Research Terms of Reference

Impact assessment of desert locust infestation response in Samburu North and Samburu East sub-counties
KEN2010
Kenya

December 2020
v1

REACH Informing more effective humanitarian action

1. Executive Summary

Country of intervention	Kenya					
Type of Emergency	x	Natural disaster	□	Conflict		
Type of Crisis	□	Sudden onset	□	Slow onset	x	Protracted
Mandating Body/ Agency	Government of Kenya (GoK)/ National Drought Management Authority (NDMA)					
Project Code	24AKG					
Overall Research Timeframe *(from research design to final outputs / M&E)*	01/08/2019 to 31/01/2021					

Research Timeframe *Add planned deadlines (for first cycle if more than 1)*	1. Start collect data: 15/12/2020	5. Preliminary presentation: 12/01/2021
	2. Data collected: 23/12/2020	6. Outputs sent for validation: 22/01/2020
	3. Data analysed: 30/12/2020	7. Outputs published: 29/01/2020
	4. Data sent for validation: 31/12/2020	8. Final presentation: upon request

Number of assessments	x	Single assessment (one cycle)
	□	Multi assessment (more than one cycle) *[two]*

Humanitarian milestones *Specify **what** will the assessment inform and **when*** *e.g. The shelter cluster will use this data to draft its Revised Flash Appeal;*	**Milestone**		**Deadline**
	x	Donor plan/strategy	31/01/2021
	□	Inter-cluster plan/strategy	_ _/_ _/_ _ _ _
	□	Cluster plan/strategy	_ _/_ _/_ _ _ _
	□	NGO platform plan/strategy	_ _/_ _/_ _ _ _
	x	Other (Specify): Samburu County government humanitarian response and contigency plan strategy	Throughout life of project
		Short Rains assessment of the Kenya Food security and Nutrition working Group.	28/02/2020
	Audience type		**Dissemination**

Audience Type & Dissemination *Specify who will the assessment inform and how you will disseminate to inform the audience*	x Strategic x Programmatic x Operational □ [Other, Specify]	**x** General Product Mailing (e.g. mail to NGO consortium; HCT participants; Donors) □ Cluster Mailing (Education, Shelter and WASH) and presentation of findings at next cluster meeting x Presentation of findings (e.g. at HCT meeting; Cluster meeting) x Website Dissemination (Relief Web & REACH Resource Centre) □ [Other, Specify]	
Detailed dissemination plan required	□ Yes	x No	
General Objective	To assess the impact of ongoing response to the desert locust infestation to the affected communities in Samburu North and Samburu East subcounties in order to support informed, evidence based policy- and decision- making at sub-county and community levels		
Specific Objective	1. To identify responses to desert locust infestation in Samburu North and Samburu East Sub-counties. 2. To understand the impact of the responses to desert locust infestation in Samburu North and Samburu East Sub-counties.		
Research Questions	1. What desert locust early warning mechanisms were put in place in Samburu North and Samburu East sub-counties? 2. What type of desert control operations have been carried out and what are their impact on affected communities in Samburu North and Samburu East sub-counties? 3. What types of desert locust infestation recovery measures have been taken and what are their impact on the affected communities in Samburu east and Samburu north Sub-counties?		
Geographic Coverage	Samburu county of Kenya		
Secondary data sources	Kenya National Bureau of Statistics census reportThis report will be used to provide the population including the HHs that will be used for sampling. IMPACT Initiatives Livestock route mapping in ASAL counties factsheet- This factsheet will help us in understanding the impact of desert locust invasion on affected communities in Samburu county. The Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) desert locust upsurge report May-August 2020- This report will help us in understanding the impact of desert locust invasion on affected communities in Samburu county.		

Population(s) *Select all that apply*	□	IDPs in camp	□	IDPs in informal sites
	□	IDPs in host communities	□	IDPs [Other, Specify]
	□	Refugees in camp	□	Refugees in informal sites
	□	Refugees in host communities	□	Refugees [Other, Specify]
	x	Host communities	□	[Other, Specify]

Stratification *Select type(s) and enter number of strata*	x	Geographical #: Population size per strata is known? x Yes □ No	□	Group #: _ _ _ Population size per strata is known?	□	*[Other Specify]* #: _ _ Population size per strata is known?

			□ Yes □ No		□ Yes □ No	
Data collection tool(s)	x	Structured (Quantitative)		**x**	Semi-structured (Qualitative)	
	Sampling method			**Data collection method**		
Structured data collection tool # 1 *Select sampling and data collection method and specify target # interviews*	□ Purposive □ Probability / Simple random x Probability / Stratified simple random □ Probability / Cluster sampling □ Probability / Stratified cluster sampling □ [Other, Specify]			□ Key informant interview (Target #):_ _ _ _ _ □ Group discussion (Target #):_ _ _ _ _ x Household interview (Target #): 936 □ Individual interview (Target #):_ _ _ _ _ □ Direct observations (Target #):_ _ _ _ □ [Other, Specify] (Target #):_ _ _ _ _		
Semi-structured data collection tool (s) # 1 *Select sampling and data collection method and specify target # interviews*	x Purposive □ Snowballing □ [Other, Specify]			x Key informant interview (Target #): 10 □ Individual interview (Target #):_ _ _ _ _ □ Focus group discussion (Target #): _ _ _ _ □ [Other, Specify] (Target #):_ _ _ _ _		
Target level of precision if probability sampling	95% level of confidence			4-5+/- % margin of error at Sub-County (Admin 1) 10+/- % margin of error at Ward (Admin 2)		
Data management platform(s)	x	IMPACT		□	UNHCR	
	□	[Other, Specify]				
Expected ouput type(s)	□	Situation overview #: _ _	□	Report #: _ _	□	Profile #: _ _
	x	Presentation (Preliminary findings) #: 1	□	Presentation (Final) #: _ _	□	Factsheet #: _ _
	□	Interactive dashboard #:_	□	Webmap #: _ _	x	Map #: 1 (Integrated in the brief)
	x	Brief #: 1				
Access	x	Public (available on REACH resource center and other humanitarian platforms)				
	□	Restricted (bilateral dissemination only upon agreed dissemination list, no publication on REACH or other platforms)				
Visibility *Specify which logos should be on outputs*	*REACH*					
	Donor:OFDA/USAID					
	Coordination Framework: county government of Samburu, Gok, NDMA]					

2. Rationale

2.1. Rationale

Samburu County is one of the 47 County governments in Kenya and it consists three sub-counties (Samburu West, Samburu East and Samburu North). It is located in the arid and semi-arid lands (ASALs) of Kenya. According to the 2019 Kenya population and housing census, Samburu County has a population of 310,327[1] and 65,910[1] households (HHs). The primary economic activity is nomadic pastoralism with parts of Samburu practicing agro-pastoralism.

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[1] Kenya National Bureau of Statistics census report

Since December 2019, Samburu county among other counties in Kenya has been affected by desert locust invasion as billions of insects devour crops and grazing lands (browse and pasture), threatening the food security and livelihood of a population in a region already weakened by extreme-climate events and armed conflict. Households in Samburu county primarily rely on sale of livestock and consumption and/or sale of animals' products such as milk. The loss of browse and pasture deteriorates animals' bodies leading to a loss in production and income. Kenya is likely to encounter a second wave of the desert locust infestation from mid December 2020[2]. The second wave of desert locust infestation could make the vulnerable communities who had not fully recovered from the effects of first wave more susceptible to their effects. Therefore, understanding the impact of the response from the first wave might provide an evidence-based analysis of the gaps in the intervention.

Several actors have been responding to the desert locust invasion in different ways including desert locust surveillances, spraying of the areas invaded by the desert locust, reseeding of range lands and cash assistance to the affected households. In order to understand the impact of these responses to the affected communities, REACH initiative in close coordination with the National Drought Management Authority (NDMA), Samburu county government and other implementing partners will conduct an impact assessment of desert locust infestation response in Samburu North and Samburu East sub-counties in order to provide updated information on how affected communities perceive the impact of response provided by the government, Non-governmental organizations and United Nations that are responding to the desert locust infestation.

3. Methodology

3.1 Methodology overview

REACH will use both qualitative and quantitative data collection methods for this research. Qualitative data will be collected through key informant interviews (KIIs). This data will be useful in understanding the information provided about the imminent desert locust invasion, the control measures carried out at community level and recovery assistance provided to the community. The KIIs will be conducted with representatives from organizations that were involved in responding to the desert locust invasion and around 10 KIIs will be conducted.

The quantitative data will be collected through household (HH) interviews and a total of 936 HHs will be interviewed to fulfil a 95% confidence level and a 10% margin of error at ward level. HH data will be useful to understand the information received about the imminent desert locust invasion, the control measures carried out at household level and recovery assistance provided to affected HHs. The process of developing tools, indicators and data collection will be done in close coordination with NDMA and other stakeholders in Samburu County. The enumerators will be trained on how to use Open Data Kit (ODK) for data collection. HH interviews and KIIs will be conducted concurrently from 15 to 23 December 2020.

Study Areas: Samburu County

Administrative divisions: 2 sub-counties, 10 wards.

County (Admin 1)	Sub-County (Admin 2)	Ward (Admin 3)	total HHs	Sample
Samburu	Samburu North	Baawa	2,898	93
		Elbarta	3,933	94
		Angata nanyukie	2,830	93
		Nachola	2,463	92
		Ndoto	4,289	94
		Nyiro	6,514	95
	Samburu East	Wamba East	4,620	94
		Wamba North	3,314	93
		Wamba west	4,226	94
		Waso	4,836	94

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[2] FAO desert locust watch, 3 December 2020, accessed on 10 December 2020.

Sampling method

The assessment will be based on a stratified random sampling. There are 6 wards in Samburu North and 4 in Samburu East which will be the strata. To select HHs, a probability random sampling will be done to achieve a 95% confidence level and a 10% margin of error at ward level. Thereafter, the data will be weighted and reporting done at sub county level. The HHs will be selected as below:

In Samburu North, 561 HHs will be interviewed and this will fulfill a 95% confidence level and a 4.09% margin of error, while in Samburu East a total of 375 HHs will be interviewed and this will fulfill a 95% confidence level and a 5% margin of error.

2.2 Population of interest

The assessment will cover Samburu North and Samburu East sub counties. The population of interest will be households affected by desert locust invasion and organizations responding to locust invasion in Samburu county.

2.3 Secondary data review.

1) Kenya National Bureau of Statistics census report, November 2019 – This report will be used to provide the population including the HHs that will be used for sampling.
2) NDMA long and short rains food security assessment report, 2020 -These reports will be used to complement the findings of this assessment at the analysis and reporting stage.
3) IMPACT Initiatives Livestock route mapping in ASAL counties factsheet- This factsheet will help us in understanding the impact of desert locust invasion on affected communities in Samburu county.
4) The Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) desert locust upsurge report May-August 2020 - This report will help us in understanding the impact of desert locust invasion on affected communities in Samburu county.

2.4 Primary Data Collection

Household survey:

The assessment will be based on a stratified random sample. Sampling will be done to satisfy a 95% confidence level and a 10% margin of error at ward level. Thereafter, the data will be weighted and results reported at sub county level. HHs will be randomly selected in areas that were infested by the desert locust in each ward. HH interviews will be conducted face-to-face, while observing social distancing and all the COVID-19 protective measures including the enumerators having their face masks on at all times during the interviews. The IMPACT Initiatives SOPs for Data Collection during COVID-19 will be followed during data collection.

Key Informant Interviews (KIIs):

REACH will conduct KIIs with representatives of organizations that were involved in the desert locust response in Samburu county to understand the early warning that the organizations provided to the community, the control measures that they undertook and the recovery assistance that the organizations provided to the communities. These Organizations were identified during a scoping mission by the REACH assessment team in Samburu County, through the County government of Samburu and the NDMA. The KIIs will be conducted the REACH field officer based in Samburu county and around 10 KIIs will be conducted. A semi structured tool will be used to conduct the KIIs. The KIIs will be conducted through phone interviews since some of the organizations might be working from home to prevent contracting and spreading COVID-19.

3.5 Data Processing & Analysis

Primary HH data will be uploaded on the ODK tool box platform where it will be downloaded for cleaning and analysis. Daily data checks will be conducted in the evening once enumerators have uploaded the data in the server to ensure that the data is logically consistent, has no duplicates, has no outliers and inliers, and that the data has no typing errors, following cleaning procedures outlined in the IMPACT Data Cleaning Minimum Standard Checklist. The outcomes of the data quality checks

will be used as a basis for debriefing the enumerators before further data collection. Once all data have been uploaded, data cleaning will begin by gathering feedback from the enumerators where necessary and making any changes required all changes will be documented in the cleaning log. Data analysis shall be conducted on mutually established indicators using R statistical packages. Once initial data analysis has been done, the findings will be discussed and contextualized with relevant partners during a joint analysis workshop with County Steering Group (CSG) members. Notes taken during the KIIs discussion will be anonymised and transcribed maintaining as much detail as possible including any non-verbal responses received. A data saturation and analysis grid will be developed during the KIIs data collection period. After the completion of the KIIs, the findings will then be used to complement the HH data findings. One brief will be prepared.

4. Roles and responsibilities

Table 3: Description of roles and responsibilities

Task Description	Responsible	Accountable	Consulted	Informed
Research design	*Assessment Officer*	*Research Manager*	*IMPACT Research Design and Data Unit, GIS specialist, NDMA, Field Offier*	*Country coordinator*
Supervising data collection	Field Officer	*Assessment Officer*	*IMPACT Research Design and Data Unit, Research Manager, GIS specialist*	*Country coordinator*
Data processing (checking, cleaning)	Field Officer, Database officer	*Assessment Officer*	*IMPACT Resarch Design and Data Unit*, Research Manager	*Country coordinator*
Data analysis	*Database officer*	*Assessment Officer*	*IMPACT Research Design and Data Unit*, Research Manager	*Country coordinator*
Output production	Assessment Officer,GIS Specialist	Assessment Officer	*IMPACT Resarch Reporting Unit*, Research Manager	Country coordinator
Dissemination	Assessment Officer	Assessment Officer	*IMPACT Communications Officer*, Research Manager	Country coordinator
Monitoring & Evaluation	Assessment Officer	Assessment Officer	*IMPACT Resarch Design and Data Unit*, Research Manager	*Country coordinator*
Lessons learned	Assessment Officer	Assessment Officer	*IMPACT Resarch Design and Data Unit*, Research Manager	*Country coordinator*

Responsible: *the person(s) who executes the task*

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

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

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

NB: Only one person can be Accountable; the only scenario when the same person is listed twice for a task is when the same person is both Responsible and Accountable.

5. Data Analysis Plan

HOUSEHOLD DATA ANALYSIS PLAN

Research questions	IN #	Data collection method	Indicator/Variable	Questionnaire Question	Questionnaire Responses	Data collection level
Disaggregation	Introduction note	HH interview	N/A	Hi my name is _____ and I am working for REACH initiative. REACH is a leading humanitarian initiative providing granular data, timely information and in-depth analysis from contexts of crisis, disaster and displacement. We are currently conducting an analysis of desert locust response in Samburu county. The data will be collected in an anonymous way and your name will not be associated with it. Participation will not directly result in the receipt of assistance, but the information you give will be important to inform future assistance programming. Please answer the questions to the best of your ability. Do you wish to participate?	N/A Yes No	N/A
	1.1	HH interview	N/A	What is the enumerator's code?	N/A	household
	1.2	HH interview	N/A	Sub County	Samburu East Samburu North	household
	1.3	HH interview	N/A	Ward	Lodo Kejek Poro Suguta/marmar Angata Nanyekie Nachola Ndoto Nyiro Wamba East Wamba North Wamba west Waso	household
	1.4	HH interview	N/A	Village	text	household
	1.5	HH interview	Gender of the respondent	Gender of respondent	Male Female	individual
	1.6	HH interview	Age of the respondent	How old are you?	Integer	individual
What desert locust early	2.1	HH interview	% of HHs that were affected by or heard	Has your HH been affected by- or heard of	Yes No	household

Research questions	IN #	Data collection method	Indicator/Variable	Questionnaire Question	Questionnaire Responses	Data collection level
warning mechanisms were put in place in Samburu North and Samburu East sub-counties?			about locust invasion in the last one year	desert locust invasion since December 2019?	Do not know	
	2.2	HH interview	Top reported types of losses experienced by households	What loses did your HH incur due to desert locust invasion?	Destruction of HH pasture Destruction of community range lands Destruction of HH farm crops Reduced crop harvest Reduced livestock productivity Reduced prices for livestock and livestock products Livestock deaths No loses were incurred Other	household
	2.3	HH interview	% of HHs that received information about the imminent desert locust invasion	Before your HH was affected or heard about the desert locust invasion, did your HH receive any early warning information about the imminent desert locust invasion?	Yes No	household
	2.4	HH interview	Top reported information received	What kind of information did your HH receive about the imminent desert locust invasion?	How to identify the desert locust stages (young, mature etc.) How to report the presence of desert locust in your HH or village Whom to report to about the presence of desert locust in your HH or village. That the desert locust would destroy farm crops	household

Research questions	IN #	Data collection method	Indicator/Variable	Questionnaire Question	Questionnaire Responses	Data collection level
					That the desert locust would destroy vegetation cover That the desert locust would destroy pasture That desert locust would lead to animal diseases That the desert locust would not have any impact Other	
	2.5	HH interview	Top reported sources of information about the imminent desert locust invasion	Where did you receive these information from?	Trainings and workshops Television or radio Community gatherings (barazas) Community leaders Government officials NGO officials UN officials Community members Family and friends Other	household
	2.6	HH interview	% of HHs that responded to the early warning information received	How did your HH respond to the information that you received?	We harvested the crops that were in our farms Migrated with livestock in search of pasture Sold livestock to reduce stock Sold more livestock to sustain livelihoods We did not do anything Other	
	2.7	HH interview		What additional information would have been provided to better prepare your HH for the desert locust invasion	text	HH level
What type of desert control	3.1	HH interview	Top reported activities carried out	What activities were carried out to identify the	Community surveillance	Community level

Research questions	IN #	Data collection method	Indicator/Variable	Questionnaire Question	Questionnaire Responses	Data collection level
operations have been carried out and what are their impact on affected communities in Samburu North and Samburu East sub-counties?			to identify areas infested by desert locust	areas infested by desert locust?	Aerial surveillance Other	
	3.2	HH interview	Top reported desert locust monitors	Who were involved in identifying the areas infested by desert locust?	Community leaders Government officials NGO officials UN officials Community members Community scouts Other	Community level
	3.3	HH interview	% of HHs reporting measures taken to control the spread of desert locust	What measures did your HH see being carried out in this village to control the spread of desert locust?	Chasing and shouting Aerial spraying Ground spraying Other	Community level
	3.4	HH interview	Top reported desert locust control providers	Who were involved in providing measures to control the spread of desert locust?	Community leaders Government officials NGO officials UN officials Community members Other	Community level
	3.5	HH interview	% of HHs reporting that measures taken to control the spread of desert locust were timely	When were the measures to control the spread of desert locust taken?	Less than one week after desert locust affected my village More than one week but less than one month after desert locust affected my village More than one month but less than three months after desert locust affected my village More than three months but less than six months	Community level

Research questions	IN #	Data collection method	Indicator/Variable	Questionnaire Question	Questionnaire Responses	Data collection level
					after desert locust affected my village More than six months after desert locust affected my village	
	3.6	HH interview	% of HHs reporting that measures taken to control the spread of desert locust were effective	What were the effects of the measures taken to control the spread of desert locust?	The measures did not have an effect, the spread of desert locust continued and caused severe damage to pasture and crops The measures had some effect, the spread of desert locust continued but thanks to the measures it caused slight damage to pasture and crops The measures had some significant effect, the spread of the desert locust continued but thanks to the measures it did not cause damage to pasture and crops The measures had a significant effect, thanks to them the spread of the desert locust was decreased The measures had very significant effect, thanks to them the spread of the desert locust stopped	Community level

Research questions	IN #	Data collection method	Indicator/Variable	Questionnaire Question	Questionnaire Responses	Data collection level
	3.7	HH interview		What additional measures could have been taken to control the spread of desert locust more effectively?	text	
What types of desert locust infestation recovery measures have been taken and what are their impact on the affected communities in Samburu North and Samburu East Sub-counties?	4.1	HH interview	% of HHs that received desert locust recovery assistance	What type of desert locust recovery assistance were received by this HH?	Unconditional Cash Transfers Conditional cash transfers Cash for work Reseeding of range lands Distribution of farm inputs Veterinary services Provision of chicken to HHs Trainings on how to handle a desert locust infestation in future None Other	HH level
	4.2	HH interview		How was the HH trained on handling a desert locust invasion in the future?	text	HH level
	4.3	HH interview	Top reported sources of recovery assistance	From whom did the HH receive the recovery assistance?	Community leaders Government officials NGO officials UN officials Community members Family or friends Other	HH level
	4.4	HH interview	% of HHs reporting desert locust recovery assistance was provided in a timely manner	When was recovery assistance provided to your HH?	Less than one week after desert locust affected my HH More than one week but less than one month after desert locust affected my HH More than one month but less than three months after	

Research questions	IN #	Data collection method	Indicator/Variable	Questionnaire Question	Questionnaire Responses	Data collection level
					desert locust affected my HH More than three months but less than six months after desert locust affected my HH More than six months after desert locust affected my HH	
	4.5	HH interview	% of HHs reporting that they were satisfied with the desert locust recovery assistance provided	How satisfied was your HH with the desert locust recovery assistance?	Very satisfied Satisfied Neither satisfied nor dissatisfied Dis satisfied Very dissatisfied	HH level
	4.6	HH interview	Top reported impact of the desert locust recovery assistance	What was the impact of the desert locust recovery assistance to your HH?	Cash transfers led to increased income for my HH to meet basic needs Reseeding of range lands led to increased pasture for my livestock Distribution of farm inputs led to increased crop harvest Veterinary services led to improved livestock health and decreased livestock deaths Other	HH level
	4.7	HH interview		Which additional desert locust recovery assistance can be provided to your HH	text	HH level
	4.8	HH interview	% of HHs that would respond to a desert locust infestation in the future	What would your HH do to respond to a desert locust infestation in future?	Would report the presence of desert locust to community leaders, NGO officials, e.t.c Would migrate with our livestock in	HH level

Research questions	IN #	Data collection method	Indicator/Variable	Questionnaire Question	Questionnaire Responses	Data collection level
					search of pasture Would harvest the crops that would be in our farms Would sell livestock to reduce stock Would spray the desert locust with pesticides? Would not do anything Other	
	4.9	HH interview	Top reported officials that HHs would turn to incase of desert locust infestation	Who would your HH turn to incase of another desert locust infestation?	Community leaders Government officials NGO officials UN officials Community members Family and friends Other	HH level

KEY INFORMANT INTERVIEW ANALYSIS PLAN

Research questions	SUBQ#	Questionnaire QUESTION	Prompts	Data collection method
Introduction	1.1	Key informant name, gender, organization, department		KII
What desert locust early warning mechanisms were put in place in Samburu county?	2.1	Which wards in Samburu county experienced desert locust invasion since December 2019?		KII

	2.2	Which loses did community members in the different wards incur as a result of the desert locust invasion ?		KII
	2.3	Was your organization/department involved in providing early warning information about the imminent desert locust invasion to the communities in Samburu county?	Which information did your organization provide to the community members? How did your organization gather the early warning information that you provided to the community? How did you pass this information to the communities? What additional early warning measures could be implemented in Samburu county?	KII
What type of desert control operations have been carried out and what are their impact on affected communities in Samburu North and Samburu East sub-counties?	3.1	Was your organization/department involved in identifying areas that were infested by desert locust ?	How did your organization identify areas that were infested by desert locust?	KII
	3.2	Was your organization/department involved in carrying out any desert locust control operations in Samburu county?	Which desert locust control operations did your organization carry out in Samburu county?	KII
	3.3	How effective do you think the measures carried out by your organization to control the spread of desert locust were?	What additional desert locust control measures could be carried out?	KII
What types of desert locust infestation recovery measures have been taken and what are their impact on the affected	4.1	Did your organization provide any desert locust recovery assistance to the community in Samburu county?	Which desert locust recovery assistance did your organization provide to the community in Samburu county?	KII

communities in Samburu North and Samburu East Sub-counties?				
	4.2	How effective do you think the desert locust recovery assistance provided to the community in Samburu county were?	What additional recovery assistance could be provided to the community?	KII
	4.3	How prepared is your organization to respond to future desert locust infestations?	Are there any preparation measures that your organization is putting in place to deal with future desert locust infestation? Are there any risk reduction measures your organization is putting in place to respond to future desert locust infestation?	KII

6. Data Management Plan is available upon request

7. Monitoring & Evaluation Plan

IMPACT Objective	External M&E Indicator	Internal M&E Indicator	Focal point	Tool	Will indicator be tracked?
Humanitarian stakeholders are accessing IMPACT products	Number of humanitarian organisations accessing IMPACT services/products Number of individuals accessing IMPACT services/products	# of downloads of x product from Resource Center	Country request to HQ	User_log	x Yes
		# of downloads of x product from Relief Web	Country request to HQ		x Yes
		# of downloads of x product from Country level platforms	Country team		x Yes
		# of page clicks on x product from REACH global newsletter	Country request to HQ		x Yes
		# of page clicks on x product from country newsletter, sendingBlue, bit.ly	Country team		x Yes
		# of visits to x webmap/x dashboard	Country request to HQ		□ Yes
IMPACT activities contribute to better program implementation and coordination of the humanitarian response	Number of humanitarian organisations utilizing IMPACT services/products	# references in HPC documents (HNO, SRP, Flash appeals, Cluster/sector strategies)	Country team	Reference_log	Samburu county government response and contigency plan 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 Number of humanitarian documents (HNO, HRP, cluster/agency strategic plans, etc.) directly informed by	Perceived relevance of IMPACT country-programs	Country team	Usage_ Feedback *and* Usage_ Survey template	Decisions made and implemented on the basis of the study– to be checked with operational and donor partners to ask what actions they took on the basis of the findings and recommendations
		Perceived usefulness and influence of IMPACT outputs			
		Recommendations to strengthen IMPACT programs			
		Perceived capacity of IMPACT staff			
		Perceived quality of outputs/programs			

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