Research Terms of Reference

Rapid Assessment on Livelihood and Market Strengthening Opportunities in Lamwo and Isingiro Districts

UGA2101a
Uganda

20 January 2021
Version 1

REACH Informing more effective humanitarian action

1. Executive Summary

Country of intervention	Uganda						
Type of Emergency	□	Natural disaster	X	Conflict	□	Other *(specify)*	
Type of Crisis	□	Sudden onset	□	Slow onset	X	Protracted	
Mandating Body/ Agency	*USAID Bureau for Humanitarian Assistance*						
IMPACT Project Code	25APB						
Overall Research Timeframe *(from research design to final outputs / M&E)*	*14/1/21 - 15/04/21*						

Research Timeframe *Add planned deadlines (for first cycle if more than 1)*	1. Pilot/ training: 02/02/2021	6. Preliminary presentation: 10/03/2021
	2. Start collect data: 08/02/2021 (quantitative); 15/02/2021 (qualitative)	7. Outputs sent for validation: 24/03/2021
	3. Data collected: 01/03/2021	8. Outputs published: 15/04/2021
	4. Data analysed: 05/03/2021	
	5. Data sent for validation: 03/03/2021 _	

Number of assessments	X	Single assessment (one cycle)
	□	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**
	X	Donor plan/strategy: BHA humanitarian/development nexus programming. Including link to programs under Feed the Future in specified resilience zones.	TBD
	□	Inter-cluster plan/strategy	_ _/_ _/_ _ _ _
	□	Cluster plan/strategy	_ _/_ _/_ _ _ _
	□	NGO platform plan/strategy	_ _/_ _/_ _ _ _
	□	Other (Specify):	_ _/_ _/_ _ _ _
	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 □ Operational □ [Other, Specify]		X General Product Mailing (e.g. mail to NGO consortium; HCT participants; Donors)
			X 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	REACH Initiative will provide independent evidence on livelihood and market growth opportunities in both agriculture and non-agricultural markets, as well as highlight the more general socio-economic circumstances such as income, level of education and size of household of refugee and host community households[1] in Isingiro and Lamwo districts. The assessment will enable BHA to better understand the opportunities and challenges faced by refugees and host communities in pursuing sustainable and resilient livelihoods, and inform the further development of BHA-funded livelihoods programmes. The assessment will also aim to map the activities of livelihoods stakeholders such as development and humanitarian actors, local and country level government institutions, and refugee / host community leaders.		
Specific Objective(s)	• To understand relevant differences in the socio-economic circumstances of refugee households with various nationalities as well as host community households in the North and South of the country in terms of level of education, income, access to land, average household size etc. • Understand host and refugee communities' opportunities and barriers to engaging in agricultural livelihoods and access to markets in Isingiro and Lawmo. • Understand host and refugee communities' opportunities and barriers to engaging in non-agricultural livelihoods and access to markets in Isingiro and Lamwo. • Understand differences in livelihoods opportunities and market access between host and refugee communities in Isingiro and Lamwo. • Provide an overview of current interventions to enhance communities' access to agricultural and non-agricultural markets in Isingiro and Lamwo.		
Research Questions	1. What are the socio-economic characteristics of refugee and host community households in Lamwo and Isingiro?		

---

[1] For this assessment, host community households are defined as non-refugee households living in the vicinity of a refugee settlements often accessing the same markets and sharing common resources such as roads, water, and land.

---

	2. What are the main opportunities and barriers for host and refugee communities to engage in agricultural livelihood activities and access competitive market systems (skills/training, inputs, capital, credit, etc.)?
	3. What are the main opportunities and barriers for host and refugee communities to engage in non-agricultural livelihood activities and access competitive market systems?
	4. Are the challenges to engage in livelihood activities different for host and refugee communities and, if so, what are the opportunities and/or barriers for increasing collaboration between these groups to overcome these challenges?
	5. Who are the humanitarian and development actors, local government institutions, and private sector entities currently working to strengthen markets and increase livelihood opportunities in Lamwo and Isingiro, and what are they doing?

Geographic Coverage	This assessment will focus on two districts of Uganda: Isingiro and Lamwo. Within these districts, refugee households living in settlements and host community households in the vicinity will be queried with quantitative tools. Representatives of local government, community organizations, civil society, and UN/NGOs whose work takes place in these two districts will be queried with the qualitative tools.
Secondary data sources	A desk review of secondary sources will be conducted to analyze the existence and current state of agricultural and non-agricultural markets in Lamwo and Isingiro, and to gain a baseline contextual understanding to help guide tool development.

Population(s) *Select all that apply*	□	IDPs in camp	□	IDPs in informal sites
	□	IDPs in host communities	□	IDPs [Other, Specify]
	X	Refugees in camp	□	Refugees in informal sites
	□	Refugees in host communities	□	Refugees [Other, Specify]
	X	Host communities	X	NGOs/UN agencies that work in Isingiro and Lamwo. (E.g. FAO, UNDP)

Stratification *Select type(s) and enter number of strata*	X	Geographical #1: 2 districts Lamwo & Isingiro Population size per strata is known? X Yes □ No	X	Group #: 2 groups refugee & host community households Population size per strata is known? X 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 #): 863** □ Individual interview (Target #):_ _ _ _ _ □ Direct observations (Target #):_ _ _ _ _ □ [Other, Specify] (Target #):_ _ _ _ _
Semi-structured data collection tool (s) # 1: Government and humanitarian/Development actors	**X Purposive** **X Snowballing** □ [Other, Specify]	**X Key informant interview (Target #): 20 total / 10 per district or until saturation** □ Individual interview (Target #):_ _ _ _ _ □ Focus group discussion (Target #):_ _ _ _ _ □ [Other, Specify] (Target #):_ _ _ _ _

Select sampling and data collection method and specify target # interviews				
Semi-structured data collection tool (s) # 2: Civil society and community leaders *Select sampling and data collection method and specify target # interviews*	**X Purposive** **X Snowballing** □ [Other, Specify]		**X Key informant interview (Target #): 10 total / 5 per district or until saturation** □ Individual interview (Target #):_ _ _ _ _ □ Focus group discussion (Target #):_ _ _ _ _ □ [Other, Specify] (Target #):_ _ _ _ _	
Target level of precision if probability sampling	95% level of confidence		5 +/- % margin of error at district level 7 +/- % margin of error at strata level	
Data management platform(s)	X	IMPACT Kobo account	□	UNHCR
	□	[Other, Specify]		
Expected ouput type(s)	**X**	Situation overview #: 1 / 2 TBD	□ Report #: _ _	□ Profile #: _ _
	X	Presentation (Preliminary findings) #: 1	□ Presentation (Final) #: _ _	□ Factsheet #: _ _
	□	Interactive dashboard #:_	□ Webmap #: _ _	□ Map #: _ _
	□	[Other, Specify] #: _ _		
Access	X	**Public (available on REACH resource center and other humanitarian platforms)**		
	□	Restricted (bilateral dissemination only upon agreed dissemination list, no publication on REACH or other platforms)		
Visibility *Specify which logos should be on outputs*	*REACH*			
	Donor: USAID Bureau for Humanitarian Assistance			
	Coordination Framework:			
	Partners:			

2. Rationale

Under the Cash and Markets Analysis Support for the Uganda Refugee Response workstream, the Bureau for Humanitarian Assistance (BHA) has employed REACH Initiative to conduct several ad-hoc assessments with the overall aim to facilitate evidence-based planning and programming of cash and markets-based responses for humanitarian actors in Uganda.

Uganda currently hosts close to 1.45 million refugees[2], the largest refugee population in Africa. Most originate from South Sudan, but there are also significant populations from the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC), Burundi and other countries in the region. Given the long duration of their displacement, there is a growing recognition that challenges faced by refugees and the communities that host them cannot be met through a humanitarian lens alone. Therefore, there is a need to further explore the humanitarian-development nexus space in Uganda and to identify push and pull market strengthening approaches to demonstrate new pathways out of poverty. 'Push' strategies can be seen as those aimed at advancing the emergence of a long-term, viable production base amongst a particular demographic or geographic area.

---

[2] 1,446,378 individuals as of 31 Dec 2020, according to figures published by UNHCR and the Government of Uganda. (Available at: https://data2.unhcr.org/en/country/uga)

'Pull' strategies are those aimed at strengthening the demand for certain goods or services. Together these approaches can clear barriers and provide new pathways for households to graduate from support-dependency into self-reliance.

Refugees arriving in Uganda have the right to work and are allocated a plot of land in one of the 13 settlement areas by the government. Access to arable land enables refugees to grow crops to meet their own needs or sell in local markets that serve both refugee and host communities. However, in practice many refugee households remain dependent on humanitarian assistance to meet their basic needs. Currently, Lamwo hosts approximately 54,523 refugees in Palabek settlement. The vast majority of these originate from South Sudan. The district has a host population of around 143,800. Isingiro district hosts refugees in two settlements: Nakivale and Oruchinga. Of the two, Nakivale is much larger; hosting 135,962 out of 144,097 total refugees. The majority of refugees in Isingiro originate from DRC. Isingiro has a host population of around 596,400.[3] Although Isingiro is more populous, with an area covering only 2,656 km2 versus Lamwo's 5,596 km2, both districts are largely rural and the main livelihood activity for the majority of households remains subsistence farming.[4]

This assessment aims to identify which approaches and markets, agricultural and non-agricultural, provide viable opportunities for host and refugee households to engage competitively with market systems and establish sustainable and resilient livelihoods. Both districts, Lamwo and Isingiro, are designated 'Resilience Zones' under USAID's long-term development program Feed the Future. Feed the Future is the US government's global long-term development program aimed primarily at reducing extreme poverty and malnutrition. Its approach is to support and foster commercialization across value chains, increasing both profit-margins and produce of staple crops sold across markets to provide nutritional benefits. Resilience zones are identified through factors such as high vulnerability (prevalence of stunting); high private sector and local government partnership potential; and high biodiversity as being key areas that can provide opportunities for longer-term programming to have a high impact in decreasing poverty and malnutrition and increasing resilience. As such, this assessment will not only provide up-to-date information on current barriers to inclusion into market systems, but also provide an overview of what is currently already being done by government, humanitarian and development actors to overcome these challenges. With information from this assessment, BHA can prioritize and guide the design of future programming and seek to establish links between humanitarian assistance and its longer-term Feed the Future programming.

3. Methodology

3.1 Methodology overview

REACH will implement a mixed-methods approach to achieve the objectives and answer the research questions outlined above.

The REACH team will closely monitor the COVID-19 situation in Uganda and, should in-person data collection be deemed feasible and safe, two teams of field officers will be dispatched to Lamwo and Isingiro districts to conduct the structured and semi-structured interviews. Structured interviews will be conducted at the household level with refugees in Palabek (Lamwo), Nakivale and Oruchinga settlements (Isingiro), as well as with host community households in surrounding areas. Responses will be uploaded via tablet or smartphone phone using the KoBoCollect Android app to enable assessment officers to monitor the data collection process in real time and provide steering where necessary. For refugee and host community households, REACH will adopt a probability stratified random sampling approach whereby GPS coordinates are randomly generated on an area map of the settlement and surrounding areas. Enumerators will then visit the sites and interview the nearest house to the GPS coordinate. Should two or more houses be in equal distance to the coordinate, the enumerator will consistently target the house to the right and, should nobody be home, proceed clockwise to maintain randomization. The household survey aims to obtain findings representative at the district level with a 95% confidence level and a 5% margin of error, and 97/7 for each population group (refugee and host community) in the two districts.

---

[3] Data obtained through Country - Uganda (unhcr.org). Last accessed 25.01.2021
[4] Uganda Bureau of Statistics (2017) National Population and Housing Census Isingiro district profile.
  Uganda Bureau of Statistics (2017) National Population and Housing Census Lamwo district profile.

For the semi-structured interviews, key informants will be identified using a snowball sampling technique where contact details for respondents are sourced from several primary participants and so on until the number of KIIs and/or data saturation has been reached. Data saturation is the moment where additional interviews no longer yield new information. Potential starting points for the snowballs are officials of the Prime Minister's Office such as the settlement commandants, the Chief Commercial Officer in each district, UN/NGO employees and relevant community and civil society leaders known to REACH staff through previous assessments in the area.

To ensure the safety of enumerators and target population, the data collection process will adhere to all government restrictions and containment measures, as well as ACTED's in-country policies to prevent the spread of COVID. This means more vehicles will be hired to limit the number of persons per car. All field staff will wear PPE and keep at least 1,5 meter distance during interviews.

3.2 Population of interest

The two districts, Lamwo and Isingiro, were chosen by the funding agency as of interest due to their status as "resilience zones" where potential push and pull market strengthening approaches can be explored for both agriculture and non-agriculture markets. Within the two districts, all three refugee settlements are targeted to obtain full coverage of the refugee population there. Both refugee and host community households are targeted in line with the Government of Uganda's Comprehensive Refugee Response Framework to allow for "a more systematic and sustainable response that benefits both refugees and the communities that host them." To assess the feasibility of potential push and pull market strengthening approaches of different markets, refugees, host community members, government officials, NGO/UN agencies working in these areas, and community representatives were deemed a robust combined population by which to query opportunities to scale up, as well as barriers to inclusion and competitive market engagement.

This will likely include in-person quantitative data collection at the household level with refugee and host community populations in Isingiro and Lamwo regarding livelihood opportunities and perceived barriers for accessing the dominant agricultural markets, and more in-depth, in-person qualitative key informant interviews to gain understanding of viable alternative, non-agricultural livelihood opportunities and market systems there. Semi-structured interviews will also be used to triangulate some of the information obtained through the household survey on agricultural markets. Key informant interviews will be conducted with a variety of actors across three sample groups: NGO/UN agency personnel working on livelihoods and development, local government officials, as well as host and refugee community representatives.

UN and NGOs will include such actors as the Word Food Programme, the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), that provides oversight on refugee settlements, and the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), that plays a lead role in supporting agricultural livelihoods. Government and local leadership will include such persons as representatives from the Office of the Prime Minister (OPM), District Level Governments (DLG), and the Chief Commercial Officer or representatives of the District Investment Committees. Refugee and host community representatives can include members of the Refugee Welfare Council, community based organizations and women's group leaders.

3.3 Secondary data review

- REACH (Oct, 2020) Rapid Assessment on the Impact of the COVID-19 Pandemic on Labour Markets in Rhino Camp, Arua/Madi Okollo and Nakivale, Isingiro, Uganda.
- Uganda Investment Authority (2017) Isingiro District Investment Profile.
- UNHCR & UN Habitat (July, 2020) Nakivale Settlement Profile.
- Uganda Bureau of Statistics (2017) National Population and Housing Census Isingiro district profile.
- Uganda Bureau of Statistics (2017) National Population and Housing Census Lamwo district profile.
- Uganda Investment Authority (2019) Lamwo District Investment Profile.
- REACH (2020) Vulnerability and Essential Needs Assessment: Oruchinga settlement.

- REACH (2020) Vulnerability and Essential Needs Assessment: Nakivale settlement.
- REACH (2020) Vulnerability and Essential Needs Assessment: Palabek settlement.
- Omata, N. & Kaplan, J. (Oct, 2013) Refugee Livelihoods in Kampala, Nakivale, and Kyangwali refugee settlements: patterns of engagement with the private sector. Oxford University
- Bohnet, H. & Schmitz-Pranghe, C. (2019) Uganda: A role model for refugee integration? University of Geneva.
- Uganda National Planning Authority (2015) Isingiro District Five Year Development Plan II.

3.4 Primary Data Collection

Quantitative Data Collection

Household-level Methodology

In this assessment, the sampling unit is the household for each of the four strata identified: refugees in Isingiro district (Nakivale and Oruchinga settlements), refugees in Lamwo (Palabek), host community in Isingiro and host community in Lamwo. If data collection can proceed as planned in-person, statistically significant findings will be obtained to enable comparative analysis. Within each settlement, households will be randomly selected on the basis of randomly generated GPS coordinates. Field teams will receive their assigned GPS coordinates to track down and from there start the data collection. At each location, they will conduct the number of interviews in accordance with the sampling frame before moving on to the next location. Field teams are experienced in conducting similar assessments, but will nonetheless be given a brief training on the importance of random sampling and the use of on-the-ground randomization techniques (such as spinning a pen or drawing straws) to ensure no sampling biases are introduced during this phase. Using a random number generator app on their phone, enumerators will determine which house to target after arriving on location.

Household-level Sampling

Four strata were identified for this research: refugees in Isingiro (Nakivale and Oruchinga), refugees in Lamwo (Palabek), the host community in Isingiro and the host community in Lamwo. A confidence level of 95% with a 7% margin of error for findings in each stratum was determined as the optimal balance between timeline and reporting strength. Including a 10% buffer to account for attrition, this means around 215/216 interviews will be conducted in each of the strata, or 432 per district, for a total sample size of 863. A detailed break-down is presented in table 1 below. The sample further enables comparative findings, either between the two districts or between host/refugee households, to be reported with a 95% confidence level and 5% margin of error. In Isingiro, a division of the refugee stratum according to population size is determined to target 204 refugee households in Nakivale and 12 in Oruchinga. To avoid under- or over-representation of Oruchinga settlement, results can be weighted when aggregating findings at the district level during the analysis phase.

Finally, should the COVID-19 situation deteriorate and preclude in-person data collection, interviews will be conducted via phone with contact lists gathered by IMPACT from previous surveys serving as a sample frame. Enumerators will contact households through a randomized process. However, since households will be targeted through a sample frame that includes only households reachable by phone and those who participated previously in a survey, this change in methodology does not allow for probability random sampling and thus results will be reported as indicative rather than representative of the population.

Table 1 . Minimum Quantitative Sampling per Strata- Household Survey			
District	Household Survey Strata	Strata Population[5]	Sample size (95/7 CL)[6]

[5] Data obtained through Country - Uganda (unhcr.org). Last accessed 19.01.2021
[6] Sample size includes a 10% buffer to account for attrition.

	Refugee settlements		
Isingiro	Nakivale	135,962	204
	Oruchinga	8,135	12
Lamwo	Palabek	54,523	215
	Refugee Total	**198,620**	**431**
	Host Community Population[7]		
Isingiro	Isingiro settlement vicinity	290,500	216
Lamwo	Lamwo settlement vicinity	41,900	216
	Host Total	**332,400**	**432**
	TOTAL sampling frame		**863**

Qualitative Data Collection

Semi-structured key informant interviews (KIIs) will be conducted to gain a detailed overview of viable agricultural and non-agricultural livelihood opportunities and accessible markets in the two districts, as well as to gather critical insights into existing opportunities for and barriers to refugee and host community inclusion from the different perspectives of key actors. Interviews with key informants in government, humanitarian and development agencies, and local civil society representatives will also enable a mapping of existing livelihood activities in the two areas. This will complement the HH survey, which will also include a section inquiring about the household's experience with different types of livelihoods assistance. As such, the qualitative data obtained from key informants will allow the analysis to deepen by triangulating and contextualizing the quantitative results. Semi-structured interviews will be scheduled ahead of time via email or phone. Where possible, survey questions will be emailed ahead of the interview to allow informants to consider and formulate a reply.

Key informants will be purposively sampled from contact lists gathered through previous labor market assessments in Isingiro and newly gathered contacts in Lamwo. Although in each of the three sub-groups of key informants we have identified primary informants (listed below), some snowball sampling might be adopted in each of the sub-groups to ensure the most relevant informants are engaged at the district level.

1 **NGOs and UN agencies**: NGOs and UN agencies are critical system and market actors particularly in refugee hosting districts like Isingiro and Lamwo, supporting a range of livelihood activities in both settlement and host communities. Given the nature of this research, agencies supporting and working in the livelihood and agriculture sector, starting with the sector leads UNHCR and FAO, but including also WFP, ILO and the World Bank will be sought for questions related to both agricultural and non-agricultural markets. Respondents from national and international NGOs who are currently implementing livelihoods programming in Isingiro and Lamwo will also be consulted.

2 **District Level Government:** Actors in this category consist of Office of the Prime Minister (OPM) officials in refugee settlements and key officials from the Uganda Investment Authority, as well as District Level Government (DLG) such as the District Commercial Officer, District Production Officer, District Agriculture Officer, and Chief Administrative or District Planner.

3 **Community leaders**: This will include key members of the Refugee Welfare Council, local business leaders and directors of Community Based Organisations, including women's group leaders.

---

[7] Idem.

Two data collection tools will be developed; one targeting government and humanitarian or development actors, the other civil society and community leaders. Although both tools will gather data at the district level and respond to the same research questions (see the Data Analysis Plan for details), the questions in the second tool will be slightly adjusted in order to capture much-needed community perspectives on government and humanitarian livelihood programming. The first tool on the other hand will query key informants regarding their own efforts, livelihood programming, and the challenges they encounter.

We anticipate that around 15 KIIs are needed to gain a clear picture and reach data saturation at the district level. With this in mind, a total of 30 KIIs will be set as the sampling frame, with 15 KIIs in Isingiro and another 15 in Lamwo. Networks have been explored to build our contact base and the 15 KIIs per district will be distributed by a combination of access to contacts as well as the intention to achieve equal representation across refugee and host communities and an equal gender divide among respondents. A range of voices will be captured, including female respondents, which we anticipate will be most prevalent among the community leaders sub-group of key informants and UN/NGO workers.

Table 3. Proposed breakdown of in-depth interviews per location and type

	Location	Method	Example Sample (not exhaustive)	Preliminary RQs (not exhaustive)
Lamwo				
Technical Knowledge Base	Government officials	5 KI Interviews	OPM; Settlement Commandant, Chief Commercial Officer, Production Officer, District Agriculture Officer, District Planner, Chief Administrative Officer (CAO).	What are the main opportunities and barriers for host and refugee communities to engage in agricultural livelihood activities and access competitive market systems (skills/training, inputs, capital, credit, etc.)?
	UN/International and Local NGOs	5 KI Interviews	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO); UNHCR; ILO; World Bank; Danish Refugee Council; and other NGOs recommended by Livelihood sector lead.	What are the main opportunities and barriers for host and refugee communities to engage in non-agricultural livelihood activities and access competitive market systems?
	Community Leadership	5 KI Interviews	Refugee Welfare Council; Women's group leaders; Rural Initiative for Community Empowerment in West Nile (RICE WN);	Are the challenges to engage in livelihood activities different for host and refugee communities and, if so, what are the opportunities and/or barriers for increasing collaboration between these groups to overcome these challenges? Who are the humanitarian and development actors, local government institutions, and private sector entities currently working to strengthen markets and increase livelihood opportunities in Lamwo and Isingiro, and what are they doing?
Isingiro				
Technical Knowledge Base	Government officials	5 KI Interviews	OPM; Settlement Commandant, Chief Commercial Officer, Production Officer, District Agriculture Officer, District Planner, Chief Administrative Officer (CAO).	What are the main opportunities and barriers for host and refugee communities to engage in agricultural livelihood activities and access competitive market systems (skills/training, inputs, capital, credit, etc.)?
	UN/International and Local NGOs	5 KI Interviews	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO); UNHCR; ILO; World Bank; Danish Refugee Council; and other NGOs recommended by Livelihood sector lead.	What are the main opportunities and barriers for host and refugee communities to engage in non-agricultural livelihood activities and access competitive market systems?
	Community Leadership	5 KI Interviews	Refugee Welfare Council; Women's group leaders;	Are the challenges to engage in livelihood activities different for host and refugee communities and, if so, what are the opportunities and/or barriers for increasing collaboration between these groups to overcome these challenges? Who are the humanitarian and development actors, local government institutions, and private sector entities currently working to strengthen markets and increase livelihood opportunities in Lamwo and Isingiro, and what are they doing?
15 KIIs per District; 30 KIIs in Total, approximated as KIIs will need to reach saturation				

3.5 Data Processing & Analysis

Quantitative Data Processing and Analysis

Data will be collected via the KoBoCollect Android app on tablets. After each daily round of data is received, the data will be checked for missing values, errors, inconsistencies, and major outliers, and the Senior Field Officer will follow up with enumerators as necessary to correct any issues that arise.[8] If any unresolvable issues are identified, the record will be removed from the master dataset before the analysis stage. A cleaning log will be maintained in line with IMPACT data cleaning protocols. The data will be cleaned and analysed using R and Microsoft Excel based on the data analysis plans, and will undergo validation in-country and from IMPACT's technical backstopping team in Geneva to ensure validity.

Qualitative Data Processing and Analysis

Qualitative interviews will be transcribed by the Senior Field Officer and Technical Specialist and checked for clarity and cultural context in review with field staff. Transcripts will be typed in Microsoft Word and constant comparative analysis will be utilized between both the Technical Specialist and the Senior Field Officer to identify key themes. Following IMPACT's Minimum Standards for Qualitative Analysis[9], enumerator debriefs will be held after each interview where possible, or after each day of interviewing in case of connectivity challenges. Enumerator debriefs allow the interviewer to flag potential issues with specific questions, share impressions and non-verbal data that might be relevant for analysis, and receive additional guidance from the Senior Assessment Officer for upcoming interviews. Data will further be populated into an IMPACT Data Saturation Grid and reviewed by the IMPACT Research Team in Geneva.

4. Key ethical considerations and related risks

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

The proposed research design…	*Yes/ No*	*Details if no (including mitigation)*
… Has been coordinated with relevant stakeholders to **avoid unnecessary duplication** of data collection efforts?	Yes	
… **Respects respondents, their rights and dignity** (*specifically by: seeking informed consent, designing length of survey/ discussion while being considerate of participants' time, ensuring accurate reporting of information provided*)?	Yes	
… 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	

---

[8] IMPACT Data Cleaning and Quality Assurance Checklist

[9] https://www.impact-repository.org/wp-content/uploads/2020/10/IMPACT_Guidance_Qualitative-Data-Analysis-Checklist_October2020_FINAL.pdf

… Does not involve **data collection with other vulnerable groups** e.g. persons with disabilities, victims/ survivors of protection incidents, etc.?	Yes	
… Follows IMPACT SOPs for management of **personally identifiable information**?	Yes	

5. Roles and responsibilities

Table 3: Description of roles and responsibilities

Task Description	Responsible	Accountable	Consulted	Informed
Research design	*Senior Assessment Officer*	*Country Coordinator*	*RRD (Research Design & Data Unit) / Technical Specialist / BHA*	*Senior Field Officer / CWG / BHA*
Supervising data collection	*Senior Field Officer*	*Senior Assessment Officer*	*Country Coordinator*	*Technical Specialist*
Data processing (checking, cleaning)	*Data Officer*	*Senior Assessment Officer*	*RRD / Technical Specialist*	*Country Coordinator*
Data analysis	*Senior Assessment Officer*	*Senior Assessment Officer*	*RRD / Technical Specialist*	*Country Coordinator*
Output production	*Senior Assessment Officer*	*Senior Assessment Officer*	*RRU (Research Reporting Unit) Technical Specialist / BHA / CWG*	*Country Coordinator / BHA*
Dissemination	*Senior Assessment Officer*	*Senior Assessment Officer*	*Technical Specialist*	*Country Coordinator / BHA*
Monitoring & Evaluation	*Senior Assessment Officer*	*Country Coordinator*	*RDD / Technical Specialist*	*Senior Field Officer*
Lessons learned	*Senior Assessment Officer*	*Country Coordinator*	*RDD / Technical Specialist*	*Senior Field Officer*

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

5.1 Quantitative tool – household survey

Research Question	IN #	Data collection method	Indicator group / sector	Indicator / Variable	Questionnaire Question	Questionnaire Responses	Data Collection Level	Sampling Level	#Maps Planned
					Introduction				
	1	HH Interview	Meta data	Location1	In which district is this interview taking place?	Lamwo / Isingiro	HH	Stratified random sampling	0
	2	HH Interview	Meta data	Location2	In which county is this interview taking place?	List of counties in Lamwo / Isingiro	HH	Stratified random sampling	0
	3	HH Interview	Meta data	Location3	In which sub-county is this interview taking place?	List of subcounties Lamwo / Isingiro	HH	Stratified random sampling	1
	4	HH Interview	Meta data	Pop_group	Is this household living in a refugee settlement or as part of the host community?	Refugee / host	HH	Stratified random sampling	1
	5	HH Interview	Meta data	Settlement	If refugee, in which refugee settlement is this interview taking place?	Palabek / Nakivale / Oruchinga	HH	Stratified random sampling	0
	6	HH Interview	Meta data	Years_displaced	If refugee, since when has your household been displaced to Uganda?	Number of years	HH	Stratified random sampling	0
	7	HH Interview	Meta data	Age	How old are you?	Integer	HH	Stratified random sampling	0
	8	HH Interview	Meta data	Sex	Sex of the respondent	Male / Female	HH	Stratified random sampling	0

				Socio-Economic				
What are the socio-economic characteristics of refugee and host community households in Lamwo and Isingiro?	A1	HH Interview	Demographics	% HH by nationality	What is the nationality of the head of the household?	South Sudan	HH	Stratified random sampling	0
						Democratic Republic of Congo			
						Burundi			
						Rwanda			
						Sudan			
						Somalia			
						Eritrea			
						Ethiopia			
						Uganda			
						Other			
	A2	HH Interview	Demographics	Nationality Other	If other; please specify		HH	Stratified random sampling	0
	A3	HH Interview	Demographics	% HH by marital status	What is the marital status of the head of household?	Married	HH	Stratified random sampling	0
						Single			
						Divorced			
						Widowed			
						Separated			
						No answer			
	A4	HH Interview	Demographics	% HH by education level	What is the highest level of formal education that the head of the	No formal education	HH	Stratified random sampling	0

					household has reached?				
						Incomplete primary school			
						Completed primary school			
						Incomplete secondary school			
						Completed secondary school			
						Incomplete university			
						Completed university			
						Incomplete professional degree (nursing, teaching, etc.)			
						Completed professional degree (nursing, teaching, etc.)			
						Incomplete vocational training			
						Completed vocational training			
						Other			

	A 5	HH Interview	Demo graph ics	Education other	If other; please specify		HH	Stratified random sampling	0
	A 6	HH Interview	Demo graph ics	% HH size	How many individuals, including yourself, are part of your household?	Integer	HH	Stratified random sampling	0
	A 7	HH Interview	Demo graph ics	% HH supporting newborns and very young	Number of Males 0-5	Integer	HH	Stratified random sampling	0
	A 8	HH Interview	Demo graph ics	% HH supporting newborns and very young	Females 0-5	Integer	HH	Stratified random sampling	0
	A 9	HH Interview	Demo graph ics	% HH supporting young boys	Males 6-12	Integer	HH	Stratified random sampling	0
	A 10	HH Interview	Demo graph ics	% HH supporting young girls	Females 6-12	Integer	HH	Stratified random sampling	0
	A 11	HH Interview	Demo graph ics	% HH supporting youth boys	Males 13-17	Integer	HH	Stratified random sampling	0
	A 12	HH Interview	Demo graph ics	% HH supporting youth girls	Females 13-17	Integer	HH	Stratified random sampling	0
	A 13	HH Interview	Demo graph ics	% HH adults men	Males 18 - 59	Integer	HH	Stratified random sampling	0
	A 14	HH Interview	Demo graph ics	% HH adults women	Females 18 - 59	Integer	HH	Stratified random sampling	0
	A 15	HH Interview	Demo graph ics	% HH elderly men	Males 60+	Integer	HH	Stratified random sampling	0

	A 16	HH Interview	Demo graph ics	% HH elderly women	Females 60+	Integer	HH	Stratified random sampling	0
					Non-agricultural livelihoods				
What are the main opportunities and barriers for host and refugee communities to engage in non-agricultural livelihood activities and access competitive market systems?	B 1	HH Interview	Income & livelihood	%HH Primary livelihood source	Which of the following has been this household's **main** livelihood over the past six months?	Farming on own land for subsistence	HH	Stratified random sampling	0
						Cash cropping own land			
						Agricultural labor on land of others			
						Livestock production			
						Fishing / fish farming			
						Forestry			
						Crafts (tailoring, carpenter, construction)			
						Small business sales (market vendors, shopkeepers etc.)			
						Small business service (hairdresser, mechanic, restaurant)			
	A 16	HH Interview	Demo graph ics	% HH elderly women	Females 60+	Integer	HH	Stratified random sampling	0

					Business trade / sales (agriculture trade, larger businesses)				
					Transport (taxi, truck driver etc.)				
					Paid domestic work				
					Paid employee tourism/hospitality				
					Paid employee government (public sector incl. military/ police etc.)				
					Paid employee private sector administrative / accountant/ financial				
					Paid employee NGO or social work				
					Health worker				
					Other; please specify				
					None				
	B 2	HH Interview	Income & livelihood	Other primary livelihood	If other; please specify		HH	Stratified random sampling	0

	B3	HH Interview	Income & livelihood	% HH Secondary livelihood sources	What **additional** sources of livelihood, if any, has this household relied on over the last six months?	Farming on own land	HH	Stratified random sampling	0
						Cash cropping own land			
						Agricultural labor on land of others			
						Livestock production			
						Fishing / fish farming			
						Forestry			
						Crafts (tailoring, carpenter, construction)			
						Small business sales (market vendors, shopkeepers etc.)			
						Small business service (hairdresser, mechanic, restaurant)			
						Business trade / sales (agriculture trade, larger businesses)			

					Transport (taxi, truck driver etc.)			
					Paid domestic work			
					Paid employee tourism/hospitality			
					Paid employee government (public sector incl. military/ police etc.)			
					Paid employee private sector administrative / accountant/ financial			
					Paid employee NGO or social work			
					Health worker			
					Other; please specify			
					None			
	B4	HH Interview	Income & livelihood	Other secondary livelihood	If other; please specify		HH	Stratified random sampling	0

B5	HH Interview	Income & livelihood	% HH alternative sources of income	What sort of coping mechanisms or alternative sources of income, if any, has this household relied on over the past six months?	Humanitarian assistance (cash)	HH	Stratified random sampling	0
					Sale of in-kind humanitarian assistance			
					Government allowance and pension			
					Remittances and gifts			
					Formal credit (banks, MFIs etc.)			
					Borrowing from informal sources (friends, family, community members)			
					Begging			
					Other; please specify			
					None			
B6	HH Interview	Income & livelihood	Other coping mechanism	If other; please specify		HH	Stratified random sampling	0

	B7	HH Interview	Income & livelihood	% HH by income range	How much was your household's average monthly income over the past six months?	0 UGX	HH	Stratified random sampling	0
						1 - 20,000 UGX			
						21,000 - 50,000 UGX			
						51,000 - 100,000			
						100,001 - 300,000			
						300,001 - 500,000			
						500,001 - 1,000,000			
						> 1,000,000			
	B8	HH Interview	Income	%HH not enough income to meet basic needs	Was the average monthly income, combined with agricultural produce if applicable, of your household sufficient to meet the basic needs (food and other) of your entire household over the past six months?	Yes/ no	HH	Stratified random sampling	0

	B9	HH Interview	Income	%HH challenges to generating sufficient income	If no, what was the main reason for not being able to generate sufficient income?	Limited access to land for agriculture	HH	Stratified random sampling	0
						Limited access to land for livestock			
						Lack of / broken equipment for agriculture			
						Bad weather conditions / harvest season			
						Transportation challenges			
						Low wages			
						Low prices of goods sold			
						Lost job			
						Not enough members of household working			
						Unable to work due to illness			
						Unable to work due to COVID restrictions			
						Unable to work due to travel problems			

				Not enough days to work				
				Other				
B 10	HH Interview	Income	Other challenge to generating income	If other; please specify		HH	Stratified random sampling	0
B 11	HH Interview	Income & livelihood	% HH with more than one earning member	How many household members earned an income over the last 30 days?	Integer	HH	Stratified random sampling	0
B 12	HH Interview	Income & livelihood	% HH by # of underemployed members	How many members of your household, including yourself, are not earning money right now but want to earn money and could work if given a chance?	Integer	HH	Stratified random sampling	0
B 13	HH Interview	Income & livelihood	% HH with young boys reported as seeking work	Number of Males 6-12	Integer	HH	Stratified random sampling	0
B 14	HH Interview	Income & livelihood	% HH with young girls reported as seeking work	Females 6-12	Integer	HH	Stratified random sampling	0
B 15	HH Interview	Income & livelihood	% HH with male youth seeking work	Males 13-17	Integer	HH	Stratified random sampling	0

B 16	HH Interview	Income & livelihood	% HH with female youth seeking work	Females 13-17	Integer	HH	Stratified random sampling	0
B 17	HH Interview	Income & livelihood	% HH with male adults seeking work	Males 18 - 59	Integer	HH	Stratified random sampling	0
B 18	HH Interview	Income & livelihood	% HH with female adults seeking work	Females 18 - 59	Integer	HH	Stratified random sampling	0
B 19	HH Interview	Income & livelihood	% HH with male elderly seeking work	Males 60+	Integer	HH	Stratified random sampling	0
B 20	HH Interview	Income & livelihood	% HH with female elderly seeking work	Females 60+	Integer	HH	Stratified random sampling	0
B 21	HH Interview	Income & livelihood	% HH naming sectors of interest	In which sectors would those members of your household, including yourself, be trying to find work?	Agricultural labor on land of others	HH	Stratified random sampling	0
					Livestock production			
					Fishing / fish farming			
					Forestry			

			Crafts (tailoring, carpenter, construction)			
			Small business sales (market vendors, shopkeepers etc.)			
			Small business service (hairdresser, mechanic, restaurant)			
			Business trade / sales (agriculture trade, larger businesses)			
			Transport (taxi, truck driver etc.)			
			Paid domestic work			
			Paid employee tourism/hospitality			
			Paid employee government (public sector incl. military/ police etc.)			
			Paid employee private sector administrative / accountant/ financial			

					Paid employee NGO or social work			
					Health worker			
					Other; please specify			
					None			
B 22	HH Interview	Income & livelihood	Other sector of interest	If other; please specify		HH	Stratified random sampling	0
B 23	HH Interview	Income & livelihood	% HH reasons for sector	What makes those sectors appealing?	Does not require large investment	HH	Stratified random sampling	0
					In possession of necessary skills or experience			
					Many job opportunities			
					High wages / salary			
					Easy to combine with domestic duties			
					No transportation challenges			
					It is safe			
					Other; please specify			
					I don't know or don't want to answer			

	B 24	HH Interview	Income & livelihood	Other reason for sector	If other; please specify		HH	Stratified random sampling	0
	B 25	HH Interview	Income & livelihood	%HH challenges in pursuing alternative livelihood	What do you see as the main challenges in finding a job in those sectors?	No particular challenge or issue	HH	Stratified random sampling	0
						Lack of work opportunities			
						Low wages			
						Lack of credit to start business			
						Competing domestic duties			
						Lack of skills or experience			
						Lack of security and safety to work			
						Competition with other businesses is too high			
						Cannot speak the local language			
						Transportation challenges			
						Health problems			
						Seasonality (rainfall, drought, etc.)			
	B 24	HH Interview	Income & livelihood	Other reason for sector	If other; please specify		HH	Stratified random sampling	0

					Other; please specify			
					I don't know or don't want to answer			
B 26	HH Interview	Income & livelihood	% other challenge to livelihood	If other; please specify		HH	Stratified random sampling	0
B 27	HH Interview	Income & livelihood	Data quality check	Questions B21 - B26 answered by concerning member of household?	Yes / No	HH	Stratified random sampling	0
B 28	HH Interview	Income & livelihood	%HH by most useful income support	Which of the following would be THE MOST useful in supporting household members who want to work in finding (additional) work?	Training (of any kind)	HH	Stratified random sampling	0
					Start up capital (grant)			
					Equipment (in kind)			
					Mentorship/ information			
					Loan/ microfinance			
					Marketing support/ networking			
					Other;			
					I don't know or don't want to answer			

	B 29	HH Interview	Income & livelihood	Other useful support	If other; please specify		HH	Stratified random sampling	0
					Agricultural livelihoods				
What are the main opportunities and barriers for host and refugee communities to engage in agricultural livelihood activities and access competitive market systems (skills/training, inputs, capital, credit, etc.)?	C 1	HH Interview	Agricultural livelihoods	%HH owning livestock	Does your household own and have physical access to livestock?	Yes / No	HH	Stratified random sampling	0
	C 2	HH Interview	Agricultural livelihoods	%HH type of livestock	If yes, what livestock does your household own and has access to?	Poultry	HH	Stratified random sampling	0
						Cattle			
						Goats / sheep			
						Pigs			
						Other; please specify			
	C 3	HH Interview	Agricultural livelihoods	% HH animal husbandry for income and subsistence	What is main purpose for keeping animals by your household?	Subsistence / subsistence and income	HH	Stratified random sampling	0
	C 4	HH Interview	Agricultural livelihoods	%HH able to sustain themselves through animal husbandry	Over the past six months, were you able to generate sufficient food and/or income through animal husbandry to meet the needs of your entire households?	Yes, we were able to meet the needs of our entire household through animal husbandry	HH	Stratified random sampling	0

					No, but we were able to meet the needs of our entire household through other sources			
					No, we were not able to meet the needs of our entire household in general			
	C 5	HH Interview	Agric ultura l livelih oods	%HH challenges animal husbandry	If no, what was the main reason why?	Household decided not to rear more animals	HH	Stratified random sampling	0
						Animal husbandry is not an activity my household normally carries out			
						Low market prices for animals / animal products			
						Not enough animals			
						Lack of fodder / feed for the animals / high cost			

				Not enough household members available to rear the animals				
				Natural causes (disease of animals, drought)				
				No access to market to sell				
				Not enough land accessible to animals				
				Personal security; household members did not feel safe outside on the land				
				Other; please specify				
				I don't know - don't wish to answer				
	C6	HH Interview	Agricultural livelihoods	Other challenge animal husbandry	If other; please specify		HH	Stratified random sampling	0
	C7	HH Interview	Agricultural livelihoods	%HH not raising livestock but wanting to	Would your household choose to raise any sort of livestock if given the chance?	Yes / No	HH	Stratified random sampling	0

	C8	HH Interview	Agricultural livelihoods	%HH type of livestock_choice	If yes, which type of livestock?	Cattle	HH	Stratified random sampling	0
						Poultry			
						Goats / sheep			
						Pigs			
						Other; please specify			
	C9	HH Interview	Agricultural livelihoods	%HH most useful support in animal husbandry	What would be the MOST useful in supporting the members of this household to increase income / food from animal husbandry?	No support is needed	HH	Stratified random sampling	0
						Training in animal keeping			
						Cash to buy animals			
						Cash to buy equipment (troughs, pens etc.)			
						In-kind provision of animals			
						Fodder / feed for animals			
						Linkage to vibrant marketplace / transportation assistance			

					Vetenarian service			
					Other; please specify			
C 10	HH Interview	Agricultural livelihoods	Other support animal husbandry	If other; please specify		HH	Stratified random sampling	0
C 11	HH Interview	Agricultural livelihoods	% HH engaged in growing crops	Did you or any other member of your household grow any crops during the most recent harvest/ agricultural season?	Yes / No	HH	Stratified random sampling	0
C 12	HH Interview	Agricultural livelihoods	% HH subsistence versus cash cropping	What was the main purpose of your household growing crops during the most recent harvest/ agricultural season?	To provide food for the household	HH	Stratified random sampling	0
					To provide food and income for the household			
C 13	HH Interview	Agricultural livelihoods	%HH Reason for not growing crops	If your household did not cultivate land during the last crop cycle, what was the primary reason why not?	Household does not want to engage in agriculture as a livelihood	HH	Stratified random sampling	

			Household does not own or was not allocated land		
			Household was allocated land, but does not know where it is		
			Household owns or was allocated land, but it requires excessive labour for clearing		
			Owned or allocated land is not productive		
			Could not physically access owned or allocated land (distance, inaccessible, physical or mental disability)		
			No household members available to work on the land		
			Other; please specify		

C 14	HH Interview	Agricultural livelihoods	Other reason not growing crops	If other; please specify		HH	Stratified random sampling	
C 15	HH Interview	Agricultural livelihoods	% HH able to sustain themselves through farming	Was the agricultural land your household accessed in the most recent harvest/agricultural season sufficient to generate enough income/ provide food to meet the needs of your entire household?	Yes, and we were able to meet the needs of the entire household by working the land	HH	Stratified random sampling	0
					No, but we were able to meet the needs of the entire household through other sources			
					No, we were not able to meet the needs of the entire household in general			
C 16	HH Interview	Agricultural livelihoods	%HH challenges to meeting household needs	If no, what was the main reasons why?	Agriculture is not an activity this household normally carries out	HH	Stratified random sampling	0

			Land does not yield enough (too small, not arable etc.)			
			Household decided not to cultivate all the land			
			No access to marketplace to sell produce			
			Low market prices for produce			
			Not enough household members to cultivate the land			
			Part of the land is inaccesible / requires excessive clearing			
			Lack of seeds, fertilizer etc.			
			Lack of equipment			
			The season was not good (Weather, drought, flood etc.)			
			Personal security; some members did not feel safe working the land			

					Other; please specify			
					I don't know - don't wish to answer			
C 17	HH Interview	Agric ultura l livelih oods	Other challenge to meeting needs through agriculture	If other; please specify		HH	Stratified random sampling	0
C 18	HH Interview	Agric ultura l livelih oods	%HH by most useful agricultura l livelihood support	What would be the MOST useful in supporting the members of this household to increase the yield and income of their land?	No support is needed	HH	Stratified random sampling	0
					Direct inputs such as quality seeds and fertilizer			
					Indirect inputs water irrigation packages			
					Basic equipment (hoe, spade etc.)			
					Mechanical equipment (Ploe, tractor etc.)			
					Training on agricultural techniques			

					Post-harvest silos / preservation facility			
					Other; please specify			
C 19	HH Interview	Agric ultura l livelih oods	Other useful support agriculture	If other; please specify		HH	Stratified random sampling	0
C 20	HH Interview	Agric ultura l livelih oods	%HH able to access market	Does your household have access to a functioning marketplace?	Yes/ No	HH	Stratified random sampling	0
C 21	HH Interview	Agric ultura l livelih oods	% HH distance to market	How long do they need to walk to reach the nearest functional marketplace?	< 15 minutes	HH	Stratified random sampling	0
					15 - 30 minutes			
					31 - 60 minutes			
					>1 - 2 hours			
					> 2 hours			
C 22	HH Interview	Agric ultura l livelih oods	% HH challenges access to market	Do you or members of your household face challenges when trying to access this market?	No particular challenge or issue	HH	Stratified random sampling	0
					The market is too far			
					The roads are poor			

					The road is not safe			
					One or more members have a disability or disease that prevents them from accessing the market			
					Other; please specify			
C 23	HH Interview	Agricultural livelihoods	Other challenge access market	If other; please specify		HH	Stratified random sampling	0
C 24	HH Interview	Agricultural livelihoods	% HH sell goods at market	Do members of your household ever access the market to trade or sell goods?	Yes / No	HH	Stratified random sampling	0
C 25	HH Interview	Agricultural livelihoods	% HH challenges selling goods	Do members of your household ever face challenges trading or selling goods at the market?	No particular challenge or issue	HH	Stratified random sampling	0
					Demand for products too low			
					Price of products too low			
					Difficulty / costly to obtain license to sell			

				Transportation challenges (bad roads, not possible to transport					
				Security concern traveling to the market					
				Security concern trading or selling on the market itself					
				Other; please specify					
	C 26	HH Interview	Agricultural livelihoods	Other challenge selling at market	If other; please specify		HH	Stratified random sampling	0
					Livelihood support				
Who are the humanitarian and development actors, local government institutions, and private sector entities currently working to strengthe	D 1	HH Interview	Livelihoods support	%HH received livelihoods support	Has your household ever received either in-kind or cash assistance to support their livelihood?	Yes / No	HH	Stratified random sampling	0
	D 2	HH Interview	Livelihoods support	% HH livelihood strengthened	What type of livelihood activity was supported through this assistance?	Animal husbandry	HH	Stratified random sampling	0
						Subsistence farming			
						Cash cropping			

n markets and increase livelihood opportunities in Lamwo and Isingiro, and what are they doing?					Small business / trade			
					Carpentry / woodwork			
					Weaving / sewing			
					Fishing / hunting			
					Construction			
					Other; please specify			
					I don't know - Don't wish to answer			
	D3	HH Interview	Livelihoods support	Other livelihood strengthened	If other; please specify		HH	Stratified random sampling	0
	D4	HH Interview	Livelihoods support	% HH type of livelihood support	What type of assistance was given?	Technical training (apprenticeship, agriculture, animal husbandry)	HH	Stratified random sampling	0
						Basic agricultural equipment (hoe, spade etc)			
						Mechanized equipment (ploes, tractor etc)			
						Irrigation schemes/ package			

					Seeds and fertilizer			
					Post-harvest storage silo			
					Cash to buy animals			
					In-kind animal assistance			
					Fodder / feed for animals			
					Assistance transportation /access to marketplace			
					Vetenarian service			
					Cash for work			
					Entrepreneurship training / support small start up			
					Life skills and informal basic education (incl. literacy and financial education)			
					Job placement support			
					Other; please specify			
	D 5	HH Interview	Livelihoods support	Other type assistance	If other; please specify		HH	Stratified random sampling	0

D6	HH Interview	Livelihoods support	% HH no longer using livelihood support	Does your household still use / benefit from this support?	Yes / No	HH	Stratified random sampling	0
D7	HH Interview	Livelihoods support	% HH reason for not using	If no, why does your household no longer use / benefit from this support?	It was a short term project and it ended	HH	Stratified random sampling	0
					I was already familiar with the techniques taught in the training			
					The techniques taught in the training were not relevant for my area			
					My household did not have the money or materials to implement the training			
					My household did not have access to the workspace needed			
					My household did not have access to a marketplace to sell or trade / no permit to sell			
	D6	HH Interview	Livelihoods support	% HH no longer using livelihood support	Does your household still use / benefit from this support?	Yes / No	HH	Stratified random sampling	0

					Transportation issues to marketplace			
					Could not find clients / customers			
					The items (incl. animals) were sold for cash			
					The items (incl. animals) were stolen			
					I don't know how to use the items (incl. animals)			
					I don't need the items			
					The items were broken / animals diseased / sick			
					The items (incl. animals) are being borrowed by another household			
					The items (incl. animals) were lost			
					Other; please specify			
	D8	HH Interview	Livelihoods	Other reason for	If other; please specify		HH	Stratified random sampling	0

			supp ort	not using support					
D 9	HH Interview	Liveli hood s supp ort	% HH satisfied with support	Overall, were you, or members of your household, satisfied with the support you received?	Satisfied	HH	Stratified random sampling	0
					Neither satisfied nor dissatisfied			
					Dissatisfied			
D 10	HH Interview	Liveli hood s supp ort	Reason for dissatisfac tion	If dissatisfied, what is the main reason?		HH	Stratified random sampling	0
				End of Survey				

5.2 Qualitative Tools: Key Informant Interview

Tool #1: Government, humanitarian and development actors

Research question	Sub Q #	Discussion point / Sub-question	Questionnaire question	Probe	Data collection method	Key Disaggregation (Types/ Groups
What are the main opportunities and barriers for host and refugee communities to engage in agricultural livelihood activities and access competitive market systems (skills/training, inputs, capital, credit, etc.)?	1	DT1/ DP1: challenges agriculture / What are the main agricultural activities in this area?	In your view, what are the main agricultural livelihood activities refugees and host community households engage in in [location]?		Key Informant Interview	Host community households / refugee households / Lamwo / Isingiro
What are the main opportunities and barriers for host and refugee communities to engage in agricultural livelihood activities and access competitive market systems (skills/training, inputs, capital, credit, etc.)? Are the challenges to engage in livelihood activities different for host and refugee communities and, if so, what are the opportunities and/or barriers for increasing collaboration	2	DT1/ DP3: Differences between host and refugee households / Are there differences between the host and refugee community in terms of agricultural livelihood activities?	Are these activities the same for refugee and host community households? Follow-up: If not, what are the differences?	In case Key Informant does not volunteer information ask about, for example; type of crops grown, animals kept, ability to sell at the marketplace, size of land, etc.?	Key Informant Interview	Host community households / refugee households / Lamwo / Isingiro

between these groups to overcome these challenges?						
What are the main opportunities and barriers for host and refugee communities to engage in agricultural livelihood activities and access competitive market systems (skills/training, inputs, capital, credit, etc.)?	3	DT/1 DP1: challenges agriculture / What are the challenges host and refugee households face in pursuing agricultural livelihood activities?	What are some of the challenges or barriers refugee and host community households face in increasing yield and/or commercialization of these activities?		Key Informant Interview	Host community households / refugee households / Lamwo / Isingiro
Are the challenges to engage in livelihood activities different for host and refugee communities and, if so, what are the opportunities and/or barriers for increasing collaboration between these groups to overcome these challenges?	4	DT1/ DP3: Differences between host and refugee households / Are the challenges faced by host and refugee households similar or different?	Is this the same for host and refugee households or are they facing different challenges? Follow up: Do you see any opportunities for collaboration between the two groups in overcoming those challenges?	E.g. difficulty in obtaining permit/ license to sell at market? Market access and safety concern for particular groups?	Key Informant Interview	Host community households / refugee households / Lamwo / Isingiro
What are the main opportunities and barriers for host and refugee communities to engage in non-agricultural livelihood activities and access competitive market systems?	5	DT1/ DP2: Challenges non-agricultural livelihoods / What are the main non-agricultural livelihood activities that host and refugee households engage in this area?	What sort of non-agricultural livelihood activities do host and refugee households mainly engage in in [location]?		Key Informant Interview	Host community households / refugee households / Lamwo / Isingiro

What are the main opportunities and barriers for host and refugee communities to engage in non-agricultural livelihood activities and access competitive market systems? Are the challenges to engage in livelihood activities different for host and refugee communities and, if so, what are the opportunities and/or barriers for increasing collaboration between these groups to overcome these challenges?	6	DT1/ DP3: Differences between host and refugee households / Do refugee and host community households engage in different non-agricultural activities?	Are these activities the same for refugee and host community households? Follow-up: If not, what are the differences?	In case Key Informant does not volunteer information ask about, for example; sectors they work in, crafts produced/sold, potential discrimination, linkages to job market or wholesalers, distance to marketplace etc.	Key Informant Interview	Host community households / refugee households / Lamwo / Isingiro
What are the main opportunities and barriers for host and refugee communities to engage in non-agricultural livelihood activities and access competitive market systems?	7	DT1/ DP2: Challenges non-agricultural livelihoods / What are the challenges to households in pursuing non-agricultural livelihood activities?	What are the challenges or barriers host and refugee households face to access and compete in the market systems governing those activities? *Hint: the market system is a broad structure that encompasses everything that facilitates the trading, selling and buying of commodities. It includes for example; infrastructure such as roads, suppliers and wholesalers, government laws, consumers and traders.*	Do refugee and HC HHs interact with or are they affected by these elements in the same way? E.g. laws, infrastructure, supply links, access to customers and competition with other traders?	Key Informant Interview	Host community households / refugee households / Lamwo / Isingiro
Are the challenges to engage in livelihood activities different for host and refugee communities and, if so, what are the	8	DT1/ DP3: Differences between host and refugee households	Is this the same for host and refugee households or do they face different challenges?	E.g. not speaking the local language, geographic restrictions etc	Key Informant Interview	Host community households /

opportunities and/or barriers for increasing collaboration between these groups to overcome these challenges?		/ Are the challenges faced by refugee and host community households in pursuing non-agricultural livelihoods the same or are there differences?	Follow up: Do you see any opportunities for collaboration between the two groups in overcoming those challenges?			refugee households / Lamwo / Isingiro
What are the main opportunities and barriers for host and refugee communities to engage in non-agricultural livelihood activities and access competitive market systems? What are the main opportunities and barriers for host and refugee communities to engage in agricultural livelihood activities and access competitive market systems (skills/training, inputs, capital, credit, etc.)?	9	DT2/ DP1: Opportunities per sector / Which livelihood activities have the most potential for improvement when strengthened through livelihood programming?	In your view, what specific livelihood activities do you see as most important to local host community households? And refugee households? Of these, which of them have the most potential to be strengthened?	Try to ensure the Key Informant considers also non-agricultural livelihood. The more specific the better.	Key Informant Interview	Host community households / refugee households / Lamwo / Isingiro
Who are the humanitarian and development actors, local government institutions, and private sector entities currently working to strengthen markets and increase livelihood	10	DT2/ DP2: Livelihood assistance provided in area / What is currently being done by government and	What sort of solutions and programmes does your organization / department implement to improve the livelihood of both the HC and refugees in [location] and overcome	These could be things like skills/training, inputs, capital, provision of credit, agricultural insurance etc	Key Informant Interview	Host community households / refugee households / Lamwo / Isingiro

opportunities in Lamwo and Isingiro, and what are they doing?		humanitarian organisations to strengthen markets and improve livelihoods?	the challenges you mentioned earlier? Follow up: Who does your organization partner with in these efforts?			
Who are the humanitarian and development actors, local government institutions, and private sector entities currently working to strengthen markets and increase livelihood opportunities in Lamwo and Isingiro, and what are they doing?	11	DT2/ DP2: Livelihood assistance provided in area / What are some of the challenges associated with livelihood programming in this area?	Could you please tell us a bit more about those programmes / solutions, are you facing any challenges in their implementation? Follow up: If yes, please explain.	What factors do you find inhibit impact	Key Informant Interview	Host community households / refugee households / Lamwo / Isingiro
Who are the humanitarian and development actors, local government institutions, and private sector entities currently working to strengthen markets and increase livelihood opportunities in Lamwo and Isingiro, and what are they doing?	12	DT2/ DP3: Livelihood assistance needed / What type of programming could be expanded to increase impact?	For what type of livelihood and market strengthening programmes do you see there is currently more need in [location] but which is not adequately addressed right now?		Key Informant Interview	Host community households / refugee households / Lamwo / Isingiro
Who are the humanitarian and development actors, local government institutions, and private sector entities currently working to strengthen markets and increase livelihood opportunities in Lamwo and	13	DT3/ DP1: Impact COVID (control question) / How has COVID impacted the planning	Has COVID-19 impacted the implementation and planning of your programmes / efforts to strengthen markets & livelihoods in [district] at all over the last year? Follow up: If yes, please explain.	Have elements from the programme been redesigned or suspended / postponed / cancelled as a result of COVID?	Key Informant Interview	Host community households / refugee households / Lamwo / Isingiro

Isingiro, and what are they doing?		and implementation of livelihood programming in this area over the past year?	Follow up: How have you been able to mitigate these challenges and adjust programming?			
Who are the humanitarian and development actors, local government institutions, and private sector entities currently working to strengthen markets and increase livelihood opportunities in Lamwo and Isingiro, and what are they doing?	15	DT3/ DP2: Mitigation measures / How will the implementation of livelihood programming be impacted by COVID in the coming year?	What is your expectation for 2021 regarding COVID and the implementation of your programmes?	Do you expect further disruption? The need for new mitigation measures?	Key Informant Interview	Host community households / refugee households / Lamwo / Isingiro

Tool #2: Civil Society Leaders

Research question	Sub Q #	Discussion point / sub-question	Questionnaire question	Probe	Data collection method	Key Disaggregation (Types/ Groups
What are the main opportunities and barriers for host and refugee communities to engage in agricultural livelihood activities and access competitive market systems (skills/training, inputs, capital, credit, etc.)?	1	DT1/ DP1: challenges agriculture / What are the main agricultural activities in this area?	In your view, what are the main agricultural livelihood activities refugees and host community households engage in in [location]?		Key Informant Interview	Host community households / refugee households / Lamwo / Isingiro

What are the main opportunities and barriers for host and refugee communities to engage in agricultural livelihood activities and access competitive market systems (skills/training, inputs, capital, credit, etc.)? Are the challenges to engage in livelihood activities different for host and refugee communities and, if so, what are the opportunities and/or barriers for increasing collaboration between these groups to overcome these challenges?	2	DT1/ DP3: Differences between host and refugee households / Are there differences between the host and refugee community in terms of agricultural livelihood activities?	Are these activities the same for refugee and host community households? Follow-up: If not, what are the differences?	In case Key Informant does not volunteer information ask about, for example; type of crops grown, animals kept, ability to sell at the marketplace, size of land, etc.?	Key Informant Interview	Host community households / refugee households / Lamwo / Isingiro
What are the main opportunities and barriers for host and refugee communities to engage in agricultural livelihood activities and access competitive market systems (skills/training, inputs, capital, credit, etc.)?	3	DT/1 DP1: challenges agriculture / What are the challenges host and refugee households face in pursuing agricultural livelihood activities?	What are some of the challenges or barriers refugee and host community households face in increasing yield and/or commercialization of these activities?		Key Informant Interview	Host community households / refugee households / Lamwo / Isingiro
Are the challenges to engage in livelihood activities different for host and refugee communities and, if so, what are the opportunities and/or barriers for increasing collaboration between these groups to overcome these challenges?	4	DT1/ DP3: Differences between host and refugee households / Are the challenges faced by host and refugee households similar or different?	Is this the same for host and refugee households or are they facing different challenges? Follow up: Do you see any opportunities for collaboration between the two groups in overcoming those challenges?	E.g. difficulty in obtaining permit/ license to sell at market? Market access and safety concern for particular groups?	Key Informant Interview	Host community households / refugee households / Lamwo / Isingiro

What are the main opportunities and barriers for host and refugee communities to engage in non-agricultural livelihood activities and access competitive market systems?	5	DT1/ DP2: Challenges non-agricultural livelihoods / What are the main non-agricultural livelihood activities that host and refugee households engage in this area?	What sort of non-agricultural livelihood activities do host and refugee households mainly engage in in [location]?		Key Informant Interview	Host community households / refugee households / Lamwo / Isingiro
What are the main opportunities and barriers for host and refugee communities to engage in non-agricultural livelihood activities and access competitive market systems? Are the challenges to engage in livelihood activities different for host and refugee communities and, if so, what are the opportunities and/or barriers for increasing collaboration between these groups to overcome these challenges?	6	DT1/ DP3: Differences between host and refugee households / Do refugee and host community households engage in different non-agricultural activities?	Are these activities the same for refugee and host community households? Follow-up: If not, what are the differences?	In case Key Informant does not volunteer information ask about, for example; sectors they work in, crafts produced/sold, potential discrimination, linkages to job market or wholesalers, distance to marketplace etc.	Key Informant Interview	Host community households / refugee households / Lamwo / Isingiro
Are the challenges to engage in livelihood activities different for host and refugee communities and, if so, what are the opportunities and/or barriers for increasing collaboration between these groups to overcome these challenges?	7	DT1/ DP2: Challenges non-agricultural livelihoods / What are the challenges to households in pursuing non-agricultural livelihood activities?	What are the challenges or barriers host and refugee households face to access and compete in the market systems governing those activities? *Hint: the market system is a broad structure that encompasses everything that facilitates the trading, selling and buying of*	Do refugee and HC HHs interact with or are they affected by these elements in the same way? E.g. laws, infrastructure, supply links, access to customers and	Key Informant Interview	Host community households / refugee households / Lamwo / Isingiro

			commodities. It includes for example; infrastructure such as roads, suppliers and wholesalers, government laws, consumers and traders.	competition with other traders?		
Are the challenges to engage in livelihood activities different for host and refugee communities and, if so, what are the opportunities and/or barriers for increasing collaboration between these groups to overcome these challenges?	8	DT1/ DP3: Differences between host and refugee households / Are the challenges faced by refugee and host community households in pursuing non-agricultural livelihoods the same or are there differences?	Is this the same for host and refugee households or do they face different challenges? Follow up: Do you see any opportunities for collaboration between the two groups in overcoming those challenges?	E.g. not speaking the local language, geographic restrictions etc	Key Informant Interview	Host community households / refugee households / Lamwo / Isingiro
What are the main opportunities and barriers for host and refugee communities to engage in non-agricultural livelihood activities and access competitive market systems? What are the main opportunities and barriers for host and refugee communities to engage in agricultural livelihood activities and access competitive market systems (skills/training, inputs, capital, credit, etc.)?	9	DT2/ DP1: Opportunities per sector / Which livelihood activities have the most potential for improvement when strengthened through livelihood programming?	In your view, what specific livelihood activities do you see as most important to local host community households? And refugee households? Of these, which of them have the most potential to be strengthened?	Try to ensure the Key Informant considers also non-agricultural livelihood. The more specific the better.	Key Informant Interview	Host community households / refugee households / Lamwo / Isingiro
Who are the humanitarian and development actors, local government institutions, and private sector entities currently working to strengthen markets and increase livelihood	10	DT2/ DP3: Livelihood assistance needed	What type of support do you believe government and non-government actors should be implementing to overcome the challenges you	These could be things like skills/training, inputs, capital, provision of credit,	Key Informant Interview	Host community households / refugee households / Lamwo / Isingiro

opportunities in Lamwo and Isingiro, and what are they doing?		/ What type of support would be most useful in strengthening markets and livelihood activities in your area?	mentioned, strengthen markets and improve people's livelihoods?	agricultural insurance etc.		
Who are the humanitarian and development actors, local government institutions, and private sector entities currently working to strengthen markets and increase livelihood opportunities in Lamwo and Isingiro, and what are they doing?	11	DT2/ DP2: Livelihood assistance provided in area / What is currently being done by government and humanitarian organisations to strengthen markets and improve livelihoods?	Who are the main actors/players currently working to strengthen markets and increase livelihood opportunities in your community and what are they doing?	Main actors, for example: VSLA (Village Saving and Loans Associations), SACCOs, community businesses, local government (NAADs, Wealth Creation), humanitarian/development NGOs.	Key Informant Interview	Host community households / refugee households / Lamwo / Isingiro
Who are the humanitarian and development actors, local government institutions, and private sector entities currently working to strengthen markets and increase livelihood opportunities in Lamwo and Isingiro, and what are they doing?	12	DT2/ DP2: Livelihood assistance provided in area / What type of livelihood and market strengthening efforts have been successful here in the past? Why?	In your view, what are some of the most successful livelihoods interventions these actors have implemented? Why have they succeeded?		Key Informant Interview	Host community households / refugee households / Lamwo / Isingiro
Who are the humanitarian and development actors, local government institutions, and private sector entities currently working to	13	DT2/ DP3:	How could their efforts be improved?	Shift focus to other, neglected sector / change type of support / change	Key Informant Interview	Host community households / refugee

strengthen markets and increase livelihood opportunities in Lamwo and Isingiro, and what are they doing?		Livelihood assistance needed / What are some of the challenges associated with livelihood programming in this area?		delivery of support / different targeting of beneficiaries		households / Lamwo / Isingiro
Who are the humanitarian and development actors, local government institutions, and private sector entities currently working to strengthen markets and increase livelihood opportunities in Lamwo and Isingiro, and what are they doing?	14	DT3/ DP1: Impact COVID (control question) / How has COVID impacted the livelihoods of refugee and host community households over the past year in your area?	Do you believe that COVID-19 has impacted your community's livelihood activities? Follow up: if yes, how / why?	There can be multiple or a combination of factors such as people's fear of the disease, movement and transport restriction, temporary/forced market & business closures etc.	Key Informant Interview	Host community households / refugee households / Lamwo / Isingiro
Who are the humanitarian and development actors, local government institutions, and private sector entities currently working to strengthen markets and increase livelihood opportunities in Lamwo and Isingiro, and what are they doing?	15	DT3/ DP2: Mitigation measures / Has the government and humanitarian partners responded appropriately to the COVID pandemic and what could be improved?	What are the government and the non-government actors doing in response to COVID-19 to support livelihoods and business for refugee and host community? Follow up: Is there anything that could be improved? Follow up: If yes, please explain.		Key Informant Interview	Host community households / refugee households / Lamwo / Isingiro

6. Data Management Plan

Data Management Plan 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		☐ Yes
		# of page clicks on x product from REACH global newsletter	Country request to HQ		☐ Yes
		# of page clicks on x product from country newsletter, sendingBlue, bit.ly	Country team		☐ 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	*Reference in livelihood cluster documents* *USAID/BHA reference in country documents*
		# 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	Perceived relevance of IMPACT country-programs	Country team	Usage_Feedback *and* Usage_Survey template	*Usage survey to be conducted at the end of the research cycle related to all outputs targeting 3 individuals from BHA country office.* *E.g. Usage survey to be conducted in November 2017,*
		Perceived usefulness and influence of IMPACT outputs			
		Recommendations to strengthen IMPACT programs			

	plans, etc.) directly informed by IMPACT products				*following the release of x outputs, targeting at least 10 partners* *Usage survey to be conducted at the end of the research cycle related to all publicly shared outputs, targeting at least 5 individuals connected to the Livelihood & Resilience cluster* *E.g. Usage survey to be conducted at the end of the research cycle related to all outputs, targeting at least 20 partners]*
		Perceived capacity of IMPACT staff			
		Perceived quality of outputs/programs			
		Recommendations to strengthen IMPACT programs			
Humanitarian stakeholders are engaged in IMPACT programs throughout the research cycle	Number and/or percentage of humanitarian organizations directly contributing to IMPACT programs *(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	NA
		# of organisations/clusters inputting in research design and joint analysis			NA
		# of organisations/clusters attending briefings on findings;			NA