

Research Terms of Reference

Multi-Sectoral Needs Assessment

KEN2103

Dadaab refugee camp, Kenya

October 2021

Version 1

REACH Informing
more effective
humanitarian action

1 Executive Summary

Country of intervention	Kenya		
Type of Emergency	<input type="checkbox"/> Natural disaster	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Conflict	
Type of Crisis	<input type="checkbox"/> Sudden onset	<input type="checkbox"/> Slow onset	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Protracted
Mandating Body/ Agency	United Nations High Commission for Refugees (UNHCR), Government of Kenya (GOK)		
Project Code	24EPB		
Overall Research Timeframe (from research design to final outputs / M&E)	01/11/2021 to 31/03/2022		
Research Timeframe Add planned deadlines (for first cycle if more than 1)	1. Start data collection: 3/11/2021	5. Preliminary presentation: 9/12/2021	
	2. Data collected: 15/11/2021	6. Outputs sent for validation: 10/01/2022	
	3. Data analysed: 26/11/2021	7. Outputs published: 4/02/2022	
	4. Data sent for validation: 26/12/2021	8. Final presentation: 10/02/2022	
Number of assessments	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Single assessment (one cycle)		
	<input type="checkbox"/> Multi assessment (more than one cycle)		
Humanitarian milestones Specify what will the assessment inform and when e.g. The shelter cluster will use this data to draft its Revised Flash Appeal;	Milestone	Deadline	
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Donor plan/strategy	throughout life of project	
	<input type="checkbox"/> Inter-cluster plan/strategy	_/_/_/____	
	<input type="checkbox"/> Cluster plan/strategy	_/_/_/____	
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NGO platform plan/strategy Norwegian Refugee Council (NRC) regional advocacy strategy. Other actors working with refugee population	throughout life of project	
	<input type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify):	_/_/_/____	
Audience Type & Dissemination Specify who will the assessment inform and how you will disseminate to inform the audience	Audience type	Dissemination	
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Strategic	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> General Product Mailing (e.g. mail to NGO consortium; HCT participants; Donors)	
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Programmatic	<input type="checkbox"/> Cluster Mailing (Education, Shelter and WASH) and presentation of findings at next cluster meeting	
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Operational	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Presentation of findings (e.g. at HCT meeting; Cluster meeting)	
	<input type="checkbox"/> [Other, Specify]		

			x Website Dissemination (Relief Web & REACH Resource Centre) <input type="checkbox"/> [Other, Specify]
Detailed dissemination plan required	<input type="checkbox"/>	Yes	x No
General Objective	To identify the multisectoral humanitarian needs and access to services ¹ of refugees ² , and asylum seekers ³ residing in Dadaab camp and inform multi-sector humanitarian programming for 2022.		
Specific Objective(s)	Provide a comprehensive evidence base of multi-sectoral humanitarian needs among refugees and asylum seekers residing in Dadaab refugee camp in the sectors of WASH, health and nutrition, protection, food security, shelter, livelihoods, education, COVID-19 and humanitarian assistance.		
Research Questions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What is the demographic composition of refugee and asylum seekers households (HHs) residing in Dadaab camp? • What are the common protection needs for refugee and asylum seekers HHs residing in Dadaab camp? • What is the food security situation for refugee and asylum seekers HHs residing in Dadaab camp? • What is the education situation for refugee and asylum seekers HHs residing in Dadaab camp? • What is the health and nutrition situation for refugee and asylum seekers HHs residing in Dadaab camp? • What are the livelihoods needs for refugee and asylum seekers HHs residing in Dadaab camp? • What are the WASH needs for refugee and asylum seekers HHs residing in Dadaab camp? • What are the shelter needs for refugee and asylum seekers HHs residing in Dadaab camp? • What knowledge, attitudes, and practices surrounding COVID-19 are currently held by refugees and asylum seekers in Dadaab camp? 		
Geographic Coverage	Dadaab Refugee complex in Kenya, covering three composite camps; Dagahaley, Hagadera and Ifo camps.		
Secondary data sources	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. UNHCR Monthly operational updates 2. Sector specific assessments in Dadaab 3. The Dadaab spatial profile, June 2021 by UN Habitat 		

¹ Services include healthcare services, water, sanitation and hygiene services (WASH), infrastructure services and education.

² In Kenya, majority of refugees and asylum seekers originate from Somalia (54%). Other major nationalities are South Sudanese (24.6%), Congolese (9%); Ethiopians (5.8%). While most people fleeing from conflict in South Sudan arrive in Kakuma in northern Kenya, most Somali refugees flee to Dadaab, located in Garissa County.

³ An asylum seeker is a person who has left his/her country of origin and formally applied for asylum in another country but whose claim has not yet been concluded. If an applicant is denied refugee status at the first instance level during refugee status determination, he/she can appeal this negative decision. Until a final decision is reached this person remains an asylum seeker.

	4.	REACH, August 2018 , December 2018 , February 2019 and, September 2019 Dadaab multi-sectoral needs assessment factsheet and the REACH 2020 situation overview for Dadaab .			
Population(s) <i>Select all that apply</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	IDPs in camp	<input type="checkbox"/>	IDPs in informal sites	
	<input type="checkbox"/>	IDPs in host communities	<input type="checkbox"/>	IDPs [Other, Specify]	
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Refugees in camps	<input type="checkbox"/>	Refugees in informal sites	
	<input type="checkbox"/>	Refugees in host communities	<input type="checkbox"/>	Refugees [Other, Specify]	
	<input type="checkbox"/>	Host communities	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Asylum seekers in the Camps	
Stratification <i>Select type(s) and enter number of strata</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Geographical #: 3 Population size per strata is known? <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/>	Group #: __ __ Population size per strata is known? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	
			<input type="checkbox"/>	[Other Specify] #: __ __ Population size per strata is known? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	
Data collection tool(s)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Structured (Quantitative)	<input type="checkbox"/>	Semi-structured (Qualitative)	
		Sampling method		Data collection method	
Structured data collection tool # 1: Household level survey <i>Select sampling and data collection method and specify target # interviews</i>		<input type="checkbox"/> Purposive <input type="checkbox"/> Probability / Simple random <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Probability / Stratified simple random <input type="checkbox"/> Probability / Cluster sampling <input type="checkbox"/> Probability / Stratified cluster sampling <input type="checkbox"/> [Other, Specify]		<input type="checkbox"/> Key informant interview (Target #): ____ <input type="checkbox"/> Group discussion (Target #): ____ <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Household interview (Target #): Dadaab Camp (1,181) ⁴ <input type="checkbox"/> Individual interview (Target #): ____ <input type="checkbox"/> Direct observations (Target #): ____ <input type="checkbox"/> [Other, Specify] (Target #): ____	
Structured data collection tool # 2: Key informant interviews		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Purposive <input type="checkbox"/> Probability / Simple random <input type="checkbox"/> [Other, Specify]		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Key informant interview (Target #): Dadaab camp (30). ⁵ <input type="checkbox"/> Individual interview (Target #): ____ <input type="checkbox"/> Focus group discussions (Target #): ____ <input type="checkbox"/> [Other, Specify] (Target #): ____	
Target level of precision if probability sampling		95 % level of confidence		5+/- % margin of error	
Data management platform(s)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	IMPACT	<input type="checkbox"/>	UNHCR	
	<input type="checkbox"/>	[Other, Specify]			
Expected output type(s)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Situation overview #: 1	<input type="checkbox"/>	Report #: 1	
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Presentation (Preliminary findings) #: 1	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Presentation (Final) #: 1	
	<input type="checkbox"/>	Interactive dashboard #: _	<input type="checkbox"/>	Webmap #: __	
	<input type="checkbox"/>	Summary report #:			
Access	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Public (available on REACH resource center and other humanitarian platforms)			

⁴ Refer to table 1 in the methodology section (3.4.1) for more information⁵ Refer to table 2 in the methodology section (3.4.2) for more information

Visibility	<input type="checkbox"/>	Restricted (bilateral dissemination only upon agreed dissemination list, no publication on REACH or other platforms)
	REACH	
	Donor: ECHO	
	Partners: NRC	

2 Rationale

2.1 Rationale

The Dadaab camp was established in 1991 and is located in Garissa County. As of August 2021, a total of 228,308 refugees and 18,813 unregistered asylum seekers resided in Dadaab Refugee Complex.⁶

Since May 2017, REACH initiative has worked in collaboration with NRC, UNHCR and other relevant humanitarian actors in Dadaab to conduct a joint multi sectoral needs assessments (MSNA). The 2020 REACH MSNA outcomes revealed that the most severe needs in Dadaab appeared to be in the food security sector where a majority of the households reported food as their priority need in October 2020 with 94% of the HHs reporting that they rely on food vouchers as their primary source of food. The COVID-19 pandemic seemed to have an impact across the different sectors including protection, livelihoods, and food security: with 50% of the households reporting having a HH member who had lost their job as a result of COVID-19.

The COVID-19 pandemic is still ongoing and its impact is being felt across many sectors in the country including the health, education and economic sectors. In Dadaab camp, a total of 831 COVID-19 positive cases have been recorded as of 21st September 2021. Efforts have been made to ensure the community in Dadaab is sensitized on the rising transmission and the evolving clinical pattern of COVID-19. Vaccination has also commenced in the camp with a total of 1,827 doses having been administered. Of these, 1,179 individuals have received their first dose while 648 of them are fully vaccinated as of 21 September 2021. The 2021 MSNA will seek to understand the impact of COVID-19 on refugees and asylum seekers and identify the COVID-19 related challenges which may have increased their vulnerability and lead to the lack of livelihood opportunities and other needs such as food, education, health and nutrition, WASH items and protection.

The Government of Kenya in March 2021 communicated its intention to work towards the closure of the Dadaab, and Kakuma refugee camps by June 2022.⁷ While the discussions around the camp closure roadmap are ongoing among the various stakeholders, refugees and asylum seekers will continue to access services and enjoy protection in the camps. The 2021 MSNA will be informed by these events that continue to persist due to this camp closure roadmap context and will examine how the intended camp closure may have increased the protection gaps and vulnerabilities among the displaced populations in Dadaab.

2.2 Intended Impact

REACH in close coordination with NRC, UNHCR and other relevant humanitarian actors will conduct the 2021 MSNA in Dadaab refugee camp with an aim of building on and undertaking a comparative analysis of the outcomes of this MSNA with previous MSNAs. The findings from this assessment will help humanitarian actors within Dadaab to plan for and execute a harmonized humanitarian response that is evidence based.

The assessment also seeks to contribute to and inform the strategic thinking and planning concerning camp closure considerations and deliberations. Additionally, by carrying out surveys to identify the needs and priorities of refugee and

⁶ United Nations High Commissioner for refugees (UNHCR), [Refugees and Asylum seekers in Kenya as of 31st August 2021](#)

⁷ UNHCR, [Joint statement by the Government of Kenya and the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees: Dadaab and Kakuma Refugee Camps Roadmap](#), April 2021

asylum seekers, REACH will aid humanitarian actors working in Dadaab to efficiently and effectively respond to crises. The humanitarian actors will also be able to understand the WASH, health and nutrition, protection, food security, shelter, livelihoods, education, COVID-19 and humanitarian assistance needs of the refugees and asylum seekers in the camp that will be explored in this MSNA.

The 2021 MSNA will also help humanitarian actors and the government working on the camp closure road map as the findings will be able to inform the planning of humanitarian response during the transition. The MSNA findings will help these actors to further understand the level of needs among refugees and asylum seekers in Dadaab refugee camp. It will also inform on what services need to be provided as the refugees and asylum seekers transition into either local integration, being voluntarily repatriated to their countries of origin or to third countries.

3 Methodology overview

3.1 Methodology overview

The MSNA will use the quantitative methods approach in conducting the research. Quantitative data will be collected by conducting key informant interviews with leaders of various groups including youth leaders, leaders of persons living with disability, leaders of the elderly, leaders of minority groups and the overall camp leaders in Dadaab, and household-level surveys in Dadaab refugee camps. The household surveys will be conducted through face-to-face interviews in the areas of interest in November 2021, with households being selected through the stratified simple random sampling technique.

The key informant interviews will also be conducted face to face with leaders in Dadaab. The leaders will be selected through purposive sampling and REACH will engage with the various stakeholders including the Refugee affairs secretariat (RAS) Kenya and UNHCR while selecting the key informants to engage during the key informant interviews. Questionnaires for both the household surveys and the key informant interviews will cover various key profiles, needs and gaps in assistance as per the [Sphere standards and IASC indicators](#).

3.2 Population of interest

The assessment will cover three refugee camps in Dadaab refugee complex: Dagahaley, Hagadera and Ifo camps. The population of interest are refugees⁸ and asylum seekers⁹ living within the refugee camps. The MSNA will focus on all households within the Dadaab refugee camps while the key informant interviews will focus on the leaders of various groups within the Dadaab refugee camp.

3.3 Secondary data review

- i. UNHCR Monthly operational updates- This provides an overview of activities and service delivery carried out in the camps including WASH activities, education interventions, Health services as well as protection and security. The resource will help triangulate primary data collected on needs and access to services in Dadaab as perceived by households.

⁸ In Kenya, majority of refugees and asylum seekers originate from Somalia (54%). Other major nationalities are South Sudanese (24.6%), Congolese (9%); Ethiopians (5.8%). While most people fleeing from conflict in South Sudan arrive in Kakuma in northern Kenya, most Somali refugees flee to Dadaab, located in Garissa County.

⁹ Asylum seekers are applicants who have been denied refugee status at the first instance level during refugee status determination, they can appeal this negative decision, this person remains an asylum seeker .

- ii. Sector specific assessments in Dadaab - These include food security assessments, education assessments as well as health surveys carried out by actors operating in Dadaab. These resources will aid in designing the methodology including tool development.
- iii. [The Dadaab spatial profile](#), June 2021 by UN Habitat. This study will provide an understanding of the current context of the Dadaab refugee complex area and the work that the government and humanitarian and development agencies have put into the growth of the area in the past.
- iv. REACH, [August 2018](#), [December 2018](#), [February 2019](#) and [September 2019](#) Dadaab multi-sectoral needs assessment factsheet., these includes sectors of health, education, livelihoods etc. and will help in designing methodology and developing tools.
- v. The REACH 2020 multi-sectoral needs assessment situation overview for [Dadaab](#).
- vi. The Rapid Participatory Assessment Report 2020, Dadaab Refugee Operation, Kenya.

3.4 Primary Data Collection

Primary data will be collected through two quantitative tools, a household questionnaire for the household survey and a key informant questionnaire for the key informant interviews. The key informant interviews tool will however include a few open ended questions. The Household survey will be conducted concurrently with the key informant interviews.

3.4.1 Household surveys with refugees and asylum seekers in the camps

Household level interviews will be conducted in the Dadaab refugee complex. The sample will be selected through probability stratified random sampling at camp level to fulfil a 95% Confidence level and a 5% Margin of Error and will include a 5% buffer to account for any non-responses and potential surveys to be deleted during data cleaning. Random GPS points will be generated using ESRI's ArcMap in the Dadaab refugee complex refugee camp which is clearly divided into blocks, enumerators will access the random GPS points from their android phones using maps.me, and they will interview households that fall on particular points. In case there is no one to interview in the selected household, or the respondent is unwilling to participate, enumerators will target the nearest household in a radius of 5 meters. If there is still no household to interview, then they will interview the household that falls on the next point. A buffer of GPS points will be provided to ensure that we meet the required sampling target.

The HH surveys will be conducted with the self-reported head of household. If the head of household is unavailable, another adult with knowledge of household circumstances will be interviewed in his/her place. No individuals under the age of 18 will be interviewed. The household-level questionnaire will cover levels of needs, access and vulnerabilities across the sectors of protection, water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH), education, food security, health and nutrition, and livelihoods.

The sample size will be calculated based on household population figures of each camp, shared bilaterally by UNHCR. Household survey data will be collected using open data kit (ODK) collect by use of mobile phones. [To reduce the risk of contracting and spreading COVID-19](#), REACH will collect data through enumerators living within the camps and will provide personal protective equipment such as face masks and hand sanitizers to the enumerators and field staff. The enumerators will also be required to take breaks between interviews to reduce contact time. In addition, the enumerators will observe strict social distancing by conducting the interviews while 1.5 meters apart from the respondent. The enumerators will undergo a one-day training on the tool and best practices during data collection.

Table 1

Population and sample size for household surveys

Camp	Population size (# of Households)	Sample size	Buffer (5%)	Total
<i>Dagahaley</i>	15,850	375	19	394
<i>Hagadera</i>	16,316	375	19	394
<i>Ifo</i>	14,452	374	19	393
TOTAL	46,618	1,124	57	1,181

3.4.2 Key Informant Interviews (KIs)

KIs will be conducted with leaders of various groups in Dadaab camp. The interviews will be conducted with two youth leaders, two leaders of minority groups, two leaders of the people living with disability groups, two leaders of groups for the elderly and two camp leaders. In each group, REACH will aim at interviewing a male and a female leader. The community leaders in the camps are elected by the refugee community members. In Dadaab camp there are three levels of community leaders that include 6 camp leaders (3 males and 3 females), 74 section leaders (37 females and 37 males) and 695 block leaders (359 males and 336 females).

REACH will work hand in hand with the RAS to identify the leaders to be interviewed by choosing from the leaders in Dadaab. A total of 30 leaders KIs will be interviewed in Dadaab camp (two camp leaders, two youth leaders, two leaders of persons living with disability, two minority group leaders and two elderly leaders in each camp). In each group, one KI will be a male and the other a female. A structured KI tool will be used to collect data and will include specific indicators and questions to measure circumstances and perspectives on relevant topics such as level of needs across the sectors of protection, water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH), education, food security, health and nutrition, COVID-19, shelter and livelihoods. The KIs will complement the findings of the HH surveys by providing additional quantitative information about the various sectors in focus in this MSNA.

KIs will be conducted through Open Data Kit (ODK) by use of mobile phones and include predominantly close-ended questions with some open ended questions. REACH will collect data through enumerators living within the camps and will provide personal protective equipment such as face masks and hand sanitizers to the enumerators and field staff. The enumerators will also be required to take breaks between interviews to reduce contact time. In addition, the enumerators will observe strict social distancing by conducting the interviews while 1.5 meters apart from the respondent. The enumerators will undergo a one-day training on the tool and best practices during data collection. All interview data will be submitted after completion of the interviews and will be reviewed and cleaned at the close of the day. Enumerators and the Assessment Officers (AO) and Field Officers (FO) will then hold a debrief, where enumerators will provide further detail where applicable and identify issues to be resolved in the tool. The AO and FO will discuss any potential errors or anomalies and clean the data accordingly.

Table 2

Sample size of leaders for key informant interviews

CAMP		Total # of leaders to be interviewed
Dadaab	Ifo	10
	Dagahaley	10
	Hagadera	10
Total		30

3.5 Data Processing & Analysis

All data from the household surveys and KIIs will be entered into Kobo Collect and uploaded daily onto the Kobo server. Daily data cleaning will be conducted by the database officer to identify potential errors and anomalies as established in [IMPACT's Data Cleaning Minimum Standards Checklist](#). The outcomes of the data quality checks will form a basis for debriefing the enumerators before further data collection.

On finalization of data cleaning, household survey data will be analyzed through statistical software (either R or excel) and will include both descriptive statistics in addition to more advanced statistical analysis where appropriate. Data from KIIs will be analyzed through a variety of tools. Otherwise, all data will be analyzed through tools such as a Data Saturation Grid, and conducted in line with [IMPACT's qualitative data minimum standards](#).

Once data analysis is completed, the findings will be discussed and contextualized with relevant partners and two situation overviews will be produced for Dadaab refugee camp and Kakuma refugee camp. Additionally, one comparative report will be produced and it will incorporate the findings on both Dadaab and Kakuma camps covering the sectors of protection, water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH), education, COVID-19, food security, health and nutrition, and livelihoods.

4 Key ethical considerations and related risks

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

<i>The proposed research design...</i>	<i>Yes/ No</i>	<i>Details if no (including mitigation)</i>
... Has been coordinated with relevant stakeholders to avoid unnecessary duplication of data collection efforts?	Yes	Consultation with UNHCR, NRC and partners in Dadaab operation
... Respects respondents, their rights and dignity (<i>specifically by: seeking informed consent, designing length of survey/ discussion while being considerate of participants' time, ensuring accurate reporting of information provided</i>)?	Yes	We will seek consent for participation
... Does not expose data collectors to any risks as a direct result of participation in data collection?	No	To minimize the risk all health protocols to prevent contracting or spreading COVID-19 will be followed (both interviewer and interviewee must wear face masks and must stand a minimum of 1.5 metres apart, preferably outdoors or in a well ventilated room). IMPACT Initiatives

		SOPs for collecting data during COVID-19 will also be adhered to.
... Does not expose respondents / their communities to any risks as a direct result of participation in data collection?	No	To minimize the risk all health protocols to prevent contracting or spreading COVID-19 will be followed (both interviewer and interviewee must wear face masks and must stand a minimum of 1.5 metres apart, preferably outdoors or in a well ventilated room). IMPACT Initiatives SOPs for collecting data during COVID-19 will also be adhered to.
... 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/No	Given that we do not know the profile of participants beforehand; we will not be able to ascertain whether they belong to vulnerable groups. That being said, enumerators will receive training on ensuring questions are asked in a non-intrusive, sensitive manner in order to mitigate any unintended harm. Additionally, respondents always have the option to not answer any question (prefer not to answer) or withdraw consent for the interview at any stage.
... Follows IMPACT SOPs for management of personally identifiable information ?	Yes	

5 Roles and responsibilities

<i>Task Description</i>	<i>Responsible</i>	<i>Accountable</i>	<i>Consulted</i>	<i>Informed</i>
Research design	Assessment Officer	Research Manager	IMPACT Research Design and Data Unit (RDDU),	Country coordinator

			GIS Officer, UNHCR	
<i>Supervising data collection</i>	Senior Field Officer	Assessment Officer	RDDU, Research Manager, GIS Officer	Country coordinator
<i>Data processing (checking, cleaning)</i>	Senior Field Officer, GIS Officer	Assessment Officer	RDDU, Research Manager	Country Coordinator
<i>Data analysis</i>	Database Officer, GIS Officer	Assessment Officer	Research Manager, RDDU, UNHCR	Country coordinator, NRC
<i>Output production</i>	GIS Officer, Assessment Officer	Assessment Officer	Research Manager, IMPACT Research Reporting Unit (RRU), UNHCR	Country coordinator, NRC
<i>Dissemination</i>	Assessment Officer	Assessment Officer	Research Manager, HQ Communications Officer, UNHCR	Country coordinator, NRC
<i>Monitoring & Evaluation</i>	Assessment Officer	Assessment Officer	Research Manager, RDDU, UNHCR	Country coordinator, NRC
<i>Lessons learned</i>	Assessment Officer	Assessment Officer	Research Manager, RDDU, UNHCR	Country coordinator, NRC

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

6 Data Analysis Plan

See attached excel worksheet

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	# of downloads of x product from Resource Center	Country request to HQ	User log	x Yes
		# of downloads of x product from Relief Web	Country request to HQ		x Yes
		# of downloads of x product from Country level platforms	Country team		x Yes
	Number of individuals accessing IMPACT services/products	# of page clicks on x product from REACH global newsletter	Country request to HQ		x Yes
		# of page clicks on x product from country newsletter, sendingBlue, bit.ly	Country team		x Yes
		# of visits to x webmap/x dashboard	Country request to HQ		<input type="checkbox"/> Yes
IMPACT activities contribute to better program implementation and coordination of the humanitarian response	Number of humanitarian organisations utilizing IMPACT services/products	# references in HPC documents (HNO, SRP, Flash appeals, Cluster/sector strategies)	Country team	Reference log	Somalia HNO 2022 Norwegian Refugee Council (NRC) regional advocacy strategy. -Comprehensive Refugee Response Framework - Kenya
		# references in single agency documents			
Humanitarian stakeholders are using IMPACT products	Humanitarian actors use IMPACT evidence/products as a basis for decision making, aid planning and delivery	Perceived relevance of IMPACT country-programs	Country team	Usage feedback and Usage_survey template	Decisions made and implemented on the basis of the assessment – to be checked with operational and donor partners to ask what actions they took on the basis of the findings and recommendations This assessment
	Number of humanitarian documents (HNO, HRP, cluster/agency strategic plans, etc.) directly	Perceived usefulness and influence of IMPACT outputs			

	informed by IMPACT products	Recommendations to strengthen IMPACT programs			<i>may also be included in a usage survey of partners if one is conducted in the future.</i>
		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 (<i>providing resources, participating to presentations, etc.</i>)	# of organisations providing resources (i.e. Staff, vehicles, meeting space, budget, etc.) for activity implementation			x Yes
		# of organisations/clusters inputting in research design and joint analysis	Country team	Engagement log	x Yes