

MSNA - Research Terms of Reference

Multi-Sector Needs Assessment

KEN2401

Kenya

05/5/2024

01

REACH Informing
more effective
humanitarian action

1. Executive Summary

A. General information			
Country of intervention	Kenya		
Type of Emergency	X	Natural disaster	<input type="checkbox"/> Conflict <input type="checkbox"/> Other (<i>specify</i>)
Type of Crisis	<input type="checkbox"/>	Sudden onset	<input type="checkbox"/> Slow onset <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Protracted
Mandating Body/ Agency	Government of Kenya (GOK), County Government of Garissa, Mandera, and Turkana, National drought Management Authority (NDMA).		
IMPACT Project Code	98BAU		
Overall Research Timeframe (<i>from research design to final outputs / M&E</i>)	03/04/2024 to 30/09/2024		
Research Timeframe <i>Add planned deadlines</i>	1. Data Analysis Plan (DAP) sent for validation: 05/15/2024		7. LSG framework sent for validation: 07/29/2024
	2. Pilot/training: 05/25/2024		8. Preliminary presentation/Joint analysis workshop (JAW): 07/17/2024
	3. Start data collection: 05/29/2024		9. MSNI analysis sent for validation: 08/15/2024
	4. Data collected: 07/05/2024		10. Bulletin sent for validation: 09/20/2024
	5. Clean dataset sent for validation: 06/21/2024		11. Bulletin published: 09/28/2024
	6. Data analysis sent for validation: 7/12/2024		12. Other (specify): _/_/_/___
Humanitarian milestones <i>Specify what will the assessment inform and when e.g. The shelter cluster will use this data to calculate PiN numbers for the HNO analysis</i>	Milestone		Deadline
	<input type="checkbox"/>	Donor plan/strategy	09/15/2024
	x	Inter-cluster plan/strategy	_/_/_/___
	<input type="checkbox"/>	PiN calculation / HNO	_/_/_/___
	x	IPC (Integrated food security Phase Classification)	07/19/2024
	<input type="checkbox"/>	Cluster plan/strategy	_/_/_/___
	<input type="checkbox"/>	NGO platform plan/strategy	_/_/_/___
<input type="checkbox"/>	Other (Specify):	_/_/_/___	

Audience Type & Dissemination <i>Specify who will the assessment inform and how you will disseminate to inform the audience</i>	Audience type		Dissemination	
	X Strategic X Programmatic X Operational <input type="checkbox"/> [Other, Specify]	X General Product Mailing (e.g. mail to NGO consortium; HCT participants; Donors) <input type="checkbox"/> Cluster Mailing (Education, Shelter and WASH) and presentation of findings at next cluster meeting X Presentation of findings (e.g. at HCT meeting; Cluster meeting) X Website Dissemination (Relief Web & REACH Resource Centre) <input type="checkbox"/> [Other, Specify]		
Detailed dissemination plan required	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No		
General Objective	<p>To understand the magnitude and severity of needs at the household level in Garissa, Mandera, and Turkana counties across the sectors of food security, livelihoods, WASH, health and nutrition, education, shelter, and humanitarian assistance and how these needs vary between population groups.</p> <p>To provide evidence-based data to fill the information gaps and enhance the humanitarian and development response through the provision of up-to-date, relevant, and comparable information on the prioritization and multi-sectoral needs of refugee and host community populations in Garissa, Mandera, and Turkana Counties</p>			
Specific Objective(s)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To understand the current needs and access to food, protection, WASH, livelihood, education, health, shelter, and humanitarian assistance among HHs in the targeted counties. To Identify variations in humanitarian needs across different geographical areas, population groups, and vulnerability profiles in the targeted Counties. To conduct an inter-sectoral analysis to comprehensively identify household priority needs and examine how these needs and access intersect across different sectors in the targeted counties. 			
Research Questions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> What are the current needs and access to food, protection, WASH, livelihood, education, health, shelter, and humanitarian assistance among HHs' in the targeted counties? What are the variations in humanitarian needs among different geographical areas, population groups, and vulnerability profiles within the targeted counties? How do households 'priority needs vary across different sectors in the targeted counties? How do sectoral needs intersect with access to resources and services in the targeted counties? What coping strategies are households adopting to meet their needs? 			
Geographic Coverage	Garissa, Mandera, and Turkana counties, Kenya			

Secondary data sources	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Kenya National bureau of Statistics 2019 census report.¹ 2. UNHCR: Kenya registered refugees and asylum-seekers, January 2024.² 3. REACH: MSNA Bulletin, June 2023.³ 4. IPC: Acute Food Insecurity and Acute Malnutrition analysis, March 2024.⁴ 5. UNICEF: Humanitarian Situation Report, August 2023.⁵ 6. AHN: Humanitarian crisis deepens as flooding escalates in ASAL Counties, November 2023.⁶ 			
B. Sampling				
Population groups <i>Select all population group which your assessment will collect data on</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	IDPs in camp	<input type="checkbox"/>	IDPs in informal sites
	<input type="checkbox"/>	IDPs in host communities	<input type="checkbox"/>	IDPs [Other, Specify]
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Refugees in camp	<input type="checkbox"/>	Refugees in informal sites
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Refugees in host communities	<input type="checkbox"/>	Refugees [Other, Specify]
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Host communities	<input type="checkbox"/>	[Other, Specify]
Structured questionnaire (Quantitative) – <i>Select all the apply</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Probability sampling	<input type="checkbox"/>	Non - Probability sampling
Data collection level:	<input type="checkbox"/>	Individual	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Household
	<input type="checkbox"/>	Settlement	<input type="checkbox"/>	Other (specify): _____
If probability sampling				
Sampling method: <input type="checkbox"/> Random sampling <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Cluster sampling				
The sampling is stratified: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No				
If yes what are the stratifications:				
° Geographic: _ Sub-County_ (Admin 2)				
° Population groups: _Host and Refugees_ _ _ _ _				
° Other: _____				
What is the Primary sampling unit (PSU): Sub-location				
If cluster sampling, what is the minimum cluster size? 5				
Sampling frame:				
Do you have the population number at PSU level for all population groups? <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No				
Selection:				
Probability Proportional to Size (PPS): <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No				
Selection of PSUs with replacement: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No				
Aimed precision at stratification level:				
At sub-county level; 90% level of confidence				
10 +/- % margin of error				

Buffer: 5%	
Total sample size: (Target #): 4,167	
Resampling:	
Do you have a reserve list of PSUs / households in case of inaccessible area? X Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	
Data collection method: X Face to face <input type="checkbox"/> Remote data collection	
C. Questionnaire	
Questionnaire design	<p>MSNA mandatory indicators</p> <p>All the mandatory indicators from the 2024 MSNA indicator bank, have been included without alteration: X Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No</p> <p>XLS form for mandatory indicators</p> <p>The kobo questionnaire provided for the mandatory indicators was used without alteration: X Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No</p>
Data management platform(s)	X IMPACT <input type="checkbox"/> UNHCR <input type="checkbox"/> Other, Specify
Expected output type(s)	X MSNA Bulletin #: 01 X Presentation (Preliminary findings) #: 03 <input type="checkbox"/> Interactive dashboard #: __ <input type="checkbox"/> Report #: __ <input type="checkbox"/> Profile #: __ <input type="checkbox"/> Presentation (Final) #: __ <input type="checkbox"/> Webmap #: __ <input type="checkbox"/> Factsheet #: __ X Map #: 05 X Situation overview#: 03
Data publication plan	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Final (anonymized) dataset public, available on REACH resource center <input type="checkbox"/> Final (anonymized) dataset public, through HDX connect <input type="checkbox"/> Analysis table public, available on REACH resource center <input type="checkbox"/> Analysis table public, available on HDX
Visibility Specify which logos should be on outputs	<p>REACH [By default unless specified otherwise]</p> <p>Donor: [List logos here as per contract]</p> <p>Coordination Framework: [List logos here as relevant]</p> <p>Partners: [List logos here if outside coordination framework]</p>

2. Rationale

2.1 Background

Kenya has experienced improved rainfall performance during the last two consecutive rainy seasons, leading to improved food security in the Arid and Semi-Arid Lands (ASAL) region. According to the 2024 short rains assessment, around 1.9 million people are facing acute food insecurity (IPC phase 3 and above), with approximately 300,000 in IPC phase 4. The findings suggest that 15% of the population in the ASAL region has improved to a less severe classification compared to the 2023 long rain assessment.³ Despite this improvement, the 2023 MSNA findings revealed that nearly all

households in the target counties had unmet needs.⁴ The recovery is expected to be slow as the effects of the prolonged drought are still being felt, and all the target counties are among those still classified in Phase 3. The main drivers of food insecurity include high prices of staple foods and below-average income due to the impacts of both drought and floods experienced in late 2023, resulting in the loss of livelihood. In addition, acute malnutrition remains prevalent in all target counties due to inadequate food consumption and poor feeding practices. Floods exacerbated the already poor sanitation situation, leading to the contamination of surface water and subsequent disease outbreaks, including cholera, dysentery, measles, and malaria.⁵ In addition to localized conflicts involving resources and wildlife, Garissa and Turkana Counties are also facing the challenge of dealing with an influx of refugees, which further strains their limited resources and aggravates the existing crisis.⁴ The extreme conditions of drought and floods have heightened the humanitarian needs of households in the region.⁶ To address these challenges, continuous monitoring of affected communities is crucial to ensure the successful implementation of drought and flood recovery initiatives alongside activities aimed at enhancing resilience. This underscores the importance of understanding the multisectoral needs across different sectors and how these needs vary among populations to facilitate informed decision-making.

Intended impact.

There is a need to fill information gaps systematically and comprehensively and inform more effective humanitarian, development, and government response and planning for immediate life-saving activities and contingency plans for sustainable solutions. In addition, understanding households' multi-sectoral needs in the camps and host communities is vital for the design and implementation of interventions. REACH has engaged with humanitarian, government, and development actors in the target counties in the design of the assessment and will therefore conduct a multi-sectoral approach to understand the current needs of households in Garissa, Mandera, and Turkana counties across the sectors of food security, livelihoods, WASH, health and nutrition, shelter, and education to fill information management gaps and enhance the response and prioritization of humanitarian and government actors. The data will be widely disseminated to key decision makers (NDMA, County officials, donors, and other implementing partners) in the country to aid in comparison, triangulation, decision-making, and prioritization. The data will also be provided to the Kenya Food Security Steering Group (KFSSG) to provide evidence during the long rains assessment (July 2024) IPC analysis to strengthen the quality of food security and nutrition analysis at the IPC, and linked analysis systems in Kenya to enable informed strategic decision-making.

3. Methodology

3.0 Methodology overview

The multisectoral needs assessment will use two quantitative methods, for the host communities in the targeted counties and the second one for the refugee community in Dadaab and Kakuma Refugee camps and Kalobeyi Integrated settlement in Turkana County. In the host community, the sample will be calculated through a two-stage cluster sampling approach. Cluster sampling was chosen due to the sparse distribution of households across the vast Counties. Counties will form the stratum with representative results at the Sub-County level. The sample will be selected at the County and Sub-County level to fulfill a 90% Confidence level and a 10% Margin of Error and will include a 5% buffer will be used to account for any nonresponses and potential surveys to be deleted during data cleaning. During the first stage, a random selection of sub-locations (Primary Sampling Units [PSU]) will be determined based on the Probability Proportional to Size (PPS) approach, which means

that those sub-locations with a greater number of households are more likely to be included than the ones with fewer households. In the second stage, households will be randomly sampled from the target sublocations depending on PPS. The households (Secondary Sampling Units (SSU) will be selected through simple random sampling techniques, using random GPS points generated per Sub-County. GIS will be used to generate random points within each Sub-County, with their distribution weighted based on population density. The random GPS points will be generated using ArcGIS software and accessed by enumerators through *Mapsme* on their Android phones and they will interview households closest to the points.

In Dadaab and Kakuma refugee camps and Kalobeyei Integrated settlement, households will be selected through the stratified simple random sampling technique. The sample will be selected through probability-stratified random sampling at the camp level to fulfill a 95% Confidence level and a 7% Margin of Error and will include a 5% buffer was used to account for any nonresponses and potential surveys to be deleted during data cleaning.

The household surveys will be conducted through face-to-face interviews, with the self-reported head of HH. If the head of HH is unavailable, another adult with knowledge of HH's circumstances will be interviewed in his/her place. The enumerators will undergo a two-day training on the tool and best practices during data collection and a one-day piloting of the tool to ensure that they fully understand the tool. The outcomes of the tool piloting will form a basis for debriefing before data collection starts. Each county will have 3 teams consisting of 6 enumerators (18 enumerators per county) and each team will have one supervisor in the field to support sampling and data quality during the data collection exercise that will be running from May 29 to June 7, 2024. This is inclusive of the weekends. Due to the vastness of the counties, enumerators travel to remote areas. Enumerators' contracts are based on the number of days worked with an additional allowance added to facilitate accommodation and meals when they have to travel far from their residences. This agreement allows for the achievement of survey targets and avoids additional costs.

Population of interest

The assessment will cover the host communities in the targeted counties (Garissa, Mandera, and Turkana) and the refugee community in Dadaab in Garissa County and Kakuma Refugee camps and Kalobeyei Integrated settlement in Turkana County

Secondary data review

The below secondary data sources provide context of the household needs and situation analysis in Garissa, Mandera and Turkana

- | | | |
|---|---|---------------------------------------|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> I. Kenya National Bureau of Statistics census report 2019.¹ II. UNHCR: Kenya registered refugees and asylum-seekers, March 2024.² III. IPC: Acute Food Insecurity and Acute Malnutrition analysis, March 2024.⁴ IV. REACH: MSNA Bulletin, June 2023.³ V. UNICEF: Humanitarian Situation Report, August 2023.⁵ VI. AHN: Humanitarian crisis deepens as flooding escalates in ASAL Counties, November 2023.⁶ | } | Data for sample size calculation |
| } | } | Background and rationale information. |

3.1 Primary Data Collection

Primary data will be collected through a household questionnaire for the household survey. Cluster sampling techniques will be used to select the 4,167 households (2,340 host and 1,827 refugees).

3.1.1 Household surveys

In the host community, the sample will be calculated through a two-stage cluster sampling approach, with each county being a stratum and having representative results at the Sub-County level. The sample will be selected at the county and Sub-County level to fulfill a 90% Confidence level and a 10% Margin of Error. Random selection of sub-locations will be determined based on the PPS approach, which means that those sub-locations with a greater number of households are more likely to be included than those with fewer households. A cluster size of 5 was determined by considering the logistical feasibility of the data collection since we will be having three teams of enumerators covering each County. Based on the cluster size calculation, using the sampling framework, an average cluster size of 131 households per cluster was determined as an appropriate sample. Secondly, households will be randomly sampled from the target sub-locations depending on PPS. The households' SSU will be selected through simple random sampling techniques, using random GPS points generated per Sub-County.

In Dadaab and Kakuma refugee camps and Kalobeyei Integrated settlement, households will be selected through the stratified simple random sampling technique. The sample will be selected through probability-stratified random sampling at the camp level to fulfill a 95% Confidence level and a 7% Margin of Error. A 5% buffer was added to account for any nonresponses and potential surveys and will be deleted during data cleaning. This tallies to a sample of 2,340 households in the host community, and 1,827 in the camps. GIS will be used to generate random points within each Sub-County, with their distribution weighted based on population density. The random GPS points will be generated using ArcGIS software and accessed by enumerators through *Mapsme* on their Android phones and they will interview households that fall on points. This will allow enumerators to easily locate and visit households that fall on these points, facilitating data collection. If there is no one to interview in the selected household, or the respondent is unwilling to participate, enumerators will target the nearest household within a radius of 5m. If there is still no household to interview, they will interview the household that falls on the next point. A buffer of GPS points will be provided to ensure that the required sampling target is met. Areas with forest cover, game reserves, and those prone to insecurity will be excluded from the study area.

The HH surveys will be conducted with the self-reported head of household. If the head of household is unavailable, another adult with knowledge of household circumstances will be interviewed in his/her place. No individuals under the age of eighteen will be interviewed. Household survey data will be collected using Kobo collect by use of mobile phones. The enumerators will undergo a two-day training on the tool and best practices during data collection, and a one-day piloting of the tool to ensure that they fully understand the tool. The outcomes of the tool piloting form the basis for debriefing before data collection starts. Each county will have 3 teams consisting of 6 enumerators and two team leads per county (20 enumerators per county). To ensure that the surveys are finalized within the same timeframe the camps will have a higher number of enumerators, (20 enumerators in Dadaab and 25 in Kakuma). Each team will have one supervisor in the field to support sampling and data quality during the data collection exercise will be covered from May 29 to June 7, 2024.

¹ Primary Sampling Units PSU is a smaller geographical area or administrative division within the wider targeted area.

² Probability proportional to size (PPS) is a method for sampling from a finite population in which a size measure is available for each population unit before sampling and where the probability of selecting a unit is proportional to its size.

³ Secondary Sampling Units PSU refer to the units sampled within each primary sampling unit in a multistage sampling design.

Table 1: Sampling summary table

Stratification	Confidence level	Error Margin	Buffer	Sample size	Sampling type
County	90%	10%	5%	2,340	Probability

Table 2: Population and sample size for household surveys

County	Sub-county	Population size	Sample size.
		(# of HHs)	
Turkana	Turkana West	44,740	120
	Turkana North	12,964	120
	Loima	19,139	115
	Turkana Central	37,917	130
	Turkana South	24,281	130
	Turkana East	17,887	175
	Kibish	5,699	79
Mandera	Mandera West	14,201	79
	Mandera South	20,795	130
	Mandera East	25,052	105
	Mandera North	19,030	115
	Banisa	24,000	79
	Lafey	11,380	105
Garissa	Balambala	3,986	125
	Dadaab	35,169	165
	Fafi	23,351	79
	Hulogho	20,079	79
	Garissa	29,790	145
	Ijara	18,296	120
	Lagdera	8,270	145
TOTAL		307,337	2,340

Further breakdown of the cluster annexed on pg. 15.

Table 2: Population and sample size for household surveys for the camps

Stratification	Population size	Sample size	Buffer	Total
	(# of Households)			
Camp	95%	7%	5%	1,827

	Dadaab Camp	Total HHs	Total
Dadaab Camp	Dagahaley	19,659	204
	Hagadera	24,820	204
	Ifo	16,493	204
	Ifo2	14,010	203
		74,982	815
	Kakuma Camp	Total HHs	Total Sample size
Kakuma Camp	Kakuma 1	10,560	202
	Kakuma 2	10,560	202
	Kakuma 3	10,560	202
	Kakuma 4	10,560	202
Kalobeyei settlement	Kalobeyei	12,083	204
		54,323	1,012

Tools- A structured household survey will be conducted using face-to-face interviews with the self-reported head of household. A tool prepared in consultation with the mandating bodies will be used. All the mandatory indicators from the 2024 MSNA indicator bank and the Kobo questionnaire were used without alteration.

*Briefing and debriefing of enumerators-*The enumerators will undergo a three-day training on the tool and best practices during data collection, and a one-day piloting of the tool to ensure that they fully understand the tool. All data from the household surveys will be entered into KOBO Collect and uploaded daily onto the KOBO server. The database officer will conduct daily data cleaning to identify potential errors and anomalies using R software. The outcomes of the data quality checks will form a basis for debriefing the enumerators before further data collection.

3.2 Data Processing & Analysis

All data from the household surveys will be entered into KOBO Collect and uploaded daily onto the KOBO server. Daily data cleaning will be conducted by the database officer to identify potential errors and anomalies as established in [IMPACT's Data Cleaning Minimum Standards Checklist](#). The results of the data cleaning process will be sent to the field team in the form of cleaning logs to verify the flagged data one-on-one with the enumerators and will also form a basis for debriefing the enumerators before further data collection.

On finalization of data cleaning, household survey data will be analyzed through the R statistical software and will include both descriptive statistics using quantitative analysis and more advanced statistical analysis where appropriate.

Weighting of the data will be done to allow the aggregation of the data to the overall representative counties. Once data analysis is completed, the findings will be discussed and contextualized with relevant partners.

3.3 Limitations

- Individual-level data will be reported through an intermediary for the entire household rather than by the individuals involved, the results may not reflect the experiences of all household members.
- Some indicators may be under- or over-reported due to the subjectivity and perception of the respondents.
- Results referring to a subset of the total population may have a larger margin of error, which may lead to a lower level of precision.

4. Key ethical considerations and related risks

The proposed research design meets / does not meet the following criteria:

<i>The proposed research design...</i>	<i>Yes/ No</i>	<i>Details if no (including mitigation)</i>
... Has been coordinated with relevant stakeholders to avoid unnecessary duplication of data collection efforts?	Yes	Consultation with NDMA, OCHA and county officials in all the target counties.
... Respects respondents, their rights and dignity (<i>specifically by: seeking informed consent, designing length of survey/ discussion while being considerate of participants' time, ensuring accurate reporting of information provided</i>)?	Yes	We will seek consent for participation.
... Does not expose data collectors to any risks as a direct result of participation in data collection?	Yes	
... Does not expose respondents / their communities to any risks as a direct result of participation in data collection?	Yes	
... Does not involve collecting information on specific topics which may be stressful and/ or re-traumatising for research participants (both respondents and data collectors)?	Yes	
... Does not involve data collection with minors i.e. anyone less than 18 years old?	Yes	
... Does not involve data collection with other vulnerable groups e.g. persons with disabilities, victims/ survivors of protection incidents, etc.?	Yes/No	Given that we do not know the profile of participants beforehand; we will not be able to ascertain whether they belong to vulnerable groups. Enumerators will receive training on ensuring questions are asked in a non-intrusive, sensitive manner to mitigate any unintended harm. Additionally, respondents always have the option to not answer any question (prefer not to answer) or withdraw consent for the interview at any stage.

... Follows IMPACT SOPs for management of personally identifiable information?	Yes	
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5. Roles and responsibilities

Table 3: Description of roles and responsibilities

Task Description	Responsible	Accountable	Consulted	Informed
Research design	Assessment Officer	Senior research manager	IMPACT Research Design and Data Unit (RDDU), GIS Officer, County government officials	Cluster Coordinator
Supervising data collection	Senior Field Officer	Senior assessment Officer	RDDU, Research Manager, GIS Officer	Country coordinator
Data processing (checking, cleaning)	Senior Field Officer, GIS Officer	Senior assessment Officer	RDDU, Research Manager	Country Coordinator
Data analysis	Database Officer, GIS Officer	Senior assessment Officer	Research Manager, RDDU,	Country coordinator,
Output production	GIS Officer, Senior assessment Officer	Senior research manager	Research Manager, IMPACT Research Reporting Unit (RRU),	Country coordinator
Dissemination	Senior assessment Officer	Senior research manager	Research Manager, HQ Communications Officer,	Country coordinator,
Monitoring & Evaluation	Senior assessment Officer	Senior research manager	Research Manager, RDDU,	Country coordinator,
Lessons learned	Senior assessment Officer	Senior research manager	Research Manager, RDDU,	Country coordinator,

Responsible: the person(s) who executes the task

Accountable: the person who validates the completion of the task and is accountable of the final output or milestone

Consulted: the person(s) who must be consulted when the task is implemented

Informed: the person(s) who need to be informed when the task is completed

6. Data Analysis Plan

The data analysis plan will be updated after publication.

7. Monitoring & Evaluation Plan

IMPACT Objective	External M&E Indicator	Internal M&E Indicator	Focal point	Tool	Will indicator be tracked?
Humanitarian stakeholders are accessing IMPACT products	Number of humanitarian organisations accessing IMPACT services/products	# of downloads of x product from Resource Center	Country request to HQ	User_log	X Yes
		# of downloads of x product from Relief Web	Country request to HQ		X Yes
		# of downloads of x product from Country level platforms	Country team		X Yes
	Number of individuals accessing IMPACT services/products	# of page clicks on x product from REACH global newsletter	Country request to HQ		X Yes
		# of page clicks on x product from country newsletter, sendingBlue, bit.ly	Country team		X Yes
		# of visits to x webmap/x dashboard	Country request to HQ		X Yes
IMPACT activities contribute to better program implementation and coordination of the humanitarian response	Number of humanitarian organisations utilizing IMPACT services/products	# references in HPC documents (HNO, SRP, Flash appeals, Cluster/sector strategies)	Country team	Reference_log	
		# references in single agency documents			
Humanitarian stakeholders are using IMPACT products	Humanitarian actors use IMPACT evidence/products as a basis for	Perceived relevance of IMPACT country-programs	Country team	Usage_Fee dback and Usage_Sur	
		Perceived usefulness and influence of IMPACT outputs			

	<p>decision making, aid planning and delivery.</p> <p>Number of humanitarian documents (HNO, HRP, cluster/agency strategic plans, etc.) directly informed by IMPACT products</p>	<p>Recommendations to strengthen IMPACT programs</p> <p>Perceived capacity of IMPACT staff</p> <p>Perceived quality of outputs/programs</p> <p>Recommendations to strengthen IMPACT programs</p>		vey template	
Humanitarian stakeholders are engaged in IMPACT programs throughout the research cycle	<p>Number and/or percentage of humanitarian organizations directly contributing to IMPACT programs (<i>providing resources, participating to presentations, etc.</i>)</p>	<p># of organisations providing resources (i.e. Staff, vehicles, meeting space, budget, etc.) for activity implementation</p> <p># of organisations/clusters inputting in research design and joint analysis</p> <p># of organisations/clusters attending briefings on findings;</p>	Country team	Engagement_log	<p>X Yes</p> <p>X Yes</p> <p>X Yes</p>

ANNEX 1: ADDITIONAL DETAILS ON METHODOLOGY

Sampling Summary

Sub-County	Surveys	Units to assess	Population	Mean Cluster size	Cluster size set	ICC	DESS	% buffer	Confidence level	Error of Margin
BALAMBALA	125	11	3986	9.82	6	0.06	1.5292	0.05	0.9	0.1
BANISA	79	14	24000	7.29	6	0.06	1.3774	0.05	0.9	0.1
DADAAB	165	8	35169	18	6	0.06	2.02	0.05	0.9	0.1
FAFI	79	9	23351	14	6	0.06	1.78	0.05	0.9	0.1
GARISSA	145	9	29790	14	6	0.06	1.78	0.05	0.9	0.1
HULUGHO	79	11	20078	9.82	6	0.06	1.5292	0.05	0.9	0.1
IJARA	120	11	18296	9.82	6	0.06	1.5292	0.05	0.9	0.1
KIBISH	79	13	5699	8.31	6	0.06	1.4386	0.05	0.9	0.1
LAFEY	106	10	11380	12	6	0.06	1.66	0.05	0.9	0.1
LAGDERA	145	12	8270	9	6	0.06	1.48	0.05	0.9	0.1
LOIMA	115	13	19139	8.31	6	0.06	1.4386	0.05	0.9	0.1
MANDERA SOUTH	130	12	20795	9	6	0.06	1.48	0.05	0.9	0.1
MANDERA EAST	105	12	25052	9	6	0.06	1.48	0.05	0.9	0.1
MANDERA NORTH	115	13	19030	8.31	6	0.06	1.4386	0.05	0.9	0.1
MANDERA WEST	79	12	14201	9	6	0.06	1.48	0.05	0.9	0.1
TURKANA CENTRAL	130	13	37917	7.85	6	0.06	1.411	0.05	0.9	0.1
TURKANA EAST	175	10	17887	12	6	0.06	1.66	0.05	0.9	0.1
TURKANA NORTH	120	13	12964	7.85	6	0.06	1.411	0.05	0.9	0.1
TURKANA SOUTH	130	9	24281	14	6	0.06	1.78	0.05	0.9	0.1
TURKANA WEST	120	9	44740	14	6	0.06	1.78	0.05	0.9	0.1
	2,340		425,367							

⁴ Design effect is 'a coefficient which reflects how sampling design affects the computation of significance levels compared to simple random sampling.

⁵ ICC: Intra-cluster correlation: average value estimated in previous assessments = 0.06.

⁶ County-1st admin level, Sub- County-2nd admin level, Ward-3rd admin level and Sub-location-4th admin level.

Turkana				Mandera				Garissa			
Sub_county	Ward	Sub_location	Survey s	Subcounty	Ward	Sublocation	Survey s	Sub_count y	Ward	Sub_location	Survey s
Turkana_East	Katilia	ELELEA	20	LAFEY	LIBEHIA	ARESA	5	Dadaab	Abakaile	ABAKAILE	5
Loima	Kotaruk_Lobei	KALEMUNYANG	10	MANDERA NORTH	ASHABITO	ASHABITO	5	Balambala	Balambala	BALAMBALA	30
Loima	Turkwel	TIYA	10	MANDERA EAST	BULLA_MPYA	BAKOLOW	5	Lagdera	Baraki	BARAKI	5
Turkana_North	Lakezone	TODONYANG	10	BANISSA	BANISSA	BANISA	21	Fafi	Dekaharia	BULLA_GOLOL	9
Loima	Turkwel	TURKWEL	15	LAFEY	WARANKARA	BARMILLA	5	Ijara	Ijara	BULLA_GOLOL	15
Turkana_West	Kalobeyei	KALOBEYEI	10	MANDERA EAST	TOWNSHIP	BORDER_POINT_O NE	5	Fafi	Bura	BURA	18
Turkana_Central	Kalokol	KALOKOL	10	MANDERA EAST	BULLA_MPYA	BULLA_MPYA	5	Lagdera	Sabena	CHERON	5
Turkana_Central	Kanamkemer	KANAMKEMER	45	MANDERA EAST	TOWNSHIP	BULLA_NGUVU	10	Dadaab	Dadaab	DADAAB	60
Turkana_South	Katilu	KANAODON	10	MANDERA EAST	NEBOI	BUR_ABOR	5	Dadaab	Damajale	DAGAHALEY	45
Turkana_South	Lokichar	KAPESE	10	MANDERA EAST	BULLA_MPYA	CENTRAL	10	Balambala	Danyere	DAGOOB	10
Turkana_North	Lapur	KAREBUR	10	BANISSA	GUBA	CHOROKO	5	Balambala	Saka	DALEY	10
Turkana_North	Lakezone	KATABOI	15	MANDERA WEST	DANDU	DANDU	15	Balambala	Danyere	DANYERE	10
Turkana_North	Lapur	KACHODA	5	BANISSA	DERKHALE	DERKALE	4	Dadaab	Dertu	DERTU	10
Turkana_East	Katilia	KATILIA	40	MANDERA WEST	TAKABA_SOUTH	DIDKURO	11	Lagdera	Maalimin	DIHILEY	10
Turkana_South	Katilu	KATILU	40	MANDERA WEST	TAKABA_SOUTH	DUDUBELE	6	Ijara	Ijara	DOLOLO	5
Loima	Turkwel	KAWALATHE	5	MANDERA WEST	DANDU	ELDANABA	8	Lagdera	Modogash e	ELDERE	5
Turkana_Central	Kerio_Delta	KERIO	5	MANDERA SOUTH	WARGADUD	ELELE	10	Garissa	Sankuri	GALBET	25
Kibish	Kibish	KIBISH	6	MANDERA SOUTH	ELWAK_SOUTH	ELWAK_SOUTH	20	Fafi	Dekaharia	GALMAGALA	4
Turkana_East	Lokori_kochodin	KOCHODIN	20	MANDERA SOUTH	ELWAK_SOUTH	ELWAK_TOWNSHIP	20	Fafi	Bura	GARASWEINO	7
Kibish	Kaaleng_kaikor	KOTOME	6	BANISSA	KILWAHERI	EYMOLE	8	Ijara	Ijara	GERILLE	5
Loima	Kotaruk_Lobei	LOBEI	10	LAFEY	WARANKARA	GARI	10	Lagdera	Goreale	GOREALE	45
Turkana_East	Lokori_kochodin	LOCHAKULA	5	MANDERA SOUTH	KOTULO	GARSESALA	15	Fafi	Dekaharia	GUBIS	5
Loima	Lokiriama_Lorengipi	LOCHOR_ALOMA LA	5	MANDERA NORTH	RHAMU_DIMTU	GERSEY	5	Ijara	Masalani	HARA	5
Kibish	Kaaleng_kaikor	LOITANIT	14	MANDERA EAST	KHALALIO	GINGO	5	Hulugho	Hulugho	HULUGHO	32

Turkana_South	Katilu	LOKAPEL	10	MANDERA WEST	GITHER	GITHER	15	Garissa	Waberi	IFTIN	35
Turkana_West	Lokichoggio	LOKARIWON	15	BANISSA	DERKHALE	GOLJO	7	Ijara	Ijara	IJARA	10
Turkana_North	Kaeris	KAERIS	15	BANISSA	GUBA	GUBA	7	Lagdera	Sabena	ILAN	20
Turkana_South	Lokichar	LOKICHAR	20	MANDERA NORTH	GUTICHA	GUTICHA	15	Balambala	Jarajara	JARAJARA	10
Kibish	Kaaleng_kaikor	LOKOLIO	29	LAFEY	LIBEHIA	HARERI	15	Fafi	Nanighi	KAMUTHE	14
Turkana_West	Nakalale	LOKORE	5	LAFEY	FINO	HARERI_TUR	5	Balambala	Saka	KASHA	5
Turkana_East	Lokori_kochodin	LOKORI	30	BANISSA	MALKAMARI	HULLOW	5	Garissa	Waberi	KORAKORA	5
Turkana_South	Lobokat	KAINUK	15	MANDERA NORTH	RHAMU	JABI_BAR	5	Hulugho	Hulugho	KORANHINDI	16
Turkana_South	Kalapata	LOPEROT	15	LAFEY	LAFEY	KABO	10	Ijara	Masalani	KORISA	5
Turkana_East	Lokori_kochodin	LOPII	10	MANDERA EAST	BULLA_MPYA	KAMOR	10	Ijara	Masalani	KOTILE	15
Turkana_West	Lopur	LOPUR	60	LAFEY	LAFEY	KAMORA_LIBAN	5	Dadaab	Liboi	KULAN	5
Turkana_West	Lopur	LOPUSIKI	5	MANDERA EAST	KHALALIO	KHALALIO	10	Dadaab	Abakaile	KUMAHUMATO	15
Turkana_West	Letea	LORENG	5	BANISSA	KILIWAHERI	KILIWAHERI	6	Dadaab	LABISGALE	LABISGALE	10
Kibish	Kaaleng_kaikor	KAKELAE	9	MANDERA SOUTH	KOTULO	KOTULO	20	Balambala	Danyere	LIBAHILOW	10
Loima	Turkwel	LORUGUM	5	MANDERA WEST	TAKABA	KUBDISHEN	2	Dadaab	Liboi	LIBOI	15
Turkana_East	Lokori_kochodin	LOTUBAE	50	MANDERA WEST	DANDU	KUBIHALO	5	Fafi	Bura	MANSABUBU	2
Turkana_South	Lobokat	LOYAPAT	5	MANDERA SOUTH	KOTULO	KUTAYO	10	Ijara	Masalani	MASALANI	20
Turkana_North	Kaeris	MILIMATATU	15	LAFEY	LAFEY	LAFEY	25	Hulugho	Sangailu	MATTA_ARBA	9
Turkana_West	Kakuma	MORUNGOLE	5	MANDERA WEST	LAGHSURE	LAGSURE	5	Garissa	Galbet	MEDINA	40
Loima	Turkwel	NACHURO	5	BANISSA	BANISSA	LULIS	7	Lagdera	Modogash e	MODOGASHE	45
Turkana_West	Lopur	NADAPAL	5	BANISSA	MALKAMARI	MALKAMARI	6	Balambala	Danyere	MUDEY	5
Loima	Turkwel	NADAPAL	35	BANISSA	MALKAMARI	MALKARUKA	3	Fafi	Nanighi	NANIGHI	17
Turkana_Central	Kerio_Delta	NADOTO	10	MANDERA NORTH	MAROTHILE	MAROTHILE	10	Garissa	Sankuri	RAYA	5
Turkana_North	Lapur	NAKALALE	25	MANDERA EAST	KHALALIO	MATASAFARA	5	Ijara	Ijara	RUQA	20
Turkana_West	Nakalale	NAKALALE	5	MANDERA EAST	NEBOI	NEBOI	20	Balambala	Saka	SAKA	30
Turkana_Central	Kerio_Delta	NAKURIO	10	LAFEY	LIBEHIA	ODA	5	Hulugho	Sangailu	SANGAILU	11
Turkana_Central	Lodwar_Township	NAKWAMEKWI	15	MANDERA NORTH	ASHABITO	OGARWEIN	5	Ijara	Ijara	SANGOLE	5
Kibish	Kaaleng_kaikor	NALITA	15	LAFEY	LIBEHIA	QURADER	5	Garissa	Sankuri	SANKURI	5

Loima	Loima	NAMORUPUTH	10	MANDERA NORTH	RHAMU	RHAMU	40	Balambala	Balambala	SHIDLEY	5
Turkana_Central	KANG'ATOTHA	NAMUKUSE	5	MANDERA NORTH	RHAMU_DIMTU	RHAMU_DIMTU	5	Lagdera	Benane	TOKOJO	10
Turkana_Central	KANG'ATOTHA	NAOROS	5	LAFEY	WARANKARA	SAFO	5	Garissa	Iftin	TOWNSHIP	25
Turkana_North	Lapur	NAPEIKAR	10	MANDERA WEST	GITHER	SAKI	4	Garissa	Township	WABERI	5
Loima	Turkwel	NAPEIKAR	5	LAFEY	LIBEHIA	SALA	5	Hulugho	Sangailu	WAKABHAREY_HANDARO	11
Turkana_Central	Lodwar_Township	NAPETET	15	MANDERA NORTH	GUTICHA	SARMAN	5	Ijara	Ijara	WARSAME	15
Turkana_South	Lokichar	NAPUSIMORU	5	MANDERA NORTH	RHAMU	SHANTOLEY	10	Fafi	Fafi	YUMBIS	3
Turkana_West	Kalobeyei	NATIRA	5	MANDERA SOUTH	SHAMBIR_FATUMA	SHIMBIR_FATUMA	20				858
Turkana_North	Lapur	NATOO	5	MANDERA EAST	TOWNSHIP	TOWNSHIP	15				
Turkana_Central	Kanamkemer	NAWOITORONG	10	MANDERA WEST	TAKABA_SOUTH	WANGAI_DAHAN	8				
Turkana_North	Lapur	SASAME	10	MANDERA SOUTH	ELWAK NORTH	WANTE	5				
			869	LAFEY	WARANKARA	WARANKARA	5				
				MANDERA SOUTH	WARGADUD	WARGADUD	10				
				MANDERA NORTH	RHAMU_DIMTU	YABICHO	10				
							613				

ANNEX 2: MODIFICATION TO THE CORE INDICATOR (IF RELEVANT)

Indicator number	Indicator	Question	Please explain what modifications were made?	Justification for the change?	Change made in consultation with IMPACT HQ? If yes, who was consulted?

ANNEX 3: MODIFICATION TO THE ODK / KOBO QUESTIONNAIRE (IF RELEVANT)

Kobo question name	Question	Please explain what modifications were made?	Justification for the change?	Change made in consultation with IMPACT HQ? If yes, who was consulted?