Research Terms of Reference

From Response to Resilience in Maiduguri
NGA1902
Nigeria

[October 2019]
V2

AGORA Localised Response Inclusive Recovery Effective Stabilisation

1. Executive Summary

Country of intervention	Nigeria						
Type of Emergency	x	Natural disaster	x	Conflict			
Type of Crisis	x	Sudden onset	x	Slow onset	x	Protracted	
Mandating Body/ Agency	*ECHO*						
Project Code	*35DVK*						
Overall Research Timeframe *(from research design to final outputs / M&E)*	01/08/2019 to 30/09/2021						
Research Timeframe	**Phase 1**						
	1. Start collect data: 4/11/2019						
	2. Data collected: 04/12/2019			5. Outputs sent for validation: 16/12/2019			
	3. Data analyzed: 09/12/2019			6. Outputs published: 28/12/2019			
	4. Data sent for validation: 12/12/2019			7. Final presentation: 20/12/2019			
	Phase 2.1 and 2.2.						
	1. Start collect data: 06/01/2020			5. Preliminary presentation: 30/03/2020			
	2. Data collected: 15/02/202			6. Outputs sent for validation: 10/04/2020			
	3. Data analyzed: 10/03/2020			7. Outputs published: 20/04/2020			
	4. Data sent for validation: 15/03/2020			8. Final presentation: 25/04/2020			
	Phase 3						
	TBD			TBD			
	TBD			TBD			
	TBD			TBD			
	TBD			TBD			
Number of assessments	□	Single assessment (one cycle)					
	x	Multi assessment (more than one cycle) These assessments consist of three phases. Phase 1: Neighborhood Delineation (October 2019 – December 2019) Phase 2.1: Vulnerability, Needs, and Service assessments (January 2020 – March 2020) Phase 2.2: Durable Solution analysis (January 2020 – March 2020)					

		Phase 3: Monitoring, Evaluation, and Learning (April 2020 – September 2021)		
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**	
	□	Donor plan/strategy	_ _/_ _/_ _ _ _	
	□	Inter-cluster plan/strategy	_ _/_ _/_ _ _ _	
	□	Cluster plan/strategy	_ _/_ _/_ _ _ _	
	x	Consortium – Neigborhood Resilience Plans	01/04/ 2020	
	x	Other (Specify):Neighborhood selection by Consortium	15 /12 /2019	
Audience Type & Dissemination *Specify **who** will the assessment inform and **how** you will disseminate to inform the audience*	**Audience type**		**Dissemination**	
	x Strategic x Programmatic x Operational □ [Other, Specify]		**x** General Product Mailing (e.g. mail to NGO consortium; HCT participants; Donors) □ Cluster Mailing (Education, Shelter and WASH) and presentation of findings at next cluster meeting x Presentation of findings (e.g. at HCT meeting; Cluster meeting) x Website Dissemination (Relief Web & REACH Resource Centre) □ [Other, Specify]	
Detailed dissemination plan required	□	Yes	x	No
General Objective	The area-based assessments aim to inform the consortium[1] partners`resilience planning and capacity building efforts in the three targeted neighborhoods of Maiduguri, Nigeria.			
Specific Objective(s)	**1. To identify and select three vulnerable[2] pilot neighborhoods** 1.1 To pre-identify settlement areas prone to natural & man-made hazards and with a high IDP density[3] in Maiduguri. 1.2 To identify neighborhood boundaries perceived by the local population within the pre-identified settlement areas of the city of Maiduguri. 1.3 To identify the critical service locations, service gaps, general demographics, and hazard exposure in the neighborhoods within the pre-identified settlement areas of the city of Maiduguri. **2. To assess the humanitarian and service-related needs of the population in the three targeted pilot neighborhoods in Maiduguri, Nigeria.** 2.1 To assess household-level WASH needs in the three targeted pilot neighborhoods in Maiduguri, Nigeria. 2.2 To assess household-level HEALTH needs in the three targeted pilot neighborhoods in Maiduguri, Nigeria			

[1] The project Response to Resilience is being performed by a consortium of IRC, ACTED, and REACH. Based on the information delivered by REACH, ACTED and IRC will design their project activities. Those activities involve Community forums on the neighborhood level & city level, capacity development for decision makers & first responders, and resilience plans for the three targeted neighborhoods.

[2] For this study, hazard vulnerability is described as the uncertainty about the occurrence of a specific hazard and which consequences this natural or man-made hazard event could have on the population in the selected neighborhoods. On one hand vulnerability is influenced by environmental, cultural, political, social, physical and economic factors but on the other hand it is determined by the coping capacities of individuals, organizations, service providers, local authorities and the entire community (Per Becker, 2014:140-142). Thus, this research aims to determine the vulnerabilities of the targeted population, based on a comprehensive analysis of the complex interaction of different profiles (e.g. physical, political, environmental and social) and the coping capacities of the population, the local authorities, service providers and individuals in the targeted neighborhoods. These factors in coherence with hazard exposure lead to the actual vulnerability of a society. Hence, for a comprehensive understanding of vulnerabilities one has to develop an understanding about these societal profiles (Coppola, 2011:178)., hazard exposure and coping capacities.

[3] GIS heat mapping are used to visualize the areas with high density of IDPs. By this visualization the team will be able to identify which areas of the city have the highest density.

2.3 To assess household-level NUTRITION needs in the three targeted pilot neighborhoods in Maiduguri, Nigeria

2.4 To assess household-level SHELTER/ Non-Food Item needs in the three targeted pilot neighborhoods in Maiduguri, Nigeria

2.5 To assess household-level FOOD SECURITY needs in the three targeted pilot neighborhoods in Maiduguri, Nigeria.

2.6 To assess household-level early LIVELIHOODS and FINANCIAL needs in the three targeted pilot neighborhoods in Maiduguri, Nigeria.

2.7 To assess household-level education needs in the three targeted neighborhoods in Maiduguri, Nigeria.

2.8 To assess household-level PROTECTION needs in the three targeted neighborhoods in Maiduguri, Nigeria.

2.9 To assess the household-level TECHNOLOGY & INFRASTRUCTURE needs in the three targeted neighborhoods in Maiduguri, Nigeria.

3. To assess the vulnerabilities & resilience[4] to hazards of the population in the three targeted pilot neighborhoods in Maiduguri, Nigeria?

3.1 To identify the exposure to natural & man-made hazards of the population in the three targeted neighborhoods.

3.2 To assess the coping capacities of individuals, organizations, service providers, local authorities, and the entire community in the three targeted neighborhoods to hazards.

4. To assess service and capacity gaps of the critical services & infrastructure[5] in the three targeted neighborhoods

4.1 To identify potential barriers for the population to access those services

4.2 To identify challenges for service providers for the provision of their services

4.3 To map all critical service locations and infrastructure in the three targeted neighborhoods of Maiduguri, Nigeria.

5. To identify durable solutions for the targeted neighborhoods in Maiduguri, Nigeria.

5.1. To identify IDP's intentions to return, relocate or integrate in place; potential triggers, timing, scale and geographical destinations of movements; needs and risks/vulnerabilities that may influence movement intentions or be exacerbated by choices to return, relocate or settle in place

5.2. To identify underlying factors which are influencing IDP movement intentions, leading to a better understanding of how neighborhoods can strengthen their ability to host IDPs.

5.3. To identify potential tensions and measures taken by communities to ensure peaceful coexistence of displaced and non-displaced populations

[4] This study uses a simply definition of UNISDR for the concept of resilience: "The ability of a system, community or society exposed to hazards to resist, absorb, accommodate, adapt to, transform and recover from the effects of a hazard in a timely and efficient manner, including through the preservation and restoration of its essential basic structures and functions through risk management.

[5] This study defines critical services & infrastructure as organizational and physical structures which enable a society to function (UNISDR, 2018). Therefore, this study includes critical services & infrastructure which are but are not limited to health care services, education services, government services, public safety (police, fire fighter, civil defense), WASH services, gas and oil storage, public markets, shops, financial services, energy infrastructure services, telecom provider & infrastructure, transport services, public communication, food services, and road conditions.

	5.4. To identify IDP`s access to livelihoods, documentation, justice system, family reunification, safety & security, participation in public affairs, restoring of property (housing + land), and an adequate standard of living in the selected neighborhoods. **6. To assess the project effectiveness, the applicability to the area-based approach and identification for further usage of the designated actions across additional locations in Maiduguri and accessible areas in North-East Nigeria** 6.1 To test the knowledge of local authorities & general population in terms of disasters, resilience, and response in the targeted neighborhoods of Maiduguri, Nigeria. 6.2 To map critical service & infrastructure changes in the targeted neighborhoods.[6] 6.3 To understand stakeholder's perception of the effectiveness of the area-based approach used in the project.
Research Questions	**1. Which neighborhoods in Maiduguri are facing challenges in relation to high IDP density and hazards?** ***Main criteria for selection:*** 1.1. Which neighborhoods are facing challenges concerning natural hazards & man-made hazards in Maiduguri? 1.2. What challenges are the neighborhoods facing in relation to natural hazards & man-made hazards in Maiduguri? 1.3. Which neighborhoods are facing a lack of access to basic services in Maiduguri? 1.4. Which neighbourhoods have a high density of IDPs in out of camp settings in Maiduguri? ***Sub criteria for selection:*** 1.5. Which settlements areas are priority areas of interventions for NGOs and development agencies (national and international) in Maiduguri? 1.6. Which urban communities in the pre-selected settlement areas are accessible, diverse, and willing to engage in the project[7]? **2. What are three suitable[8] pilot neighborhoods for the actions of the consortium within the identified settlement areas of Maiduguri, Nigeria?** 2.1. What are the perceived neighborhood boundaries by the population within the identified settlement areas of Maiduguri, Nigeria? 2.2. Which essential services in the neighborhood meet the needs of the neighborhood population within the identified settlement areas of Maiduguri, Nigeria? 2.3. Which hazards are existing for the population in the neighborhoods within the identified settlement areas of Maiduguri, Nigeria? 2.4. What are the key characteristics and demographics of the neighborhood population within the identified settlement areas of Maiduguri, Nigeria? **3. What are the humanitarian and service-related needs of the population in the selected neighborhoods of Maiduguri, Nigeria?** 3.1 What are the household-level WASH needs in the three selected pilot neighborhoods in Maiduguri, Nigeria?

[6] The mapping will take place biannually, starting with the second phase of the research in 2020
[7] This entails: diversity in neighborhood typology, demographic composition, and level of engagement from traditional authorities and other local actors in the communities
[8] The selection criteria for the three most suitable neighborhoods are: Essential services able to meet needs of population, IDP density and Hazard exposure

3.2 What are the household-level HEALTH needs in the three selected pilot neighborhoods in Maiduguri, Nigeria

3.3 What are the household-level NUTRITION needs in the three selected pilot neighborhoods in Maiduguri, Nigeria

3.4 What are the household-level SHELTER/ Non-Food Ite needs in the three selected pilot neighborhoods in Maiduguri, Nigeria

3.5 What are the household-level FOOD SECURITY needs in the three selected pilot neighborhoods in Maiduguri, Nigeria?

3.6 What are the household- level LIVELIHOODS needs in the three selected pilot neighborhoods in Maiduguri, Nigeria?

3.7 What are the household-level EDUCATION needs in the three selected neighborhoods in Maiduguri, Nigeria?

3.8 What are the household-level PROTECTION needs in the three selected neighborhoods in Maiduguri, Nigeria?

3.9 What are the household-level TECHNOLOGY & INFRASTRUCTURE needs in the three selected neighborhoods in Maiduguri, Nigeria?

4. What are service and capacity gaps of the critical services in the selected neighborhoods of Maiduguri?

4.1. What are potential barriers for the population to access those services & infrastructure?

4.2. Which challenges are service providers facing in the provision of their activities in the selected neighborhoods?

4.3. What are the geographical locations of the critical services and infrastructure in Maiduguri?

5. What are the hazard-related vulnerabilities of the population in the selected neighborhoods of Maiduguri, Nigeria?

5.1. What are natural & man-made hazards the population is exposed to in the three selected neighborhoods?

5.2. What is the level of the coping capacities of individuals, organizations, service providers, local authorities, and the entire community in the targeted neighborhoods to hazards?

6. What opportunities exist to foster durable solutions for IDPs residing in the target neighborhood?

6.1. What are IDP's intentions to return, relocate or integrate in place; potential triggers, timing, scale and geographical destinations of movements; needs and risks/vulnerabilities that may influence movement intentions or be exacerbated by choices to return, relocate or settle in place?

6.2. Which are the underlying factors which are influencing IDP movement intentions, leading to a better understanding of how neighborhoods can strengthen their ability to host IDPs?

6.3. Are there any potential tensions and measures taken by communities to ensure peaceful coexistence of displaced and non-displaced populations?

6.4 To what extent do IDPs have access to livelihoods, documentation, justice system, family reunification, safety & security, participation in public affairs, restoring

	of property (housing + land), and an adequate standard of living in the selected neighbourhoods? **7. How effective is the consortium action in the selected neighborhoods of Maiduguri**? 8.1 What knowledge do local authorities have about disaster resilience,and response in the selected neighborhoods of Maiduguri? 8.2 What is the perception of the stakeholder about the effectiveness of the action in the selected neighborhoods? **9. What is the potential for mainstreaming, the area-based approach to other neighborhoods across Maiduguri and North-East Nigeria?**					
Geographic Coverage	*3 neighborhood in Maiduguri metropolitan area[9], Borno State, Nigeria*					
Secondary data sources	NEMA Nigeria (National Emergency Management Agency), IOM Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM), Multi-Sector Needs Assessment (MSNA) 2019, GIZ's Community Development Plans of all wards in Maiduguri, EM-DAT (international disasters database), University of Maiduguri research papers					
Population(s) *Select all that apply*	□	IDPs in camp		x	IDPs in informal sites	
	x	IDPs in host communities		□	IDPs [Other, Specify]	
	□	Refugees in camp		□	Refugees in informal sites	
	□	Refugees in host communities		□	Refugees [Other, Specify]	
	x	Host communities		X	Refugees and returnees	
Stratification *Select type(s) and enter number of strata*	x	Geographical #: Three areas (neighborhoods) of Maiduguri identified by participatory mapping Population size per strata is known? □ Yes x No[10]	□	Group 2: hosts and IDPs Population size per strata is known? □ Yes X No It will be known after Phase 1, after having estimated population size for each group	□	*[Other Specify]* #: _ _ Population size per strata is known? □ Yes □ No
Data collection tool(s)	x	Structured (Quantitative)		**x**	Semi-structured (Qualitative)	
	Sampling method			**Data collection method**		
Phase 1 (October 2019 – December 2019)						
Data collection tool (s) # 1 **KI guided walk : area delineation and neighborhood features overview**	x Purposive □ Probability / Simple random □ Probability / Stratified simple random □ Probability / Cluster sampling □ Probability / Stratified cluster sampling □ [Other, Specify]			X Key informant interview: 160 (estimation) (one per neighborhood pre-selected based on secondary data review) □ Group discussion (Target #): 2 □ Household interview (Target #):_ _ _ _ _ □ Individual interview (Target #): _ _ _ _ _		

[9] The metropolitan area spans across the Local Governments of Jere, Konduga and Maiduguri Metropolitan Council

[10] After the neighborhood delineation and selection, the Population size per strata will be known based on the information provided by the Key Informants.

		X Direct observations (Target): 100 (one per neighborhood pre-selected based on secondary data review) □ [Other, Specify] (Target #):_ _ _ _ _
Data collection tool (s) # 2 **Mapping FGDs – Area profiling**	x Purposive □ Probability / Simple random □ Probability / Stratified simple random □ Probability / Cluster sampling □ Probability / Stratified cluster sampling □ [Other, Specify]	□ Key informant interview (Target #):__ _ _ _ x Group discussion (Target #): 2 per neighborhood for about 10 neighborhoods □ Household interview (Target #):_ _ _ _ _ □ Individual interview (Target #): _ _ _ _ _ □ Direct observations (Target #):_ _ _ _ _ □ [Other, Specify] (Target #):_ _ _ _ _
Phase 2 (January 2020 – March 2020)		
Data collection tool # 3 **HH – Vulnerabilities, Needs and Durable Solutions Assessments (structured)** *Select sampling and data collection method and specify target # interviews*	Purposive x Probability / Simple random The probability sampling will be done simple random based on GPS point sampling 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 #):375 per neighborhood (TBD when pop size is known) □ Individual interview (Target #):_ _ _ _ _ □ Direct observations (Target #):_ _ _ _ _ □ [Other, Specify] (Target #):_ _ _ _ _
Data collection tool (s) # 4 **KI – Service Providers[11] (structured)**	x Purposive x Snowballing □ [Other, Specify]	x Key informant interview (Target #):150 (approximately 50 per neighborhood, to be confirmed in Phase 1) □ Group discussion (Target #):_ _ _ _ _ □ Household interview (Target #): _ _ _ _ □ Individual interview (Target #):_ _ _ _ _ □ Direct observations (Target #):_ _ _ _ _ □ [Other, Specify] (Target #):_ _ _ _ _
Data collection tool (s) # 5 **FGD – Vulnerabilities, needs, peaceful coexitence (Hosts) (semi-structured)**	x Purposive □ Snowballing □ [Other, Specify]	□ Key informant interview (Target #):_ _ _ _ _ □ Individual interview (Target #):_ _ _ _ _ x Focus group discussion (Target #): Four per neighboorhood (1 males, 1 females, 1 local leaders, 1 CSOs / CBOs) □ [Other, Specify] (Target #):_ _ _ _ _

[11] Each service sector will be interviewed by an adapted KI tool fitting to each area of interest. The basic structure for each sector will stay the same but specific questions for each sector will vary.

Data collection tool (s) # 6 FGD – Vulnerabilities, peaceful coexistence and durable solutions (IDPs) (Semi-structured)	x Purposive □ Snowballing □ [Other, Specify]	□ Key informant interview (Target #):_ _ _ _ _ □ Individual interview (Target #):_ _ _ _ _ x Focus group discussion (Target #): Four per selected neighboorhood (2 males, 2 females) □ [Other, Specify] (Target #):_ _ _ _ _

Phase 3 (April 2020 – September 2021)[12]

The tools #2 to #6 will be reused for monitoring, evaluation and learning purposes; please refer to the flow chart & objective tree

Data collection tool (s) # 7 KI – Stakeholder perception (semi-structured)	x Purposive □ Snowballing □ [Other, Specify]		x Key informant interview (Target #): To be determined after the actual number of stakeholder is known □ 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	
Data management platform(s)	x	IMPACT	□	UNHCR
	□	[Other, Specify]		
Expected output type(s)	□	Situation overview #:	x	Reports: 3 Durable solution analysis report – 1 per neighborhood *(output for Phase 2.2 – Durable Solution Analysis)* Baseline, midline and endline reports: Annual and end-line summary reports outlining differences in knowledge and practice related to shock response and disaster recovery amongst civilians in targeted locations and MMC LGA staff *(output for Phase 3 –*

[12] Baseline setting for vulnerability, needs and services will already be done during phase 2. Also baseline setting for endline knowledge testing will be done also during phase 2.

				Ongoing Learning evaluation) A summary report outlining the potential, including SWOC analysis of scaling up the area based approach to other neighbourhoods across Maiduguri and throughout North East Nigeria. *(output for Phase 3 – Ongoing Learning evaluation)* A stakeholder analysis detailing the stakeholders' perception of the effectiveness of the Area Based Approach activities implemented within this action *(output for Phase 3 – Ongoing Learning evaluation)* *(output for Phase 1 – Area delineation)*		
	□	Interactive dashboard #:_	x	Web map 1: Upload of key spatial indicator on Open Street Maps (with respect to data protection provisions)	x	Maps: 6 One Heat map of Maiduguri *(output for Phase 1)* Bi-annual infrastructure mapping in targeted neighborhoods *(output for Phase 3)*
	□	[Other, Specify] #: _ _				
Access	x	Public (available on AGORA web page 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*	*Consortium Logo* *IRC* *ACTED* *IMPACT* *AGORA (linking ACTED and IMPACT)*

2. Rationale

General Context

The Boko Haram insurgency in Northeast Nigeria started ten years ago, leading to thousands of victims and millions of displaced persons in the last decade (CFR, 2018). In May 2019, about 252,217 IDPs lived in Maiduguri LGA (IOM DTM Nigeria, 2019). Because of the rapid growth of the city, today, the urban settlement areas are not only located in the original Maiduguri LGA but also Jere LGA and Konduga LGA. With violence across the northeast of Borno State and resulting displacement spiking in late 2018 (UNHCR, 2019) and continuing throughout 2019 (The Guardian, 2019), this trend shows no sign of abating. This displacement exacerbated pre-existing vulnerabilities including high risks to acute shocks (e.g., flood, fire, and violence) and chronic stresses (e.g., youth unemployment, limited local authority capacity, lack of social accountability) (IOM DTM Nigeria, 2019). While there has been an influx of humanitarian actors to address immediate needs, the response has yet to transition from humanitarian to focus on the longer-term challenges Maiduguri faces in urban development and resilience.

Problem statement

Within this context, the project "From Response to Resilience in Maiduguri" led by the International Rescue Committee (IRC) in a consortium with ACTED and IMPACT seeks to address three interlinked problems: (1) the need for state and local authorities to plan for and manage urban risk, (2) the need to enhance community structures and civil society coordination's opportunities to engage state and local authorities and hold them to account, and (3) the need to link up neighbourhood-grounded and data-driven initiatives which are inclusive of urban displaced communities with community engagement strategies and city-wide capacities for resilience. The projected timeline for this project is May 2019 until September 2021. These three problems are discussed in more detail below:

1. **The need for state and local authorities to plan for and manage urban risk**. Current plans at state-level are demonstrating commitments to further develop and strengthen capacities for disaster preparedness and response and for inclusive participatory planning, including coordination with sub-state and humanitarian actors. The Borno State Emergency Management Agency's (SEMA) – which is the entity in charge of planning, implementing, and managing multi-sectoral responses to humanitarian needs in camp-settings – would benefit from timely information on current and future urban risks in vulnerable urban neighbourhoods hosting high concentration of IPDs to proactively plan for risk-preparedness in these areas. As the influx of IDPs from conflict-affected areas in Borno converge with rural-urban migrants, the city has suffered from an increased strain on resources and heightened congestion. In this context, risks such as outbreaks of disease, fire, and rising communal tensions and violence are becoming more acute, along with flooding risks induced by rapid and unplanned urban growth in certain areas. Moreover, while the humanitarian crisis has seen an increase in national and international emergency actors in Maiduguri, there is a lack of area-based, locally-led coordination mechanisms reuniting humanitarian, civil society, local and development actors intervening in the same neighbourhood.[13] An area-based approach is important to ensure that interventions in Maiduguri' neighbourhoods most vulnerable to hazards and impacted by displacement are impactful, well planned and integrated and contribute towards long-term disaster preparedness and resilience objectives of the city. International NGOs working in Maiduguri's urban area engage primarily in 'sector' coordination, often led by UN agencies and relevant line ministries. This sectoral approach focuses on bringing together expertise from different agencies to share lessons learned but can lead to segregation of activities and actors working with different mandates. This silo approach limits effective coordination, particularly between international and local actors, and provides no opportunity to leverage synergies between projects to maximize longer-term progress towards core development and resilience objectives. One of the essential resilience objectives is to enable the communities to develop interconnected and multi-level abilities to anticipate, recognize,

[13] "A geographically targeted, multi-sectoral, and participatory approach which may be applied in both urban and rural settings" (Impact, 2018)

adapt to, and learn from disruptions and disasters (Per Becker, 2014). In a situation where the disaster response is currently mainly centralized at the level of the State, and where aid partners coordinate mostly on a sectoral basis, area-based knowledge will enable local authorities (LGAs notably) to take more leadership in the disaster response at the local level. disaster response work being led by international actors or state-level authorities.

2. **The need to enhance community structures and civil society coordination's opportunities to engage state and local authorities and hold them to account.** A second critical problem is the lack opportunities communities have to engage in bottom-up planning, which hinders social accountability between local authorities and their constituents. These results in a general lack of trust between duty bearers and rights holders. That is exacerbated by the lack of local elections since the crisis with residents often unable to identify their local ward councilor. Current channels for community engagement reside mainly with traditional leaders. Within this context, it is particularly difficult for women, children, and new arrivals to raise their voices through this traditional structure and hence their needs are not necessarily well reflected in local decision making and planning. Key institutional actors such as the Reconstruction Rehabilitation and Resettlement Ministry, Maiduguri's Metropolitan Council (MMC) and the State Ministry of Local Government and Emirates Affairs are demonstrating increasing interest in participatory and inclusive community planning, and address the lack of community engagement mechanisms. It is worth noting that the GIZ, as part of a large-scale Resilience program across the State of Borno, has been implementing a community development program since 2015 in all wards of MMM, and established Community Development Follow Up Committees that require further support.
   Even among international service providers, community engagement is fractured due to the sectoral nature of the humanitarian response, as previously mentioned. Each sector has created sub-groups in communities about their particular issue area; there may be women groups, community action groups, child protection committees, mother's groups, and WASH committees all active in the same community with limited coordination. That means that specific shared problems across these groups cannot be jointly addressed, hindering the community's ability to problem-solve across and it prevents the ability to aggregate concerns across community structures to be able to then raise their voice to local authorities.

3. **The need to link up neighbourhood-grounded and data-driven initiatives which are inclusive of urban displaced communities with community engagement strategies and city-wide capacities for resilience.** The crucial third problem is the absence of neighborhood-level disaster preparedness and resilience planning. The National Plan of Action (2017) had proposed the development of 'Local Emergency Management Committees' to lead on grassroots planning and participation in disaster management, but their establishment has not been implemented in Maiduguri, at least not with a clear DRR lens. The resilience and development-oriented planning and interventions led by the Borno State Ministry of Reconstruction, Rehabilitation, and Resettlement with the support of the UNDP have predominantly targeted rural LGAs. However, MMC is about to issue ward-level community development plans, developed with the support of a GIZ program. Although these planning pieces were informed by primary data collection, neither designed concrete urban resilience projects, but they stand out as a key initiative from where to build research and community planning efforts. There have been limited actions that intentionally link short-term humanitarian assistance in urban Maiduguri to longer-term disaster preparedness and resilience plan. There is limited publicly available data on urban Maiduguri to support a planning process to ensure that investments being made are strategic and address the needs of the most vulnerable.

Information Gaps

To enable the consortium partners to run their activities and tackle the above-described problems successfully, AGORA seeks to close several information gaps. Because the area-based approach is focusing on the perceived neighbourhood boundaries within an urban settlement area by the local population, the first information gap is to identify suitable areas for the neighbourhood delineation based on the hazard exposure and population density of IDPs. Moreover, the

consortium partners need detailed knowledge about key infrastructure, general demographics in terms of IDP and host populations, hazard exposure, and key characteristics of all neighborhoods in the pre-identified areas. The selection of the three target neighbourhoods will be done based on hazard exposure, IDP density, ability of the essential services within the identified neighbourhoods to meet the population's needs, and presence of assistance and service improvement initiatives provided by international organisations, private sector actors or public agencies. Following the selection of the three pilot neighborhoods more detailed information regarding humanitarian, service-related needs and vulnerabilities of the neighborhood population to various hazards have to be collected. Moreover, service and capacity gaps of the critical services & infrastructure have to be identified. Given the scale and prolonged nature of urban displacement patterns in the metropolitan area of Maiduguri, there is an increasing need to understand IDPs' movement intentions and opportunities to benefit from durable solutions either in terms of return or local integration. Thus, AGORA will realize a durable solution analysis for IDPs in the selected neighborhoods.
Additionally, AGORA will monitor the relevance and efficiency of the project's area-based approach throughout the course of its undertakings, to inform the consortium partners about potential gaps and adaptations to meet the neighbourhoods' community's needs.

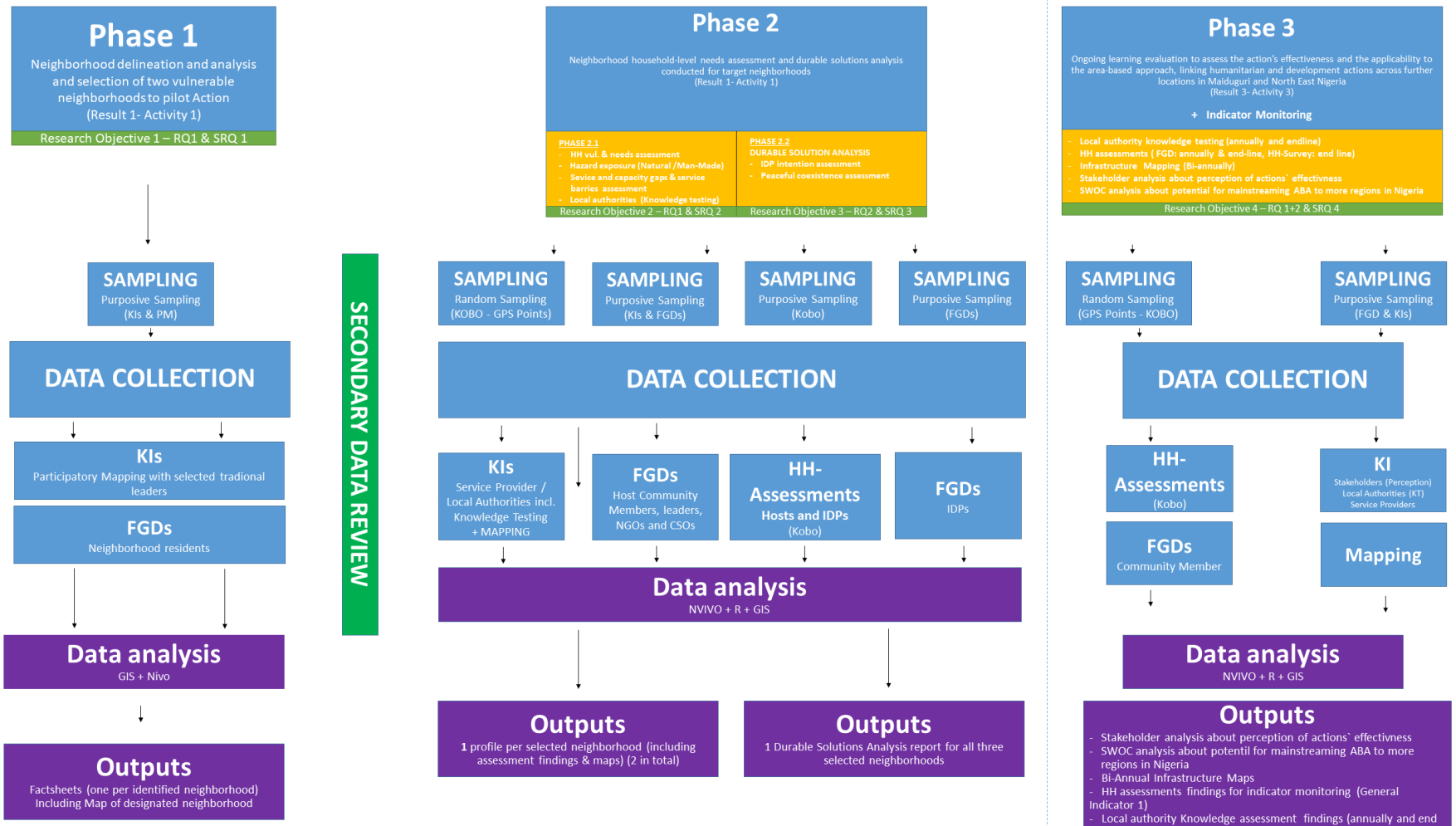
All of this information will inform the consortium's design of multi-level coordination platforms, neighbourhood forums, capacity development, training activities, and participatory community resilience plans. Moreover, it should inform and trigger the south-south learning on durable solutions for state and local authorities with other cities in crisis. Finally, AGORA has to answer the question if the area-based approach is suitable for other areas in Nigeria.

AGORA Project activities

AGORA will close the information gaps by conducting four research cycle phases:
Phase1 will identify neighbourhoods and their features across pre-identified hazard-prone and IDP-dense areas by a general key informant interview with traditional leaders, a GPS delineation of the neighbourhoods' boundaries. Additional participatory mapping FGDs will be organised in a reduced number of neighbourhoods to inform the selection process with more detailed information.
Phase 2.1 will assess the needs and vulnerabilities of the population in the three selected neighbourhoods and identify the services available for the population in the selected neighbourhoods. Therefore, household quantitative surveys with residents (hosts and IDPs), FGDs, and KIs with service providers will be used.
Phase 2.2 will enable the consortium to understand IDPs intentions to return, relocate or settle in place; potential triggers, timing, scale and geographical destinations of movements; needs and risks/vulnerabilities that may influence movement intentions in the three selected neighbourhoods, and general prospects of access to durable solutions aligned either at their place of habitual residence or in the neighbourhood where they are displaced. Hence, AGORA will develop a durable solution analysis for IDPs and Host communities located in the three targeted neighbourhoods. It will also analyse social cohesion dynamics between host and displaced communities. For that purpose, household quantitative surveys and FGDs will be used. A single household questionnaire will be designed to inform the vulnerability and needs assessment and the durable solutions analysis at the same time.
Phase 3 will monitor the overall effectiveness of the project. Moreover, it will evaluate the potential for mainstreaming the area-based approach to other parts of Nigeria. Several tools will be used, including surveys, FGDs, KIs, and Participatory mapping.

3. Methodology

3.1 Methodology Flowchart



3.2 Methodology overview

The Response to Resilience project focuses on Resilience building in three urban neighborhoods of Maiduguri. To enable the consortium to perform these activities successfully, AGORA has planned research activities across multiple phases (see below).
The research will be implemented in four assessment phases consisting of several primary data collection methods, including FGDs, Surveys, and KIs:

Phase 1 is the neighborhood delineation. In the beginning of this phase, based on availability of secondary geospatial data on urban risks and IDP locations, GIS Heat mapping will pre-identify hazard-prone settlement areas with high IDP density in Maiduguri. Up to 200 neighborhoods will be covered by this phase. Next, the limits of these pre-identified settlements will be identified by undertaking a guided GPS-tracked walk around the neigbourhood boundaries with traditional leaders, to reflect the communities`s perceived area boundaries rather than administrative ward bouandries within Maiduguri[14]. Indeed, findings from past AGORA research conducted across different crises have shown that neighborhoods within perceived boundaries by the population share commonly "an own history and culture shaped by shared customs, interests, values, and identity" (IMPACT, 2019). Those neighboorhood boundaries tend to represent the settlement areas and their population better than formal administrative boundaries. Additionally, AGORA will use a structured questionnaire to collect information on basic neigborhood caracteristics with the same traditionnal leaders. The data from the area delineation will be analyzed so as to select the neighborhoods which present relevant features with regards to the selection criteria detailed above. AGORA reserves the possibility to organize participatory mapping focus group discussions with community members of some of the neighborhoods suitable for selection, so as to gather additionnal information and inform the final selection. This step will pre-identify critical infrastructure, service locations & gaps, general demographics, and hazard exposure in the corresponding neighborhoods of urban Maiduguri. Both the KI and mapping FGD tools wil inform area-based 5Ws mapping exercise, which will seek to build a shared understanding of current and planned interventions in each neighborhood (including humanitarian interventions, development investments and community initiatives). The use of secondary data will complete the methodology for neigborhood selection. Furthermore, the secondary data review will inform the tool development and assessment methodology. Finally, it will help to triangulate the findings of the primary data collection & analysis. Hence, the team performs a secondary data review throughout the entire project cycle. Technically the review will be supported by the DEEP analysis tool provided by UNOCHA. The final products of this phase will support the consortium in the selection of the three pilot areas.

Phase 2 will consist of a needs and vulnerability, and durable solutions assessment. This assessment uses quantitative and qualitative data collection approaches to investigate the household-level humanitarian and service-related needs in the three selected pilot neighboorhood areas, and prospects of access to durable solutions for IPD households specifically. The evaluation will also include a knowledge testing of local authorities in regards to preparedness, contingency planning, and hazard profiles for the urban areas. This knowledge testing is done to monitor the success of ACTEDs capacity development efforts for local and state authorities in terms of effectively plan for and respond to emergencies in urban Maiduguri. Initial, a stakeholder analysis will be performed by the consortium partner ACTED, which will be used to identify those authorities.
Moreover, this phase will target service providers & community members to evaluate the capacities and gaps of critical services. Most data collection tools will entail elements to inform Phase 2.1. and Phase 2.2., which will inform different information products and outputs (Neighborhood profiles for Phase 2.1 and Durable solutions report for Phase 2.2) building off similar datasets. Moreover, AGORA will use the data delivered by this assessment to set baselines for the performance indicator monitoring of the activities (Indicator 1 & R3-3).

[14] AGORA is focusing on the perceived neighbourhood boundaries, which do not necessarily translate into administrative entities. The lowest level of administrative area in Maiduguri are wards, which surface area differ greatly from one to another are too large as a unit of intervention for community engagement.

Phase 3 focuses on monitoring, evaluation, assessing, and learning. It includes annual monitoring assessments and a final end line assessment at the end of the project, which will use similar tools and methods as Phase 2., knowledge testing of local authorities, biannually participatory mapping of essential services, infrastructure mapping of the selected neighbourhoods in Maiduguri. Furthermore, this phase assesses the project stakeholders` perception of the effectiveness with regards to performed activities. Those activities should lead in the end to a SWOT analysis and perception analysis to identify the success of the project and the potential for mainstreaming it to other locations in North-East Nigeria.

For a more comprehensive overview, refer to the objectives tree :

Phase	Assessment Activity	Objective #	Objectives	Data collection method	Respondent profiles
		1.0	**To identify and select three vulnerable pilot neighbourhoods**	• MFGDs – Area identification and service delivery points location	Community members knowledgeable about the neighborhood characteristics
1.0	**Neighborhood delineation**	**1.1**	**To identify neighborhood boundaries perceived by the local population within the pre-identified settlement areas of the city of Maiduguri.**	• GIS HEAT Mapping • KI area delineation • MFGDs – Area identification and service delivery points location	Local Authorities & Traditional Leader knowledgeable about the neighborhood characteristics Humanitarian Sectors
		1.2	To identify the critical service locations, service gaps, general demographics, and hazard exposure in the neighbourhoods within the pre-identified settlement areas of the city of Maiduguri.	• MFGDs • Secondary data review (4Ws)	Traditional Leader &Community members knowledgeable about the neighborhood characteristics

2.1	**Needs & Vulnerability Assessments**	**2.0**	**To assess the humanitarian and service-related needs of the population in the three targeted pilot neighbourhoods in Maiduguri, Nigeria.**	• House-hold level needs & vulnerabilities assessments • FGDs with Host community & IDPs • KIs with local authorities • KIs with Service providers	Host-community & IDPs Service providers of different sectors Local authorities
		2.1	To assess household-level needs & vulnerabilities in each sector (Wash, health, education, livelihood, protection, shelter, infrastructure, etc.) in the three targeted pilot neighborhoods in Maiduguri, Nigeria.	• House-hold level needs & vulnerabilities assessments • FGDs with Host community & IDPs	Host-community & IDPs
		3.0	**To assess the vulnerabilities to hazards of the population in the targeted pilot neighborhoods in Maiduguri, Nigeria?**	• House-hold level needs & vulnerabilities assessments • MFGDs – Area identification and characteristics • KIs with local authorities • KIs with Service providers	Host-community & IDPs Service providers of different sectors Local authorities

		3.1	To identify the exposure to natural & man-made hazards of the population in the three targeted neighborhoods.	• House-hold level needs & vulnerabilities assessments • MFGDs – Area identification • FGDs with Host community & IDPs • KIs with local authorities • KIs with Service providers • GIS Heat Mapping • Participatory Mapping (Mapping Key Informant Tools)	Host-community & IDPs Service provider of different sectors Local authorities Traditional Leaders Humanitarian Sectors (Secondary Data)
		3.2	To assess the coping capacities of individuals, organizations, service providers, local authorities and the entire community in the targeted neighborhoods to specific hazards (e.g., drought, fire, flooding, disease outbreaks, and pollution).	• House-hold level needs & vulnerabilities assessments • FGDs with Host community & IDPs	Host-community & IDPs
		4.0	**To assess service and capacity gaps of the critical services & infrastructure in the three targeted neighborhoods**	• MFGDs with : identification of service delivery locations • KIs with local authorities • KIs with Service providers	Host-community & IDPs Service providers of different sectors Local authorities

		4.1	To identify potential barriers for the population to access those services & infrastructure.	• House-hold level needs & vulnerabilities assessments • FGDs with Host community & IDPs	Host-community & IDPs
		4.2	To identify challenges for service providers for the provision of their services	• KIs with local authorities • KIs with Service providers	Service providers of different sectors Local authorities
		4.3	To map all critical service locations and infrastructure in the three targeted neighborhoods of Maiduguri, Nigeria.	• KIs with Service providers • MFGDs – Area identification and service delivery points location	Community members knowledgeable about the neighborhood characteristics Service providers of different sectors Local authorities
2.2	**Durable Solution analysis**	**5.0**	**To identify durable solutions for the targeted neighborhoods in Maiduguri, Nigeria.**	• House-hold level needs & vulnerabilities assessments (disagregated IDP for durable solutions-related questions) • FGDs with IDPs, Host community, CBO & Local NGO staff, and Local authorities	IDP & Host community CBO Members Local NGO staff Local authorities
		5.1	To identify underlying factors which are influencing IDP movement intentions, leading to a better understanding of how neighborhoods can improve the hosting of IDPs.	• House-hold level needs & vulnerabilities assessments (disaggregated IDP for durable solutions-related questions)	IDPs

				• FGDs with IDPs, Host community, CBO & Local NGO staff, and Local authorities	
		5.2	To identify tensions and their root causes between the host community and IDPs.	• House-hold level needs & vulnerabilities assessments (disaggregated IDP for durable solutions-related questions) • FGDs with IDPs and with host communities	IDP & Host community CBO Members Local NGO staff Local authorities
		5.3	To describe existing measures taken by the communities to ensure peaceful coexistence of IDPs and host community	• House-hold level needs & vulnerabilities assessments (disaggregated IDP for durable solutions-related questions) • FGDs with IDPs, Host community, CBO & Local NGO staff, and Local authorities	IDP & Host community CBO Members Local NGO staff Local authorities
3.0	**Ongoing learning evaluation & indicator monitoring**	**6.0**	**To assess the project effectiveness, the applicability to the area-based approach and identification for further usage of the designated actions across additional locations in Maiduguri and North East Nigeria**	• House-hold level needs & vulnerabilities assessments • FGDs with Host community & IDPs • KIs with local authorities • KIs with stakeholder	IDP & Host community Stakeholders Local authorities
		6.1	To test the knowledge of local authorities & general population in terms of disasters, resilience, and response in the targeted neighborhoods of Maiduguri, Nigeria.	• FGDs with Host community & IDPs • KIs with local authorities	IDP & Host community Stakeholders Local authorities

		6.2	To map critical service & infrastructure changes in the targeted neighborhoods.	• KIs with Service providers • Secondary data review • Participatory Mapping (Mapping Key Informant Tools)N/A	IDP & Host community Stakeholders Local authorities
		6.3	To describe stakeholder's perception of the effectiveness of the area-based approach used in the project.	• KIs with stakeholder	IDP & Host community Stakeholders Local authorities

3.4 Data Processing & Analysis

Quantitative data quality and cleaning

The following tools will deliver quantitative data:

- **House-hold level needs & vulnerabilities assessments**
- **KIs with Service providers**
- **Mapping Key Informant Tool**

Trainings will be conducted with the selected Enumerators by the assessment officers and Senior/Field officer designated (SFO/FO) for the R2R project. Therefore, training plan will be designed by the SFO with the guidance of the Assessment officer prior to each phase.

Moreover, if possible all tools will be pilot tested before their appliance in the field. Those pilot tests will consist of technical dry-runs to ensure that for example Kobo tools are working smoothly. Additionally, a pilot test with "real" respondents will be conducted to ensure that the data provided by those tool are meeting the target. The pilots should be done with 5%[15] of the desired sample size.

Every day, at the end of data collection, the surveys are uploaded on the IMPACT Kobo-server and downloaded in .xls format as one dataset for a specific site. During the data collection, daily data check will be conducted by the Senior Field Officer, under the supervision of the Assessment Officer and in line with data checking guidelines developed under the leadership of the Assessment Manager and if necessary ad-hoc tool adjustments will be performed. The dataset is cleaned throughout the data collection, logging deleted entries and value changes, while the raw dataset is also stored. The Assessment Officer (AO) and Field Manager (FM) oversees Senior/Field Officers S/FOs, who are in turn responsible for data quality assurance and the supervision of field teams. The following protocols are in place to ensure the quality of data collected:

- Daily spot checks of enumerators conducting interviews at the end of data collection. Each Kobo questionnaire is reviewed by a team leader (or field staff in charge) before being sent to the server
- Daily data checks during data collection periods by S/FOs, who pre-identify outliers, abnormalities, and logical inconsistencies and give regular feedback to enumerators through monthly & ad-hoc training, during spot checks as well as the daily morning brief during data collection periods. Data points which cannot be resolved through the discussions with enumerators are deleted during the subsequent data cleaning.
- The GIS officer is responsible for processing the GPS related data in the evening of each data collection day to pre-analyse and evaluate potential shortcomings and grey areas.
- AOs will support the data checks and if necessary, will adjust the underlying tools.
- Final data aggregation and cleaning by GIS/Database Officers in Maiduguri, who provide feedback on outliers, abnormalities, and logical inconsistencies, which informs the design of general debriefs and enumerator training.

After all, the dataset is cleaned, the raw and cleaned dataset, along with the data cleaning log, will be saved and stored in a clearly labelled folder (see data management plan).

The Geodata collected by the participatory mapping tools will be combined with the GEO data provided by the mapping components of the qualitative tools (e.g., Mapping FGDs) and result in comprehensive maps of the neighborhoods.

Quantitative Data Analysis

For quantitative data gathered, the analysis will be conducted using either R, Excel, STATA, or SPSS, depending on the technical capacities of the team. Please see the data analysis matrix in the appendix for more information about the actual questionnaires.

[15] Numbers will be rounded up if necessary. Hence, if 5% of the desired sample size is 2.5 respondents, the team will try to pilot test the tool with three respondents.

Qualitative data quality and cleaning

The following tools will deliver qualitative data:

- **Mapping FGDs (Semi-structured)**
- **FGD – Vulnerabilities & Needs of neighboorhood residents (semi-structured)**
- **KI – Local Authorities (Knowledge Test)**
- **FGD – Peaceful Coexistence and Durable Solutions (Semi-structured)**
- **KI - Stakeholder Perception**

All qualitative data will result in notes based on audio recordings. FGD & KI transcripts will be transcribed in both English and in the language in which the FGD was initially conducted (usually Hausa) and uploaded to a clearly labelled Dropbox folder. OTranscribe, a free transcription software, will be used to produce the required transcripts in time. Subsequently, the Assessment officer will conduct a qualitative analysis using the software NVIVO. A data saturation tracking table will be utilized to ensure enough focus group discussions are conducted to reach saturation and saved on Dropbox.

The geodata collected by the participatory mapping components of the different tools will be combined with data collected by the quantitative tools. This combined data is processed into map products by ArcGIS for a further better understanding of the neighbourhoods. Moreover, those maps will contain information about the locations of the different critical services and infrastructures in the neighbourhoods.

Qualitative Data Validity and Analysis

Thematic analysis will be used to code and analyse FGD transcripts & KI notes from semi-structured data collection.
English-language transcripts will be uploaded to allow for multiple users to code, compare, and analyse results.
The AO will develop a preliminary coding scheme for the different qualitative tools based on the first transcripts & notes available of each data collection round. This preliminary scheme will be discussed with the CFP/Assessment Manager for a plausibility & bias check. The target is to develop a reliable codebook with up to 12 codes for each qualitative tool used.

4. Roles and responsibilities

Table 3: Description of roles and responsibilities

Task Description	***Responsible***	***Accountable***	***Consulted***	***Informed***
Research design	Assessment Officer (AO) / Regional AM	*AGORA AM / CC*	GIS Team, Country Focal Point (CFP), Geneva Research Department (GRD)	Consortium partner (IRC, ACTED, REACH), relevant Clusters, relevant partners
Supervising data collection	Senior/Field Officer (S/FO)	Assessment Officer	Senior GIS Officer	CFP
Data processing (checking, cleaning)	S/FO	Data Base Officer, final accountability: GIS Officer	AO	CFP
Data analysis	AO, GIS Team, inputs from regional AM	Senior GIS Officer	GIS Team, GRD	CFP
Mapping	GIS Team	Senior GIS Officer	Senior GIS Officer, GRD	CFP
Output production	AO / Senior GIS Officer, inputs from regional AM	AGORA AM	GIS Team, CFP, GRD	IMPACT HQ, ACTED, IRC
Dissemination	AO	AGORA AM	Senior GIS Officer	IMPACT HQ, ACTED, IRC
Monitoring & Evaluation	AO, GIS Team	AGORA AM	Senior GIS Officer	IMPACT HQ, ACTED, IRC
Lessons learned	AO, GIS Team, Regional AM	AGORA AM	Senior GIS Officer	IMPACT HQ, ACTED, IRC

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

Accountable: *the person who validates the completion of the task and is accountable for 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. Monitoring & Evaluation Plan

- *Please complete the M&E Plan column in the table and use the corresponding Tools in the Monitoring & Evaluation matrix to implement the plan during the research cycle.*

Objective	External M&E Indicator	Internal M&E Indicator	Focal point	Tool	Will indicator be tracked?
Humanitarian stakeholders are accessing REACH products	Number of humanitarian organizations accessing REACH services/products Number of individuals accessing REACH services/products	# of downloads of x product from Resource Centre	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 the country newsletter, sending blue, bit.ly	Country team		x Yes
		# of visits to x web map/x dashboard[16]	Country request to HQ		X Yes
REACH activities contribute to better program implementation and coordination of the humanitarian response	Number of humanitarian organizations utilizing REACH services/products	# references in HPC documents (HNO, SRP, Flash appeals, Cluster/sector strategies)	Country team	Reference log	ACTED strategy document for Neighbourhood Forums ACTED strategy document for capacity development and pieces of training IRC strategy document for Neighbourhood Forums IRC strategy document for Neighbourhood Forums
		# references in single agency documents			
Humanitarian stakeholders are using	Humanitarian actors use REACH evidence/prod	Perceived relevance of REACH country-programs	Country team	Usage_ Feedback *and* Usage_	A qualitative perception analysis among all stakeholder will be conducted.

[16] Use hyperlinks to a bit.ly that will track how many times people click on the zoomed-in part on OSM that are our research locations. Additional information layers like service facilities or / areas are being hosted for example on ArcGIS online or a simple mymaps (google) map. Access to these platforms can be monitored.

REACH products	ucts as a basis for decision making, aid planning, and delivery Number of humanitarian documents (HNO, HRP, cluster/agency strategic plans, etc.) directly informed by REACH products			Survey templat e	This analysis will be conducted at the end of the project. It should assess the stakeholders` perception of the success of the project. Therefore, qualitative key informant interviews will be conducted with each stakeholder of the project. These stakeholders include local authorities and consortium members. Additional, a SWOC analysis of the activities of this project will be conducted to assess the lessons learned and the potential for mainstreaming the approach throughout North-East Nigeria.
		Perceived usefulness and influence of REACH outputs			
		Recommendations to strengthen REACH programs			
		The perceived capacity of REACH staff			
		Perceived quality of outputs/programs			
		Recommendations to strengthen REACH programs			
Humanitarian stakeholders are engaged in REACH programs throughout the research cycle	Number and percentage of humanitarian organizations directly contributing to REACH programs *(providing resources, participating in presentations, etc.)*	# of organizations providing resources (i.e. Staff, vehicles, meeting space, budget, etc.) for activity implementation	Country team	Engage ment_lo g	x Yes
		# of organizations/clusters inputting in research design and joint analysis			x Yes
		# of organizations/clusters attending briefings on findings;			x Yes