

Research Terms of Reference

Camp Coordination and Camp Management (CCCM) Informal Settlements (ISETs)
Mapping and Profiling Toolkit
AFG2206
Afghanistan

May 2022
Version 1

REACH Informing
more effective
humanitarian action

1. Executive Summary

Country of intervention	Afghanistan					
Type of Emergency	X	Natural disaster	X	Conflict		
Type of Crisis	<input type="checkbox"/>	Sudden onset	<input type="checkbox"/>	Slow onset	X	Protracted
Mandating Body/ Agency	CCCM					
Project Code	02FCP					
Overall Research Timeframe	1/04/2022 to 01/09/2022					
Research Timeframe						
Phase 1. Community Mapping	1. Start collect data: 14/07/2022			4. Data sent for validation: 27/07/2022		
	2. Data collected: 21/07/2022			5. Outputs sent for validation: 3/08/2022		
	3. Data analysed: 27/07/2022			6. Outputs published: 11/08/2022		
Phase 2. Community Profiling	1. Start collect data: 27/07/2022			4. Data sent for validation: 10/08/2022		
	2. Data collected: 03/08/2022			5. Outputs sent for validation: 17/08/2022		
	3. Data analysed: 10/08/2022			6. Outputs published: 25/08/2022		
Phase 3. Safety Audit – partners’ activity	1. Start collect data: N/A			4. Data sent for validation: N/A		
	2. Data collected: N/A			5. Outputs sent for validation: N/A		
	3. Data analysed: N/A			6. Outputs published: N/A		
Phase 4. Community workshops – partners’ activity	1. Start collect data: N/A			4. Data sent for validation: N/A		
	2. Data collected: N/A			5. Outputs sent for validation: N/A		
	3. Data analysed: N/A			6. Outputs published: N/A		
Number of assessments	<input type="checkbox"/>	Single assessment (one cycle): four phases of the same research cycle				
	X	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 type="checkbox"/>	Donor plan/strategy	_ _ / _ _ / _ _ _ _			
	<input type="checkbox"/>	Inter-cluster plan/strategy	_ _ / _ _ / _ _ _ _			
	X	Cluster plan/strategy: toolkit developed to be used by CCCM WG partners	17/08/2022			
	<input type="checkbox"/>	NGO platform plan/strategy	_ _ / _ _ / _ _ _ _			
	<input type="checkbox"/>	Consortium:				
Audience type			Dissemination			

Audience Type & Dissemination <i>Specify who will the assessment inform and how you will disseminate to inform the audience</i>	<input type="checkbox"/> Strategic <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Programmatic <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Operational <input type="checkbox"/> [Other, Specify]	X General Product Mailing (e.g. mail to NGO consortium; HCT participants; Donors) X Cluster/Workin Group Mailing (CCCM WG) X Presentation of findings (e.g. at HCT meeting; Cluster meeting) X Website Dissemination (Relief Web & REACH Resource Centre)	
Detailed dissemination plan required	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No
General Objective	To support CCCM WG partners in producing comparable data through the development of a standardized toolkit to collect area-based information on the location and conditions of informal settlement (ISET) in terms of access to services availability and priority needs of the communities living ISETs, IDPs and host communities living in and around them and the surrounding neighborhoods across urban areas in Afghanistan where CCCM WG partners are planning activities; so as to promote an evidence-based community-led localized response planning which will ensure a robust evidence base humanitarian response targeted to the context.		
Specific Objective(s)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To map out the communities and associated infrastructure (mosques, community centres, roads, markets, cemeteries) of the nahiyas (urban sub-district administrative unit) within the urban area 2. To identify the estimated numbers of population, disaggregated by displacement status: recent IDPs, protracted IDPs, and prolonged IDPs, returnees, refugees, and host communities within urban areas assessed and particularly in the ISETs. 3. To understand the displacement reasons, intentions and broader dynamics of IDPs living in ISET and surrounding gozars in the assessed urban areas. 4. To identify the priority needs of displaced and host community populations at the community level in terms of education, healthcare, food security, markets, livelihoods and employment, WASH, shelter, NFI, and protection within ISETs and surrounding gozars in assessed urban centers 5. To identify community-level barriers in access to basic services and quality of service provision in ISETs and surrounding gozars in assessed urban centers 6. To identify the presence of local hazards and threats, as well as protection and GBV concerns 7. To identify the main challenges around community cohesion and barriers for long-term integration or relocation for ISETs populations 8. To identify the community leadership structures through which implementing partners will engage to ensure a coordinated localized response and strengthen local coordination mechanisms 9. To identify main community response priorities within assessed urban centers and develop an action plan to inform CCCM WG partner activities 		
Research Questions	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. What are the main geographical boundaries and community characteristics (number of population, social dynamics, landmarks and social infrastructure, and local stakeholders) on the urban centres and associated informal settlements? 		

	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2. What is the displacement status of the population living in ISETs and gozars in the assessed urban areas? What are the reasons and intentions of displacement of the IDPs living in ISETs and gozars? 3. What are the gaps in basic service (education, healthcare, WASH, food and NFI markets) availability and accessibility for the population in ISET and gozars? What are the main access barriers and level of satisfaction of the communities? 4. What are the economic characteristics, main livelihood activities and employment situation within the population living in the assessed areas? 5. What are the shelter characteristics and concerns of the population living in the assessed area? 6. What are the main protection and GBV concerns and risks (related to shelter, access to services and social relations) faced by the population living in the ISET/gozar? 7. What are the main environmental and public services concerns of the population living in the assessed area? 8. What are the characteristics (roles, structure and organization) of the community representation structures in the gozars/ISETs assessed? 9. What are the interventions that the communities living in the assessed areas consider a priority to respond to the needs of the population?
Geographic Coverage	Informal settlements (ISETs) and surrounding gozars (neighborhood) in urban areas of Afghanistan where CCCM WG partners are planning or implementing activities
Secondary data sources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NRC/TLO, Listening to Women and Girls Displaced to Urban Afghanistan, January 2015 • HLP Task Force, A Brief Guide to Ownership Documents in Afghanistan, July 2020 • FMO, Thematic Guide: Camps versus settlements, Anna Schmidt • UN-Habitat, Covid-19 Vulnerability in Informal Settlements: A Case Study of an Urban IDP Community in Jalalabad, Afghanistan, June 2020 • Task Force on the Kabul Informal Settlements, Winter Assistance in the Kabul Informal Settlements, January 2016 • REACH, Area Based Response Assessment and Planning Framework, Afghanistan, February 2021 • REACH, Settlements Approach Guidance Note, December 2020 • OCHA, Pilot Initiative: Area-Based Response in Afghanistan, February 2021 • Integrity Watch Afghanistan, Review of Wakil-e-Gozars' Duties and Their Relationship with Administrative Corruption, 2013 • Nagoya Institute of Technology, A Study on Neighborhood Functions of "Gozars" in Kabul, Afghanistan, Shahab and Kaneda, 2015 • Global Shelter Cluster, Settlements Approach Guidance Note, December 2020 • Gordon Institute of Business Science and the Coady International Institute, Compendium of Methods and Tools for ABCD Facilitation, November 2012 • UN-Habitat, State of Afghan Cities Report: Volume I, December 2015 • UN-Habitat, State of Afghan Cities Report: Volume II, December 2015 • AREU, Urban Governance in Afghanistan: Assessing the New Urban Development Programme and its Implementation, June 2017 • REACH, Informal Settlement Assessment Factsheet Booklet of multi-cluster&COVID-19 analysis, Round 2, December 2020

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • IOM, Afghanistan: Informal Settlements Infosheet, Round 9, October - December 2019 • ACTED, Afghanistan drought emergency appeal: Situation analysis and proposed responses, Sept 2021 • IOM, Comprehensive Action Plan for Afghanistan and Neighboring Countries, Feb 2022 • UNOCHA, Afghanistan Humanitarian Response Plan 2022 • REACH, Area Based Response to Informal Settlements in Urban Areas round 1, Decemeber 2021; and round 2, January 2022 • CCCM WG, Scenario based planning, June 2022 • CCCM WG Strategy TOR, January 2022 				
Population(s) <i>Select all that apply</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	IDPs in camp	X	IDPs in informal sites	
	X	IDPs in host communities	X	IDPs	
	<input type="checkbox"/>	Refugees in camp	<input type="checkbox"/>	Refugees in informal sites	
	<input type="checkbox"/>	Refugees in host communities	<input type="checkbox"/>	Refugees	
	X	Non-displaced (hosting)	<input type="checkbox"/>	Non-displaced (not hosting)	
	X	Crossborder returnees	<input type="checkbox"/>	[Other, Specify]	
	X	IDP returnees			
Stratification <i>Select type(s) and enter number of strata</i>	X	Geographical #: By province, and by nahiya (sub-urban administrative level) Population size per strata is known? X Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	X	Group #: Population in informal sites and host population Population size per strata is known? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes X No	<input type="checkbox"/> [Other Specify] #: __ Population size per strata is known? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
Data collection tool(s)	X	Structured (Quantitative)	X	Semi-structured (Qualitative)	
	Sampling method		Data collection method		
Semi-structured data collection tool (s) # 1 <i>Mapping</i>	X	Purposive	<input type="checkbox"/>	Key informant interview (Target #):_____	
	<input type="checkbox"/>	Snowballing	<input type="checkbox"/>	Individual interview (Target #):_____	
	<input type="checkbox"/>	[Other, Specify]	X	Focus group discussion (Target #): 4 MFGDs per Nahiya (one with male ISET community representatives, one with female ISET community representatives, other with male gozar community representatives and one with female gozar community representatives), with 10-15 participants per MFGD.	
			<input type="checkbox"/>	[Other, Specify] (Target #):_____	
Structured data collection tool # 1 <i>Profiling</i>	X	Purposive	X	Key informant interview (Target #): 3 KILs with gozar/ISET representatives (including a minimum of 1 KIL with a female community representative)	
	<input type="checkbox"/>	Probability / Simple random	<input type="checkbox"/>	Group discussion (Target #):_____	
	<input type="checkbox"/>	Probability / Stratified simple random	<input type="checkbox"/>	Household interview (Target #):_____	
	<input type="checkbox"/>	Probability / Cluster sampling	<input type="checkbox"/>	Individual interview (Target #):_____	
	<input type="checkbox"/>	Probability / Stratified cluster sampling			
	<input type="checkbox"/>	[Other, Specify]			

		<input type="checkbox"/> Direct observations (Target #):_ _ _ _ _ <input type="checkbox"/> [Other, Specify] (Target #):_ _ _ _ _	
Semi-structured data collection tool # 2 <i>Safety audit</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Purposive: direct observations <input type="checkbox"/> Probability / Simple random <input 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 type="checkbox"/> Household interview (Target #):_ _ _ _ _ <input type="checkbox"/> Individual interview (Target #):_ _ _ _ _ <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Direct observations (Target #): 1 direct observation in each ISET identified through MFGD (semi-structured tool #1) <input type="checkbox"/> [Other, Specify] (Target #):_ _ _ _ _	
Semi-structured data collection tool (s) # 3 <i>community workshops</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Purposive <input type="checkbox"/> Snowballing <input type="checkbox"/> [Other, Specify]	<input type="checkbox"/> Key informant interview (Target #):_ _ _ _ _ <input type="checkbox"/> Individual interview (Target #):_ _ _ _ _ <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Group discussion (Target #): 2 two-day workshops (one with male community representative and one with female community representatives) in each area where CCCM WG partner are planning activities	
Target level of precision if probability sampling	-	-	
Data management platform(s)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> IMPACT <input type="checkbox"/> [Other, Specify]	<input type="checkbox"/> UNHCR	
Expected output type(s)	<input type="checkbox"/> Situation overview #: _ _ <input type="checkbox"/> Presentation (Preliminary findings) #: _ _ <input type="checkbox"/> Interactive dashboard #:_ <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Datasets #: 1 dataset for each urban area assessed	<input type="checkbox"/> Report #: _ _ <input type="checkbox"/> Presentation (Final) #: _ _ <input type="checkbox"/> Webmap #: _ _	<input type="checkbox"/> Profile #: _ _ <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Factsheet #: 1 factsheet for every site assessed (produced on a cyclical basis) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Map #: 1 map for every nahiya (sub-district administrative unit) assessed
Access	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Public (available on REACH resource center and other humanitarian platforms) <input type="checkbox"/> Restricted (bilateral dissemination only upon agreed dissemination list, no publication on REACH or other platforms)		
Visibility <i>Specify which logos should be on outputs</i>	CCCM, REACH, CCCM WG partners (ACTED, NRC, IOM, DRC, UNHCR)		

2. Rationale

2.1. Background

After more than forty years of conflict and natural disasters, it is estimated that 24.4 million of people are in humanitarian need in Afghanistan in 2022, according to the Humanitarian Response Plan.¹ Throughout 2021, Afghanistan has remained in crisis, facing protracted conflict and the collapse of the government, recurrent natural disasters including a second drought in 4 years, and increasing poverty rates exacerbated by the global pandemic. Overall, the country faces severe and rising food insecurity, malnutrition and lack of economic opportunities, with 93% of the population (35 million people) living on less than 2 USD a day and in need of a social safety net.²

According to IOM, since 2012, more than 5.8 million people have been internally displaced by armed conflict, generalized violence, human rights violations, as well as natural and human-made disasters in Afghanistan and remain in prolonged or protracted displacement.³ According to Humanitarian Response Plan (HRP), 700,000 people had been internally displaced by conflict alone in 2021 (of which 60% are children).⁴ Despite the decrease of active fighting after the change of regime in August 2021, the economic situation combined with climatic disasters and the increase in communal violence is expected to continue driving internal displacement. Indeed, the HRP anticipates 504,000 newly displaced people in need across the country in 2022.

Of particular concern are those households living in informal settlements (ISETs), who lack secure land tenure, often have reduced access to essential services, and consequently raised levels of overall vulnerability.⁵ According to REACH's informal settlements monitoring, 78% of all settlements are located in urban and peri-urban areas, where inhabitants struggle with competition for land, and live under regular threat of eviction.

Area-Based Assessments (ABAs) conducted by REACH between November 2021 and February 2022, identified approximately 46 separate sites in Mazar-e-Sharif housing 9,501 IDP households (51,388 individuals). Similarly, in Jalalabad, approximately 26 separate IDP sites housing 54,075 HH (371,525 individuals), are established in and around the city.⁶ Populations in these sites, or informal settlements (ISETs) have been shown to be especially vulnerable, consistently facing issues such as restricted access to basic services, land tenure, poor sanitation and shelter conditions, unaffordability of basic goods, and lack of livelihoods opportunities. REACH's more recent ABA profiling of ISETs in four key cities in Afghanistan (Herat, Kunduz, Mazar, and Jalalabad) has reinforced this understanding of vulnerability, and highlighted acute humanitarian needs. ISETs were found to have low access to key services, i.e. education facilities (24% compared to 100% in the first ABA assessment), and no available public water sources (27% compared to 58%). Findings from this assessment showed ISET and host communities often present similar needs, however ISET populations presented higher vulnerability due to more exhausted resources and reduced coping capacity.⁷ Host community populations further expressed concerns that ISET populations were overstressing their limited existing services, which raised tensions between communities. Continuing instability from the limited economic resources and access to services is likely to magnify the scale and severity of need amongst these populations. Moreover, due to a lack of legal status, humanitarian actors are often constrained in how they may intervene and provide services in these areas. In addition, as many of these ISETs are established on the periphery of the city, there is a likelihood that arrivals to those sites may increase in the upcoming months as climate, food

¹ [UNOCHA, Afghanistan Humanitarian Response Plan 2022](#)

² [ACTED, Afghanistan drought emergency appeal: Situation analysis and proposed responses, Sept 2021](#)

³ [IOM, Comprehensive Action Plan for Afghanistan and Neighboring Countries, Feb 2022](#)

⁴ [UNOCHA, Afghanistan Humanitarian Response Plan 2022](#)

⁵ [REACH, Afghanistan Informal Settlements Monitoring: Round 2 Factsheet, December 2020.](#)

⁶ [REACH, Area Based Response to Informal Settlements in Urban Areas round 1, December 2021](#)

⁷ [REACH, Area Based Response to Informal Settlements in Urban Areas round 2, January 2022](#)

insecurity and conflict continue to impact surrounding areas. In order to reach and assist these populations, greater knowledge through coordinated regular monitoring on the locations, vulnerabilities, and issues faced by ISET populations is critical.

In addition to REACH's nationwide ISETs assessment in late 2020,⁸ these four ABAs have only served to further highlight the significant knowledge gap in Afghanistan regarding Informal settlements (ISETs). These sites as well as the needs of the population living there are still largely misunderstood; this indicates the need for area-based assessment initiatives in ISETs across other urban areas where lack of robust, localized, standardized, and up-to-date data has resulted in the absence of a coordinated humanitarian approach, limiting the ability of the humanitarian community to design responses to these dynamic contexts. Furthermore, the increasingly dynamic context of displacements and returns, with continued identification of newly displaced households in ISETs, at the same time as local governments are planning the relocation of these populations in some areas in Afghanistan, indicates an increasing need to design and monitor arrival and departure patterns at the site level to better reach and address the needs of these populations.⁹ It is also essential to help coordinate the response of partners by area to target newly displaced and vulnerable people living in ISETs, while pursuing the assistance to those residing in prolonged and protracted displacement

In collaboration with all partners involved in the Camp Coordination and Camp Management Working Group (CCCM WG) in Afghanistan, and to inform better local-level coordination, REACH will lead the development and standardization of information management tools through the development of a 'toolkit' for ABAs in ISETs. This toolkit promotes the area-based approach, which provides a holistic approach to assess populations at a particular geographical area which can often involve population of different displacement status, but occupy the same areas and endure similar conditions. REACH developed toolkit that will be adopted by the CCCM Working Group, in order to conduct detailed assessments, which will be shared both at national and local level with implementation partners and coordination structures, as well as affected communities, to enable accountability to affected populations, as well as feed into local, regional and national coordination and response planning forums.

3.1 Intended impact

By building upon best practices and lessons learned from previous Area-Based Assessments and Approaches (ABAs) in Afghanistan, the ABA toolkit developed by REACH will include a package of standardized tools and training materials for site mapping, profiling, and safety audits of ISETs, and an additional community engagement tool and workshop guide for engaging with community representatives for the development of a local response plan. The tools and SOPs, will be adapted to the needs of CCCM implementing partners, and will allow to produce comparable data from the mapping and profiling of ISETs and their surrounding areas across all locations where CCCM WG partners are currently implementing activities. This will ensure a uniform approach and robust-evidence based interventions, and will benefit of the entire humanitarian and development community through the provision of quality information to guide programming and response planning.

To maximize sustainability of this approach, REACH will provide support and capacity building to partners in the implementation of such assessments in each area of intervention, ranging from technical oversight, to operationalizing data collection, dependent upon need.

3. Methodology

3.1. Methodology overview

⁸ [REACH, Informal Settlement Assessment Factsheet Booklet of multi-cluster&COVID-19 analysis, Round 2, December 2020](#)

⁹ [CCCM WG, Scenario based planning, June 2022](#)

The ABA toolkit will consist of a multi-phased and mixed-methods assessment approach. For all four tools the sampling method used here is non-probability purposive sampling. This type of sampling allows researcher to depend on their own justification when opting the sampling size from the population to take part in their survey.

The first phase includes qualitative participatory mapping of informal settlements gozar (neighborhood) boundaries, populations living in both ISETs and host communities, and key landmarks and infrastructure. The information collected through community representatives will provide more reliable and accurate information than using GPS as it will reflect the lived boundaries of the gozars/ISETs or Nahiya (city district) level. The community representative (Wakil-e-gozars) are people with thorough knowledge of the gozar/ISET. The information gathered through community representatives is more reliable and accurate than using GPS while trying to spot boundaries of gozars/ISETs within a Nahiya.

The second phase will consist of a site-level quantitative assessment at gozar and ISET level through Key Informant Interviews (KIIs). This will be repeated on a regular basis to provide a picture of the evolution and current levels of service access, infrastructure availability, multisectoral needs assessment, and environmental and service availability concerns. The purpose of interviewing the KIIs using this tool is to gather data from the people who are area experts with firsthand knowledge of mentioned sectors.

The third phase will consist of a risk & safety audit to identify hazards and threats in the settlement. The audit will look at environmental concerns that may have direct consequences for WASH, Shelter, Food security or general sensitivity to hazards such as fire, flood and earthquakes, as well as protection & GBV concerns, with the aim of identifying and understanding vulnerabilities that may be exacerbated by site conditions. Based on a direct observation, trained psychosocial or protection staff will conduct “visits” to the target areas and will use this observation tool as method of collecting information. Observers involved in implementing this tool should be unbiased and make sure every aspect of this tool is approached with integrity.

For the fourth and final phase, REACH will provide a workshop tool to guide partners for using the data collected through phases one to three, to conduct joint analysis and response planning and prioritization exercises with local community representatives. The goal of this phase is to work cooperatively with community representatives to identify key priority interventions for each represented area to develop a response plan known as Community Response Planning (CRP), which will serve as a roadmap or action plan to inform programming of organizations seeking to work in ISETs, and aid in both promoting community-lead development and local coordination in ISET responses.

3.2. Population of interest

The population of interest in this study are all communities living in ISETs and the host communities in surrounding gozars in the urban target areas where CCCM WG partners are implementing activities, regardless of their displacement status.

Through the MFGD and KIIs, community leaders and Wakil-e-Gozars will report on behalf of the represented populations, providing data at the community level. Similarly, during the CRP workshops community members will participate in representation of the communities living in ISETs and surrounding gozars.

The data from safety audit observations will be collected at the target ISETs at the community level.

The data collected through KIIs and MFGDs will be disaggregated by ISET and gozars in order to be able to compare the different findings across the ISETs and surrounding gozars in the target urban areas.

3.3. Secondary data review

The following resources were reviewed to build a contextual basis for the analysis of primary data and to inform the methodology of the assessment. These sources provide context and technical guidance for the elaboration of the questionnaires for the MFGDs and KILs.

Table 3. Data sources for secondary data review

Source	Document
CCCM WG	Terms of Reference Camp Coordination and Camp Management (CCCM) Working Group
ACTED	Afghanistan drought emergency appeal: Situation analysis and proposed responses, Sept 2021
NRC/TLO	Listening to Women and Girls Displaced to Urban Afghanistan, January 2015
Housing, Land and Property Task Force	A Brief Guide to Ownership Documents in Afghanistan, July 2020
FMO	Thematic Guide: Camps versus settlements, Anna Schmidt
UN-HABITAT	State of Afghan Cities Report: Volume I, December 2015
UN-HABITAT	State of Afghan Cities Report: Volume II, December 2015
UN-HABITAT	Covid-19 Vulnerability in Informal Settlements: A Case Study of an Urban IDP Community in Jalalabad, Afghanistan, June 2020
Task Force on the Kabul Informal Settlements	Winter Assistance in the Kabul Informal Settlements, January 2016
REACH	Area Based Response Assessment and Planning Framework, Afghanistan, February 2021
REACH	Informal Settlement Assessment Factsheet Booklet of multi-cluster&COVID-19 analysis, Round 2, December 2020
REACH	Area Based Response to Informal Settlements in Urban Areas round 1, Decmeber 2021 ; and round 2, January 2022
REACH	Settlements Approach Guidance Note, December 2020
OCHA	Pilot Initiative: Area-Based Response in Afghanistan, February 2021
IOM DTM	Afghanistan: Informal Settlements Infosheet, Round 9, October – December 2019
IOM	Comprehensive Action Plan for Afghanistan and Neighboring Countries, Feb 2022
AREU	Urban Governance in Afghanistan: Assessing the New Urban Development Programme and its Implementation, June 2017
Integrity Watch Afghanistan	Review of Wakil-e-Gozars' Duties and Their Relationship with Administrative Corruption, 2013
Nagoya Institute of Technology	A Study on Neighborhood Functions of "Gozars" in Kabul, Afghanistan, Shahab and Kaneda, 2015
Global Shelter Cluster	Settlements Approach Guidance Note, December 2020
UNOCHA	Afghanistan: Humanitarian Needs Overview 2022
UNOCHA	Afghanistan Humanitarian Response Plan 2022
Gordon Institute of Business Science and the Coady International Institute	Compendium of Methods and Tools for ABCD Facilitation, November 2012

3.4. Primary Data Collection

REACH will design all of the necessary tools, scripts, standard operating procedures, methodologies, training documents, and other resources to conduct these assessments as a package for the CCCM Working Group and its partners. REACH will also provide training for the partner staff doing data collection and CCCM WG partners will be responsible for leading data collection for each phase. The data collected will be analyzed by REACH assessment and database teams to draw a comprehensive picture of needs and vulnerabilities in the area, covering both ISET and host communities to enable inclusive programming.

To action this toolkit, REACH will provide training and support to CCCM WG partners to lead the implementation of the ABA and response in all locations where they are implementing. Support provided will be tailored to the needs of each partner, primarily through the provision of trainings on the tools, and support on data analysis as requested by partners.

Whilst the training modules will be designed to enable partners to lead the data collection exercises themselves, depending on the capacity of the partners, REACH can support in conducting limited data collection activities for certain aspects of the mapping and profiling exercises. REACH will not profile the ISETs themselves, the activity will be fully led by partners. However, in cases where partners are unable to conduct the MFGDs for phase one, REACH teams will support in conducting this data collection activity.

After data is collected through the Kobo account provided by REACH, REACH Database teams with the support and supervision of REACH Assessment Officers will work on the data analysis to produce the results that will later be disseminated to partners of the CCCM WG in the format of maps, datasets, and factsheets.

The sections below specify the methodology that will be followed by CCCM WG partners to collect the data through the four phases of the assessment.

Mapping Focus Group Discussions (MFGDs)

CCCM WG partner teams will engage and mobilize community leaders of the gozars and informal settlements to participate in MFGDs through the contact lists obtained on the areas where partners have been implementing activities. A total of 10-15 participants will be involved in each mapping exercise. Participants invited will be 'community leaders/representatives', meaning a person who has in-depth first-hand knowledge of what is going on in the area they reside. The participants of each MFGD should be representatives of the different gozars and informal settlements (ISETs) within each Nahiya. To include a diverse range of perspectives, partners will conduct two MFGD with gozar (host population) community leaders, one with women representatives and one with men representative, and two with ISET community leaders, one with women representatives and one with men representatives, for each Nahiya. The MFGDs with gozar communities (men and women) will take place first in the nahiya and after these first mapping, the MFGDs with ISET communities (men and women representatives) will take place.

A secondary data review will be performed by partners before the MFGDs to identify existing maps at the Nahiya level presenting community boundaries. If no nahiya maps are available for a particular target urban area, partners will do a preliminary consultation with field teams to obtain a draft of proposed community boundaries before the MFGDs. These maps will be used as the starting material for the MFGD, participants will discuss on the proposed maps and modify or adjust them in order to produce the final updated maps based on the shared knowledge from the community representatives involved in the MFGDs.

MFGDs will be moderated by a facilitator and a note taker. With consent of participants, the discussion could be recorded to enable retrospective checks. The qualitative data will be recorded both on the map as indicated on the tool and in the

mapping exercise transcript that will later be translated by field teams to be processed and analyzed by REACH assessment officers. A simplified brief Kobo tool will be developed to complement the transcript and help to systematically record the information on the mapped landmarks.

After obtaining consent of all participants and reaching consensus on the MFGD rules, the facilitator will begin the session through a familiarization activity to help the participants navigate the corresponding Nahiya reference map. The facilitator will then proceed to work through the guide, asking the proposed questions and associated probes to facilitate discussion on the indicated topics on the tool, guiding participants to cooperatively discuss and map the main nahiya landmarks, and ISET/gozar boundaries. The facilitator will allow the conversation to be led by the participants ensuring the participation of all attendees and following the allocated time for each section.

Following the standard practice of qualitative data collection, facilitators and transcribers will be requested to complete a debrief form after each mapping exercise. This form will help to fine tune the question route (including whether the participants understood the questions, flagging any missing key points from the discussion), understand group dynamics and improve set-up of MFGDs, this will also ensure both enumerators and participants were engaged with the tools and the data collected is of good quality.

Key Informant Interviews (KIIs) with community leaders

CCCM WG partner teams will interview key informants (KIs) representing the population living in the ISET or gozar. Through a structured interview, enumerators will collect information on population composition (number of households and displacement status); displacement trends, reasons and intentions; availability of services and main access barriers; protection concerns; community leadership, and stakeholder and priority concerns. ISET community leaders and wakil-e-gozars (gozar leaders) will be asked to speak on behalf of the experiences of their fellow community members. KIs will be selected from the list of community leaders and wakil-i-gozars available to the partners from previous engagement with local leadership in the area or mapped out during the phase one. At the beginning of KIIs, enumerators will check their willingness to participate and test an ability to represent general perspective in the community by asking how long the KI has been living in the community, if they interact with a range of community members from different backgrounds and if they feel knowledgeable enough to participate in the survey on behalf of their community.

As communities are heterogeneous collections of individuals which cannot effectively be fully represented by a single profile, partners will be recommended to conduct at least three interviews per gozar and per ISET in the target urban center. To include a gender perspective into the data collected partners will be recommended to conduct at least one of the three KIIs with a female community representative. The information from all KIIs will be weighted by number of interviews conducted in each site (ISET or gozar) and results will be analyzed at the site, nahiya and city level disaggregated by settlement type: ISET or gozar. KIs will be asked to speak about the experiences of all populations within the community regardless of their displacement status or demographics (ethnicity, gender, or age).

The information from KIIs will be collected through a structured interview, using a Kobo tool designed by REACH assessment officers. The questions will be designed to collect information at the site (ISETs) community level.

Safety Audit observations

A risk and safety audit will be developed to enable CCCM partners to identify hazards and threats in the ISETs. Specifically, this tool will contribute to the identification of risks related to settlement layout, shelter, and access to services and resources; which can be addressed through community-based initiatives and/or NGO intervention to reduce risks for vulnerable individuals in the informal site environment. Although some of the CCCM partners already count with their own safety audit tools, REACH will include this on the ISET profiling toolkit to promote the use of standardized data collection tools to allow for comparable data for a cohesive and coordinated response from the CCCM Working Group partners.

The audit tool¹⁰ will enable trained protection staff to record their observation on the site overall including shelter, lighting, access to water, sanitation facilities and showers, access to healthcare facilities, schools and markets, and overall behaviour of ISET residents and security concerns on the site; with the aim of identifying and understanding vulnerabilities that may be exacerbated by site conditions.

The team conducting the audits will include both male and female staff, and will be conducted with the collaboration of the site focal points community leaders to ensure a comprehensive assessment. Trained protection staff will fill a questionnaire designed by REACH assessment officers while walking around the site. Within areas where it might not be safe or appropriate to conduct this activity, data collection will be delegated to a community mobiliser or site volunteer who will be previously trained, this will ensure a better acceptance by the community and guarantee safety of the staff involved in data collection.

Prior to conducting a direct observation visit, staff will contact the person responsible for the site or one of the site resident acting as a site's representative or focal point to introduce themselves and explain the purpose of the Safety Audit. Staff doing data collection will also identify themselves and provide information on their activity to any individuals with whom they engage during the site observation.

Consultations with community leaders / community committees – CRP workshops

REACH assessment teams will develop a workshop tool to guide partners in conducting a consultation workshop with community committees. This phase consists of a two-day workshop in which community committees will be presented the key findings from the previous phases of the assessment (mapping, key informant interviews and safety audit) and the communities will be guided through a series of sessions in which they will draw from the ABA results to discuss the main problems faced by the community and the possible causes of these issues. The goal of the workshop is to guide communities to develop a Community Response Plan (CRP)¹¹ which consists of a list of durable solutions (medium and long-term projects) developed and prioritized by community leaders according to the needs of their represented communities. The CRP will include detailed information on the proposed projects, including actors responsible, timeline for the implementation, resources and estimated budget needed, and main beneficiary population groups. The goal of the final CRP output developed through this tool is to be used as an advocacy tool at the local level - guiding partners' activities to address the priority needs of the site community; and at the national level – as advocacy tool to be presented to donors.

The engagement activities will be led by CCCM WG partner teams, which will be responsible of the preliminary community outreach activities to invite the relevant community representatives to participate in the workshop. Both host community representative and ISET community representative will collaboratively participate in the workshop. To ensure this activity is gender inclusive but also respectful of the cultural practices, two separate community workshops will be organized in each area, one including male community representative and another with women community representatives. Both community workshops must be inclusive of all population groups within the community in the catchment area, and for those locations in which youth community committees or committees representing people with disabilities have been established, these committee's member will be invited to participate in the corresponding women/men workshops.

The community representatives will be guided by CCCM WG partner facilitators to work on determining the causes of the main challenges faced by their represented communities. A presentation with the summary of key findings from the profiling phase will be presented to the workshop participants with the purpose of and intention to keep the discussion evidence based and data driven. A problem-solutions tree will be used as an analysis tool to facilitate the discussion around the problems identified through the KII surveys. This tool allows participants to organize the information around main

¹⁰ [REACH – Afghanistan – Safety Audit, July 2022](#)

¹¹ [REACH – Afghanistan - Community Response Plan \(CRP\), July 2022](#)

challenges/issues, and prompts them to identify concrete causes to the selected priority challenges/issues. Once the main causes are determined, the community representatives will work on developing a series of projects that CCCM WG partners could implement to target the identified causes. The proposed projects will be defined following the CRP template developed by REACH assessment teams, which includes the main information required to define and describe the proposed project. Facilitators will collect pictures of the completed problem-solution trees and CRP templates as the main output and data source that will be processed in order to develop the final CRP output.

3.5. Data Processing & Analysis

Data obtained from Mapping Focus Group Discussions (MFGD)

All of the data from maps will be digitized into a database. Firstly, field teams will take photographs of maps produced during MFGDs and then send them to a REACH GIS Officer (GISO) for uploading the data into GIS software. The GISO will compile results from all MFGDs and look for overlapping of boundaries. If there is disagreement over the boundaries among MFGDs conducted in the same area, internal discussions with local staff will be conducted to further triangulate available data. In line with IMPACT guidelines¹², all qualitative data will be reviewed, processed, translated into English without paraphrasing or summarising on daily basis. This data will then be analysed by the Assessment Officer using a Data Saturation and Analysis Grid (DSAG).

The quantitative data collected through Kobo tool will be processed by database officers and provided to assessment officer to triangulate the qualitative information and the mapping produced.

After triangulation of information, the GIS officers will work on the digitalization of the city maps to produce a detailed GIS products which will include the gozar boundaries, ISET location and main nahiya landmarks, these maps will be archived for internal use with CCCM WG partners. The final maps that will be published will not contain ISET location information given the sensitive nature of such data.

Data obtained from KI Interviews

Data from KIIs will be collected by partners through Kobo mobile data collection tools and sent to a REACH Kobo account. During primary data collection, the REACH Assessment Officer and Database Officer will review data daily to ensure collection methodology is being followed by enumerators and investigate any extreme outliers or other problematic data, including ensuring the sampling methodology is being carried out in accordance with the sampling plan. The Database Officer will share detailed data collection statistics, including number and percentage of collected interviews for each geography and strata, with the Field and Assessment teams weekly. The Assessment Officer and Database Officer will keep a log of any changes, including cleaning of data. Data from household interviews and KII will be analysed in R.

After data collection is completed, data analysis team will produce a final clean dataset and will analyze the information as indicated on the DAP produced by REACH assessment officers. Before the data is shared with partners, the data analysis team will share anonymised raw and cleaned data along with the value cleaning log with IMPACT HQ for validation. Final raw dataset and analysis results will be shared with CCCM WG partners after removal of all sensitive and personally identifiable information, this will be used to update the CCCM ISETs nationwide dataset. In addition, the results from this assessment will be used to develop a CCCM endorsed factsheet which will be produced on a regular basis, after each round of data collection.

Data obtained from safety audit observations

¹² IMPACT Initiatives, Data Processing and Analysis Guidelines for Qualitative Data, June 2021

Given the sensitivity of the information collected through this tool, REACH will not be involved in the data collection, analysis or output production processes for this phase. However, partners will be recommended to follow the following data processing and analysis procedure:

The results of the audit observations will be reviewed and translated into English without paraphrasing or summarising on daily basis. A Data Saturation and Analysis Grid (DSAG) similar to the standard DSAG used by REACH teams will be used to organize the information according to the main topics observed during the field visits and the findings will be analyzed to produce a summary of the information recorded by enumerators. Whenever relevant and following the necessary data protection procedures, this information will be then shared with corresponding CCCM WG partners present in the relevant areas. Partners will be responsible of communicating the findings to the community representative for the development of community led activity suggestions to ensure a coordinated response to the priority needs.

Data obtained from Community Response Plan (CRP) workshops

As agreed with partners, REACH will not be involved in the data collection, analysis or output production processes for this phase. However, partners will be recommended to follow the following data processing and analysis procedure:

Facilitators moderating the CRP workshops will be responsible for taking good quality pictures of the completed problem-solution trees developed during the workshop and the CRP tables. The information on the trees and CRP tables will be translated by field teams and digitalized. Translated information on the CRP tables will be reviewed and triangulated with the problem-solution trees. If there are information gaps on the CRP tables that need to be addressed to complete the information before developing the CRP final product, partner staff will be recommended to identify sectorial experts or stakeholders that could be consulted to complete the information gaps.

The final complete CRP tables will be formatted using a graphic design software into a final output which will contain an overview of the context of the target area based on the findings from the KIIs in addition to the complete CRP table with the information on the proposed projects developed by the communities, including all implementation information.

Output production

As a result of the research, several types of products will be developed:

Phase 1, MFGDs

- Nahiya infrastructure and community (ISETs and gozars) boundary maps

Phase 2, KIIs

- datasets with information on priority needs, available infrastructure and service access disaggregated by gozar and ISET communities at the Nahiya and city level.
- CCCM WG endorsed factsheets including brief contextualization of the assessment and methodology, map of the area developed through phase 1, and with key findings by sector

Phase 3, Safety Audit

- no outputs will be developed by REACH, contributions to this phase will be limited to data collection tool and analysis framework

Phase 4, CRP workshops

- no outputs will be developed by REACH, contributions to this phase will be limited to data collection tool and analysis framework

3. Roles and responsibilities

Table 4: Description of roles and responsibilities

Task Description	Responsible	Accountable	Consulted	Informed
<i>Research design</i>	Assessment Officer (AO)	Research Manager (RM)	Global Assessment Specialist for Area-Based Assessment, GIS Officer, IMPACT HQ, CCCM WG partners	CCCM WG coordination, Country Coordinator (CC)
<i>Supervising data collection</i>	Senior Project Officers (SPO), CCCM partners staff	Assessment Officer (AO)	RM	RM, CC
<i>Data processing (checking, cleaning)</i>	Database Officer (DO)	Database Manager (DM)	AO, RM, Global Assessment Specialist for Area-Based Assessment, IMPACT HQ,	CCCM partners, CC
<i>Data analysis</i>	DO	DM	AO, RM, Global Assessment Specialist for Area-Based Assessment, IMPACT HQ, CCCM partners	CC
<i>Output production</i>	AO	RM	Global Assessment Specialist for Area-Based Assessment, IMPACT HQ, CCCM partners	CCCM WG coordination, CC
<i>Dissemination</i>	AO, CCCM partners	RM	CC, CCCM WG coordination	IMPACT HQ, Donor
<i>Monitoring & Evaluation</i>	AO	RM	CC	IMPACT HQ, CCCM partners, Donor
<i>Lessons learned</i>	AO	RM	CC	IMPACT HQ

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

PHASE 1, MFGD SEMI-STRUCTURED TOOL

Research questions	SUBQ#	Sub-question	Questionnaire QUESTION	Probes	Data collection method	Key disaggregations (Group types)
Opening question	1.1		Based on the definition of Nahiya above, draw the boundaries of your Nahiya on the map with black pen.		MFGD	Gozars and ISETs per Nahiya
RQ1. What are the main geographical boundaries and community characteristics (number of population, social dynamics, landmarks and social infrastructure, and local stakeholders) on the urban centres and associated informal settlements	1.2		Taking into consideration this definition of a Gozar, how many Gozars are there within your Nahiya?		MFGD	Gozars and ISETs per Nahiya
RQ1. What are the main geographical boundaries and community characteristics (number of population, social dynamics, landmarks and social infrastructure, and local stakeholders) on the urban	1.3		Can you identify on the map the exact boundaries of the immediate area occupied by each Gozar within your Nahiya?	a. Are the boundaries clear and known to representatives? b. Are there sub shuras and representatives?	MFGD	Gozars and ISETs per Nahiya

centres and associated informal settlements						
RQ1. What are the main geographical boundaries and community characteristics (number of population, social dynamics, landmarks and social infrastructure, and local stakeholders) on the urban centres and associated informal settlements	1.4		What, in your opinion, makes the people of your Gozar feel that they belong to this particular Gozar and not another one?	<p>c. Are there any common (Mushtarikat) resources or practices that are shared by members of the Gozar?</p> <p>d. Example: Is it holding property / renting? Having family from there? A common history? Similar services?</p> <p>e. Are there any different social activities that you contribute to people feeling like they are part of the Gozar?</p> <p>f. Are the people in the gozar from the same ethnic/social background? or opportunities?</p>	MFGD	Gozars and ISETs per Nahiya
RQ1. What are the main geographical boundaries and community characteristics (number of population, social dynamics, landmarks and social	1.5		Taking into consideration these definitions of an informal settlement, how many ISETs are there within your Nahiya?	Approximately how many households live in each ISET	MFGD	Gozars and ISETs per Nahiya

infrastructure, and local stakeholders) on the urban centres and associated informal settlements						
RQ1. What are the main geographical boundaries and community characteristics (number of population, social dynamics, landmarks and social infrastructure, and local stakeholders) on the urban centres and associated informal	1.6		Can you identify on the map the exact boundaries of the immediate area occupied by each ISET within your Nahiya?		MFGD	Gozars and ISETs per Nahiya
RQ1. What are the main geographical boundaries and community characteristics (number of population, social dynamics, landmarks and social infrastructure, and local stakeholders) on the urban centres and associated informal	1.7		Do you consider the ISET communities to be part of your Gozar community? Why or why not?		MFGD	Gozars and ISETs per Nahiya

RQ1. What are the main geographical boundaries and community characteristics (number of population, social dynamics, landmarks and social infrastructure, and local stakeholders) on the urban centres and associated informal	1.8		Are the ISET populations represented by the Gozar or Nahiya leadership in any way? How are they represented?		MFGD	Gozars and ISETs per Nahiya
RQ1. What are the main geographical boundaries and community characteristics (number of population, social dynamics, landmarks and social infrastructure, and local stakeholders) on the urban centres and associated informal	1.9		How issues/conflicts are addressed within the ISETs? Do they refer to the Nahiya/Gozar leadership or they have a separate leadership?		MFGD	Gozars and ISETs per Nahiya
RQ1. What are the main geographical boundaries and community characteristics (number of population, social dynamics, landmarks and social infrastructure, and local	1.10		2.6 Do the ISETs communicate with the host community and other IDPs through Wakil-e-Gozar or they have their own channels of communication?		MFGD	Gozars and ISETs per Nahiya

stakeholders) on the urban centres and associated informal						
RQ1. What are the main geographical boundaries and community characteristics (number of population, social dynamics, landmarks and social infrastructure, and local stakeholders) on the urban centres and associated informal	1.11		What are the main roads within this Nahiya?		MFGD	Gozars and ISETs per Nahiya
RQ1. What are the main geographical boundaries and community characteristics (number of population, social dynamics, landmarks and social infrastructure, and local stakeholders) on the urban centres and associated informal	1.12		How are the roads maintained and managed in the Gozar/ Nahiya?		MFGD	Gozars and ISETs per Nahiya

RQ1. What are the main geographical boundaries and community characteristics (number of population, social dynamics, landmarks and social infrastructure, and local stakeholders) on the urban centres and associated informal	1.13		Has community participated for maintenance of any infrastructure like paving small streets, waste management or maintenance of Mosques?		MFGD	Gozars and ISETs per Nahiya
RQ1. What are the main geographical boundaries and community characteristics (number of population, social dynamics, landmarks and social infrastructure, and local stakeholders) on the urban centres and associated informal	1.14		What are the Friday and Small Mosques in your Gozar or Nahiya. Mark all Friday Mosques with "FM" and small Mosques with "SM		MFGD	Gozars and ISETs per Nahiya
RQ1. What are the main geographical boundaries and community characteristics (number of population, social dynamics, landmarks and social infrastructure, and local	1.15		What are the recreational spaces/parks in your gozars or Nahiyas	a. Are there specific parks for women? b. Are there public sports complexes or grounds in the gozar or Nahiya. If yes mark them as sports complex.	MFGD	Gozars and ISETs per Nahiya

stakeholders) on the urban centres and associated informal						
RQ2. What are the main protection and GBV concerns and risks (related to shelter, access to services and social relations) faced by the population living in the ISET/gozar?	1.2		How are the main livelihoods different between each Gozar and ISETs within your Nahiya?	Do people in particular Gozar or ISETs have specific problems (that other Gozar or ISETs don't have) generating a sufficient income?	MFGD	Gozars and ISETs per Nahiya
RQ2. What are the main protection and GBV concerns and risks (related to shelter, access to services and social relations) faced by the population living in the ISET/gozar?	2.2		What are the main tenure arrangements for people living in your Nahiya? Why?	c. Do most of the people living in your gozar/ Nahyas own their homes, rent, etc.? d. How do they prove their ownership? e. Is any specific tenure status required to be a formal Nahiya resident?	MFGD	Gozars and ISETs per Nahiya
RQ1. What are the main geographical boundaries and community characteristics (number of population, social dynamics, landmarks and social infrastructure, and local stakeholders)	1.1		We are seeking to speak with others who are knowledgeable about each gozar and ISET within this Nahiya. We would very much appreciate it if you could recommend another knowledgeable person from		MFGD	Gozars and ISETs per Nahiya

<p>on the urban centres and associated informal</p>			<p>each ISET/gozar we can speak with. To ensure the diversity we would especially like to interview 1 or 2 women who can speak on behalf of their community if possible. If not, any person who is knowledgeable enough about their community life (community leaders, teachers, doctors etc.) could take part in survey. Be assured that, the person you nominate can refuse to take part. Can you think of someone who could help? (Note down name, number and position as available). We will only interview them for this study and their details will not be shared with anyone.</p>			
						<p>Gozars and ISETs per Nahiya</p>

PHASE 2, KII STRUCTURED TOOL

Research questions	IN #	Data collection method	Indicator / Variable	Questionnaire Question	Questionnaire Responses	Data collection level
What is the demographic profile of the IDPs in the urban informal settlement and gozars in Afghanistan?		KII	% of respondents by gender	Select the respondent's gender	Male; Female	KII
		KII	Respondent name	What is your name/what should we call you?	[Text]	KII
		KII	Respondent name	Do you represent gozar communities or ISET population?	Gozar representative (e.g. Wakil-i-gozar); ISET community	KII
		KII	KI profession	What is your position?	List of KIs	KII
		KII	ISET type	Are there only IDP HHs living within this specific area or are there IDP HHs and local/host HHs living together within this ISET?	Only IDP HHs living within this specific area (separate/pure ISET); IDP and host HHs living together in the ISET (mixed population)	KII
		KII	Gozar name	What is your gozar?	list of gozars	KII
		KII	ISET name	What is the name of your ISET?	list of ISETs	KII
		KII	Respondent age	What is the age of the respondent?		KII
What is the displacement status of the population living in ISETs and gozars in the assessed urban areas? What are the reasons and intentions of displacement of the IDPs		KII	Note	First, I will ask about the population groups living in this gozar or ISET. Please do your best to estimate their size and provide as accurate information as you can.		KII
		KII	Number of displace populations	Which displaced populations are currently living in this gozar/ISET?	'Recent IDP (displaced less than 6 months);Prolonged IDP (displaced 6 months - 2 years);Protracted IDP (displaced 2+ years);Refugee; Returnee	KII

living in ISETs and gozars?	KII	Number of recent IDP households	How many recent IDP households (displaced less than 6 months) are currently living in the gozar/ISET?	Integer	KII
	KII	Number of prolonged IDP households	How many prolonged IDP households (displaced between 6 months- 2 years ago) are currently living in the gozar/ISET?	Integer	KII
	KII	Number of protracted IDP households	How many protracted IDP (more than 2 years) households are currently living in the gozar/ISET?	Integer	KII
	KII	Number of refugee households	How many refugee households are currently living in the gozar/ISET?	Integer	KII
	KII	Number of cross border returnee households	How many refugee returnee households are currently living in the gozar/ISET?	Integer	KII
	KII	Number of IDP returnee households	How many IDP returnee households are currently living in the gozar/ISET?	Integer	KII
	KII	Number of host community households	How many host community households are currently living inside the gozar/ISET borders?	Integer	KII
	KII	Number of household arrived to the ISET/gozar	Has any new household arrived in your ISET/gozar in the last three months?	Yes;No;don't know	KII
	KII	Number of household arrived to the ISET/gozar	If yes, where have they come from?	List of provinces/districts	KII
	KII	Number of girls less than 6 years of age	How many households with baby/toddler girls younger than school children (less than 6 years old) are currently living in this gozar/ISET	Integer	KII
KII	Number of boys less than 6 years of age	How many households with baby/toddler boys younger than school children (less than 6 years old) are currently living in this gozar/ISET?	Integer	KII	

	KII	Number of girls between 6-17 years of age	How many households with school aged girls (6-17 years old) are currently living in this gozar/ISET?	Integer	KII
	KII	Number of boys between 6-17 years of age	How many households with school-aged boys (6-12 years old) are currently living in this gozar/ISET?	Integer	KII
	KII	Number of girls between 18-24 years of age	How many households with young women (18-24 years old) are currently living in this gozar/ISET?	Integer	KII
	KII	Number of boys between 18-24 years of age	How many households with young men (18-24 years old) are currently living in this gozar/ISET?	Integer	KII
	KII	Number of women between 25-64 years of age	How many households with adult women (25-64 years old) are currently living in this gozar/ISET?	Integer	KII
	KII	Number of men between 25-64 years of age	How many households with adult men (25-64 years old) are currently living in this gozar/ISET?	Integer	KII
	KII	Number of women over 65 years of age	How many households with elderly women (over 65 years old) are currently living in this gozar/ISET?	Integer	KII
	KII	Number of men over 65 years of age	How many households with elderly men (over 65 years old) are currently living in this gozar/ISET?	Integer	KII
	KII	Number of families headed by females	How many households in this gozar/ISET are headed by females?	Integer	KII
	KII	Number of families headed by children	How many households in this gozar/ISET are headed by children (under 18 years)?	Integer	KII

<p>What is the displacement status of the population living in ISETs and gozars in the assessed urban areas? What are the reasons and intentions of displacement of the IDPs living in ISETs and gozars?</p>	KII	Province of origin of most IDPs, by % of Kis reporting most population come from cited area	What was the province of origin of most of the IDPs?	List of provinces	KII
	KII	Province of origin of most IDPs, by % of Kis reporting most population come from cited area	What was the district of origin of most of the IDPs?	List of districts	KII
	KII	Province of origin of most IDPs, by % of Kis reporting most population come from cited area	What was the village or city of origin of most of the IDPs?	List of districts	KII
	KII	Reasons for IDP displacement	What was the main reason behind IDPs' decision to leave their area of origins?	Came for reasons due to safety/security; To find work or better opportunities; Came to be with family; Lost legal status to be able to stay/ forced to leave the previous area; Came to get better access to basic services	KII
	KII	% of Kis reporting most households have lived in the displacement area for more than 5 years	Have MOST households in your gozar/ISET lived here more than 5 years?	Yes No Don't know	KII
	KII	% of Kis reporting on length of time the ISET exists for	Have long have this ISET been here?	Less than 6 months; more than 6 months but less than 2 years; between 2 and 5 years; between 5 and 10 years; more than 10 years	KII
	KII	% of Kis by intentions of displacement of most IDPs in the next six months	Do any residents of this gozar/ISET plan to move elsewhere within the next six months?	Yes No	KII
	KII	% of Kis reporting most IDPs intention to relocate to area of origin	Where do residents plan to move?	Return to area of origin Resettle in a different area (not area of origin), don't want to answer	KII
	KII	Relocation reason	In your opinion, what is the main reason why the IDPs do not intend to return to their area of origin?	Presence of explosive hazards (mines, bombs, IEDs); Fear of discrimination or rejection from the community in AoO; Ongoing community tensions (ethno-religious); Movement restrictions by militias; Lack of safety and security for women and girls; No financial means to return and restart; Lack of livelihood/income generating activities in AoO; House I own in AoO has been damaged/destroyed/occupied; Family assets in AoO have been damaged/stolen; Local markets are	KII

				not functioning; Basic services in the area of origin are not enough/available (electricity, water, health, education opportunities for children); Children enrolled at school in the area of displacement; Living conditions are better in the area of displacement; Do not know/Decline to answer	
	KII	% of Kis reporting some population has moved out in the past months	Do you know of any residents of this gozar/ISET that have moved outside in the past 3 months?	Yes No	KII
	KII	% of Kis by relocation type in the past month	If yes, where have they relocated to?	Host communities have moved to a new area; IDPs have moved to their area of origin; IDPs have relocated to a new area; Don't know	KII
	KII	% of Kis by intentions of displacement of most IDPs in the next six months	If yes, what is the main reason why they have moved to a new area?	Active conflict or violence in current area Anticipated conflict or violence in current area Change in ruling party Awareness or fear of explosive hazards in or around current area Unemployment/poverty in current area Lack of access to basic services in (water, healthcare, schools, etc.) current area Drought in current area	KII
What are the gaps in basic service (education, healthcare, WASH, food and NFI markets) availability and accessibility for the population in ISET and gozars? What are the main access barriers and level of satisfaction of the communities?	KII	Number of educational facilities	Are there educational facilities in your gozar/ISET?	Yes; No; Don't know	KII
	KII	Types of educational services	If yes, what types of educational services are available in your gozar/ISET?	Primary School; Secondary School; High School; University; Technical School; Madrasa; Technical Training Centre (TTC); Early Childhood Education (ECE)	KII
	KII	Availability of schools	Are there schools (for children 6 years - 17 years) within this ISET/gozar?	Yes; No; Don't know	KII
	KII	Number of primary school	How many primary schools are there in this gozar/ISET?	Integer	KII
	KII	Number of secondary school	How many secondary schools are there in this gozar/ISET?	Integer	KII
	KII	Number of high school	How many high schools are there in this gozar/ISET?	Integer	KII

	KII	Number of technical school	How many technical schools are there in this gozar/ISET?	Integer	KII
	KII	Number of Madrasas	How many Madrasas are there in this gozar/ISET?	Integer	KII
	KII	Number of technical training centres	How many technical training centres are functional in this gozar/ISET?	Integer	KII
	KII	Number of early childhood educational centre	How many early childhood educational centers are there in this gozar/ISET?	Integer	KII
	KII	Barriers to boys accessing to education	What is the main barrier boys in this gozar/ISET face to accessing a governmental school or CBE services?	No school in the area;Safety concerns of child travelling or being at school;School is too far;Services are not functioning well (lack of teachers, equipments);School is normally open but now closed due to seasonal vacation;Lacked documentation to enrol child;Child has to earn money instead;No female teachers;New bans/restrictions regarding girls attending school;New restrictions on girls' movement outside the home;Security concerns of child travelling or being at school;no barriers;Do not know / do not want to answer	KII
	KII	Barriers to girls accessing to education	What is the main barrier girls in this gozar/ISET face to accessing a governmental school or CBE services?	No school in the area;Safety concerns of child travelling or being at school;School is too far;Services are not functioning well (lack of teachers, equipments);School is normally open but now closed due to seasonal vacation;Lacked documentation to enrol child;Child has to earn money instead;No female teachers;New bans/restrictions regarding girls attending school;New restrictions on girls' movement outside the home;Security concerns of child travelling or being at school;no barriers;Do not know / do not want to answer	KII
	KII	Level of service accessibility or quality to education	Which aspect of service accessibility or quality most urgently need to be addressed?	The quality of facilities;The opening hours;Long wait for enrolment;Ease of access into building;Affordability of service;Simplicity of administrative processes;Equal treatment of people from different backgrounds;Courteousness and attentiveness of staff;Level of information available; Availability of	KII

				public transport to and from the facility	
What are the gaps in basic service (education, healthcare, WASH, food and NFI markets) availability and accessibility for the population in ISET and gozars? What are the main access barriers and level of satisfaction of the communities?	KII	Number of healthcare facilities	Are there healthcare facilities in your gozar/ISET?	Yes; No; Don't know	KII
	KII	Types of healthcare facilities	If yes, what types of healthcare service is available in your gozar/ISET?	Primary care; Emergency and first aid; Ambulance; Inpatient services; Outpatient services; Visiting patients (in-home care); Trauma & surgical care; Intensive care unit; Basic laboratory services; Pharmacy; Dental care; Maternity ward; Psychiatry; Pediatrics;	KII
	KII	Number of hospitals	How many functional hospitals are there in this gozar/ISET?	Integer	KII
	KII	Number of clinics	Are there functional clinics in your gozar/ISET?	Yes; No; Don't know	KII
	KII	Types of functional clinics	If yes, what types of clinic is available in your gozar/ISET?	Health Post; Health Sub-Center; Mobile Health Team; Basic Health Center; Comprehensive Health Center; Hospital	KII
	KII	Level of medicine availability	What is the availability of medicines in the health facilities in this gozar/ISET?	Adequate; Basic; Inadequate; None	KII
	KII	Accessibility of households to a health center	In the past 3 months, have most of households in your gozar/ISET had access to an active health center?	Yes; No; I don't know	KII
	KII	Average time (minutes) taken by most population to access health facility, as reported by Kis	On average how long (in minutes) does it take for most people in your gozar/ISET to reach a functional health center?	5-10 minutes; 20-30 minutes; 30-60 minutes; more than an hour; Don't know	KII
	KII	Average waiting time for most population to be attended at a health facility, as reported by Kis	What is the average waiting time most people in your gozar/ISET have to wait at the health center to be attended?	less than 5 minutes; 5-10 minutes; 20-30 minutes; 30-60 minutes; 1-2 hours; more than 2 hours; Don't know	KII
	KII	Proportion of Kis reporting women can access healthcare	Are women (females over the age of 18 years) able to access health center by themselves, or only when accompanied?	Only when accompanied; Alone; Women not allowed access	KII

	KII	Barriers to health services	What is the main barrier, if any, that households in this gozar/ISET MOST COMMONLY encountered when attempting to access health services or treatment, in the last three months?	New bans or restrictions to seek care; Security concerns related to traveling to or being at health facilities (conflict, violence, explosive hazards, harassment); Cost of services / medicine are too high; Unable to reach (lack of transport or no money for transport); Access physically blocked; Health facilities have been forcibly closed; Problems with documentation to access health care; Insufficient female medical staff; no barriers;	KII
	KII	Level of health care needed	Which level of health care is most urgently needed in the gozar/ISET?	Primary health care (paediatrician, physician, family doctor); Secondary health care (specialist doctors, such as surgeons, ent doctors, gynecologist); Tertiary (specialist clinics, province level hospitals); Emergency health care and ambulance	KII
What are the economic characteristics, main livelihood activities and employment situation within the population living in the assessed areas?	KII	Proportion of Kis reporting main source of food for people in the gozar/ISET	What is the main source of food for people in the gozar/ISET?	Support from family and friends NGO food distributions Markets Own production Don't know	KII
	KII	Number of households using tents	How many households are using tents in your gozar/ISET?	Integer	KII
	KII	Number of households using permanent shelter	How many households are using permanent shelter in your gozar/ISET?	Integer	KII
	KII	Proportion of Kis reporting most households do not have access to enough food	In the past 30 days were MOST households of your gozar/ISET able to access enough food to meet daily needs?	Yes; No; I don't know	KII
	KII	Level of hunger experienced by most households (as reported by Kis)	In the past 30 days, how bad was hunger for MOST households in your gozar/ISET?	Almost no hunger, strategies are available to cope with the reduced access to food; Hunger is small, few strategies available to cope with the reduced access to food; Hunger is bad, limited options to cope with the reduced access to food; Hunger is the worst it can be, all over the settlement, and causing many deaths; Do not know/ do not want to answer	KII
	KII	Most common coping strategies used to confront the lack of food	During the past 30 days, did any households in your gozar/ISET have to engage in any following behaviour due to a lack of food	No coping strategies used; Migrated outside the country to look for work; Spent savings; Sold household assets (radio, furniture, refrigerator, television, jewelry, clothes, etc.); Collection metal parts/scrap of explosives ordnance to sell; Borrow	KII

			or a lack of money to buy food?	food or money to buy food;Sold income generating equipment (ie productive assets) or means of transport;Decreased expenditures on health, education etc. ;Sold house or land;Begging or relying on charity;Marriage of daughters earlier than intended;Engage in extreme or high risk activities	
	KII	Availability of food markets	Are there food markets in your gozar/ISET?	Yes;No	KII
	KII	Reported adequacy of food stocks in markets	Are adequate food stocks available in the local market?	Yes;No;I don't know	KII
	KII	Proportion of Kis reporting women can access to markets	Are women (females over the age of 18 years) able to access this market by themselves, or only when accompanied?	Only when accompanied; Alone; Women not allowed access	KII
	KII	Reported change in food prices	In the past 30 days, has there be ANY change in price for staple food (flour, eggs, fruits and vegetables, etc.) in your gozar/ISET?	Increased a lot Increased a little No change Decreased a little Decreased a lot	KII
	KII	Proportion of Kis reporting shops closed the past 30 days	In the food markets that the majority of residents use, have shops in general closed in the past 30 days?	Yes; No; I don't know	KII
	KII	Barriers to food market access	What, if any, do you think is the MAIN barrier consumers have faced in accessing the food market in the past 30 days?	Insecurity travelling to or at the market; Market too far; Restrictions on movement/lockdown; Fear of going outside due to COVID-19;Cannot afford market prices; Too many checkpoints to cross before the market;None; Don't know	KII
What are the economic characteristics, main livelihood activities and employment situation within the population living in the assessed areas?		Most reported sources of income among the ISET/gozar population	What is the main source of income to which households in your gozar/ISET have had access over the last 30 days?	Small business / sale of goods or services; Rent; Government benefits; Borrowing loans; Selling household assets; Agriculture;Livestock;Humanitarian assistance;Daily labour- no contract;Formal employment;Gifts or remittances;Other;Do not know / do not want to answer	KII
	KII	% of Kis reporting change in income for most households in the past 3 months	How has the income for MOST gozar/ISET residents changed in the last 3 months?	'Increased for all residents;Increased for some residents;Remained consistent;Decreased for some residents;Decreased for all residents	KII

	KII	Reported change in work opportunities	How has work for MOST gozar/ISET residents changed in the last 3 months?	'Increased for all residents;Increased for some residents;Remained consistent;Decreased for some residents;Decreased for all residents	KII
	KII	Reported proportion of employment among male residents	What is the proportion of employed and unemployed male residents in your gozar/ISET?	'Most employed; Most unemployed; Half employed and half unemployed; I don't know	KII
	KII	Proportion of Kis reporting ability of women to be employed	Can women be employed in this gozar/ISET?	Yes No I don't know	KII
	KII	Most reported fields of women employment	if yes, what is the main field in which women are usually employed in this ISET/gozar?	Education;Healthcare; Humanitarian agency; IT, computing, or mobile repair; Tailoring or embroidery; Bakery or food production; Beauty parlour; Agriculture or livestock; Business development;	KII
	KII	Proportion of Kis reporting presence of adult female breadwinners	Are there adult female breadwinners in your gozar/ISET?	Yes No I don't know	KII
	KII	Most common debt providers, reported by Kis	Who are the most common debt providers (i.e. the person, company, or institution) that HHs owe debt to?	Community leader;Bank;Local business leader;Family;Friends	KII
	KII	Proportion of Kis reporting most households hold debt	Do most HHs hold debt in this ISET/gozar?	Yes No I don't know	KII
	KII	Proportion of Kis reporting presence of business owners	Do people in this ISET/gozar own businesses?	Yes No I don't know	KII
	KII	Most common business sectors owned by ISET/gozar population	What sector do the businesses owned by people in the gozar/ISET belong to?	Agriculture, livestock Handicrafts, carpet weaving, tailoring Manufacturing, construction, mining, quarrying Communications, telecoms, IT, computers Wholesale, retail trade, hotels, restaurants Services (health/education/water) Financial services	KII
	KII	Most needed business sectors	What sector of business is not available in your community that you think the community needs?	Agriculture, livestock Handicrafts, carpet weaving, tailoring Manufacturing, construction, mining, quarrying Communications, telecoms, IT, computers	KII

				Wholesale, retail trade, hotels, restaurants Services (health/education/water) Financial services	
	KII	Proportion of Kis reporting women can own or start businesses	Are women able to start and/or own businesses in this gozar/ISET?	Yes No Don't know	KII
What are the shelter characteristics and concerns of the population living in the assessed area?	KII	Main type of water source	What is the MAIN source of drinking water (clean or unclear) for MOST people in your gozar/ISET?	Handpump (pumped well) - private; Handpump (pumped well) - public; Piped water - public; Spring, well or kariz - protected; Spring, well or kariz - unprotected; Surface water (Stream/river/irrigation); Water trucking / tankering; Do not know / do not want to answer	KII
	KII	% of Kis reporting availability of public water points	Are there publicly available water points in your gozar/ISET?	Yes; No; Don't know	KII
	KII	Reported distance most population travel to access a public water point	(If a public source) What is the distance to the nearest waterpoint that most people have to travel to collect water from?	Less than 500m; Between 500m and 2 km; Further than 2 km but inside the location; No water point accessible for this population in the location	KII
	KII	% of Kis reporting quality of water is good for drinking	Is the quality of water available in collective water points good for drinking?	Yes; No; Don't know	KII
	KII	Main problems related to access to water, by % of Kis reporting on main problem for most population	If any, what is the MAIN problem in access to water that most population experience in this gozar/ISET?	Water points are too far; Movement restrictions; Security concerns in access to water sources; Harassment/conflict at water points; Socially unacceptable to access water point; Long waiting time at water points; Water points are not functioning; Purchasing water is too expensive; There's not enough containers to fetch and store water; No problems related to access to water	KII
	KII	% of Kis reporting women can access water points	Are these water points safely and easily accessible to women and girls?	Only when accompanied; Alone; Women not allowed access	KII
	KII	Reported proportion of households with access to sanitation	What proportion of households in your gozar/ISET have access to a functioning sanitation facility (latrine/toilet)?	No households (0%); Few households (1 - 25%); Some households (26 - 50%); Many households (51 - 75%); Almost all / all households (76 - 100%); Do not know/do not want to answer	KII
	KII	% of Kis reporting presence separated toilets	Are there public toilets separated by gender in this gozar/ISET?	Yes; No; Don't know	KII

	KII	Reported proportion of households with access to hand-washing facilities	Approximately what proportion of households in the gozar/ISET have access to functioning hand-washing facilities with water and soap?	No households (0%); Few households (1 - 25%); Some households (26 - 50%); Many households (51 - 75%); Almost all / all households (76 - 100%); Do not know/do not want to answer	KII
	KII	Most common methods of waste management, reported by Kis	What is the most common waste management method in this gozar/ISET?	None; Landfills; Collection services; Recycling; Burning; Composting;	KII
What are the gaps in basic service (education, healthcare, WASH, food and NFI markets) availability and accessibility for the population in ISET and gozars? What are the main access barriers and level of satisfaction of the communities?	KII	Most common reported types of shelter	What type of shelter do MOST people in your gozar/ISET live in? Select multiple	'Tents (emergency shelter); Makeshift Shelter; Transitional Shelter; Permanent shelter (pakhsa); Permanent shelter (mud and bricks); Collective centre (building not intended for living); Open space (no shelter); Unfinished shelter (house); Damaged House	KII
	KII	Most reported concerns regarding shelter	What is the main concern regarding shelter, if any, for MOST people in your gozar/ISET?	'No concerns; 'No insulation / heating; Leaks during light or heavy rain; Living in substandard accommodation - No sanitary or No proper roof, No doors, No wall and No Window; Unable to afford rent ; Overcrowding (4+ persons in one room); No separate / private space for women and girls; Unable to afford construction materials or labour; No shelter priority concern; Do not know / do not want to answer	KII
	KII	Reported owner of most of the land in the ISET/gozar	Who owns most of the land in the gozar/ISET?	Government Private ownership UN / NGO designated Common land/No owner	KII
	KII	% of Kis by main land tenure situation for most of the community in the gozar	What is the main land tenure situation for the community living in gozar/ISET?	Written agreement with the house/apartment owner Written agreement with property dealer Letter with stamp with Community Leader Verbal agreement (no written documentation) Hosted in shelter by friends/family for free (co-living with host) Staying in shelter for free WITH owner's consent (not co-living) Staying in shelter for free WITHOUT owner's consent	KII
	KII	% of Kis reporting most tenure agreements allow farming/agricultural production	Of those that have either verbal or written tenure agreement, do most of these agreements tend to allow one to access land that can	Yes No Don't know	KII

			be used for farming/agricultural production?		
	KII	% of Kis reporting awareness of evicted households in the past 3 months	In the past 3 months, have you been aware of ANY households in your gozar/ISET evicted from their homes or threatened with eviction?	Yes; No;Don't Know	KII
	KII	Most reported reasons for majority of evictions	What is the main reason the majority of these evictions occurred?	'Unable to pay rent;Disputes about rental price;Dispute about ownership;Other disagreements with landlord;Dispute with host family;This land is privately owned; Asked to return to AoO or to relocate by authorities	KII
	KII	% of Kis reporting most population can access an NFI market	Is there a market with NFI and winterization materials accessible to MOST people in this gozar/ISET?	Yes No Don't know	KII
	KII	Reported change of price in NFI markets	In the NFI markets that the majority of residents use, how have prices in general changed in the past 30 days?	Increased a lot Increased a little No change Decreased a little Decreased a lot	KII
	KII	Most reported barriers to NFI market	What, if any, do you think is the MAIN barrier consumers have faced in accessing the NFI market in the past 30 days?	Insecurity travelling to or at the market;Market too far;Restrictions on movement/lockdown;Fear of going outside due to COVID-19;Cannot afford market prices;Too many checkpoints to cross before the market;None;Don't know	KII
	KII	Reported main sources of energy used for heating	What is the main source of energy that people in your gozar/ISET use for heating during winter?	No source of heating;Animal dung or waste (paper, plastic, carton board, etc.);Electricity;LPG (liquid petroleum gas);Baloth / Archa wood;Wood/Bushes;Coal;Briquettes (Not coal ones);Briquettes (coal);	KII
	KII	% of KIs reporting residents have access to sufficient fuel	Do MOST residents in your gozar/ISET have access to sufficient QUANTITY of fuel for heating?	Yes No Don't know	KII
	KII	Reported main barriers to access fuel	If no, what is the main barrier for people in your gozar/ISET to get the fuel for heating?	Too expensive; Not available on the market; Bad quality;	KII
	KII	Reported proportion of households with access to electricity	Is electricity available in your gozar/ISET?	'Yes, for all HHs; For some HHs; Not available	KII

		KII	% of Kis reporting most households experienced electricity shortage during the past 3 months	Have most HHs in your gozars/ISETs experienced electricity shortages during the last three months?	'Yes, often;Yes,rarely;No;Not applicable;(Do not read!) Do not know	KII
What are the main environmental and public services concerns of the population living in the assessed area?		KII	Reported main environmental concerns among the population	What is the main environmental concern people in this ISET/gozar have?	Fires; Droughts; Earthquakes; Floodings; Land subsidence; Air pollution; Water pollution; Waste production; Spontaneous landfills; None; Don't know (do not read out)	KII
		KII	% of Kis reporting there is tension or conflict between migrants and host community	How would you describe the social relationship between migrants in your gozar/ISET and the host community?	There is no tension or conflicts', There is some tension or conflict, There are a lot of conflicts, Don't want to answer.	KII
What are the main protection concerns and risks (related to shelter, access to services and social relations) faced by the population living in the ISET/gozar?		KII	% of Kis reporting awareness of protection incidents, by type of incident and age/gender of victim	What is the main protection concern for most men (18 or older) living in the gozar/ISET?	Verbally threatened or intimidated;Assaulted without a weapon (hit, slapped, punched);Assaulted with a weapon (beaten, stabbed, attacked, shot);Hindered to move freely within or outside your neighborhood;Forced to work;Forcibly detained;Forced recruitment;Injured or killed by explosive hazards;Was denied access to services/humanitarian assistance;None of the above;Do not know / do not want to answer	KII
		KII	% of Kis reporting awareness of protection incidents, by type of incident and age/gender of victim	What is the main protection concern for most women (18 or older) living in your gozar/ISET ?	Verbally threatened or intimidated;Assaulted without a weapon (hit, slapped, punched);Assaulted with a weapon (beaten, stabbed, attacked, shot);Hindered to move freely within or outside your neighborhood;Forced to work;Forcibly detained;Forced recruitment;Injured or killed by explosive hazards;Was denied access to services/humanitarian assistance;None of the above;Do not know / do not want to answer	KII
		KII	% of Kis reporting awareness of protection incidents, by type of incident and age/gender of victim	What is the main protection concern for most boys (17 or younger) living in this gozar/ISET?	Verbally threatened or intimidated;Assaulted without a weapon (hit, slapped, punched);Assaulted with a weapon (beaten, stabbed, attacked, shot);Hindered to move freely within or outside your neighborhood;Forced to work;Forcibly detained;Forced recruitment;Injured or killed by explosive hazards;Was denied access to services/humanitarian assistance;None of the above;Do not know / do not want to answer	KII

	KII	% of Kis reporting awareness of protection incidents, by type of incident and age/gender of victim	What is the main protection concern for most girls (17 or younger) living in this gozar/ISET?	Verbally threatened or intimidated;Assaulted without a weapon (hit, slapped, punched);Assaulted with a weapon (beaten, stabbed, attacked, shot);Hindered to move freely within or outside your neighborhood;Forced to work;Forcibly detained;Forced recruitment;Injured or killed by explosive hazards;Was denied access to services/humanitarian assistance;None of the above;Do not know / do not want to answer	KII
	KII	% of Kis reporting presence of unsafe areas	Are there areas in or around your gozar/ISET that women and girls avoid due to safety reason?	Yes;No;I don't know	KII
	KII	% of Kis reporting presence of unsafe areas, by type of unsafe area	If yes, which areas in or around your gozar/ISET do women and girls avoid due to safety reason?	Health facilities;Community centres;Child friendly spaces;Recreational spaces;Family protection centres;Roads;Distribution areas;Water points;On their way to school;In their homes;In public transportation; Areas away from settlement center (surrounding fields, forests, etc.);Markets;Other ;Do not know / do not want to answer	KII
	KII	% of Kis reporting awareness of underage marriage	Are you aware of ANY boys or girls in your gozar/ISET that got married under the age of 16 in the last three months?	Yes;No;I don't know	KII
	KII	Reported proportion of households with at least one Tazkira	What proportion of household in your gozar/ISET had AT LEAST ONE member with a Tazkira?	No households (0%);Few households (1 - 25%);Some households (26 - 50%);Many households (51 - 75%);Almost all / all households (76 - 100%);Do not know/do not want to answer	KII
	KII	% of Kis reporting awareness of explosive hazards	Are you aware of the presence of ANY explosive hazards (mines, ERWs, PPIEDs) in or within 5km of your gozar/ISET?	Yes No Don't know	KII
	KII	% of Kis reporting existance of protection referral mechanism available in the gozar/ISET	Is there any mechanism in place in your gozar/ISET to report any protection incidents or concerns?	Yes No Don't know	KII

		KII	% of Kis reporting existence of GBV reporting mechanism	Is there any mechanisms to address discrimination/gender based violence (women, children) in your gozar/ISET?	Yes No Don't know	KII
		KII	% of Kis reporting availability of children protection services	Are child protection services available in your gozar/ISET?	Yes No Don't know	KII
What are the interventions that the communities living in the assessed areas consider a priority to respond to the needs of the population?		KII	Most reported local leaders present in the ISET/gozar	Which local leaders are present in this gozar/ISET?	Wakil-e-gozar Shura member Community development council (CDC) leader Malik, Arbab, Qalantarm Mir, Rais, Zamindar Qarya Dar Mirab/Mirbashi/Chakbashi Mullah, Shawunkei	KII
		KII	Most reported local leaders present in the ISET/gozar	If other, please specify		KII
		KII	% of Kis reporting IDPs are represented in leadership structures	Are IDPs included and represented in committee leadership structures?	Yes No Don't know	KII

Monitoring and Evaluation Plan

IMPACT Objective	External M&E Indicator	Internal M&E Indicator	Focal point	Tool	Will indicator be tracked?
Humanitarian stakeholders are accessing IMPACT products	Number of humanitarian organisations accessing IMPACT services/products Number of individuals accessing IMPACT services/products	# of downloads of x product from Resource Center	Country request to HQ	User_log	xYes
		# of downloads of x product from Relief Web	Country request to HQ		xYes
		# of downloads of x product from Country level platforms	Country team		<input type="checkbox"/> Yes
		# of page clicks on x product from REACH global newsletter	Country request to HQ		x Yes
		# of page clicks on x product from country newsletter, sendingBlue, bit.ly	Country team		<input type="checkbox"/> 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	<i>Consortium Project Documents</i>
		# references in single agency documents			
Humanitarian stakeholders are using IMPACT products	Humanitarian actors use IMPACT evidence/products as a basis for decision making, aid planning and delivery Number of humanitarian documents (HNO, HRP, cluster/agency strategic plans,	Perceived relevance of IMPACT country-programs	Country team	Usage_Feedback and Usage_Survey template	<i>Usage survey to the Consortium Project Managers Usage survey to be conducted at the end of each phase of the research cycle targeting at least 8 Consortium partners</i>
		Perceived usefulness and influence of IMPACT outputs			
		Recommendations to strengthen IMPACT programs			
		Perceived capacity of IMPACT staff			
		Perceived quality of outputs/programs			

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