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| --- | --- |
| **Research Terms of Reference**  **Livelihood coping assessment, Tigray region.**  **ETH 2304**  **Ethiopia** | |
| **August 2023**  **V1** | **C:\Users\Megan\AppData\Local\Microsoft\Windows\INetCache\Content.Word\REACH logo white (for a coloured background).jpg** |

# Executive Summary

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Country of intervention** | *Ethiopia* | | | | | | | |
| **Type of Emergency** | □ | Natural disaster | X | Conflict | | | □ | Other *(specify)* | |
| **Type of Crisis** | □ | Sudden onset | □ | Slow onset | | | X | Protracted | |
| **Mandating Body/ Agency** | *USAID* | | | | | | | |
| **IMPACT Project Code** | *29AVW* | | | | | | | |
| **Overall Research Timeframe** *(from research design to final outputs / M&E)* | 08/08/2023 to 31/10/2023 | | | | | | | |
| **Research Timeframe** | 1. Pilot/ training: 28/08/2023 | | | | 6. Preliminary presentation: N/A | | | |
| 2. Start collect data: 04/09/2023 | | | | 7. Outputs sent for validation: 20/10/2023 | | | |
| 3. Data collected: 23/09/2023 | | | | 8. Outputs published: 27/10/2023 | | | |
| 4. Data analysed: 29/09/2023 | | | | 9. Final presentation: 03/11/2023 | | | |
| 5. Data sent for validation: 06/10/2023 | | | |
| **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 (can be tentative)** | | | |
| X | Donor plan/strategy | | | 12/2023\_ \_ \_ \_ | | | |
| X | Inter-cluster plan/strategy | | | 12/2023\_ \_ \_ \_ | | | |
| □ | Cluster plan/strategy | | | \_ \_/\_ \_/\_ \_ \_ \_ | | | |
| □ | NGO platform plan/strategy | | | \_ \_/\_ \_/\_ \_ \_ \_ | | | |
| □ | Other (Specify): | | | \_ \_/\_ \_/\_ \_ \_ \_ | | | |
| **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)  □ Website Dissemination (Relief Web & REACH Resource Centre)  □ [Other, Specify] | | | |
| **Stakeholder mapping** *Has a detailed stakeholder mapping been conducted during research design to identify all actors that could* ***contribute*** *to and/or* ***benefit******from*** *the research?* | X | Yes | | | □ | No | | |
| **General Objective** | *To assist humanitarian actors make informed decisions about the impact of recent shocks on livelihood practices in Tigray region by improving understanding of livelihood conditions in Tigray region prior to, during and after the conflict.* | | | | | | | |
| **Specific Objective(s)** | 1. *Identify the key shocks that households have faced since the start of the conflict in 2020 and the impact on their livelihoods, income sources, and access to markets and services.* 2. *Identify the main sources of income and livelihood strategies used by households to meet their various needs, and any changes, challenges or barriers to these over time.* 3. *Provide information on the use of livelihood coping strategies used to address deficits in meeting basic needs including influencing factors, frequency/duration of use, and severity.* | | | | | | | |
| **Research Questions** | 1. *What are the main sources of income and livelihood practices of households in the region and how have they changed since the start of the conflict in 2020?* 2. *Since the start of the conflict in 2020, what are the main conflict and other related shocks that have affected income sources and livelihood practices of households in the region?* 3. *Since the start of the conflict in 2020, in what ways have the use of coping strategies to meet basic needs changed (in terms of frequency/duration of use, severity, and influencing factors)?* 4. *What has been the response to livelihood issues and what changes are expected over the coming months?* | | | | | | | |
| **Geographic Coverage** | *14 livelihood zones in 33 woredas across all 6 accessible administrative zones (admin 2) of Tigray region.*  *This will involve data collection in selected woredas in the Northwestern, Eastern, Central, Southern, Southeastern and Mekelle zones of Tigray.*  *Due to access and security issues, the Western zone of Tigray will not be assessed as part of this assessment.* | | | | | | | |
| **Secondary data sources** | *UN OCHA situation reports*  *WFP Emergency Food Security Assessments*  *IOM Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM)*  *ACAPS Ethiopia Thematic Reports*  *Academic articles*  *FEWS NET Ethiopia reports*  *REACH hard-to-reach assessments & household assessments* | | | | | | | |
| **Population(s)** | □ | IDPs in camp | | | □ | IDPs in informal sites | | |
| *Select all that apply* | 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 | | | □ | [Other, Specify] | | |
| **Stratification**  *Select type(s) and enter number of strata* | X | Geographical #: Admin 2 + Livelihood zones  Population size per strata is known? □ Yes X No | x | Group #: Sex (male/female)  Population size per strata is known?  □ Yes X No | | | □ | *[Other Specify]* #: \_ \_  Population size per strata is known?  □ Yes □ No |
| **Data collection tool(s)** | □ | Structured (Quantitative) | | | **X** | Semi-structured (Qualitative) | | |
|  | **Sampling method** | | | | **Data collection method** | | | |
| **Semi-structured data collection tool (s) # 1**  *Select sampling and data collection method and specify target # interviews* | X Purposive  □ Snowballing  □ [Other, Specify] | | | | □ Key informant interview (Target #):\_ \_ \_ \_ \_  □ Individual interview (Target #):\_ \_ \_ \_ \_  X Focus group discussion (Target #):70  □ [Other, Specify](Target #):\_ \_ \_ \_ \_ | | | |
| **Disaggregation by gender and age**  *Are you planning to conduct sex/age disaggregated analysis?* | Gender | | | | Age | | | |
| X | Yes | | | □ | Yes | | |
| □ | No | | | X | No | | |
| **Data management platform(s)** | X | IMPACT | | | □ | UNHCR | | |
|  | □ | [Other, Specify] | | | | | | |
| **Expected ouput type(s)** | X | Situation overview #: 1 | □ | Report #: \_ \_ | | | □ | Profile #: \_ \_ |
| □ | Presentation (Preliminary findings) #: \_ \_ | X | Presentation (Final) #: 1 | | | □ | Factsheet #: \_ \_ |
| □ | Interactive dashboard #:\_ | □ | Webmap #: \_ \_ | | | □ | Map #: \_ \_ |
|  | □ | [Other, Specify] #: \_ \_ | | | | | | |
| **Access** | □ | Public (available on REACH resource center and other humanitarian platforms) | | | | | | |
| X | 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-BHA* | | | | | | | |
| ***Coordination Framework:*** *NA* | | | | | | | |
| ***Partners:*** *TBD* | | | | | | | |

# Rationale

* 1. Background

Following the signing of the cessation of hostilities agreement in November 2022, after more than two years of armed conflict in Northern Ethiopia, the effects of the conflict, blockades and restriction of basic service access have had extensive impacts on the population.[[1]](#footnote-2) The gradual increase in general and humanitarian access since mid-2022 in Tigray has seen a slow resumption of economic activity and recovery of supply chains mostly in accessible locations.[[2]](#footnote-3) However, the shocks from the conflict and the blockade reportedly led to a depletion of livelihood assets and reserves for many people due to deficits in cash supply and loss/disruptions to income sources.[[3]](#footnote-4) Several households in communities across Tigray have reportedly exhausted existing coping capacities to obtain food and other services with many households reportedly reliant on humanitarian food assistance.[[4]](#footnote-5) Failed harvests and disruptions to off-farm livelihood activities have led to further deterioration of the livelihood context with many households facing high levels of food insecurity.[[5]](#footnote-6) Recent halts to food distribution as a result of issues around diversion of food aid and concerns around beneficiary access may have affected recovery efforts and potentially deepened needs for affected households.[[6]](#footnote-7)

Despite these shocks and adverse factors around food security and livelihoods, and given the difficult operational context for humanitarians, there have been very limited studies focused on how the shocks from the conflict and other adverse factors affecting livelihoods have shaped livelihood practices, coping and resilience in Tigray since the beginning of the conflict in 2020. While the available data over the period shows increases in the proportion of the population engaging in crisis/emergency level coping strategies, it is unclear how these are a result of particular shocks or adverse factors, or to what extent income generating activities have been transformed in the short, medium or long-term, and which new/emerging coping strategies have/are being used by the population.[[7]](#footnote-8) Additionally, with several areas having only recently become accessible to humanitarian partners after months of being cut off from aid distribution and services, there is also the need to understand how this lack of humanitarian/aid access has impacted livelihoods and cash/income access.

Previous household level assessments in May 2022 by REACH and WFP, a hard-to-reach assessment in March 2023, along with other secondary sources have highlighted concerning food insecurity and livelihood disruptions across Tigray.[[8]](#footnote-9) To complement and better contextualize these findings, REACH seeks to conduct a livelihood coping assessment combining qualitative approaches and remote sensing technologies. This will explore changes to livelihood conditions in the region since the start of the conflict and improve understanding of the coping capacities and resilience of the affected population.

* 1. Intended impact.

The information drawn from this assessment will be used to inform not just emergency response prioritization but also early recovery and resilience building response approaches in Tigray. Using a detailed situational overview and presentations to operational and strategic level actors at regional and national level, REACH intends to:

* Improve understanding of the current situation to inform ongoing or planned humanitarian operations.
* Improve understanding of the current situation to inform strategic decision-making processes.

# Methodology

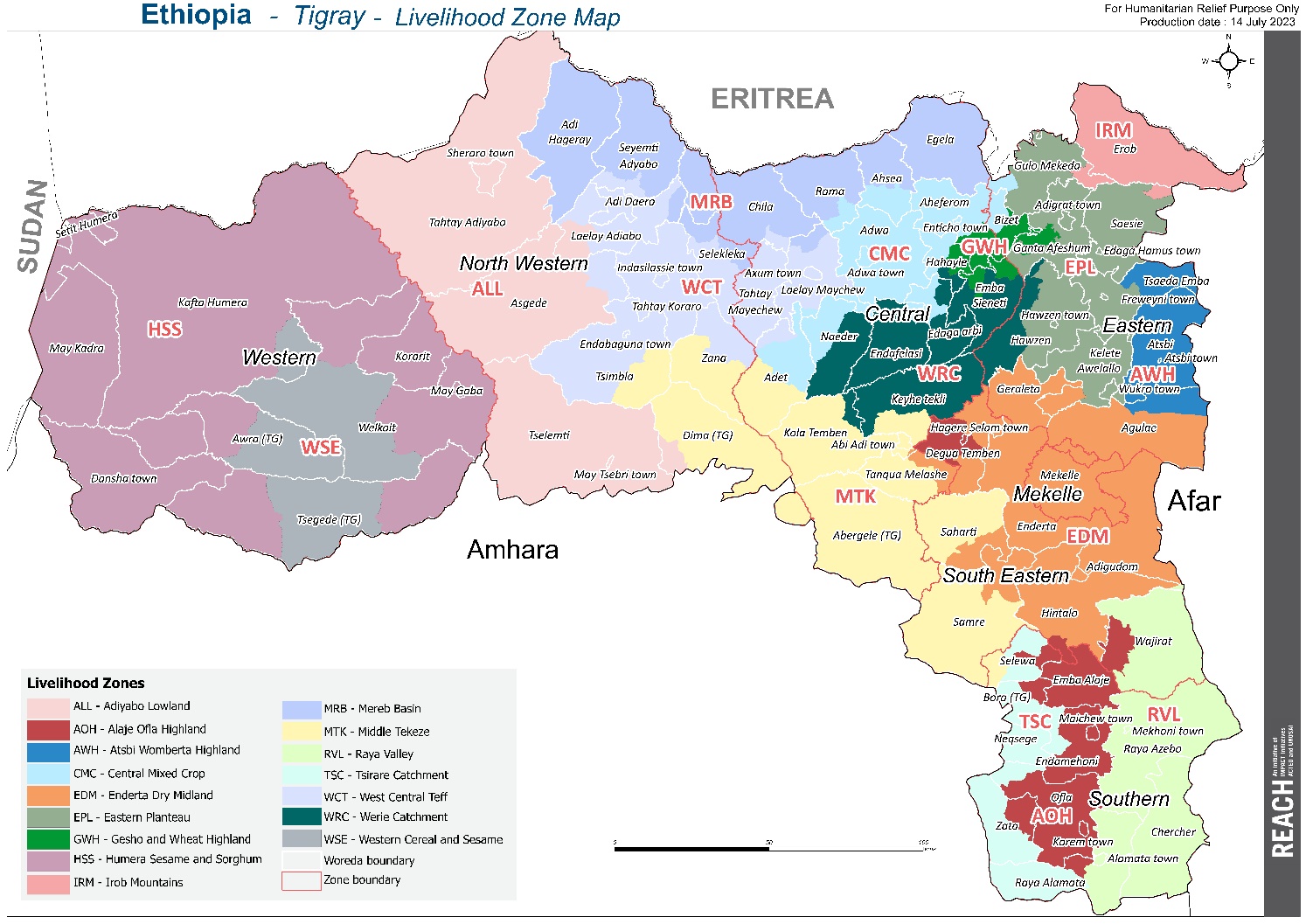
* 1. Methodology overview

In recognition of existing gaps in data to improve understanding of the livelihood context in Tigray since the beginning of the conflict and the potential outcomes in the coming months, this assessment focuses on changes in livelihood practices and income sources over time, how conflict and other shocks that have affected and potentially transformed these income sources, and strategies households across the region have employed to mitigate and cope with these challenges. For the purpose of this assessment, livelihoods refer to the **capabilities, assets and activities required for people to earn money and secure a means of living**.

Focus group discussions (FGDs) will be conducted in accessible woredas in all zones of Tigray with the exception of the Western zone. This will involve the deployment of a qualitative FGD tool in each assessed location with 2 groups (1 each of males and females) consisting of specific pre-identified profiles of people who are likely to have broad knowledge of livelihood practices and issues within the woreda. A comprehensive stakeholder engagement exercise will be conducted in all the sampled locations to help identify respondents who meet the needed profiles. The tool will combine the use of open ended questions and interactive activities to produce responses that will be analysed at the zonal level. During analysis, key differences around gender, the urban-rural divide, livelihood zones, and vulnerable population groups will be identified and highlighted in the findings.

* 1. Population of interest
* Geographical area assessed.

This assessement will look to cover 6 administrative zones (Admin 2) and 14 livelihood zones, across 33 woredas (Admin 3), within Tigray region. The Western Tigray zone will not be included.



* Population assessed.

In recognition of the lack of detailed information on the evolution of livelihood practices and coping strategies across the region, this assessment will focus on the whole population accessible locations in Tigray region, including but not limited to host populations, internally displaced persons, returnees and other key sub-population groups of interest. Data will be collected at admin 3/woreda level and analysed at admin 2/zonal level.

* 1. Secondary data review

Secondary data will be used throughout all stages of the research cycle to identify locations most in need of data collection and to support in the design of the tool, triangulation of collected data in analysis and product drafting, and for verification and confirmation of findings. Geographical secondary data sources will also be used in the questionnaire design.

Table 2: Secondary data sources

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Secondary source | Purpose |
| [ACAPS Ethiopia thematic reports](https://www.acaps.org/en/countries/archives?tx_acapspackage_dataproductlist%5Bfilter%5D%5Bcountry%5D=263&cHash=1f11fbec5f61521207f71c128b1633ca) | Baseline information to inform research design and prioritization and for triangulation and contextualization of findings. |
| Emergency Food Security Assessments (WFP), February 2023 (unpublished) |
| REACH Humanitarian Situation Monitoring (HSM) data, March 2023 (unpublished) |
| Famine Early Warning Systems Network, (FEWSNET), [Ethiopia reports](https://fews.net/east-africa/ethiopia) |
| [COD; Administrative boundaries, Settlements](https://data.humdata.org/dataset/cod-ab-eth), OCHA 2023 | For identifying and selecting areas of geographic coverage |
| International Organization for Migration (IOM) [Displacement Tracking Matrix](https://dtm.iom.int/ethiopia) | Triangulation and contextualization of data by matching against multi-sector data collected in Tigray and information on internal displacement and returns through Site and Village assessment. |
| Crop Cultivation at Wartime Plight and Resilience of Tigray’s agrarian society, Northern Ethiopia | Baseline data and information on crop productivity during conflict and immediate post conflict period to aid in scoping and identification of research themes, and triangulation of collected data |

* 1. Primary Data Collection

The number of FGDs is be determined using purposive sampling with stratification at administrative zones (Admin 2) and livelihood zones within Tigray region (except those in Western Tigray), in addition to stratification by sex (male/female). The selection process is divided into two stages:

1. Selection of livelihood zones and administrative zones
   * each livelihood zones present in each administrative zones (Admin 2) will be selected as data collection site, reflecting unique geo-environmental factors and under the assumption that the most common livelihood activities practiced are likely to be similar across administrative areas in the livelihood zone, and ensuring that all livelihood zones within each administrative zone are covered.
   * The Irob Mountains (IRM) livelihood zone found largely in Erob woreda which is inaccessible will be surveyed using the Area of Knowledge (AOK) approach.[[9]](#footnote-10)

Stratification by Admin 2 and livelihood zones:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Admin2** | **Livelihood zones** |
| **Central** |  |
|  | CMC - Central Mixed Crop |
|  | GWH - Gesho and Wheat Highland |
|  | MRB - Mereb Basin |
|  | MTK - Middle Tekeze |
|  | WCT - West Central Teff |
|  | WRC - Werie Catchment |
| **Eastern** |  |
|  | AWH - Atsbi Womberta Highland |
|  | EDM - Enderta Dry Midland |
|  | EPL - Eastern Planteau |
|  | GWH - Gesho and Wheat Highland |
|  | IRM - Irob Mountains |
| **Mekelle** |  |
|  | EDM - Enderta Dry Midland |
| **North Western** |  |
|  | ALL - Adiyabo Lowland |
|  | MRB - Mereb Basin |
|  | MTK - Middle Tekeze |
|  | WCT - West Central Teff |
| **South Eastern Zone** |  |
|  | AOH - Alaje Ofla Highland |
|  | EDM - Enderta Dry Midland |
|  | MTK - Middle Tekeze |
|  | RVL - Raya Valley |
| **Southern zone** |  |
|  | AOH - Alaje Ofla Highland |
|  | RVL - Raya Valley |
|  | TSC - Tsirare Catchment |
| **Grand Total** |  |

1. Selection of Woredas within each livelihood zones and administrative zones based on proportionality to size of administrative zones, and using the following inclusion and exclusion criteria:
   * Rural and urban woredas : while priority will be given to accessible and rural woredas, in any livelihood zone where more than one woreda is assessed, at least one of these will be an urban woreda. This is to ensure differences in livelihood dynamics based on the urban-rural divide are not ignored in the analysis.
   * Impact of locust infection/drought : woredas that fall in areas identified by the government/agricultural cluster as having been disproportionately affected by locust infestations and drought will be prioritised for selection
   * Woredas identified as hard-to-reach inaccessible during data collection for the March 2023 REACH hard-to-reach assessment will also be considered for selection
   * The Irob Mountains (IRM) livelihood zone found largely in Erob woreda which will be surveyed using the Area of Knowledge (AOK) approach will be assigned additional FGDs to compensate for the AoK methodology.
   * Mekelle, as the regional capital, which is both an administrative zone and a single woreda will be attributed additional FGDs to reflect its size compared to other zones.
   * Due to accessibility issues and other considerations, the Western Zone of Tigray will not be included in this assessment

In total, this assessment will comprise of 70 FGDs (35 males and 35 females) across 6 administrative zones (Admin 2), 14 livelihood zones, and 33 Woredas (Admin 3) within Tigray region (except those in Western Tigray).

Selection of FGD participants:

Qualitative data will be collected via focus group discussions (FGDs) with respondents from the assessed woreda/livelihood zone. Selection of these FGD respondents will involve purposively sampling between 6 to 8 people who are most likely to have information on livelihood practices, shocks and coping strategies in the woreda prior to, during and post-conflict. Prior to data collection, field staff will undertake facilitation and comprehensive stakeholder engagement exercises to help identify suitable respondents that meet the required selection criteria. Respondent profiles that will be prioritised for selection include but are not limited to the following;

* Representatives of farming or other trade cooperatives/unions
* Traders/market leaders
* Agricultural extension workers
* Traditional financial and/or social support group leaders
* Women's groups representatives
* Public sector workers that have active engagement with the community eg. Teachers, civil servants etc
* Humanitarian field workers
* Representatives from financial institutions
* Religious leaders
* Local administrators
* Head of households
* Health workers

As much as possible, enumerators will strive for an FGD pool including a balanced mix of the profiles identified to ensure that all potentially diverse perspectives within the woreda are captured. Additionally, in each assessed location in the woreda, two FGDs will be conducted split by gender to ensure that gender-specific details are captured during the FGDs.

A semi-structured tool will be developed combining facilitation exercises and open-ended questions to help draw out and ease responses. The tool will also be translated into Tigrigna for the conduct of the FGDs. Tools will be designed in line with information gaps around livelihoods in Tigray region identified during review of secondary data, engagement with key humanitarian partners and stakeholders, and available sectoral guidance. The tool will collect information on pre and post-conflict income sources, livelihood strategies, coping strategies, livelihood shocks, barriers and challenges and their overall effect on access to resources to meet basic needs. It will also seek to establish key events or timelines that have shaped livelihood practices and coping strategies in the region and to rank the severity of these.

Enumerators will seek informed consent of all participants to participate in the FGDs. Where possible, enumerators will also seek consent to use electronic recorders to aid transcription. Recordings will be uploaded to an internal server with secured access immediately after the FGD and the recordings will thereafter be deleted from the recording device These will in turn also be deleted from servers after transcription. All FGDs will involve at least two enumerators, a facilitator and a note taker.

* 1. Remote sensing

This assessment will employ remote sensing analysis to support the qualitative approach by providing insight on crop land extents, prior to and after the conflict in selected Woredas/Livelihood zones of Tigray region. This will involve using the Google Earth Engine to analyse Sentinel 2 satellite imagery using supervised classification with machine learning algorithms to identify cropland area coverage in pre and post conflict periods and estimate the changes in the crop land area during the growing seasons. Maps will be used to visualize the results of the analysis.

* 1. Data Processing & Analysis

The notes of the FGD discussion will be translated into English from the local language (Tigrigna) by the Field Officers in case the enumerators cannot take notes in English. At the end of each FGD the FO will have a debrief conversation with the enumerators who took notes during the session, this will act as a debrief session and it will allow the FO to read the notes and seek clarification if necessary. The processing of qualitative data will be done in line with [IMPACTs guideline on qualitative data analysis.](https://www.impact-repository.org/wp-content/uploads/2020/10/IMPACT_Guidance_Qualitative-Data-Analysis-Checklist_October2020_FINAL.pdf)

On finalization of the analysis the FGD notes will be anonymised and a data saturation grid will be developed to analyse the information gathered, the saturation grid will be shared with partners and a cross-case analysis will be done for the main areas of interest as directed by partners and as per the REACH teams preferences. During analysis, findings will be aggregated based on administrative zones and gender as per the stratification strategy outlined above. However, key differences between livelihood zones, as well as rural and urban areas, will also be highlighted.

* 1. **Limitations**

Significant portions of Tigray region remain inaccessible to humanitarian actors and cannot be included in the survey. As a result, accessible locations are prioritized for selection in this assessment, and where possible (using the AOK methodology), a few inaccessible locations. This may lead to the loss of perspectives from some of these locations where humanitarian conditions and livelihood situations may be worse than on average.

Additionally, because respondents for the FGDs are purposefully sampled from specific community leader profiles rather than at household level, some granular details about specific household characteristics or livelihood trends may not be emerge to help determine, for instance, the proportion of households experiencing the livelihood deficits and other issues raised. To mitigate this, during analysis, the data will be triangulated with other household level data from earlier and current assessments to better contextualise findings.

It is worth noting the relatively large scope of this research. The reasons are as follows:

* Due to limited resources, this livelihoods assessment, which would typically use a mixed methods research design, was designed using a semi-structural/qualitative framework.
* There has been very little primary data collection in Tigray during the period 2020-2022, therefore the scope of the assessment covers several recall periods (during the conflict and since the signing of the peace agreement).
* The LCS guidance on FGDs, on which much of this work is based, requires/recommends a rigid framework of questions to be included in the tool.

Several steps were taken to address these issues:

* the sampling strategy used seeks to compensate for geographical coverage at both admin 2 and livelihood zone level, and therefore provide certain levels of precision.
* The high number of FGDs in order to adequately cover all accessible admin regions while also covering all accessible livelihood zones.

Support tools for interviewers were designed to ensure that discussions are as focused as possible and that they can maximise the time spent collecting data.

# 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 |  |
| … 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 |  |

# Roles and responsibilities

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Task Description** | **Responsible** | **Accountable** | **Consulted** | **Informed** |
| Research design | REACH Assessment Specialist (AS); Research Manager(RM) | REACH RM | REACH Country Coordinator (CC); IMPACT HQ Research design and data unit (RDD); IMPACT HQ PHU specialists | Relevant partners;Tigray Disaster Risk Management Commission (DRMC); OCHA;Relevant Sectors; Assessments and Analysis Working Group (A&AWG) |
| Supervising data collection | REACH FO | REACH RM | REACH AS; | Relevant partners; OCHA; Assessments and Analysis Working Group (A&AWG) |
| Data processing (checking, cleaning) | REACH AO | REACH AO | REACH RM; REACH AS; REACH CC; IMPACT HQ RDD | Relevant partners; OCHA; Assessments and Analysis Working Group (A&AWG) |
| Data analysis | REACH AO | REACH AO | REACH RM; REACH AS; REACH CC; IMPACT HQ RDD | Relevant partners; OCHA; Assessments and Analysis Working Group (A&AWG) |
| Output production | REACH AO | REACH AO | REACH RM; REACH AS; REACH CC; IMPACT HQ Research Reporting Unit (RR) | Relevant partners; OCHA; Assessments and Analysis Working Group (A&AWG) |
| Dissemination | REACH AO | REACH RM | REACH AS; REACH CC; IMPACT HQ Communications | Relevant partners; OCHA; Assessments and Analysis Working Group (A&AWG) |
| Monitoring & Evaluation | REACH RM | REACH RM | REACH AS; REACH CC; IMPACT HQ Monitoring and Evaluation Unit |  |
| Lessons learned | All team members involved in the assessment (Field and Assessment staff) | REACH RM | REACH AS; REACH CC; IMPACT HQ Research Department | Assessments and Analysis Working Group (A&AWG) |

***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*

# Data Analysis Plan

***Note- Tool prepared but being put it into DAP template. Will be updated accordingly with a link.***

1. ACAPS, [Northern Ethiopia: two years into the crisis](https://www.acaps.org/fileadmin/Data_Product/Main_media/20221103_acaps_thematic_report_northern_ethiopia_two_years_into_the_crisis_0.pdf), November 2022. [↑](#footnote-ref-2)
2. REACH, Hard-to-reach assessment, March 2023 (unpublished); WFP Emergency Food Security Assessment, February 2023 (unpublished); ACAPS, Northern Ethiopia: humanitarian developments (April-July 2023), August 2023. [↑](#footnote-ref-3)
3. Ibid [↑](#footnote-ref-4)
4. Weldegiargis et al, Armed conflict and household food insecurity: evidence from war-torn Tigray, Ethiopia, *Conflict and Health*, 2023; ACAPS, Living conditions and access to services for IDPs in Tigray, August 2022; REACH, Hard-to-reach assessment, March 2023 (unpublished) [↑](#footnote-ref-5)
5. Jan Nyssen, Emnet Negash, Bert Van Schaeybroeck, Kiara Haegeman & Sofie Annys, Crop Cultivation at Wartime – Plight and Resilience of Tigray’s Agrarian Society (North Ethiopia), Defence and Peace Economics, 2022. DOI: 10.1080/10242694.2022.2066420 [↑](#footnote-ref-6)
6. ACAPS, Northern Ethiopia: humanitarian developments (April-July 2023), August 2023. [↑](#footnote-ref-7)
7. REACH, Hard-to-reach assessment, March 2023 (unpublished); WFP Emergency Food Security Assessment, February 2023 (unpublished); ACAPS, Northern Ethiopia: humanitarian developments (April-July 2023), August 2023. [↑](#footnote-ref-8)
8. REACH &WFP, Multi-sector household assessment (MSHA), Tigray, May 2022, (unpublished). [↑](#footnote-ref-9)
9. This approach consists of identifying key informants (KIs) displaced from a given area within the past month who have knowledge of and can provide information on the humanitarian needs in the area [↑](#footnote-ref-10)