Research Terms of Reference

Multi-Sectoral impact of drought assessment
KEN2207
Marsabit and Turkana counties, Kenya

October 2022
[V1]

REACH Informing more effective humanitarian action

1. Executive Summary

Country of intervention	Kenya					
Type of Emergency	x	Natural disaster	□	Conflict	□	Other *(specify)*
Type of Crisis	□	Sudden onset	□	Slow onset	x	Protracted
Mandating Body/ Agency	Government of Kenya (GOK), National drought Management Authority (NDMA)					
IMPACT Project Code	*24AWX ZB4*					
Overall Research Timeframe	01/09/2022 to 11/01/2023					
Research Timeframe	1. Pilot/ training: 26&27/10/2022			6. Preliminary presentation: 29&30/11/2022		
	2. Start collect data:28/10/2022			7. Outputs sent for validation: 16/12/2022		
	3. Data collected: 8/11/2022			8. Outputs published: 11/01/2023		
	4. Data analysed: 18/11/2022			9. Final presentation: upon request		
	5. Data sent for validation: 18/11/2022					
Number of assessments	x	Single assessment (one cycle)				
	□	Multi assessment (more than one cycle)				

Humanitarian milestones *Specify **what** will the assessment inform and **when** e.g. The shelter cluster will use this data to draft its Revised Flash Appeal;*	**Milestone**		**Deadline**
	x	Donor plan/strategy	11/01/2023
	□	Inter-cluster plan/strategy	_ _/_ _/_ _ _ _
	□	Cluster plan/strategy	_ _/_ _/_ _ _ _
	x	NGO platform plan/strategy Norwegian Refugee Council (*NRC) regional advocacy strategy. Other actors working with refugee population*	11/01/2023
	□	Other (Specify):	_ _/_ _/_ _ _ _

Audience Type & Dissemination *Specify **who** will the assessment inform and **how** you will disseminate to inform the audience*	**Audience type**	**Dissemination**
	x Strategic x Programmatic x Operational □ [Other, Specify]	**x** General Product Mailing (e.g. mail to NGO consortium; HCT participants; Donors) □ 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)

			□ [Other, Specify]	
Detailed dissemination plan required	□	Yes	x	No
General Objective	❖ *To understand the impact of drought on households (HHs) and their current needs across the sectors of food security, livelihoods, WASH, health and nutrition education and humanitarian assistance in Turkana and Marsabit counties to fill information management gaps and enhance the response and prioritization of humanitarian and government actors.*			
Specific Objective(s)	To understand the current needs and impact of drought on HHs' access to food To understand the current needs and impact of drought on HHs' access to livelihoods To understand the current needs and impact of drought on HHs' access to WASH To understand the current needs and impact of drought on HHs' access to health and nutrition To understand the current needs and impact of drought on HHs' access to education To understand the current humanitarian assistance needs and the impact of drought on HHs' access to humanitarian assistance To investigate the severity and extent of drought across Kenya using remote sensing analysis, and how this compares to qualitative data.			
Research Questions	What are the current needs and impact of drought on HHs' access to food What are the current needs and impact of drought on HHs' access to livelihoods What are the current needs and impact of drought on HHs' access to WASH What are the current needs and impact of drought on HHs' access to health and nutrition What arethe current needs and impact of drought on HHs' access to education What are the current humanitarian assistance needs and impact of drought on HHs' access to humanitarian assistance How does remote sensing analysis of drought severity and extent compare to data collected from HHs and KIs.			
Geographic Coverage	Marsabit and Turkana counties, Kenya			
Secondary data sources	1. The 2022 long rains assessment Marsabit county[1] 2. The 2022 long rains assessment, Turkana county[2] 3. The FEWSNET food security outlook, August 2022[3] 4. NDMA national drought bulletin, September 2022[4] 5. Kenya National bureau of Statistics 2019 census report[5] 6. CHIPRS rainfall data. 7. MODIS satellite data.			

[1] 2022 Long rains assessment report, Marsabit county
[2] 2022 Long rains assessment report, Turkana county.
[3] FEWSNET food security outlook, August 2022.
[4] NDMA national drought bulletin, September 2022
[5] Kenya National Bureau of Statistics census report

	8. Sentinel 2 satellite imagery					
Population(s) *Select all that apply*	□	IDPs in camp		□	IDPs in informal sites	
	x	IDPs in host communities		□	IDPs [Other, Specify]	
	□	Refugees in camp		□	Refugees in informal sites	
	x	Refugees in host communities		□	Refugees [Other, Specify]	
	x	Host communities		□	Asylum seekers in camp	
Stratification *Select type(s) and enter number of strata*	□	Geographical #:11[6] Population size per strata is known? x Yes □ No	□	Group #: _ _ Population size per strata is known? □ Yes □ No	□	*[Other Specify]* #: _ _ Population size per strata is known? □ Yes □ No
Data collection tool(s)	x	Structured (Quantitative)		□	Semi-structured (Qualitative)	
	Sampling method			**Data collection method**		
Structured data collection tool # 1 *Household tool*	□ Purposive □ Probability / Simple random x Probability / Stratified simple random[7] □ Probability / Cluster sampling □ Probability / Stratified cluster sampling □ [Other, Specify]			□ Key informant interview (Target #):_ _ _ _ _ □ Group discussion (Target #):_ _ _ _ _ x Household interview (Target #):50[8] □ Individual interview (Target #):_ _ _ _ _ □ Direct observations (Target #):_ _ _ _ _ □ [Other, Specify] (Target #):_ _ _ _ _		
Structured data collection tool # 1 *Household tool*	x Purposive □ Probability / Simple random □ Probability / Stratified simple random[9] □ Probability / Cluster sampling □ Probability / Stratified cluster sampling □ [Other, Specify]			□ Key informant interview (Target #):_ _ _ _ _ □ Group discussion (Target #):_ _ _ _ _ x Household interview (Target #):2,132[8] □ Individual interview (Target #):_ _ _ _ _ □ Direct observations (Target #):_ _ _ _ _ □ [Other, Specify] (Target #):_ _ _ _ _		
Structured data collection tool (s) # 2 *Key informant interview*	x Purposive □ Probability / Simple random □ Probability / Stratified simple random[10] □ Probability / Cluster sampling □ Probability / Stratified cluster sampling □ [Other, Specify]			□ Key informant interview (Target #):83[11] □ Group discussion (Target #):_ _ _ _ _ □ Household interview (Target #): _ _ _ _ □ Individual interview (Target #):_ _ _ _ _ □ Direct observations (Target #):_ _ _ _ _ □ [Other, Specify] (Target #):_ _ _ _ _		
Target level of precision if probability sampling	95 % level of confidence			7+/- % margin of error		
Data management platform(s)	x	IMPACT		□	UNHCR	

[6] The seven sub-counties of Turkana county (Turkana North, East, West, South and Central, Loima and Kibish) and the four sub-counties of Marsabit (Norh Horr, Laisamis, Moyale and Saku)
[7] Stratified by sub-county
[8] Refer to table 1 in the methodology section 3.4.1 for more information
[9] Stratified by sub-county
[10] Stratified by sub-county
[11] Refer to table 2 in methodology section 3.4.2 for more information

	□	[Other, Specify]				
Expected ouput type(s)	x	Situation overview #:1	□	Report #: _ _	□	Profile #: _ _
	□	Presentation (Preliminary findings) #: _ _	x	Presentation (Final) #: 1	□	Factsheet #: _ _
	□	Interactive dashboard #:_	□	Webmap #: _ _	x	Map #: 2 in the situation overview
	□	[Other, Specify] #: _ _				
Access	x	Public (available on REACH resource center and other humanitarian platforms)				
	□	Restricted (bilateral dissemination only upon agreed dissemination list, no publication on REACH or other platforms)				
Visibility *Specify which* ***logos*** *should be on outputs*	***REACH***					
	Donor: *H2H, Danish refugee council*					
	Partners: *NDMA, County government of marsabit, county government of Turkana*					

2. Rationale

2.1 Background

Marsabit and Turkana counties are classified by NDMA under the Alarm drought phase because of the failure of four consecutive rainy seasons and the likelihood of the fifth season underperforming.[4] The food security situation of households in these two counties is severe. Both counties were classified to be in crisis, (IPC Phase 3)[1,2] during the long rains assessment conducted in July 2022 with half of the population (50%) being food insecure and in need of assistance. The counties are candidates to potentially deteriorate into IPC Phase 4 levels of food insecurity in the coming months, with FEWSNET flagging that these areas are "at risk" of deteriorating into IPC Phase 5 levels of food insecurity should conditions continue to worsen.[3] As the drought situation prolongs, it is important to understand the multi-sectoral impact of drought on households across these two counties to fill information gaps in a systematic and comprehensive manner to inform a more effective humanitarian and development response and planning for immediate life-saving activities and contingency planning for sustainable solutions.

Marsabit and Turkana counties are part of the 47 county governments in Kenya. According to the 2019 Kenya population and housing census, Marsabit county has a population of 447,150[5] and 77,495 households (HHs) and Turkana County has a population of 922, 210[5] and 164,519 HHs. Marsabit County has four sub-counties (Laisamis, Saku, North Horr and Moyale) and is in the northern part of Kenya bordering Turkana County to the west, Samburu County to the south, Wajir County to the east and Ethiopia to the north. Turkana county has seven sub-counties (Turkana West, Turkana North, Kibish, Loima, Turkana South, Turkana East, and Turkana central) and it borders Baringo County to the South, Marsabit County to the East, West Pokot County to the Southwest and Samburu County to the Southeast. The two counties are in the arid and semi-arid lands (ASALs) of Kenya and have four main livelihood zones including Pastoral, Agro-pastoral, Fishing and Formal Employment.

Due to the ongoing drought in Ethiopia, approximately 400 households from Ethiopia, who are either returnees, IDPs or refugees have reportedly settled in Sololo village in Moyale subcounty, Marsabit County. To understand their needs-which might vary from those of the rest of the county, REACH will treat those households as an isolated strata and will purposively conduct 50 surveys to understand the impact of drought to their households.

2.2. Intended impact

Against the backdrop of an unprecedented drought, sharp price increases for commodities, reduced donor funding and a related slow humanitarian response in Kenya, vulnerable households in Marsabit and Turkana Counties are facing potentially dire situations. REACH has engaged with humanitarian, government and development actors in Turkana and Marsabit counties in the design of the assessment and REACH will therefore conduct a multi-sectoral approach to identify the impacts of drought to households in the two counties and fill information management gaps and enhance the response and prioritization of humanitarian and government actors.

3. METHODOLOGY

3.1 Methodology overview

The multisectoral impact of drought assessment will use the quantitative methods approach in conducting the research. Key informant interviews will be conducted with purposively selected community leaders from each livelihood zone in each sub-county. While household surveys will be conducted using face-to-face interviews. Households will be selected through the stratified simple random sampling technique. In addition, REACH will treat those 400 households that recently arrived in Sololo village, Marsabit county as an isolated strata and will purposively conduct 50 surveys to understand the impact of drought to their households. Questionnaires for both the household surveys and the key informant interviews will cover the impact of drought to households in the sectors of food security, livelihoods, education, health, nutrition, and WASH. Additionally, remote sensing analysis will be conducted across Kenya to understand drought severity and extent across the country and triangulate the results of qualitative data collection.

3.2 Population of interest

The assessment will cover Marsabit and Turkana counties and there are no predefined selection criteria for the HHs

3.3 Secondary data review

The below secondary data sources provide context of the drought situation in Marsabit and Turkana

The 2022 long rains assessment Marsabit county[1]
The 2022 long rains assessment, Turkana county[2]
The FEWSNET food security outlook, August 2022[3]
NDMA national drought bulletin, September 2022[4]
The Kenya National bureau of Statistics 2019 census report[5] will provide population figures for sampling.

3.4 Primary Data Collection

Primary data will be collected through two quantitative tools, a household questionnaire for the household survey and a key informant questionnaire for the key informant interviews. The key informant interview respondents will be purposively sampled while the households will be selected through stratified random sampling techniques. A total of 32 key informant interview will be conducted in Marsabit and 51 key informant interviews will be conducted in Turkana.In addition, 50 HH surveys will be conducted in Sololo, Marsabit county with purposively sampled HHs.

3.4.1 Household surveys

Household level interviews will be conducted in Marsabit and Turkana counties. The tool for data collection will be coded using open data kit and will cover the impact of drought and household needs across the sectors of food security and livelihoods, WASH, health and nutrition, education, and humanitarian assistance. The sample will be calculated through probability stratified random sampling at sub-county level to fulfil a 95% Confidence level and a 7% Margin of Error per subcounty and will include a 10% buffer to account for any non-responses and potential surveys to be deleted during data cleaning. In addition, REACH will treat the 400 households that recently arrived in Sololo village, Marsabit county as an isolated strata and will purposively conduct 50 surveys with them. Households will be selected as follows: Using GIS, in each sub-county, random points will be generated, and their distribution weighted by a population density raster layer. The study area, where random points can be generated, will exclude the areas covered by forest/ game reserves and areas that are prone to insecurity.
Random GPS points will be generated using Environmental Systems Research Institute (ESRI's) ArcMap in the sub-counties. Enumerators will access the random GPS points from their android phones using MAPinr, and they will interview

households that fall on points. In case there is no one to interview in the selected household, or the respondent is unwilling to participate, enumerators will target the nearest household in a radius of 5 meters. If there is still no household to interview, then they will interview the household that falls on the next point. A buffer of GPS points will be provided to ensure that required sampling target is met.

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 18 will be interviewed.

The sample size will be calculated based on household population figures from the KNBS 2019 population census. The proportion of HHs per livelihood zone will be provided by NDMA. Household survey data will be collected using open data kit (ODK) collect by use of mobile phones. The enumerators will undergo a one-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.

Table 1

Population and sample size for household surveys

County	Sub-county	Population size (# of Households)	Sample size	Buffer (10%)	Total
Marsabit	Laisamis	19,389	194	19	213
	Saku	15,849	194	19	213
	North Horr	17,310	194	19	213
	Moyale	24,947	194	19	213
	Sololo-Moyale (new arrivals)	400	50		50
Turkana	Turkana West	45,451	195	19	214
	Turkana North	18924	194	19	212
	Loima	19,438	194	19	213
	Turkana Central	38,173	195	19	214
	Turkana South	24,552	194	19	214
	Turkana East	17,981	194	19	213
TOTAL		**242,414**	**1,992**	**190**	**2,182**

3.4.2 Key Informant Interviews (KIIs)

KIIs will be conducted with village administrators/chiefs from the different livelihood zones in each sub-county in the two counties. In each livelihood zone, per county, REACH will interview at least 3 KIs.

REACH will work hand in hand with the sub-county office to identify the village administrators/chiefs to be interviewed by choosing from the leaders in each of the sub-counties. A total of 32 and 51 leaders KIs will be interviewed in Marsabit and Turkana respectively. A structured KI tool will be used to collect data and will include specific indicators and questions to identify the community level multisectoral impact of drought in each of the livelihood zones. The KIIs will complement the findings of the HH surveys by providing additional quantitative information.

KIIs will be conducted through Open Data Kit (ODK) by use of mobile phones. REACH will collect data through enumerators living within the various sub-counties. In addition, the enumerators will observe strict social distancing by conducting the interviews while 1.5 meters apart from the respondents. The enumerators will undergo a one-day training on the tool and best practices during data collection. All interview data will be submitted after completion of the interviews and will be reviewed and cleaned at the close of the day. Enumerators and the Field Officers (FO) will then hold a debrief, where enumerators will provide further detail where applicable and identify issues to be resolved in the tool. The database officer and FO will discuss any potential errors or anomalies and clean the data accordingly.

Table 2

Sample size of leaders for key informant interviews

County	Sub-county	Livelihood zone	Total # of leaders to be interviewed
Marsabit	Laisamis	Pastoral	4
		Agro pastoral	4
	Saku	Pastoral	4
		Agro pastoral	4
		Formal employment	4
	North Horr	Pastoral	4
	Moyale	Pastoral	4
		Agro pastoral	4
Turkana	Turkana West	Formal employment	3
		Pastoral	3
	Turkana North	Fishing	3
		Pastoral	3
	Loima	Formal employment	3
		Pastoral	3
		Agro pastoral	3
	Turkana Central	Formal employment	3
		Pastoral	3
		Agro pastoral	3
		Fishing	3
	Turkana South	Formal employment	3
		Pastoral	3
		Agro pastoral	3
	Turkana East	Formal employment	3
		Pastoral	3
		Agro pastoral	3
Total			**83**

3.5 Data Processing & Analysis

All data from the household surveys and KIIs 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 outcomes of the data quality checks will form a basis for debriefing the enumerators before further data collection.

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

Weighting[12] of the data will be done to allow the aggregation of the data to the overall counties of Marsabit and Turkana.

Once data analysis is completed, the findings will be discussed and contextualized with relevant partners and one situation overview will be produced.

3.5. Remote sensing analysis

Remote sensing analysis will also be conducted across Kenya to understand drought extent and severity, and compare with data collected through KI and HH interviews. Satellite imagery analysis will be conducted in Google Earth Engine to understand rainfall deficits and its impact on vegetation health and surface water availability. For example, this will include creating country-wide maps of the following environmental indices:

- Standardised Precipitation Index (SPI): this is a widely-used index to understand meteorological drought through looking at rainfall deficiencies compared to the long-term average. The analysis can be conducted at different timescales, with shorter timescales indicative of soil moisture, whilst longer timeframes are more linked to groundwater storage.[13] CHIRPS rainfall data will be used to develop the SPI data for chosen timescales across the country for the relevant time periods.
- Normalised Difference Vegetation Index (NDVI): this index utilises the red and near-infrared channels of multispectral satellite imagery to understand chlorophyll content, which is an indicator of vegetation density and health.[14] This will help understand the impact of droughts on pasture land and agriculture, as well as provide a general idea of how dry the area is. Additionally, the Vegetation Condition Index (VCI), which analyses the NDVI anomaly compared to the long-term average, can give a good idea of drought severity.[15] Timeframes for this analysis will closely link with that of the SPI index, noting the lag between rainfall and vegetation response.
- Normalised Difference Water Index (NDWI): this index utilises the near infrared and shortwave infrared channels of multispectral satellite imagery indicate surface water extent.[16] This could be interesting to compare over time to understand changes in surface water extent and its relation to drought and rainfall deficiencies.

Maps utilising these indices will be created to understand drought impacts at the time of qualitative data collection. This data can then be compared with the remote sensing data to help validate remote sensing analyses, as well as potentially extrapolate household findings to understand potential impacts in other areas of the country.

4 Key ethical considerations and related risks

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

The proposed research design…	*Yes/ No*	*Details if no (including mitigation)*

[12] Weighting is the process of assigning a coefficient to the responses of the data set so that the sample better represents the population from which it was sampled. It will be calculated by dividing the number of HHs in each individual camp by total population in the camps then dividing this by the sampled HHs in each camp divided by the total sample in all the camps.

[13] NCAR Climate Guide, 2022. Standardised Precipitation Index (SPI).

[14] NASA Earth Observatory, 2000. Normalised Difference Vegetation Index (NDVI).

[15] UN-Spider. Recommended Practice: Drought monitoring using the Vegetation Condition Index (VCI)

[16] EOS Data Analytics. Normalised Difference Water Index.

… Has been coordinated with relevant stakeholders to **avoid unnecessary duplication** of data collection efforts?	Yes	Consultation with NDMA and county officials in both Marsabit and Turkana.
… **Respects respondents, their rights and dignity** (*specifically by: seeking informed consent, designing length of survey/ discussion while being considerate of participants' time, ensuring accurate reporting of information provided*)?	Yes	We will seek consent for participation
… Does not **expose data collectors to any risks as a direct result** of participation in data collection?	No	To minimize the risk all health protocols to prevent contracting or spreading COVID-19 will be followed (both interviewer and interviewee must wear face masks and must stand a minimum of 1.5 metres apart, preferably outdoors or in a well ventilated room). IMPACT Initiatives SOPs for collecting data during COVID-19 will also be adhered to.
… Does not **expose respondents / their communities to any risks as a direct result** of participation in data collection?	No	To minimize the risk all health protocols to prevent contracting or spreading COVID-19 will be followed (both interviewer and interviewee must wear face masks and must stand a minimum of 1.5 metres apart, preferably outdoors or in a well ventilated room). IMPACT Initiatives SOPs for collecting data during COVID-19 will also be adhered to.
… 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. That being said, enumerators will receive training on ensuring questions are asked in a non-intrusive, sensitive manner in order 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	

5. Roles and responsibilities

Table 3: Description of roles and responsibilities

Task Description	*Responsible*	*Accountable*	*Consulted*	*Informed*
Research design	Senior assessment Officer	Research Manager	IMPACT Research Design and Data Unit (RDDU), GIS Officer, UNHCR	Country 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 Cordinator
Data analysis	Database Officer, GIS Officer	Senior assessment Officer	Research Manager, RDDU, UNHCR	Country coordinator, NRC
Output production	GIS Officer, Senior ssessment Officer	Research manager	Research Manager, IMPACT Research Reporting Unit (RRU), UNHCR	Country coordinator, NRC
Dissemination	Senior assessment Officer	Research manager	Research Manager, HQ Communications Officer, UNHCR	Country coordinator, NRC
Monitoring & Evaluation	Senior assessment Officer	Research manager	Research Manager, RDDU, UNHCR	Country coordinator, NRC
Lessons learned	Senior assessment Officer	Research manager	Research Manager, RDDU, UNHCR	Country coordinator, NRC

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

See attached excel worksheet

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 Number of individuals 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
		# 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		□ 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 decision making, aid planning and delivery Number of humanitarian documents (HNO, HRP, cluster/agency strategic plans, etc.) directly informed by	Perceived relevance of IMPACT country-programs	Country team	Usage_Feedback *and* Usage_Survey template	*Decisions made and implemented on the basis of the assessment – to be checked with operational and donor partners to ask what actions they took on the basis of the findings and recommendations This assessment may also be included in a usage survey of partners if one is conducted in the future.*
		Perceived usefulness and influence of IMPACT outputs			
		Recommendations to strengthen IMPACT programs			
		Perceived capacity of IMPACT staff			

	IMPACT products	Perceived quality of outputs/programs			
		Recommendations to strengthen IMPACT programs			
Humanitarian stakeholders are engaged in IMPACT programs throughout the research cycle	Number and/or percentage of humanitarian organizations directly contributing to IMPACT programs *(providing resources, participating to presentations, etc.)*	# of organisations providing resources (i.e.staff, vehicles, meeting space, budget, etc.) for activity implementation	Country team	Engagement_log	x Yes
		# of organisations/clusters inputting in research design and joint analysis			x Yes
		# of organisations/clusters attending briefings on findings;			x Yes