) - **Relevant experience 20%:** Applicant's amount of relevant experience (years of experience, similar studies conducted, experience in USAID/BHA studies and research in Somalia or similar context, etc.) At least 2 similar contracts to be attached. - **Team Composition 10%:** Professional team composition and qualifications related to the assignment - - **Sustainability Policy: 10%** Bidder submits comprehensive sustainability policy throughout of this consultancy assignment. - **Detailed financial proposal with budget breakdown. (20%).** Note: **The consultant should score 70% to be shortlisted for an interview.**

Scope of Work for a Sociocultural Analysis
Save the Children Somalia *Adkeeysi* Resilience Food Security Activity

General Background

Save the Children (SC) and its partners, Fondazione AVSI, Gargaar Relief and Development Organization, and Shaqodoon Organization launched the USAID/BHA *Adkeeysi* Resilience Food Security Activity (RFSA) on October 1, 2024. The five year program aims to provide a locally customized classic graduation approach (GA) that carefully and deliberately sequences and layers five graduation components to enable the ultra-poor to "graduate" into resilience. The primary purpose is to enable socially marginalized populations in both internally displaced person (IDP) camps and surrounding host communities to achieve resilience and sustainably graduate out of poverty. Adkeeysi will work through graduation groups to reach 378,000 participants (54,000 households (HHs)), with a focus on economically active women, and male and female youth aged 18-25, in Daynile in Mogadishu, Afgoye, and the Afgoye Corridor to achieve the goal of "extremely poor, socially marginalized populations in IDP settlements and surrounding host communities improve and maintain their food security despite shocks and stresses."

In order to fill knowledge gaps and to better guide intervention efforts, *Adkeeysi* will conduct a gender, youth and social inclusion (GYSI) analysis. The information captured from this analysis will influence decision-making across all components of the program as the information will reveal how gender dynamics and other socially relevant characteristics affect the fostering of an entrepreneurial spirit and how they may limit or hinder development of good business practices, access to technology, access to literacy, digital literacy, and financing opportunities along the five components of the graduation approach (GA). Moreover, the GYSI analysis will examine discriminatory social norms and practices that affect women and young women and young men's ability to lead their lives and develop independent livelihood sources. This GYSI analysis will be guided by USAID's Youth and Gender Analysis Toolkit, Save the Children's Gender and Power Analysis Guidance, and will be particularly mindful of how the intersection of age and gender can affect participants' ability to thrive in achieving the graduation agenda. The qualitative research will use participatory approaches to examine how gender also intersects with other socially significant characteristics and power dynamics to create multilayered vulnerabilities and forms of exclusion as well as advantages and opportunities for key groups targeted by Adkeeysi. The GYSI analysis will complement other assessments (conflict analysis, labor market analysis, and financial service mapping) that will take place during the contextualization period, particularly to refine the content and implementation approach of each graduation component, ensuring it is designed to maximize opportunities, address barriers, and mitigate any risks that may hinder the participation of women and youth in the program.

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SC is therefore looking for a local consultant/firm to play the role of the local gender and youth expert to conduct the analysis including all the deliverables laid out in this scope of work.

Problem Statement

Daynile and Afgoye-Somalia, approximately 90% of the country is experiencing severe to extreme drought conditions, acute food insecurity and malnutrition have reached critical levels, exacerbating systemic gender and social inequalities (FSNAU, 2022). Prolonged drought has decimated pastoralist livelihoods, the backbone of the region's economy, with over 3 million livestock deaths reported since mid-2021 (FAO, 2022). This collapse has destabilized men's traditional roles as providers, leading to increased distress among men and heightened household tensions and intimate partner violence incidents. Concurrently, women have expanded into non-traditional roles to secure income and humanitarian aid; however, structural disparities continue to constrain their decision-making power and economic participation (UNDP, 2023).

Women, who play a central role in food production and household nutrition, face systemic barriers including limited access to land, credit, and decision-making power. For example, only 15% of women in Somalia own land despite their significant contribution to agricultural labor (FAO, 2022). Youth, comprising over 75% of Somalia's population (UNFPA, 2022), encounter high unemployment rates exceeding 67%, limiting their economic engagement in agriculture and resilience-building activities. Social norms perpetuating inequality such as restrictions on women's mobility and youth participation further exacerbate vulnerabilities. Additionally, clan-based marginalization and gender-based violence (reported by 36% of Somali women aged 15-49, UN Women, 2021) hinder inclusive participation in interventions aimed at enhancing food security and resilience. Culturally accepted practices around early and forced child marriage (reported at 81% as of June 2024)[1], as a coping method, also creates added stressors for women and families.

The country also experiences ethnic inequality. Somalis are indigenous to Somalia and make up the majority ethnic group, while Bantus make up the largest ethnic minority and mostly live in the lower Juba Valley (largely within the Resilience Zone). Historically, Bantus have faced discrimination, land seizures and insecure land tenure, and increased rates of poverty and displacement. Today, Bantus still face identity-based discrimination, particularly in IDP camps, or are targets of Al-Shabaab for religious and cultural reasons. Discrimination against Bantus and minority Somali clans is also visible in climate-related displacement. (Climate Risks in BHA Geographies: Somalia, 2024)

The study will explore the gender dynamics, inequalities, vulnerabilities, power differentials, relationships, and capacities of women, men, girls, and boys within the program's target area.

Key Objectives for the GYSI Analysis

1. To deepen Adkeeysi's understanding of gender and power dynamics and relations within programming areas (Daynile and Afgoye) by examining the differential status of women, men, boys, and girls including minority groups (people with disabilities) , minority clans, etc.).

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[1] Focus group discussion of the GBVAoR partners on the development of the GBV AOR Strategy – June 2024

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a. To understand these gender and power dynamics and gaps with respect to different <u>ethnicities and other influential groups (religious communities)</u>. In addition, the study will identify overall <u>power relations</u>, <u>socio-cultural barriers,</u> and <u>constraints</u> among women, men, boys, girls, and excluded groups (such marginalized clans and people with disabilities) that limit <u>access</u> to and benefits from <u>resources, services, and economic opportunities</u> of this activity. The ability of such groups to participate in community-level activities, fora, and decision-making will also be reviewed.

2. Understand the drivers of intimate partner violence and other forms of gender-based violence linked to economic distress and shifting household dynamics. Identify what opportunities may exist to prevent and respond to backlash and gender-based violence.

3. Inform gender and youth-sensitive and transformative interventions and the development of a gender and youth action plan and strategy that will ensure that Activity interventions: (1) Do no harm: activities do not endanger or create negative impacts for participants, and (2) Empower all participants so that the highest-level program outcomes are achieved.

Justification of Research Questions for primary data collection

Consultants will be expected to work with the Adkeeysi RFSA team to refine and finalize research questions based on a thorough desk review. Illustrative lines of enquiry include:

<u>Roles, Responsibilities, and Time Use:</u>

1. From the perspective of women, young women and young men, what barriers and opportunities are for participating in income generating activities? What roles do they play and want to play in the household and outside the household?
2. How do other socially relevant dimensions such as, female-headed households, disability, age, clan identity, and displacement status intersect with gender?
3. What strategies and approaches have been successful in promoting gender transformation across the different social identity groups, leading to improvements in household and community wellbeing? What lessons have been learned, and what risks have been identified?
4. What norms dictate acceptability of new income generating activities for women and young women and young men? From the perspective of clan, women, men, and young women and young men how to safely introduce new livelihoods opportunities or activities that may challenge existing norms?
5. How do men need to be engaged to ensure their buy-in for new livelihoods opportunities or other aspects that imply a shift in traditional roles and patterns decision making?
6. What are times of the day, days of the week throughout the season that offer greater opportunities for women and young women and men's participation in program activities (including new livelihoods)? What technologies and strategies can be used to save time for greater participation in income generation activities?

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Justification: Women and young women and young men in Somalia face systemic barriers to income generation. For women, cultural norms often confine them to domestic roles, limiting their participation in the formal economy. Research by the World Bank indicates that women in Somalia are disproportionately engaged in informal or subsistence-level economic activities, such as petty trade or small-scale agriculture, due to restricted mobility and access to education and capital (World Bank, 2020). Young women and young men, on the other hand, face unemployment and underemployment, which are compounded by limited vocational training opportunities and inadequate access to financial services (UNDP, 2021).

Women in Somali households are predominantly responsible for caregiving and household management. However, many also contribute financially through informal income-generating activities. Young women and young men often act as dependents or supplementary earners, contributing to family income through casual labor or remittances. Studies suggest that women aspire to play a more significant role in household decision-making and economic contribution but are often constrained by patriarchal structures (Oxfam, 2017). Young women and young men, particularly those with higher education, express a desire to lead entrepreneurial initiatives but lack supportive environments.

Disability, age, and displacement status intersect with gender to exacerbate inequalities. According to a UNHCR report (2022), displaced women and girls in Daynile face heightened vulnerability due to limited access to resources and safe working environments. Disability further compounds these challenges, as individuals with disabilities often experience social exclusion and discrimination, reducing their economic opportunities. Young displaced individuals, particularly those who lack formal identification or documentation, struggle to access education and training, making them reliant on precarious work (IRC, 2021).

Barriers to external income-generating activities include limited mobility due to safety concerns, cultural restrictions, and lack of childcare services. Women often face harassment in public spaces, further discouraging participation in market activities (FAO, 2020).

Social norms around acceptable activities for women often restrict them to roles that align with caregiving or traditional skills, such as food preparation and craftwork. Introducing new livelihood opportunities requires careful community engagement to avoid backlash. Evidence suggests that engaging respected local leaders to endorse such initiatives can facilitate acceptance (CARE Somalia, 2019). For young women and young men, norms are less restrictive, but structural barriers remain a challenge.

Additionally, Engaging men is critical to shifting traditional roles and ensuring buy-in for gender-equitable economic activities. Studies indicate that involving men in discussions about household economics and highlighting the mutual benefits of women's empowerment reduces resistance. The above evidence underscores the complex interplay of gender, age, disability, and displacement in shaping economic opportunities. These questions will enable further exploration of unique roles and responsibilities, and meaningful participation of communities in Afgoye and Daynile. As well as strategies to promote inclusive and sustainable development.

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Access to and Control Over Resources:
1. To what extent do these services exist (livelihoods, resilience, finances, nutrition, food security, water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH), and GBV)?
   a. What barriers and gaps do women, young women and young men face in accessing these services
      i. What strategies and opportunities (including linkages) do people use to safely access these services?
2. From the perspective of youth, women, and men what levels of access and control do women, young women and young men have over different types of resources (cash, income generated by young women and young men and women, productive assets, financial services, market access, and products, technical trainings extension services etc...)?
3. How do other socially relevant dimensions such as clan identity, displacement status, age, disability, etc., intersect with access to resources and control over resources?

Justification: Women and youth in Somalia, including in Afgoye and Daynile, face numerous barriers in accessing services essential for household livelihoods, resilience, nutrition, food security, WASH, and gender-based violence (GBV) prevention and response. A significant barrier is the lack of accessible infrastructure. For example, in displaced communities, poorly designed water systems often leave women and girls vulnerable to GBV when collecting water (UNHCR, 2022). Similarly, youth and women are underrepresented in agricultural extension services, which hinders their ability to adopt practices that enhance food security and resilience (FAO, 2020).

Social norms also restrict women's mobility, limiting their ability to attend health or WASH services, particularly in areas with heightened insecurity. GBV survivors face stigma, preventing them from seeking support services (IRC, 2021). Youth, especially young women, are often excluded from technical training programs, financial services, and vocational opportunities, despite being a key demographic for economic development (UNDP, 2021).

The level of access and control women and young women and young men have over resources in Somalia is highly gendered and generationally stratified. Secondary data indicates that women often lack decision-making authority over income and assets within households, even if they contribute significantly to household earnings. A study by CARE Somalia (2019) found that women have limited control over cash resources and financial services, with male relatives often controlling these resources.

Youth, particularly young men, may have more autonomy in managing their income, but their access to productive assets such as land and livestock is often restricted by elder family members. Women and young women and young men rarely benefit equally from agricultural extension services and technical training, which are disproportionately tailored to adult men, reflecting broader inequalities in access (FAO, 2020).

Young women and young men, especially those born in displacement, often lack the social capital needed to claim land or other productive resources. Individuals with disabilities face exclusion from technical training and livelihood programs, as these initiatives are rarely designed to accommodate their specific needs (IRC, 2021).

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<u>**Social Norms, Beliefs, and Practices:**</u>

1. What norms, beliefs, and practices influence women, and young women and young men's access to and control over productive resources, ability to participate in group trainings (including literacy and numeracy), coaching and mentorship sessions, engagement with new on or off farm livelihoods opportunities, access and decision-making power over to financial services (and products)? How do these norms, beliefs and practices related to women and youth differ based on other socially relevant dimensions such as clan identity, displacement status, age, and disability?
2. Who influences these norms, beliefs and practices and are they trusted members of the community?

Justification: Social norms significantly dictate women's and youth's ability to access and control productive resources, participate in training or mentorship programs, and engage in new livelihoods opportunities. For example, restrictions on mobility, household responsibilities and traditional gender roles often limit women's ability to attend literacy and numeracy sessions or pursue economic activities outside the home (UNDP, 2021). The role of influential community figures e.g. clan elders, religious leaders and male heads of households is pivotal in shaping and enforcing norms. In Daynile and Afgoye where social structures are heavily influenced by clan hierarchies and cultural norms, initiatives aimed at empowering women and youth often face resistance. This resistance is rooted in fears of disrupting traditional gender roles which is often perceived as a threat to men's culturally assigned power, further exacerbating the risks of GBV (Oxfam, 2022). Similarly, the influx of income or skills for women has the potential to destabilize household dynamics, increasing the likelihood of GBV as women assert greater decision-making power (CARE International 2020). By identifying trusted community influencers and engaging men as allies, this will highlight opportunities to navigate sensitive cultural dynamics and reduce resistance (Save the Children 2022). This study questions will provide a contextualized understanding of how interventions can empower women and youth while minimizing harm. It will equally form strategies such as the Gender Strategy, youth engagement strategy among others to address the barriers and risks associated with the challenging gender norms.

<u>**Patterns of Decision Making:**</u>
1. From the perspective of men, women, and young women and young men, who has decision making power over the utilization of HH resources (including new resources), choices of livelihoods, and investments into new livelihoods/productive assets?
    a. How do HHs make decisions when planning for a shock and for recovery (response)?
        i. What are coping mechanisms for different types of shocks? Are there decisions that are made jointly?
            1. How does this differ based on different household types (female-headed, youth-headed, IDP, clan, etc.)?
2. Who influences the decisions women and young women and young men make regarding their aspirations, desires, and goals? [probe for what level (community or HH) these decisions are being made at and if it differs for other socially relevant dimensions such as, female-headed households, disability, age, clan identity, and displacement status.]

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       a. From the perspective of women and young women and young men, why do these influencers/decision-makers prevent or support women and young women and young men's aspirations, desires, and goals?
          i. What strategies do women and young women and young men use when they want to advocate for something (who do they reach out to for support)? [probe for livelihoods opportunities].

3. How are decisions made within your household in regard to access and use of cash or food resources, and what factors influence those decisions?

Justification: Understanding the unique social-cultural dynamics that influence household and community decision making, resource allocation and livelihoods opportunities in Somalia particularly Daynile and Afgoye is essential. Afgoye and Daynile are both characterized by their large IDP and host population and diverse household structures, which presents unique challenges and opportunities for addressing gender and age based social disparities particularly among women, youth and people with disabilities. According to UNDP (2022), Somali women and youth often lack the social capital and economic opportunities needed to influence household and community decisions. Across the two locations, household decision making is influenced by gender norms and economic status with significant variations across female headed and youth headed households particularly in an IDP setting. Research indicates that in Somalia, men are often perceived as primary decision-makers within households, particularly regarding finances, while women typically oversee household food management and caregiving roles (World Bank, 2019). Additionally, women and youth face systemic barriers including limited access to resources, restrictive social norms and exclusion from decision making process. Decisions regarding the use of cash and food resources in these communities are influenced by cultural norms and recurring shocks and stresses. Evidence from Save the Children (2023) highlights that women in IDP households are often at the forefront of coping mechanisms such as diversifying livelihoods and reducing food rations/consumption but may lack the authority to influence strategic resource allocation.

Understanding how decisions are made, the factors that influence these decisions and coping mechanisms employed during different types of shocks is critical for designing and contextualizing the coaching and mentorship curriculum among others. The above listed questions will provide an in-depth understanding and crucial insight into household level dynamics and aspirations.

Safety, Dignity, and Wellbeing:

1. What are the anticipated risks associated with activities that are seen as empowering women and youth, female-headed households, minority groups (persons with disabilities, and clan identity) and increasing their access to resources (includes assets, cash, linkages to services etc...) in the community and in the HH? [probe to understand what is motivating any backlash, or implications on existing norms and values]

2. What strategies are used to prevent GBV and protect individuals from GBV? Does this differ based on gender, age, disability status, clan identity, and IDP status? [probe for activities that include influx of cash or productive resources in the HHs, participation in group activities, participation in selection committees]

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3. Who is seen as a trusted source of support for issues related to GBV?
4. To what extent do community-based mechanisms exist to mitigate and respond to instances of GBV?

Justification: Efforts to empower women and minority groups, e.g. people with disabilities in Daynile and Afgoye often risk triggering backlash due to the existing deep-rooted social/cultural norms and power dynamics. Research has shown that increased access to resources e.g. cash can challenge traditional roles and create tension within households and communities (World Bank, 2021). GBV remains a significant issue in Somalia particularly in the IDP setting like Daynile and Afgoye where displaced populations face heightened vulnerabilities. Investigating the strategies employed to prevent GBV and protect individuals by examining how these strategies differ based on gender age and IDP status among others is key. For example, programs involving cash or productive resources have been known to increase GBV risks if safeguards are not in place (UNFPA, 2022).

Understanding the intersections of safety, dignity and wellbeing is critical for developing inclusive and context specific programming in Daynile and Afgoye. Understanding nexus of safety, dignity and wellbeing is critical especially given the unique challenges faced by female headed households. These areas marked by social political fragility entrenched norms and disparities provides a vital context for exploring the risks and barrier associated with vulnerable communities

The table following summarizes the above discussed research questions' applicability to the Adkeeysi implementation approach and theory of change.

Questions Matrix:

Domain/Theme	**Purpose 1:** Social Capital Strengthened	**Purpose 2:** Human Capital Strengthened	**Purpose 3:** Prosperous and resilient livelihoods improved and sustained
Roles, responsibilities, and time use			1. From the perspective of women, young women and young men, what barriers and opportunities are for participating in income generating activities? What roles do they play and want to play in the household and outside the household?
	2. How do other socially relevant dimensions such as, female-headed households, disability, age, clan identity, and displacement status intersect with gender?		
	3. What strategies and approaches have been successful in promoting gender transformation across the different social identity groups, leading to improvements in household and community wellbeing? What lessons have been learned, and what risks have been identified?		

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	4. What norms dictate acceptability of new income generating activities for women and young women and young men? From the perspective of clan, women, men, and young women and young men how to safely introduce new livelihoods opportunities or activities that may challenge existing norms?		4. What norms dictate acceptability of new income generating activities for women and young women and young men? From the perspective of clan, women, men, and young women and young men how to safely introduce new livelihoods opportunities or activities that may challenge existing norms?
	5. How do men need to be engaged to ensure their buy-in for new livelihoods opportunities or other aspects that imply a shift in traditional roles and patterns decision making?		5. How do men need to be engaged to ensure their buy-in for new livelihoods opportunities or other aspects that imply a shift in traditional roles and patterns decision making?
			6. What are times of the day, days of the week throughout the season that offer greater opportunities for women and young women and men's participation in program activities (including new livelihoods)? What technologies and strategies can be used to save time for greater participation in income generation activities?

Access to and control over resources	1. To what extent do these services exist (livelihoods, resilience, finances, nutrition, food security, water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH), and GBV)?
	  a. What barriers and gaps do women, young women and young men face in accessing these services
	    i. What strategies and opportunities (including linkages) do people use to safely access these services?		

	2. From the perspective of youth, women, and men what levels of access and control do women, young women and young men have over different types of resources (cash, income generated by young women and young men and women, productive assets,		

	financial services, market access, and products, technical trainings extension services etc...)?		
	3. How do other socially relevant dimensions such as clan identity, displacement status, age, disability, etc., intersect with access to resources and control over resources?		
Social norms, beliefs, and practices	1. What norms, beliefs, and practices influence women, and young women and young men's access to and control over productive resources, ability to participate in group trainings (including literacy and numeracy), coaching and mentorship sessions, engagement with new on or off farm livelihoods opportunities, access and decision making power over to financial services (and products)? How do these norms, beliefs and practices related to women and youth differ based on other socially relevant dimensions such as clan identity, displacement status, age, and disability?		
	2.Who influences these norms, beliefs and practices and are they trusted members of the community?		
Patterns of decision making	1. From the perspective of men, women, and young women and young men, who has decision making power over the utilization of HH resources (including new resources), choices of livelihoods, and investments into new livelihoods/productive assets? 　　a. How do HHs make decisions when planning for a shock and for recovery (response)? 　　　　i.　What are coping mechanisms for different types of shocks? Are there decisions that are made jointly? 　　　　　　1.How does this differ based on different household types (female-headed, youth-headed, IDP, clan, etc.)?		
	2. Who influences the decisions women and young women and young men make regarding their aspirations, desires, and goals? [probe for what level (community or HH) these decisions are being made at and if it differs for other socially relevant dimensions such as, female-headed households, disability, age, clan identity, and displacement status.] 　　a. From the perspective of women and young women and young men, why do these influencers/decision-makers prevent or support women and young women and young men's aspirations, desires, and goals? 　　　　i.　What strategies do women and young women and young men use when they want to advocate for something (who do they reach out to for support)? [probe for livelihoods opportunities].		
	3.How are decisions made within your household in regard to access and use of cash or food resources, and what factors influence those decisions?		
	1. What are the anticipated risks associated with activities that are seen as empowering women and youth, female-headed households, minority groups (persons with disabilities, and clan identity) and increasing their access to resources (includes assets, cash, linkages to services etc...) in the community and in the HH? [probe to		

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Safety, dignity, and wellbeing.	understand what is motivating any backlash, or implications on existing norms and values]
	2. What strategies are used to prevent GBV and protect individuals from GBV? Does this differ based on gender, age, disability status, clan identity, and IDP status? [probe for activities that include influx of cash or productive resources in the HHs, participation in group activities, participation in selection committees]
	3. Who is seen as a trusted source of support?
	4.To what extent do community-based mechanisms exist to mitigate and respond to instances of GBV?

Justification of Research Design and Methods

Data Collection Methods

The research team will collect qualitative data and use participatory methods appropriate to the research questions and types of participants. Consultants will be expected to propose methods but Adkeeysi anticipates using Key Informant Interviews (KIIs) and Focus Group Discussions (FDGs).

The consultant will be expected to engage with key stakeholders at Save the Children, namely: Adkeeysi's Chief of Party, Socio-Cultural and Youth Integration Coordinator, Director of Program Development and Quality, SCUS Gender Advisor and others as needed. In addition, the consultant will be expected to engage with key stakeholders of consortia partners (GREDO, AVSI, and Shaqodoon), and relevant Food Security and Livelihoods Cluster, Protection Cluster and GBV Sub Cluster coordinators in the country (as necessary), and relevant government ministries e.g. Ministry of Labor and Social Affairs, etc.

Proposed data collection methods and informants to be included in each location

Qualitative data collection methods will be utilized for this study. Adkeeysi will use a combination of participatory methods, key informant interviews (KIIs) with opinion leaders including religious leaders, camp leaders, clan leaders, Adkeeysi team among others, and Focus Groups Discussions (FGDs) targeting priority groups selected within the community.

	Daynile, Afgoye, and Afgoye Corridor		
Method	Informants		
FGDs	Women and Men (30+ years) including married, widowed/divorced, and unmarried.	Youth (Male and Female) (18-25 years) including married, widowed/divorced, and unmarried.	Community leaders • Camp leaders
KIIs	Local government representatives	• Private sector actor (s), • People with disabilities • Religious and clan leaders.	INGOs present in the area • Adkeeysi leadership • INGO Gender Focal Points

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The use of **FGDs** encourages open dialogue and captures collective community perspectives, while separating groups by gender and age, and minority groups ensures participants can freely participate, engage with their peers without any risk of intimidations or cultural constraints. The key informants on the other hand provide an in-depth, and thoughtful experiences from stakeholders or participants, providing a more contextualized and lived understanding of gender dynamics in the target community. Community participatory tools e.g. community seasonal mappings provide an avenue for the target community to critically contextualize their information or data while fostering ownership. Typically the FGD lasts one to two hours. Two researchers usually conduct FGDs. One researcher facilitates the discussion (asking questions and keeping participants on topic) and shares their impressions of the FGDs after completion. The second researcher takes notes, observes the interactions between the participants, and writes a summary of the discussion. Participatory activities may be selected and adapted based on the lines of inquiry selected by Adkeeysi, but most activities will need to be visual in nature to allow for equal participation from literate and illiterate community members. The study team will also identify safe spaces to conduct the FGDs and times that are convenient and accommodate for various types of schedules.

KIIs will be conducted with local camp leaders, government entities, INGO representatives, Adkeeysi leadership team among others. This will be organized in locations convenient for them. These interviews typically last 1 to 1.5 hours and are conducted by a team of two researchers: one focused on interviewing, and one focused on documentation. Interviews will be conducted in private locations where the participants feel safe sharing their views and experiences. Interviews will be guided by open-ended questions and will be used to probe all lines of inquiry.

Adkeeysi will follow a phased approach, starting with preparatory activities such as stakeholder engagement, development of data collection tools, and training of research assistants/data enumerators identified from the community who are fluent in the community's languages and cultures. These enumerators will conduct the FGDs and KIIs guided by pre-designed semi-structured tools to ensure consistency while allowing for flexibility. In each selected locations/district, FGDs will be organized with clear groupings by gender and age, typically held in neutral, accessible venues to ensure participant comfort and confidentiality.]

Sampling Frame

The GYSI analysis will be conducted primarily in Daynile , Afgoye, and Afgoye Corridor, the epi center of displaced population in Mogadishu, which will include a diverse mix of participants to ensure comprehensive insights into gender roles, norms, and dynamics. The sample will comprise mainly women and men (30+ years), and youth (18–25 years)[2] from host communities, internally

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[2] This age group is particularly relevant for the RFSA as they are economically active and represent significant economic potential within the target communities. Youth are often more adaptable and willing to engage in new opportunities, making them ideal candidates for the TVET program – which is an important component for income and livelihoods diversification and the overall graduation approach. Although the activity will focus on economically active women, and male and female youth aged 18-25, it doesn't mean that it will exclude other potentially active persons over the age of 25. Adkeeysi will still consider those beyond 25 who are economically active and highly committed to participate in the entire program cycle. This age group is primarily intended to focus on a slightly expanded version of the "emerging adulthood" category in the USAID Youth in Development Policy who are at peak readiness for engaging in economic activity and for RFSA activities to make a lasting change in their lives. While the Somalia Youth Policy indicates 15 – 40

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displaced persons (IDPs), and minority groups (e.g. people with disabilities, clans etc.). Key stakeholders such as religious leaders, local camp leaders/gate keepers, community/clan elders, the private sector service providers will also be engaged to understand their perspectives while enriching the analysis. This will ensure proper representation of diverse gender perspectives and enable nuanced analysis of gender dynamics across both locations, while facilitating actionable context specific programing.

Adkeeysi will prioritize depth over breadth to enable detailed insights or analysis on gender norms, roles and responsibilities among others. Purposive sampling technique will be employed by the field teams or consultant to select eligible participants (respondents) to take part in the study for both FGDS and KIIs in collaboration with the community leaders and local partners to ensure the participants meet the criteria. Selecting individuals or participants that meet the criteria and represent the diverse cultures in each district or target location while ensuring the inclusion of the minority groups will be at core. Save the Children anticipates conducting three to six FDGs on average with each sub-group of interest to reach saturation and one to two interviews per type of information to obtain rich and nuanced insight.

The analysis proposes conducting a minimum of 14 KIIs and 31 FGDs across the two locations as indicated in the table below.

Method	Informant					
	Local Government	I/NGO Focal Points	Private Sector, Religious & Clan Leaders, People with disabilities	UN Agency	Women and Youth Representatives	Total
KII	3 ------ 1 MoLSA[3] 1 Min. of Agriculture 1 Ministry of Youth and Sports	3 ------ 1 SC 1 Shaqodoon 1 Women Representative Organization	5 ------ 1 Chamber of Commerce (CoC) 2 Religious leaders 2 people with disabilities and minority groups ------ 2 Daynile 2 Afgoye 1 Chamber of Commerce	1 ------ FAO/ UNHCR	2 ---- 1 Women 1 Youth ----- 1 Daynile 1 Afgoye	14

Method	Informant			Total
	Women and Men (30+)	Youth (18-25)	Local Leaders (camp & community level)	
FGD	12 -------- 6 Women 6 Men	12 -------- 8 Women 4 Men	7 ------- 4 IDPs 3 Host	31

as youth, the Somalia RFSA believes that a more targeted approach based on life stage is most appropriate.
[3] Ministry of Labor and Social Affairs

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	6 IDP	8 IDP	4 Daynile		
	6 Host	4 Host	3 Afgoye		
	--------	--------			
	6 Daynile	8 Daynile			
	6 Afgoye	4 Afgoye			

Further disaggregates/sub-groups within the informant groups will be decided with the team lead. Consultants may propose an alternative sampling frame for consideration.

Data management, handling, analysis, and storage

Data collection for the study will be conducted by teams comprising research assistants and Adkeeysi field staff each data collection team consisting of one facilitator and one note-taker. These teams will be supported by a supervisor designated per location. The supervisors will oversee daily documentation, review of collected data for errors, and debrief enumerator teams to ensure consistency and quality. Supervisors will also conduct periodic check-ins to uphold the integrity of data collection.

Field notes will be documented in standardized formats, while completed forms and images will be submitted to the Team Lead (consultant) daily. Images will strictly document participants' outputs (e.g., drawings or diagrams) without including photographs of participants or personally identifiable information (PII). Verbal and written consent/assent will be obtained before any data collection begins, with enumerators acting as witnesses to the process. Participant details will be anonymized; FGDs will record only group composition (e.g., age, gender, etc.), while KIIs will record roles or positions (e.g., camp/community leader, religious leader, area representative etc.).

To mitigate unexpected events, contingency measures will be in place. For example, in case of audio recording failures, comprehensive field notes will serve as a reliable backup. Enumerators and facilitators will be trained to take thorough notes during all sessions, ensuring that critical insights are not lost. Additional audio devices will be kept on hand during data collection to avoid disruptions. Moreover, if there are issues with transcription or translation, the team will allocate additional resources to rectify inconsistencies, ensuring high-quality data for analysis. Audio recordings will be securely uploaded to a cloud server with restricted access, and they will be deleted after final deliverables are approved. In cases where audio recordings are not feasible, enumerators will document insights, observations, and learnings immediately following each activity. These will be synthesized and shared during daily team sessions. Data will be stored in password-protected Excel files accessible only to authorized personnel.

The data analysis will be a collaborative process between the consultants and Adkeeysi team. The collaborative nature of the analysis process ensures diverse perspectives are considered and reduces bias. Data will be analyzed using qualitative software (Atlas ti). This phased and participatory approach ensures efficient implementation, ethical standards, and actionable insight. Findings and recommendations will be securely shared with relevant stakeholders to inform program design and implementation. To ensure data security, all hard copies of notes and images will be securely stored in locked cabinets, later digitized, and uploaded to a protected SharePoint drive. Enumerators will collaborate to fill out forms, ensuring accuracy and integrity by capturing

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both observations (e.g., non-verbal etc.) and verbal data. Supervisors will manage data uploads and quality checks while sending samples to the consultant/research lead for oversight.

Mitigating risks and handling unexpected or adverse events

Given the complexities in the target geographical zones, the Activity anticipates several risks during the GYSI analysis, particularly field data collection. These range from security to cultural sensitivity among others. Additionally, discussing gender topics relating to women's roles, decision making or responsibilities, and GBV may be hampered by the deep-rooted social norms. In respect of the above, Adkeeysi will work with the local partners and consultant to actively engage local leaders, influencers and gatekeepers (clan, IDP, and religious) among others to secure buy in and trust.

The Activity will equally ensure to engage local enumerators/facilitators who originate from those areas and speak the local language as they are familiar with the social and gender dynamics in these communities. Gender sensitive, age and minority/marginalized segregated FGDs will be organized to create a conducive environment that facilitates open communication. Working with the Save the Children security focal points, the field team will collaborate with the local authorities and community leaders to identify safe, secure and accessible data collection sites. Robust security protocol including real-time security monitoring will be implemented to safeguard the research team and participants. A list of primary and secondary data collection locations which will act as a buffer will be developed and utilized in the worst-case scenarios.

Finally, to ensure inclusivity and data quality, Adkeeysi Activity will utilize an appropriate sampling technique (purposive sampling) to include the marginalized groups e.g. people living with disabilities, minority clans etc. The research assistants/enumerators and Adkeeysi field staff will be trained on research methods and gender sensitivity to minimize any data collection biases, and consent forms will be administered to assure participants of confidentiality and anonymity to encourage honest opinions or inputs/discussions. This will ensure quality data is collected while ensuring safety and dignity of the respondents/participants before, during and after the activity.

Ethical Considerations

The analysis will take into consideration the ethical standards to ensure safety and dignity of the participants. A standard consent form developed by Save the Children will be used to obtain consent from all the participants before each data collection activity takes place. The research assistants will explain the rational for the data collection, the rights of the respondents to voluntarily participate or not, including confidentiality among others. In order to align with the Somalia's research ethics, Adkeeysi will seek ethics approval from Somali National Bureau of Statistics Research Ethics Committee as well as Save the Children United States' internal Ethics Review Committee before commencing the research. This current Scope of Work and all the tools (data collection tools, survey manual, consent and assent forms) will be submitted to the Ethics Review Board and no data collection will begin before receiving the approval. Any changes to the tools will be communicated to the ethics team for their awareness.

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Preliminary Results Application Plan

The GYSI analysis will complement other research studies being conducted during the contextualization period (Livelihood Feasibility Assessment and conflict analysis). The findings of this study will be instrumental in informing the design of the Adkeeysi GYSI strategy, targeting criteria, review of the program overall theory of change and implementation approach, among others. These will ensure the program addresses gender and youth specific needs, barriers and opportunities for the different social identity groups, while informing the development of targeted interventions that promote equitable access to resources and decision making opportunities for women, youth and other marginalized groups (people with disabilities, minority clans, etc) in Daynile, Afgoye, and Afgoye corridor.

Team Composition and Competencies

Save the Children is seeking a **local gender and youth research team/expert based in Somalia** to lead the GYSI analysis, development of the action plan and strategy. The research team will receive support from SC's Socio-Cultural and Youth Integration Coordinator, Monitoring and Evaluation Lead, Resilience and Livelihoods Technical Advisor, with the Chief of Party providing overall oversight of the analysis. Technical backstopping and support will be provided by the SC Somalia country office and headquarters' technical advisors, as well as Adkeeysi's consortium partner's gender technical focal points. Adkeeysi field staff and enumerators will be trained in research methodologies and will act as field supervisors and research assistants respectively. Qualifications for the Team Lead and local gender and youth research team are:

Somali Consultant – Local Gender and Youth Expert/Research Team
- Master's degree in social sciences, gender or youth studies, rural development, or relevant field.
- 7-10 years of experience conducting qualitative research on gender and youth in Somalia.
- Excellent record in designing and undertaking gender and youth studies in the target (Daynile and Afgoye) or similar locations (IDP settlements)
- Experience in gender and youth programming in Somalia.
- Experience overseeing data collections and training enumerators in qualitative research methods.
- Hiring qualified and experienced enumerator with relevant experience
- Excellent record in designing and undertaking gender and youth studies in the target or similar locations
- Excellent speaking and writing skills in English, Somalia language/local dialects.
- Had a valid consultant or firm license from Government of Somalia (Federal or States)

Roles and Responsibilities

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The **local Somali gender and youth research team** will be responsible for the following:

- Overall implementation of the study and production of deliverables.
- Prepare, review, and revise data collection tools after they are field tested/piloted, prepare a data collection and quality monitoring plan/protocol in collaboration with the local gender and youth expert and Adkeeysi team;
- Ensure quality standards throughout the study phases as well as adherence to USAID's requirements and expectations.
- Prepare and roll out tools and processes that facilitate quality assurance, and continuous data analysis to comply with the RFSA's timeline.
- Ensuring regular coordination with key stakeholders on the Adkeeysi team as well as Save the Children headquarters.
- Lead the training of enumerators and pilot the data collection tools.
- Review and revise data collection tools after they are field tested/piloted in collaboration with Adkeeysi team;
- Develop a community entry and communications plan for the study.
- Lead and supervise the day-to-day data collection.

The **Adkeeysi team** will also be in charge of mobilizing and sensitizing program partners and stakeholders to facilitate the safe roll out of the study. The Adkeeysi team and Country Office will be responsible for:

- Oversight over the entire analysis which includes but is not limited to tracking progress; decision making and availing resources; setting up points of collaboration and coordination with key stakeholders; providing insights on contextual and cultural relevance; advising and evaluating on appropriate methodologies; integrating the outcomes of the analysis into actionable strategies, program planning, implementation, and evaluation processes; and technical guidance;
- Conduct thorough initial analysis of the tool providing the firsthand input to the consultant before sharing with the other relevant parties for further review and endorsement;
- Liaising with government authorities and community leadership for introductions, entry, and permissions to conduct field work on time;
- Facilitating access to all relevant program documentation, including the study protocol and tools for ethical clearance;
- Obtaining ethical clearance for the study;
- Facilitating coordination and collaboration with relevant programmatic stakeholders and other formative research studies (conflict mapping and assessment, livelihoods feasibility study);
- Oversight and feedback to consultant to ensure quality and timely completion of the work;
- Coordination with donor and other stakeholders as relevant for reviews and feedback;

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Period of Performance

We anticipate the consultancy to start in August 2025 and cover approximately two months (45 days) of preparation, data collection, and analysis of results. Preliminary results will be shared on a rolling basis with Adkeeysi . The final report is expected to be delivered at the end of September 2025.

Deliverables

The Consultant will be expected to share findings, details, methods, and other information with the other formative research teams. The Consultant will be responsible for the following deliverables in sequential order:

1. **Weekly Coordination Calls**
   a. To provide continuous updates, trouble shooting, planning and coordination between the consultant and program team.
2. **Inception Report**
   a. A template and instructions will be provided to the consultant (see annex 1). A summary of what will be included in this deliverable: draft survey tools; timeline; desk review; data collection, monitoring, and quality plan with the following sections: methodology and limitations of the research, and preliminary results from the data collection. SC will provide feedback and the consultant will make necessary revisions.
3. **Refined and Finalized Research Questions**
4. **Preliminary Findings**
   a. Shared on a rolling basis with the program team
5. **Preliminary Findings Presentation**
   a. Presented to SC and the donor. Feedback to be incorporated by the consultant.
6. **Final Findings Presentation**
   a. Presented to SC and the donor, prior to drafting the final report and action plan. Feedback to be incorporated by the consultant.
7. **Stakeholder Debrief and Validation Workshop**
8. **Final Report**
   a. In English and submitted to SC and BHA. A template and guidance will be provided for the consultant (see annex 2).
   b. First draft of the final report will be shared with Save the Children for review and feedback; consultant is responsible for incorporating feedback and sharing a second draft with Save the Children.
   c. Second Draft of the final report will be shared with BHA for submission.
   d. Consultant is responsible for incorporating BHA's feedback and comments.
   e. Requires SC and BHA sign off and approval.
9. **Action Plan & Gender and Youth Strategy (submitted alongside the final report)**
   a. The action plan template is a tool that supports the program to decide on relevant program actions needed based on study findings, conclusions, and recommendations, and to present those actions, indicators, responsible individuals, budget implications, and timing. If the

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actions necessitate revisions to the TOC, strategies, activities, approaches, indicators, target groups, measurement approach, intensity of interventions, or intended partnerships, then these should be noted in the action plan. It should only reference newly proposed or revised actions. A template for the action plan and guidance will be provided to the consultant.

b. To accompany the action plan, the consultant will be required to produce a short narrative to illustrate the strategic gender and youth strategy approach.

Annex 1: Illustrative Example of the Inception Report Outline

- Background (1 page): overview of the RFSA and the researchers; objectives of the analysis
- Methodology (6 pages): literature review, study design, development of study instruments/tools, study population and sample design, data collection and management, data analysis and reporting.
- Workplan & Logistics (2 pages): requirements, RFSA roles and responsibilities, key milestones.
- References and Annexes

A template will be provided.

Annex 2: Illustrative Example of the Final Report Outline

A gender, youth, and social inclusion (GYSI) analysis final report with a gender strategy/action plan is the expected deliverable to be submitted to BHA. **The final report should not exceed 50 pages**, excluding annexes, and should include a 3-5 page executive summary that provides a synthesis of process, methods, and results, and how the results will be used to modify the ToC and project implementation plans (see more on this below).

Final report guidelines below:
- Provide a methods section with adequate detail for us to ensure the veracity of the results
- Line up the results with the activity ToC purposes and thematic areas/domains
- State clearly the implications for changing the TOC, activity design, interventions
- State clearly what you will do differently
- Include the action plan and gender and youth strategy narrative.
- Include all required components of the final report in one document no longer than 50 pages total (excluding references and annexes)

An illustrative example of a report outline:
1. Executive summary (3-5 pages that includes a matrix of key findings and action plan of what you will do differently by thematic area/domain and ToC purpose, see illustrative example)
2. Introduction and background
3. Objectives and research questions
4. Design and Methods
5. Findings/Results by activity ToC purposes and thematic areas/domains
6. Discussion of implications of the results for changing the activity ToC or interventions planned
7. An activity-level action plan (it should be *actionable* and outline a clear and detailed plan for implementing and integrating the results of the GYSI analysis into the TOC, design, and implementation of activities for the remainder of the program) and gender and youth strategy narrative.

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8. References and Annexes

A template will be provided.

Annex 3: Research Alignment Table

Objective	Key research questions	Sample	Data collection methods (inc. target sample size)	Justification (how findings will be used)
1. *Objective 1:* To deepen Adkeeysi understanding of gender and power dynamics and relations within programming areas (Daynile and Afgoye) by examining the differential status of women, men, boys, and girls including minority groups (people with disabilities) , minority clans, etc.). a. To understand these gender and power dynamics and gaps with respect to different <u>ethnicities and other influential</u>	<u>*Roles, Responsibilities, and Time Use*</u> 1) From the perspective of women, young women and young men, what barriers and opportunities are for participating in income generating activities? What roles do they play and want to play in the household and outside the household? 2) How do other socially relevant dimensions such as, female-headed households, disability, age, clan identity, and displacement status intersect with gender? 3).What strategies and approaches have been successful in promoting gender transformation across the different social	*Priority groups* • Youth (Male and Female) 18-25 • Women and Men • People with disabilities • Religious and clan leaders. *Influencers* INGOs present in the area • Adkeeysi leadership • INGO Gender Focal Points Community leaders • Camp leaders • Local government representatives	• 14 KIIs • 31 FGDs • Desk review of secondary literature	These findings will inform the refinement of Adkeeysi's theory of change, ensuring that program activities and strategies are tailored to the unique needs and realities of different groups. They will also guide the development of training materials, livelihoods interventions, and community engagement approaches that are gender-sensitive and

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groups (religious communities). In addition, the study will identify overall power relations, socio-cultural barriers, and constraints among women, men, boys, girls, and excluded groups (such marginalized clans and people with disabilities) that limit access to and benefits from resources, services, and economic opportunities of this activity. The ability of such groups to participate in community-level activities, fora, and decision-making will also be reviewed.	identity groups, leading to improvements in household and community wellbeing? What lessons have been learned, and what risks have been identified?			culturally appropriate.

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	Access to and Control Over Resources 1)To what extent do these services exist (livelihoods, resilience, finances, nutrition, food security, water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH), and GBV)? a).What barriers and gaps do women, young women and young men face in accessing these services i). What strategies and opportunities (including linkages) do people use to safely access these services 2). From the perspective of youth, women, and men what levels of access and control do women, young women and young men have over different types of resources (cash, income generated by young women and young men and women, productive assets, financial services, market access, and products, technical trainings extension services etc...)?	*Priority groups* • Youth (Male and Female) 18-25 • Women and Men • People with disabilities • Religious and clan leaders. *Influencers* INGOs present in the area • Adkeeysi leadership • INGO Gender Focal Points Community leaders • Camp leaders Local government representatives	• 14 KIIs • 31 FGDs • Desk review of secondary literature

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	3). How do other socially relevant dimensions such as clan identity, displacement status, age, disability, etc., intersect with access to resources and control over resources?			
	Patterns of Decision Making 1). From the perspective of men, women, and young women and young men, who has decision making power over the utilization of HH resources (including new resources), choices of livelihoods, and investments into new livelihoods/productive assets? a) How do HHs make decisions when planning for a shock and for recovery (response)? i) What are coping mechanisms for different types of shocks? Are there decisions that are made jointly? a). How does this differ based on	*Priority groups* - Youth (Male and Female) 18-25 - Women and Men - People with disabilities - Religious and clan leaders. *Influencers* Community leaders - Camp leaders	- 14 KIIs - 31 FGDs - Desk review of secondary literature	

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	different household types (female-headed, youth-headed, IDP, clan, etc.)? 2). Who influences the decisions women and young women and young men make regarding their aspirations, desires, and goals? [probe for what level (community or HH) these decisions are being made at and if it differs for other socially relevant dimensions such as, female-headed households, disability, age, clan identity, and displacement status.]		
	Social norms, beliefs, and practices 1). What norms, beliefs, and practices influence women, and young women and young men's access to and control over productive resources, ability to participate in group trainings (including literacy and numeracy), coaching and mentorship sessions, engagement with new on or off	*Priority groups* • Youth (Male and Female) 18-25 • Women and Men • People with disabilities • Religious and clan leaders. *Influencers* INGOs present in the area	• 14 KIIs • 31 FGDs • Desk review of secondary literature	

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	farm livelihoods opportunities, access and decision making power over to financial services (and products)? How do these norms, beliefs and practices related to women and youth differ based on other socially relevant dimensions such as clan identity, displacement status, age, and disability? 2). Who influences these norms, beliefs and practices and are they trusted members of the community?	• Adkeeysi leadership • INGO Gender Focal Points Community leaders • Camp leaders Local government representatives		
Objective 2: Understand the drivers of intimate partner violence and other forms of gender-based violence linked to economic distress and shifting household dynamics. Identify what opportunities may exist to prevent and respond to backlash and gender-based violence.	*Safety, Dignity, and Wellbeing* 1). What are the anticipated risks associated with activities that are seen as empowering women and youth, female-headed households, minority groups (persons with disabilities, and clan identity) and increasing their access to resources (includes assets, cash, linkages to services etc…) in the community and in the	*Priority groups* • Youth (Male and Female) 18-25 • Women and Men • People with disabilities • Religious and clan leaders. *Influencers* INGOs present in the area • Adkeeysi leadership	• 14 KIIs • 31 FGDs • Desk review of secondary literature	The analysis will help Adkeeysi to identify and mitigate risks associated with activities that empower women, youth, and marginalized groups, ensuring interventions do not unintentionally provoke backlash or reinforce

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	HH? [probe to understand what is motivating any backlash, or implications on existing norms and values] 2). What strategies are used to prevent GBV and protect individuals from GBV? Does this differ based on gender, age, disability status, clan identity, and IDP status? [probe for activities that include influx of cash or productive resources in the HHs, participation in group activities, participation in selection committees] 3). Who is seen as a trusted source of support for issues related to GBV? 4). To what extent do community-based mechanisms exist to mitigate and respond to instances of GBV?	• INGO Gender Focal Points Community leaders • Camp leaders Local government representatives		harmful norms, including the development of gender strategy.

Objective 3: Inform gender and youth-sensitive and transformative interventions and the development of a gender and youth action plan and strategy that will ensure that Activity interventions: (1) Do no harm: activities do not endanger or create negative impacts for participants, and (2) Empower all participants so that the highest-level program outcomes are achieved.	<u>Social Norms, Beliefs, and Practices:</u> i. Who influences these norms, beliefs and practices and are they trusted members of the community?	*Priority groups* • Youth (Male and Female) 18-25 • Women and Men • People with disabilities • Religious and clan leaders. *Influencers* INGOs present in the area • Adkeeysi leadership • INGO Gender Focal Points Community leaders • Camp leaders Local government representatives	• 14 KIIs • 31 FGDs • Desk review of secondary literature	The findings will be used to identify the unique needs, barriers, and risks faced by diverse groups, ensuring that activities uphold the "do no harm" principle. By understanding the socio-cultural dynamics and challenges impacting women, youth, and marginalized groups, the findings will inform transformative strategies that promote equitable participation and empowerment. This evidence

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				will be used to develop a comprehensive Gender and Youth Action Plan that aligns interventions with community realities, mitigates risks, and fosters inclusive outcomes.
	Role and responsibilities 4).What norms dictate acceptability of new income generating activities for women and young women and young men? From the perspective of clan, women, men, and young women and young men how to safely introduce new livelihoods opportunities or activities that may challenge existing norms? 5).How do men need to be engaged to ensure their buy-in for new livelihoods opportunities or other aspects that imply a shift in traditional roles and patterns decision making?		• 14 KIIs • 31 FGDs • Desk review of secondary literature	

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	6).What are times of the day, days of the week throughout the season that offer greater opportunities for women and young women and men's participation in program activities (including new livelihoods)? What technologies and strategies can be used to save time for greater participation in income generation activities?		
	Patterns of decision making a) From the perspective of women and young women and young men, why do these influencers/decision-makers prevent or support women and young women and young men's aspirations, desires, and goals? i). What strategies do women and young women and young men use when they want to advocate for something (who do they reach out to for support)? [probe for	*Priority groups* • Youth (Male and Female) 18-25 • Women and Men • People with disabilities • Religious and clan leaders. *Influencers* Community leaders • Camp leaders Local government representatives	• 14 KIIs • 31 FGDs • Desk review of secondary literature	

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	livelihoods opportunities]. 3. How are decisions made within your household in regard to access and use of cash or food resources, and what factors influence those decisions?			
Application Procedure and Requirement	HOW TO APPLY: Applications can be submitted by either: **Electronic Submission via ProSave (Recommended)** ➢ Submit your response in accordance with the guidance provided in the below document: Bidding on a Sourcing Event.pptx • Bidders are encouraged to apply via Ariba system. Please request the Ariba link via email sending your company profile and Business registration certificate/CV. Please address your request to apply via ProSave to css.logistics@savethechildren.org, **Electronic Submission via Protected Email box (Optional).** • Email should be addressed to southcentral.supplychain@savethechildren.org • Note – this is a sealed tender box which will not be opened until the tender has closed. Therefore, do not send tender related questions to this email address as they will not be answered. • The subject of the email should be **Sociocultural Analysis** as the subject" • All attached documents should be clearly labelled so it is clear to understand what each file relates to. • Emails should not exceed 15mb – if the file sizes are large, please split the submission into two emails. Do not copy other SCI email addresses into the email when you submit it as this will invalidate your bid. ➢ Your bid must be received, no later than 25th July ,2025. Bids must remain valid and open for consideration for a period of no less than 60 days. All proposals should be submitted as per the above procedure **The deadline is 25th July 2025**			

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