

Research Terms of Reference

Multi-sector household-level needs assessment – Central Sulawesi Earthquake

Indonesia

IND1801a

November 2018

v.0.0

Kemensos IM Hub

1. Executive Summary

Country of intervention	Indonesia	
Type of Emergency	X	Natural disaster
Type of Crisis	X	Sudden Onset
Mandating Body/ Agency	Ministry of Social Affairs PP Cluster	
Project Code	IDN1801a	
Overall Research Timeframe (from research design to final outputs / M&E)	05/11/2018 to 31/01/2018	
Research Timeframe Add planned deadlines (for first cycle if more than 1)	1. Start collecting data: 22/01/2019	4. Data sent for validation: 14/02/2019
	2. Data collected: 06/01/2019	5. Outputs sent for validation: 22/02/2019
	3. Data analysed: 13/02/2019	6. Outputs published: 01/03/2019
Number of assessments	X	One-off
Humanitarian milestones Specify what will the assessment inform and when e.g. The shelter cluster will use this data to draft its Revised Flash Appeal;	Milestone	Deadline
	X Inter-cluster plan/strategy	31/03/2019
	X Cluster plan/strategy	31/03/2019
Audience Type & Dissemination Specify who will the assessment inform and how you will disseminate to inform the audience	Audience type	Dissemination
	X Strategic: PP (Displacement and Protection) ¹ Cluster and its sub-clusters	X PP Cluster and sub-clusters mailing
	X Programmatic: PP Cluster and its sub-clusters & IM Working Group.	X Presentation of findings at PP Cluster and sub-clusters meetings
	X Operational: Members of the PP Cluster and its sub-clusters	
Detailed dissemination plan required	X	Yes
General Objective	To ensure that strategic and operational planning of PP Cluster and its sub-clusters for the mid-term response to the Central Sulawesi Earthquake and the transition to	

¹ The PP Cluster is led by the Ministry of Social Affairs and co-led by IOM. It is in charge of inter-sector coordination of the sub-clusters (WASH, Education, CCCM, etc.).

	early recovery are informed by the best available evidence on multi-sectoral humanitarian needs of the affected population.	
Specific Objective(s)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Estimate the scale of crisis by calculating population figures for people in need by sectors and across sectors at crisis-level • Estimate severity of needs by calculating population figures for people with different degrees of need (1-5 scale) • Compare needs across sectors, such as shelter, WASH, FSL, protection, education, health, cash & market, etc. • Compare needs within sub-sectors, for example water, sanitation, hygiene, within WASH. • Compare needs geographically, across different areas (at Kecamatan level) • Compare needs across population groups (IDPs living in settlements and camp-like settings <i>as well as</i> IDPs and non-displaced living outside settlements and camp-like settings), at crisis-level. • Identify relations between household profiles (female headed households, households with members with disabilities, etc.) and types of humanitarian needs² 	
Research Questions	<p>A. How many people need humanitarian assistance overall (across sectors) as well as in each sector?</p> <p>B. What is the severity of needs of the people that require humanitarian assistance?</p> <p>C. What are the sectors where people have more severe needs?</p> <p>D. What are the sub-sectors (e.g. water, sanitation, hygiene) within a sector (e.g. WASH) where people have more severe needs?</p> <p>E. Where are located the people with more severe needs overall (across sectors) as well as in each sector?</p> <p>F. What are population groups (IDPs living in settlements and camp-like settings <i>as well as</i> IDPs and non-displaced living outside settlements and camp-like settings) that have more severe needs?</p> <p>G. Are there relations between household profiles (female headed households, households with members with disabilities, etc.) and types of humanitarian needs?</p>	
Geographic Coverage	38 Kecamatans located in the Kabupatens of Donggala, Palu, Sigi and Parigi Moutong in Central Sulawesi that were affected by the earthquake and tsunami in Indonesia	
Secondary data sources	Pre-crisis data sources (including surveys carried out by the national statistics bureau and development partners such as MICS, DHS, etc.), as well as post-crisis data sources (remote sensing and satellite imagery, Joint Initial Assessment, DTM Rapid Site-Level Assessments, etc.).	
Population(s)	x IDPs living in settlements and camp-like settings	x IDPs and non-displaced living outside settlements and camp-like settings
Stratification <i>Select type(s) and enter number of strata</i>	x Geographical #: 38 Kecamatans Population size per strata is known? x Yes	
Data collection tool(s)	X Structured (Quantitative)	
	Sampling method	Data collection method

² Such relations will only be reported if statistically significant relations are found.

Structured data collection tool # 1 <i>Select sampling and data collection method and specify target # interviews</i>	X Probability / Stratified random sampling		X Household interview (Target #): 3,932	
Target level of precision if probability sampling	95% level of confidence		+/- 5 % margin of error (aggregate) +/- 10 % margin of error (per stratum)	
Data management platform(s)	X	Ministry of Social Affairs		
Expected output type(s)	X	Presentation (Preliminary findings) #: 1	X	Factsheet #: 1 at crisis-level
	X	Comparison matrix ³	X	Report #: 1
Access	X	Public (available on REACH resource center and other humanitarian platforms)		
Visibility <i>Specify which logos should be on outputs</i>	PP Cluster, REACH			

2. Rationale

Following a magnitude 7.7 earthquake on 28 September 2018, large parts of Palu, the capital of Central Sulawesi Province on the Island of Sulawesi, was destroyed by liquefaction and a tsunami. Buildings, including houses, shops, mosques and hotels, have collapsed, been swept away, or suffered extensive damage. Whole villages were submerged when the land they were built upon liquefied. The people most in need of urgent support are those whose homes have been destroyed by the tsunami and landslides, or whose homes have been severely damaged by the earthquake.

According to recent assessments conducted in mid-October, over 200,000 people were displaced into informal settlements, while an unknown number (estimated to be another 200,000) left the area to other cities on cargo planes, vehicles and boats.⁴ The remaining population are either living displaced outside of camps or are still living in their own homes.

Over a month after the earthquake, most of the population remains displaced. A series of rapid assessments have been implemented in the first weeks, including the Joint Needs Assessment (JNA) and DTM's Rapid Site Assessment, which generated timely evidence to plan the initial phase of the response.

However, rapid assessments have focused on settlements and camp-like settings only. Until now there is no data available concerning populations living outside settlements and camp-like settings. This includes those displaced adjacent to their original damaged/destroyed house, displaced in collective centres, Displaced living with a host family, or those not displaced (host community). This information gap risks to drive humanitarian actors to focus on settlements only and there is the risk that inequitable service delivery will attract people to settlements and camp-like settings. In addition, rapid assessment data is very cursory, and do not provide detailed, household-level information on needs and vulnerabilities of the affected population. There is therefore the need of an in-depth multi-sector household level survey to structure the response in the mid-term and transition to early recovery.

³ The comparison matrix is a table displaying the different Kecamatans by key indicators to facilitate comparison between geographic areas.

⁴ IOM, Displacement Tracking Matrix – Round 1: The Palu, Donggala and Sigi Earthquake 2018

Since end of September 2018, REACH has supported the IM Hub of the PP Cluster and its sub-cluster with multi-sectorial assessment activities, as well as through remote support. Assessment support has adopted a phased approach, including:

- Phase 0 (done): Remote sensing and GIS analysis provided by GIS experts to estimate the scale and scope of the crisis. This included a set of maps on most severely affected areas, level of damage and distribution and locations of IDPs.
- Phase 1 (ongoing): Production of a series of factsheets and/or maps based on DTM data collected from Key Informants (KI) at site level to show key indicators and allowing aid prioritization in the first weeks.

Building upon those first activities, the IM Hub will support PP Cluster and its sub-cluster with the implementation of a household survey covering the Kabupatens of Donggala, Palu and Sigi in Central Sulawesi that were affected by the earthquake/tsunami in Indonesia. The assessment will contribute to a more granular understanding of underlying factors, needs and vulnerabilities of affected people in order to inform the Cluster's response in the mid-term as well as the transition to early recovery.

3. Methodology

3.1 Methodology overview

The assessment will be implemented through a statistically representative household survey, administered in 40 Kecamatans located in the Kabupatens of Donggala, Palu and Sigi in Central Sulawesi that were affected by the earthquake.

In collaboration with humanitarian partners of the PP Cluster, a joint set of indicators and questionnaire will be agreed upon and administered by trained enumerators to a random sample of households in each Kecamatan. Findings will be statistically representative with a minimum of a 95% confidence level and 10% margin of error:

- at the Kecamatan level (admin 4) for all population groups
- at the crisis-level for each of the five population groups

The assessment will collect data from the middle of January to early February with a gender-balanced team of approximately 70 enumerators using Kobo forms. Target households will be identified using randomly distributed GPS points based on OpenStreetMap shelter footprints.

Data will be cleaned throughout the collection process, and checked to monitor consistency and enumerator performance. Data analysis will be conducted in R based on the above analysis plan, and interpreted through a join-analysis workshop including leads of PP Cluster and its sub-clusters.

Data will be released as clean data, factsheets and a final report, shared bilaterally with the PP Cluster and its sub-clusters, and presented before the PP Cluster meeting and other relevant fora.

The above sampling strategy will allow for aggregated nationwide estimates of severity of need across conflict-affected population groups.

2.1. Population of interest

The population of interest consists of 1) IDPs in settlements and camp-like settings, 2) IDPs displaced from their homes living alone, 3) IDPs living in collective centres, 4) IDPs living with host community in shelters, 5) Host communities living inside of their original homes. The assessment will target these two population groups in 40 Kecamatans located in the

Kabupatens of Donggala, Palu, Sigi, and Parigi Moutong in Central Sulawesi (see the complete list of targeted Kecamatans below in Table 1). In addition, for intentions and livelihoods discussions, the cause of displacement (1) Liquefaction, 2) Tsunami, and 3) Earthquake) will also be examined. Households have been selected as the unit of analysis since the majority of research questions address issues pertaining to an entire household; Kecamatans have been selected as strata as these are the main operational units in which humanitarian actors work.

2.2. Secondary data review

Prior to the assessment the IM Hub will conduct a thorough secondary data review (SDR). The SDR process will aim at identifying relevant pre-crisis and post-crisis data sources, in order to inform the assessment design phase.

At present, the following secondary data sources will be used to develop questionnaires, inform the categorization of areas and target population groups, and to ensure proper contextualization of findings for the final output production:

Pre-crisis data

- Indonesian Central Bureau of Statistics (BPS) – multisector HH surveys implemented in 2015/2018
- Joint Monitoring Program (JMP) – WASH HH survey implemented in 2015
- BNPB Guidelines for the Procedures of Providing Basic Needs, 2008

Post-crisis data:

- Multi-Agency Joint Initial Assessment (JNA) – rapid assessment through KI interviews at community level, October 2018
- DTM Rapid Site Assessment (DTM RSA) – rapid assessment through KI interviews at community level, October 2018
- Various sources – remote sensing analysis covering level of damage and location of IDP settlements, October 2018

As multiple assessments are currently being implemented, throughout the research cycle, the IM Hub will monitor secondary data sources to readjust the design as needed.

2.3. Primary Data Collection

This assessment will use a stratified random sampling. The sampling is designed to obtain findings statistically representative with a minimum of a 95% confidence level and 10% margin of error:

- at the Kecamatan level (admin 4) for all population groups combined
- at crisis-level for each of the five population groups

Households will be the unit of measurement for this survey. For the purposes of this assessment, a household is defined as a group living together, generally eating with one pot (sharing food).

Sampling

A stratified random sampling design will be utilized. The Kecamatans (Admin 4) are the strata, and within each stratum, the sample size will be generated to provide results that are generalizable to the wider population at a 95% confidence level with a 10% margin of error.

In addition to the first sampling, a “buffer sample” (+10%) of additional households will be generated for data collection to ensure the minimum sample within each strata (Kecamatan) as well as for each population group at crisis-level has been met, and to account for the case that some surveys may need to be deleted for data cleaning purposes.

Please see Table 1 below for sampling results at the Kecamatan level.

Table 1. Population and expected sample size by location⁵

Kecamatans	Number of households	Sample size	Sample size including 10% buffer	Total number of interviews
Balaesang	6,776	95	10	105
Balaesang Tanjung	2,023	92	9	101
Banawa	8,902	95	10	105
Banawa Selatan	6,947	95	10	105
Banawa Tengah	2,937	93	9	102
Dolo	8,059	95	10	105
Dolo Barat	4,226	94	9	103
Dolo Selatan	4,587	94	9	103
Gumbasa	3,803	94	9	103
Kinovaro	3,663	94	9	103
Kulawi	4,463	94	9	103
Labuan	3,793	94	9	103
Lindu	1,562	91	9	100
Mantikulore	19,100	96	10	106
Marawola	8,760	95	10	105
Marawola Barat	2,434	92	9	101
Nokilalaki	1,702	91	9	100
Palolo	9,187	95	10	105
Palu Barat	14,858	95	10	105
Palu Selatan	21,476	96	10	106
Palu Timur	14,451	95	10	105
Palu Utara	6,574	95	10	105
Parigi	8,801	95	10	105
Parigi Barat	2,520	93	9	102
Parigi Selatan	7,220	94	9	103
Parigi Tengah	2,873	93	9	102
Parigi Utara	1,989	92	9	101
Sigi Biromaru	15,397	95	10	105
Sindue	5,444	94	9	103
Sindue Tobata	2,761	93	9	102
Sindue Tombusabora	3,464	93	9	102
Sirenja	5,281	94	9	103
Tanambulava	2,641	93	9	102
Tanantovea	3,873	94	9	103
Tatanga	13,578	95	10	105
Tawaeli	6,334	95	10	105
Ulujadi	8,799	95	10	105
Kulawi Selatan	2,668	95	10	105
Grand Total	253,926	3,573	359	3,932

⁵ National census done in 2010 will be the population data source used for to calculate the sample for the population living outside sites and camp-like settings, while DTM Rapid Site Assessment will be used to calculate the sample for the population living in sites and camp-like settings. The sampling frame will be adjusted based on the most up-to-date population numbers from the last round of DTM Rapid Site Assessment when the data collection commences.

At crisis, level, the following five displacement groups will be identified:

1. IDPs in settlements and camp-like settings.
 - a. Identified by DTM as informal settlements with a minimum of 16 people living in them in a concentrated area.
2. IDPs displaced from their homes living alone.
 - a. Identified as single households living alone, usually next to or nearby their original shelter.
3. IDPs living in collective centres.
 - a. Identified as IDPs living in public structures such as schools, shopping malls, religious buildings, and government buildings.
4. IDPs living with host community in shelters.
 - a. Identified as IDPs living with host communities in the host community household's shelter.
5. Host communities living inside of their original homes.
 - a. Identified as non-displaced households living in their original homes.

Because of the large size of the overall population size, for a 95% confidence level and 10 Margin of Error, a minimum of 96 interviews will need to be done for each of the five groups. REACH assumes that this measure is likely to be met naturally through the course of data collection, given that each group needs 96 interviews each out a total sample size of 3,932. However, if for some reason the sample for each of the 5 groups is not met, the following will be done:

- A) If the gap in interviews below the 96 benchmark is small, or only applies to one group, REACH will generate 200 random points over the entire crisis area, and randomly select households that match the profile of the groups that have not met the benchmark.
- B) If the gaps are very large for several groups, reach will lower the confidence level to 90% while keeping the margin of error at 10%, which will reduce the threshold needed for a representative sample to 68.

Household Selection

To ensure that the selection of households is random, A set of GPS points equivalent to the number of surveys intended in a location will be selected from OSM data of all shelters in the four affected kabupatans. Shelters that were identified by satellite imagery analysis in October 2019 to have been destroyed during the earthquake/tsunami/liquefaction will be removed from the dataset, and a random selection of the remaining points will be used as locations for interviews. Upon arrival in that location, the team leader will ascertain which of the random points are accessible. From the sub-selection of accessible points, the team leader will randomly select a number of points equal to the surveys needed. In case of missing households, a top of 25% more points than needed will be generated.

Enumerator teams will then navigate using the sample map and the Maps.me application to each point and select the nearest household for assessment. If that household is empty, or does not meet the age criteria for interview (see next paragraph), the teams will move to the immediate house/tend to the right. In the case that the point is then found to be inaccessible, the team leader will resample from the unselected points.

Each enumerator will ask to interview the member of the household of their own gender who is most knowledgeable about the affairs of the household (self-defined by the household). Any individual aged 18 or over is eligible for participation in the assessment. If no eligible individuals are available, the household will not be assessed. Before starting the interview, the enumerator will explain the purpose of the survey, the process of the interview and request a formal consent to participate on a volunteer basis. If the consent is not granted, the household will not be assessed.

If the enumerators are assessing a shelter with two or more households inside, the household to be interviewed will be randomly selected. Prior to interviewing a household, the REACH team will ask how many households are living in the

shelter. The reach team will then ask a representative from the household to stand in a circle, and the reach staff will spin a pen in the air. When the pen lands, the household representative that the pen is closest to pointing to will be interviewed.

Tools

For this assessment, the IM Hub will tailor a list of indicators and questions in Bahasa adapted to measure multi-sector needs and vulnerabilities in the socio-economic context characterizing the post-Tsunami Central Sulawesi Province. The indicators and questions will be submitted to key stakeholders, including PP Cluster and its sub-clusters, as well as relevant line-ministries, to collect their feedback and make sure the tools are relevant. Once feedback is incorporated, the IM Hub will submit the tools to the PP Cluster for final approval. Once the tools have been finalized, a full data analysis plan will be developed and be sent to the PP Cluster for reference.

The Kobo tool will be developed and uploaded to smart phones and tablets. Kobo forms will be tested thoroughly before data collection begins at the training session. No paper forms will be used during this assessment, as mobile data collection allows data entry errors to be limited through building constraints and relevancy expressions into the tool.

Training and pilot

Field Coordinators will be involved throughout the tool development and planning stage, to allow for feedback on proposed questions and feasibility of methodology. Once tools, sampling and the data collection strategy have been finalized, a two-day training session specific to the survey will be conducted for team leaders and enumerators. A detailed PowerPoint presentation will be developed in collaboration with the Field Coordinator, to ensure training participants understand the content. Training will include modules on: details of tasks and logistics, personal security, download and use of Kobo, minimum time thresholds to complete surveys, target number of surveys to completed daily, managing technical difficulties, final questionnaire training and planning for field operations.

Once training is completed, an Assessment Officer will accompany teams on a two-day pilot of data collection in order to practice identifying households according to the relevant sampling methodology, administering the questionnaire and using the Kobo form. Following the trial, one day will be permitted to coordinate a feedback session with the Field Coordinator, Field Assistant, and Team Leaders, allowing for the identification of additional required training or adjustments to the tool. Should issues with the Kobo form arise during the pilot, the Assessment Officer will work with the Field Coordinator and Senior Data Assistant to ensure all changes are adequately addressed in revising the form in preparation for official data collection.

Once the official data collection commences, the assessment team will monitor incoming data, including average number and duration of interviews. In addition, for the duration of data collection, the Field Coordinator and Field Assistant will coordinate morning briefing sessions for all field staff as well as weekly meetings for Team Leaders. This will ensure emerging technical or enumerator performance issues are addressed effectively and efficiently, and determine the provision training, guidance and trouble-shooting assistance as required.

Data collection monitoring

Throughout data collection, the assessment team will monitor incoming data on a daily basis, tracking the locations from which surveys are submitted to ensure that they conform to the sampling frame. Daily checking will include monitoring GPS accuracy, number and length of interviews per enumerator, high rates of “other” responses on the Kobo form, and any other issues arising throughout the data collection process. The assessment team will also keep a daily record of progress, tracking the completion points against targets, with progress maps developed by the GIS Officer passed onto the Field Coordinator and Field Assistant on a daily basis to inform daily planning. In addition, ongoing communication between the assessment team and field teams will allow for immediate follow-up on errors occurring during interviews. Similarly, tasks requiring follow-up will be provided to Team Leaders for immediate action with their enumerators.

2.5. Data Processing & Analysis

The Data Officer will download data from the REACH server and conduct data cleaning on a daily basis. Cleaning will be conducted by the Data Officer according to a set of Standard Operating procedures, which will be developed prior to data collection. This will aim to delete ineligible records (e.g. those falling below a minimum duration threshold); identify any errors and logical inconsistencies in the data; check for outliers; and translate and—where necessary—recode “other” responses if they fall under already-existing categories. The Data Officer will keep a list of phone numbers of enumerators in order to follow-up on specific issues as required. All changes to the data will be entered in a data cleaning log. Prior to the start of data analysis, the Data Officer will send a cleaned dataset and the cleaning log to HQ for validation.

Once the dataset has been cleaned, analysis will be conducted according to the analysis plan. Analysis will be conducted using R statistical software. The GIS Officer will work with the Assessment Officer to develop an R script to conduct data analysis once all research tools have been finalized after the pilot, with the aim of validating the script with HQ before data collection is complete. Data will be weighted based on the estimated kecamatan household population. Top-up data from the liquefaction – affected desas will only be used for comparison of intentions data between the liquefaction zones and other disaster-affected areas; it will not be used as part of the data set for other questions.

Since the survey will contain potentially identifying data in the form of GPS points (which are necessary for enumerator monitoring processes and for spatial analysis for certain indicators), the Data Officer will ensure that all data downloaded from the server is kept in password-protected databases during cleaning and analysis. All identifying data will be scrubbed from the clean dataset before it is shared with HQ and externally.

During the analysis, all aggregate data will be weighted by the household population of each kecamatan. For comparing the five displacement groups, because the assessment is a random selection of households, the households randomly selected during the course of the assessment will be assumed to be the actual proportion of the population. If there is a top up of interviews, then the data will be weighted based on the proportion of displacement groups that were found in the data from the assessment (without the top-up).

3. Roles and responsibilities

Table 2: Description of roles and responsibilities

Task Description	Responsible	Accountable	Consulted	Informed
<i>Research design</i>	Assessment Officer	Country Focal Point	PP Cluster and sub-clusters	
<i>Supervising data collection</i>	Field Coordinator, Field Assistant	Country Focal Point	PP Clusters and sub-clusters	
<i>Data processing (checking, cleaning)</i>	Assessment Officer/GIS Officer	Country Focal Point	GIS Officer	PP Clusters and sub-clusters
<i>Data analysis</i>	Assessment Officer/GIS Officer	Country Focal Point	PP Clusters and sub-clusters	
<i>Output production</i>	Assessment Officer/GIS Officer	Country Focal Point	PP Clusters and sub-clusters	
<i>Dissemination</i>	Assessment Officer	Country Focal Point	PP Clusters and sub-clusters	
<i>Monitoring & Evaluation</i>	Assessment Officer	Country Focal Point	Country Focal Point	PP Clusters and sub-clusters
<i>Lessons learned</i>	Assessment Officer	Country Focal Point	PP Clusters and sub-clusters	

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

NB: Only one person can be Accountable; the only scenario when the same person is listed twice for a task is when the same person is both Responsible and Accountable.

4. Data Analysis Plan

IN #	Indicator / Variable	Questionnaire Question	Question type	Questionnaire Responses
1	Kabupaten	Current Kabupaten	Select one	Admin list (of Kabupatens)
2	Kecamatan	Current Kecamatan	Select one	Admin list (of Kecematans)
3	Desa	Current Desa	Select one	Admin list (of Communities)
4	Primary type of settlement (top 1) % of HHs living in an informal/spontaneous site	Where are you are currently living?	Select one	Informal / spontaneous site Collective center Residential housing (own house) Residential housing (other person's house) Tent, not in spontaneous site or next to house Other (specify)
5	na	Hello, my name is __. We are conducting interviews in order to inform the Central Sulawesi government and Ministry of Social Affairs on your needs following the September earthquake. The survey is carried out by Humanitarian Forum Indonesia on behalf of Komensos, the Ministry of Social Affairs and SEKDA of Central Sulawesi Province. All data will be used by the Ministry of Social affairs and local government to identify the needs of the population in Palu, Sigi, Donggala, and Parigi Moutong Districts and improve their response. This interview will take around 45 minutes, and your answers will remain confidential and you are free to end at any moment during the survey. Do you agree to participate?	Select one	Yes; No
6	Head of household	Are you the head of household?	Select one	Yes; No
7	Respondent age	What is your age?	Integer	
8	Respondent gender	What is the respondent's gender?	Select one	Male; Female;
9	Consent	If you are not the head of household, are you knowledgeable about household affairs?	Select one	Yes; No
10	Age of Head of Household	What is the head of the household's age?	Integer	
11	Gender of Head of Household	What is the head of the household's gender?	Select one	Male; Female; don't want to answer
12	Obtain household roster - age and sex of each member, starting with the head of household	How many members are there in your household?	Integer	
13	na	I will now ask you some questions regarding each individual member of your household. An ordinary household is a person or group of people who inhabit part or all of the physical building, and usually eat together from one kitchen. What is meant by eating from one kitchen is taking care of the daily needs together as one. **Please start with the head of your household and please don't forget to include yourself and people that may be just short-time guests! Do not include other households who may be staying with you in your shelter!**		

14	% of [male/female] household members	What is the gender of the person?	Select one	Male Female
15	% of [babies (<1) / infant (1-5) / children (6 to 12) / teenagers (13-17) / adult (from 18 to 59) / elderly (above 60)] household members	What is the age of this person?	Integer	% of [babies (<1) / infant (1-5) / children (6 to 12) / teenagers (13-17) / adult (from 18 to 59) / elderly (above 60)] household members
Displacement and Protection				
16	% of IDPs	Did your household move to the shelter because they were displaced by the September earthquake?	Select one	Yes; No; Don't know
17	% of Hosts	Does your household host someone who was displaced by the September earthquake?	Select one	Yes; No; Don't know
18	Proportion of host/hosted households	If yes, how many people (individuals) is your household hosting?	Enter number	
19	% of IDPs living more than 10 minutes from their original home	How far is your current location from your original home?	Select one	Same location Less than 10 minutes Between 10 and 20 minutes Between 20 and 30 minutes More than 30 minutes Don't know Other (please specify)
20	% of HHs that intend to remain/return in the next three months	Where does your household intend to move within the next 6 months?	Select one	Remain in the current location Return back to original home Move into the Government Transitional Shelter (Huntara) Move to another location - inside Palu Move to another location - outside Palu Do not know - waiting to make a decision Other (specify)
21	% of IDP and Host HHs by reason not wanting to return/stay	What is the main reason why you do not want to live in the place you used to live in before the September earthquake?	Select Multiple	House destroyed/ severely damaged Heavy damage to house Mild damage to house House looted/occupied Unavailability of basic services (e.g. water, electricity, health, education) Lack of livelihood opportunities Legal and physical protection concerns (e.g. threats of violence; GBV risk, etc.) Land is lost to natural disaster Fear that land is still unsafe Fear that house is still unsafe

				Area may be declared a nonbuild (red) zone Lack of financial means Other (Specify) Don't know
Shelter				
22	% of IDP HHs preference for shelter support	If you plan to return home, what type of long-term support would you most want for rebuilding your shelter?	Select Multiple	No assistance (no money, design help, or construction help) Temporary housing (a place to stay while the shelter is built) Financial assistance (receive money) Technical assistance (help designing shelter) Construction assistance (help building the shelter) Other (Specify)
23	% of HHs whose house was destroyed or damaged	Was your shelter damaged or destroyed by the September earthquake?	Select one	Yes (destroyed); Yes (damaged); No; Other (specify); Do not know
24	Primary type of shelter (top 3) % of HHs living in substandard shelter type (unfinished, abandoned, non-residential/public buildings, tent, makeshift shelter)	What type of shelter are you currently living in?	Select one	House Apartment/Renting Unfinished or abandoned residential building Tent Religious building Public building (school, religious buildings, etc.) Non-residential structure (garage, farm house, shop) Container Makeshift shelter (with scavenged materials) Barracks/Huntara Collectif Other (specify) Don't know
25	Primary type of tenancy agreement (top 1)	What type of occupancy agreement do you have for your current shelter?	Select one	No tenancy agreement Written valid tenancy agreement (not expired) Written valid tenancy agreement (expired) Verbal tenancy agreement We own the house/tend Other (specify) Don't know
26	% of HHs facing risk of eviction	Is your household at risk of eviction right now?	Select one	Yes; No; Don't know; Decline to answer
27	Primary causes that would lead the HH to be evicted (top 3 answers)	What are the main reasons your household is at risk of eviction?	Select one	Lack of funds to pay rental costs. Host household no longer able to host our household. Local community does not accept our household living in the area. Authorities requested our household to leave. Request to vacate from

				owner of building/land. Other (specify) Don't know
28	% of the households that have lost ownership documents due to the disaster	Have you lost your house ownership documents during the disaster?	Select one	Yes (Lost) No (Still have them) No (I was renting before/ I never had them) Other (please specify)
29	HHs priority shelter needs	What outcome would you prefer to improve your household's shelter situation for the next six months?	Select three	Rebuild or repair original home Construct new home on different land in new location (in Central Sulawesi Province) Construct new home on different land in new location (not in Central Sulawesi Province) Rent a new home Move in with family and friends (in Central Sulawesi Province) Move in with family and friends (not in Central Sulawesi Province) Move to Huntara collectif Improve basic infrastructures and utilities (access to electricity, water supply cooking and bathing/toilet facilities) Obtain emergency shelter materials (Tarp, tents, etc.) Improve protection from hazards (flooding, tsunami, landslides, etc.) Improve privacy and dignity (no separate rooms, not enough space, shared facilities such as toilets & showers, etc.) Protect shelter from climatic conditions (leaking roof, floor not insulated, opening on the walls, broken windows, lack of ventilation, missing heating system, etc.) Other (specify) Don't know
30	HHs items and support needed by HHs to achieve priority shelter needs	What assistance do you need to do this? (improve your shelter situation)?		Transport to move in with family and friends; Help to find rental arrangements; Help to pay for rental arrangements; Space to stay in Huntara collectifs; Assistance to build/repair a shelter on own land;

				Assistance to build/repair shelter on friend or families land; Support to repair tent or Tarpaulin Distribution of Tarpaulin Distribution of Tent Opportunities to work/ rebuild livelihoods Provide Water supply to shelter Provide Electricity to shelter Advice/training on how to rebuild shelter; Knowledge about future natural disasters; Help to obtain legal documentation for land/home ownership/etc.; Information on relocation; Construction Labour; Building materials (concrete, wood) Tools for construction Other please specify
31	HHs main priority NFI needs	Which of the following items does your household need the most?	Select three	Bedding items (bedsheets, pillows); Mattresses/Sleeping mats Blankets Cooking utensils/kitchen set; Cooking fuel Cooking stove Water storage Sources of light Clothing Fan Air water cooler (AWC) Coolbox Fuel storage None of the above Other, please specify
Child Protection				
32	% of HHs with hosting at least one separated child	Among your household members, is there any child separated from their usual caregivers?	Select one	Yes; No; Don't know
Protection of Women's Needs				
33	% of HHs with at least one member either pregnant or lactating	Among your household members, is there any pregnant or lactating woman?	Select one	Yes; No; Don't know
Disabilities, Elderly, Minorities				
34	% of HHs with at least one member having disabilities	Does any member of your household have any disabilities?	Select one	Yes; No; Don't know
Psychosocial Support				
35	% of HHs with at least one member of the HH experiencing emotional distress	Is there a member of the Household who is experiencing distress since the earthquake in September 2018?	Select one	Yes; No; Don't know

	since the earthquake			
Economy				
36	Primary source of employment for the HH prior to the disaster	What was the main occupation / employment for the household before the disaster?	Select one	Agricultural Construction Service industry (janitor, waiter, etc.) Vocational (carpenter, electrician, plumber, or Other professional) Teacher, lawyer, engineer Small business owner Government job Home-based income-generating activity (sewing, shoe repair, small agricultural activity (garden, beekeeping, etc.) Unemployed Other (Specify) Don't know
37	Primary source of employment	What was the main occupation / employment for household members over the last 30 days?	Select one	Agricultural Construction Service industry (janitor, waiter, etc.) Vocational (carpenter, electrician, plumber, or Other professional) Teacher, lawyer, engineer Small business owner Government job Home-based income-generating activity (sewing, shoe repair, small agricultural activity (garden, beekeeping, etc.) Unemployed Other (Specify) Don't know
38	% of households with at least one member in working age that has not worked during the previous 30 days	Among the members of the household is there a person of working age (18-60) who currently does not work?	Yes; No; Don't know	
39	Primary obstacles in finding work for those currently looking for opportunities	What are the main problems, if any, this person facing in finding work?	Select multiple	The September earthquake destroyed previous business/job opportunities Increased competition for jobs; not enough jobs for everyone Available jobs are too far away Only low-skilled, socially degrading, dangerous, or low-paid jobs are available Underqualified for available jobs Lack of household/personal connections

				Lack of work skills/education Not interested in working No need for working Other
40	Mean HHs total income in the past 30 days (after the September earthquake)	What was your monthly household's total income in Indonesian Rupiahs over the last 30 days (after the September earthquake)?	Select one	Enter number of Rupiahs
41	Mean HHs total monthly income before the September earthquake	What was your monthly household's total income in Indonesian Rupiahs before the September earthquake?	Select one	Enter number of Rupiahs
Food security				
42	% of households with {poor, borderline, acceptable} Food Consumption Score (FCS)	How many days in the last 7 days has your household eaten the following food items? RESPONSE REQUIRED FOR EACH: Rice, roots, tubers, cereals, grains, pasta, bread, potato Legumes / nuts : beans, peanuts, lentils, nut, soy, and / or other nuts Milk and other dairy products: fresh milk / sour, yogurt, cheese, other dairy products (Exclude margarine / butter or small amounts of milk for tea / coffee) Meat, fish and eggs: goat, beef, chicken, fish, including canned tuna, and / or other seafood, eggs (meat and fish consumed in large quantities and not as a condiment) Vegetables and leaves: spinach, onion, tomatoes, carrots, peppers, green beans, lettuce, cabbages, egg plants, etc. Fruits: banana, apple, lemon, mango, watermelon, apricot, peach, pineapple, passion, gishta, orange, avocado, wild fruits etc. Oil / fat / butter: vegetable oil, palm oil, margarine, other fats / oil Sugar, or sweet: sugar, honey, jam, cakes, candy, cookies, pastries, cakes and other sweet (sugary drinks) Condiments / Spices: tea, coffee / cocoa, salt, garlic, spices, yeast / baking powder, lanwin, tomato / sauce, meat or fish as a condiment, condiments including small amount of milk / tea coffee.	Integer	
43	Primary sources of food % of households obtaining food through begging	What was the main source of food for the household in the last 7 days?	Select one	Purchased with own cash Purchased with cash assistance Purchased with food vouchers Purchased on credit (debt) Own production (including hunting, fishing, gathering) Gift of food from household or friends Received in-kind for labor or other items Food assistance from government Food assistance from UN or international organizations Food assistance from local charity or community Begging Other (describe) Don't know
44	Food Coping Strategy Index	During the last 7 days, how many times (in days) did your household have to use one of the following strategies to cope with a lack of food or money to buy it?	Integer	

		1. Eat cheaper and less quality food items 2. Borrow food or ask assistance from relatives and friends 3. Reduce the number of meal eaten each day. 4. Eat less food at each meal 5. Adults eat less so that children can eat more		
45	HH expenditure on Food; % of HHs spending half or more of their income expenditure on food	How much money (IDR) did your household spend on each of the following food items in the last 7 days? RESPONSE REQUIRED FOR EACH: Rice, roots, tubers, cereals, grains, pasta, bread, potato Legumes / nuts : beans, peanuts, lentils, nut, soy, and / or other nuts Milk and other dairy products: fresh milk / sour, yogurt, cheese, other dairy products (Exclude margarine / butter or small amounts of milk for tea / coffee) Meat, fish and eggs: goat, beef, chicken, fish, including canned tuna, and / or other seafood, eggs (meat and fish consumed in large quantities and not as a condiment) Vegetables and leaves: spinach, onion, tomatoes, carrots, peppers, green beans, lettuce, cabbages, egg plants, etc. Fruits: banana, apple, lemon, mango, watermelon, apricot, peach, pineapple, passion, gishta, orange, avocado, wild fruits etc. Oil / fat / butter: vegetable oil, palm oil, margarine, other fats / oil Sugar, or sweet: sugar, honey, jam, cakes, candy, cookies, pastries, cakes and other sweet (sugary drinks) Condiments / Spices: tea, coffee / cocoa, salt, garlic, spices, yeast / baking powder, lanwin, tomato / sauce, meat or fish as a condiment, condiments including small amount of milk / tea coffee.	Integer	
WASH				
46	% of households by primary sources of drinking water	What is the main source of drinking water used by your household?	Select one	Piped drinking water sources connected to their house (or neighbor's house) Bottled water Hydrant or Public tap/Standpipe Hand pumps/borehole wells Wells that are not protected Wells that are protected Water seller/kiosks with clean water Protected spring Unprotected spring Rain water collection shelter Water tank / water trucking Surface water (lake, pond, dam, river) Other (specify) Don't know
47	% of households with clean drinking water	Is the household's drinking water treated so it is safe to drink?	Select one	Yes; No; Don't know
48	% of households with enough water to meet their needs for drinking, cooking, bathing and washing water needs	Does your household currently have enough water to meet its needs for drinking, cooking, bathing and washing?	Select one	Yes; No; Don't know
49	% of HHs by time (minutes) taken to fetch water (round trip by walking,	How long does it take to walk to your main water source, fetch water, and return (including queuing at the water source)?	Select one	Water is available on the premises Less than 10 minutes Between 10 and 20

	queuing and time needed to fetch water)			minutes Between 20 and 30 minutes More than 30 minutes Don't know Other (please specify)
50	% of HHs with access to functioning handwashing facilities - by type of facility	Where do your household members usually wash their hands? (Ask to see the place)	Select one	Pouring device Basin or bucket No specific handwashing device Other (specify) Don't know
51	% of HH with water available at handwashing facility	(Observe): Is water available at the place for handwashing?	Select one	Yes; No; Not allowed to see the handwashing place
52	% of HH with soap available at handwashing facility	(Observe): Is soap available at the place for handwashing?	Select one	Yes; No; Not allowed to see the handwashing place
53	% of HHs by defecation practice	Where do your household members usually go to defecate?	Select one	Household latrine Communal latrine Open defecation Other (specify) Don't know
54	% of HH sharing sanitation facility - by number of HH per sanitation facility	If you use shared or communal latrines, how many different households use this sanitation facility (latrine/toilet)?	Integer	
55	% of HHs using a sanitation facility - by type of sanitation facility used	What type of sanitation facility (latrine/toilet) are used?	Select one	Flush or pour/flush toilet Pit latrine Ventilated Toilet Composting toilet Bucket toilet Hanging toilet/latrine Using plastic bags Other (specify) Don't know
56	% of HHs with sanitation facilities that meet gender standards	Do toilet facilities have the following things?	Select multiple	Adequate lighting for toilet separate toilets for men and women Locks on the doors Inside of a Building None
57	% of HHs by garbage disposal practices	What is the most common way your household disposes of garbage?	Select one	Bin in the household/streets In an open area in a space that is designated to dispose of garbage In open area that is not a place designated to dispose of garbage Bury it Burn it Other (specify) Don't know
58	% household that have access to sufficient solid waste collection and disposal (at least weekly)	How frequently is solid waste collected from your neighborhood?	Select one	Every day Every week Every two weeks Every month More than every month Service not available Other (specify) Don't know

Education				
59	% of HHs with children aged between 6 -15 not attending formal education during the school season	Among the members of the household is there a person (6-15) who currently does not attend formal education following the earthquake?	Select one	Yes; No; Don't know
60	% of HHs with children aged between 6 -15 not attending formal education during the school season	How many members of the household (6-15) do not currently attend formal education following the earthquake?	Integer	
61	Most reported reason for not attending school	If the child(ren) does not attend formal education, what are the main reasons?	Select Multiple	<p>School was damaged or destroyed by the September earthquake/tsunami</p> <p>Fear that schools in not a safe place/ may collapse from damage</p> <p>The household is displaced and the school is too far</p> <p>Route to school is too dangerous</p> <p>School has no space or is overcrowded</p> <p>School fees are too expensive</p> <p>Teachers have been displaced, died, are in hospital or are missing</p> <p>Quality of teachers is not good</p> <p>Child needs to stay at home and assist with household chores</p> <p>Household needs the child to participate in remunerative activities</p> <p>No access to adequate or separate WASH facilities</p> <p>Child has been married</p> <p>Child has died</p> <p>Child is missing</p> <p>Child's parents have died</p> <p>Child is in the hospital</p> <p>Child is traumatized from disaster</p> <p>Children were not attending school before the disaster (specify)</p> <p>Other (specify)</p>
62	% of HHs reporting school in the community to be totally damaged or destroyed	What is the condition of the primary/secondary school building?	Select one	<p>Classrooms are severely damaged/ completely destroyed</p> <p>Classrooms are moderately damaged</p> <p>Classrooms are lightly damaged</p> <p>Classrooms are in good condition</p> <p>Classrooms are occupied by displaced people</p> <p>Classrooms are being</p>

				used for other, non-school purposes (specify) I don't know Other (specify)
Health				
63	% of HHs with at least 1 child under 5 who has not been immunized with vaccines.	Are there any children in the household that have not been immunized?	Select one	Yes; No; Don't know
64	% of HHs with at least one member reporting health issues/illnesses in the past 30 days	In the past 30 days, has any of your household member suffered from health issues/illnesses?	Select one	Yes; No; Don't know
65	% of HHs with at least one member reporting health issues/illnesses in the past 30 days	If yes, what of the following health issues/illnesses the person has suffered from in the past 30 days?	Select multiple	Serious physical injuries (broken bones, burns) Fever Diarrheal diseases Extreme weight loss Difficulty breathing Coughing Skin rashes or inflammation Swollen feet Jaundice (yellow discoloration of Skin or eyes) Diabetes Hypertension Other health issue (specify) None
66	% of households needing to access health services in the last month prior to data collection	In the last month why have any members of the household needed to access health services or treatment (including medicines)?	Select multiple	Treat health problems (from previous question) Get vaccination/immunization Get regular medications Regular Follow-up/check-ups Continuation of treatment/therapy for TB Continuation of treatment/therapy for diabetes Continuation of treatment/therapy for hypertension Continuation of treatment/therapy for mental health issue
67	Primary barriers to accessing healthcare (top 3), among those accessing health services in previous 3 months	Has this person had any issues to access health services or treatment (including medicines)? If yes, which one?	Select one	No issues No information about where health facilities are available Patient cannot physically access treatment Cost of medicine/treatment was too high No medicine/treatment

				available Health center damaged / destroyed Health center was too far away / no transport available Health center not open Problems with civil documents Gender discrimination Other (specify) Don't know
Priorities				
68	HHs top priority needs (top 3)	What are the top 3 priority needs for your household? (Do not read out the list)	Select top three	Food Medical care Shelter support Water Sanitation services Electricity Clothing or footwear Kitchen ware Other non-food items Employment (livelihood opportunities) Education for children Child-friendly spaces or activities GBV support Psychosocial support Legal assistance (civil documentation, HLP, household law) Other (specify) Don't know
Accountability to affected people				
69	% of households by information needs	What type of information would you like to receive from aid providers?	Select one	Status of housing Livelihoods Water services Electricity services Education Healthcare Humanitarian assistance Legal services Housing land property services Renewing official documentation I don't want to receive more information Other (specify)
70	% of households by preferred mean of receiving information	What is your preferred means of receiving the information?	Select one	Face-to-face communication (e.g. from friends) Television Telephone/mobile phone (Voice Call) Mobile Phone (text SMS) Facebook (app) Facebook (messenger) WhatsApp Viber Other social media (Skype, Instagram, Twitter) Notice board and poster

				<p>Newspapers or magazines Printed leaflet Loud speakers Radio Other (specify) Don't know</p>
71	% of households having received humanitarian aid in the past 30 days	Have you received aid in the past 30 days?	Select one	Yes; No; Don't know
72	% of households having received humanitarian aid in the past 30 days by type of aid received	What kind of aid did you receive?	Select multiple	<p>Cash Food Water Sanitation Fuel Shelter Tarpaulin Tents host housing Construction Materials Tools Shelter design assistance rental assistance Communication Other non-food items Health Education Protection services (legal assistance; psycho-social support; GBV services; child protection services; explosive hazard risk education, etc.) Other (specify) Don't know</p>
73	% of households by main sources of assistance	What has been the main sources of aid that you have received?	Select multiple	<p>Friends and family Purchased from market Obtained by themselves NGO distribution Religious Organization Government distribution PMI (Indonesian Red Cross) Other, please specify:</p>
74	% of households having received humanitarian aid in the past 30 days that are satisfied by the aid received	If you have received aid in the last 30 days, are you satisfied with the aid you received?	Select one	Yes; No; Decline to answer
75	% of households having received humanitarian aid in the past 30 days by reason of dissatisfaction for the aid received	If you are not satisfied with the assistance you received in the last 30 days, what is the reason?	Select one	<p>Quality not good enough Quantity not enough Delays in delivery of aid Aid received is not useful/relevant Other (specify) Don't know</p>

5. Data Management Plan

Administrative Data		
Research Cycle name	IND1801a	
Project Code	70iAGE	
Donor	ECHO	
Project partners	PP Cluster and its sub-clusters	
Research Contacts	Ari Weiss ari.weiss@reach-initiative.org	
Data Management Plan Version	Date: 11/2018 Version: 1.0	
Documentation and Metadata		
What documentation and metadata will accompany the data? <i>Select all that apply</i>	<input type="checkbox"/> Data analysis plan	<input type="checkbox"/> Data Cleaning Log, including: <input type="checkbox"/> Deletion Log <input type="checkbox"/> Value Change Log
	<input type="checkbox"/> Code book	<input type="checkbox"/> Data Dictionary
	<input type="checkbox"/> Metadata based on HDX Standards	<input type="checkbox"/>
Ethics and Legal Compliance		
Which ethical and legal measures will be taken?	<input type="checkbox"/> Consent of participants to participate	
	<input type="checkbox"/> Gender, child protection and other protection issues are taken into account	
	<input type="checkbox"/> All participants reached age of majority	
Who will own the copyright and Intellectual Property Rights for the data that is collected?	Ministry of Social Affairs of Indonesia	
Storage and Backup		
Where will data be stored and backed up during the research?	<input type="checkbox"/> Ministry of Social Affairs Kobo Server	
Which data access and security measures have been taken?	<input type="checkbox"/> Password protection on devices/servers	<input type="checkbox"/> Data access is limited to Assessment Officer, Senior Data Officer, GIS Officer
Preservation		
Where will data be stored for long-term preservation?	<input type="checkbox"/> Ministry of Social Affairs physical server	
Data Sharing		
Will the data be shared publicly?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	
Will all data be shared?	<input type="checkbox"/> No, only anonymized and cleaned data will be shared	
Where will you share the data?	<input type="checkbox"/> Via email with PP Cluster and sub-clusters	
Responsibilities		
Data collection	Field Coordinator, Field Assistant, and approximately 30 enumerators	
Data cleaning	Senior Data Assistant, GIS Officer, and Assessment Officer	

Data analysis	GIS Officer and Assessment Officer
Data sharing/uploading	Assessment Officer

6. Monitoring & Evaluation Plan

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

IMPACT Objective	External M&E Indicator	Internal M&E Indicator	Focal point	Tool	Will indicator be tracked?
Humanitarian stakeholders are accessing IMPACT products	Number of humanitarian organisations accessing IMPACT services/products	# of downloads of x product from Resource Center	Country request to HQ	User_log	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes
		# of downloads of x product from Relief Web	Country request to HQ		<input type="checkbox"/> Yes
		# of downloads of x product from Country level platforms	Country team		<input type="checkbox"/> No
	Number of individuals accessing IMPACT services/products	# of page clicks on x product from REACH global newsletter	Country request to HQ		<input type="checkbox"/> 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"/> No
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	X Yes
		# references in single agency documents, including governmental bodies			<input type="checkbox"/> Yes
Humanitarian stakeholders are using IMPACT products	Humanitarian actors use IMPACT evidence/products as a basis for decision making, aid planning and delivery	Perceived relevance of IMPACT country-programs	Country team	Usage_Feed back and Usage_Survey template	<i>Usage survey at the beginning of 2019 targeting PP Cluster and sub-clusters</i>
		Perceived usefulness and influence of IMPACT outputs			
		Recommendations to strengthen IMPACT programs			
		Perceived capacity of IMPACT staff			
		Perceived quality of outputs/programs			

	Number of humanitarian documents (HNO, HRP, cluster/agency strategic plans, 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

