

# Research Terms of Reference

Cash Feasibility Analysis

SYR2106

Syria

May 2021

V1

**REACH** Informing more effective humanitarian action

## 1. Executive Summary

<b>Country of intervention</b>	Syria					
<b>Type of Emergency</b>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Natural disaster	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Conflict	<input type="checkbox"/>	Other ( <i>specify</i> )
<b>Type of Crisis</b>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Sudden onset	<input type="checkbox"/>	Slow onset	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Protracted
<b>Mandating Body/ Agency</b>	Northwest Syria Cash Working Group (CWG) and REACH					
<b>IMPACT Project Code</b>	16AOD					
<b>Overall Research Timeframe</b>	19/04/2021 to 04/06/2021					
<b>Research Timeframe</b>	1. Pilot/ training:			6. Preliminary presentation:		
	2. Start collect data: 19/04/2021			7. Outputs sent for validation: 07/06/2021		
	3. Data collected: 30/04/2021			8. Outputs published: 21/06/2021		
	4. Data analysed: 13/05/2021			9. Final presentation:		
	5. Data sent for validation: 21/05/2021					
<b>Number of assessments</b>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Single assessment (one cycle)				
	<input type="checkbox"/>	Multi assessment (more than one cycle) <i>[Describe here the frequency of the cycle]</i>				
<b>Humanitarian milestones</b> <i>The assessment will use this data to inform cash-based programming in northern Syria for the upcoming programmatic cycles.</i>	<b>Milestone</b>		<b>Deadline</b>			
	<input type="checkbox"/>	Donor plan/strategy	-- / / --			
	<input type="checkbox"/>	Inter-cluster plan/strategy	-- / / --			
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Cluster plan/strategy	TBA			
	<input type="checkbox"/>	NGO platform plan/strategy	-- / / --			
<input type="checkbox"/>	Other (Specify):	-- / / --				
<b>Audience Type &amp; Dissemination</b>	<b>Audience type</b>			<b>Dissemination</b>		
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Strategic <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Programmatic <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Operational <input type="checkbox"/> [Other, Specify]			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> General Product Mailing (e.g. mail to NGO consortium; HCT participants; Donors) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Cluster Mailing (Education, Shelter and WASH) and presentation of findings at next cluster meeting <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Presentation of findings (e.g. at HCT meeting; Cluster meeting) <input type="checkbox"/> Website Dissemination (Relief Web & REACH Resource Centre)		

		<input type="checkbox"/> [Other, Specify]
<b>Detailed dissemination plan required</b>	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No
<b>General Objective</b>	The general objective of this assessment is to aggregate existing evidence related to the feasibility of implementing Cash and Voucher Assistance (CVA) in northern Syria. The assessment will consist of a semi-structured data analysis of existing REACH and external datasets and products that can be used as evidence for decision-making in terms of using cash as a modality of assistance. The assessment will help the Cash and Working Group (CWG) to identify the range of evidence available related to the feasibility of CVA.	
<b>Specific Objective(s)</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Map and analyse existing data related to the feasibility of implementing CVA from the beneficiary perspective (beneficiary modality preferences, beneficiary priority needs)</li> <li>2. Map and analyse existing data related to the feasibility of implementing CVA from the market perspective (commodity and financial service provider (FSP) market functionality, product quality and availability, FSP liquidity etc.)</li> <li>3. Map and analyse existing data on market conditions (supply challenges in northeast and northwest Syria, currencies used in northeast and northwest Syria)</li> <li>4. Map and analyse existing data related to financial service providers' perspectives in terms of existing CVA practices, experience with bulk payments, existing ability of financial service providers to increase liquidity.</li> <li>5. Map and analyse potential barriers related to implementing CVA (such as inflation, product quality and availability, and multiple currencies in use, CVA protection issues)</li> </ol>	
<b>Research Questions</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. What data exists from the beneficiary perspectives in northern Syria on CVA? <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. What data exists on modality preferences in northern Syria?</li> <li>b. What data exists on beneficiary priority needs in northern Syria?</li> </ol> </li> <li>2. What data exists from the market perspective in northern Syria on CVA feasibility? <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. What data exists on commodity market functionality in northern Syria?</li> <li>b. What data exists on item availability and quality in northern Syria?</li> <li>c. What data exists on FSP market functionality in northern Syria?</li> <li>d. What data exists on FSP currency availability in northern Syria?</li> </ol> </li> <li>3. What are market conditions in northern Syria? <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. What are supply challenges in northeast Syria?</li> <li>b. What are supply challenges in northwest Syria?</li> <li>c. What are currencies used in northeast Syria?</li> <li>d. What are currencies used in northwest Syria?</li> </ol> </li> <li>4. What are financial service providers' perspectives in northwest with regards to cash-assistance? <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. What is the existing CVA practices of financial service providers in northwest Syria?</li> <li>b. What is the experience of financial service providers in northwest Syria with bulk payments?</li> <li>c. What is the existing ability of financial service providers to increase liquidity in northwest Syria?</li> </ol> </li> <li>5. What data exists on the potential issues for CVA in northern Syria? <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. What data exists on the challenges with regards to inflation in northern</li> </ol> </li> </ol>	

	<p>Syria?</p> <p>b. What data exists on the challenges with regards to product quality and availability in northern Syria?</p> <p>c. What data exists on the challenges with regards to the multiple currencies in use in northern Syria?</p> <p>d. What data exists on protection concerns with regards to cash-voucher assistance in northern Syria?</p>
<b>Geographic Coverage</b>	This assessment will cover the northwest and northeast of Syria, covering the governorates of Idlib, Aleppo, Raqqa, Deir-ez-Zor and Al-Hasakeh.
<b>Secondary data sources</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Mercy Corps (2018) <u>The Wages of War: Learning from how Syrians have adapted their livelihoods through seven years of conflict</u></li> <li>2. ECHO (2017) Guidance note on CVA</li> <li>3. CALP (2020) <u>The State of the World's Cash Report</u></li> <li>4. Doocy, S., Tappis, H., Lyles, E. (2016) <u>Are cash-based interventions a feasible approach for expanding humanitarian assistance in Syria</u></li> <li>5. Bailey, S. and P. Harvey (2017). Time for Change: Harnessing the Potential of Humanitarian Cash Transfers.</li> <li>6. Vogel et al. (2021). The Social Meaning of Money - Multidimensional Implications of Humanitarian Cash and Voucher Assistance</li> <li>7. Hövelmann, S. (2020). Triple Nexus to go - Humanitarian Topics explained</li> <li>8. FSL Cluster (2017). Stakeholder Analysis and Feedback on Cash-Based Response Programming in South and Central Syria</li> <li>9. NWS CWG (2021). Cash and Voucher Assistance Risk and Mitigation Matrix.</li> <li>10. Vogel et al. (2021). The Social Meaning of Money - Multidimensional Implications of Humanitarian Cash and Voucher Assistance</li> <li>11. Gairdner et al. (2011). We accept Cash. Mapping Study on the Use of Cash Transfers in Humanitarian, Recovery and Transitional Response</li> <li>12. Doocy, S., Tappis, H. (2017) Cash-Based Approaches in Humanitarian Emergencies – A Systematic Review</li> <li>13. Doocy et al. (2017). Emergency Food Assistance in Northern Syria: An Evaluation of Transfer Programs in Idlib Governorate</li> <li>14. ICRC (2018). Cash Transfer Programming in Armed Conflict – the ICRC's Experience</li> <li>15. GOAL (2021). Provisional Impact of Repeat Multi-Purpose Cash Assistance on Meeting Basic Needs and Supporting Food Security in NWS</li> <li>16. Gentilini, U. (2016). The Other Side of the Coin. The Comparative Evidence of Cash and In-Kind Transfers in Humanitarian Situations</li> <li>17. Doocy, S., Tappis, H. (2015). What is the Evidence of the Effectiveness and Efficiency of cash-based approaches in protracted and sudden onset emergencies: A Systematic Review</li> <li>18. CWG IOM (2020) Cash Feasibility Assessment North-West Syria</li> <li>19. REACH. <u>Emergency Needs Tracking Dataset 11<sup>th</sup> May 2021</u>, all ENT datasets can be accessed <a href="#">here</a>, and a continuously updated dashboard can be accessed <a href="#">here</a></li> <li>20. <u>REACH Syria (2018). NES Cash and Markets Assessment.</u></li> <li>21. REACH (2019). <u>Returning Decision-Making to Communities: Could Cash-Assistance be the Way Forward in Northeast Syria?</u></li> <li>22. REACH (2019-2020). <u>Camp Profiling Analysis – Sale of In-Kind Assistance</u></li> <li>23. FSL Cluster (2017). Stakeholders Analysis and Feedback on Cash-Based Response Programming in South and Central Syria</li> <li>24. REACH (February 2021). <u>Northeast Syria Informal Site and Settlements Assessment Data</u></li> <li>25. CWG IOM (2020). Cash Feasibility Assessment North-West Syria</li> </ol>

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27. UNICEF & WFP (2020). Cash Feasibility in northwest Syria. Scoping mission report.
28. Howe, K. et al. (2018). The Wages of War. Learning from how Syrians have adapted their livelihoods through seven years of conflict.
29. UNOCHA (2019). Humanitarian Needs Overview Syria.
30. REACH (2021) [HSOS NWS Factsheet](#)
31. REACH (2021) [HSOS NES Factsheet](#)
32. FSL Cluster (2017) Stakeholders Analysis and Feedback on cash-based response programming in South and Central Syria
33. Doocy et al. (2017). Emergency Food Assistance in Northern Syria: An Evaluation of Transfer Programs in Idlib Governorate
34. Berg, M., Mattinen, H., Pattugalan, G. (2013). Protection and Gender in Cash and Voucher Transfers: Case Studies of the World Food Programme (WFP) and the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) Assistance.
35. REACH (2020-2021). [Market Monitoring NES and NWS Situation Overview](#).
36. REACH (2021) [HSOS March NWS Factsheet](#)
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43. GOAL (2020). Currency in Crisis – Ways forward for GOAL Cash and Voucher Assistance in Northwest Syria
44. REACH (2021). Monthly Market Monitoring NWS and NES Situation Overview April
45. CWG NES (2020). [Currency Recommendations for MPC July 2020](#).
46. NWS CWG (2021). [Cash and Voucher Assistance Risk and Mitigation Matrix](#)
47. GOAL (2020). Currency in Crisis – Ways forward for GOAL Cash and Voucher Assistance in Northwest Syria
48. Center for Operational Analysis and Research (2020). [Cash crash: Syria's economic collapse and the fragmentation of the state](#)
49. REACH (May 2021). [Daily Emergency Needs Tracking Weekly Bulletin](#)
50. Bailey, S., Harvey, P. (2017). Time for Change. Harnessing the Potential of Humanitarian Cash Transfers
51. Said, S. (2019). Local Economies in Syria. Divisions and Dependencies.
52. CARE (2019). Using Hawala to Conduct Cash Programming in Syria.
53. Humanitarian Access Team (2020). [The Public Monetary Authority in Northwest Syria](#).
54. REACH (2020). Financial Service Provider Assessment Northwest Syria.
55. REACH Syria (2018). [NES Cash and Markets Assessment](#).
56. IMPACT (2020). Invisible Sanctions – How over-compliance limits humanitarian work in Syria.
57. Mechlenborg, Noruf, M. (2020) [Fighting COVID-19 in the Middle East, North Africa and the Philippines](#).
58. NPA Syria (2021). [Self-Management obliges money transfer and exchange companies not to exchange currencies for recipients](#).
59. CWG NES (2021). Legislation Translation Legislative Decree No./10/ of 2018
60. Harvey, P., Pavanello, S. (UNHCR) (2018). [Multi-Purpose Cash and Sectoral Outcomes. A Review of Evidence and Learning](#)

	61. Global Protection Cluster (2020). <u>Gender-Based Violence and Cash-Based Interventions Tip-Sheet.</u> 62. Berg, M., Seferis, L. (2015). <u>Protection Outcomes in Cash Based Interventions: A Literature Review</u> 63. Dickson, K., & Bangpan, M. (2012). <u>Providing access to economic assets for girls and young women in low-and-lower middle-income countries: A systematic review of the evidence.</u> 64. Blackwell et al. (2019). Women's status and qualitative perceptions of a cash assistance programme in Raqqa Governorate, Syria. 65. Protection Cluster, UNHCR (2020). Cash-Based Interventions and Protection (Questions and Answers) Syria. 66. IRC (2019). Cash Transfers in Raqqa Governorate, Syria. Changes over Time in Women's Experiences of Violence & Wellbeing. 67. Cummins, D., Moharram, S. (2017) Fitting aid to context-community experiences of aid delivery in northern Syria					
<b>Population(s)</b>	<input type="checkbox"/>	IDPs in camp	<input type="checkbox"/>	IDPs in informal sites		
	X	IDPs in host communities	<input type="checkbox"/>	IDPs [Other, Specify]		
	<input type="checkbox"/>	Refugees in camp	<input type="checkbox"/>	Refugees in informal sites		
	<input type="checkbox"/>	Refugees in host communities	<input type="checkbox"/>	Refugees [Other, Specify]		
	X	Host communities	<input type="checkbox"/>	Migrants in informal sites		
<b>Data collection tool(s)</b>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Structured (Quantitative)	X	Semi-structured (Qualitative) Literature Review		
	<b>Sampling method</b>		<b>Data collection method</b>			
<b>Structured data collection tool # 1</b>	<input type="checkbox"/> Purposive <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"/> Key informant interview (Target #): ___ <input type="checkbox"/> Group discussion (Target #): _____ <input type="checkbox"/> Household interview (Target #): _____ <input type="checkbox"/> Individual interview (Target #): _____ <input type="checkbox"/> Direct observations (Target #): _____ <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Semi-structured literature review			
<b>Data management platform(s)</b>	X	REACH	<input type="checkbox"/>			
	<input type="checkbox"/>	[Other, Specify]				
<b>Expected output type(s)</b>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Situation overview #: __	<input type="checkbox"/>	Report #: __	<input type="checkbox"/>	Profile #: __
	<input type="checkbox"/>	Presentation (Preliminary findings) #: __	<input type="checkbox"/>	Presentation of Key Findings (Final) #: _	X	Factsheet #: 1
	<input type="checkbox"/>	Interactive dashboard #: _	<input type="checkbox"/>	Webmap #: __	<input type="checkbox"/>	Map #: __
	<input type="checkbox"/>	Clean Dataset #: __				
<b>Access</b>	X	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)				
<b>Visibility</b>	<b>REACH</b>					
	<b>Donor: BHA</b>					
	<b>Coordination Framework:</b>					
	<b>Partners</b>					

## 2. Rationale

### 2.1. Background

As the crisis in Syria enters its tenth consecutive year, more than half of the country's pre-war population has been displaced. The humanitarian situation for people in northwest Syria (NWS) and northeast Syria (NES) remains severe, as the impact of COVID-19 and devaluation of the Syrian Pound (SYP) are putting further strain on the population. There is a continuing need for a widespread humanitarian response. Between January and December 2020, the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) reached 18,147 individuals in Syria and distributed 4.8 million United States Dollars (USD) in the form of humanitarian multipurpose cash (MPC).<sup>1</sup> UNOCHA estimated that in NWS in the month of March 2021 alone, humanitarian actors distributed 3.6 million USD in MPC to 216,100 individuals in 109 communities affected by crisis in Idleb and Aleppo governorates,<sup>2</sup> where cash assistance is generally considered to be a feasible, flexible and appropriate alternative to in-kind aid.<sup>3</sup> In a context of uncertainty over the renewal of the cross-border resolution allowing trans-shipments through the border crossing Bab Al-Hawa, a larger shift towards extensively investigating cash-based modality programming in Syria has begun, e.g. the Food Security and Livelihoods (FSL) Cluster in NWS is requesting a CVA program design training while the United Nations Children's Emergency Fund (UNICEF) and the World Food Programme (WFP) have started a cash-based transfer (CBT) pilot.

However, there are several information gaps, for which REACH data in combination with a wider literature review can be useful to inform further investigations into CVA programming in both NWS and NES. Specifically, in the context of currency volatility and continuing SYP depreciation in both NWS and NES, as evidenced in continuing REACH assessments,<sup>4</sup> larger market changes around currency usage in NWS and NES<sup>5</sup> have taken place. This may have changed aspects of demand and accessibility in markets themselves, as well as changing the currencies and amounts of cash communities may need to access in CVA programming. There is thus a need for a comprehensive aggregation of existing evidence of the feasibility of CVA programming in terms of: 1) beneficiary modality preferences and needs, 2) market functionality in terms of capacity and liquidity of financial service providers, and 3) commodity quality and availability. Finally, it is warranted to have an aggregation of the existing evidence of the impact of: 4) potential issues such as inflation, product quality and availability and multiple currencies in use, CVA protection issues and security risks in CVA programming.

## 2.2 Intended impact

While cash actors in northern Syria have a good understanding of singular issues related to the feasibility of CVA programming in their areas of operation, through assessments and programming carried out in their individual areas of operation in NWS,<sup>6</sup> there is currently a lack of broader understanding of the feasibility of CVA in NES and what the implications for CVA programming would be. This cash feasibility snapshot aims to provide an aggregation of existing evidence on these issues, and to build an argument as to how REACH data can be used both at the operational level to inform partner CVA programming, and at the strategic level where findings can inform discussions with donors and larger humanitarian coordination bodies.

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<sup>1</sup> UNHCR. [Regional Cash Assistance Update for 2020](#), May 2021

<sup>2</sup> UNOCHA, [Northwest Syria – Multipurpose Cash Based Response](#), March 2021

<sup>3</sup> International Organization for Migration, [Cash Feasibility Assessment 2020 \(Northwest Syria\)](#), April 2020

<sup>4</sup> REACH, [Monthly Market Monitoring](#)

<sup>5</sup> REACH, [Rapid Currency Assessment NES](#), June 2020; REACH, [Rapid Currency Assessment NWS](#), June 2020; REACH, [Rapid Market Assessment NWS](#), July 2020; REACH, [Rapid Market Assessment NWS](#), August 2020.

<sup>6</sup> UNICEF, WFP. [Cash feasibility in northwest Syria](#), (December 2020); IOM [Cash Feasibility Assessment 2020 \(Northwest Syria\)](#), April 2020

## 3. Methodology

### 3.1. Methodology overview

The empirical approach of this assessment will consist of a semi-systematic qualitative literature review and integration of REACH Syria data into the existing literature and data. The integration aims to show how REACH data can be utilised in considering CVA programming needs. For this, a semi-systematic review is being conducted to identify global and country-specific literature and programme documents (such as research papers, program documents, policy guidance, impact studies, etc.) pertinent to CVA in Syria and the potential challenges that impact it, such as 1) beneficiary perspectives and preferences, including in-kind assistance selling, 2) conducive market conditions and financial service providers, and 3) challenges relevant to CVA, with particular emphasis placed on the northern Syrian context and factors that affect CVA of international humanitarian organizations. Using a total of four publicly accessible databases (GoogleScholar, Reliefweb, ALNAP and 3IE), a total of 72 documents are screened. The first screening scans titles and abstracts of documents manually and excludes duplicated versions. The second screening follows an inclusion criterion, that prioritizes documents published in the past five years, with English being the main publication language, and those which have a direct inference to CVA, beneficiary modality preferences, market conditions and challenges such as currency inflation, product quality and availability, multiple currencies in use and protection concerns (Annex 1, Figure 1). REACH Syria data is then integrated into the semi-systematic review.

Based on the secondary data review, and discussions with CWG, this assessment will focus on the following themes important for cash-voucher assistance in Syria:

1. Beneficiary Perspective
2. Market Perspective
3. Market Conditions
4. Financial Service Providers
5. Potential Issues/Barriers

### 3.2 Secondary data review

As this assessment consists of a semi-structured literature review, secondary data will be used primarily to aid in understanding what data exists on beneficiary perspectives on CVA, on market functionality and market conditions, financial service providers and potential issues for CVA in both NWS and NES. A full list of sources will be provided in the factsheet.

## 4. Key ethical considerations and related risks

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

<b><i>The proposed research design...</i></b>	<b>Yes/ No</b>	<b>Yes/ No</b>	<b><i>Details if no (including mitigation)</i></b>
... Has been coordinated with relevant stakeholders to <b>avoid unnecessary duplication</b> of data collection efforts?	Yes		
... <b>Respects respondents, their rights and dignity</b> ( <i>specifically by: seeking informed consent, designing length of survey/discussion while being considerate of participants' time, ensuring accurate reporting of information provided</i> )?	Yes		

... Does not <b>expose data collectors to any risks as a direct result</b> of participation in data collection?	Yes		
... Does not <b>expose respondents / their communities to any risks as a direct result</b> of participation in data collection?	Yes		
... Does not involve <b>collecting information on specific topics which may be stressful and/ or re-traumatising</b> for research participants (both respondents and data collectors)?	Yes		
... Does not involve <b>data collection with minors</b> i.e. anyone less than 18 years old?	Yes		
... Does not involve <b>data collection with other vulnerable groups</b> e.g. persons with disabilities, victims/ survivors of protection incidents, etc.?	Yes		
... Follows IMPACT SOPs for management of <b>personally identifiable information</b> ?	Yes		

## 5. Roles and responsibilities

Table 3: Description of roles and responsibilities

<b>Task Description</b>	<b>Responsible</b>	<b>Accountable</b>	<b>Consulted</b>	<b>Informed</b>
<i>Research design</i>	Assessment Officer	Research Manager	IMPACT Research Design Unit	CWG REACH Global Coordinator
<i>Supervising data collection</i>	Assessment Officer	Research Manager	Sr Manager Country Programmes	Research Design Unit, Data Unit, Reporting Unit
<i>Data processing (checking, cleaning)</i>	Assessment Officer	Research Manager	Data Unit	Data Unit
<i>Data analysis</i>	Assessment Officer	Research Manager	IMPACT Research Design Unit, Data Unit	Reporting Unit
<i>Output production</i>	Assessment Officer	Assessment Officer	IMPACT Reporting Unit, Data Unit,	REACH Global Coordinator
<i>Dissemination</i>	Assessment Officer	Research Manager	IMPACT Reporting Unit	REACH Global Coordinator
<i>Monitoring &amp; Evaluation</i>	REACH M&E Officer	REACH M&E Officer	IMPACT Research Design Unit, Data Unit	REACH Global Coordinator



Lessons learned

Assessment Officer

Assessment  
OfficerIMPACT  
Research  
Design Unit,  
Data UnitREACH  
Global  
Coordinator**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

## 5. Monitoring & Evaluation Plan

IMPACT Objective	External M&E Indicator	Internal M&E Indicator	Focal point	Tool	Will indicator be tracked?
Humanitarian stakeholders are accessing IMPACT products	Number of humanitarian organisations accessing IMPACT services/products	# of downloads of x product from Resource Center	Country request to HQ	User_log	X Yes
		# of downloads of x product from Relief Web	Country request to HQ		X Yes
		# of downloads of x product from Country level platforms	Country team		X Yes
	Number of individuals accessing IMPACT services/products	# of page clicks on x product from REACH global newsletter	Country request to HQ		X Yes
		# of page clicks on x product from country newsletter, sendingBlue, bit.ly	Country team		X Yes
		# of visits to x webmap/x dashboard	Country request to HQ		X 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	[List here relevant HPC-documents to be monitored: E.g. Iraq HNO 2018, Iraq Flash Appeal Mosul, Shelter Cluster strategy]
		# references in single agency documents			
Humanitarian stakeholders are using IMPACT products	Humanitarian actors use IMPACT evidence/products as a basis for decision making, aid planning and delivery	Perceived relevance of IMPACT country-programs	Country team	Usage_Feedback and Usage_Survey template	[Outline here the usage survey to be implemented for this research cycle E.g. Usage survey to be conducted in November 2017, following the release
		Perceived usefulness and influence of IMPACT outputs			
		Recommendations to strengthen IMPACT programs			

	Number of humanitarian documents (HNO, HRP, cluster/agency strategic plans, etc.) directly informed by IMPACT products	Perceived capacity of IMPACT staff Perceived quality of outputs/programs Recommendations to strengthen IMPACT programs			of x outputs, targeting at least 10 partners  E.g. Usage survey to be conducted at the end of the research cycle related to all outputs, targeting at least 20 partners]
<b>Humanitarian stakeholders are engaged in IMPACT programs throughout the research cycle</b>	Number and/or percentage of humanitarian organizations directly contributing to IMPACT programs (providing resources, participating to presentations, etc.)	# 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

## Annex 1: Methodology Notes

Figure 1

