

Research Terms of Reference

ES/NFI Sustainable Winterization Solutions

AFG2208

Afghanistan

November 2022
Version 1

REACH Informing
more effective
humanitarian action

1. Executive Summary

Country of intervention	Afghanistan				
Type of Emergency	<input type="checkbox"/>	Natural disaster	<input type="checkbox"/>	Conflict	X Winterization
Type of Crisis	<input type="checkbox"/>	Sudden onset	<input type="checkbox"/>	Slow onset	X Protracted
Mandating Body/ Agency	ES/NFI Cluster/UNHCR				
IMPACT Project Code	02FAK / 02AVO				
Overall Research Timeframe (from research design to final outputs / M&E)	01/05/2022 to 31/01/2023				
Research Timeframe	1. Pilot/ training: 4/12/2022		6. Preliminary presentation: 15/01/2023		
Add planned deadlines (for first cycle if more than 1)	2. Start collect data: 5/12/2022		7. Outputs sent for validation: 19/01/2023		
	3. Data collected: 28/12/2022		8. Outputs published: 31/01/2023		
	4. Data analysed: 3/01/2023		9. Final presentation: N/A		
	5. Data sent for validation: 3/01/2023				
Number of assessments	X	Single assessment (one cycle)			
	<input type="checkbox"/>	Multi assessment (more than one cycle) [Describe here the frequency of the 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			
	<input type="checkbox"/>	Donor plan/strategy	_ _ / _ _ / _ _ _ _		
	X	Inter-cluster plan/strategy	31/03/2023		
	X	Cluster plan/strategy	31/03/2023		
	<input type="checkbox"/>	NGO platform plan/strategy	_ _ / _ _ / _ _ _ _		
	<input type="checkbox"/>	Other (Specify):	_ _ / _ _ / _ _ _ _		
Audience Type & Dissemination Specify who will the assessment inform and how you will disseminate to inform the audience	Audience type	Dissemination			
	<input type="checkbox"/> Strategic	<input type="checkbox"/> General Product Mailing (e.g. mail to NGO consortium; HCT participants; Donors)			
	X Programmatic	X Cluster Mailing (Education, Shelter and WASH) and presentation of findings at next cluster meeting			
	<input type="checkbox"/> Operational	X Presentation of findings (e.g. at HCT meeting; Cluster meeting)			
	<input type="checkbox"/> [Other, Specify]	X Website Dissemination (Relief Web & REACH Resource Centre)			

Detailed dissemination plan required	<input type="checkbox"/>	Yes	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No
General Objective	To understand the feasibility, effectiveness, and sustainability of different winterization solutions in Afghanistan in order to inform the ES/NFI cluster on potential shelter assistance solutions related to winterization.			
Specific Objective(s)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To identify and document existing humanitarian winterization response options in Afghanistan.. 2. To understand the effectiveness, sustainability, and costs of different winterization methods. 3. To identify local and/or alternative/hypothetical solutions for the winterization response, evaluating their feasibility in terms of sustainability and costs. 			
Research Questions	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. What are the different winterization responses currently conducted by humanitarian actors in the Afghan context? 2. How effective, sustainable, feasible, and expensive are the different winterization methods currently available in the country? 3. How sustainable, feasible, and expensive are any local and/or alternative/hypothetical solutions identified for the winterization response? 			
Geographic Coverage	Countrywide (Data will be collected by reaching / interviewing Afghan context technical shelter specialists, regardless their localization).			
Secondary data sources	ICCT, Afghanistan, Joint Winterization Plan, 2021-2022 ¹ REACH, Afghanistan, Winterization Evaluation, 2019-2020 ² REACH, Local Architecture Review, November 2020 ³ Shelter Cluster, Ukraine, Winterization Recommendations, 2019-2020 ⁴ Shelter Cluster, Afghanistan, Cluster Standards and Guidelines, 2022 ⁵ Shelter Cluster, Afghanistan, Shelter Repair and Upgrade Guidelines, 2022 ⁶ Shelter Cluster, Afghanistan, Cluster NFI Kits Contents with prices, 2022 ⁷ Shelter Cluster, Afghanistan, Guidelines for Cash for Rent, 2022 ⁸			
Population(s) <i>Select all that apply</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	IDPs in camp	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	IDPs in informal sites
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	IDPs in host communities	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	IDPs [Other, Specify]
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Refugees in camp	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Refugees in informal sites
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Refugees in host communities	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Refugees [Other, Specify]
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Host communities	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Returnees
Stratification <i>Select type(s) and enter number of strata</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Geographical #: _ _ _ Population size per strata is known? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/>	Group #: _ _ _ Population size per strata is known? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
			<input type="checkbox"/>	No stratification #: by type of "response" Population size per strata is known? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No

¹ [ICCT, Afghanistan, Joint Winterization Plan, 2021-2022.](#)

² [REACH, Winterization Evaluation 2019-2020: An Evaluation of Winterization Needs and the 2019/2020 ES/NFI Winterization Response, June 2020.](#)

³ [REACH, Local Architecture Review, November 2020.](#)

⁴ [Shelter Cluster, Ukraine, Winterization Recommendations, 2019-2020.](#)

⁵ [Shelter Cluster, Afghanistan, Cluster Standards and Guidelines, 2022.](#)

⁶ [Shelter Cluster, Afghanistan, Shelter Repair and Upgrade Guidelines, 2022.](#)

⁷ [Shelter Cluster, Afghanistan, Cluster NFI Kits Contents with prices, 2022.](#)

⁸ [Shelter Cluster, Afghanistan, Guidelines for Cash for Rent, 2022.](#)

Data collection tool(s)	<input type="checkbox"/> Structured (Quantitative)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Semi-structured (Qualitative)
	Sampling method	Data collection method
Semi-structured data collection tool (s) # 1 <i>Select sampling and data collection method and specify target # interviews</i>	X Purposive <input type="checkbox"/> Snowballing <input type="checkbox"/> [Other, Specify]	X Key informant interview (Target #): 15 - 20 <input type="checkbox"/> Individual interview (Target #): _____ <input type="checkbox"/> Focus group discussion (Target #): _____ <input type="checkbox"/> [Other, Specify] (Target #): _____
Target level of precision if probability sampling	__% level of confidence	__ +/- % margin of error
Data management platform(s)	X IMPACT <input type="checkbox"/> [Other, Specify]	<input type="checkbox"/> UNHCR
Expected output type(s)	<input type="checkbox"/> Situation overview #: __	X Report #: 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Profile #: __
	X Presentation (Preliminary findings) #: 1	<input type="checkbox"/> Presentation (Final) #: __ <input type="checkbox"/> Factsheet #: __
	<input type="checkbox"/> Interactive dashboard #: __	<input type="checkbox"/> Webmap #: __ <input type="checkbox"/> Map #: __
	<input type="checkbox"/> [Other, Specify] #: __	
Access	X Public (available on REACH resource center and other humanitarian platforms)	
	<input type="checkbox"/> Restricted (bilateral dissemination only upon agreed dissemination list, no publication on REACH or other platforms)	
Visibility <i>Specify which logos should be on outputs</i>	REACH Donor: UNHCR Coordination Framework: ES/NFI Cluster Afghanistan Partners:	

2. Rationale

2.1 Background

Despite significant changes following the collapse of the Afghan National government in August 2021, Afghanistan remains one of the most complex humanitarian emergencies. Following over 40 years of conflict across the entire country, as well as sudden-onset natural disasters, and endemic economic structural challenges, much of the population still suffers from a lack of key services and an ability to meet their needs for either sufficient food or public services. According to the 2022 HNO, 24.4 million people are projected to be in humanitarian need, up from 18.4 million people at the start of 2021.⁹ This is critical, particularly in the extreme Afghan winters, in which many households often struggle to provide sufficient heating.

In previous years, the ES/NFI Cluster, in coordination with the Government of Afghanistan through the Ministry of Refugees and Repatriation (MoRR) has responded through a joint winterization response. For the last winter season (2021-2022) an Inter-Cluster approach planned to reach more than 9 million people, to ensure an integrated response (Shelter, Food security, Nutrition, Education, Protection, Health and WASH) allowing affected populations to address their cross-cutting needs and vulnerabilities associated with the winter season.¹⁰ As part of this Joint Cluster strategy for coordinating the winterization response in Afghanistan, the ES/NFI Cluster reached 684 thousand individuals (as of March 31st 2022) with

⁹ [UNOCHA, Afghanistan, Humanitarian Needs Overview \(2022\)](#)

¹⁰ [ICCT, Afghanistan, Joint Winterization Plan, 2021-2022.](#)

different types of assistance, standard packages for heaters/fuel, winter clothing packages, blankets and quilts package, shelter repairs/upgrades, and cash for rent.¹¹

The last winterization responses in Afghanistan were largely informed by a REACH evaluation of the 2019/2020 winterization response, in which 4,899 beneficiary and non-beneficiary households interviews, 44 NGO staff from implementing partners, and 34 Coordination staff within the United Nations (UN) agencies, the Inter-Cluster Coordination Team (ICCT), ES/NFI Cluster were interviewed, to provide full comprehensive view of the response, including beneficiary satisfaction, as well as issues around implementation and coordination.¹² REACH's winterization evaluation highlighted a number of concerning trends, suggesting the ES/NFI response had few long-term impacts on beneficiaries due to an overall lack of resilience among the population. This lack of resiliency meant that most households were forced to engage in negative coping strategies every year, including reducing food and services expenditure, and taking on debt, in order to cope with winter. That this happened for both beneficiaries and non-beneficiaries showed that even with aid, most of the assessed Afghan population would continually need support in order to make it through each year. In order to increase the long-term impact, it was advised to reflect on the possibility of moving from an emergency approach to one more resilience focused. The evaluation also highlighted the response, intended as a "process" made by different steps, presented some critical points which could affect its effectiveness and efficiency, ultimately its sustainability on the long-term. In particular, it was reported the vulnerability criteria established for the selection of beneficiaries (mainly focused on displacement status and shelter type) were not always ideal to properly target those that faced income and poverty related vulnerabilities. Moreover, other concerns were identified concerning some modalities of interventions, as the cash-based assistance which was sometimes spent by the beneficiaries on things other than the money was intended for, or the massive distributions of in-kind items which sometimes had negative impacts on the local markets / economies, by forcing the fall of prices of certain items.¹³

Other winterization evaluations also confirmed the few long-term impacts of winter response in Afghanistan and called for development actors to contribute to build the country's resilience to the winter season and strengthen response systems, despite it is supposed to remain primarily focused on emergency humanitarian efforts.¹⁴

Finally, the winterization response has often had to limit its overall scope due to funding shortages – the effort to provide sufficient funding each year to support the Winterization response effort is often hampered by a lack of initial funding, which has to be found later after the response has often already started; For example, during the 2020/21 winter season, In January 2021, of the \$137.6 Million required to fund the entire response, only \$72.6M was available.¹⁵ Together, this suggests that, without a way to build resilience among the population, many Afghans will remain dependent upon the winterization response in order to meet their needs. The winterization response itself is unreliable in terms of funding, especially as the political situation in Afghanistan continues to develop.

2.2 Intended impact

In order to address the concerns over the sustainability of the winterization response, improve options aimed at improving overall resiliency of the population, and thereby improve the overall cost-effectiveness and sustainability of the response, the ES/NFI Cluster approached REACH to conduct a detailed study on the possible technical solutions related to the sustainability of the winterization response. Following on a previous exercise conducted by the Shelter Cluster in Ukraine,¹⁶ REACH will conduct a review of existing sustainable winterization solutions, both currently in practice in country, as well as those that may be implemented in similar conditions.

¹¹ [Shelter Cluster, Afghanistan, Winterization Response Dashboard, April 2022.](#)

¹² [REACH, Winterization Evaluation 2019-2020: An Evaluation of Winterization Needs and th 2019/2020 ES/NFI Winterization Response, June 2020.](#)

¹³ [REACH, Winterization Evaluation 2019-2020: An Evaluation of Winterization Needs and th 2019/2020 ES/NFI Winterization Response, June 2020.](#)

¹⁴ [ICCT, Afghanistan, Joint Winterization Plan, 2021-2022.](#)

¹⁵ [ICCT, Afghanistan: 2020/21 Inter-Cluster Wintrization Strategy, January 2021.](#)

¹⁶ [Shelter Cluster Ukraine, Ukraine Shelter/NFI Cluster Winterisation Recommendations 2016-2017, August 2016.](#)

3. Methodology

3.1 Methodology overview

This assessment will involve a detailed technical review of winterization aid programmes, in order to understand the different types of responses that agencies currently implement, as well as their overall sustainability on the long-term. The assessment will consist in several phases, as briefly explained below:

1. Secondary Data Review (SDR): SDR will be conducted by REACH and the ES/NFI Cluster in order to identify "Key Informants" (KI) who have worked on ES/NFI programmes in Afghanistan or not and possess technical documents on key technical winterization solutions. The ES/NFI Cluster in Afghanistan will be in charge of identifying such KIs, making sure they will be available to contribute to this assessment by providing their inputs. The list of KIs will then be submitted to REACH. Approximately 20 (with a minimum of 15) technical winterization experts (KIs) would be identified and interviewed on winterization solutions. While REACH will use its global contacts for identifying some potential KIs, the ES/NFI Cluster, as the technical shelter actor in Afghanistan, will identify the best profiles of KIs available in country and regionally to be interviewed. Additionally, REACH will review existing ES/NFI assessments reports, standards and guidelines related to the previous winterization responses in Afghanistan. The profiles of KIs to be considered are (but not limited to):
 - a. ES/NFI Cluster Coordination Staff in Afghanistan
 - b. Global and/or Regional ES/NFI Cluster Coordination Staff
 - c. ES/NFI Project Coordination and Management Staff from NGO
 - d. Global and/or Regional ES/NFI Program Coordination Staff from NGO
 - e. Academics and non-NGO Research Staff
2. Development of a tool for the data collection: the tool will be drafted by REACH, based on the SDR and the feedbacks provided the ES/NFI Cluster on the key aspects and dimensions of sustainability to be considered for this assessment. The tool will consist of a semi-structured questionnaire, in order to allow respondents to mainly provide qualitative inputs. This qualitative approach has been preferred to better gather the different arguments and details the KIs will provide by answering the open-ended questions, and to include information that the REACH team may not have considered. The tool will be shared with ES/NFI Cluster for review and final approval before the data collection.
3. Data collection: considering the tool will include some technical questions / aspects, the tool will be shared in advance with the KIs, in order to let them familiarize with the questionnaire. REACH assessment officers will then conduct interviews with each KI, remotely on Teams or Skype using automatic transcription to speed up the data analysis process. Each interview is expected to last around 45 minutes.
Data analysis and workshop: REACH will extract a summary of key discussion topics for each question from the collected data. These key findings will then serve as inputs for a joint analytical exercise with a team of shelter experts from the ES/NFI cluster. This joint analytical exercise will take place during a workshop facilitated by REACH. Ahead of the workshop, REACH will organise the key findings in an analytical framework in order to guide the conversation about the strengths and weaknesses of the various winterisation modalities assessed with respect to their sustainability. The output of this workshop will be a small report with a set of recommendations regarding the various winterization modalities considered

3.1.1 Key definitions

Sustainability: In the broadest sense, sustainability refers to the ability to maintain or support a process continuously over time. Despite the “dimensions of sustainability” to be considered for this exercise will be identified by the ES/NFI Cluster, for the purpose of this assessment three macro-dimensions of sustainability could be taken into consideration, as listed below:

- **Economic dimension:** the possibility to keep providing winterization response to those in need in Afghanistan, in the case the available funds for such response decrease;
- **Environmental dimension:** the necessity to mitigate the negative impacts on the environment of the winterization responses in the Afghan context;
- **Social dimension:** the necessity to mitigate the negative impact on the beneficiaries, communities, and local economies of the winterization responses in Afghanistan.

The level of sustainability of a “response” will be evaluated by considering the following concepts, which will constitute the sub-dimensions that will guide the final analysis:

- **Effectiveness:** the ability of the response to successfully achieve the desired results. In this regard, the key aspects to be analysed would be the timeliness and duration of the response, as well as the impact of the response on the beneficiaries and their feedback on the use of the assistance received;
- **Efficiency:** the ability of the response to achieve the desired results by minimizing the waste of resources such as materials, energy sources, human capital, money and time, with a regard for maintaining quality. Ultimately, a response is efficient if it can be implemented by using the available resources in the best way possible, which means all processes are optimized to achieve the final results. Efficiency requires reducing the number of unnecessary resources. In this regard, the analysis on the benefits of the response, compared to its cost, will be essential to understand if the response is worth the amount paid, both in terms of unit cost and total cost;
- **Equity:** the quality of the response to be fair and impartial. In this regard, key aspects to be analysed would be the methods used to prioritise the targeted areas and population groups, as well as the criteria adopted to identify / select the beneficiaries within the most vulnerable / in need;
- **Feasibility:** the possibility, capability, or likelihood of the response to be done or accomplished in the Afghan context. In this regard, the key aspects to be analysed will be the standard packages provided; the functioning of the supply chain for the procurement of the necessary items to be provided to the beneficiaries; the level of acceptance of the response by the beneficiaries and the local communities;
- **Environmental impact:** the alteration of the environment, directly or indirectly caused during the implementation of the response. In this regard, the assessment will have to consider the unintended adverse effects on the environment at the municipal level, including increased pollution or deforestation, etc.;
- **Social impact:** the effect of the response on the community and the well-being of individuals and families. The key aspects to be analysed will be the impact of the response on the local economy / markets, as well as on the social cohesion between beneficiaries and non-beneficiaries. It would also include considerations on the potential exposure of beneficiaries to risks related to their health and safety (do no harm) due to the assistance received.

Response: The process through which beneficiaries are selected, and aid, with a set of types of assistance and modalities, is provided through a logistic pipeline, providing the winterization assistance to the beneficiaries. The “response” can be one already implemented / planned in Afghanistan, but it can also be an alternative / hypothetical response (not yet implemented) that a KI might propose. As example, the types of response planned by the ES/NFI Cluster in Afghanistan for the winter 2021 – 2022 were:

- Winter clothing and blankets support
- Emergency shelter improvements
- Repair / Upgrade of shelters in poor conditions (different than Emergency Shelters)
- Rental support
- Heaters and fuel support

Modality of response: refers to how the support is provided to the beneficiaries. Each response could be achieved with one or multiple “modalities”. The “modality” can be one already implemented / planned, but it can also be an alternative / hypothetical modality (not yet implemented) that the KI wants to propose to attention. As example, according to the Joint Winterization Plan for 2021 – 2022¹⁷, the ES/NFI Cluster envisaged the following types of modalities:

- In-kind distributions
- Voucher
- Restricted cash
- Unrestricted cash
- Mixed modalities: a combination of different modalities

Solution: Overall recommendation to make the assessed response more sustainable over time, considering the Afghan context and future fundings scenarios for the winterization responses in Afghanistan. Ideally, one or more solutions for each response and funding scenario should be developed and included in the final recommendations, which will constitute the final result / output of this assessment.

3.2 Population of interest

Although the target population that this assessment is designed to help includes all Afghans that may be beneficiaries of a winterization response, the target focus of this assessment will be shelter and winterization experts (KIs). These will include project coordinators and technical leads within humanitarian organisations and the United Nations. In addition, academics from universities or other research institutions will be consulted. Approximately 20 experts in total will be consulted for this project, with the attempt to have 50:50 representation of KIs from humanitarian organizations and universities / research institutions. These experts will be pre-identified with the assistance of the ES/NFI Cluster leadership in Afghanistan. The KIs from the humanitarian organizations will be mainly selected within the NGOs active in shelter and NFI activities and ES/NFI winterization responses in Afghanistan, while the KIs from the research institutions will be identified among the teaching staff of relevant departments (e.g. environmental or engineering faculties) in different universities across the country.

The final findings of the assessment will be indicative rather than representative, as the aim is limited to gather feedbacks from experts on existing ES/NFI winterization responses, and ideas/comments on local/traditional solutions and/or hypothetical innovative solutions.

3.3 Secondary data review

Before conducting any kind of data collection, REACH will conduct a detailed desk review of all of the publicly available data sources on winterization responses in Afghanistan. This will include previous REACH reports, including the Shelter and winterization assessment,¹⁸ 2019/2020 Winterization Response,¹⁹ and Local Architecture Review,²⁰ but will also look at shelter and winterization assessments conducted by other organizations, including NRC²¹ and UNHCR²², and the Winterization Strategies from recent years.²³ Additionally, a review of the most recent technical reference documents and guidelines published by the Afghanistan ES/NFI Cluster will be conducted.²⁴ The desk research will provide an extensive background on secondary data to triangulate the assessment findings during product production, and also provide an information base through which the tool for Primary Data Collection can be developed.

3.4 Primary Data Collection

¹⁷ [ICCT, Afghanistan, Joint Winterization Plan, 2021-2022.](#)

¹⁸ [REACH, Afghanistan: ES/NFI Assessment, December 2019.](#)

¹⁹ [REACH, Afghanistan: Winterization Evaluation, 2019-2020, June 2020.](#)

²⁰ [REACH, Local Architecture Review, November 2020.](#)

²¹ [NRC, Afghanistan Shelter Evaluation Report, January 2019.](#)

²² [UNHCR, 2018-2019 Winterization Programme Lessons Learned, May 2019.](#)

²³ [ICCT, Afghanistan, Joint Winterization Plan, 2021-2022.](#)

²⁴ Technical Reference Documents for the ES/NFI Cluster in Afghanistan are available at the following [link](#).

Building on the Secondary data review, REACH will develop an open-ended Key Informant Interview Tool. The tool will be based on information from the secondary data review, to ensure that all key points are addressed and covered in the interviews. The tool will be a semi-structured questionnaire, using open-ended questions and sub-questions, in order to allow respondents to provide qualitative inputs. The open-ended nature of the tool will allow for respondents to provide full and detailed explanations in their responses, which will help to include information that the REACH team may not have considered.

The tool will include topics such as NFI/heating-based responses and shelter upgrade/insulation based responses, by gathering general information on the modalities and duration of the response, the criteria for the selection of beneficiaries, and the standard packages provided to the beneficiaries. Moreover, for each type of response, specific questions within a sustainability perspective will be included to assess the supply chain, the impact on local economies, the cost effectiveness, the timeliness, the impact on beneficiaries, and the impact on the local environment. Additionally, the tool will include a final checklist for gathering some technical documentation related to each response, as technical specifications, Bill of Quantities (BoQ), Standard Operating Procedures (SOP) and guidelines, Shelter designs and any other relevant documentation (such as market studies, PDM assessments etc.).

One questionnaire will be filled in for each type of “response”. The “response” can be one already implemented or planned in Afghanistan, but it can also be an alternative / hypothetical response (not yet implemented) that the KI wants to bring to attention.

The KIs will receive the KI tool in advance, in order to familiarize themselves with the questions. This will make sure that respondents are aware about the type of information the tool is intended to gather, so that they can prepare themselves for providing as much details as possible when providing their inputs. REACH will then conduct individual interviews with each KI, using the KI tool (please see below). Interviews will be conducted in-person or remotely according to the latest recommendations (at the time of the data collection) for preventing the exposition to COVID-19.

3.5 Data Processing & Analysis

Collected data will be analysed through an analytical framework that will be jointly developed by REACH and the ES/NFI Cluster. Data will be cleaned and categorized to populate the different sections of the analytical framework, which correspond to the six sub-dimensions of the sustainability considered for this assessment. Scores will be further provided / assigned to each input (Category) of the analytical framework, from a sustainability perspective.

Below you can find an example of a hypothetical **analytical framework**. Please note that:

- “Sub-dimensions” and “Key aspects” reported in this example are indicative, and reflect the sub-dimensions and key aspects considered by REACH for developing the first draft of the KI tool, to be revised by the ES/NFI Cluster;
- “Inputs” will be defined (categorized) by REACH once the data collection will be finalized, based on the qualitative feedbacks provided by the KIs. Inputs reported in the below framework are just an examples of the possible answers that could be provided by the KIs;
- “Scores” will be provided by the ES/NFI Cluster to each Input, and further discussed by the participants at the workshop. The higher the score, the higher should be the level of sustainability of the input (category). Scores should be assigned from 1 to 5, according to the relevance / importance of the Input in regard of the respective Key aspect and sub-dimension: 5= Very important, 4= Quite important, 3=Somewhat important, 2=Not important, and 1=Not important at all
- # KIs refers to the number of KIs having reported the input. This information seems relevant to be tracked in order to facilitate further analysis / considerations on the most frequently reported input by the KIs;

Finally, REACH and the ES/NFI Cluster will facilitate the organization of a workshop, with the participation of the ES/NFI Cluster, KIs and REACH, for discussing the qualitative informations reported in the analytical framework. Under the

leadership of the ES/NFI Cluster coordinators, the discussions during the workshops should lead to a general agreement on the scores suggested by the ES/NFI Cluster and REACH, with the aim to assign a total score to each assessed response. Although these score should reflect the comparative sustainability of each response (also including its feasibility), they are not aimed at creating a “scorecard” for each modality that would be reported. They should instead guide the ES/NFI Cluster to redact the final recommendations (“Solutions”) for the next ES/NFI winterization responses in Afghanistan, in the form that the ES/NFI Cluster will deem most suitable.

Example of Analytical framework:

Sub-Dimension	Key aspect	Question #	Input (Category)	Question	Possible answers	#Kis
EFFECTIVENESS	Duration	G4.1	Frequency_reponse	How often does the assistance needed / would need to be provided in order to alleviate the ES/NFI winterization needs for the target beneficiary?		
	Duration	G4.1.1	Period_coverage	How long did the assistance last / would last after being provided?		
	Duration	G4.1.2	Winter_coverage	Was it supposed / Would it be supposed to cover the entire winter period, or just part of it? If part of it, how did beneficiaries typically cope / could cope to make it through the winter?		
	Duration	G4.1.3	Seasons_coverage	Does the assistance needed / would need to be re-distributed every winter?		
	Timeliness	S4.1	on_time	Is the assistance usually provided in time to support the beneficiaries to cope with winter? Note: this question is not applicable if you are proposing an alternative / hypothetical response		
	Timeliness	S4.1.1	reasons_out_of_time	If no, what are the most common reasons?		
	Timeliness - challenges	S4.2	time_challenges	What are the main challenges the implementing organizations / actors usually have / could have to face for providing the assistance in time?		
	Timeliness - challenges	S4.2.1	time_challenges_phases	In what phases of the response? During the selection of the beneficiaries? During the procurement of the items? When transporting the items to the area of the response? During the distribution of the items to the beneficiaries? Etc		
	Timeliness - improvements	S4.3	time_improvement	How do you think the timeliness of the response could be improved? Note: this question is not applicable if you are proposing an alternative / hypothetical response		
	Timeliness - improvements	S4.3.1	time_challenges_resolution	How the challenges mentioned above are usually resolved?		

	Timeliness - improvements	S4.3.2	time_challenges_possible_resolution	How do you think these challenges could be resolved?		
	Feedbacks from beneficiaries	S5.1	feedback_beneficiaries	Have you received any feedback on the response from the beneficiaries? Note: this question is not applicable if you are proposing an alternative / hypothetical response		
	Feedbacks from beneficiaries	S5.1.1	intended_use	Did beneficiaries usually use the assistance as it was intended? If not, how did they use it?		
	Feedbacks from beneficiaries	S5.1.2	difficulties_use	Did they have any difficulties in using it?		
	Impact on beneficiaries	S6.1	overall_impact_beneficiaries	What was / could be the overall impact of the response for the beneficiaries?		
	Impact on beneficiaries	S6.1.1	short_long_terms_impact	The response had / is bound to have a long-term or short-term impact on the beneficiaries?		
	Impact on beneficiaries	S6.1.2	winter_needs	Does the response typically solved / could solve the beneficiary households' winterization needs, or do the beneficiaries usually needed / would need to receive more assistance the next winter?		
	Impact on beneficiaries	S6.1.3	impact_different	Was / Could the impact on the beneficiaries be different depending on the area of the response? If so, what contributed / could contribute to the impact being different?		
	Impact on beneficiaries - improvements	S6.2	impact_beneficiaries_improvements	How do you think the impact on the beneficiaries could be improved? Note: this question is not applicable if you are proposing an alternative / hypothetical response		

	Impact on beneficiaries - improvements	S6.2.1	impact_beneficiaries_lessons	Based on the considerations on the impact, what are the main lessons learnt?		
Total score Effectiveness						
EFFICIENCY	Cost effectiveness	S3.1	cost	What was / is the estimated total cost per beneficiary / unit for the response? How was it / could it be calculated? If the exact cost is not available, can you indicate their estimate?		
	Cost effectiveness	S3.1.1	support_cost	What were / could be the needed support costs (logistics, human resources, administrative costs) for implementing all of the activities related to the response? If the exact costs are not available, can you indicate an estimated cost?		
	Cost effectiveness	S3.1.2	cost_support_cost	How much do the support costs affected / could affect the total cost of the response? What would this be as a percentage of the total response?		
	Cost effectiveness - differentiation	S3.2	cost_area	How the total cost per beneficiary / unit differed / could differ depending on the area of the response around the country?		
	Cost effectiveness - differentiation	S3.2.1	cost_area_reasons	What were / could be the reasons that lead to increases / decreases in the total cost per beneficiary / unit ?		
	Cost effectiveness - improvements	S3.3	cost_effective	Do you think that the response could be provided in a more cost effective way? Note: this question is not applicable if you are proposing an alternative / hypothetical response		
	Cost effectiveness - improvements	S3.3.1	cost_effective_how	If yes, how?		
	Cost effectiveness - improvements	S3.3.2	cost_reduced	To what extent it is possible to reduce the cost of the standard package?		

	Cost effectiveness - improvements	S3.3.3	support_cost_reduce	To what extent it is possible to reduce the supporting costs?		
	Improvements for sustainability	S8.1.1	economically_sustainable	How do you think this response could be improved to be more economically sustainable?		
Total score Efficiency						
EQUITY	Prioritization methods	G5.1	prioritization_methods_area	<p>What criteria were / would be used to prioritize the areas and the population groups to assist?</p> <p>For example, the criteria could be: the severity of climatic conditions during winter period; temperature during the winter, the extent to which the population is exposed to harsh winter; the size of the population projected to be exposed to harsh winter; the level of poverty etc.</p>		
	Prioritization methods	G5.1.1	prioritization_methods_cluster	Which Cluster or Donors criteria were / would be adopted to prioritize areas for response, if any? Why did you / would you select these criteria?		
	Prioritization methods	G5.1.2	prioritization_methods_no_cluster	In case no standard criteria provided by Clusters or Donors were / would be adopted, what other criteria were / would be adopted? Why did you / would you select these criteria?		
	Prioritization methods – other than HH	G5.2	target_others	In addition to households, were / would be informal settlements, services (schools, health centers etc.) or business companies also targeted with winterization aid?		
	Prioritization methods – other than HH	G5.2.1	target_others_criteria	If so, what criteria was used / should be used to priorities and target these institutions?		
	Prioritization methods - improvements	G5.3	prioritization_methods_improvements	<p>How do you think these criteria could be improved to better prioritize the areas and the population groups to assist?</p> <p>Note: this question is not applicable if you are proposing an alternative / hypothetical response</p>		

	Prioritization methods - improvements	G5.3.1	prioritization_methods_cluster_improvements	How would you modify the criteria established by the ES/NFI Cluster/Donor?		
	Prioritization methods - improvements	G5.3.2	prioritization_methods_others	In addition to the criteria established by the ES/NFI Cluster/Donor, what other criteria would you consider?		
	Prioritization methods - improvements	G5.3.3	prioritization_methods_rank	How would you score/rank the different criteria? Be as detailed as possible.		
	Vulnerability criteria	G6.1	vulnerability_criteria	What vulnerability criteria were / would be used to target the most vulnerable households as beneficiaries? As examples, the vulnerability criteria could be: Persons with disabilities; Persons socio-economic affected; Minorities; Persons with Specific Needs (Elders, persons with disabilities, GBV cases, persons with medical needs, persons in need of psycho-social support), etc.		
	Vulnerability criteria	G6.1.1	vulnerability_criteria_cluster	Which Cluster or Donors criteria were / would be adopted to prioritize areas for response, if any? Why did you / would you select these criteria?		
	Vulnerability criteria	G6.1.2	vulnerability_criteria_no_cluster	In case no standard criteria provided by Clusters or Donors were / would be adopted, what other criteria were / would be adopted? Why did you / would you select these criteria?		
	Vulnerability criteria - improvements	G6.2	vulnerability_criteria_improvements	How do you think these vulnerability criteria could be improved? Note: this question is not applicable if you are proposing an alternative / hypothetical response		
	Vulnerability criteria - improvements	G6.2.1	vulnerability_criteria_cluster_improvements	How would you modify the vulnerability criteria established by the ES/NFI Clusters to better target vulnerable beneficiaries?		
	Vulnerability criteria - improvements	G6.2.2	vulnerability_criteria_others	In addition to the vulnerability criteria established by the ES/NFI Cluster, what other vulnerability criteria would you consider?		

	Vulnerability criteria - improvements	G6.2.3	vulnerability_criteria_rank	How would you score/rank the different vulnerability criteria?		
Total score						
Equity						
FEASIBILITY	Response feasibility	G.8.1	geo_feasibility	The response is / would be feasible to implement in most areas of Afghanistan?		
	Response feasibility	G.8.1.1	geo_feasibility_reason	If not, for what reasons? Please provide as much detail as possible on the reasons why the response is / could be more feasible in some areas than in others		
	Response feasibility	G.8.1.2	geo_feasibility_area	If not, what are the areas where the response is / could be feasible?		

	Standard package	G7.1	standard_package	<p>What standard package of aid did you / would you provide as part of this response?</p> <p>Please provide as much details as possible, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - item description - quantity - unit cost - total cost - others <p>Note: the packages suggested by the ES/NFI Cluster in Afghanistan for the 2021 – 2022 winterization responses are available at this link. Some examples are:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Winter Clothing and Blankets: provision of in kind / in cash winter clothing kit set at 65 USD per HH. Provision of in kind / in cash blankets and quilts set at \$40 USD per HH. The items included in each kit can be found at this link. 2. Emergency shelter improvements: Insulation sleeping mats (depends on HH size), 1 heat resistant floor panel; 1 heat resistant sleeve. 3. Repair / Upgrade of shelters in poor conditions: 300 USD per HH with shelters presenting minor damage due to a disaster; 500 USD for HH with shelters that are severely damaged but still can be repaired. 4. Rental Support: minimum of 75 USD/month per HH for a period of at least 3 months 5. Heaters and Fuel Support: 3 months heating / fuel assistance set at 200 USD per HH for the purchase of a gas cylinder or Bukhari stove, and 180 Kgs of firewood or LPG. 		
	Standard package - changes	G7.2	standard_package_change	<p>Did partners usually provide the exact packages in line with the ES/NFI Cluster guidelines, or make any changes to it?</p> <p>Note: this question is not applicable if you are proposing an alternative / hypothetical response</p>		
	Standard package - changes	G7.2.1	standard_package_change_reasons	If changes, for what reasons?		

	Standard package - changes	G7.2.2	standard_package_change_details	What changes are made? Please provide as many details as possible		
	Standard package - improvements	G7.3	standard_package_improvements	How do you think the standard package could be improved? Note: this question is not applicable if you are proposing an alternative / hypothetical response		
	Standard package - improvements	G7.3.1	standard_package_improvements_how	How would you modify the standard package to better address the needs of beneficiaries?		
	Supply chain	S1.1	supply chain	Explain the supply chain used / that is available for providing the items / products used in the response, in as much detail as possible.		
	Supply chain	S1.1.1	supply chain_where	Where the needed items/products to provide to the beneficiaries are / could be procured? Are they available locally, in country or out of the country?		
	Supply chain	S1.1.2	supply chain_actors	Who are / could be the actors involved in the procurement and delivery process?		
	Supply chain	S1.1.3	supply chain_cash	How can cash-response beneficiaries access these items?		
	Supply chain - challenges	S1.2	supply chain_challenges	What were / could be the main challenges related to the supply chain?		
	Supply chain - challenges	S1.2.1	supply chain_challenges_phases	In what phases of the procurement and distribution process did / could you experience these challenges? For example: identification of items to be procured; identification of suppliers; negotiation with suppliers; delivery by the suppliers; payments etc.		
	Supply chain - challenges	S1.2.2	supply chain_challenges_resolutions	How were /could be these challenges resolved?		

	Supply chain - challenges	S1.2.3	supply_chain_challenges_possible_resolutions	How do you think these challenges could be resolved?		
	Supply chain - challenges	S1.2.4	supply_chain_cash_challenges	For cash response beneficiaries, what challenges did/might beneficiaries face trying to purchase these items in local markets?		
Total score Feasibility						
ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT	Environmental impact	S7.1	impact_environment	What was / could be the impact of the response on the local environment?		
	Environmental impact	S7.1.1	impact_environment_friendly	Do you think the response was / could be environmentally friendly?		
	Environmental impact - Pollution	S7.2	impact_environment_pollution	Did the response have / Does the response could have an impact on local pollution?		
	Environmental impact - Pollution	S7.2.1	impact_environment_pollution_how	If yes, how?		
	Environmental impact - Pollution	S7.2.2	impact_environment_pollution_disposal	How the provided items were / could be disposed after use?		
	Environmental impact - Pollution	S7.2.3	impact_environment_pollution_mitigation	What actions can / could be taken to reduce this impact?		
	Environmental impact – natural resources	S7.3	impact_environment_natural_resources	Did the response have / Does the response could have an impact on the local exploitation of land and / or natural resources (i.e. deforestation)?		
	Environmental impact – natural resources	S7.3.1	impact_environment_natural_resources_how	If yes, how?		

	Environmental impact – natural resources	S7.3.2	impact_environment_natural_resources_mitigation	What actions can / could be taken to reduce this impact?		
	Improvements for sustainability	S8.1.2	environmentally_sustainable	How do you think this response could be improved to be more environmentally sustainable?		
Total score Environmental Impact						
SOCIAL IMPACT	Impact on local economy	S2.1	impact_market	Was there / could there be any impact from this response on local markets?		
	Impact on local economy	S2.1.1	impact_market_prices	How did the assistance usually / could the assistance cause changes in prices of goods and / or services in the local market?		
	Impact on local economy	S2.1.2	impact_market_modalities	Were there modalities of response / Would there be modalities of response with a greater negative impact on the local markets, compared to other modalities? If so, which ones? For what reasons such modalities had / could have greater negative impacts on local markets?		
	Impact on local economy	S2.1.3	impact_market_mitigation	How do you think the negative impact on local economies could be reduced?		
	Impact on beneficiaries	S6.1.4	impact_social_cohesion	How did the response usually affects / could affect the social cohesion between beneficiaries and non-beneficiaries?		
	Impact on beneficiaries - risks	S6.3	exposition_risks	Did the response potentially expose / Does the response could expose the beneficiaries to health and safety risks?		
	Impact on beneficiaries - risks	S6.3.1	exposition_risks_details	If yes, please provide as many details as possible		
	Impact on beneficiaries - risks	S6.3.2	exposition_risks_mitigation	If yes, how were / could these risks be mitigated?		

Total score Social Impact						
Total score Sustainability (Sum of Sub- dimension total scores)						

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	
... 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?	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	
... Follows IMPACT SOPs for management of personally identifiable information ?	Yes	

5. Roles and responsibilities

Description of roles and responsibilities

<i>Task Description</i>	<i>Responsible</i>	<i>Accountable</i>	<i>Consulted</i>	<i>Informed</i>
<i>Research design</i>	Sr. Assessment Officer	Research Manager	ES/NFI Cluster / RDD Unit	CC / ES/NFI Cluster
<i>Supervising data collection</i>	Senior Project Officer	Programme Manager	Data Base Officer	Sr. Assessment Officer
<i>Data processing (checking, cleaning)</i>	Senior Project Officer	Data Base Manager	Assessment Officer	Sr. Assessment Officer
<i>Data analysis</i>	Data Base Officer	Data Base Manager	Sr. Assessment Officer	RDD Unit

<i>Output production</i>	Sr. Assessment Officer	Research Manager	ES/NFI Cluster / RDD Unit	Country Coordinator
<i>Dissemination</i>	Sr. Assessment Officer	Research Manager	ES/NFI Cluster	Country Coordinator
<i>Monitoring & Evaluation</i>	Research Manager	Country Coordinator	RDD Unit	ES/NFI Cluster
<i>Lessons learned</i>	Sr. Assessment Officer	Research Manager	Country Coordinator	RDD Unit

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

5. Data Analysis Plan

Research Question	Sub-research Question	#	Questionnaire	Code (for Analytical Framework)
	GENERAL INFORMATION			
What are the different winterization responses currently conducted by humanitarian actors in the Afghan context?	Introduction and Consent		<p>My name is [[name]] and I work for REACH. On behalf of UNHCR and the Emergency Shelter and NFI (ES/NFI) Cluster in Afghanistan, we are conducting a study to identify some solutions to improve the humanitarian winterization response in Afghanistan. In particular the purpose of this study is to analyze the effectiveness and sustainability of the different types of humanitarian assistance already implemented in Afghanistan by the humanitarian actors, and to identify local / traditional solutions and / or hypothetical innovative solutions the ES/NFI Cluster may consider to implement or support, also according to their effectiveness and sustainability.</p> <p>Indeed, the final results of this study should help the ES/NFI Cluster to develop recommendations for a more effective and sustainable winterization assistance in Afghanistan.</p> <p>The survey usually takes about 30 to 40 minutes to complete. Any information that you provide will be confidential and anonymous. This is voluntary and you can choose not to answer any or all of the questions; however, we hope that you will participate since your technical expertise / feedbacks are important.</p> <p>Do you have any questions?</p>	consent
	Type of assistance	G1.1	<p>Please specify the type of assistance you want to cover in this questionnaire</p> <p><i>Please consider just 1 type of assistance per questionnaire. If you deal with / know more than 1 type of assistance, you should fill out a questionnaire for each type.</i></p> <p><i>The “assistance” can be one already implemented or planned, but it can also be an alternative/hypothetical assistance (not yet implemented) that you want to propose to attention.</i></p> <p><i>Examples of winterization assistances include:</i></p>	assistance_type

			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Winter clothing and blankets support - Emergency shelter improvements - Repair / Upgrade of shelters in poor conditions (different than Emergency Shelters) - Rental support - Heaters and fuel support 	
	Modality	G2.1	What was / would be the modality (s) of the assistance? <i>As an example, the modalities envisaged by the ES/NFI Cluster in Afghanistan for the winter 2021 – 2022 were:</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - In-kind distributions - Voucher - Restricted cash - Unrestricted cash - Mixed modalities (a combination of different modalities) 	assistance_modality
	Modality - reason	G2.2	Why was this modality (s) selected / Why this modality (s) would be selected?	modality_selected
		G2.2.1	Does this modality (s) had / would have any advantages over other modalities? if so, which ones?	modality_advantage
How effective, sustainable, feasible, and expensive are the different winterization methods currently available in the country?	Assistance	G3.1	In as much detail as possible, explain how the assistance worked / would work in alleviating the ES/NFI winterization needs for beneficiaries?	assistance_work
		G3.1.1	Please give as many details, going step by step for how the assistance supports / would support the winterization needs of a household or a community	assistance_support
How sustainable, feasible, and expensive		G3.1.2	For cash-based modalities, how are the payments made / would be made? Who received / who would receive the cash? Please provide as many details as possible on the cash delivery mechanism	cash_delivery

are any local and/or alternative/hypothetical solutions identified for the winterization response?		G3.1.3	For in-kind distribution modalities, how are distributions organized / would be organized? What actors were / would be involved in the distribution process? Who received / who would receive the items?	inkind_delivery
	Assistance - reason	G3.2	Why was this assistance preferred over other alternative assistances / Why would this assistance be preferred over other alternatives?	assistance_selected
		G3.2.1	Does this type of assistance had / would have any advantages compared to others? if so, which ones?	assistance_advantage
	Duration	G4.1	How often does the assistance needed / would need to be provided in order to alleviate the ES/NFI winterization needs for the target beneficiary?	frequency_reponse
		G4.1.1	How long did the assistance last / would last after being provided?	period_coverage
		G4.1.2	Did it supposed / is it supposed to cover the entire winter period, or just part of it? If part of it, how did beneficiaries typically cope / could cope to make it through the winter?	winter_coverage
		G4.1.3	Does the assistance needed / would need to be re-distributed every winter?	seasons_coverage
	Prioritization methods	G5.1	What criteria were / would be used to prioritize the areas and the population groups to assist? <i>For example, the criteria could be: the severity of climatic conditions during winter period; temperature during the winter, etc</i>	prioritization_methods_area
		G5.2	What criteria were / would be used to prioritize the population groups to assist? <i>For example, the criteria could be; the size of the population projected to be exposed to harsh winter; the level of poverty etc.</i>	prioritization_methods_population
		G5.2.1	Which Cluster or Donors criteria were / would be adopted to prioritize assistance, if any? Why did you / would you select these criteria?	prioritization_methods_cluster

			<i>For example, criteria could be the heating source, the number of blankets in the household, temperature during the winter or status based (IDP, returnee, etc)</i>	
		G5.2.2	In case no standard criteria provided by Clusters or Donors were / would be adopted, what other criteria were / would be adopted? Why did you / would you select these criteria? <i>For example, criteria could be the heating source, the number of blankets in the household, temperature during the winter or status based (IDP, returnee, etc)</i>	prioritization_methods_no_cluster
Prioritization methods – other than HH		G5.2	In addition to households, were / would be informal settlements (ISETs), services (schools, health centers etc.) or business companies also targeted with winterization aid? <i>Note: Informal settlements are unplanned, predominantly urban areas characterized by lack of or insufficient land tenure.</i>	target_others
		G5.2.1	If so, what criteria was used / should be used to priorities and target these institutions?	target_others_criteria
Prioritization methods - improvements		G5.3	Do you think these criteria could be improved to better prioritize the areas and the population groups to assist? If so, how? <i>Note: this question is not applicable if you are proposing an alternative / hypothetical assistance</i>	prioritization_methods_improvements
		G5.3.1	How would you modify the criteria established by the ES/NFI Cluster/Donor?	prioritization_methods_cluster_improvements
		G5.3.2	In addition to the criteria established by the ES/NFI Cluster/Donor, what other criteria would you consider?	prioritization_methods_others
		G5.3.3	How would you score/rank the different criteria? Be as detailed as possible.	prioritization_methods_rank

	Vulnerability criteria	G6.1	What vulnerability criteria were / would be used to target the most vulnerable households as beneficiaries? <i>As examples, the vulnerability criteria could be: Persons with disabilities in the household; Persons socio-economic affected; Minorities; Persons with Specific Needs (Elders, persons with disabilities, GBV cases, persons with medical needs, persons in need of psycho-social support) in the household, etc.</i>	vulnerability_criteria
		G6.1.1	Which Cluster or Donors vulnerability criteria were / would be adopted to prioritize areas for assistance, if any? Why did you / would you select these criteria?	vulnerability_criteria_cluster
		G6.1.2	In case no standard vulnerability criteria provided by Clusters or Donors were / would be adopted, what other criteria were / would be adopted? Why did you / would you select these criteria?	vulnerability_criteria_no_cluster
	Vulnerability criteria - improvements	G6.2	How do you think these vulnerability criteria could be improved? <i>Note: this question is not applicable if you are proposing an alternative / hypothetical assistance</i>	vulnerability_criteria_improvements
		G6.2.1	How would you modify the vulnerability criteria established by the ES/NFI Clusters to better target vulnerable beneficiaries?	vulnerability_criteria_cluster_improvements
		G6.2.2	In addition to the vulnerability criteria established by the ES/NFI Cluster, what other vulnerability criteria would you consider?	vulnerability_criteria_others
		G6.2.3	How would you score/rank the different vulnerability criteria?	vulnerability_criteria_rank

<p>What are the different winterization responses currently conducted by humanitarian actors in the Afghan context?</p>	<p>Standard package</p>	<p>G7.1</p>	<p>What standard package of aid did you / would you provide as part of this assistance? <i>Please provide as much details as possible, including:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - item description - quantity - unit cost - total cost - others <p><i>Note: the packages suggested by the ES/NFI Cluster in Afghanistan for the 2021 – 2022 winterization responses are available at this link. Some examples are:</i></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Winter Clothing and Blankets: provision of in kind / in cash winter clothing kit set at 65 USD per HH. Provision of in kind / in cash blankets and quilts set at \$40 USD per HH. The items included in each kit can be found at this link. 2. Emergency shelter improvements: Insulation sleeping mats (depends on HH size), 1 heat resistant floor panel; 1 heat resistant sleeve. 3. Repair / Upgrade of shelters in poor conditions: 300 USD per HH with shelters presenting minor damage due to a disaster; 500 USD for HH with shelters that are severely damaged but still can be repaired. 4. Rental Support: minimum of 75 USD/month per HH for a period of at least 3 months 5. Heaters and Fuel Support: 3 months heating / fuel assistance set at 200 USD per HH for the purchase of a gas cylinder or Bukhari stove, and 180 Kgs of firewood or LPG. 	<p>standard_package</p>
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<p>How effective, sustainable, feasible, and expensive are the different winterization methods currently available in the country?</p> <p>How sustainable, feasible, and expensive are any local and/or alternative/hypothetical solutions identified for the winterization response?</p>	Standard package - changes	G7.2	<p>Did partners usually provide the exact packages in line with the ES/NFI Cluster guidelines, or make any changes to it?</p> <p><i>Note: this question is not applicable if you are proposing an alternative / hypothetical assistance</i></p>	standard_package_change
		G7.2.1	If changes, for what reasons?	standard_package_change_reasons
		G7.2.2	What changes are made? Please provide as many details as possible	standard_package_change_details
	Standard package - improvements	G7.3	<p>How do you think the standard package could be improved?</p> <p><i>Note: this question is not applicable if you are proposing an alternative / hypothetical assistance</i></p>	standard_package_improvements
		G7.3.1	How would you modify the standard package to better address the needs of beneficiaries?	standard_package_improvements_how
	Geographic feasibility	G.8.1	Is it / would it be feasible/possible to implement this assistance in most areas of Afghanistan?	geo_feasibility
		G.8.1.1	If not, for what reasons? Please provide as much detail as possible on the reasons why the assistance is / could be more feasible in some areas than in others	geo_feasibility_reason
		G.8.1.2	If not, what are the areas where the assistance is / could be feasible?	geo_feasibility_area
SUSTAINABILITY				
	Supply chain	S1.1	<p>Explain the supply chain used / that is available for providing the items / products used in the assistance, in as much detail as possible. How do you procure those goods to the beneficiaries?</p>	supply chain

			<i>Note: the supply chain refers the network of organizations, resources, individuals, technology involved in the creating and delivery of a product.</i>	
	S1.1.1	Where the needed items/products to provide to the beneficiaries are / could be procured? Are they available locally, in country or out of the country?	supply chain_where	
	S1.1.2	Who are / could be the actors involved in the procurement and delivery process?	supply chain_actors	
	S1.1.3	How can cash-assistance beneficiaries access these items?	supply chain_cash	
Supply chain - challenges	S1.2	What were / could be the main challenges related to the supply chain?	supply chain_challenges	
	S1.2.1	In what phases of the procurement and distribution process did / could you experience these challenges? For example: identification of items to be procured; identification of suppliers; negotiation with suppliers; delivery by the suppliers; payments etc.	supply chain_challenges_phases	
	S1.2.2	How were these challenges usually resolved?	supply chain_challenges_resolutions	
	S1.2.3	How do you think these challenges could be resolved?	supply chain_challenges_possible_resolutions	
	S1.2.4	For cash assistance beneficiaries, what challenges did/might beneficiaries face trying to purchase these items in local markets?	supply chain_cash_challenges	
Impact on local economy	S2.1	Was there / could there be any impact from this assistance on local markets?	impact_market	
	S2.1.1	How did the assistance usually / could the assistance cause changes in prices of goods and / or services in the local market?	impact_market_prices	
	S2.1.2	Were there modalities of assistance / Would there be modalities of assistance with a greater negative impact on the local markets, compared to other modalities? If so, which ones? For what reasons such modalities had / could have greater negative impacts on local markets?	impact_market_modalities	
	S2.1.3	How do you think the negative impact on local economies could be reduced?	impact_market_mitigation	

	Cost effectiveness	S3.1	What was / is the estimated total cost per beneficiary / unit for the assistance? How was it / could it be calculated? If the exact cost is not available, can you indicate their estimate?	cost
		S3.1.1	What were / could be the needed support costs (logistics, human resources, administrative costs) for implementing all of the activities related to the assistance? If the exact costs are not available, can you indicate an estimated cost?	support_cost
		S3.1.2	How much do the support costs affected / could affect the total cost of the assistance? What would this be as a percentage of the total assistance?	cost_support_cost
	Cost effectiveness - differentiation	S3.2	How the total cost per beneficiary / unit differed / could differ depending on the area of the assistance around the country?	cost_area
		S3.2.1	What were / could be the reasons that lead to increases / decreases in the total cost per beneficiary / unit ?	cost_area_reasons
	Cost effectiveness - improvements	S3.3	Do you think that the assistance could be provided in a more cost effective way? <i>Note: this question is not applicable if you are proposing an alternative / hypothetical assistance</i>	cost_effective
		S3.3.1	If yes, how?	cost_effective_how
		S3.3.2	To what extent it is possible to reduce the cost of the standard package?	cost_reduced
		S3.3.3	To what extent it is possible to reduce the supporting costs?	support_cost_reduce
	Timeliness	S4.1	Is the assistance usually provided in time to support the beneficiaries to cope with winter? <i>Note: this question is not applicable if you are proposing an alternative / hypothetical assistance</i>	on_time
		S4.1.1	If no, what are the most common reasons?	reasons_out_of_time

	Timeliness - challenges	S4.2	What are the main challenges the implementing organizations / actors usually have / could have to face for providing the assistance in time?	time_challenges
		S4.2.1	In what phases of the assistance? During the selection of the beneficiaries? During the procurement of the items? When transporting the items to the area of the assistance? During the distribution of the items to the beneficiaries? Etc	time_challenges_phases
	Timeliness - improvements	S4.3	How do you think the timeliness of the assistance could be improved? <i>Note: this question is not applicable if you said the assistance is usually timely or you are proposing an alternative / hypothetical assistance</i>	time_improvement
		S4.3.1	How the challenges mentioned above are usually resolved?	time_challenges_resolution
		S4.3.2	How do you think these challenges could be resolved?	time_challenges_possible_resolution
	Feedbacks from beneficiaries	S5.1	Have you received any feedback on the assistance from the beneficiaries? <i>Note: this question is not applicable if you are proposing an alternative / hypothetical assistance</i>	feedback_beneficiaries
		S5.1.1	Did beneficiaries usually use the assistance as it was intended? If not, how did they use it?	intended_use
		S5.1.2	Did they have any difficulties in using it?	difficulties_use
	Impact on beneficiaries	S6.1	What was / could be the overall impact of the assistance for the beneficiaries?	overall_impact_beneficiaries
		S6.1.1	The assistance had / is bound to have a long-term or short-term impact on the beneficiaries?	short_long_terms_impact
		S6.1.2	Does the assistance typically solved / could solve the beneficiary households' winterization needs, or do the beneficiaries usually needed / would need to receive more assistance the next winter?	winter_needs

		S6.1.3	Was / Could the impact on the beneficiaries be different depending on the area of the assistance? If so, what contributed / could contribute to the impact being different?	impact_different
		S6.1.4	How did the assistance usually affects / could affect the social cohesion between beneficiaries and non-beneficiaries?	impact_social_cohesion
Impact on beneficiaries - improvements		S6.2	How do you think the impact on the beneficiaries could be improved? <i>Note: this question is not applicable if you are proposing an alternative / hypothetical assistance</i>	impact_beneficiaries_improvements
		S6.2.1	Based on the considerations on the impact, what are the main lessons learnt?	impact_beneficiaries_lessons
Impact on beneficiaries - risks		S6.3	Did the assistance potentially expose / Does the assistance could expose the beneficiaries to health and safety risks?	exposition_risks
		S6.3.1	If yes, please provide as many details as possible	exposition_risks_details
		S6.3.2	If yes, how were / could these risks be mitigated?	exposition_risks_mitigation
Environmental impact		S7.1	What was / could be the impact of the assistance on the local environment?	impact_environment
		S7.1.1	Do you think the assistance was / could be environmentally friendly? Please explain your answers in detail	impact_environment_friendly
Environmental impact - Pollution		S7.2	Did the assistance have / Does the assistance could have an impact on local pollution? <i>Note: this question is not applicable is you said the assistance has no impact on the local environment.</i>	impact_environment_pollution
		S7.2.1	If yes, how?	impact_environment_pollution_how
		S7.2.2	How the provided items were / could be disposed after use?	impact_environment_pollution_disposal
		S7.2.3	What actions can / could be taken to reduce this impact?	impact_environment_pollution_mitigation

	Environmental impact – natural resources	S7.3	Did the assistance have / Does the assistance could have an impact on the local exploitation of land and / or natural resources (i.e. deforestation)? <i>Note: this question is not applicable is you said the assistance has no impact on the local environment.</i>	impact_environment_natural resources
		S7.3.1	If yes, how?	impact_environment_natural resources_how
		S7.3.2	What actions can / could be taken to reduce this impact?	impact_environment_natural resources_mitigation
	Sustainability	S8.1	What could be done to make this type of assistance more sustainable over the long term?	sustainable
		S8.1.1	How do you think this assistance could be improved to be more economically sustainable? <i>Note: Economically Sustainable: the possibility to keep providing winterization response to those in need in Afghanistan, in the case the available funds for such response decrease</i>	economically_sustainable
		S8.1.2	How do you think this assistance could be improved to be more environmentally sustainable? <i>Note: Environmentally Sustainable: the absence of a need to mitigate the negative impacts on the environment of the winterization responses in the Afghan context</i>	environmentally_sustainable
	TECHNICAL DOCUMENTATION			

<p>What are the different winterization responses currently conducted by humanitarian actors in the Afghan context?</p>	<p>Technical documentation</p>	<p>T1.1</p>	<p>Can you provide any technical documentation related to this assistance?</p> <p>Please tick the boxes if you can provide some technical documentation, concerning:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Specifications / instructions <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Functioning of the modality / products / package - Supply chain mechanism - Duration of the modality / products / package - Maintenance instructions - Expected results / outputs (i.e. heat loss for shelter insulation interventions) - Warnings / Risks for users <input type="checkbox"/> Bill of Quantities (per beneficiary / Unit) of standard package: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Item description / Quantity / Unit cost / Total cost <input type="checkbox"/> Guidelines / Best Practices / SOP documents <input type="checkbox"/> Shelter designs / Bill of Quantities <input type="checkbox"/> Shelter heat loss diagrams <input type="checkbox"/> Product performance documents <input type="checkbox"/> Supplier documents (for specific goods/items) <p>Other supporting technical documents:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Preliminary assessment <input type="checkbox"/> Market study <input type="checkbox"/> Risks assessment <input type="checkbox"/> PDM assessment 	<p>technical_document</p>
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7. sMonitoring & 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		<input type="checkbox"/> 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		<input type="checkbox"/> Yes
		# of page clicks on x product from country newsletter, sendingBlue, bit.ly	Country team		<input type="checkbox"/> Yes
		# of visits to x webmap/x dashboard	Country request to HQ		<input type="checkbox"/> 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	ES/NFI Cluster Winterization Response Strategy
		# 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	Perceived relevance of IMPACT country-programs	Country team	Usage_Feed back and Usage_Survey template	Usage survey to be conducted at the end of the research cycle related to all outputs, targeting at least 20 partners
		Perceived usefulness and influence of IMPACT outputs			
	Number of humanitarian documents (HNO, HRP,	Recommendations to strengthen IMPACT programs			
		Perceived capacity of IMPACT staff			

	cluster/agency strategic plans, etc.) directly informed by 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 (<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	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes
		# of organisations/clusters inputting in research design and joint analysis			X Yes
		# of organisations/clusters attending briefings on findings;			X Yes