

MSNA - Research Terms of Reference

2026 Multi-Sectoral Needs Assessment

KEN2601

Kenya

May 2026
01

REACH Informing
more effective
humanitarian action

1. Executive Summary

A. General information						
Country of intervention	Kenya					
Type of Emergency	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Natural disaster	<input type="checkbox"/>	Conflict	<input type="checkbox"/>	Other (specify)
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, Marsabit, Turkana, and Wajir, National Drought Management Authority (NDMA).					
IMPACT Project Code	24GOB					
Overall Research Timeframe)	06/04/2026 to 31/12/2026					
Research Timeframe	1. Data Analysis Plan (DAP) sent for validation: 19/05/2026			7. MSNI framework sent for validation: 31/07/2026		
	2. Pilot/training: 9/06/2026			8. Preliminary presentation/Joint analysis workshop (JAW): 25/08/2026		
	3. Start data collection: 13/06/2026			9. MSNI analysis sent for validation: 07/08/2026		
	4. Data collected: 25/06/2026			10. Bulletin sent for validation: 14/08/2026		
	5. Clean dataset sent for validation: 2/07/2026			11. Bulletin published: 21/08/2026		
	6. Data analysis sent for validation: 17/07/2026			12. Other (specify): _/_/_____		
Humanitarian milestones	Milestone				Deadline	
	<input type="checkbox"/>	Donor plan/strategy			_/_/___	
	<input type="checkbox"/>	Inter-cluster plan/strategy			_/_/___	
	<input type="checkbox"/>	PiN calculation / HNO			_/_/___	

	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	IPC (Integrated Food Security Phase Classification)	22/07/2026
	<input type="checkbox"/>	Cluster plan/strategy	--/~/----
	<input type="checkbox"/>	NGO platform plan/strategy	--/~/----
	<input type="checkbox"/>	Other (Specify):	--/~/----
Audience Type & Dissemination	Audience type		Dissemination
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Strategic <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Programmatic <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Operational <input type="checkbox"/> [Other, Specify]		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 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 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Presentation of findings (e.g. at HCT meeting; Cluster meeting) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Website Dissemination (Relief Web & REACH Resource Centre) <input type="checkbox"/> [Other, Specify]
Detailed dissemination plan required	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> No
General Objectives	To assess the magnitude, severity, and drivers of multisectoral humanitarian needs among affected populations, host communities, and refugee populations across five priority ASAL counties (Garissa, Mandera, Marsabit, Turkana, and Wajir) and to support evidence-based humanitarian prioritization, response planning, and contribute to the 2026 Kenya Long Rains Assessment and IPC processes.		
Specific Objective(s)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To assess the severity and drivers of humanitarian needs across food security, livelihoods, WASH, health and nutrition, education, shelter, and protection among affected populations, host community and refugee populations at the sub-county and camp level in Garissa, Mandera, Marsabit, Turkana, and Wajir counties, including Dadaab and Kakuma refugee camps and Kalobeyei Integrated Settlement. To identify differences in needs and access to services between population groups to inform targeted response planning. 		
Research Questions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> What is the severity and distribution of humanitarian needs across food security, nutrition, health, WASH, livelihoods, shelter, education, and protection sectors in the five target counties, and how do these needs differ between the host community and refugee populations? What are the primary drivers of humanitarian vulnerability in the target counties, and how do climatic shocks, livelihood erosion, and access constraints combine to shape household needs across different geographic and population contexts? 		

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> What are the gaps in households' access to essential services and humanitarian assistance, and what does this mean for the design and targeting of response interventions across the five counties? 			
Geographic Coverage	<p>The selected counties were prioritized in consultation with NDMA and relevant stakeholders based on the severity of humanitarian needs, IPC classifications, climatic vulnerability, and the presence of refugee populations in key humanitarian response areas.</p> <p>Garissa County - Garissa Township, Balambala, Ijara, Fafi, Dadaab, Hulogho, Lagdera sub-counties, and refugee camps - Hagadera, Dagahaley, Ifo 1, and Ifo 2 in Dadaab sub-county.</p> <p>Mandera County - Mandera West, Banisa, Kutulo, Lafey, Mandera Central, Mandera East, Mandera North sub-counties.</p> <p>Marsabit County - Moyale, North Horr, Sololo, Loiyangalani, Marsabit Central, Marsabit North, Marsabit South sub-counties.</p> <p>Turkana County - Loima, Turkana West, Turkana East, Turkana South, Turkana North, Turkana Central, Kibish sub-counties, and Kakuma 1, Kakuma 2, Kakuma 3, Kakuma 4, and Kalobeyei integrated settlement villages 1, 2, and 3 in Turkana West sub-county.</p> <p>Wajir County – Wajir East, Wajir West, Wajir North, Wajir South, Tarbaj, Buna, Habaswein and Eldas</p>			
Secondary data sources	<p>1, ACAPS, Drought Impact Analysis, November 2025</p> <p>2, IPC, Kenya: Acute Food Insecurity Situation, March 2026.</p> <p>3, REACH, Multisectoral Needs Assessment, June 2025.</p> <p>4, KMD, Climate Outlook March-May 2026, Feb 2026.</p> <p>5, NDMA, Drought Situation Brief, March 2026.</p> <p>6, The New Humanitarian, Unfair food aid cuts, October 2025</p>			
B. Sampling				
Population groups¹	<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]
	X	Refugees in camp	<input type="checkbox"/>	Refugees in informal sites
	<input type="checkbox"/>	Refugees in host communities	<input type="checkbox"/>	Refugees [Other, Specify]

¹ Host communities refer to the local populations living in areas that receive and coexist with refugees. In this context, these are the counties of Garissa and Turkana. Affected populations refer to all population groups and vulnerable groups experiencing the effects of disasters, conflict, climate shocks, or socio-economic disruptions. In this context, these are Mandera, Marsabit, and Wajir counties. Refugee population refers to individuals who have been forced to flee their country of origin due to conflict, persecution, or violence, and who are recognized under international protection frameworks. In this context, refugees are those residing in designated camps or settlements (Kakuma, Kalobeyei, and Dadaab).

	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Host communities	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Non-host communities/Affected population
Structured questionnaire (Quantitative)	<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: Random sampling Cluster sampling

The sampling is stratified: Yes No

If yes, what are the stratifications?

° Geographic: __ **Sub-counties** and **Refugee-sub-camps/villages**

° Population groups: __ **Refugees, Host Communities, and Non-host Communities/Affected population**

° Other: _____

What is the Primary sampling unit (PSU) **Household**

If cluster sampling, what is the minimum cluster size? _____

Sampling frame:

Do you have the population number at PSU level for **all** population groups? Yes No

Selection:

Probability Proportional to Size (PPS): Yes No

Selection of PSUs with replacement?: Yes No

Aimed precision at the stratification level:

95% level of confidence

10% +/- margin of error

Buffer: 10%

Total sample size: **4,947**

Resampling:

Do you have a reserve list of PSUs / households in case of inaccessible areas? Yes No

Data collection method: Face to face Remote data collection

C. Questionnaire

historically shaped humanitarian response planning in the ASAL regions, the increasing overlap between drought recovery periods and recurrent flooding events has created more multidimensional vulnerabilities affecting various populations. According to the Integrated Food Security Phase Classification, food insecurity remains a defining feature of vulnerability across ASAL counties. As of 2025, approximately 3.3 million people in Kenya were classified in IPC Phase 3 (Crisis) or worse, with around 400,000 in IPC Phase 4 (Emergency).² REACH Initiative revealed widespread needs across key sectors, including water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH), health, nutrition, shelter, and protection.³

In this context, the humanitarian situation in northern Kenya has become increasingly dynamic due to the overlapping impacts of drought and flooding. While early 2026 was characterized by worsening drought conditions across several ASAL counties, the onset of the March–May 2026 long rains led to flooding that reportedly affected tens of thousands of households, disrupting livelihoods, damaging infrastructure, contaminating water sources, and increasing displacement risks in multiple locations.⁴ However, rainfall distribution has remained uneven and erratic across the targeted counties. Mandera and Wajir counties continue to experience severe conditions and remain in the alarm phase, while Garissa, Marsabit, and Turkana are classified in the alert phase.⁵ This variability has created a complex humanitarian environment in which some communities are attempting to recover from prolonged drought while simultaneously facing emerging flood-related impacts.

The refugee-hosting areas, such as Dadaab refugee camp in Garissa County, Kakuma refugee camp and Kalobeyei Integrated Settlement in Turkana County, where humanitarian conditions continue to evolve amid funding constraints and policy transitions. Recent reductions in humanitarian assistance, including food ration cuts and differentiated assistance approaches based on household vulnerability status, are likely to have significant implications for food consumption, indebtedness, coping strategies, social cohesion, and overall household well-being. In addition, accountability to affected populations (AAP) and equitable access to humanitarian assistance remain key operational concerns across the target counties.⁶

During the design phase, REACH consulted with a range of humanitarian and government stakeholders to contextualize the assessment and avoid duplicating existing data collection efforts. This involved discussions through the NGO Refugee Group (NRG), OCHA-led sector coordination meetings, engagements with sector focal points, the NDMA, and relevant county government counterparts. The input gathered through these consultations helped shape indicator selection, geographic prioritization, and alignment with ongoing humanitarian analysis and planning.

Against this backdrop, the MSNA seeks to generate comprehensive household-level evidence on the severity, distribution, and drivers of humanitarian needs across food security, nutrition, health, WASH, livelihoods, shelter, education, and protection sectors in Mandera, Wajir, Marsabit, Turkana, and Garissa counties, including refugee camps and settlements. The assessment will support humanitarian actors, county governments, and development partners in identifying sectoral and geographic disparities, understanding differences between refugee and host community

populations, and informing evidence-based targeting, resource allocation, and multisectoral response planning within Kenya’s evolving humanitarian landscape.

2.2 Intended impact

REACH collaborated with the government and development actors in Garissa, Mandera, Marsabit, Turkana, and Wajir counties to design this assessment through joint coordination, tool and methodological discussions, and validation workshops with NDMA, Kenya Host Communities and NGO refugee group, county authorities, UN agencies, and humanitarian partners to ensure the assessment addresses key information gaps, responds to priority needs, and avoids duplication of efforts across the target areas. A multi-sectoral approach will be used to understand the current needs of households in these counties, including the refugee camps. The objective of the assessment is to identify and understand the most pressing multisectoral needs, particularly in food security, livelihoods, WASH, health, shelter, protection, and education. Nutrition will only be conducted in the ASAL counties, as the Ministry of Health (MoH), UNICEF, and WFP will be undertaking the UNHCR Standardized Expanded Nutrition Survey (SENS) survey in the refugee camps and settlements around the same period. In this regard, the REACH team will request UNHCR to share the results of the SENS to ensure nutrition indicators for the camps are reported and integrated into the overall analysis for refugee populations.

The assessment will generate multisectoral severity profiles, identify geographic and demographic disparities in needs and service access, and support comparative analysis between refugee and host community populations. Findings will also inform sectoral prioritization, targeting assistance, resource allocation, and response modalities at county, sub-county, and camp/settlement levels. In refugee-hosting contexts, the analysis will also contribute to monitoring progress toward durable solutions, including the implementation of the *Shirika Plan*, by assessing sectoral service performance and highlighting readiness gaps across key systems. This will address information gaps related to the lack of up-to-date, household-level, and multisectoral data on the severity and magnitude of needs across sectors. The findings will be widely disseminated to key decision-makers (NDMA, County officials, and other implementing partners) in the country to aid in comparison, triangulation, decision-making and prioritization. The findings will also contribute to the IPC Long Rains Analysis scheduled for July 2026.

3. Methodology

3.1 Methodology overview

The multisectoral needs assessment will employ quantitative methods of data collection through household surveys conducted via face-to-face interviews. The questionnaire is pre-designed using indicators from the REACH 2026 MSNA Indicator Bank without alteration and implemented through KOBO Collect. It captures data across key humanitarian sectors, including protection, food security, livelihoods, WASH, education, health, nutrition, and shelter. While the majority of questions are at the household level, some individual-level questions, such as those related to education, health, and nutrition, have been included. In this cycle of data collection, nutrition data collection will only be

conducted in the ASAL counties, as the MoH, UNICEF, and WFP will be undertaking the UNHCR SENS survey in the refugee camps around the same period. The assessment will be conducted in five counties and will cover all sub-counties within the five target areas based on the KNBS administrative boundaries.

In Garissa County, the study will include the host communities and refugee households in the sub-camps located in Dadaab sub-county. In Turkana County, the study will cover both host communities and refugee populations in the Kakuma refugee camps and Kalobeyei Integrated Settlement in Turkana West sub-county. In Mandera, Marsabit, and Wajir counties, the assessment will only cover the affected populations' households, as these counties do not have officially registered refugee camps or significant refugee populations within the host communities. For host community households, affected population households, and refugee households (in refugee camps and integrated settlements), stratified simple random sampling will be used to ensure that results are generalized at the sub-county and refugee sub-camp levels, with a 95% confidence level and a 10% margin of error. To account for potential non-response, a 10% buffer will be added to the sample. In total, 4,947 households will be selected as shown in Table 1.

Sub-counties and refugee sub-camps/integrated settlements will constitute the primary sampling strata. Within each stratum, GIS-generated random household points will be distributed proportionally based on population density. Each randomly generated point will correspond to one household interview. In cases where the selected household is unavailable or declines participation, the nearest eligible household will be interviewed following the established replacement protocol. The analysis will be conducted at the county and sub-county levels, with disaggregation by population group where applicable. In counties hosting both refugee and host populations, including Turkana and Garissa, a comparative analysis will be conducted to identify differences in needs, vulnerabilities, and access to services between population groups.

The survey will target self-reported household heads, or another knowledgeable adult if the head is unavailable. Enumerators will undergo three days of training and a one-day pilot to familiarise themselves with the tool and best practices. Data collection will take place from 13th to 25th June 2026.

Table 1: Sampling Summary table at the County level

Counties	Population group	Total household population	Minimum sample	Total sample size (incl. 10% buffer)
Mandera County	Affected population households	125,763	669	736

Marsabit County	Affected population households	77,495	666	739
Wajir County	Affected population households	127,932	763	843
Turkana County	Affected, host and refugee communities' households	164,519	1,331	1,467
Garissa County	Affected, host and refugee communities' households	141,394	1,052	1,161
Total		637,103	4,478	4,947

3.2 Population of interest

The assessment will be conducted in both refugee and host community populations across five counties in Kenya: Turkana, Garissa, Mandera, Wajir, and Marsabit. The host community and affected population will be fully represented across all five counties. Refugees in camps will only be represented in counties where formal camps exist, i.e. Kakuma Refugee Camp and the Kalobeyei Integrated Settlement in Turkana County, and the Dadaab Refugee Camp in Garissa County. Wajir, Mandera, and Marsabit counties do not host formal refugee camps or significant refugee populations; therefore, the assessment in these counties will focus exclusively on affected populations. The study will focus on refugees, the host community, and affected populations.

3.3 Secondary data review

IPC, Kenya: [Acute Food Insecurity Situation](#), March 2026.¹

REACH, [Multisectoral Needs Assessment](#), June 2025.²

ACAPS, [Drought Impact Analysis](#), November 2025.³

NDMA, [Drought Situation Brief](#), March 2026.⁴

KMD, [Climate Outlook March-May 2026](#), Feb 2026.⁵

The New Humanitarian, [Unfair food Aid cut](#), October 2025.⁶

Kenya National Bureau of Statistics census report, 2019.⁷

3.4 Primary Data Collection

Primary data will be collected through a household survey using a structured questionnaire. A stratified simple random sampling technique will ensure that each household has an equal chance of selection. A total of 4,947 households will be selected, comprising 3,794 households from host communities and affected populations, as well as 1,152 from refugee populations.

3.4.1 Household surveys

Household-level interviews will be conducted in Garissa, Mandera, Marsabit, Turkana and Wajir counties. Households will serve as the primary sampling unit for the affected populations, host community and refugee population in the refugee camps and integrated settlement. A quantitative methodology will be employed, using stratified simple random sampling.

The sample size for host-community households will be calculated based on population figures from the Kenya National Bureau of Statistics (KNBS) 2019 population census.⁷ Sampling will be stratified at the sub-county level, with the survey designed to achieve a 95% confidence level and a 10% margin of error. Approximately 105 households per sub-county will be selected, bringing the total host community sample to 3,794 households, as shown in Table 2 below. A 10% buffer is included to account for non-responses and incomplete surveys, which will be deleted during data cleaning. In the refugee camps, UNHCR refugee infographics (April 2026) that provide up-to-date population estimates will be used.

The sampling frame for refugee households was derived from official household data obtained from the Refugee Affairs Secretariat (RAS), May 2026. The survey will cover, Dagahaley, Hagadera, IFO1, and IFO2 camps in Dadaab Refugee Camp (Garissa County), Kakuma 1, Kakuma 2, Kakuma 3, and Kakuma 4 sub-camps in Kakuma Refugee Camp (Turkana County), as well as Villages 1, 2, and 3 in the Kalobeyei Integrated Settlement.² Sampling will be conducted at the sub-camp and village level to allow for comparative analysis across refugee locations. Approximately 105 households will be selected per sub-camp or village to achieve a 95% confidence level and 10% margin of error, with an additional 10% buffer included for non-response, resulting in a total refugee sample of 1,153 households as shown in Table 3 below.

GIS coordinates will be used to generate random points within each sub-county and sub-camp, with the distribution weighted by population density, i.e., areas with higher population will have more sampling points. However, areas with forest cover, game reserves, and those prone to insecurity will be excluded from the sampling frame. The insecure locations will be determined in consultation with local authorities and REACH field staff before data collection. The teams will also rely on daily guidance from the senior security officer. This may be adjusted in real time based on evolving security conditions during the data collection period to ensure the safety of the team. The random GPS points will be generated using the ArcGIS software and accessed by enumerators through MAPinr on their Android phones. Upon arrival at the GPS point, the enumerator will identify and

² Camps, sub-camps and villages serve as the primary administrative units for settlement planning, service delivery, household registration, and protection monitoring within refugee settlements. In the Dadaab Refugee Camp, the settlement is composed of separate camps, including Ifo, Dagahaley, and Hagadera. In Kakuma Refugee Camp, the settlement is organized into sub-camps (Kakuma 1, 2, 3, and 4). In the Kalobeyei Integrated Settlement, the settlement is organized into villages (Village 1, 2, 3,).

interview the household located at the point. In case there is no one to interview in the selected location or the respondent is unwilling to participate, enumerators will target the nearest household within a radius of 50 meters. If there is still no household to interview, then they will interview the household that falls on the next point. A 15% buffer of GPS points will be provided to ensure that the required sampling target is met. The interview will be conducted with the self-reported head of the household. If the head of household is unavailable, another adult with knowledge of household circumstances will be interviewed in his/her place.

Before the data collection commences, enumerators will be trained at central locations within each county and refugee camp, with specific venues determined by logistical feasibility. The training will be conducted across all locations and will run for three days, focusing on the questionnaire and the best practices for conducting interviews during data collection. Followed by a one-day pilot of the tool to ensure that enumerators are well-versed with the tool and its application in the field. The outcomes of the tool piloting will form a basis for debriefing before data collection starts. For each population group (host communities and refugee population), 3 teams consisting of 6 enumerators (18 enumerators per location), and each team will have one supervisor in the field to support sampling and data quality checks. The data collection exercise will be carried out from 13th to 25th June 2026, including weekends, to accommodate the logistical challenges posed by the vast and remote nature of the target counties. Enumerators in the host counties will remain in the field during this period. Their contracts will reflect the actual number of working days, with an additional allowance provided to cover accommodation and meals, given their extended stay away from their residences. This arrangement ensures that survey targets are met without incurring extra operational costs.

Table 2: Summary of the sample size for the host community at the sub-county level

County	Sub-county	Population size	Minimum sample	Total sample size (incl. 10% buffer)
		(# of Households)		
Garissa	Balambala	4,337	94	103
	Dadaab	35,793	96	106
	Fafi	23,671	96	106
	Garissa	30,518	96	106
	Hulugho	20,254	96	106
	Ijara	18,481	96	106
	Lagdera	8,340	95	105
Mandera	Mandera West	14,274	95	105
	Mandera Central	21,140	96	106
	Mandera East	25,904	96	106
	Kotulo	9,446	95	105
	Mandera North	19,117	96	106
	Banisa	24,285	96	106

	Lafey	11,597	95	105
Marsabit	Loiyangalani	7,774	95	105
	Marsabit Central	15,849	95	105
	Marsabit North	7,521	95	105
	Marsabit South	11,615	95	105
	Moyale	17,709	96	106
	North Horr	9,789	95	105
	Sololo	7,238	95	105
Turkana	Turkana West	45,451	96	106
	Turkana North	13,119	95	105
	Loima	19,438	96	106
	Turkana Central	38,173	96	106
	Turkana South	24,552	96	106
	Turkana East	17,981	96	106
	Kibish	5,805	94	103
Wajir	Buna	6,480	95	105
	Eldas	13,892	95	105
	Habaswein	31,292	96	106
	Tarbaj	9,378	95	105
	Wajir East	18,674	96	106
	Wajir North	10,490	95	105
	Wajir South	21,364	96	106
	Wajir West	16,362	95	105
Total		637,103	3,436	3,794

Table 3: Summary of the sample size for the refugee community at the sub-camp or integrated settlement level

	Refugee Sub-camps	Population size (# of Households)	Minimum sample	Total sample size (incl. 10% buffer)
Dadaab Camp Garissa County Dadaab sub-county	Dagahaley	20,131	96	106
	Hagadera	20,131	96	106
	IFO1	20,131	96	106
	IFO 2	20,131	96	106
Kakuma Camp Turkana County, Turkana West sub-county	Kakuma 1	12,080	95	105
	Kakuma 2	12,080	95	105
	Kakuma 3	12,080	95	105
	Kakuma 4	12,080	95	105
Kalobeyei settlement	Village 1	4,026	94	103
	Village 2	4,026	94	103

Turkana County, Turkana West sub-county	Village 3	4,026	94	103
	Total	140,921	1,045	1,153

3.5 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.

Data will be analyzed at the county level across all five counties. However, comparative analysis between host and refugee populations will only be conducted in counties that host refugee camps, specifically Turkana and Garissa. In these counties, analysis will allow for comparison between host communities and refugee populations at both the county and camp levels, including comparisons between Dadaab in Garissa and Kakuma Refugee Camp, as well as the Kalobeyei Integrated Settlement in Turkana. For Mandera, Wajir and Marsabit, which do not host refugee camps, analysis will be limited to the affected communities at the county level.

Once the data is analyzed and validated at IMPACT HQ, it will be filled into the IPC tables/templates and shared with the IPC core team to support the 2026 Long Rains IPC assessment. The analysis will also enable targeted programming by highlighting geographic and population-specific trends. In counties that host the refugee camps, comparative analysis will be conducted between host communities and refugee households to identify differences in needs, vulnerabilities, and access to services. Weighting will be applied to ensure results are representative at the overall county level. Once data analysis is complete, findings will be validated, contextualized, and discussed with relevant partners to inform decision-making and response planning. Analysis outputs for affected populations, as well as comparative analysis outputs for host and refugee populations, including integrated multi-sectoral needs severity analysis across the two groups will be produced to support evidence-based humanitarian and resilience programming.

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>
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... Has been coordinated with relevant stakeholders to avoid unnecessary duplication of data collection efforts?	Yes	
... 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	
... Does not expose data collectors to any risks as a direct result of participation in data collection?	No	
... Does not expose respondents / their communities to any risks as a direct result of participation in data collection?	No	
... 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?	No	
... Does not involve data collection with other vulnerable groups e.g. persons with disabilities, victims/ survivors of protection incidents, etc.?	Yes	
... 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
<i>Research design</i>	<i>Senior Assessment Officer</i>	<i>Senior Assessment Officer</i>	<i>RDDU, Government officials</i>	<i>Cluster Coordinator</i>
<i>Supervising data collection</i>	<i>Field Officer</i>	<i>Senior Assessment Officer</i>	<i>Senior GIS Officer, Data Officer</i>	<i>Country Representative</i>
<i>Data processing (checking, cleaning)</i>	<i>Field Officer</i>	<i>Senior Assessment Officer</i>	<i>RDDU</i>	<i>Country Representative</i>
<i>Data analysis</i>	<i>Data Officer</i>	<i>Senior Assessment Officer</i>	<i>RDDU</i>	<i>Country Representative</i>

<i>Output production</i>	<i>Senior Assessment Office, Senior GIS Officer</i>	<i>Senior Assessment Officer</i>	<i>Research Reporting Unit</i>	<i>Country Representative</i>
<i>Dissemination</i>	<i>Senior Assessment Officer</i>	<i>Research manager</i>	<i>RDDU</i>	<i>Country Representative</i>
<i>Monitoring & Evaluation</i>	<i>Senior Assessment Officer</i>	<i>Research manager</i>	<i>RDDU</i>	<i>Country Representative</i>
<i>Lessons learned</i>	<i>Senior Assessment Officer</i>	<i>Research manager</i>	<i>RDDU</i>	<i>Country Representative</i>

6. Data Analysis Plan

https://repository.impact-initiatives.org/document/impact/c5b7adbd/REACH_KEN_DAP_MSNA_May-2026.xlsx

3. 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, sending Blue, 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	<p><i>[List here relevant HPC-documents to be monitored: E.g. Iraq HNO 2018, Iraq Flash Appeal Mosul, Shelter Cluster strategy]</i></p> <p><i>[List here relevant agency-documents to be monitored: E.g. UNHCR Country Strategy, UNICEF WASH Response Strategy]</i></p>
		# references in single agency documents			
Humanitarian stakeholders are	Humanitarian actors use IMPACT	Perceived relevance of IMPACT country-programs	Country team	Usage_Fee dback and	<i>[Outline here the usage survey to be</i>

using IMPACT products	evidence/products as a basis for decision making, aid planning and delivery			Usage_Survey template	<i>implemented for this research cycle</i> <i>E.g. Usage survey to be conducted in November 2017, following the release of x outputs, targeting at least 10 partners</i> <i>E.g. Usage survey to be conducted at the end of the research cycle related to all outputs, targeting at least 20 partners]</i>
		Perceived usefulness and influence of IMPACT outputs			
	Number of humanitarian documents (HNO, HRP, cluster/agency strategic plans, etc.) directly informed by IMPACT products	Recommendations to strengthen IMPACT programs			
		Perceived capacity of IMPACT staff			
		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 (<i>providing resources, participating to presentations, etc.</i>)	# 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

