

Requesting Organization :	Agency for Technical Cooperation and Development			
Allocation Type :	2017 2nd Standard Allocation			
Primary Cluster	Sub Cluster	Percentage		
COORDINATION AND COMMON SERVICES		100.00		
		100		
Project Title :	REACH Support to Information Management in Hard to Reach Areas and Protection Cluster assessments			
Allocation Type Category :	Core activities			
OPS Details				
Project Code :		Fund Project Code :	AFG-17/3481/SA2/CCS/INGO/6852	
Cluster :		Project Budget in US\$:	575,080.93	
Planned project duration :	7 months	Priority:		
Planned Start Date :	01/12/2017	Planned End Date :	30/06/2018	
Actual Start Date:	01/12/2017	Actual End Date:	30/06/2018	
Project Summary :	<p>Through the proposed action, REACH will aim to collect information in areas identified as 'hard to reach' in the 2nd CHF allocation, assessing cluster-specific needs and vulnerabilities of residents of 45 districts in Afghanistan. In addition, REACH will launch two separate assessments to address protection-related information gaps, in close collaboration with the Afghanistan Protection Cluster (APC). One of these assessments will focus on the issue of fragmented families and the other will present a broader, nationwide assessment of protection needs and vulnerabilities of displaced populations (Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs), prolonged IDPs (PIDPs), returnees, etc.).</p> <p>More specifically, REACH, a joint initiative of ACTED and IMPACT Initiatives, ACTED's global partner, will work in close accordance with current Cluster and CHF priorities to carry out:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) a two-fold 'Hard to Reach' Assessment (HTRA), as part of which an initial Basic Service Unit (BSU) mapping will be conducted in 45 'hard to reach' districts across Faryab, Ghazni, Helmand, Kandahar, Kunar, Kunduz, Nangarhar, Paktika, Takhar, Uruzgan, and Zabul provinces. This will be followed by monthly monitoring of these locations, through a network of key informants. This approach will provide a wide-scale basic needs overviews of these areas to facilitate effective programme planning of humanitarian partners. 2) a nationwide, quantitative household-level Protection Assessment of Displaced Populations (PADP) to identify the key humanitarian needs and vulnerabilities of displaced populations, specifically focusing on concerns relevant for the APC. 3) a 'Fragmented Families' Assessment (FFA), consisting of a qualitative survey profiling the characteristics of outlining their key needs and vulnerabilities, to inform the APC of the profile of targeted populations. <p>The assessments will be conducted in line with UNOCHA and/or Cluster endorsed Terms of Reference (ToRs), tools and indicators. Assessment reports produced as part of each assessment, as well as maps and factsheets produced as part of the HTR assessment, will be available to all humanitarian stakeholders and disseminated by REACH to inform humanitarian decision making and programming. The project will directly benefit the members of the APC, Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH), Emergency Shelter and Non-Food Items (ESNFI) and Food Security and Agriculture (FSAC) Clusters, as well as the Humanitarian Access Group (HAG). Information collected as part of the action will support the development of life-saving WASH, ESNFI, FSAC and Protection interventions. They will also inform the Clusters specifically on populations that are, at present, insufficiently understood and poorly included in humanitarian planning, thus contributing to the development of the next Humanitarian Needs Overview (HNO) and Humanitarian Response Plan (HRP).</p> <p>The project will indirectly benefit the population living in the 45 mentioned districts, and displaced populations nationally. The project will also aim to reach the most vulnerable populations (e.g. female-, disabled- or elderly-headed households, etc.) to ensure their voices and specific vulnerabilities are captured through the various assessments.</p>			
Direct beneficiaries :				
Men	Women	Boys	Girls	Total
12	12	12	12	48

Other Beneficiaries :

Beneficiary name	Men	Women	Boys	Girls	Total
Other	12	12	12	12	48

Indirect Beneficiaries :

Each of the three assessments will have a different set of indirect beneficiaries.

The indirect beneficiaries of the HTRA will be the populations residing within the HTR districts of Afghanistan (45 at present, as identified through a joint Humanitarian Access Group (HAG) and Cluster effort). At present, these districts include various vulnerable population groups, including recent and prolonged IDPs, as well as undocumented and registered returnees, in varying proportions depending on general displacement dynamics. In addition, host communities in these areas controlled or influenced by Armed Opposition Groups (AOGs) will also benefit from this action.

For the Protection components of the project, recent and prolonged IDPs, as well as undocumented and registered returnees nationally will indirectly benefit from the findings of the research and its impact on future programming. Beneficiaries in these areas of concern will indeed benefit from improved services and assistance provided by humanitarian actors who have access to increased evidence produced by REACH as part of this intervention to inform their programming. In addition, future displaced populations will also benefit from the evidence provided to the APC. Similarly, vulnerable fragmented families will benefit from the FFA as the qualitative assessment will enable a better understanding of their profile, and an improved capacity of humanitarian partner to provide appropriate support, in light of vulnerabilities that are not at present considered. For the purposes of the intervention, fragmented families will be defined as a families whose head of household is physically separated from the remainder of the family (due to migration or death).

While the HTRA will focus on those 45 districts that were identified in the CHF 2nd allocation as priority districts, the PADP will be nationwide. The PADP will provide statistically significant and valid findings disaggregated at the regional level. Further discussions can be held with the APC should they require provincial level data, targeting prioritized provinces. The FFA will be conducted in prioritized urban centres that show the highest population of economic migrants, currently identified as Kabul, Kandahar, Mazar-i-Sharif, Herat, and Jalalabad. The nationwide PADP will look at IDPs, returnees and refugees. The FFA will target families separated by free choice, by necessity, and by force (e.g. IDPs, PIDPs, etc.) The FFA will however not be stratified by displacement status as this is not relevant for the profiling, and its focus will be on time period, distance and reason for separation

REACH will develop information products based on its research, to provide evidence for strengthened advocacy of humanitarian organisations and platforms in Afghanistan and beyond. This advocacy component will be supported by ACTED, which is currently part of the Humanitarian Country Team and that will use assessment results to advocate towards improved government action on provision of basic services and to promote a better understanding of displaced populations. In addition, the Government of Afghanistan will be engaged in the proposed action as part of the secondary data review, and as part of the design and completion of the data collection tools and analysis framework. This approach will strengthen the government's sense of ownership over the assessments.

Catchment Population:

N/A

Link with allocation strategy :

The proposal directly responds to the fifth priority area in the Allocation Strategy, "Enabling Action", and more specifically to the Coordination and Common Objective 1 "Enabling Action (Assessment) – Strengthen humanitarian actor's response through the coordinated multi-sector assessments to inform humanitarian programming, strategic decision-making and improve understanding of critical humanitarian needs". All three proposed assessments (HTRA, PADP and FFA), although they are related to and will be coordinated with specific Clusters, are multi-sectoral in nature and are designed to provide information that can support implementing partners, Cluster leads and senior decision makers.

As part of the HTRA, by applying the same research methodology to all 45 HTR districts, comparable multi-cluster information will be produced for all targeted areas. This information will particularly contribute to an improved response to the SO4 of the CHF strategy "Humanitarian conditions in hard-to-reach areas of Afghanistan are improved".

By designing inclusive research with Clusters and developing an evidence-based understanding of the needs and vulnerabilities of population groups of concern (i.e. populations residing in HTR areas; displaced populations; fragmented families), REACH's proposed intervention will improve the quality and scope of data available to humanitarian actors. REACH will share and present this data and the resulting analysis through clear, action-oriented products that will enable humanitarian actors and Clusters with limited funds to effectively identify and reach most vulnerable populations through evidence-based prioritization, notably as part of the CHF 2018 1st standard allocation. In coordination with UNOCHA and the relevant Clusters, wherever possible and based on the findings of the assessments, REACH will develop advocacy papers that can be used as part of advocacy endeavours directed towards the government and international donors, supporting the prioritization of aid in line with assessment results.

The proposed action was thoroughly discussed with key humanitarian stakeholders, including the APC, FSAC, WASH and ESNFI Clusters, as well as the HAG so as to avoid any duplication in interventions. While the 2nd CHF standard allocation restricted interventions to the 45 districts identified as HTR in Faryab, Ghazni, Helmand, Kandahar, Kunar, Kunduz, Nangarhar, Paktika, Takhar, Uruzgan, and Zabol provinces, the two Protection assessments will include other provinces and districts. The proposed scope of these assessments was agreed on principle with UNOCHA and Cluster partners. Target regions for the HTRA, PADP and FFA were selected in accordance with areas of concern for each relevant Cluster (or group of Clusters). The type, aims and possible outputs of these assessments were also discussed with Clusters. As in all REACH projects, a collaborative approach will be deployed throughout the project cycle to ensure feedback, participation and involvement comes from all interested parties.

Sub-Grants to Implementing Partners :

Partner Name	Partner Type	Budget in US\$
IMPACT Initiatives	International NGO	58,680.00
		58,680.00

Other funding secured for the same project (to date) :

Other Funding Source		Other Funding Amount	
Organization focal point :			
Name	Title	Email	Phone
Thibault Larose	Country Director	thibault.larose@acted.org	+93 (0) 728427169
Vincent Annoni	REACH Global Coordinator	vincent.annoni@impact-initiatives.org	+ 41 (0) 22 566 2963
Alice Dorrer	Project Development Manager	alice.dorrer@acted.org	+93 (0) 728427177
Sayed Farooq	Deputy Country Finance Manager	sayed.farooq@acted.org	+93 (0) 799639399
BACKGROUND			
<u>1. Humanitarian context analysis</u>			
<p>After unprecedented levels of displacement were observed in Afghanistan in 2016, the situation remained unstable in 2017. Since January, approximately 286,000 undocumented Afghans have returned from Pakistan and Iran (IOM, 2017) and an estimated 202,109 people have been displaced internally by conflict (OCHA, 2017). Sustained levels of internal displacement have been observed across the 34 provinces, consistent with displacement rates seen in 2015 and 2016. The HRP 2017 mid-year review has notably found “with the official IDP petition system largely or completely out of reach for those living in non-government held areas, in addition to the limited coverage of disease and food insecurity early warning systems, the capacity of humanitarian partners to detect or respond to the most acute needs may have been considerably weakened over the past six months, resulting in less IDPs being reported despite intensified conflict”. In addition, “insecurity is only likely to increase and further expand over the remainder of the year”. This is related to the forecast ‘mildness’ of the next winter, that will impede Afghanistan’s ‘winter truce’; to the upcoming parliamentary elections and to president Trump’s recent announcement of the deployment of additional US troops in Afghanistan, that may both result in increased volatility in the security context. While the projections in terms of new conflict-induced IDPs, estimated at 450,000 for 2017, will likely be met, humanitarian partner now expect smaller refugee and undocumented returnee influxes than initially planned. This is also the case for natural disaster affected populations, thanks to lower occurrences of significant disaster in 2016 and 2017.</p> <p>In this context of widespread insecurity and displacement, a HTR area can be defined as an area not regularly accessible to humanitarian actors for the purposes of assessments and response activities. Such areas can be inaccessible for a variety of reasons, including security (e.g. active conflict, illegal checkpoints and roadblocks, etc.), lack of authorization from local authorities, and logistical barriers (e.g. lack of infrastructure, geographical constraints); all of which are applicable to Afghanistan. Access to HTR areas of Afghanistan is however crucial. USAID estimates that the majority of the Afghan population resides in remote, rural areas. Moreover, these areas are particularly susceptible to food insecurity, WASH, shelter and other pressing humanitarian needs, contributing to further internal displacement.</p> <p>In addition to the poor situation in HTR areas, the entire geographical scope of Afghanistan faces significant displacement-induced protection concerns. Displacement results in acute protection needs particularly affecting women and children. According to the APC 2017 Response Plan, 3.7 million individuals will require protection assistance in 2017. Populations develop negative coping mechanisms, where they live in substandard conditions and the lack of documentation impedes access to basic services. Recent protection monitoring activities and consultations undertaken throughout the country have identified increased levels of vulnerability amongst displaced populations. Conflict-affected populations are notably more likely than others to be affected by several forms of gender-based violence (e.g. sexual abuse, forced marriage, etc.). In May 2017, an assessment in the Eastern region found increased occurrences of GBV cases, with surveyed male respondents reporting “that the pressures of a loss of income during displacement caused them to resort to negative coping mechanisms such as domestic violence”. Yet, given the limitations presented by cultural conditions and the sensitive nature of certain topics, no nationwide quantified protection data has been produced in Afghanistan so far, and some population groups, particularly fragmented families, who may be exposed to specific vulnerabilities, have never been studied per se.</p>			
<u>2. Needs assessment</u>			

To date, the 2017 HRP has received only 36% of its financial requirements (that were revised downwards as part of the mid-year review). This is symptomatic of a general trend in the humanitarian sector in Afghanistan, and highlights a need for an efficient allocation of limited humanitarian resources. The HNO and HRP for 2017 have identified a need to rely on an evidence-based prioritization of humanitarian resource allocation. To this end, the 2017 HRP notably highlighted that "further efforts are required to improve inter-sectoral needs assessment and availability of comparable data, to optimize data collection efforts and lay a foundation for more evidence-based decision making".

Information gaps affect multiple Clusters, as well as their members' ability to design and implement needs-based programming across Afghanistan. This is particularly the case in HTR districts where humanitarian partners have low access, and at times limited networks, to collect accurate information on ongoing crises. Due to limitations associated with HTR areas, conventional face-to-face data collection techniques are not possible in these locations, generating a lack of reliable data, and therefore reducing the adequacy of on-the-ground response.

Besides protection interventions, the APC has recognized the needs to channel efforts into "assessments and research of protection needs in the country (...) to inform the humanitarian and development nexus". The lack of comprehensive assessment of protection needs and vulnerabilities of displaced population exemplifies a clear research gap, particularly given sustained levels of conflict-induced displacement, and the iterative nature of protection issues, whereby unaddressed concerns can perpetuate. Amongst protection recommendations of the mid-year review, it has been highlighted that protection monitoring targets were increased, particularly in order to improve outreach to conflict-induced IDPs. REACH believes that significant contributions to protection planning can be made by producing a single, nationwide assessment focusing on these and other relevant protection needs and vulnerabilities.

Furthermore, amongst Afghanistan's vulnerable populations, fragmented families remain an under-researched sub-category of displacement. A separated family refers to a household in which one or more members have departed from their home, residing in a separate location. The remaining household, particularly those in which a female household lead remains, may present a unique set of cultural, financial and educational vulnerabilities as well as broader humanitarian needs. The current lack of information regarding these families results in the omission of these groups' specific features in humanitarian planning. REACH therefore proposes to conduct an initial, qualitative FFA to identify and comprehend the nature and dynamics of such families. The FFA will significantly contribute to the provision of a voice to vulnerable women.

The Gender, Protection and Access analysis of the HRP mid-year review has found a lack of gender and protection focus in assessments conducted by humanitarian partners, as attested by a low engagement of female enumerators, and a low capacity to conduct gender analyses. This is notably due to the fact that, as stated in the HRP, "men continue to dominate as both assessment respondents and recipients of aid, and do not accurately report and recognize the needs of women, children and other vulnerable household members". This situation creates significant information gaps regarding the specific needs of most vulnerable segments of the population, including women and children. A strong focus on gender and age considerations, as well as on vulnerable population segments is needed to grasp the specific needs of these groups, thus avoiding incomplete or harmful programming. This imperative will be mainstreamed across all three proposed assessments.

3. Description Of Beneficiaries

The proposed action will directly benefit the members of the APC, FSAC, WASH and ESNFI clusters, as well as the wider humanitarian and development community in Afghanistan. The direct beneficiaries of this action will include an estimated total of 48 UN agencies, national and international NGOs who will benefit from the results of the assessments and analysis conducted by REACH (based on the number of partners currently included in the HRP 2017 first quarterly report). This includes the 16 partners in the ESNFI Cluster, the 18 partners in the FSAC, the 13 partners in the WASH cluster, and the 20 members of the APC. Several partners participate in more than one cluster, which is why the total number of beneficiary organizations is lower than the sum of APC, ESNFI, WASH and FSAC cluster members. However, both the HTRA and the two Protection assessments (PADP and FFA) will likely collect information relevant to Clusters not directly involved in the coordination of the assessments, as well as early recovery and development programming, and may therefore benefit additional humanitarian and development partner organizations across the country, in addition to provincial and national authorities.

For the HTRA, cluster partners will be involved in preliminary discussions regarding tool design, analysis and the factsheet template. REACH will engage with the FSAC through questions related to markets (access to market, prices, availability of goods, survival minimum expenditure basket, etc.); the WASH cluster through questions related to the most commonly used water sources; the ESNFI cluster through questions revolving around the market, as well as shelter/infrastructure damage; and the APC through questions on arrivals, departures and points of origin, etc. REACH will also engage the Cash and Vouchers Working Group and the Humanitarian Access Group.

The PADP will provide complementarity to most assessments that target displaced populations. Specifically, there will be active collaboration with IOM in aligning indicators with their upcoming cross-border needs assessment. There will also be complementarity with the Joint IDPs' Profiling Service (JIPS)'s IDP protection study and Samuel Hall's Challenges of IDP Protection Assessment. Cluster partners, particularly the APC, GBV and Child Protection sub-clusters will contribute to tool design and analysis, with inputs from UN Women.

REACH will coordinate with local Cluster partners interested to take part in field work for all three proposed assessments. These partners may be involved in data collection, particularly in these unstable areas where they may enjoy high access. This will be done either by embedding staff in partners' teams, or providing support from the capital or provincial level, as detailed in the Security and Access sections. When possible, mobile data collection will be used, allowing REACH to monitor proper random sampling and conduct geo-spatial analysis. All enumerators will be provided with a training prior to the start of field work, that will notably focus on protection sensitivity.

As mentioned above, this project will also indirectly benefit these populations living in the 45 HTR districts and the most vulnerable amongst them, as well as other displaced populations targeted as part of the nationwide PADP and FFA. A clear research gap is presented by the lack of nationwide, quantifiable data on protection concerns and vulnerabilities in Afghanistan. Particular cultural limitations prevent widespread data collection on particular topics becoming the norm in this context. Information products derived from this project will readily serve as basis for the design of well-informed, gender-sensitive interventions and policy.

4. Grant Request Justification

REACH is a joint initiative of IMPACT Initiatives, ACTED and UNOSAT. Its mandate is to facilitate the development of information products that enhance the humanitarian community's decision-making and planning capacity. REACH supports humanitarian coordination through non-proprietary information shared across organisations, and has significant experience implementing large-scale, multi-sector surveys. With ACTED's support, REACH started operating in Afghanistan in August 2016. Since then, REACH has made significant contributions to the humanitarian community through mapping and assessment endeavours.

REACH has conducted sectoral assessments. With funding from the Global Food Security Cluster, REACH has publicly released key findings of its food security assessment in Nangarhar and Kabul ISETs. REACH has published series of individual informal settlement profiles for Nangarhar province and Kabul. REACH also had a CHF-funded 'Supporting shelter/NFI needs assessments to inform humanitarian action in Afghanistan' project, that addressed information gaps identified by the ESNFI Cluster regarding the shelter and other sector needs, estimated caseloads, and coping strategies of 2014 flood-affected populations.

REACH has also implemented large-scale multi-sectoral assessments. With funding from the CHF, REACH notably completed a nationwide assessment of PIDP locations, needs and vulnerabilities. The findings of this assessment were shared with the humanitarian community and have helped to inform the CHF 2nd standard allocation for 2017. REACH's PIDP assessment report has notably given a clearer picture on PIDPs nationwide, including actual numbers lower than previously estimated and key humanitarian concerns. In addition, REACH currently implements a CHF-funded "REACH support to Cluster Assessments and Information Management in Afghanistan" project, composed by a Multi-Cluster Needs Assessment in five regions, as well as a nationwide Education in Emergencies and Child Protection in Emergencies joint needs assessment. To date, REACH has identified and profiled 623 informal settlements across the country as part of its ongoing Multi-Cluster Needs Assessment and previous endeavours. These are about to be published. The findings of these large-scale assessments will help to develop the 2018 HNO and HRP.

Information that was published by REACH in Afghanistan can readily be used by partners to develop projects in the field of humanitarian, early recovery or development programming.

In addition, REACH has become a predominant actor in the information management sector in Afghanistan, notably thanks to its role in the development of standard analysis and reporting tools that improve the efficiency of the common Household Emergency Assessment Tool (HEAT), and the forthcoming delivery of HEAT trainings to humanitarian partners across Afghanistan. In addition, REACH is now the information management lead in the ECHO-funded Emergency Response Mechanism. Besides conducting its own data collection, REACH is dedicated to working with UN agencies, Clusters and organizations to promote the use of quality data collection and analysis in programmes. REACH co-chairs the Humanitarian Coordinated Assessment Working Group (HCAWG) and as such works to ensure that humanitarian partners, OCHA, etc. collaborate towards the improvement of the HEAT data interpretation, analysis and reporting, feeding into future humanitarian assessments and programming.

Thanks to its previous and ongoing projects in Afghanistan, REACH has established field presence and networks of key informants across the country. REACH has consistently been able to access HTR areas and most vulnerable segments of the population using flexible and efficient approaches. Based on its successful experience implementing such programming in Afghanistan and abroad, REACH is particularly well positioned to undertake the assessments described below across target regions.

5. Complementarity

The proposed action will complement both REACH's and other humanitarian partners' initiatives. REACH works to ensure that its projects learn from the previous research exercises in Afghanistan and abroad, ensuring comparability and increasing the efficiency of projects to reduce any overlap. The aim of all REACH projects is to provide the required information to as wide a humanitarian audience as possible, building on successes from previous exercises to ensure tailored information collection is carried out. The project will be implemented for and together with humanitarian partners, that will be involved in the project at multiple stages. REACH will therefore largely build on existing knowledge, and elaborate assessment methodologies that will address major information gaps.

By definition, research in HTR area is scarce due to the limitations highlighted above. However, the HTRA will notably build and expand on the "Humanitarian Assessment in Hard to Access Areas" report, that was published by the Norwegian Refugee Council and Assess, Transform and Reach (ATR) Consulting in August 2016. While this report provided snapshots of HTR areas in two provinces (Kunduz and Paktika), REACH's approach will provide a full geographic 'blanket' coverage of the 45 districts identified as HTR, and a continuous monitoring that will enable a tracking of key humanitarian indicators over time, and therefore the analysis of humanitarian trends in target areas. REACH will ensure that research findings practically feed into Clusters' strategies, notably through sustained collaboration with the FSAC, WASH and ESNFI Clusters, as well as UNOCHA and the HAG, that will enable the identification of key humanitarian research themes.

The continuous monitoring approach is highly relevant in the highly dynamic humanitarian environment in HTR areas, that are characterized by frequent conflict-induced population displacement phenomena, with IDPs settling in locations not accessible to humanitarian partners. REACH Afghanistan notably intends to build upon and adapt ongoing and proven methodologies used during REACH's data collection efforts in HTR areas of South Sudan, Iraq, Somalia and Syria to collect data in these 45 districts and provide humanitarian actors with a strong understanding of the context and needs in these areas. The mapping component of HTR districts will be inspired by the methodology used as part of informal settlement mapping endeavours as part of REACH's ongoing, CHF-funded, Multi-Cluster Needs Assessment, as well as previous ISET mapping exercises.

REACH's protection assessments, particularly the PADP, will complement other research carried out by humanitarian partners, such as the UNOCHA-led HEAT findings in Nangarhar (May 2016), the APC's "Protection Community Assessment in Nangarhar" (December 2016), Amnesty International's "My Children will Die this Winter" (May 2016), Relief International's "Rapid Needs Assessment of Returnees in Host Communities" (February 2017), etc. The proposed nationwide PADP will be highly complementary with the ongoing REACH-led joint needs assessment in Education in Emergencies and Child Protection in Emergencies that also focus on displaced populations (including refugees, returnees and IDPs).

As highlighted above, in Afghanistan, the issue of fragmented families has never been studied per se before. To elaborate its research approach, REACH will rely on both sustained coordination with humanitarian partners and its experience as part of the Mixed Migration Platform, a consortium of seven partners led by REACH, with funding from DfID. The "Separated families: who stays, who goes and why?" report was published in April 2017. This qualitative study focused on Syrian, Afghan and Iraqi families settling in Europe, notably examining how migration affected the everyday lives of those left behind.

LOGICAL FRAMEWORK

Overall project objective

The overall objective of the project is to contribute to an evidence-based allocation of limited humanitarian funds through the provision of sound, comprehensive information on the Shelter, WASH, food security and protection needs amongst displaced and other vulnerable populations.

COORDINATION AND COMMON SERVICES

Cluster objectives	Strategic Response Plan (SRP) objectives	Percentage of activities
Objective 1: Enabling Action (Assessments)- Strengthen humanitarian actor's response through the coordinated multi-sector assessments to inform humanitarian programming, strategic decision-making and improve understanding of critical humanitarian needs	SO1: Immediate humanitarian needs of shock affected populations are met - including conflict and natural disaster affected and IDPs, refugees and returning Afghans from armed conflict	100

Contribution to Cluster/Sector Objectives : As stated above, all three assessments will contribute to the Coordination and Common Services Objective 1.

The HTRA will also respond to FSAC Objective 3, "Strengthen emergency preparedness and response capabilities of partners through development of contingency plans, timely coordinated food security assessments and capacity development especially in hard to reach areas"; to WASH Objective 3: "Ensure timely and adequate assessment of WASH needs of the affected population", and to ESNFI Objective 1: "Coordinated and timely ES-NFI response to families affected and displaced by natural disaster and armed conflict".

This assessment will complement and expand current food security, shelter and WASH findings (including from REACH's MCNA in informal settlements), and inform further food security humanitarian programming, as well as potential longer-term recovery and development programming. The HTRA will be designed in light of the lack of information in the 45 HTR districts that were prioritized in the CHF 2nd standard allocation strategy, and will provide information on entire districts, including in areas not usually accessible to humanitarian partners. To do so, REACH will use a strategic mapping and regular monitoring approach that will enable the identification of humanitarian trends, particularly in the food security, WASH and shelter sectors.

The two proposed protection assessments (PADP and FFA) will contribute to the Protection Cluster's objective 2: "Evolving protection concerns, needs and violations are monitored, analysed, and responded to, upholding fundamental rights and restoring the dignity and well-being of vulnerable shock-affected populations". As part of the Humanitarian Response Plan for 2017, the Protection Cluster targets 2.6 million individuals, largely composed by returnee and conflict-displaced populations, and has identified the need for coordinated monitoring and analysis of affected populations to inform "preventive, responsive and remedial interventions". The PADP and the FFA will respond to the imperative identified by the APC to conduct assessments that can feed into protection programming across Afghanistan, particularly in light of the current humanitarian context that is characterized by sustained levels of displacement that generate and exacerbate specific protection-related needs. While the quantitative PADP will identify both vulnerabilities and needs of displaced populations (IDPs, prolonged IDPs, returnees, refugees, and etc.), directly feeding into humanitarian programming, the initial, qualitative FFA will inform decision makers and external stakeholders, to encourage relevant actors to understand the situation faced by these under-studied population groups, inform proposals and advocacy documents and increase awareness of these vulnerable populations.

Outcome 1

Information gaps are addressed in at least 30 out of 45 districts identified as 'hard to reach', aiding operational partners and strategy development.

Output 1.1

Description

For each targeted district, a mapping of Basic Services Units (BSUs) will be completed and a network of key informants will be established, providing a framework for regular humanitarian monitoring.

Assumptions & Risks

REACH/ACTED have considered a number of risks as part of the elaboration of this proposal, particularly related to do-not-harm approach in assessments as well as security and access constraints associated with HTR areas and related counter-measures, of which more is said in the Security and Access sections below. REACH assumes that security conditions will allow for primary data collection in target districts. For this first Output 1, REACH also assumes that partners will share any available secondary data in due course.

Indicators

Code	Cluster	Indicator	End cycle beneficiaries				End cycle
			Men	Women	Boys	Girls	Target
Indicator 1.1.1	COORDINATION AND COMMON SERVICES	SA2 -Enabling Action (Assessments) - Number of cluster led sector specific needs assessments designed and implemented to enhance humanitarian needs analysis and inform strategic targeting and prioritisation					1

Means of Verification : Research ToRs, assessment report

Indicator 1.1.2	COORDINATION AND COMMON SERVICES	Number of HTR district maps produced					30
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Means of Verification : Published maps (minimum)

Activities

Activity 1.1.1

Standard Activity : SA2- Enabling Action (Assessments) - Sector specific needs assessments that address current humanitarian data gaps and inform strategic cluster programming approaches. Priority will be given to proposals for humanitarian assessments covering a wide range of actors and their information needs across sectors as well as within the 45 hard to reach districts identified by the ICCT;

SECONDARY DATA REVIEW ON 45 HTR DISTRICTS

A secondary data review of vulnerabilities within all 45 Afghanistan's HTR districts, as identified in the CHF 2nd standard allocation, will be conducted to understand the key previous studies and datasets available. This endeavour will serve to identify a tentative baseline (if possible), including key information gaps, as well as to streamline this assessment to previous lessons learned. REACH will engage key aid actors (UN agencies, international and national NGOs) and other aid stakeholders (GoA and relevant local authorities), including the Clusters, ICCT, and the Assessment Working Group, both at the capital and provincial level to source available materials. The findings from this initial secondary data review will inform the development of the final endorsed methodology, including specific security and "do not harm" mitigation measures for each targeted district. In addition, crucially, REACH will collect information on local markets across the 45 identified HTR areas, as a pre-requisite for the mapping exercise to be undertaken in the following Activity.

These districts will include: "Almar, Bilchiragh, Gurziwan and Pashtunkot (Faryab); Giro, Muqur, Waghaz, Wali Muhammadi Shahid (Ghazni); Garmser, Lashkar Gah, Nad Ali, Naw Zad, Reg, Sangin (Helmand); Arghistan, Ghorak, Khakrez, Maywand, Nesh, Shah Wali Kot, Zhari (Kandahar); Barkunar, Dara-I-Pech, Ghaziabad, Khas Kunar, Marawara, Shaygal wa shital, Wata Pur (Kunar); Chahardara, Dashti Archi, Imam Sahib, Khanabad, Qalay-I-Zal (Kunduz); Chaparhar, Khogayani, Surkhrod (Nangarhar) ; Urgun (Paktika); Khoja Ghar (Takhar); Chora, Dihrawud, Khas Uruzgan, Shahidi Hassas, Tirinkot (Uruzgan); and Daychopan, Shahjoy (Zabul).

In parallel, through engagement with local partners, organisations operating in or around the HTR districts, and through existing Community Development Council (CDC) networks, REACH will identify key informants profiles that will be required by the assessment. At second stage, key informants for each district will be identified according to the endorsed methodology as well as to the risk/do-not-harm analysis undertaken during the secondary data review. The identification of Key informants will be done through local connections of NGOs on the ground, notably in CDCs, and through people displaced from their area of origin with contract in their area of origin. Key informants will include a wide variety of people best informed about the situation of each district and BSU on the ground, including CDC members, village elders, teachers, community workers, etc. As much as possible, REACH will seek to engage female key informants in order to propose specific gender analysis in the different assessments.

Activity 1.1.2

Standard Activity : SA2- Enabling Action (Assessments) - Sector specific needs assessments that address current humanitarian data gaps and inform strategic cluster programming approaches. Priority will be given to proposals for humanitarian assessments covering a wide range of actors and their information needs across sectors as well as within the 45 hard to reach districts identified by the ICCT;

MAPPING OF BSUS IN AT LEAST 30 OUT OF 45 HARD TO REACH DISTRICTS

Within each target district, REACH will identify market BSUs. For the purposes of this assessment, a BSU will be defined as a discrete geographic area showing common demographic and socio-economic features, between the village and district levels, structured around a common market place. Through previous mapping exercises in Afghanistan, REACH has found that areas that rely on a common market also share key social and economic resources and infrastructure, and show coherent demographic and livelihood features.

REACH will identify and triangulate key market places in each district through available resources (e.g. Immap's Afghanistan Spatial Data Center), through information provided by NGO partners operating in the area, and, if necessary, through information provided by key informants. In addition to this, through interviews with key informants who hold knowledge of target areas, REACH will conduct a mapping of BSUs. The villages served by major markets will be linked to the corresponding market. On this basis, REACH will then delineate the contours of each BSU. This allows a more granular understanding of districts. By dividing into BSUs, findings can be reported at this sub-district level.

Following this delineation, REACH will produce district maps showing all identified BSUs and their market place, as well as village names, roads and key infrastructure elements, as well as geographic features (river networks, mountains and hill slopes). At least 30 individual district maps will be produced. The creation of these maps will allow operational partners to better plan interventions by identifying the markets and the areas that they serve. BSUs will then serve as data unit for district situation and needs analysis.

Output 1.2

Description

Regular district factsheets/overview and an assessment report are produced, showing BSU level findings of key humanitarian concerns, including displacement trends, price and multi-cluster needs and vulnerabilities (in particular ESNFI, WASH and FSAC).

Assumptions & Risks

REACH/ACTED have considered a number of risks as part of the elaboration of this proposal, including security constraints associated with the monitoring of each BSU in the HTR districts, and related counter-measures, of which more is said in the Security and Access sections below.

Indicators

Code	Cluster	Indicator	End cycle beneficiaries				End cycle
			Men	Women	Boys	Girls	Target
Indicator 1.2.1	COORDINATION AND COMMON SERVICES	SA2 -Enabling Action (Assessments) - Number of cluster led sector specific needs assessments designed and implemented to enhance humanitarian needs analysis and inform strategic targeting and prioritisation					1
Means of Verification : Research ToRs, assessment report							
Indicator 1.2.2	COORDINATION AND COMMON SERVICES	SA2- Enabling Action (Assessments) - Number of provinces for which recent data on key humanitarian indicators to inform the 2018 CHF 1st Standard Allocation is available					11
Means of Verification : Number of provinces in which described activities are implemented, as attested by BSU mapping, factsheets, and the HTRA assessment report.							
Indicator 1.2.3	COORDINATION AND COMMON SERVICES	Number of district factsheets/overviews produced					60

Means of Verification : Produced factsheets						
Each targeted district will be profiled at least twice during the duration of the project: a baseline and one needs and at least one situation update. In addition, ad-hoc rapid assessment factsheet may be produced, if relevant.						
Indicator 1.2.4	COORDINATION AND COMMON SERVICES	Number of clean datasets produced				1
Means of Verification : Published dataset						
Indicator 1.2.5	COORDINATION AND COMMON SERVICES	Number of HTRA reports produced				1
Means of Verification : Published assessment report						
Note: there will be one HTRA report produced as part of this action, covering FSAC, WASH and ESNFI. This report is distinct from the two assessment reports that will be produced for the APC.						
Indicator 1.2.6	COORDINATION AND COMMON SERVICES	Number of assessment ToRs published				1
Means of Verification : Published research ToRs						
Activities						
Activity 1.2.1						
Standard Activity : SA2- Enabling Action (Assessments) - Sector specific needs assessments that address current humanitarian data gaps and inform strategic cluster programming approaches. Priority will be given to proposals for humanitarian assessments covering a wide range of actors and their information needs across sectors as well as within the 45 hard to reach districts identified by the ICCT;						
TOR DEVELOPMENT AND ENDORSMENT						
<p>The project will be collaborative in nature to ensure that the information provided to those that will use it (OCHA, HAG, clusters and implementing partners) is appropriate and required. Through consultations with those partners, a research ToR, outlining the context, methodology, limitations and analysis plan will be created. This will also include a dissemination plan for the end products. The ToRs will be endorsed by OCHA, the clusters and the HAG and presented at appropriate platforms (ICCT, HCAWG, IMWG) to ensure that those not directly involved in the assessment are aware of the activities to avoid duplication. A steering committee of the core members of the above mentioned groups will be created, that will meet on an ad-hoc basis to discuss the methodology development, initial findings and throughout the project.</p> <p>The research tool will be composed by a set of basic demographic indicators, as well as humanitarian indicators that will then be used throughout the project for the monthly monitoring of BSUs. The tool will notably serve to analyse displacement patterns, changes in access to market and basic services, price information, and Cluster-specific variables (e.g. shortages of water, damage to shelters, destruction of food stocks, etc.). Gender-specific questions will be included wherever relevant. REACH will consult with UNOCHA and seek their approval for the research ToRs, inception report, questionnaire, as well as the choice of target districts.</p>						
Activity 1.2.2						
Standard Activity : SA2- Enabling Action (Assessments) - Sector specific needs assessments that address current humanitarian data gaps and inform strategic cluster programming approaches. Priority will be given to proposals for humanitarian assessments covering a wide range of actors and their information needs across sectors as well as within the 45 hard to reach districts identified by the ICCT;						
REGULAR DATA COLLECTION OF KEY HUMANITARIAN INFORMATION						
<p>Once BSU mapping is completed and key informants are identified for each of them, REACH will conduct an initial interview survey with them, using the approved tool. The key informant will provide information on their area of knowledge and this will form the basis of the core information required for each BSU. By using more than one key informant per BSU, REACH will ensure that triangulation of the data can occur to avoid erroneous results from a single key informant. The initial survey will focus on shelter, food security and WASH community coping strategies. This is will constitute, together with the secondary data review, an initial baseline of the targeted HTR districts</p> <p>Following this, on a regular basis, a 'top-up' survey will be conducted. This will focus on any changes in vulnerabilities, needs or coping strategies have occurred through the month, using the same approved tool and focusing on recent displacement, price changes and any rapid changes in shelter, food security and WASH vulnerabilities. Each question in the initial survey and the follow on regular surveys will be linked to a confidence matrix. The confidence matrix will give an indication as to the reliability of the answers provided. As an example, the confidence with which a teacher can provide information on educational needs is higher than an agricultural worker's. In reverse, the agricultural workers response to a question on crop varieties will be higher than that of a teacher.</p> <p>Based on the initial risk/do-not-harm analysis, HTR districts will be classified into "data collection tiers". To each data collection tier corresponds a different risk and do-not-harm profile as well as related mitigation measures (and confidence matrix for triangulation and analysis purpose). The endorsed methodology will ensure that data will enable inter-district comparison regardless of "data collection tiers".</p> <p>Data collection tiers may include:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. KI face-to-face interviews within BSUs and district territory 2. Remote KI interviews using phone/internet communication means 3. KI face-to-face outside BSUs and/or district territory (e.g. district/province capital), following REACH Area of Origin/Knowledge methodology 4. FGDs with population recently displaced from targeted HTR BSUs/districts, following REACH Area of Origin/Knowledge methodology 5. Possible combinations of the above data collection approaches. 						
Activity 1.2.3						
Standard Activity : SA2- Enabling Action (Assessments) - Sector specific needs assessments that address current humanitarian data gaps and inform strategic cluster programming approaches. Priority will be given to proposals for humanitarian assessments covering a wide range of actors and their information needs across sectors as well as within the 45 hard to reach districts identified by the ICCT;						

CREATION AND DISSEMINATION OF DISTRICT AND BSU FACTSHEETS

On a regular basis, the information provided by the key informants (following triangulation to remove any inconsistencies) will be presented in an individual factsheet, one per each district. Initial factsheet drafts will be presented to organizations involved in the development of the methodology (OCHA, HAG and clusters). As part of the HTRA, REACH will produce factsheets at both district and BSU levels, which is a unit below the district level and above the village level. Producing factsheets at the village level would likely be too restrictive with a risk of not yielding statistically significant data. The BSU level study will allow REACH to strike a balance between these two levels

The production of these factsheets will be time-consuming and complex due to the nature of the districts. Therefore, REACH proposes to roll out data collection across the targeted districts, increasing the number of districts per month, starting with an initial batch of 10 districts, increasing by 10 each month, until at least 30 are mapped and have key informant networks in place. If possible, based on security conditions and available resources, REACH will extend the coverage to all 45 districts.

REACH will therefore produce:

- at least 30 baseline district factsheets by the end of the third month
- at least 30 districts update factsheets by the end of the project

It is not possible at the moment to evaluate the number of BSU factsheets to be produced, because this will depend on the mapping of BSU that will be performed as part of the above activity.

As part of the ToR development a clear dissemination plan will be created that will highlight the appropriate (due to the sensitive nature of the data) platforms at which to present the monthly findings, as well as a list of contacts that will receive the factsheet. The mailing list held by OCHA may be used to further disseminate these products.

Activity 1.2.4

Standard Activity : SA2- Enabling Action (Assessments) - Sector specific needs assessments that address current humanitarian data gaps and inform strategic cluster programming approaches. Priority will be given to proposals for humanitarian assessments covering a wide range of actors and their information needs across sectors as well as within the 45 hard to reach districts identified by the ICCT;

CONSOLIDATION AND DISSEMINATION OF AN ASSESSMENT REPORT

Prior to drafting the HTRA report, an overview of key assessment findings and a clean assessment dataset will be shared with the steering committee.

A report, covering the context, methodology and longitudinal findings of the HTRA will be produced. This will provide a snapshot of the complete findings recorded during the first six months of the action (including changes and trends observed over the course of the action, highlighting districts showing highest vulnerabilities per type), as well as recommendations for appropriate interventions, the key characteristics of the district and BSUs identified within the districts. A final round of presentations will be held in the seventh month of the project.

In coordination with UNOCHA and the relevant Clusters, wherever possible and based on the findings of the assessments, REACH will develop advocacy papers that can be used as part of advocacy endeavours directed towards the government and international donors, supporting the prioritization of aid in line with assessment results.

Outcome 2

An increased knowledge base of protection-related vulnerabilities and needs of displaced populations across Afghanistan is available to the humanitarian community.

Output 2.1

Description

A large-scale quantitative assessment of displaced populations is conducted and a report on their protection vulnerabilities and needs is disseminated to the humanitarian community

Assumptions & Risks

REACH/ACTED have considered a number of risks as part of the elaboration of this PADP, particularly pertaining to security, access, and cultural constraints (and related gender and protection considerations), and a set of related counter-measures, of which more is said in the Security, Access, and Accountability to Affected Populations, Gender and Protection sections below. REACH assumes that security conditions will allow for primary data collection in target areas. REACH also assumes that partners will share any available secondary data in due course that will enable the refining of research ToRs.

Indicators

Code	Cluster	Indicator	End cycle beneficiaries				End cycle
			Men	Women	Boys	Girls	Target
Indicator 2.1.1	COORDINATION AND COMMON SERVICES	SA2 -Enabling Action (Assessments) - Number of cluster led sector specific needs assessments designed and implemented to enhance humanitarian needs analysis and inform strategic targeting and prioritisation					1
Means of Verification : Research ToRs and assessment report							
Indicator 2.1.2	COORDINATION AND COMMON SERVICES	SA2- Enabling Action (Assessments) - Number of provinces for which recent data on key humanitarian indicators to inform the 2018 CHF 1st Standard Allocation is available					34
Means of Verification : Assessment report							
Indicator 2.1.3	COORDINATION AND COMMON SERVICES	Number of PADP ToRs produced					1

Means of Verification : Published ToRs.

Indicator 2.1.4	COORDINATION AND COMMON SERVICES	Number of clean datasets published							1
Means of Verification : Published dataset									
Indicator 2.1.5	COORDINATION AND COMMON SERVICES	Number of PADP reports produced							1
Means of Verification : Published assessment report. Note: this report is distinct from the FFA report, and from the HTRA report that is to be produced for the WASH, FSAC and ESNFI Clusters.									
Activities									
Activity 2.1.1									
Standard Activity : SA2- Enabling Action (Assessments) - Sector specific needs assessments that address current humanitarian data gaps and inform strategic cluster programming approaches. Priority will be given to proposals for humanitarian assessments covering a wide range of actors and their information needs across sectors as well as within the 45 hard to reach districts identified by the ICCT;									
SECONDARY DATA REVIEW									
<p>In the early stages of the project, an extensive secondary data review of Protection vulnerabilities within Afghanistan will be conducted to understand the key previous studies and datasets available, particularly regarding displaced populations. This approach will serve to streamline this assessment into previous work, and to outline the primary protection concerns and key gaps in existing data to avoid repetition of research and highlight main areas of use and feasibility of the study.</p> <p>For the purposes of this review, REACH will engage key aid actors (UN agencies, international and national NGOs), particularly those reporting to the APC, and other aid stakeholders. These will include the Government of Afghanistan and relevant local authorities, as well as the other clusters, the ICCT, and the Assessment Working Group, both at the capital and regional levels.</p>									
Activity 2.1.2									
Standard Activity : SA2- Enabling Action (Assessments) - Sector specific needs assessments that address current humanitarian data gaps and inform strategic cluster programming approaches. Priority will be given to proposals for humanitarian assessments covering a wide range of actors and their information needs across sectors as well as within the 45 hard to reach districts identified by the ICCT;									
TERMS OF REFERENCE AND TOOL DEVELOPMENT FOR THE PADP HOUSEHOLD-LEVEL SURVEY									
<p>Research ToRs will be produced in close collaboration with the APC and UNOCHA, aimed at addressing the key needs of the Cluster and other partners whilst considering the limitations of data collection in Afghanistan. These ToRs will include the thematic scope and broad research questions of the project, as well as its methodology and the dissemination plan. The ToRs will be reviewed by the GiHA task force and the GBV working group prior to their endorsement. The ToRs will then be publicly released and presented at appropriate platforms (HCAWG, IMWG etc).</p> <p>The displaced population (all IDPs groups, returnees and refugees) household-level survey proposed under this outcome will focus primarily on Protection needs. The survey may also seek to collect information on other related critical needs, such as livelihoods, food security, shelter, WASH, health, etc. REACH will particularly seek to identify needs and vulnerabilities associated with age, disabilities, etc., in line with recommendations from the APC and the Gender in Humanitarian Action working group. The assessment may notably examine access to basic / protection services (including possible discriminations), employment patterns, livelihood coping strategies, prevalence of child labour and underage marriage, as well as any other area that may be identified as relevant by the APC and relevant partners.</p> <p>A set of indicators followed by a closed-question questionnaire will be developed in close coordination with the APC and other partners to provide maximum relevant data on protection needs and vulnerabilities of different displaced population groups. REACH will consult with UNOCHA and seek their approval for the research ToRs, inception report, questionnaire, as well as the choice of target assessment areas.</p>									
Activity 2.1.3									
Standard Activity : SA2- Enabling Action (Assessments) - Sector specific needs assessments that address current humanitarian data gaps and inform strategic cluster programming approaches. Priority will be given to proposals for humanitarian assessments covering a wide range of actors and their information needs across sectors as well as within the 45 hard to reach districts identified by the ICCT;									

QUANTITATIVE SURVEY OF DISPLACED HOUSEHOLDS

In order to capture full nationwide data on displaced population protection concerns, a quantitative household-level survey assessment will be implemented. These household surveys will be collected in a way that allows for comparison of final results between the five regions of Afghanistan (Central, Southern, Eastern, Northern, and Western), providing a nationwide coverage.

REACH will aim to interview approximately 1,694 displaced households per region. An estimated total of 9,625 interviews will be conducted. Randomized cluster sampling will be used to select areas targeted for the assessment in each region. The exact target number of households will be determined by the total number of populations on each area, and may be adjusted depending on local access conditions. REACH will aim to reach a proportion of female headed households amongst respondents equivalent to the proportion of female-headed households among displaced population groups. REACH's sampling strategy will enable to make comparisons between regions including comparisons of displacement groups (different types of IDPs, returnees, refugees), and to allow comparisons between male and female-headed households at the national level. This approach will facilitate sufficient disaggregation during analysis to highlight key population groups of particular vulnerability, helping to inform the APC of the characteristics of potential target communities and beneficiaries. With the objective of enabling the generalization of findings, REACH will use a 95% level of confidence and a 5% margin of error at the regional level.

As much as possible, REACH will use both male and female enumerators to ensure that sex-disaggregated data is collected and that women's specific needs and vulnerabilities are identified. Data collection will be conducted using Kobo toolbox, with data collected on smartphones; beneficial for enumerators' safety, efficient data collection and timely data analysis. All enumerators will be fully trained in the tool and its delivery prior to their deployment in the field. If data collection cannot be performed due to access issues, local organizations will be approached to help in data collection.

Regular progress updates on data collection will be provided to the donor and the ICCT. Where relevant, sensitive protection information will be passed to the APC, in order to support interventions and planning. If agencies request the raw data containing household identifiers, then the sensitive name/contact details will be removed and replaced with a unique key so that the identifier information can be restored at a later date, based on the respect of protection standards.

Activity 2.1.4

Standard Activity : SA2- Enabling Action (Assessments) - Sector specific needs assessments that address current humanitarian data gaps and inform strategic cluster programming approaches. Priority will be given to proposals for humanitarian assessments covering a wide range of actors and their information needs across sectors as well as within the 45 hard to reach districts identified by the ICCT;

COMPILATION AND DISSEMINATION OF AN ASSESSMENT REPORT

REACH will take charge of data entry (where necessary), data cleaning, and data analysis. The quantitative analysis will be inclusive of all relevant disaggregation. This will outline key differences between displaced population groups, helping targeted assistance by the APC and other relevant partners. A clean dataset will be publicly released. This dataset, along with preliminary findings of data analysis will be presented during a workshop with all relevant partners. Feedback from this workshop will help guide the creation of the report, and its recommendations for further programming.

As such, the main report will be drafted to encompass the research questions outlined in the endorsed and published ToRs. The report draft will be shared with the APC and once reviewed and endorsed, released publicly. A dissemination plan, as developed in the ToRs, will be followed, presenting the report and the results at appropriate platforms (ICCT, HCAWG, IMWG, HCT).

In coordination with UNOCHA, the APC and its sub-clusters, wherever possible and based on the findings of the assessments, REACH will develop advocacy papers that can be used as part of advocacy endeavours directed towards the government and international donors, supporting the prioritization of aid in line with assessment results.

Outcome 3

An increased knowledge base of fragmented families in Afghanistan is available for humanitarian actors

Output 3.1

Description

A qualitative survey and report is produced, profiling vulnerable compared to non-vulnerable fragmented families in Afghanistan.

Assumptions & Risks

REACH/ACTED have considered a number of risks as part of the elaboration of this FFA, particularly pertaining to cultural constraints and protection considerations. A set of related adaptive measures, of which more is said in the Security, Access, Accountability to Affected Populations and Gender sections below, will be used to ensure the success of this qualitative assessment. REACH assumes that security conditions will allow for primary data collection in target locations.

Indicators

Code	Cluster	Indicator	End cycle beneficiaries				End cycle
			Men	Women	Boys	Girls	Target
Indicator 3.1.1	COORDINATION AND COMMON SERVICES	SA2 -Enabling Action (Assessments) - Number of cluster led sector specific needs assessments designed and implemented to enhance humanitarian needs analysis and inform strategic targeting and prioritisation					1
Means of Verification : Research ToRs, assessment report							
Indicator 3.1.2	COORDINATION AND COMMON SERVICES	Number of Fragmented Families assessment ToRs developed and Cluster-endorsed					1
Means of Verification : Published ToRs							
Indicator 3.1.3	COORDINATION AND COMMON SERVICES	Number of Fragmented Families assessment reports produced					1

Means of Verification : Published assessment report

Note: this report is distinct from the PADP report, and from the HTRA report that is to be produced for the WASH, FSAC and ESNFI Clusters.

Activities

Activity 3.1.1

Standard Activity : SA2- Enabling Action (Assessments) - Sector specific needs assessments that address current humanitarian data gaps and inform strategic cluster programming approaches. Priority will be given to proposals for humanitarian assessments covering a wide range of actors and their information needs across sectors as well as within the 45 hard to reach districts identified by the ICCT;

SECONDARY DATA REVIEW

In the early stages of the project, REACH will conduct a secondary data review. As mentioned above, the issue of fragmented families and their specific vulnerabilities has never been studied per se in Afghanistan, and REACH therefore expects that limited sources will be available and / or directly relevant to the proposed assessment. REACH will therefore rely on a review of existing academic literature, as well as of similar assessments that may have been conducted in other countries. In particular, REACH will closely analyse the approach and methodology of the above mentioned 'Mixed Migrations Platform' study in which it took part, as it will provide indications regarding 'left behind' households.

This initial secondary data review of separated families will be used to shape the broader understanding of priority research areas in this field. Discussions with relevant partners in collaboration with this secondary data review and research questions of the project will then be used to shape the indicators and consequential questionnaire produced for this assessment.

Activity 3.1.2

Standard Activity : SA2- Enabling Action (Assessments) - Sector specific needs assessments that address current humanitarian data gaps and inform strategic cluster programming approaches. Priority will be given to proposals for humanitarian assessments covering a wide range of actors and their information needs across sectors as well as within the 45 hard to reach districts identified by the ICCT;

TERMS OF REFERENCE AND TOOL DEVELOPMENT FOR HOUSEHOLD-LEVEL SURVEY

Based on the findings of the secondary data review, REACH will design a household-level tool in close collaboration with the APC and other interested parties, that will serve as basis for the household-level survey to be launched in Kabul (Central region), Mazar-i-Sharif (Northern region), Kandahar (Southern region), Herat (Western region) and Jalalabad (Eastern region).

As per its standard practices, REACH will liaise with the above mentioned actors on the data collection tools and analysis framework to strengthen assessment ownership from key stakeholders, and consider gender and protection imperatives to develop methodologies appropriate for the target population. The assessment will notably examine reasons for separation, length of this separation, physical distance between the household and its head (and associated modes of transport and costs), family composition, displacement patterns, and a socio-economic profile.

The research ToRs will include the indicators to be used, the assessment methodology and the dissemination plan, and will be reviewed by the Gender in Humanitarian Action working group. The ToRs will be endorsed by the APC and UNOCHA. REACH will consult with UNOCHA and seek their approval for the research ToRs, inception report, questionnaire, as well as the confirmation of target assessment locations. These will then be presented to the ICCT and the Assessment Working Group. These ToRs will then be publicly released and presented at appropriate platforms (HCAWG, IMWG, etc.).

Activity 3.1.3

Standard Activity : SA2- Enabling Action (Assessments) - Sector specific needs assessments that address current humanitarian data gaps and inform strategic cluster programming approaches. Priority will be given to proposals for humanitarian assessments covering a wide range of actors and their information needs across sectors as well as within the 45 hard to reach districts identified by the ICCT;

QUALITATIVE SURVEY OF FRAGMENTED FAMILIES

A qualitative assessment will be undertaken, with two primary objectives. Firstly, the study will identify the dominant demographic characteristics of vulnerable fragmented families, leading to the defining of vulnerable and non-vulnerable categorized family groups. Secondly, the assessment will seek to recognize and outline the primary needs and vulnerabilities of each of these groups.

The proposed research methodology consists of Key Informant Interviews (KIIs). Each Key Informant will be a representative of the family left behind. Ideally, this respondent would be the wife of a separated male household head, although flexibility in this will accommodate cultural concerns and other limitations, likely resulting in many boys of the household acting as lead discussant. Participants will be sought by exploring urban communication networks, ultimately snowballing outwards to include a variety of perspectives. These perspectives will include varied typologies, displacement groups and socio-economic backgrounds. The broad scope of eligibility criteria will reduce purposive sampling bias, and facilitate reliable comparisons between vulnerable and non-vulnerable fragmented families, allowing for the needs of vulnerable families to be clearly defined.

The survey will consist of semi-structured interviews, targeting an estimated 70 households (approximately 14 per target location / region). Whenever possible, random sampling will be used to select the households to be interviewed. The target number of households may be adjusted depending on local access conditions. REACH will only target single-family households.

As much as possible, REACH will use female enumerators to ensure that the specific views of women are captured. REACH will also seek to identify needs and vulnerabilities associated with age, disabilities, etc., in line with recommendations from the Protection cluster and the Gender in Humanitarian Action task force. All enumerators will be fully trained in the tool and its delivery prior to their deployment in the field, particularly on how to conduct semi-structured, qualitative interviews.

Regular progress updates on data collection will be provided to the donor, the APC and the ICCT. Where relevant, sensitive protection information will be passed to the APC, in order to support interventions and planning. Should agencies request the raw data containing household identifiers, then the sensitive name/contact details will be removed and replaced with a unique key so that the identifier information can be restored at a later date, based on the respect of protection standards.

Activity 3.1.4

Standard Activity : SA2- Enabling Action (Assessments) - Sector specific needs assessments that address current humanitarian data gaps and inform strategic cluster programming approaches. Priority will be given to proposals for humanitarian assessments covering a wide range of actors and their information needs across sectors as well as within the 45 hard to reach districts identified by the ICCT;

COMPILATION AND DISSEMINATION OF AN ASSESSMENT REPORT

Following data collection, a qualitative analysis of the gathered data will take place. To ensure that the APC and interested parties are involved throughout the project, an initial preliminary findings workshop will take place. This workshop will discuss the broad thematic areas identified through both analytical framework and emergent theme analysis. Feedback from this workshop will help guide the creation of the report, and the recommendations contained within.

Following the workshop, a report will be drafted covering the key research questions developed in the ToRs. The report draft will be shared with the APC and once reviewed and endorsed, released publicly. The dissemination plan developed in the ToRs will be followed, presenting the report and the results at appropriate platforms (ICCT, HCAWG, IMWG, HCT). Ultimately, the report and associated discussions will enable the humanitarian community to refine their understanding of fragmented families, and of those amongst them who show humanitarian vulnerabilities.

In coordination with UNOCHA, the APC and its sub-clusters, wherever possible and based on the findings of the assessments, REACH will develop advocacy papers that can be used as part of advocacy endeavours directed towards the government and international donors, supporting the prioritization of aid in line with assessment results..

Additional Targets :

M & R

Monitoring & Reporting plan

Daily monitoring of the proposed HTRA, PADP and FFA will be overseen by REACH's Assessment Officers in Kabul. These Officers will take a leading role in the implementation of the project, including with regards to coordination with humanitarian partners in Kabul (e.g. APC, WASH, FSAC, ESNFI Clusters, UNOCHA, ICCT, etc.), and will supervise both secondary and primary data collection. Field teams will report to the Assessment Officer on a daily basis to ensure that data collection progress can be tracked and that any challenges can be quickly identified and addressed. Furthermore, reviews of collected data and guidance to the enumerators on a daily basis will be done to identify any necessary adjustment and ensure the quality of data collected. REACH will closely coordinate with ACTED's Country Coordination and Finance, Logistics, Administration, Transparency and Security ('FLATS') and Project Development departments at capital level, as well as their focal points in the field (in those target areas where ACTED has a field presence) as needed. As prime recipient of the grant, and in constant coordination with IMPACT Initiatives, ACTED will submit interim and final reports to UNOCHA, and will promptly communicate with UNOCHA regarding any challenge that may require significant adjustments or prevent targets to be reached within the set timeline.

The usual monitoring, evaluation, and reporting mechanisms of humanitarian assistance projects cannot readily be applied to this action. REACH uses a global monitoring and evaluation approach in all of its projects, with monitoring and evaluation activities occurring throughout the project cycle, including a monitoring of project implementation, engagement with external actors, information products and outputs, and their impact.

As per its monitoring framework, REACH will draw from a variety of methodologies to monitor the project. First, user monitoring through a quantitative methodology will identify the number of users accessing informational products. Second, reference monitoring will measure the number of documents in which REACH outputs are used as secondary data, or the number of references within a given document, and will identify instances when REACH's products support decision-making. Third, usage monitoring and evaluation will assess how REACH products are used and how programme activities are perceived at the strategic, planning, and operational levels. Finally, engagement monitoring will measure engagement with external stakeholders, by, for example, tracking the provision of resources, and partners' engagement in assessments and the development of ToRs and tools. Impact is determined based on how often humanitarian stakeholders access and use REACH's information products. Thanks to sustained coordination endeavours at all stages of the project cycle with Clusters and other aid actors, feedback on the entire data collection and tool development process will measure the utility of resulting tools.

Monitoring and evaluation activities for each milestone along the assessment cycle will be regularly tracked and reported by REACH's Senior Advisor, using IMPACT's monitoring tracking tool, that includes an indicator list for each monitoring and evaluation activity. Monitoring and evaluation data will be stored in project files, and will be shared through reports with IMPACT HQ in Geneva for review. IMPACT HQ will review country monitoring reports to ensure that these activities are conducted correctly, and that challenges, negative feedback, and positive feedback are included in follow-ups. Upon completion of each of these milestones, all relevant data and information for reporting against approved project indicators will be collected and shared with ACTED's Project Development department for reporting purposes.

Workplan

Activitydescription	Year	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Activity 1.1.1: SECONDARY DATA REVIEW ON 45 HTR DISTRICTS	2017												X
<p>A secondary data review of vulnerabilities within all 45 Afghanistan's HTR districts, as identified in the CHF 2nd standard allocation, will be conducted to understand the key previous studies and datasets available. This endeavour will serve to identify a tentative baseline (if possible), including key information gaps, as well as to streamline this assessment to previous lessons learned. REACH will engage key aid actors (UN agencies, international and national NGOs) and other aid stakeholders (GoA and relevant local authorities), including the Clusters, ICCT, and the Assessment Working Group, both at the capital and provincial level to source available materials. The findings from this initial secondary data review will inform the development of the final endorsed methodology, including specific security and "do not harm" mitigation measures for each targeted district. In addition, crucially, REACH will collect information on local markets across the 45 identified HTR areas, as a pre-requisite for the mapping exercise to be undertaken in the following Activity.</p> <p>These districts will include: "Almar, Bilchiragh, Gurziwan and Pashtunkot (Faryab); Giro, Muqur, Waghaz, Wali Muhammadi Shahid (Ghazni); Garmser, Lashkar Gah, Nad Ali, Naw Zad, Reg, Sangin (Helmand); Arghistan, Ghorak, Khakrez, Maywand, Nesh, Shah Wali Kot, Zhari (Kandahar); Barkunar, Dara-I-Pech, Ghaziabad, Khas Kunar, Marawara, Shaygal wa shital, Wata Pur (Kunar); Chahardara, Dashti Archi, Imam Sahib, Khanabad, Qalay-I-Zal (Kunduz); Chaparhar, Khogayani, Surkhrod (Nangarhar) ; Urgun (Paktika); Khoja Ghar (Takhar); Chora, Dihrawud, Khas Uruzgan, Shahidi Hassas, Tirinkot (Uruzgan); and Daychopan, Shahjoy (Zabul).</p> <p>In parallel, through engagement with local partners, organisations operating in or around the HTR districts, and through existing Community Development Council (CDC) networks, REACH will identify key informants profiles that will be required by the assessment. At second stage, key informants for each district will be identified according to the endorsed methodology as well as to the risk/do-not-harm analysis undertaken during the secondary data review. The identification of Key informants will be done through local connections of NGOs on the ground, notably in CDCs, and through people displaced from their area of origin with contract in their area of origin. Key informants will include a wide variety of people best informed about the situation of each district and BSU on the ground, including CDC members, village elders, teachers, community workers, etc. As much as possible, REACH will seek to engage female key informants in order to propose specific gender analysis in the different assessments.</p>	2018												
Activity 1.1.2: MAPPING OF BSUS IN AT LEAST 30 OUT OF 45 HARD TO REACH DISTRICTS	2017												X
<p>Within each target district, REACH will identify market BSUs. For the purposes of this assessment, a BSU will be defined as a discrete geographic area showing common demographic and socio-economic features, between the village and district levels, structured around a common market place. Through previous mapping exercises in Afghanistan, REACH has found that areas that rely on a common market also share key social and economic resources and infrastructure, and show coherent demographic and livelihood features.</p> <p>REACH will identify and triangulate key market places in each district through available resources (e.g. Immap's Afghanistan Spatial Data Center), through information provided by NGO partners operating in the area, and, if necessary, through information provided by key informants. In addition to this, through interviews with key informants who hold knowledge of target areas, REACH will conduct a mapping of BSUs. The villages served by major markets will be linked to the corresponding market. On this basis, REACH will then delineate the contours of each BSU. This allows a more granular understanding of districts. By dividing into BSUs, findings can be reported at this sub-district level.</p> <p>Following this delineation, REACH will produce district maps showing all identified BSUs and their market place, as well as village names, roads and key infrastructure elements, as well as geographic features (river networks, mountains and hill slopes). At least 30 individual district maps will be produced. The creation of these maps will allow operational partners to better plan interventions by identifying the markets and the areas that they serve. BSUs will then serve as data unit for district situation and needs analysis.</p>	2018	X											

<p>Activity 1.2.1: TOR DEVELOPMENT AND ENDORSMENT</p> <p>The project will be collaborative in nature to ensure that the information provided to those that will use it (OCHA, HAG, clusters and implementing partners) is appropriate and required. Through consultations with those partners, a research ToR, outlining the context, methodology, limitations and analysis plan will be created. This will also include a dissemination plan for the end products. The ToRs will be endorsed by OCHA, the clusters and the HAG and presented at appropriate platforms (ICCT, HCAWG, IMWG) to ensure that those not directly involved in the assessment are aware of the activities to avoid duplication. A steering committee of the core members of the above mentioned groups will be created, that will meet on an ad-hoc basis to discuss the methodology development, initial findings and throughout the project.</p> <p>The research tool will be composed by a set of basic demographic indicators, as well as humanitarian indicators that will then be used throughout the project for the monthly monitoring of BSUs. The tool will notably serve to analyse displacement patterns, changes in access to market and basic services, price information, and Cluster-specific variables (e.g. shortages of water, damage to shelters, destruction of food stocks, etc.). Gender-specific questions will be included wherever relevant. REACH will consult with UNOCHA and seek their approval for the research ToRs, inception report, questionnaire, as well as the choice of target districts.</p>	2017														X
<p>Activity 1.2.2: REGULAR DATA COLLECTION OF KEY HUMANITARIAN INFORMATION</p> <p>Once BSU mapping is completed and key informants are identified for each of them, REACH will conduct an initial interview survey with them, using the approved tool. The key informant will provide information on their area of knowledge and this will form the basis of the core information required for each BSU. By using more than one key informant per BSU, REACH will ensure that triangulation of the data can occur to avoid erroneous results from a single key informant. The initial survey will focus on shelter, food security and WASH community coping strategies. This is will constitute, together with the secondary data review, an initial baseline of the targeted HTR districts</p> <p>Following this, on a regular basis, a 'top-up' survey will be conducted. This will focus on any changes in vulnerabilities, needs or coping strategies have occurred through the month, using the same approved tool and focusing on recent displacement, price changes and any rapid changes in shelter, food security and WASH vulnerabilities. Each question in the initial survey and the follow on regular surveys will be linked to a confidence matrix. The confidence matrix will give an indication as to the reliability of the answers provided. As an example, the confidence with which a teacher can provide information on educational needs is higher than an agricultural worker's. In reverse, the agricultural workers response to a question on crop varieties will be higher than that of a teacher.</p> <p>Based on the initial risk/do-not-harm analysis, HTR districts will be classified into "data collection tiers". To each data collection tier corresponds a different risk and do-not-harm profile as well as related mitigation measures (and confidence matrix for triangulation and analysis purpose). The endorsed methodology will ensure that data will enable inter-district comparison regardless of "data collection tiers".</p> <p>Data collection tiers may include:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. KI face-to-face interviews within BSUs and district territory 2. Remote KI interviews using phone/internet communication means 3. KI face-to-face outside BSUs and/or district territory (e.g. district/province capital), following REACH Area of Origin/Knowledge methodology 4. FGDs with population recently displaced from targeted HTR BSUs/districts, following REACH Area of Origin/Knowledge methodology 5. Possible combinations of the above data collection approaches. 	2017														
	2018	X	X	X	X										

Activity 2.1.2: TERMS OF REFERENCE AND TOOL DEVELOPMENT FOR THE PADP HOUSEHOLD-LEVEL SURVEY	2017												
<p>Research ToRs will be produced in close collaboration with the APC and UNOCHA, aimed at addressing the key needs of the Cluster and other partners whilst considering the limitations of data collection in Afghanistan. These ToRs will include the thematic scope and broad research questions of the project, as well as its methodology and the dissemination plan. The ToRs will be reviewed by the GiHA task force and the GBV working group prior to their endorsement. The ToRs will then be publicly released and presented at appropriate platforms (HCAWG, IMWG etc).</p> <p>The displaced population (all IDPs groups, returnees and refugees) household-level survey proposed under this outcome will focus primarily on Protection needs. The survey may also seek to collect information on other related critical needs, such as livelihoods, food security, shelter, WASH, health, etc. REACH will particularly seek to identify needs and vulnerabilities associated with age, disabilities, etc., in line with recommendations from the APC and the Gender in Humanitarian Action working group. The assessment may notably examine access to basic / protection services (including possible discriminations), employment patterns, livelihood coping strategies, prevalence of child labour and underage marriage, as well as any other area that may be identified as relevant by the APC and relevant partners.</p> <p>A set of indicators followed by a closed-question questionnaire will be developed in close coordination with the APC and other partners to provide maximum relevant data on protection needs and vulnerabilities of different displaced population groups. REACH will consult with UNOCHA and seek their approval for the research ToRs, inception report, questionnaire, as well as the choice of target assessment areas.</p>	2018	X	X										
Activity 2.1.3: QUANTITATIVE SURVEY OF DISPLACED HOUSEHOLDS	2017												
<p>In order to capture full nationwide data on displaced population protection concerns, a quantitative household-level survey assessment will be implemented. These household surveys will be collected in a way that allows for comparison of final results between the five regions of Afghanistan (Central, Southern, Eastern, Northern, and Western), providing a nationwide coverage.</p> <p>REACH will aim to interview approximately 1,694 displaced households per region. An estimated total of 9,625 interviews will be conducted. Randomized cluster sampling will be used to select areas targeted for the assessment in each region. The exact target number of households will be determined by the total number of populations on each area, and may be adjusted depending on local access conditions. REACH will aim to reach a proportion of female headed households amongst respondents equivalent to the proportion of female-headed households among displaced population groups. REACH's sampling strategy will enable to make comparisons between regions including comparisons of displacement groups (different types of IDPs, returnees, refugees), and to allow comparisons between male and female-headed households at the national level. This approach will facilitate sufficient disaggregation during analysis to highlight key population groups of particular vulnerability, helping to inform the APC of the characteristics of potential target communities and beneficiaries. With the objective of enabling the generalization of findings, REACH will use a 95% level of confidence and a 5% margin of error at the regional level.</p> <p>As much as possible, REACH will use both male and female enumerators to ensure that sex-disaggregated data is collected and that women's specific needs and vulnerabilities are identified. Data collection will be conducted using Kobo toolbox, with data collected on smartphones; beneficial for enumerators' safety, efficient data collection and timely data analysis. All enumerators will be fully trained in the tool and its delivery prior to their deployment in the field. If data collection cannot be performed due to access issues, local organizations will be approached to help in data collection.</p> <p>Regular progress updates on data collection will be provided to the donor and the ICCT. Where relevant, sensitive protection information will be passed to the APC, in order to support interventions and planning. If agencies request the raw data containing household identifiers, then the sensitive name/contact details will be removed and replaced with a unique key so that the identifier information can be restored at a later date, based on the respect of protection standards.</p>	2018		X	X	X								

Activity 2.1.4: COMPILATION AND DISSEMINATION OF AN ASSESSMENT REPORT	2017												
<p>REACH will take charge of data entry (where necessary), data cleaning, and data analysis. The quantitative analysis will be inclusive of all relevant disaggregation. This will outline key differences between displaced population groups, helping targeted assistance by the APC and other relevant partners. A clean dataset will be publicly released. This dataset, along with preliminary findings of data analysis will be presented during a workshop with all relevant partners. Feedback from this workshop will help guide the creation of the report, and its recommendations for further programming.</p> <p>As such, the main report will be drafted to encompass the research questions outlined in the endorsed and published ToRs. The report draft will be shared with the APC and once reviewed and endorsed, released publicly. A dissemination plan, as developed in the ToRs, will be followed, presenting the report and the results at appropriate platforms (ICCT, HCAWG, IMWG, HCT).</p> <p>In coordination with UNOCHA, the APC and its sub-clusters, wherever possible and based on the findings of the assessments, REACH will develop advocacy papers that can be used as part of advocacy endeavours directed towards the government and international donors, supporting the prioritization of aid in line with assessment results.</p>	2018			X	X	X							
Activity 3.1.1: SECONDARY DATA REVIEW	2017												X
<p>In the early stages of the project, REACH will conduct a secondary data review. As mentioned above, the issue of fragmented families and their specific vulnerabilities has never been studied per se in Afghanistan, and REACH therefore expects that limited sources will be available and / or directly relevant to the proposed assessment. REACH will therefore rely on a review of existing academic literature, as well as of similar assessments that may have been conducted in other countries. In particular, REACH will closely analyse the approach and methodology of the above mentioned 'Mixed Migrations Platform' study in which it took part, as it will provide indications regarding 'left behind' households.</p> <p>This initial secondary data review of separated families will be used to shape the broader understanding of priority research areas in this field. Discussions with relevant partners in collaboration with this secondary data review and research questions of the project will then be used to shape the indicators and consequential questionnaire produced for this assessment.</p>	2018	X											
Activity 3.1.2: TERMS OF REFERENCE AND TOOL DEVELOPMENT FOR HOUSEHOLD-LEVEL SURVEY	2017												
<p>Based on the findings of the secondary data review, REACH will design a household-level tool in close collaboration with the APC and other interested parties, that will serve as basis for the household-level survey to be launched in Kabul (Central region), Mazar-i-Sharif (Northern region), Kandahar (Southern region), Herat (Western region) and Jalalabad (Eastern region).</p> <p>As per its standard practices, REACH will liaise with the above mentioned actors on the data collection tools and analysis framework to strengthen assessment ownership from key stakeholders, and consider gender and protection imperatives to develop methodologies appropriate for the target population. The assessment will notably examine reasons for separation, length of this separation, physical distance between the household and its head (and associated modes of transport and costs), family composition, displacement patterns, and a socio-economic profile.</p> <p>The research ToRs will include the indicators to be used, the assessment methodology and the dissemination plan, and will be reviewed by the Gender in Humanitarian Action working group. The ToRs will be endorsed by the APC and UNOCHA. REACH will consult with UNOCHA and seek their approval for the research ToRs, inception report, questionnaire, as well as the confirmation of target assessment locations. These will then be presented to the ICCT and the Assessment Working Group. These ToRs will then be publicly released and presented at appropriate platforms (HCAWG, IMWG, etc.).</p>	2018	X	X										

<p>Activity 3.1.3: QUALITATIVE SURVEY OF FRAGMENTED FAMILIES</p> <p>A qualitative assessment will be undertaken, with two primary objectives. Firstly, the study will identify the dominant demographic characteristics of vulnerable fragmented families, leading to the defining of vulnerable and non-vulnerable categorized family groups. Secondly, the assessment will seek to recognize and outline the primary needs and vulnerabilities of each of these groups.</p> <p>The proposed research methodology consists of Key Informant Interviews (KIIs). Each Key Informant will be a representative of the family left behind. Ideally, this respondent would be the wife of a separated male household head, although flexibility in this will accommodate cultural concerns and other limitations, likely resulting in many boys of the household acting as lead discussant. Participants will be sought by exploring urban communication networks, ultimately snowballing outwards to include a variety of perspectives. These perspectives will include varied typologies, displacement groups and socio-economic backgrounds. The broad scope of eligibility criteria will reduce purposive sampling bias, and facilitate reliable comparisons between vulnerable and non-vulnerable fragmented families, allowing for the needs of vulnerable families to be clearly defined.</p> <p>The survey will consist of semi-structured interviews, targeting an estimated 70 households (approximately 14 per target location / region). Whenever possible, random sampling will be used to select the households to be interviewed. The target number of households may be adjusted depending on local access conditions. REACH will only target single-family households.</p> <p>As much as possible, REACH will use female enumerators to ensure that the specific views of women are captured. REACH will also seek to identify needs and vulnerabilities associated with age, disabilities, etc., in line with recommendations from the Protection cluster and the Gender in Humanitarian Action task force. All enumerators will be fully trained in the tool and its delivery prior to their deployment in the field, particularly on how to conduct semi-structured, qualitative interviews.</p> <p>Regular progress updates on data collection will be provided to the donor, the APC and the ICCT. Where relevant, sensitive protection information will be passed to the APC, in order to support interventions and planning. Should agencies request the raw data containing household identifiers, then the sensitive name/contact details will be removed and replaced with a unique key so that the identifier information can be restored at a later date, based on the respect of protection standards.</p>	2017												
	2018	X	X	X									
<p>Activity 3.1.4: COMPILATION AND DISSEMINATION OF AN ASSESSMENT REPORT</p> <p>Following data collection, a qualitative analysis of the gathered data will take place. To ensure that the APC and interested parties are involved throughout the project, an initial preliminary findings workshop will take place. This workshop will discuss the broad thematic areas identified through both analytical framework and emergent theme analysis. Feedback from this workshop will help guide the creation of the report, and the recommendations contained within.</p> <p>Following the workshop, a report will be drafted covering the key research questions developed in the ToRs. The report draft will be shared with the APC and once reviewed and endorsed, released publicly. The dissemination plan developed in the ToRs will be followed, presenting the report and the results at appropriate platforms (ICCT, HCAWG, IMWG, HCT). Ultimately, the report and associated discussions will enable the humanitarian community to refine their understanding of fragmented families, and of those amongst them who show humanitarian vulnerabilities.</p> <p>In coordination with UNOCHA, the APC and its sub-clusters, wherever possible and based on the findings of the assessments, REACH will develop advocacy papers that can be used as part of advocacy endeavours directed towards the government and international donors, supporting the prioritization of aid in line with assessment results..</p>	2017												
	2018			X	X	X							
OTHER INFO													
<u>Accountability to Affected Populations</u>													

Accountability to Affected Populations (AAP) is thoroughly considered as part of all REACH programming. REACH will first demonstrate AAP towards the project's beneficiaries, composed by aid actors directly involved in or indirectly benefitting from the HTRA, PADP and FFA. In the project design phase, REACH has carefully considered the priorities of humanitarian sector, as set out in the HRP for 2017 and the CHF 2nd standard allocation strategy, and has directly engaged FSAC, WASH, ESNFI and APC Clusters to identify the information gaps that the action intends to address. REACH has also closely coordinated with UNOCHA to discuss the scope of proposed assessments. During the implementation of the three proposed assessments, all activities will involve UNOCHA and the Clusters in research design (methodology and tools) and analysis, so as to ensure a participatory analysis process that will benefit the wider humanitarian sector, feeding into concrete humanitarian decision-making and planning. Implementing activities with the support, input, and buy-in of legitimate coordination platforms will ensure that all aid actors are actively engaged and will have the opportunity to participate in the process, and to provide feedback in decision making sessions.

Also focusing on accountability towards indirect beneficiaries (i.e. residents of HTR districts; displaced populations targeted by the PADP; and fragmented families), REACH will ensure that the principles of Do No Harm and ethical research are applied to all field data collection exercises, as detailed in the Protection and Gender sections below. REACH will notably inform targeted communities of the purpose of each data collection activity, and targeted communities will have the opportunity to interact with the REACH teams before and throughout data collection in order to maximise local acceptance of the assessments. All assessment tools will be piloted, and feedback from communities will be incorporated into the final assessment products. REACH's approach to AAP notably improves REACH's and its partners' understanding of the needs and vulnerabilities of target populations, which will directly improve project outcomes and contribute to the development of efficient and appropriate programming.

Finally, in order to improve accountability to beneficiaries and transparency, as well as to enhance ongoing and future programming through additional feedback, REACH will use ACTED's Complaints Response Mechanism (CRM) hotline that is operated by a full-time, dedicated female staff. This CRM will be advertised by REACH as part of this project. This hotline will be available for surveyed households taking part in the PADP and key informants taking part in the HTRA and FFA, as well as any other individual, to submit complaints, suggestions or comments regarding REACH's interventions. At the start of assessments, enumerators will explain this complaints process, and distribute flyers with written and pictorial instructions which were developed in order to make the CRM accessible to illiterate persons. Posters advertising this CRM hotline will be displayed throughout assessment locations.

Implementation Plan

IMPACT Initiatives is the lead-organisation in the REACH Initiative, and hosts the REACH Global team in its Geneva HQ. IMPACT is in charge of HR management of REACH staff, as well as of strategic and programmatic oversight, and external relations at the global level, and HR management of REACH international staff. IMPACT and ACTED coordinate on field implementation on a daily basis. In all REACH field operations, ACTED provides operational material support to REACH in the form of office space and cars, and technical support from Coordination, FLATS and Project Development departments.

As part of the proposed assessments, REACH's project team will benefit from the regular support of an international Assessment Officer, an international Programme Officer and an international GIS specialist, all based in Geneva. The project team will be led by three expatriate Assessment Officers in-country (one per assessment), and supported by an expatriate GIS / Database Officer. 8 Field Officers will be responsible for the development and implementation of proposed assessments, for overseeing data collection and analysis, and other assessment-related tasks. 3 Assessment Liaison Officers will be responsible to communicate with field teams on a regular basis about the project, as well as with relevant local actors and government ministries. The implementation of the action will require 69 enumerators (15 for the hard to reach assessment; 46 for the displaced populations' protection assessment; and 8 for the 'fragmented families' assessment).

As part of the HTRA, REACH's enumerators will establish ties with community leaders such as CDC members in each assessed BSU. These will be established through a preliminary phone call meant to present the project and gauge the community leader's understanding of the context and humanitarian situation faced by residents of the BSU. KIIs will be conducted with community leaders demonstrating the most knowledge of these issues. These KIIs will take place on a monthly basis to enable a regular upgrading of the factsheets. Multiple KIIs per BSU will take place to enable a triangulation of information. Questionnaires will be kept short to mitigate the burden on interviewees and prevent survey fatigue. These will mostly be administered over the phone, with enumerators calling from their base, thus limiting their exposure in dangerous areas.

Throughout the three assessments, REACH will adhere to the highest level of representativeness that is possible to achieve given available resources, time, and access constraints. In ideal circumstances, where the assessment objective is to identify prevalence, REACH assessments generate findings that are generalizable with a specified level of precision. When primary data collection proves to be infeasible due to security, REACH will work with partners already in the field to collect data, either by embedding staff in partners' teams, or providing support from the capital or provincial level, as detailed in the Security and Access sections. When possible, mobile data collection will be used, including the geo-localisation of data points, allowing REACH to monitor proper random sampling and conduct geo-spatial analysis.

To ensure coordination with humanitarian stakeholders, REACH will attend relevant Cluster and working group meetings. REACH will coordinate closely with partners – particularly APC, FSAC, ESNFI and WASH Cluster members, and will promote inter-agency cooperation through coordination platforms, including the HCAWG and the ICCT. This engagement of Clusters will be essential as part of the design of research ToRs, of the analysis of findings, and of the dissemination of research outputs (datasets, factsheets, maps, reports). These approaches will ensure a transfer of knowledge to sectors and members, as well as the establishment of processes and best practices to be considered as part of future coordination endeavours.

Coordination with other Organizations in project area

Name of the organization	Areas/activities of collaboration and rationale
Inter-Cluster Coordination Team	REACH will regularly coordinate with and report to the Inter-Cluster Coordination Team. REACH will also contribute to the ICCT's inter-sectoral analysis workshop, that is scheduled to take place during the third quarter of 2017, to analyse sectoral needs identified by its ongoing assessments and partners' assessments through the prism of relevant characteristics (e.g. displacement status).
FSAC/WASH/ESNFI Clusters	Coordination with the FSAC, WASH and ESNFI Clusters will be essential as part of the HTRA, and will notably require the establishment of an assessment steering committee. The Clusters will be leveraged for secondary data collection, and will actively participate in the elaboration of research ToRs and in the review and analysis of findings.

Gender in Humanitarian Action task force	The GiHA will review each of the research tools (for HTRA, PADP and FFA) prior to their endorsement by the relevant Clusters and OCHA, ensuring the adequate representation of gender considerations. REACH will contribute to the GiHA task force's endeavours to develop a checklist for the monitoring of gender specific outcomes of humanitarian interventions, as planned in the HRP mid-year review
Humanitarian Access Group	REACH will regularly coordinate with the Humanitarian Access Group, particularly as part of the HTRA, providing up to date, periodically refreshed information on at least 30 of the 45 districts identified as HTR by the CHF 2nd standard allocation strategy.
UNOCHA and HCAWG	UNOCHA coordinates humanitarian activities with multiple partners--including INGOs and NGOs, and the Clusters. REACH will work closely with UNOCHA and the HCAWG in all phases of this project, including assessments, the development of methodologies and tools, and the dissemination of results. REACH will consult with UNOCHA and seek their approval for the research ToRs, inception report, questionnaire, as well as the choice of target districts/locations for all three assessments.
APC, GBV and CPiE working groups	Collaboration with the APC will be the crucial for the implementation of the PADP and FFA. REACH will closely coordinate with the Cluster to collect any available secondary data, validate the ToRs, tool and indicators, support data collection and review assessment findings. The GBV and CPiE working groups will also be involved in the PADP and FFA assessment, particularly as part of the development of the research tool and ToRs.

Environment Marker Of The Project

A: Neutral Impact on environment with No mitigation

Gender Marker Of The Project

1-The project is designed to contribute in some limited way to gender equality

Justify Chosen Gender Marker Code

REACH recognizes that the needs of vulnerable households, including households residing in HTR areas, displaced households, and fragmented families, are gender-specific. For example, female household members tend to be more exposed to negative coping mechanisms and abuse (e.g. child marriage, prostitution, GBV). This is particularly the case in displacement contexts, and the PADP will seek to identify gender-specific protection needs. The FFA particularly relates to the issue of men being required to provide for their entire family, which often forces men to migrate in search of job opportunities, leaving displaced women and children behind, without their regular socio-economic networks. Close cooperation with the APC and the GiHA task force will be sought throughout the project, including as part of the design of research ToRs.

REACH will strongly focus on gender and protection considerations as part of the assessments, notably through the use of gender-specific indicators and a gender-disaggregation of collected data by sex, age, and other vulnerabilities (e.g. disability or minority status). This will allow for in-depth gender analysis and facilitate the identification of the needs of most vulnerable groups. In order to ensure the representation of women-specific needs in the HTRA, REACH will seek to reach as many female KIs as possible across its target BSUs, as well as questions specifically related to specific women's (including young girls, elderly women, widows, heads of female-headed households) vulnerabilities and needs in each BSU. The assessment tools will be designed in consultation with the Protection cluster and the GiHA in order to ensure this gender representativeness. During the PADP, the specific needs of women, men, girls and boys will be explored, to identify, for example, whether the privacy and safety of women and girls is facilitated at household and community levels. When data is collected through key informants as part of the HTRA and FFA, respondents will be profiled according to their sex, age, population group, and livelihood. The overall objective is to disaggregate perceived needs and circumstances, enabling a robust gender analysis. These steps will ensure that actions informed by these assessments can tailor interventions to the needs of girls, boys, women and men.

REACH teams strive to comprise of an equal number of male and female respondents. Enumerators will include equal numbers of women and men to the extent possible, to ensure that data collection is culturally and gender sensitive. They will be trained to seek out female participants through culturally sensitive best practices. Female staff will be assigned as focal points for female participants, and male staff will be assigned as focal points for male participants, enabling close communication while respecting cultural norms. Assessment teams will approach participant households as mixed-sex pairs, for the safety of teams and to respect these norms. Female enumerators will be prioritized for the PADP and FFA.

REACH has worked to better incorporate gender issues into all of its projects. A memo was presented to UNOCHA explaining the need for more 'gendered data' given the dearth of information to guide gender focused policies; the cultural difficulties within the Afghan context of collecting this data and in formulating a reliable methodology for approaching female-headed households; and the frequent inability of 'female heads of households' to provide accurate information. This included suggestions for improvements.

Regarding the environmental marker code, it should be noted that due to the nature of the intervention, the project is not expected to have an impact on the environment.

Protection Mainstreaming

Protection principles are mainstreamed into all phases of REACH's methodology and activities. REACH will work closely with relevant clusters and the GiHA to ensure that assessment methodologies, indicators and analysis are sensitive to gender concerns and wider protection issues. All questionnaires and assessments will be designed in coordination and collaboration with relevant cluster leads, including FSAC, WASH, ESNFI and APC, in close coordination with UNOCHA. Data collected will be disaggregated by age and gender, with the ability to identify vulnerable households.

All field staff will conduct assessments in a culturally-sensitive manner by liaising with community leaders and elders, and respecting local social, political, and economic dynamics while maintaining principles of neutrality and independence so as to secure local acceptance of the intervention. The aim of this engagement is to ensure that assessments are understood and accepted by targeted communities, and that staff are kept safe. REACH will stress the importance of community engagement before and after assessment exercises.

In accordance with its Code of Ethics and Conduct, REACH will introduce the survey to each targeted respondent, explaining REACH's mandate, the purpose of the survey, and clarifying that participation in the survey will not result in any form of assistance. REACH ensures that every person from whom data is gathered consents freely to participate, and that they are also able to withdraw freely and to ask for the destruction of all or part of the data that they have contributed. Throughout the training of enumerators, it will be emphasized that participants are not obliged to provide information that they feel may pose a risk to their well-being or to their safety. Through daily feedback from field teams, such instances are reported to inform continuous improvements to training. During all assessments, female enumerators will consult with women separately, and REACH will endeavour to reach vulnerable populations, including the elderly, female-headed households, and disabled populations. Field assessments will abide by the principle of Do No Harm.

Sensitive protection information will be passed to the APC, in order to support interventions and planning. REACH collects personally identifiable data only for specific purposes. Personal identifiable information will not be publicly disseminated so as to minimize protection concerns for the assessed population. All data will be aggregated to a location, and no household-specific identifiers will be publicly visible from the reports and maps. Should agencies request the raw data containing household identifiers, REACH will remove sensitive details and replace them with a unique key so that the identifier information can be re-connected at a later date, based on protection standards. If there is a further request for the names, then REACH will liaise with UNOCHA to examine whether the requesting agency can receive the identifier data or not, and if so, under which conditions. REACH will include a request for consent within assessments to share personally identifiable information collected, which might only occur for REACH's internal data management purposes (i.e. avoiding duplicates); with the donor or partner organisations where a data-sharing agreement exists, and only for humanitarian purposes; with partner organisations or agencies where specific and urgent need occurs, for example urgent medical needs; and with the assessed party of the information if requested. REACH will also work with relevant agencies and local networks in protection and health to ensure the referral of urgent cases. REACH will liaise with service providers and protection actors to refer cases of harm, abuse or exploitation, but will not proceed with further investigation or assistance.

Country Specific Information

Safety and Security

s mentioned above, the security context remains tense across most provinces of Afghanistan, with increasing control or influence of AOGs over the Afghan territory. Attacks and armed clashes are commonplace, and particularly target the Afghan National Security Forces and government officials. While the winter season usually comes with a "winter truce", this is not expected to be the case in 2017/2018, due to forecast mild seasonal conditions that will not deter armed clashes. The security situation is particularly problematic in HTR areas, that will be targeted as part of REACH's HTRA.

Given the volatile security environment of districts that will be targeted as part of this project, ACTED and REACH will continuously work towards maintaining local acceptance and engaging local interlocutors and powerbrokers, and will make sure that some prior coordination with the local government and stakeholders is undertaken in each target area. The purpose, aim and the methodology of the project will be thoroughly explained in order not to raise doubts or suspicions. As such, HTR districts will likely prove to be challenging in terms of access. The use of key informants will reduce access and security constraints associated with the assessment. Besides, REACH has an active presence across the territory and has become with local stakeholders, local culture and the security situation. In those areas where REACH's presence is less developed, REACH will leverage humanitarian partners' networks (e.g. ACTED's networks in Northern Afghanistan) for the purposes of all three assessments. Therefore, while security will continue to pose a challenge and will require daily counter-measures, the vested interest of the communities and authorities will assure minimal disturbance to the assessments, and ACTED and REACH assume no critical erosion of security situation that would pose a direct threat to staff and surveyed households.

REACH's operations will be undertaken in accordance with ACTED Afghanistan's Country Security Plan, that distinguishes several security phases that are designed to assist country and area staff in implementing countermeasures to respond to changes in the level of threat. ACTED has Minimum Operational Security Standards for each phase, and area-specific Security Action Plans and Contingency Plans in its provinces of intervention (notably those with HTR districts). The risks inherent to REACH's operations will be assessed on a daily basis. ACTED receives live updates from the International NGO Safety Organisation (INSO). Security updates are discussed at base-level during Weekly Meetings, after which coordinators submit Weekly Security Reports. This system allows fast and effective action to adapt to a change in the level of risk, and the implementation of SOPs. ACTED's Security department (in each area where ACTED is present) will monitor and log all movements and submit detailed information to ACTED's Country Security team in Kabul on a daily basis. Finally, all REACH national and international staff receive a security briefing prior to their deployment in the field. Staff members will dress appropriately and avoid wearing jewelry and displaying items that might attract unwanted attention from AOGs or robbers. International staff movement will likely be restricted in certain target areas, and not allowed in HTR areas.

Access

Access considerations form one of the cornerstones of REACH's assessment design. Constraints will likely exist in some areas where REACH is to conduct its PADP, FFA, and especially HTRA. REACH will be subject to ACTED's security procedures and will coordinate closely with ACTED's Security department in Kabul and their focal points in the field.

A significant part of HTR districts are either heavily contested or controlled by AOGs. As part of the secondary data review, REACH will undertake a comprehensive review of each district using open source information in consultation with UNOCHA and the Clusters to determine the degree of government control of each district. This will enable REACH to have a clear understanding of which districts are controlled, partly controlled or outside of government control. This analysis will serve to finalize the HTRA and PADP sampling strategy. The methodology used for the HTRA will allow REACH to circumvent access constraints. REACH's enumerators will establish ties with community leaders such as CDC members in each assessed BSU through a preliminary phone call. KIIs will be conducted on a monthly basis. These will mostly be performed over the phone, with enumerators calling from their base, limiting their exposure in unstable areas. As part of the PADP, and in cases in which phone interviews may be found not to be appropriate as part of the HTRA, REACH will coordinate with local Cluster partners interested to take part in data collection in the field, particularly in these unstable areas where they may enjoy high access. Access to target areas for both national and international staff will typically be assessed on a case by case basis. For all decisions concerning staff travels, ACTED's Security department will take into account recent intelligence, conflict, and threat levels for each specific area, including for roads that must be used to reach this area. National staff generally have access to most target areas, although it is more constrained in HTR areas. The movement of international staff is more limited and dependent on circumstances. When security and community acceptance permits, REACH international staff will accompany local enumerators during data collection to ensure all standards are met and assessments are carried out properly. When conditions do not permit international staff to visit the field, all data collection activities will be reviewed by both international and local staff at the provincial or capital level.

REACH will follow strict security protocols in all target areas, even outside of HTR districts. For provinces and communities where ACTED does not currently have a presence and where REACH has limited access, REACH will work directly with the Clusters and through partner organizations who are known and accepted in each area to gather data and conduct assessments. In particular, REACH will work with partners of the Citizens' Charter programme implementing partners (including ACTED) in each area who have close contact with and are accepted by local CDCs. REACH staff will be directly embedded with teams from these partner organizations, ensuring that the safety and acceptance of these actors are extended to REACH staff. To further ensure the safety and security of REACH staff, ACTED's Security department will liaise directly with counterparts in partner organizations to review and approve their security SOPs, evaluate local risks and mitigation measures, before any embedding of REACH staff is approved.

As stated above, if direct data collection by REACH field teams is not feasible, REACH will work with partners already in the field. Should field data collection not be possible with any partner, REACH will conduct remote data collection, or KIIs with community leaders. REACH's approach will leverage networks of key informants on the ground, as was done as part REACH's nationwide assessment of PIDPs and mapping of ISETs.

BUDGET

Code	Budget Line Description	D / S	Quantity	Unit cost	Duration Recurrence	% charged to CHF	Total Cost
1. Staff and Other Personnel Costs							
1.1	IMPACT - Assessment specialist (International)	D	2	8,000.00	6	30.00	28,800.00
	<i>"IMPACT's Geneva-based Assessment Specialist, dedicated to technical support, is in charge of the validation at global level reviewing and ensuring all inputs for assessments (methodology, research design, programmatic approach) and outputs (factsheets, reports, summaries) adhere to REACH's global quality standards. If needed, s/he will provide surge capacity. 2 persons x 8,000 USD per month x 6 months x 30% = 28,800 USD"</i>						
1.2	IMPACT - Program Officer (International)	D	1	5,000.00	6	30.00	9,000.00
	<i>"IMPACT's Geneva-based Program Officer is dedicated to technical assessments and reviews. IMPACT Program Officer will provide technical backstopping in terms of technical knowledge as part of the tool design, data analysis and report drafting stages. S/he will proceed with analysis and verification of research products to ensure that quality standards are met. S/he will also ensure that key humanitarian standards in terms of assessment and data management are implemented, and will share best practices and guidelines with and from Global Clusters and other relevant stakeholders. 1 person x 5,000 USD per month x 6 months x 30% = 9,000 USD"</i>						
1.3	IMPACT - GIS Specialist (International)	D	1	6,000.00	6	30.00	10,800.00
	<i>"IMPACT's Geneva-based GIS Specialist is dedicated to the provision of Information Management and GIS support. S/he will provide technical backstopping in terms of technical knowledge both at the design and analysis/drafting stage. S/he will proceed with analysis and products verification to ensure that quality standards are met. She will also ensure that key humanitarian standards in terms of mapping and data management are implemented as well as sharing best practices and guidelines from Global Clusters and other relevant stakeholders. If needed, s/he will provide surge capacity. 1 person x 6,000 USD per month x 6 months x 30% = 10,800 USD"</i>						
1.4	IMPACT - Program Assistant (Assistant national)	D	1	1,300.00	6	30.00	2,340.00
	<i>"IMPACT's Geneva-based Program Assistant is dedicated to technical assessments and reviews. IMPACT Program Assistant will provide technical backstopping in terms of technical knowledge as part of the tool design, data analysis and report drafting stages. S/he will proceed with analysis and verification of research products to ensure that quality standards are met. S/he will also ensure that key humanitarian standards in terms of assessment and data management are implemented, and will share best practices and guidelines with and from Global Clusters and other relevant stakeholders. 1 person x 1,300 USD per month x 6 months x 30% = 2,340 USD"</i>						
1.5	IMPACT - Database Assistant (Assistant national)	D	1	1,300.00	6	30.00	2,340.00

	<p>IMPACT's Geneva-based Database Assistant is dedicated to the review of the data bases that will be generated following the data collection exercises proposed as part of this project. He will provide technical backstopping in terms of data cleaning, supporting and reviewing the work performed by our field teams, as part of REACH global quality checks and validation processes. 1 person x 1,300 USD per month x 6 months x 30% = 2,340 USD</p>						
1.6	REACH - Senior Advisor (International)	D	1	7,500.00	7	85.00	44,625.00
	<p>"REACH's Senior Advisor in Afghanistan is a senior staff member who works as a country focal point for REACH. He closely works with ACTED's Afghanistan Coordination team (mainly the Country Director and the Country Security Manager) regarding the day-to-day project implementation, and also with ACTED and IMPACT's HQ Directors in order to propose/develop new products adapted to the needs of different stakeholders. He will supervise all programme activities, manage REACH staff on this project, and coordinate with key external stakeholders about the project. The unit cost includes base salary as per IMPACT's pay scale and benefits paid in country (per diem, food allowance, R&R...). 1 person x 7,500 USD per month including salary and benefits (per diem + insurance + ...) x 7 months x 85% = 44,625 USD"</p>						
1.7	REACH - Assessment Officers (International)	D	3	4,500.00	6	100.00	81,000.00
	<p>"The Assessment Officers are 3 junior international staff members who will supervise assessment activities, manage REACH staff for data collection and will be in charge of preliminary analysis as well as assisting with the drafting of information products. The division of the assessments and associated tasks will be split between the three Officers. 3 persons x 4,500 USD per month including salary and benefits (per diem + insurance + ...) x 6 months x 100% = 81,000 USD"</p>						
1.8	REACH - GIS/DB Officer (International)	D	1	4,500.00	6	100.00	27,000.00
	<p>"REACH's international GIS/DB Officer in Afghanistan is responsible for creating maps and other project outputs based on data collected in assessments. The Officer will support the development and maintenance of a database for the consolidation of assessment data for this project. The unit cost includes base salary as per ACTED's pay scale as well as all applicable benefits in line with ACTED's HR Manual. 1 person x 4,500 USD per month including salary and benefits (per diem + insurance + ...) x 6 months x 100% = 27,000 USD"</p>						
1.9	REACH - Operation Manager (National)	D	1	2,000.00	6	100.00	12,000.00
	<p>"REACH's Operation Manager is responsible for managing the assessment in coordination with ACTED support departments (especially the Security Department), and partners at Capital and Field level. The unit cost includes base salary as per ACTED's pay scale as well as all applicable benefits in line with ACTED's HR Manual. 1 person x 2,000 USD per month x 6 months x 100% = 12,000 USD"</p>						
1.10	REACH - GIS Officer (National)	D	1	1,000.00	6	100.00	6,000.00
	<p>"REACH's national GIS Officer is responsible for creating maps and other project outputs based on data collected in assessments. The Officer will support the development and maintenance of a database for the consolidation of assessment data for this project. The unit cost includes base salary as per ACTED's pay scale as well as all applicable benefits in line with ACTED's HR Manual. 1 person x 1,000 USD per month x 6 months x 100% = 6,000 USD"</p>						
1.11	REACH - DB Officer (National)	D	1	800.00	6	100.00	4,800.00
	<p>"REACH's national DB Officer is responsible for creating and maintaining any project-related databases (for HTRA, PADP and FFA) for the consolidation of assessment-related and GIS data. The unit cost includes base salary as per ACTED's pay scale as well as all applicable benefits in line with ACTED's HR Manual. 1 person x 800 USD per month x 6 months x 100% = 4,800 USD"</p>						
1.12	REACH - Assessment Specialists/Field Officer (National)	D	8	700.00	6	100.00	33,600.00
	<p>"Eight REACH Assessment specialist/Field Coordinators will be responsible for the development and implementation of project assessments (HTRA, PADP and FFA), for overseeing data collection and analysis, and any other assessment-related tasks for this project. The unit cost includes base salary as per ACTED's pay scale as well as all applicable benefits in line with ACTED's HR Manual. 8 persons x 700 USD per month each x 6 months each x 100% = 33,600 USD"</p>						
1.13	REACH - Assessment Liaison Officer (National)	D	3	700.00	6	100.00	12,600.00
	<p>"REACH's Assessment Liaison Officers will communicate with field teams on a regular basis about the project, in addition to relevant local actors and government ministries. The Officer will also be responsible for communication related to the project. The unit cost includes base salary as per ACTED's pay scale as well as all applicable benefits in line with ACTED's HR Manual. 3 persons x 700 USD per month each x 6 months each x 100% = 12,600 USD"</p>						
1.14	ACTED - Country Director (International)	S	1	9,500.00	6	17.00	9,690.00
	<p>"ACTED employs international staff managers based in Kabul. The Country Director will be in charge of the overall supervision of the project as well as internal coordination with the Senior Advisor. S/he will be liaising with OCHA on all issues that may arise during project implementation and most importantly will play the role in the advocacy at the highest coordination bodies and agencies at the national and international levels. 1 person x 9,500 USD per month including salary and benefits (per diem + insurance + ...) x 6 months x 17% = 9,690 USD"</p>						
1.15	ACTED - Country Logistic Manager (International)	S	1	6,500.00	6	17.00	6,630.00

	<p>."ACTED employs international staff managers based in Kabul or Mazar-i-Sharif. The Country Logistics Manager is responsible for logistical oversight of ACTED Afghanistan and well as REACH, and ensures logistical and purchase management, compliance, and transparency. The unit cost includes base salary as per ACTED's pay scale as well as all applicable benefits in line with ACTED's HR Manual. 1 person*6 months*6,500 USD per month including salary and benefits (per diem + insurance + ...) x 6 months x 17% = 6,630 USD"</p>						
1.16	ACTED - Project Development Manager (International)	S	1	6,500.00	6	17.00	6,630.00
	<p>"ACTED employs international staff managers based in Kabul. The employee will supervise all reporting activities, including liaison and reports to/with OCHA. S/he will participate to coordination and Cluster meetings in Kabul. The unit cost includes base salary as per ACTED's pay scale as well as all applicable benefits in line with ACTED's HR Manual. 1 person*6 months*6,500 USD per month including salary and benefits (per diem + insurance + ...) x 6 months x 17% = 6,630 USD"</p>						
1.17	ACTED - Country Finance Manager (International)	S	1	6,500.00	6	17.00	6,630.00
	<p>"ACTED employs international staff managers based in Kabul or Mazar-i-Sharif. The Country Finance Manager is responsible for Financial oversight of ACTED Afghanistan and REACH in Afghanistan, and ensures financial and HR management, compliance, and transparency. The unit cost includes base salary as per ACTED's pay scale as well as all applicable benefits in line with ACTED's HR Manual. 1 person*6 months*6,500 USD per month including salary and benefits (per diem + insurance + ...) x 6 months x 17% = 6,630 USD"</p>						
1.18	ACTED - National backstopping in country (Admin, Audit, HR...) - Managers	S	8	2,108.00	6	17.00	17,201.28
	<p>"ACTED employs support staff managers based in Kabul and at field level, including in the finance, logistics, human resources, audit and security departments, to ensure that project procurement and administration is properly maintained, respecting donor compliancy and internal procedures. They are responsible for Kabul and all the field offices. The unit cost includes base salary as per ACTED's pay scale as well as all applicable benefits in line with ACTED's HR Manual. 8 persons*6 months*2,108 USD (average of monthly costs for the pre-identified staff members) x 6 months x 17% = 17,201 USD"</p>						
1.19	ACTED - National backstopping in country (Admin, Audit, HR...) - Officers	S	10	1,508.00	6	17.00	15,381.60
	<p>"ACTED employs support staff officers based in Kabul and at field level, including finance, logistics, human resources, audit, and security, to ensure project procurement and administration is properly maintain, respecting donors compliancy, and internal procedures. They are responsible for Kabul office and also all the field offices. The unit cost includes base salary as per ACTED's pay scale as well as all applicable benefits in line with ACTED's HR Manual. 10 persons*6 months*1,508 USD (average of monthly costs for the pre-identified staff members) x 6 months x 17% = 15,382 USD"</p>						
1.20	ACTED - National support staffs put at REACH's disposition (Guards, Drivers, Cook and Cleaner)	S	29	414.00	6	17.00	12,246.12
	<p>"ACTED employs national staff such as drivers, guards, cooks and cleaners for its premises in Kabul and at field level. The unit cost includes base salary as per ACTED's pay scale as well as all applicable benefits in line with ACTED's HR Manual. 29 persons*6 months*414 USD (average of monthly costs for the pre-identified staff members) x 6 months x 17% = 12,246 USD"</p>						
	Section Total						349,314.00
2. Supplies, Commodities, Materials							
2.1	REACH Training Materials and Venues	D	3	1,950.00	1	100.00	5,850.00
	<p>"REACH will conduct trainings for project staff and stakeholders throughout the project. Costs include training materials (handouts, diagrams, etc.) and the cost of renting a venue for the training session. REACH's Assessment Officers and GIS officer will facilitate a data collection training exercise for each of the assessments. During these trainings, the methodology and the tools will be introduced to ToTs and enumerators. The aim of these trainings is to ensure that data collection processes are understood and respected as well as that the questionnaires are consistently implemented by the enumerators. Where relevant, a training will be implemented in Kabul and then roll out sessions will be implemented at province level. 3 trainings (1 per assessment) x 1,950 USD per training x 100% = 5,850 USD "</p>						
2.2	REACH Printing of Reports	D	3	500.00	1	100.00	1,500.00
	<p>"REACH will print analysis reports as part of the project activities to publish and disseminate findings. The unit cost is the standard price for high quality printing, design features, and matte finish. 3 reports x 500 USD per report x 100% = 1,500 USD."</p>						
2.3	REACH Phone credit - HTRA assessment	D	15	20.00	6	100.00	1,800.00
	<p>"REACH will provide 20 USD per month per enumerator under the HTRA assessment. 15 enumerators x 20 USD per month x 6 months of assessment x 100% = 1,800 USD."</p>						
	Section Total						9,150.00
3. Equipment							
NA	NA	NA	0	0.00	0	0	0.00
	NA						
	Section Total						0.00

4. Contractual Services							
4.1	REACH Enumerators for Data Collection - HTRA	D	15	25.00	132	100.00	49,500.00
	<p>"REACH Enumerators will be responsible for data collection that will mostly be conducted through phone conversations on a rolling basis. Enumerators will conduct assessments, and transfer the data to Kabul. The unit cost includes base salary and transport allowance.</p> <p>Team sizes and logistical needs are calculated by:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The number of targeted districts (45 HTR districts identified by OCHA). 2. The anticipated ease (or lack of) that the teams will have in liaising with key informants on a monthly basis. 3. The anticipated sample size of the assessment. 4. The methodology of the assessment (i.e the length of the questionnaire, additional data collection exercises such as BSU mapping). <p>The team sizes and logistical needs are created in consultation with REACH's network of Senior Field Officers and on past experience of assessments in Afghanistan.</p> <p>15 persons x 25 USD per person per day (25 USD as salary) x 132 days (6 months x 22 open days per month as this is a long-term assessment) x 100% = 49,500 USD"</p>						
4.2	REACH Enumerators for Data Collection - PADP	D	46	32.00	31	100.00	45,632.00
	<p>"REACH Enumerators will be responsible for data collection in the field, either on smartphones/tablets or through paper assessments for the PADP assessment. Enumerators will visit households in several provinces, conduct assessments, and transfer the data to Kabul. The unit cost includes base salary and transport allowance.</p> <p>Team sizes and logistical needs are calculated by:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The number of targeted provinces that the assessment will cover (all or near all 34 provinces of Afghanistan). 2. The anticipated ease (or lack of) that the teams will have in travel to different areas of each province. 3. The anticipated sample size of the assessment (approx. 9,625). 4. The methodology of the assessment (i.e the length of the questionnaire). <p>The team sizes and logistical needs are created in consultation with REACH's network of Senior Field Officers and on past experience of assessments in Afghanistan.</p> <p>46 persons x 32 USD per person per day (25 USD as salary + 7 USD as transport allowance) x 31 days (1 month x 31 calendar days as this is a short-term assessment) x 100% = 45,632 USD"</p>						
4.3	REACH Enumerators for Data Collection - FFA	D	8	32.00	31	100.00	7,936.00
	<p>"REACH Enumerators will be responsible for data collection in the field, through paper assessments for the FFA. Enumerators will visit households in several provinces, conduct assessments, and transfer the data to Kabul. The unit cost includes base salary and transport allowance.</p> <p>Team sizes and logistical needs are calculated by:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The number of targeted provinces each project will cover. 2. The anticipated ease (or lack of) that the teams will have in travel to different areas of each province. 3. The anticipated sample size of the assessment (approx. 14 per target location). 4. The methodology of the assessment (i.e the length of the qualitative questionnaire). <p>The team sizes and logistical needs are created in consultation with REACH's network of Senior Field Officers and on past experience of assessments in Afghanistan.</p> <p>8 persons x 32 USD per person per day (25 USD as salary + 7 USD as transport allowance) x 31 days (1 month x 31 calendar days as this is a short-term assessment) x 100% = 7,936 USD"</p>						
4.4	ACTED/REACH - Armored Car rental	S	2	4,600.00	6	17.00	9,384.00
	<p>"Due to recent changes in ACTED's security policy in Afghanistan, common rental cars are replaced by armored vehicles. ACTED is renting 2 armored cars, that are put at REACH's disposal in Kabul city.</p> <p>2 cars x 4,600 USD per month x 6 months x 17% = 9,384 USD"</p>						
	Section Total						112,452.00
5. Travel							
5.1	REACH International flights	S	5	1,800.00	1	100.00	9,000.00
	<p>"REACH will fly expatriate staffs from/to Kabul. One flight will be provided under this action for each REACH expatriate.</p> <p>5 expatriates x 1,800 USD per flight x 1 international flights (Round trips) x 100% = 9,000 USD"</p>						
5.2	IMPACT International flights	S	3	1,800.00	1	100.00	5,400.00
	<p>"IMPACT will fly expatriate staffs from/to Kabul. One flight per each IMPACT expatriate.</p> <p>3 expatriates x 1,800 USD per flight x 1 international flights (Round trips) x 100% = 5,400 USD"</p>						
5.3	REACH/ACTED Domestic flight	D	4	221.00	6	100.00	5,304.00
	<p>"REACH's staff will move between the capital and field to supervise field-level data collection and assessments. Security issues preclude transportation by road in certain areas. 1 flight per field base (Herat, Kandahar, Nangahar, Balkh) per month is budgeted during the 6-months presence of the program team.</p> <p>4 domestic flights x 221 USD per flight x 6 months x 100% = 5,304 USD"</p>						
	Section Total						19,704.00
6. Transfers and Grants to Counterparts							
NA	NA	NA	0	0.00	0	0	0.00

	NA							
	Section Total							0.00
7. General Operating and Other Direct Costs								
7.1	ACTED - REACH Office cost (rent, maintenance, and utilities)	S	1	2,500.00	6	66.66		9,999.00
	<i>"ACTED's compound in Kabul includes a separate office building that will be used for this REACH project. Rent, maintenance, and utilities must be paid for on a monthly basis. 1 premise x 2,500 USD per month x 6 months x 67% = 9,999 USD"</i>							
7.2	ACTED - Guest House cost for housing REACH staffs (rent)	S	1	11,500.00	6	20.00		13,800.00
	<i>"ACTED's compound in Kabul includes separate guesthouse facilities specifically for REACH staff working on this project. The rent must be paid on a monthly basis. 1 guesthouse x 11,500 USD per month x 6 months x 20% = 13,800 USD"</i>							
7.3	ACTED - Guest House cost for housing REACH staffs (maintenance, and utilities)	S	1	2,375.00	6	20.00		2,850.00
	<i>"ACTED's compound in Kabul includes separate guesthouse facilities specifically for REACH staff on this project. The maintenance and utilities costs must be paid on a monthly basis. 1 guesthouse x 2,375 USD per month x 6 months x 20% = 2,850 USD"</i>							
7.4	ACTED - Field offices put at REACH - disposition (rent, maintenance, and utilities)	S	2	2,000.00	6	20.00		4,800.00
	<i>"ACTED's field offices will be made available for REACH use during this project. The rent, maintenance, and utilities will be paid on a monthly basis. 2 field offices (Jalalabad and Mazar) x 2,000 USD per month x 6 months x 20% = 4,800 USD"</i>							
7.5	REACH - Field office costs (rent, maintenance, and utilities)	S	2	512.00	6	100.00		6,144.00
	<i>"REACH will rent two offices in the field for this project and to provide a base for field staff. 2 field offices (Herat and Kandahar) x 512 USD per month x 6 months x 100% = 6,144 USD"</i>							
7.6	REACH Legal & Financial Services (visa, registration, bank charges)	S	1	755.81	1	100.00		755.81
	<i>"REACH will cover administrative costs associated with staff during the project. These costs include visas for international staff, registration in country for international staff, and bank charges for money transfers to pay salaries. 1 set of charges x 755.81 USD x 1 month x 100 % = 755.81 USD"</i>							
7.7	REACH - Office supplies purchase (toner ...)	S	1	200.00	6	100.00		1,200.00
	<i>"Office consumables and stationery will be needed as part of various tasks associated with the assessment in ACTED's Kabul office. 1 office x 200 USD per month x 6 months x 100% = 1,200 USD"</i>							
7.8	REACH/ACTED - Communication costs (internet, telephone and 3G)	S	1	515.00	6	100.00		3,090.00
	<i>"REACH will provide staff with internet, a phone, and 3G service for this project. 1 office x 515 USD per month x 6 months x 100% = 3,090 USD"</i>							
7.9	REACH/ACTED - Subsistence Allowance for REACH National Staff (or food purchase)	D	84	50.00	1	100.00		4,200.00
	<i>"REACH/ACTED will provide an allowance (50 USD per month) or will purchase food for the same amount, in order to cover food cost of national staff. 84 months budgeted in Chapter ""Staff and Other Personnel Costs"" x 50 USD = 4,200 USD"</i>							
	Section Total							46,838.81
SubTotal				274.00				537,458.81
Direct								396,627.00
Support								140,831.81
PSC Cost								
PSC Cost Percent								7.00
PSC Amount								37,622.12
Total Cost								575,080.93
Project Locations								
Location		Estimated percentage of budget for each location	Estimated number of beneficiaries for each location		Activity Name			

		Men	Women	Boys	Girls	Total	
Kabul	2		1			1	<p>Activity 2.1.1 : SECONDARY DATA REVIEW</p> <p>In the early stages of the project, an extensive secondary data review of Protection vulnerabilities within Afghanistan will be conducted to understand the key previous studies and datasets available, particularly regarding displaced populations. This approach will serve to streamline this assessment into previous work, and to outline the primary protection concerns and key gaps in existing data to avoid repetition of research and highlight main areas of use and feasibility of the study.</p> <p>For the purposes of this review, REACH will engage key aid actors (UN agencies, international and national NGOs), particularly those reporting to the APC, and other aid stakeholders. These will include the Government of Afghanistan and relevant local authorities, as well as the other clusters, the ICCT, and the Assessment Working Group, both at the capital and regional levels.</p> <p>Activity 2.1.2 : TERMS OF REFERENCE AND TOOL DEVELOPMENT FOR THE PADP HOUSEHOLD-LEVEL SURVEY</p> <p>Research ToRs will be produced in close collaboration with the APC and UNOCHA, aimed at addressing the key needs of the Cluster and other partners whilst considering the limitations of data collection in Afghanistan. These ToRs will include the thematic scope and broad research questions of the project, as well as its methodology and the dissemination plan. The ToRs will be reviewed by the GiHA task force and the GBV working group prior to their endorsement. The ToRs will then be publicly released and presented at appropriate platforms (HCAWG, IMWG etc).</p> <p>The displaced population (all IDPs groups, returnees and refugees) household-level survey proposed under this outcome will focus primarily on Protection needs. The survey may also seek to collect information on other related critical needs, such as livelihoods, food security, shelter, WASH, health, etc. REACH will particularly seek to identify needs and vulnerabilities associated with age, disabilities, etc., in line with recommendations from the APC and the Gender in Humanitarian Action working group. The assessment may notably examine access to basic / protection services (including possible discriminations), employment patterns, livelihood coping strategies, prevalence of child labour and underage marriage, as well as any other area that may be identified as relevant by the APC and relevant partners.</p> <p>A set of indicators followed by a closed-question questionnaire will be developed in close coordination with the APC and other partners to provide maximum relevant data on protection needs and vulnerabilities of different displaced population groups. REACH will consult with UNOCHA and seek their approval for the research ToRs, inception report, questionnaire, as well as the choice of target assessment areas.</p> <p>Activity 2.1.3 : QUANTITATIVE SURVEY OF DISPLACED HOUSEHOLDS</p> <p>In order to capture full nationwide data on displaced population protection concerns, a quantitative household-level survey assessment will be implemented. These household surveys will be collected in a way that allows for comparison of final results between the five regions of Afghanistan (Central, Southern,</p>

Eastern, Northern, and Western), providing a nationwide coverage.

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Regular progress updates on data collection will be provided to the donor and the ICCT. Where relevant, sensitive protection information will be passed to the APC, in order to support interventions and planning. If agencies request the raw data containing household identifiers, then the sensitive name/contact details will be removed and replaced with a unique key so that the identifier information can be restored at a later date, based on the respect of protection standards.

Activity 2.1.4 : COMPILATION AND DISSEMINATION OF AN ASSESSMENT REPORT

REACH will take charge of data entry (where necessary), data cleaning, and data analysis. The quantitative analysis will be inclusive of all relevant disaggregation. This will outline key differences between displaced population groups, helping targeted assistance by the APC and other relevant partners. A clean dataset will be publicly released. This dataset, along with preliminary findings of data analysis will be presented during a workshop with all relevant partners. Feedback from this workshop will help guide the creation of the report, and its recommendations for further programming.

As such, the main report will be drafted to encompass the research questions outlined in the endorsed and published ToRs. The report draft will be shared with the APC and once reviewed and endorsed, released publicly. A dissemination plan, as developed in the ToRs, will be followed, presenting the report and the results at appropriate platforms (ICCT, HCAWG,

IMWG, HCT).

In coordination with UNOCHA, the APC and its sub-clusters, wherever possible and based on the findings of the assessments, REACH will develop advocacy papers that can be used as part of advocacy endeavours directed towards the government and international donors, supporting the prioritization of aid in line with assessment results.

Activity 3.1.1 : SECONDARY DATA REVIEW

In the early stages of the project, REACH will conduct a secondary data review. As mentioned above, the issue of fragmented families and their specific vulnerabilities has never been studied per se in Afghanistan, and REACH therefore expects that limited sources will be available and / or directly relevant to the proposed assessment. REACH will therefore rely on a review of existing academic literature, as well as of similar assessments that may have been conducted in other countries. In particular, REACH will closely analyse the approach and methodology of the above mentioned 'Mixed Migrations Platform' study in which it took part, as it will provide indications regarding 'left behind' households.

This initial secondary data review of separated families will be used to shape the broader understanding of priority research areas in this field. Discussions with relevant partners in collaboration with this secondary data review and research questions of the project will then be used to shape the indicators and consequential questionnaire produced for this assessment.

Activity 3.1.2 : TERMS OF REFERENCE AND TOOL DEVELOPMENT FOR HOUSEHOLD-LEVEL SURVEY

Based on the findings of the secondary data review, REACH will design a household-level tool in close collaboration with the APC and other interested parties, that will serve as basis for the household-level survey to be launched in Kabul (Central region), Mazar-i-Sharif (Northern region), Kandahar (Southern region), Herat (Western region) and Jalalabad (Eastern region).

As per its standard practices, REACH will liaise with the above mentioned actors on the data collection tools and analysis framework to strengthen assessment ownership from key stakeholders, and consider gender and protection imperatives to develop methodologies appropriate for the target population. The assessment will notably examine reasons for separation, length of this separation, physical distance between the household and its head (and associated modes of transport and costs), family composition, displacement patterns, and a socio-economic profile.

The research ToRs will include the indicators to be used, the assessment methodology and the dissemination plan, and will be reviewed by the Gender in Humanitarian Action working group. The ToRs will be endorsed by the APC and UNOCHA. REACH will consult with UNOCHA and seek their approval for the research ToRs, inception report, questionnaire, as well as the confirmation of target assessment locations. These will then be presented to the ICCT and the Assessment Working Group. These ToRs will then be publicly released and presented at appropriate platforms (HCAWG, IMWG, etc.).

Activity 3.1.3 : QUALITATIVE SURVEY OF FRAGMENTED FAMILIES

A qualitative assessment will be undertaken, with two primary objectives. Firstly, the study will identify the dominant demographic characteristics of vulnerable fragmented families,

leading to the defining of vulnerable and non-vulnerable categorized family groups. Secondly, the assessment will seek to recognize and outline the primary needs and vulnerabilities of each of these groups.

The proposed research methodology consists of Key Informant Interviews (KIIs). Each Key Informant will be a representative of the family left behind. Ideally, this respondent would be the wife of a separated male household head, although flexibility in this will accommodate cultural concerns and other limitations, likely resulting in many boys of the household acting as lead discussant. Participants will be sought by exploring urban communication networks, ultimately snowballing outwards to include a variety of perspectives. These perspectives will include varied typologies, displacement groups and socio-economic backgrounds. The broad scope of eligibility criteria will reduce purposive sampling bias, and facilitate reliable comparisons between vulnerable and non-vulnerable fragmented families, allowing for the needs of vulnerable families to be clearly defined.

The survey will consist of semi-structured interviews, targeting an estimated 70 households (approximately 14 per target location / region). Whenever possible, random sampling will be used to select the households to be interviewed. The target number of households may be adjusted depending on local access conditions. REACH will only target single-family households.

As much as possible, REACH will use female enumerators to ensure that the specific views of women are captured. REACH will also seek to identify needs and vulnerabilities associated with age, disabilities, etc., in line with recommendations from the Protection cluster and the Gender in Humanitarian Action task force. All enumerators will be fully trained in the tool and its delivery prior to their deployment in the field, particularly on how to conduct semi-structured, qualitative interviews.

Regular progress updates on data collection will be provided to the donor, the APC and the ICCT. Where relevant, sensitive protection information will be passed to the APC, in order to support interventions and planning. Should agencies request the raw data containing household identifiers, then the sensitive name/contact details will be removed and replaced with a unique key so that the identifier information can be restored at a later date, based on the respect of protection standards.

Activity 3.1.4 : COMPILATION AND DISSEMINATION OF AN ASSESSMENT REPORT

Following data collection, a qualitative analysis of the gathered data will take place. To ensure that the APC and interested parties are involved throughout the project, an initial preliminary findings workshop will take place. This workshop will discuss the broad thematic areas identified through both analytical framework and emergent theme analysis. Feedback from this workshop will help guide the creation of the report, and the recommendations contained within.

Following the workshop, a report will be drafted covering the key research questions developed in the ToRs. The report draft will be shared with the APC and once reviewed and endorsed, released publicly. The dissemination plan developed in the ToRs will be followed, presenting the report and the results at appropriate platforms (ICCT, HCAWG, IMWG, HCT). Ultimately, the report and associated

						<p>discussions will enable the humanitarian community to refine their understanding of fragmented families, and of those amongst them who show humanitarian vulnerabilities.</p> <p>In coordination with UNOCHA, the APC and its sub-clusters, wherever possible and based on the findings of the assessments, REACH will develop advocacy papers that can be used as part of advocacy endeavours directed towards the government and international donors, supporting the prioritization of aid in line with assessment results..</p>
Kapisa	2	1			1	<p>Activity 2.1.1 : SECONDARY DATA REVIEW</p> <p>In the early stages of the project, an extensive secondary data review of Protection vulnerabilities within Afghanistan will be conducted to understand the key previous studies and datasets available, particularly regarding displaced populations. This approach will serve to streamline this assessment into previous work, and to outline the primary protection concerns and key gaps in existing data to avoid repetition of research and highlight main areas of use and feasibility of the study.</p> <p>For the purposes of this review, REACH will engage key aid actors (UN agencies, international and national NGOs), particularly those reporting to the APC, and other aid stakeholders. These will include the Government of Afghanistan and relevant local authorities, as well as the other clusters, the ICCT, and the Assessment Working Group, both at the capital and regional levels.</p> <p>Activity 2.1.2 : TERMS OF REFERENCE AND TOOL DEVELOPMENT FOR THE PADP HOUSEHOLD-LEVEL SURVEY</p> <p>Research ToRs will be produced in close collaboration with the APC and UNOCHA, aimed at addressing the key needs of the Cluster and other partners whilst considering the limitations of data collection in Afghanistan. These ToRs will include the thematic scope and broad research questions of the project, as well as its methodology and the dissemination plan. The ToRs will be reviewed by the GiHA task force and the GBV working group prior to their endorsement. The ToRs will then be publicly released and presented at appropriate platforms (HCAWG, IMWG etc).</p> <p>The displaced population (all IDPs groups, returnees and refugees) household-level survey proposed under this outcome will focus primarily on Protection needs. The survey may also seek to collect information on other related critical needs, such as livelihoods, food security, shelter, WASH, health, etc. REACH will particularly seek to identify needs and vulnerabilities associated with age, disabilities, etc., in line with recommendations from the APC and the Gender in Humanitarian Action working group. The assessment may notably examine access to basic / protection services (including possible discriminations), employment patterns, livelihood coping strategies, prevalence of child labour and underage marriage, as well as any other area that may be identified as relevant by the APC and relevant partners.</p> <p>A set of indicators followed by a closed-questionnaire will be developed in close coordination with the APC and other partners to provide maximum relevant data on protection needs and vulnerabilities of different displaced population groups. REACH will consult with UNOCHA and seek their approval for the research ToRs, inception report, questionnaire,</p>

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Parwan	2			1	1	<p>Activity 2.1.1 : SECONDARY DATA REVIEW</p> <p>In the early stages of the project, an extensive secondary data review of Protection vulnerabilities within Afghanistan will be conducted to understand the key previous studies and datasets available, particularly regarding displaced populations. This approach will serve to streamline this assessment into previous work, and to outline the primary protection concerns and key gaps in existing data to avoid repetition of research and highlight main areas of use and feasibility of the study.</p> <p>For the purposes of this review, REACH will engage key aid actors (UN agencies, international and national NGOs), particularly those reporting to the APC, and other aid stakeholders. These will include the Government of Afghanistan and relevant local authorities, as well as the other clusters, the ICCT, and the Assessment Working Group, both at the capital and regional levels.</p> <p>Activity 2.1.2 : TERMS OF REFERENCE AND TOOL DEVELOPMENT FOR THE PADP HOUSEHOLD-LEVEL SURVEY</p> <p>Research ToRs will be produced in close collaboration with the APC and UNOCHA, aimed at addressing the key needs of the Cluster and other partners whilst considering the limitations of data collection in Afghanistan. These ToRs will include the thematic scope and broad research questions of the project, as well as its methodology and the dissemination plan. The ToRs will be reviewed by the GiHA task force and the GBV working group prior to their endorsement. The ToRs will then be publicly released and presented at appropriate platforms (HCAWG, IMWG etc).</p> <p>The displaced population (all IDPs groups, returnees and refugees) household-level survey proposed under this outcome will focus primarily on Protection needs. The survey may also seek to collect information on other related critical needs, such as livelihoods, food security, shelter, WASH, health, etc. REACH will particularly seek to identify needs and vulnerabilities associated with age, disabilities, etc., in line with recommendations from the APC and the Gender in Humanitarian Action working group. The assessment may notably examine access to basic / protection services (including possible discriminations), employment patterns, livelihood coping strategies, prevalence of child labour and underage marriage, as well as any other area that may be identified as relevant by the APC and relevant partners.</p>

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					<p>approached to help in data collection.</p> <p>Regular progress updates on data collection will be provided to the donor and the ICCT. Where relevant, sensitive protection information will be passed to the APC, in order to support interventions and planning. If agencies request the raw data containing household identifiers, then the sensitive name/contact details will be removed and replaced with a unique key so that the identifier information can be restored at a later date, based on the respect of protection standards.</p> <p>Activity 2.1.4 : COMPILATION AND DISSEMINATION OF AN ASSESSMENT REPORT</p> <p>REACH will take charge of data entry (where necessary), data cleaning, and data analysis. The quantitative analysis will be inclusive of all relevant disaggregation. This will outline key differences between displaced population groups, helping targeted assistance by the APC and other relevant partners. A clean dataset will be publicly released. This dataset, along with preliminary findings of data analysis will be presented during a workshop with all relevant partners. Feedback from this workshop will help guide the creation of the report, and its recommendations for further programming.</p> <p>As such, the main report will be drafted to encompass the research questions outlined in the endorsed and published ToRs. The report draft will be shared with the APC and once reviewed and endorsed, released publicly. A dissemination plan, as developed in the ToRs, will be followed, presenting the report and the results at appropriate platforms (ICCT, HCAWG, IMWG, HCT).</p> <p>In coordination with UNOCHA, the APC and its sub-clusters, wherever possible and based on the findings of the assessments, REACH will develop advocacy papers that can be used as part of advocacy endeavours directed towards the government and international donors, supporting the prioritization of aid in line with assessment results.</p>
Nangarhar	4		2	2	<p>Activity 1.1.1 : SECONDARY DATA REVIEW ON 45 HTR DISTRICTS</p> <p>A secondary data review of vulnerabilities within all 45 Afghanistan's HTR districts, as identified in the CHF 2nd standard allocation, will be conducted to understand the key previous studies and datasets available. This endeavour will serve to identify a tentative baseline (if possible), including key information gaps, as well as to streamline this assessment to previous lessons learned. REACH will engage key aid actors (UN agencies, international and national NGOs) and other aid stakeholders (GoA and relevant local authorities), including the Clusters, ICCT, and the Assessment Working Group, both at the capital and provincial level to source available materials. The findings from this initial secondary data review will inform the development of the final endorsed methodology, including specific security and "do not harm" mitigation measures for each targeted district. In addition, crucially, REACH will collect information on local markets across the 45 identified HTR areas, as a pre-requisite for the mapping exercise to be undertaken in the following Activity.</p> <p>These districts will include: "Almar, Bilchiragh, Gurziwan and Pashtunkot (Faryab); Giro, Muqur, Waghaz, Wali Muhammadi Shahid (Ghazni); Garmser, Lashkar Gah, Nad Ali, Naw Zad, Reg, Sangin (Helmand); Arghistan, Ghorak, Khakrez,</p>

Maywand, Nesh, Shah Wali Kot, Zhari (Kandahar); Barkunar, Dara-I-Pech, Ghaziabad, Khas Kunar, Marawara, Shaygal wa shital, Wata Pur (Kunar); Chahardara, Dashti Archi, Imam Sahib, Khanabad, Qalay-I-Zal (Kunduz); Chaparhar, Khogayani, Surkhrod (Nangarhar) ; Urgun (Paktika); Khoja Ghar (Takhar); Chora, Dihrawud, Khas Uruzgan, Shahidi Hassas, Tirinkot (Uruzgan); and Daychopan, Shahjoy (Zabul).

In parallel, through engagement with local partners, organisations operating in or around the HTR districts, and through existing Community Development Council (CDC) networks, REACH will identify key informants profiles that will be required by the assessment. At second stage, key informants for each district will be identified according to the endorsed methodology as well as to the risk/do-not-harm analysis undertaken during the secondary data review. The identification of Key informants will be done through local connections of NGOs on the ground, notably in CDCs, and through people displaced from their area of origin with contract in their area of origin. Key informants will include a wide variety of people best informed about the situation of each district and BSU on the ground, including CDC members, village elders, teachers, community workers, etc. As much as possible, REACH will seek to engage female key informants in order to propose specific gender analysis in the different assessments.

Activity 1.1.2 : MAPPING OF BSUS IN AT LEAST 30 OUT OF 45 HARD TO REACH DISTRICTS

Within each target district, REACH will identify market BSUs. For the purposes of this assessment, a BSU will be defined as a discrete geographic area showing common demographic and socio-economic features, between the village and district levels, structured around a common market place. Through previous mapping exercises in Afghanistan, REACH has found that areas that rely on a common market also share key social and economic resources and infrastructure, and show coherent demographic and livelihood features.

REACH will identify and triangulate key market places in each district through available resources (e.g. Immap's Afghanistan Spatial Data Center), through information provided by NGO partners operating in the area, and, if necessary, through information provided by key informants. In addition to this, through interviews with key informants who hold knowledge of target areas, REACH will conduct a mapping of BSUs. The villages served by major markets will be linked to the corresponding market. On this basis, REACH will then delineate the contours of each BSU. This allows a more granular understanding of districts. By dividing into BSUs, findings can be reported at this sub-district level.

Following this delineation, REACH will produce district maps showing all identified BSUs and their market place, as well as village names, roads and key infrastructure elements, as well as geographic features (river networks, mountains and hill slopes). At least 30 individual district maps will be produced. The creation of these maps will allow operational partners to better plan interventions by identifying the markets and the areas that they serve. BSUs will then serve as data unit for district situation and needs analysis.

Activity 1.2.1 : TOR DEVELOPMENT AND ENDORSMENT

The project will be collaborative in nature to ensure that the information provided to those that

will use it (OCHA, HAG, clusters and implementing partners) is appropriate and required. Through consultations with those partners, a research ToR, outlining the context, methodology, limitations and analysis plan will be created. This will also include a dissemination plan for the end products. The ToRs will be endorsed by OCHA, the clusters and the HAG and presented at appropriate platforms (ICCT, HCAWG, IMWG) to ensure that those not directly involved in the assessment are aware of the activities to avoid duplication. A steering committee of the core members of the above mentioned groups will be created, that will meet on an ad-hoc basis to discuss the methodology development, initial findings and throughout the project.

The research tool will be composed by a set of basic demographic indicators, as well as humanitarian indicators that will then be used throughout the project for the monthly monitoring of BSUs. The tool will notably serve to analyse displacement patterns, changes in access to market and basic services, price information, and Cluster-specific variables (e.g. shortages of water, damage to shelters, destruction of food stocks, etc.). Gender-specific questions will be included wherever relevant. REACH will consult with UNOCHA and seek their approval for the research ToRs, inception report, questionnaire, as well as the choice of target districts.

Activity 1.2.2 : REGULAR DATA COLLECTION OF KEY HUMANITARIAN INFORMATION

Once BSU mapping is completed and key informants are identified for each of them, REACH will conduct an initial interview survey with them, using the approved tool. The key informant will provide information on their area of knowledge and this will form the basis of the core information required for each BSU. By using more than one key informant per BSU, REACH will ensure that triangulation of the data can occur to avoid erroneous results from a single key informant. The initial survey will focus on shelter, food security and WASH community coping strategies. This is will constitute, together with the secondary data review, an initial baseline of the targeted HTR districts

Following this, on a regular basis, a 'top-up' survey will be conducted. This will focus on any changes in vulnerabilities, needs or coping strategies have occurred through the month, using the same approved tool and focusing on recent displacement, price changes and any rapid changes in shelter, food security and WASH vulnerabilities. Each question in the initial survey and the follow on regular surveys will be linked to a confidence matrix. The confidence matrix will give an indication as to the reliability of the answers provided. As an example, the confidence with which a teacher can provide information on educational needs is higher than an agricultural worker's. In reverse, the agricultural workers response to a question on crop varieties will be higher than that of a teacher.

Based on the initial risk/do-not-harm analysis, HTR districts will be classified into "data collection tiers". To each data collection tier corresponds a different risk and do-not-harm profile as well as related mitigation measures (and confidence matrix for triangulation and analysis purpose). The endorsed methodology will ensure that data will enable inter-district comparison regardless of "data collection tiers".

Data collection tiers may include:

1. KI face-to-face interviews within BSUs and

district territory

2. Remote KI interviews using phone/internet communication means

3. KI face-to-face outside BSUs and/or district territory (e.g. district/province capital), following REACH Area of Origin/Knowledge methodology

4. FGDs with population recently displaced from targeted HTR BSUs/districts, following REACH Area of Origin/Knowledge methodology

5. Possible combinations of the above data collection approaches.

Activity 1.2.3 : CREATION AND DISSEMINATION OF DISTRICT AND BSU FACTSHEETS

On a regular basis, the information provided by the key informants (following triangulation to remove any inconsistencies) will be presented in an individual factsheet, one per each district. Initial factsheet drafts will be presented to organizations involved in the development of the methodology (OCHA, HAG and clusters). As part of the HTRA, REACH will produce factsheets at both district and BSU levels, which is a unit below the district level and above the village level. Producing factsheets at the village level would likely be too restrictive with a risk of not yielding statistically significant data. The BSU level study will allow REACH to strike a balance between these two levels

The production of these factsheets will be time-consuming and complex due to the nature of the districts. Therefore, REACH proposes to roll out data collection across the targeted districts, increasing the number of districts per month, starting with an initial batch of 10 districts, increasing by 10 each month, until at least 30 are mapped and have key informant networks in place. If possible, based on security conditions and available resources, REACH will extend the coverage to all 45 districts.

REACH will therefore produce:

- at least 30 baseline district factsheets by the end of the third month
- at least 30 districts update factsheets by the end of the project

It is not possible at the moment to evaluate the number of BSU factsheets to be produced, because this will depend on the mapping of BSU that will be performed as part of the above activity.

As part of the ToR development a clear dissemination plan will be created that will highlight the appropriate (due to the sensitive nature of the data) platforms at which to present the monthly findings, as well as a list of contacts that will receive the factsheet. The mailing list held by OCHA may be used to further disseminate these products.

Activity 1.2.4 : CONSOLIDATION AND DISSEMINATION OF AN ASSESSMENT REPORT

Prior to drafting the HTRA report, an overview of key assessment findings and a clean assessment dataset will be shared with the steering committee.

A report, covering the context, methodology and longitudinal findings of the HTRA will be produced. This will provide a snapshot of the complete findings recorded during the first six months of the action (including changes and trends observed over the course of the action, highlighting districts showing highest vulnerabilities per type), as well as recommendations for appropriate interventions, the key characteristics of the district and BSUs identified within the districts. A final round of

presentations will be held in the seventh month of the project.

In coordination with UNOCHA and the relevant Clusters, wherever possible and based on the findings of the assessments, REACH will develop advocacy papers that can be used as part of advocacy endeavours directed towards the government and international donors, supporting the prioritization of aid in line with assessment results.

Activity 2.1.1 : SECONDARY DATA REVIEW

In the early stages of the project, an extensive secondary data review of Protection vulnerabilities within Afghanistan will be conducted to understand the key previous studies and datasets available, particularly regarding displaced populations. This approach will serve to streamline this assessment into previous work, and to outline the primary protection concerns and key gaps in existing data to avoid repetition of research and highlight main areas of use and feasibility of the study.

For the purposes of this review, REACH will engage key aid actors (UN agencies, international and national NGOs), particularly those reporting to the APC, and other aid stakeholders. These will include the Government of Afghanistan and relevant local authorities, as well as the other clusters, the ICCT, and the Assessment Working Group, both at the capital and regional levels.

Activity 2.1.2 : TERMS OF REFERENCE AND TOOL DEVELOPMENT FOR THE PADP HOUSEHOLD-LEVEL SURVEY

Research ToRs will be produced in close collaboration with the APC and UNOCHA, aimed at addressing the key needs of the Cluster and other partners whilst considering the limitations of data collection in Afghanistan. These ToRs will include the thematic scope and broad research questions of the project, as well as its methodology and the dissemination plan. The ToRs will be reviewed by the GiHA task force and the GBV working group prior to their endorsement. The ToRs will then be publicly released and presented at appropriate platforms (HCAWG, IMWG etc).

The displaced population (all IDPs groups, returnees and refugees) household-level survey proposed under this outcome will focus primarily on Protection needs. The survey may also seek to collect information on other related critical needs, such as livelihoods, food security, shelter, WASH, health, etc. REACH will particularly seek to identify needs and vulnerabilities associated with age, disabilities, etc., in line with recommendations from the APC and the Gender in Humanitarian Action working group. The assessment may notably examine access to basic / protection services (including possible discriminations), employment patterns, livelihood coping strategies, prevalence of child labour and underage marriage, as well as any other area that may be identified as relevant by the APC and relevant partners.

A set of indicators followed by a closed-question questionnaire will be developed in close coordination with the APC and other partners to provide maximum relevant data on protection needs and vulnerabilities of different displaced population groups. REACH will consult with UNOCHA and seek their approval for the research ToRs, inception report, questionnaire, as well as the choice of target assessment areas.

Activity 2.1.3 : QUANTITATIVE SURVEY OF

DISPLACED HOUSEHOLDS

In order to capture full nationwide data on displaced population protection concerns, a quantitative household-level survey assessment will be implemented. These household surveys will be collected in a way that allows for comparison of final results between the five regions of Afghanistan (Central, Southern, Eastern, Northern, and Western), providing a nationwide coverage.

REACH will aim to interview approximately 1,694 displaced households per region. An estimated total of 9,625 interviews will be conducted. Randomized cluster sampling will be used to select areas targeted for the assessment in each region. The exact target number of households will be determined by the total number of populations on each area, and may be adjusted depending on local access conditions. REACH will aim to reach a proportion of female headed households amongst respondents equivalent to the proportion of female-headed households among displaced population groups. REACH's sampling strategy will enable to make comparisons between regions including comparisons of displacement groups (different types of IDPs, returnees, refugees), and to allow comparisons between male and female-headed households at the national level. This approach will facilitate sufficient disaggregation during analysis to highlight key population groups of particular vulnerability, helping to inform the APC of the characteristics of potential target communities and beneficiaries. With the objective of enabling the generalization of findings, REACH will use a 95% level of confidence and a 5% margin of error at the regional level.

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Regular progress updates on data collection will be provided to the donor and the ICCT. Where relevant, sensitive protection information will be passed to the APC, in order to support interventions and planning. If agencies request the raw data containing household identifiers, then the sensitive name/contact details will be removed and replaced with a unique key so that the identifier information can be restored at a later date, based on the respect of protection standards.

Activity 2.1.4 : COMPILATION AND DISSEMINATION OF AN ASSESSMENT REPORT

REACH will take charge of data entry (where necessary), data cleaning, and data analysis. The quantitative analysis will be inclusive of all relevant disaggregation. This will outline key differences between displaced population groups, helping targeted assistance by the APC and other relevant partners. A clean dataset will be publicly released. This dataset, along with preliminary findings of data analysis will be presented during a workshop with all relevant partners. Feedback from this workshop will help guide the creation of the report, and its recommendations for further programming.

As such, the main report will be drafted to encompass the research questions outlined in the endorsed and published ToRs. The report draft will be shared with the APC and once reviewed and endorsed, released publicly. A dissemination plan, as developed in the ToRs, will be followed, presenting the report and the results at appropriate platforms (ICCT, HCAWG, IMWG, HCT).

In coordination with UNOCHA, the APC and its sub-clusters, wherever possible and based on the findings of the assessments, REACH will develop advocacy papers that can be used as part of advocacy endeavours directed towards the government and international donors, supporting the prioritization of aid in line with assessment results.

Activity 3.1.1 : SECONDARY DATA REVIEW

In the early stages of the project, REACH will conduct a secondary data review. As mentioned above, the issue of fragmented families and their specific vulnerabilities has never been studied per se in Afghanistan, and REACH therefore expects that limited sources will be available and / or directly relevant to the proposed assessment. REACH will therefore rely on a review of existing academic literature, as well as of similar assessments that may have been conducted in other countries. In particular, REACH will closely analyse the approach and methodology of the above mentioned 'Mixed Migrations Platform' study in which it took part, as it will provide indications regarding 'left behind' households.

This initial secondary data review of separated families will be used to shape the broader understanding of priority research areas in this field. Discussions with relevant partners in collaboration with this secondary data review and research questions of the project will then be used to shape the indicators and consequential questionnaire produced for this assessment.

Activity 3.1.2 : TERMS OF REFERENCE AND TOOL DEVELOPMENT FOR HOUSEHOLD-LEVEL SURVEY

Based on the findings of the secondary data review, REACH will design a household-level tool in close collaboration with the APC and other interested parties, that will serve as basis for the household-level survey to be launched in Kabul (Central region), Mazar-i-Sharif (Northern region), Kandahar (Southern region), Herat (Western region) and Jalalabad (Eastern region).

As per its standard practices, REACH will liaise with the above mentioned actors on the data collection tools and analysis framework to strengthen assessment ownership from key stakeholders, and consider gender and protection imperatives to develop methodologies appropriate for the target population. The assessment will notably examine reasons for separation, length of this separation, physical distance between the household and its head (and associated modes of transport and costs), family composition, displacement patterns, and a socio-economic profile.

The research ToRs will include the indicators to be used, the assessment methodology and the dissemination plan, and will be reviewed by the Gender in Humanitarian Action working group. The ToRs will be endorsed by the APC and UNOCHA. REACH will consult with UNOCHA and seek their approval for the research ToRs, inception report, questionnaire, as well as the confirmation of target assessment locations. These will then be presented to the ICCT and the Assessment Working Group. These ToRs will

then be publicly released and presented at appropriate platforms (HCAWG, IMWG, etc.).

Activity 3.1.3 : QUALITATIVE SURVEY OF FRAGMENTED FAMILIES

A qualitative assessment will be undertaken, with two primary objectives. Firstly, the study will identify the dominant demographic characteristics of vulnerable fragmented families, leading to the defining of vulnerable and non-vulnerable categorized family groups. Secondly, the assessment will seek to recognize and outline the primary needs and vulnerabilities of each of these groups.

The proposed research methodology consists of Key Informant Interviews (KIIs). Each Key Informant will be a representative of the family left behind. Ideally, this respondent would be the wife of a separated male household head, although flexibility in this will accommodate cultural concerns and other limitations, likely resulting in many boys of the household acting as lead discussant. Participants will be sought by exploring urban communication networks, ultimately snowballing outwards to include a variety of perspectives. These perspectives will include varied typologies, displacement groups and socio-economic backgrounds. The broad scope of eligibility criteria will reduce purposive sampling bias, and facilitate reliable comparisons between vulnerable and non-vulnerable fragmented families, allowing for the needs of vulnerable families to be clearly defined.

The survey will consist of semi-structured interviews, targeting an estimated 70 households (approximately 14 per target location / region). Whenever possible, random sampling will be used to select the households to be interviewed. The target number of households may be adjusted depending on local access conditions. REACH will only target single-family households.

As much as possible, REACH will use female enumerators to ensure that the specific views of women are captured. REACH will also seek to identify needs and vulnerabilities associated with age, disabilities, etc., in line with recommendations from the Protection cluster and the Gender in Humanitarian Action task force. All enumerators will be fully trained in the tool and its delivery prior to their deployment in the field, particularly on how to conduct semi-structured, qualitative interviews.

Regular progress updates on data collection will be provided to the donor, the APC and the ICCT. Where relevant, sensitive protection information will be passed to the APC, in order to support interventions and planning. Should agencies request the raw data containing household identifiers, then the sensitive name/contact details will be removed and replaced with a unique key so that the identifier information can be restored at a later date, based on the respect of protection standards.

Activity 3.1.4 : COMPILATION AND DISSEMINATION OF AN ASSESSMENT REPORT

Following data collection, a qualitative analysis of the gathered data will take place. To ensure that the APC and interested parties are involved throughout the project, an initial preliminary findings workshop will take place. This workshop will discuss the broad thematic areas identified through both analytical framework and emergent theme analysis. Feedback from this workshop will help guide the creation of the report, and the recommendations contained within.

						<p>Following the workshop, a report will be drafted covering the key research questions developed in the ToRs. The report draft will be shared with the APC and once reviewed and endorsed, released publicly. The dissemination plan developed in the ToRs will be followed, presenting the report and the results at appropriate platforms (ICCT, HCAWG, IMWG, HCT). Ultimately, the report and associated discussions will enable the humanitarian community to refine their understanding of fragmented families, and of those amongst them who show humanitarian vulnerabilities.</p> <p>In coordination with UNOCHA, the APC and its sub-clusters, wherever possible and based on the findings of the assessments, REACH will develop advocacy papers that can be used as part of advocacy endeavours directed towards the government and international donors, supporting the prioritization of aid in line with assessment results..</p>
Laghman		2		1	1	<p>Activity 2.1.1 : SECONDARY DATA REVIEW</p> <p>In the early stages of the project, an extensive secondary data review of Protection vulnerabilities within Afghanistan will be conducted to understand the key previous studies and datasets available, particularly regarding displaced populations. This approach will serve to streamline this assessment into previous work, and to outline the primary protection concerns and key gaps in existing data to avoid repetition of research and highlight main areas of use and feasibility of the study.</p> <p>For the purposes of this review, REACH will engage key aid actors (UN agencies, international and national NGOs), particularly those reporting to the APC, and other aid stakeholders. These will include the Government of Afghanistan and relevant local authorities, as well as the other clusters, the ICCT, and the Assessment Working Group, both at the capital and regional levels.</p> <p>Activity 2.1.2 : TERMS OF REFERENCE AND TOOL DEVELOPMENT FOR THE PADP HOUSEHOLD-LEVEL SURVEY</p> <p>Research ToRs will be produced in close collaboration with the APC and UNOCHA, aimed at addressing the key needs of the Cluster and other partners whilst considering the limitations of data collection in Afghanistan. These ToRs will include the thematic scope and broad research questions of the project, as well as its methodology and the dissemination plan. The ToRs will be reviewed by the GiHA task force and the GBV working group prior to their endorsement. The ToRs will then be publicly released and presented at appropriate platforms (HCAWG, IMWG etc).</p> <p>The displaced population (all IDPs groups, returnees and refugees) household-level survey proposed under this outcome will focus primarily on Protection needs. The survey may also seek to collect information on other related critical needs, such as livelihoods, food security, shelter, WASH, health, etc. REACH will particularly seek to identify needs and vulnerabilities associated with age, disabilities, etc., in line with recommendations from the APC and the Gender in Humanitarian Action working group. The assessment may notably examine access to basic / protection services (including possible discriminations), employment patterns, livelihood coping strategies, prevalence of child labour and underage marriage, as well as any other area that may be identified as relevant by the APC and relevant partners.</p>

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recommendations from the APC and the Gender in Humanitarian Action working group. The assessment may notably examine access to basic / protection services (including possible discriminations), employment patterns, livelihood coping strategies, prevalence of child labour and underage marriage, as well as any other area that may be identified as relevant by the APC and relevant partners.

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Ghazni	5	1	1			<p>2 Activity 1.1.1 : SECONDARY DATA REVIEW ON 45 HTR DISTRICTS</p> <p>A secondary data review of vulnerabilities within all 45 Afghanistan's HTR districts, as identified in the CHF 2nd standard allocation, will be conducted to understand the key previous studies and datasets available. This endeavour will serve to identify a tentative baseline (if possible), including key information gaps, as well as to streamline this assessment to previous lessons learned. REACH will engage key aid actors (UN agencies, international and national NGOs) and other aid stakeholders (GoA and relevant local authorities), including the Clusters, ICCT, and the Assessment Working Group, both at the capital and provincial level to source available materials. The findings from this initial secondary data review will inform the development of the final endorsed methodology, including specific security and "do not harm" mitigation measures for each targeted district. In addition, crucially, REACH will collect information on local markets across the 45 identified HTR</p>

areas, as a pre-requisite for the mapping exercise to be undertaken in the following Activity.

These districts will include: "Almar, Bilchiragh, Gurziwan and Pashtunkot (Faryab); Giro, Muqur, Waghaz, Wali Muhammadi Shahid (Ghazni); Garmser, Lashkar Gah, Nad Ali, Naw Zad, Reg, Sangin (Helmand); Arghistan, Ghorak, Khakrez, Maywand, Nesh, Shah Wali Kot, Zhari (Kandahar); Barkunar, Dara-I-Pech, Ghaziabad, Khas Kunar, Marawara, Shaygal wa shital, Wata Pur (Kunar); Chahardara, Dashti Archi, Imam Sahib, Khanabad, Qalay-I-Zal (Kunduz); Chaparhar, Khogayani, Surkhrod (Nangarhar) ; Urgan (Paktika); Khoja Ghar (Takhar); Chora, Dihrawud, Khas Uruzgan, Shahidi Hassas, Tirinkot (Uruzgan); and Daychopan, Shahjoy (Zabul).

In parallel, through engagement with local partners, organisations operating in or around the HTR districts, and through existing Community Development Council (CDC) networks, REACH will identify key informants profiles that will be required by the assessment. At second stage, key informants for each district will be identified according to the endorsed methodology as well as to the risk/do-not-harm analysis undertaken during the secondary data review. The identification of Key informants will be done through local connections of NGOs on the ground, notably in CDCs, and through people displaced from their area of origin with contract in their area of origin. Key informants will include a wide variety of people best informed about the situation of each district and BSU on the ground, including CDC members, village elders, teachers, community workers, etc. As much as possible, REACH will seek to engage female key informants in order to propose specific gender analysis in the different assessments.

Activity 1.1.2 : MAPPING OF BSUS IN AT LEAST 30 OUT OF 45 HARD TO REACH DISTRICTS

Within each target district, REACH will identify market BSUs. For the purposes of this assessment, a BSU will be defined as a discrete geographic area showing common demographic and socio-economic features, between the village and district levels, structured around a common market place. Through previous mapping exercises in Afghanistan, REACH has found that areas that rely on a common market also share key social and economic resources and infrastructure, and show coherent demographic and livelihood features.

REACH will identify and triangulate key market places in each district through available resources (e.g. Immap's Afghanistan Spatial Data Center), through information provided by NGO partners operating in the area, and, if necessary, through information provided by key informants. In addition to this, through interviews with key informants who hold knowledge of target areas, REACH will conduct a mapping of BSUs. The villages served by major markets will be linked to the corresponding market. On this basis, REACH will then delineate the contours of each BSU. This allows a more granular understanding of districts. By dividing into BSUs, findings can be reported at this sub-district level.

Following this delineation, REACH will produce district maps showing all identified BSUs and their market place, as well as village names, roads and key infrastructure elements, as well as geographic features (river networks, mountains and hill slopes). At least 30 individual district maps will be produced. The creation of these maps will allow operational partners to better

plan interventions by identifying the markets and the areas that they serve. BSUs will then serve as data unit for district situation and needs analysis.

Activity 1.2.1 : TOR DEVELOPMENT AND ENDORSMENT

The project will be collaborative in nature to ensure that the information provided to those that will use it (OCHA, HAG, clusters and implementing partners) is appropriate and required. Through consultations with those partners, a research ToR, outlining the context, methodology, limitations and analysis plan will be created. This will also include a dissemination plan for the end products. The ToRs will be endorsed by OCHA, the clusters and the HAG and presented at appropriate platforms (ICCT, HCAWG, IMWG) to ensure that those not directly involved in the assessment are aware of the activities to avoid duplication. A steering committee of the core members of the above mentioned groups will be created, that will meet on an ad-hoc basis to discuss the methodology development, initial findings and throughout the project.

The research tool will be composed by a set of basic demographic indicators, as well as humanitarian indicators that will then be used throughout the project for the monthly monitoring of BSUs. The tool will notably serve to analyse displacement patterns, changes in access to market and basic services, price information, and Cluster-specific variables (e.g. shortages of water, damage to shelters, destruction of food stocks, etc.). Gender-specific questions will be included wherever relevant. REACH will consult with UNOCHA and seek their approval for the research ToRs, inception report, questionnaire, as well as the choice of target districts.

Activity 1.2.2 : REGULAR DATA COLLECTION OF KEY HUMANITARIAN INFORMATION

Once BSU mapping is completed and key informants are identified for each of them, REACH will conduct an initial interview survey with them, using the approved tool. The key informant will provide information on their area of knowledge and this will form the basis of the core information required for each BSU. By using more than one key informant per BSU, REACH will ensure that triangulation of the data can occur to avoid erroneous results from a single key informant. The initial survey will focus on shelter, food security and WASH community coping strategies. This is will constitute, together with the secondary data review, an initial baseline of the targeted HTR districts

Following this, on a regular basis, a 'top-up' survey will be conducted. This will focus on any changes in vulnerabilities, needs or coping strategies have occurred through the month, using the same approved tool and focusing on recent displacement, price changes and any rapid changes in shelter, food security and WASH vulnerabilities. Each question in the initial survey and the follow on regular surveys will be linked to a confidence matrix. The confidence matrix will give an indication as to the reliability of the answers provided. As an example, the confidence with which a teacher can provide information on educational needs is higher than an agricultural worker's. In reverse, the agricultural workers response to a question on crop varieties will be higher than that of a teacher.

Based on the initial risk/do-not-harm analysis, HTR districts will be classified into "data collection tiers". To each data collection tier

corresponds a different risk and do-not-harm profile as well as related mitigation measures (and confidence matrix for triangulation and analysis purpose). The endorsed methodology will ensure that data will enable inter-district comparison regardless of "data collection tiers".

Data collection tiers may include:

1. KI face-to-face interviews within BSUs and district territory
2. Remote KI interviews using phone/internet communication means
3. KI face-to-face outside BSUs and/or district territory (e.g. district/province capital), following REACH Area of Origin/Knowledge methodology
4. FGDs with population recently displaced from targeted HTR BSUs/districts, following REACH Area of Origin/Knowledge methodology
5. Possible combinations of the above data collection approaches.

Activity 1.2.3 : CREATION AND DISSEMINATION OF DISTRICT AND BSU FACTSHEETS

On a regular basis, the information provided by the key informants (following triangulation to remove any inconsistencies) will be presented in an individual factsheet, one per each district. Initial factsheet drafts will be presented to organizations involved in the development of the methodology (OCHA, HAG and clusters). As part of the HTRA, REACH will produce factsheets at both district and BSU levels, which is a unit below the district level and above the village level. Producing factsheets at the village level would likely be too restrictive with a risk of not yielding statistically significant data. The BSU level study will allow REACH to strike a balance between these two levels

The production of these factsheets will be time-consuming and complex due to the nature of the districts. Therefore, REACH proposes to roll out data collection across the targeted districts, increasing the number of districts per month, starting with an initial batch of 10 districts, increasing by 10 each month, until at least 30 are mapped and have key informant networks in place. If possible, based on security conditions and available resources, REACH will extend the coverage to all 45 districts.

REACH will therefore produce:

- at least 30 baseline district factsheets by the end of the third month
- at least 30 districts update factsheets by the end of the project

It is not possible at the moment to evaluate the number of BSU factsheets to be produced, because this will depend on the mapping of BSU that will be performed as part of the above activity.

As part of the ToR development a clear dissemination plan will be created that will highlight the appropriate (due to the sensitive nature of the data) platforms at which to present the monthly findings, as well as a list of contacts that will receive the factsheet. The mailing list held by OCHA may be used to further disseminate these products.

Activity 1.2.4 : CONSOLIDATION AND DISSEMINATION OF AN ASSESSMENT REPORT

Prior to drafting the HTRA report, an overview of key assessment findings and a clean assessment dataset will be shared with the steering committee.

A report, covering the context, methodology and longitudinal findings of the HTRA will be

produced. This will provide a snapshot of the complete findings recorded during the first six months of the action (including changes and trends observed over the course of the action, highlighting districts showing highest vulnerabilities per type), as well as recommendations for appropriate interventions, the key characteristics of the district and BSUs identified within the districts. A final round of presentations will be held in the seventh month of the project.

In coordination with UNOCHA and the relevant Clusters, wherever possible and based on the findings of the assessments, REACH will develop advocacy papers that can be used as part of advocacy endeavours directed towards the government and international donors, supporting the prioritization of aid in line with assessment results.

Activity 2.1.1 : SECONDARY DATA REVIEW

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						<p>standards.</p> <p>Activity 2.1.4 : COMPILATION AND DISSEMINATION OF AN ASSESSMENT REPORT</p> <p>REACH will take charge of data entry (where necessary), data cleaning, and data analysis. The quantitative analysis will be inclusive of all relevant disaggregation. This will outline key differences between displaced population groups, helping targeted assistance by the APC and other relevant partners. A clean dataset will be publicly released. This dataset, along with preliminary findings of data analysis will be presented during a workshop with all relevant partners. Feedback from this workshop will help guide the creation of the report, and its recommendations for further programming.</p> <p>As such, the main report will be drafted to encompass the research questions outlined in the endorsed and published ToRs. The report draft will be shared with the APC and once reviewed and endorsed, released publicly. A dissemination plan, as developed in the ToRs, will be followed, presenting the report and the results at appropriate platforms (ICCT, HCAWG, IMWG, HCT).</p> <p>In coordination with UNOCHA, the APC and its sub-clusters, wherever possible and based on the findings of the assessments, REACH will develop advocacy papers that can be used as part of advocacy endeavours directed towards the government and international donors, supporting the prioritization of aid in line with assessment results.</p>
Kunar	5	1	1		2	<p>Activity 1.1.1 : SECONDARY DATA REVIEW ON 45 HTR DISTRICTS</p> <p>A secondary data review of vulnerabilities within all 45 Afghanistan's HTR districts, as identified in the CHF 2nd standard allocation, will be conducted to understand the key previous studies and datasets available. This endeavour will serve to identify a tentative baseline (if possible), including key information gaps, as well as to streamline this assessment to previous lessons learned. REACH will engage key aid actors (UN agencies, international and national NGOs) and other aid stakeholders (GoA and relevant local authorities), including the Clusters, ICCT, and the Assessment Working Group, both at the capital and provincial level to source available materials. The findings from this initial secondary data review will inform the development of the final endorsed methodology, including specific security and "do not harm" mitigation measures for each targeted district. In addition, crucially, REACH will collect information on local markets across the 45 identified HTR areas, as a pre-requisite for the mapping exercise to be undertaken in the following Activity.</p> <p>These districts will include: "Almar, Bilchiragh, Gurziwan and Pashtunkot (Faryab); Giro, Muqur, Waghaz, Wali Muhammadi Shahid (Ghazni); Garmser, Lashkar Gah, Nad Ali, Naw Zad, Reg, Sangin (Helmand); Arghistan, Ghorak, Khakrez, Maywand, Nesh, Shah Wali Kot, Zhari (Kandahar); Barkunar, Dara-I-Pech, Ghaziabad, Khas Kunar, Marawara, Shaygal wa shital, Wata Pur (Kunar); Chahardara, Dashti Archi, Imam Sahib, Khanabad, Qalay-I-Zal (Kunduz); Chaparhar, Khogayani, Surkhrod (Nangarhar) ; Urgan (Paktika); Khoja Ghar (Takhar); Chora, Dihrawud, Khas Uruzgan, Shahidi Hassas, Tirinkot (Uruzgan); and Daychopan, Shahjoy (Zabul).</p> <p>In parallel, through engagement with local</p>

partners, organisations operating in or around the HTR districts, and through existing Community Development Council (CDC) networks, REACH will identify key informants profiles that will be required by the assessment. At second stage, key informants for each district will be identified according to the endorsed methodology as well as to the risk/do-not-harm analysis undertaken during the secondary data review. The identification of Key informants will be done through local connections of NGOs on the ground, notably in CDCs, and through people displaced from their area of origin with contract in their area of origin. Key informants will include a wide variety of people best informed about the situation of each district and BSU on the ground, including CDC members, village elders, teachers, community workers, etc. As much as possible, REACH will seek to engage female key informants in order to propose specific gender analysis in the different assessments.

Activity 1.1.2 : MAPPING OF BSUS IN AT LEAST 30 OUT OF 45 HARD TO REACH DISTRICTS

Within each target district, REACH will identify market BSUs. For the purposes of this assessment, a BSU will be defined as a discrete geographic area showing common demographic and socio-economic features, between the village and district levels, structured around a common market place. Through previous mapping exercises in Afghanistan, REACH has found that areas that rely on a common market also share key social and economic resources and infrastructure, and show coherent demographic and livelihood features.

REACH will identify and triangulate key market places in each district through available resources (e.g. Immap's Afghanistan Spatial Data Center), through information provided by NGO partners operating in the area, and, if necessary, through information provided by key informants. In addition to this, through interviews with key informants who hold knowledge of target areas, REACH will conduct a mapping of BSUs. The villages served by major markets will be linked to the corresponding market. On this basis, REACH will then delineate the contours of each BSU. This allows a more granular understanding of districts. By dividing into BSUs, findings can be reported at this sub-district level.

Following this delineation, REACH will produce district maps showing all identified BSUs and their market place, as well as village names, roads and key infrastructure elements, as well as geographic features (river networks, mountains and hill slopes). At least 30 individual district maps will be produced. The creation of these maps will allow operational partners to better plan interventions by identifying the markets and the areas that they serve. BSUs will then serve as data unit for district situation and needs analysis.

Activity 1.2.1 : TOR DEVELOPMENT AND ENDORSMENT

The project will be collaborative in nature to ensure that the information provided to those that will use it (OCHA, HAG, clusters and implementing partners) is appropriate and required. Through consultations with those partners, a research ToR, outlining the context, methodology, limitations and analysis plan will be created. This will also include a dissemination plan for the end products. The ToRs will be endorsed by OCHA, the clusters and the HAG and presented at appropriate platforms (ICCT, HCAWG, IMWG) to ensure that those not directly involved in the assessment are aware of the activities to avoid duplication. A steering

committee of the core members of the above mentioned groups will be created, that will meet on an ad-hoc basis to discuss the methodology development, initial findings and throughout the project.

The research tool will be composed by a set of basic demographic indicators, as well as humanitarian indicators that will then be used throughout the project for the monthly monitoring of BSUs. The tool will notably serve to analyse displacement patterns, changes in access to market and basic services, price information, and Cluster-specific variables (e.g. shortages of water, damage to shelters, destruction of food stocks, etc.). Gender-specific questions will be included wherever relevant. REACH will consult with UNOCHA and seek their approval for the research ToRs, inception report, questionnaire, as well as the choice of target districts.

Activity 1.2.2 : REGULAR DATA COLLECTION OF KEY HUMANITARIAN INFORMATION

Once BSU mapping is completed and key informants are identified for each of them, REACH will conduct an initial interview survey with them, using the approved tool. The key informant will provide information on their area of knowledge and this will form the basis of the core information required for each BSU. By using more than one key informant per BSU, REACH will ensure that triangulation of the data can occur to avoid erroneous results from a single key informant. The initial survey will focus on shelter, food security and WASH community coping strategies. This is will constitute, together with the secondary data review, an initial baseline of the targeted HTR districts

Following this, on a regular basis, a 'top-up' survey will be conducted. This will focus on any changes in vulnerabilities, needs or coping strategies have occurred through the month, using the same approved tool and focusing on recent displacement, price changes and any rapid changes in shelter, food security and WASH vulnerabilities. Each question in the initial survey and the follow on regular surveys will be linked to a confidence matrix. The confidence matrix will give an indication as to the reliability of the answers provided. As an example, the confidence with which a teacher can provide information on educational needs is higher than an agricultural worker's. In reverse, the agricultural workers response to a question on crop varieties will be higher than that of a teacher.

Based on the initial risk/do-not-harm analysis, HTR districts will be classified into "data collection tiers". To each data collection tier corresponds a different risk and do-not-harm profile as well as related mitigation measures (and confidence matrix for triangulation and analysis purpose). The endorsed methodology will ensure that data will enable inter-district comparison regardless of "data collection tiers".

Data collection tiers may include:

1. KI face-to-face interviews within BSUs and district territory
2. Remote KI interviews using phone/internet communication means
3. KI face-to-face outside BSUs and/or district territory (e.g. district/province capital), following REACH Area of Origin/Knowledge methodology
4. FGDs with population recently displaced from targeted HTR BSUs/districts, following REACH Area of Origin/Knowledge methodology
5. Possible combinations of the above data collection approaches.

Activity 1.2.3 : CREATION AND

DISSEMINATION OF DISTRICT AND BSU FACTSHEETS

On a regular basis, the information provided by the key informants (following triangulation to remove any inconsistencies) will be presented in an individual factsheet, one per each district. Initial factsheet drafts will be presented to organizations involved in the development of the methodology (OCHA, HAG and clusters). As part of the HTRA, REACH will produce factsheets at both district and BSU levels, which is a unit below the district level and above the village level. Producing factsheets at the village level would likely be too restrictive with a risk of not yielding statistically significant data. The BSU level study will allow REACH to strike a balance between these two levels

The production of these factsheets will be time-consuming and complex due to the nature of the districts. Therefore, REACH proposes to roll out data collection across the targeted districts, increasing the number of districts per month, starting with an initial batch of 10 districts, increasing by 10 each month, until at least 30 are mapped and have key informant networks in place. If possible, based on security conditions and available resources, REACH will extend the coverage to all 45 districts.

REACH will therefore produce:

- at least 30 baseline district factsheets by the end of the third month
- at least 30 districts update factsheets by the end of the project

It is not possible at the moment to evaluate the number of BSU factsheets to be produced, because this will depend on the mapping of BSU that will be performed as part of the above activity.

As part of the ToR development a clear dissemination plan will be created that will highlight the appropriate (due to the sensitive nature of the data) platforms at which to present the monthly findings, as well as a list of contacts that will receive the factsheet. The mailing list held by OCHA may be used to further disseminate these products.

Activity 1.2.4 : CONSOLIDATION AND DISSEMINATION OF AN ASSESSMENT REPORT

Prior to drafting the HTRA report, an overview of key assessment findings and a clean assessment dataset will be shared with the steering committee.

A report, covering the context, methodology and longitudinal findings of the HTRA will be produced. This will provide a snapshot of the complete findings recorded during the first six months of the action (including changes and trends observed over the course of the action, highlighting districts showing highest vulnerabilities per type), as well as recommendations for appropriate interventions, the key characteristics of the district and BSUs identified within the districts. A final round of presentations will be held in the seventh month of the project.

In coordination with UNOCHA and the relevant Clusters, wherever possible and based on the findings of the assessments, REACH will develop advocacy papers that can be used as part of advocacy endeavours directed towards the government and international donors, supporting the prioritization of aid in line with assessment results.

Activity 2.1.1 : SECONDARY DATA REVIEW

In the early stages of the project, an extensive secondary data review of Protection vulnerabilities within Afghanistan will be conducted to understand the key previous studies and datasets available, particularly regarding displaced populations. This approach will serve to streamline this assessment into previous work, and to outline the primary protection concerns and key gaps in existing data to avoid repetition of research and highlight main areas of use and feasibility of the study.

For the purposes of this review, REACH will engage key aid actors (UN agencies, international and national NGOs), particularly those reporting to the APC, and other aid stakeholders. These will include the Government of Afghanistan and relevant local authorities, as well as the other clusters, the ICCT, and the Assessment Working Group, both at the capital and regional levels.

Activity 2.1.2 : TERMS OF REFERENCE AND TOOL DEVELOPMENT FOR THE PADP HOUSEHOLD-LEVEL SURVEY

Research ToRs will be produced in close collaboration with the APC and UNOCHA, aimed at addressing the key needs of the Cluster and other partners whilst considering the limitations of data collection in Afghanistan. These ToRs will include the thematic scope and broad research questions of the project, as well as its methodology and the dissemination plan. The ToRs will be reviewed by the GiHA task force and the GBV working group prior to their endorsement. The ToRs will then be publicly released and presented at appropriate platforms (HCAWG, IMWG etc).

The displaced population (all IDPs groups, returnees and refugees) household-level survey proposed under this outcome will focus primarily on Protection needs. The survey may also seek to collect information on other related critical needs, such as livelihoods, food security, shelter, WASH, health, etc. REACH will particularly seek to identify needs and vulnerabilities associated with age, disabilities, etc., in line with recommendations from the APC and the Gender in Humanitarian Action working group. The assessment may notably examine access to basic / protection services (including possible discriminations), employment patterns, livelihood coping strategies, prevalence of child labour and underage marriage, as well as any other area that may be identified as relevant by the APC and relevant partners.

A set of indicators followed by a closed-question questionnaire will be developed in close coordination with the APC and other partners to provide maximum relevant data on protection needs and vulnerabilities of different displaced population groups. REACH will consult with UNOCHA and seek their approval for the research ToRs, inception report, questionnaire, as well as the choice of target assessment areas.

Activity 2.1.3 : QUANTITATIVE SURVEY OF DISPLACED HOUSEHOLDS

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Nuristan		2		1	1	<p>Activity 2.1.1 : SECONDARY DATA REVIEW</p> <p>In the early stages of the project, an extensive secondary data review of Protection vulnerabilities within Afghanistan will be conducted to understand the key previous studies and datasets available, particularly regarding displaced populations. This approach will serve to streamline this assessment into previous work, and to outline the primary protection concerns and key gaps in existing data to avoid repetition of research and highlight main areas of use and feasibility of the study.</p> <p>For the purposes of this review, REACH will engage key aid actors (UN agencies, international and national NGOs), particularly those reporting to the APC, and other aid stakeholders. These will include the Government of Afghanistan and relevant local authorities, as well as the other clusters, the ICCT, and the Assessment Working Group, both at the capital and regional levels.</p> <p>Activity 2.1.2 : TERMS OF REFERENCE AND TOOL DEVELOPMENT FOR THE PADP HOUSEHOLD-LEVEL SURVEY</p> <p>Research ToRs will be produced in close collaboration with the APC and UNOCHA, aimed at addressing the key needs of the Cluster and other partners whilst considering the limitations of data collection in Afghanistan. These ToRs will include the thematic scope and broad research questions of the project, as well as its methodology and the dissemination plan. The ToRs will be reviewed by the GiHA task force and the GBV working group prior to their endorsement. The ToRs will then be publicly released and presented at appropriate platforms (HCAWG, IMWG etc).</p> <p>The displaced population (all IDPs groups, returnees and refugees) household-level survey proposed under this outcome will focus primarily on Protection needs. The survey may also seek to collect information on other related critical needs, such as livelihoods, food security, shelter, WASH, health, etc. REACH will particularly seek to identify needs and vulnerabilities associated with age, disabilities, etc., in line with recommendations from the APC and the Gender in Humanitarian Action working group. The assessment may notably examine access to basic / protection services (including possible discriminations), employment patterns, livelihood coping strategies, prevalence of child labour and underage marriage, as well as any other area that may be identified as relevant by the APC and relevant partners.</p> <p>A set of indicators followed by a closed-question questionnaire will be developed in close coordination with the APC and other partners to provide maximum relevant data on protection needs and vulnerabilities of different displaced population groups. REACH will consult with UNOCHA and seek their approval for the research ToRs, inception report, questionnaire, as well as the choice of target assessment areas.</p> <p>Activity 2.1.3 : QUANTITATIVE SURVEY OF DISPLACED HOUSEHOLDS</p> <p>In order to capture full nationwide data on</p>

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Badakhshan	2	1				<p>1 Activity 2.1.1 : SECONDARY DATA REVIEW</p> <p>In the early stages of the project, an extensive secondary data review of Protection vulnerabilities within Afghanistan will be conducted to understand the key previous studies and datasets available, particularly regarding displaced populations. This approach will serve to streamline this assessment into previous work, and to outline the primary protection concerns and key gaps in existing data to avoid repetition of research and highlight main areas of use and feasibility of the study.</p> <p>For the purposes of this review, REACH will engage key aid actors (UN agencies, international and national NGOs), particularly those reporting to the APC, and other aid stakeholders. These will include the Government of Afghanistan and relevant local authorities, as well as the other clusters, the ICCT, and the Assessment Working Group, both at the capital and regional levels.</p> <p>Activity 2.1.2 : TERMS OF REFERENCE AND TOOL DEVELOPMENT FOR THE PADP HOUSEHOLD-LEVEL SURVEY</p> <p>Research ToRs will be produced in close collaboration with the APC and UNOCHA, aimed at addressing the key needs of the Cluster and other partners whilst considering the limitations of data collection in Afghanistan. These ToRs will include the thematic scope and broad research questions of the project, as well as its methodology and the dissemination plan. The ToRs will be reviewed by the GiHA task force and the GBV working group prior to their endorsement. The ToRs will then be publicly released and presented at appropriate platforms (HCAWG, IMWG etc).</p> <p>The displaced population (all IDPs groups, returnees and refugees) household-level survey proposed under this outcome will focus primarily on Protection needs. The survey may also seek to collect information on other related critical needs, such as livelihoods, food security, shelter, WASH, health, etc. REACH will particularly seek to identify needs and vulnerabilities associated with age, disabilities, etc., in line with recommendations from the APC and the Gender in Humanitarian Action working group. The assessment may notably examine access to basic / protection services (including possible discriminations), employment patterns, livelihood coping strategies, prevalence of child labour and underage marriage, as well as any other area that may be identified as relevant by the APC and relevant partners.</p> <p>A set of indicators followed by a closed-question questionnaire will be developed in close coordination with the APC and other partners to provide maximum relevant data on protection needs and vulnerabilities of different displaced</p>

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Takhar		5		3	3	<p>Activity 1.1.1 : SECONDARY DATA REVIEW ON 45 HTR DISTRICTS</p> <p>A secondary data review of vulnerabilities within all 45 Afghanistan's HTR districts, as identified in the CHF 2nd standard allocation, will be conducted to understand the key previous studies and datasets available. This endeavour will serve to identify a tentative baseline (if possible), including key information gaps, as well as to streamline this assessment to previous lessons learned. REACH will engage key aid actors (UN agencies, international and national NGOs) and other aid stakeholders (GoA and relevant local authorities), including the Clusters, ICCT, and the Assessment Working Group, both at the capital and provincial level to source available materials. The findings from this initial secondary data review will inform the development of the final endorsed methodology, including specific security and "do not harm" mitigation measures for each targeted district. In addition, crucially, REACH will collect information on local markets across the 45 identified HTR areas, as a pre-requisite for the mapping exercise to be undertaken in the following Activity.</p> <p>These districts will include: "Almar, Bilchiragh, Gurziwan and Pashtunkot (Faryab); Giro, Muqur, Waghaz, Wali Muhammadi Shahid (Ghazni); Garmser, Lashkar Gah, Nad Ali, Naw Zad, Reg, Sangin (Helmand); Arghistan, Ghorak, Khakrez, Maywand, Nesh, Shah Wali Kot, Zhari (Kandahar); Barkunar, Dara-I-Pech, Ghaziabad, Khas Kunar, Marawara, Shaygal wa shital, Wata Pur (Kunar); Chahardara, Dashti Archi, Imam Sahib, Khanabad, Qalay-I-Zal (Kunduz); Chaparhar, Khogayani, Surkhrod (Nangarhar) ; Urgan (Paktika); Khoja Ghar (Takhar); Chora, Dihrawud, Khas Uruzgan, Shahidi Hassas, Tirinkot (Uruzgan); and Daychopan, Shahjoy (Zabul).</p> <p>In parallel, through engagement with local partners, organisations operating in or around the HTR districts, and through existing Community Development Council (CDC) networks, REACH will identify key informants profiles that will be required by the assessment. At second stage, key informants for each district will be identified according to the endorsed methodology as well as to the risk/do-not-harm analysis undertaken during the secondary data review. The identification of Key informants will be done through local connections of NGOs on the ground, notably in CDCs, and through people</p>

displaced from their area of origin with contract in their area of origin. Key informants will include a wide variety of people best informed about the situation of each district and BSU on the ground, including CDC members, village elders, teachers, community workers, etc. As much as possible, REACH will seek to engage female key informants in order to propose specific gender analysis in the different assessments.

Activity 1.1.2 : MAPPING OF BSUS IN AT LEAST 30 OUT OF 45 HARD TO REACH DISTRICTS

Within each target district, REACH will identify market BSUs. For the purposes of this assessment, a BSU will be defined as a discrete geographic area showing common demographic and socio-economic features, between the village and district levels, structured around a common market place. Through previous mapping exercises in Afghanistan, REACH has found that areas that rely on a common market also share key social and economic resources and infrastructure, and show coherent demographic and livelihood features.

REACH will identify and triangulate key market places in each district through available resources (e.g. Immap's Afghanistan Spatial Data Center), through information provided by NGO partners operating in the area, and, if necessary, through information provided by key informants. In addition to this, through interviews with key informants who hold knowledge of target areas, REACH will conduct a mapping of BSUs. The villages served by major markets will be linked to the corresponding market. On this basis, REACH will then delineate the contours of each BSU. This allows a more granular understanding of districts. By dividing into BSUs, findings can be reported at this sub-district level.

Following this delineation, REACH will produce district maps showing all identified BSUs and their market place, as well as village names, roads and key infrastructure elements, as well as geographic features (river networks, mountains and hill slopes). At least 30 individual district maps will be produced. The creation of these maps will allow operational partners to better plan interventions by identifying the markets and the areas that they serve. BSUs will then serve as data unit for district situation and needs analysis.

Activity 1.2.1 : TOR DEVELOPMENT AND ENDORSEMENT

The project will be collaborative in nature to ensure that the information provided to those that will use it (OCHA, HAG, clusters and implementing partners) is appropriate and required. Through consultations with those partners, a research ToR, outlining the context, methodology, limitations and analysis plan will be created. This will also include a dissemination plan for the end products. The ToRs will be endorsed by OCHA, the clusters and the HAG and presented at appropriate platforms (ICCT, HCAWG, IMWG) to ensure that those not directly involved in the assessment are aware of the activities to avoid duplication. A steering committee of the core members of the above mentioned groups will be created, that will meet on an ad-hoc basis to discuss the methodology development, initial findings and throughout the project.

The research tool will be composed by a set of basic demographic indicators, as well as humanitarian indicators that will then be used throughout the project for the monthly monitoring of BSUs. The tool will notably serve to analyse displacement patterns, changes in access to

market and basic services, price information, and Cluster-specific variables (e.g. shortages of water, damage to shelters, destruction of food stocks, etc.). Gender-specific questions will be included wherever relevant. REACH will consult with UNOCHA and seek their approval for the research ToRs, inception report, questionnaire, as well as the choice of target districts.

Activity 1.2.2 : REGULAR DATA COLLECTION OF KEY HUMANITARIAN INFORMATION

Once BSU mapping is completed and key informants are identified for each of them, REACH will conduct an initial interview survey with them, using the approved tool. The key informant will provide information on their area of knowledge and this will form the basis of the core information required for each BSU. By using more than one key informant per BSU, REACH will ensure that triangulation of the data can occur to avoid erroneous results from a single key informant. The initial survey will focus on shelter, food security and WASH community coping strategies. This will constitute, together with the secondary data review, an initial baseline of the targeted HTR districts

Following this, on a regular basis, a 'top-up' survey will be conducted. This will focus on any changes in vulnerabilities, needs or coping strategies have occurred through the month, using the same approved tool and focusing on recent displacement, price changes and any rapid changes in shelter, food security and WASH vulnerabilities. Each question in the initial survey and the follow on regular surveys will be linked to a confidence matrix. The confidence matrix will give an indication as to the reliability of the answers provided. As an example, the confidence with which a teacher can provide information on educational needs is higher than an agricultural worker's. In reverse, the agricultural workers response to a question on crop varieties will be higher than that of a teacher.

Based on the initial risk/do-not-harm analysis, HTR districts will be classified into "data collection tiers". To each data collection tier corresponds a different risk and do-not-harm profile as well as related mitigation measures (and confidence matrix for triangulation and analysis purpose). The endorsed methodology will ensure that data will enable inter-district comparison regardless of "data collection tiers".

Data collection tiers may include:

1. KI face-to-face interviews within BSUs and district territory
2. Remote KI interviews using phone/internet communication means
3. KI face-to-face outside BSUs and/or district territory (e.g. district/province capital), following REACH Area of Origin/Knowledge methodology
4. FGDs with population recently displaced from targeted HTR BSUs/districts, following REACH Area of Origin/Knowledge methodology
5. Possible combinations of the above data collection approaches.

Activity 1.2.3 : CREATION AND DISSEMINATION OF DISTRICT AND BSU FACTSHEETS

On a regular basis, the information provided by the key informants (following triangulation to remove any inconsistencies) will be presented in an individual factsheet, one per each district. Initial factsheet drafts will be presented to organizations involved in the development of the methodology (OCHA, HAG and clusters). As part of the HTRA, REACH will produce factsheets at both district and BSU levels, which is a unit

below the district level and above the village level. Producing factsheets at the village level would likely be too restrictive with a risk of not yielding statistically significant data. The BSU level study will allow REACH to strike a balance between these two levels

The production of these factsheets will be time-consuming and complex due to the nature of the districts. Therefore, REACH proposes to roll out data collection across the targeted districts, increasing the number of districts per month, starting with an initial batch of 10 districts, increasing by 10 each month, until at least 30 are mapped and have key informant networks in place. If possible, based on security conditions and available resources, REACH will extend the coverage to all 45 districts.

REACH will therefore produce:

- at least 30 baseline district factsheets by the end of the third month
- at least 30 districts update factsheets by the end of the project

It is not possible at the moment to evaluate the number of BSU factsheets to be produced, because this will depend on the mapping of BSU that will be performed as part of the above activity.

As part of the ToR development a clear dissemination plan will be created that will highlight the appropriate (due to the sensitive nature of the data) platforms at which to present the monthly findings, as well as a list of contacts that will receive the factsheet. The mailing list held by OCHA may be used to further disseminate these products.

Activity 1.2.4 : CONSOLIDATION AND DISSEMINATION OF AN ASSESSMENT REPORT

Prior to drafting the HTRA report, an overview of key assessment findings and a clean assessment dataset will be shared with the steering committee.

A report, covering the context, methodology and longitudinal findings of the HTRA will be produced. This will provide a snapshot of the complete findings recorded during the first six months of the action (including changes and trends observed over the course of the action, highlighting districts showing highest vulnerabilities per type), as well as recommendations for appropriate interventions, the key characteristics of the district and BSUs identified within the districts. A final round of presentations will be held in the seventh month of the project.

In coordination with UNOCHA and the relevant Clusters, wherever possible and based on the findings of the assessments, REACH will develop advocacy papers that can be used as part of advocacy endeavours directed towards the government and international donors, supporting the prioritization of aid in line with assessment results.

Activity 2.1.1 : SECONDARY DATA REVIEW

In the early stages of the project, an extensive secondary data review of Protection vulnerabilities within Afghanistan will be conducted to understand the key previous studies and datasets available, particularly regarding displaced populations. This approach will serve to streamline this assessment into previous work, and to outline the primary protection concerns and key gaps in existing data to avoid repetition of research and highlight main areas of use and feasibility of the study.

For the purposes of this review, REACH will engage key aid actors (UN agencies, international and national NGOs), particularly those reporting to the APC, and other aid stakeholders. These will include the Government of Afghanistan and relevant local authorities, as well as the other clusters, the ICCT, and the Assessment Working Group, both at the capital and regional levels.

Activity 2.1.2 : TERMS OF REFERENCE AND TOOL DEVELOPMENT FOR THE PADP HOUSEHOLD-LEVEL SURVEY

Research ToRs will be produced in close collaboration with the APC and UNOCHA, aimed at addressing the key needs of the Cluster and other partners whilst considering the limitations of data collection in Afghanistan. These ToRs will include the thematic scope and broad research questions of the project, as well as its methodology and the dissemination plan. The ToRs will be reviewed by the GiHA task force and the GBV working group prior to their endorsement. The ToRs will then be publicly released and presented at appropriate platforms (HCAWG, IMWG etc).

The displaced population (all IDPs groups, returnees and refugees) household-level survey proposed under this outcome will focus primarily on Protection needs. The survey may also seek to collect information on other related critical needs, such as livelihoods, food security, shelter, WASH, health, etc. REACH will particularly seek to identify needs and vulnerabilities associated with age, disabilities, etc., in line with recommendations from the APC and the Gender in Humanitarian Action working group. The assessment may notably examine access to basic / protection services (including possible discriminations), employment patterns, livelihood coping strategies, prevalence of child labour and underage marriage, as well as any other area that may be identified as relevant by the APC and relevant partners.

A set of indicators followed by a closed-question questionnaire will be developed in close coordination with the APC and other partners to provide maximum relevant data on protection needs and vulnerabilities of different displaced population groups. REACH will consult with UNOCHA and seek their approval for the research ToRs, inception report, questionnaire, as well as the choice of target assessment areas.

Activity 2.1.3 : QUANTITATIVE SURVEY OF DISPLACED HOUSEHOLDS

In order to capture full nationwide data on displaced population protection concerns, a quantitative household-level survey assessment will be implemented. These household surveys will be collected in a way that allows for comparison of final results between the five regions of Afghanistan (Central, Southern, Eastern, Northern, and Western), providing a nationwide coverage.

REACH will aim to interview approximately 1,694 displaced households per region. An estimated total of 9,625 interviews will be conducted. Randomized cluster sampling will be used to select areas targeted for the assessment in each region. The exact target number of households will be determined by the total number of populations on each area, and may be adjusted depending on local access conditions. REACH will aim to reach a proportion of female headed households amongst respondents equivalent to the proportion of female-headed households

						<p>among displaced population groups. REACH's sampling strategy will enable to make comparisons between regions including comparisons of displacement groups (different types of IDPs, returnees, refugees), and to allow comparisons between male and female-headed households at the national level. This approach will facilitate sufficient disaggregation during analysis to highlight key population groups of particular vulnerability, helping to inform the APC of the characteristics of potential target communities and beneficiaries. With the objective of enabling the generalization of findings, REACH will use a 95% level of confidence and a 5% margin of error at the regional level.</p> <p>As much as possible, REACH will use both male and female enumerators to ensure that sex-disaggregated data is collected and that women's specific needs and vulnerabilities are identified. Data collection will be conducted using Kobo toolbox, with data collected on smartphones; beneficial for enumerators' safety, efficient data collection and timely data analysis. All enumerators will be fully trained in the tool and its delivery prior to their deployment in the field. If data collection cannot be performed due to access issues, local organizations will be approached to help in data collection.</p> <p>Regular progress updates on data collection will be provided to the donor and the ICCT. Where relevant, sensitive protection information will be passed to the APC, in order to support interventions and planning. If agencies request the raw data containing household identifiers, then the sensitive name/contact details will be removed and replaced with a unique key so that the identifier information can be restored at a later date, based on the respect of protection standards.</p> <p>Activity 2.1.4 : COMPILATION AND DISSEMINATION OF AN ASSESSMENT REPORT</p> <p>REACH will take charge of data entry (where necessary), data cleaning, and data analysis. The quantitative analysis will be inclusive of all relevant disaggregation. This will outline key differences between displaced population groups, helping targeted assistance by the APC and other relevant partners. A clean dataset will be publicly released. This dataset, along with preliminary findings of data analysis will be presented during a workshop with all relevant partners. Feedback from this workshop will help guide the creation of the report, and its recommendations for further programming.</p> <p>As such, the main report will be drafted to encompass the research questions outlined in the endorsed and published ToRs. The report draft will be shared with the APC and once reviewed and endorsed, released publicly. A dissemination plan, as developed in the ToRs, will be followed, presenting the report and the results at appropriate platforms (ICCT, HCAWG, IMWG, HCT).</p> <p>In coordination with UNOCHA, the APC and its sub-clusters, wherever possible and based on the findings of the assessments, REACH will develop advocacy papers that can be used as part of advocacy endeavours directed towards the government and international donors, supporting the prioritization of aid in line with assessment results.</p>
Kunduz	5	1		1	2	<p>Activity 1.1.1 : SECONDARY DATA REVIEW ON 45 HTR DISTRICTS</p> <p>A secondary data review of vulnerabilities within</p>

all 45 Afghanistan's HTR districts, as identified in the CHF 2nd standard allocation, will be conducted to understand the key previous studies and datasets available. This endeavour will serve to identify a tentative baseline (if possible), including key information gaps, as well as to streamline this assessment to previous lessons learned. REACH will engage key aid actors (UN agencies, international and national NGOs) and other aid stakeholders (GoA and relevant local authorities), including the Clusters, ICCT, and the Assessment Working Group, both at the capital and provincial level to source available materials. The findings from this initial secondary data review will inform the development of the final endorsed methodology, including specific security and "do not harm" mitigation measures for each targeted district. In addition, crucially, REACH will collect information on local markets across the 45 identified HTR areas, as a pre-requisite for the mapping exercise to be undertaken in the following Activity.

These districts will include: "Almar, Bilchiragh, Gurziwan and Pashtunkot (Faryab); Giro, Muqur, Waghaz, Wali Muhammadi Shahid (Ghazni); Garmser, Lashkar Gah, Nad Ali, Naw Zad, Reg, Sangin (Helmand); Arghistan, Ghorak, Khakrez, Maywand, Nesh, Shah Wali Kot, Zhari (Kandahar); Barkunar, Dara-I-Pech, Ghaziabad, Khas Kunar, Marawara, Shaygal wa shital, Wata Pur (Kunar); Chahardara, Dashti Archi, Imam Sahib, Khanabad, Qalay-I-Zal (Kunduz); Chaparhar, Khogayani, Surkhrod (Nangarhar) ; Urgan (Paktika); Khoja Ghar (Takhar); Chora, Dihrawud, Khas Uruzgan, Shahidi Hassas, Tirinkot (Uruzgan); and Daychopan, Shahjoy (Zabul).

In parallel, through engagement with local partners, organisations operating in or around the HTR districts, and through existing Community Development Council (CDC) networks, REACH will identify key informants profiles that will be required by the assessment. At second stage, key informants for each district will be identified according to the endorsed methodology as well as to the risk/do-not-harm analysis undertaken during the secondary data review. The identification of Key informants will be done through local connections of NGOs on the ground, notably in CDCs, and through people displaced from their area of origin with contract in their area of origin. Key informants will include a wide variety of people best informed about the situation of each district and BSU on the ground, including CDC members, village elders, teachers, community workers, etc. As much as possible, REACH will seek to engage female key informants in order to propose specific gender analysis in the different assessments.

Activity 1.1.2 : MAPPING OF BSUS IN AT LEAST 30 OUT OF 45 HARD TO REACH DISTRICTS

Within each target district, REACH will identify market BSUs. For the purposes of this assessment, a BSU will be defined as a discrete geographic area showing common demographic and socio-economic features, between the village and district levels, structured around a common market place. Through previous mapping exercises in Afghanistan, REACH has found that areas that rely on a common market also share key social and economic resources and infrastructure, and show coherent demographic and livelihood features.

REACH will identify and triangulate key market places in each district through available resources (e.g. Immap's Afghanistan Spatial Data Center), through information provided by

NGO partners operating in the area, and, if necessary, through information provided by key informants. In addition to this, through interviews with key informants who hold knowledge of target areas, REACH will conduct a mapping of BSUs. The villages served by major markets will be linked to the corresponding market. On this basis, REACH will then delineate the contours of each BSU. This allows a more granular understanding of districts. By dividing into BSUs, findings can be reported at this sub-district level.

Following this delineation, REACH will produce district maps showing all identified BSUs and their market place, as well as village names, roads and key infrastructure elements, as well as geographic features (river networks, mountains and hill slopes). At least 30 individual district maps will be produced. The creation of these maps will allow operational partners to better plan interventions by identifying the markets and the areas that they serve. BSUs will then serve as data unit for district situation and needs analysis.

Activity 1.2.1 : TOR DEVELOPMENT AND ENDORSMENT

The project will be collaborative in nature to ensure that the information provided to those that will use it (OCHA, HAG, clusters and implementing partners) is appropriate and required. Through consultations with those partners, a research ToR, outlining the context, methodology, limitations and analysis plan will be created. This will also include a dissemination plan for the end products. The ToRs will be endorsed by OCHA, the clusters and the HAG and presented at appropriate platforms (ICCT, HCAWG, IMWG) to ensure that those not directly involved in the assessment are aware of the activities to avoid duplication. A steering committee of the core members of the above mentioned groups will be created, that will meet on an ad-hoc basis to discuss the methodology development, initial findings and throughout the project.

The research tool will be composed by a set of basic demographic indicators, as well as humanitarian indicators that will then be used throughout the project for the monthly monitoring of BSUs. The tool will notably serve to analyse displacement patterns, changes in access to market and basic services, price information, and Cluster-specific variables (e.g. shortages of water, damage to shelters, destruction of food stocks, etc.). Gender-specific questions will be included wherever relevant. REACH will consult with UNOCHA and seek their approval for the research ToRs, inception report, questionnaire, as well as the choice of target districts.

Activity 1.2.2 : REGULAR DATA COLLECTION OF KEY HUMANITARIAN INFORMATION

Once BSU mapping is completed and key informants are identified for each of them, REACH will conduct an initial interview survey with them, using the approved tool. The key informant will provide information on their area of knowledge and this will form the basis of the core information required for each BSU. By using more than one key informant per BSU, REACH will ensure that triangulation of the data can occur to avoid erroneous results from a single key informant. The initial survey will focus on shelter, food security and WASH community coping strategies. This is will constitute, together with the secondary data review, an initial baseline of the targeted HTR districts

Following this, on a regular basis, a 'top-up' survey will be conducted. This will focus on any

changes in vulnerabilities, needs or coping strategies have occurred through the month, using the same approved tool and focusing on recent displacement, price changes and any rapid changes in shelter, food security and WASH vulnerabilities. Each question in the initial survey and the follow on regular surveys will be linked to a confidence matrix. The confidence matrix will give an indication as to the reliability of the answers provided. As an example, the confidence with which a teacher can provide information on educational needs is higher than an agricultural worker's. In reverse, the agricultural workers response to a question on crop varieties will be higher than that of a teacher.

Based on the initial risk/do-not-harm analysis, HTR districts will be classified into "data collection tiers". To each data collection tier corresponds a different risk and do-not-harm profile as well as related mitigation measures (and confidence matrix for triangulation and analysis purpose). The endorsed methodology will ensure that data will enable inter-district comparison regardless of "data collection tiers".

Data collection tiers may include:

1. KI face-to-face interviews within BSUs and district territory
2. Remote KI interviews using phone/internet communication means
3. KI face-to-face outside BSUs and/or district territory (e.g. district/province capital), following REACH Area of Origin/Knowledge methodology
4. FGDs with population recently displaced from targeted HTR BSUs/districts, following REACH Area of Origin/Knowledge methodology
5. Possible combinations of the above data collection approaches.

Activity 1.2.3 : CREATION AND DISSEMINATION OF DISTRICT AND BSU FACTSHEETS

On a regular basis, the information provided by the key informants (following triangulation to remove any inconsistencies) will be presented in an individual factsheet, one per each district. Initial factsheet drafts will be presented to organizations involved in the development of the methodology (OCHA, HAG and clusters). As part of the HTRA, REACH will produce factsheets at both district and BSU levels, which is a unit below the district level and above the village level. Producing factsheets at the village level would likely be too restrictive with a risk of not yielding statistically significant data. The BSU level study will allow REACH to strike a balance between these two levels

The production of these factsheets will be time-consuming and complex due to the nature of the districts. Therefore, REACH proposes to roll out data collection across the targeted districts, increasing the number of districts per month, starting with an initial batch of 10 districts, increasing by 10 each month, until at least 30 are mapped and have key informant networks in place. If possible, based on security conditions and available resources, REACH will extend the coverage to all 45 districts.

REACH will therefore produce:

- at least 30 baseline district factsheets by the end of the third month
- at least 30 districts update factsheets by the end of the project

It is not possible at the moment to evaluate the number of BSU factsheets to be produced, because this will depend on the mapping of BSU that will be performed as part of the above activity.

As part of the ToR development a clear dissemination plan will be created that will highlight the appropriate (due to the sensitive nature of the data) platforms at which to present the monthly findings, as well as a list of contacts that will receive the factsheet. The mailing list held by OCHA may be used to further disseminate these products.

Activity 1.2.4 : CONSOLIDATION AND DISSEMINATION OF AN ASSESSMENT REPORT

Prior to drafting the HTRA report, an overview of key assessment findings and a clean assessment dataset will be shared with the steering committee.

A report, covering the context, methodology and longitudinal findings of the HTRA will be produced. This will provide a snapshot of the complete findings recorded during the first six months of the action (including changes and trends observed over the course of the action, highlighting districts showing highest vulnerabilities per type), as well as recommendations for appropriate interventions, the key characteristics of the district and BSUs identified within the districts. A final round of presentations will be held in the seventh month of the project.

In coordination with UNOCHA and the relevant Clusters, wherever possible and based on the findings of the assessments, REACH will develop advocacy papers that can be used as part of advocacy endeavours directed towards the government and international donors, supporting the prioritization of aid in line with assessment results.

Activity 2.1.1 : SECONDARY DATA REVIEW

In the early stages of the project, an extensive secondary data review of Protection vulnerabilities within Afghanistan will be conducted to understand the key previous studies and datasets available, particularly regarding displaced populations. This approach will serve to streamline this assessment into previous work, and to outline the primary protection concerns and key gaps in existing data to avoid repetition of research and highlight main areas of use and feasibility of the study.

For the purposes of this review, REACH will engage key aid actors (UN agencies, international and national NGOs), particularly those reporting to the APC, and other aid stakeholders. These will include the Government of Afghanistan and relevant local authorities, as well as the other clusters, the ICCT, and the Assessment Working Group, both at the capital and regional levels.

Activity 2.1.2 : TERMS OF REFERENCE AND TOOL DEVELOPMENT FOR THE PADP HOUSEHOLD-LEVEL SURVEY

Research ToRs will be produced in close collaboration with the APC and UNOCHA, aimed at addressing the key needs of the Cluster and other partners whilst considering the limitations of data collection in Afghanistan. These ToRs will include the thematic scope and broad research questions of the project, as well as its methodology and the dissemination plan. The ToRs will be reviewed by the GiHA task force and the GBV working group prior to their endorsement. The ToRs will then be publicly released and presented at appropriate platforms (HCAWG, IMWG etc).

The displaced population (all IDPs groups,

returnees and refugees) household-level survey proposed under this outcome will focus primarily on Protection needs. The survey may also seek to collect information on other related critical needs, such as livelihoods, food security, shelter, WASH, health, etc. REACH will particularly seek to identify needs and vulnerabilities associated with age, disabilities, etc., in line with recommendations from the APC and the Gender in Humanitarian Action working group. The assessment may notably examine access to basic / protection services (including possible discriminations), employment patterns, livelihood coping strategies, prevalence of child labour and underage marriage, as well as any other area that may be identified as relevant by the APC and relevant partners.

A set of indicators followed by a closed-question questionnaire will be developed in close coordination with the APC and other partners to provide maximum relevant data on protection needs and vulnerabilities of different displaced population groups. REACH will consult with UNOCHA and seek their approval for the research ToRs, inception report, questionnaire, as well as the choice of target assessment areas.

Activity 2.1.3 : QUANTITATIVE SURVEY OF DISPLACED HOUSEHOLDS

In order to capture full nationwide data on displaced population protection concerns, a quantitative household-level survey assessment will be implemented. These household surveys will be collected in a way that allows for comparison of final results between the five regions of Afghanistan (Central, Southern, Eastern, Northern, and Western), providing a nationwide coverage.

REACH will aim to interview approximately 1,694 displaced households per region. An estimated total of 9,625 interviews will be conducted. Randomized cluster sampling will be used to select areas targeted for the assessment in each region. The exact target number of households will be determined by the total number of populations on each area, and may be adjusted depending on local access conditions. REACH will aim to reach a proportion of female headed households amongst respondents equivalent to the proportion of female-headed households among displaced population groups. REACH's sampling strategy will enable to make comparisons between regions including comparisons of displacement groups (different types of IDPs, returnees, refugees), and to allow comparisons between male and female-headed households at the national level. This approach will facilitate sufficient disaggregation during analysis to highlight key population groups of particular vulnerability, helping to inform the APC of the characteristics of potential target communities and beneficiaries. With the objective of enabling the generalization of findings, REACH will use a 95% level of confidence and a 5% margin of error at the regional level.

As much as possible, REACH will use both male and female enumerators to ensure that sex-disaggregated data is collected and that women's specific needs and vulnerabilities are identified. Data collection will be conducted using Kobo toolbox, with data collected on smartphones; beneficial for enumerators' safety, efficient data collection and timely data analysis. All enumerators will be fully trained in the tool and its delivery prior to their deployment in the field. If data collection cannot be performed due to access issues, local organizations will be approached to help in data collection.

						<p>Regular progress updates on data collection will be provided to the donor and the ICCT. Where relevant, sensitive protection information will be passed to the APC, in order to support interventions and planning. If agencies request the raw data containing household identifiers, then the sensitive name/contact details will be removed and replaced with a unique key so that the identifier information can be restored at a later date, based on the respect of protection standards.</p> <p>Activity 2.1.4 : COMPILATION AND DISSEMINATION OF AN ASSESSMENT REPORT</p> <p>REACH will take charge of data entry (where necessary), data cleaning, and data analysis. The quantitative analysis will be inclusive of all relevant disaggregation. This will outline key differences between displaced population groups, helping targeted assistance by the APC and other relevant partners. A clean dataset will be publicly released. This dataset, along with preliminary findings of data analysis will be presented during a workshop with all relevant partners. Feedback from this workshop will help guide the creation of the report, and its recommendations for further programming.</p> <p>As such, the main report will be drafted to encompass the research questions outlined in the endorsed and published ToRs. The report draft will be shared with the APC and once reviewed and endorsed, released publicly. A dissemination plan, as developed in the ToRs, will be followed, presenting the report and the results at appropriate platforms (ICCT, HCAWG, IMWG, HCT).</p> <p>In coordination with UNOCHA, the APC and its sub-clusters, wherever possible and based on the findings of the assessments, REACH will develop advocacy papers that can be used as part of advocacy endeavours directed towards the government and international donors, supporting the prioritization of aid in line with assessment results.</p>
Balkh	2	1				<p>1 Activity 2.1.1 : SECONDARY DATA REVIEW</p> <p>In the early stages of the project, an extensive secondary data review of Protection vulnerabilities within Afghanistan will be conducted to understand the key previous studies and datasets available, particularly regarding displaced populations. This approach will serve to streamline this assessment into previous work, and to outline the primary protection concerns and key gaps in existing data to avoid repetition of research and highlight main areas of use and feasibility of the study.</p> <p>For the purposes of this review, REACH will engage key aid actors (UN agencies, international and national NGOs), particularly those reporting to the APC, and other aid stakeholders. These will include the Government of Afghanistan and relevant local authorities, as well as the other clusters, the ICCT, and the Assessment Working Group, both at the capital and regional levels.</p> <p>Activity 2.1.2 : TERMS OF REFERENCE AND TOOL DEVELOPMENT FOR THE PADP HOUSEHOLD-LEVEL SURVEY</p> <p>Research ToRs will be produced in close collaboration with the APC and UNOCHA, aimed at addressing the key needs of the Cluster and other partners whilst considering the limitations of data collection in Afghanistan. These ToRs will include the thematic scope and broad research</p>

questions of the project, as well as its methodology and the dissemination plan. The ToRs will be reviewed by the GiHA task force and the GBV working group prior to their endorsement. The ToRs will then be publicly released and presented at appropriate platforms (HCAWG, IMWG etc).

The displaced population (all IDPs groups, returnees and refugees) household-level survey proposed under this outcome will focus primarily on Protection needs. The survey may also seek to collect information on other related critical needs, such as livelihoods, food security, shelter, WASH, health, etc. REACH will particularly seek to identify needs and vulnerabilities associated with age, disabilities, etc., in line with recommendations from the APC and the Gender in Humanitarian Action working group. The assessment may notably examine access to basic / protection services (including possible discriminations), employment patterns, livelihood coping strategies, prevalence of child labour and underage marriage, as well as any other area that may be identified as relevant by the APC and relevant partners.

A set of indicators followed by a closed-question questionnaire will be developed in close coordination with the APC and other partners to provide maximum relevant data on protection needs and vulnerabilities of different displaced population groups. REACH will consult with UNOCHA and seek their approval for the research ToRs, inception report, questionnaire, as well as the choice of target assessment areas.

Activity 2.1.3 : QUANTITATIVE SURVEY OF DISPLACED HOUSEHOLDS

In order to capture full nationwide data on displaced population protection concerns, a quantitative household-level survey assessment will be implemented. These household surveys will be collected in a way that allows for comparison of final results between the five regions of Afghanistan (Central, Southern, Eastern, Northern, and Western), providing a nationwide coverage.

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As much as possible, REACH will use both male and female enumerators to ensure that sex-disaggregated data is collected and that women's specific needs and vulnerabilities are

identified. Data collection will be conducted using Kobo toolbox, with data collected on smartphones; beneficial for enumerators' safety, efficient data collection and timely data analysis. All enumerators will be fully trained in the tool and its delivery prior to their deployment in the field. If data collection cannot be performed due to access issues, local organizations will be approached to help in data collection.

Regular progress updates on data collection will be provided to the donor and the ICCT. Where relevant, sensitive protection information will be passed to the APC, in order to support interventions and planning. If agencies request the raw data containing household identifiers, then the sensitive name/contact details will be removed and replaced with a unique key so that the identifier information can be restored at a later date, based on the respect of protection standards.

Activity 2.1.4 : COMPILATION AND DISSEMINATION OF AN ASSESSMENT REPORT

REACH will take charge of data entry (where necessary), data cleaning, and data analysis. The quantitative analysis will be inclusive of all relevant disaggregation. This will outline key differences between displaced population groups, helping targeted assistance by the APC and other relevant partners. A clean dataset will be publicly released. This dataset, along with preliminary findings of data analysis will be presented during a workshop with all relevant partners. Feedback from this workshop will help guide the creation of the report, and its recommendations for further programming.

As such, the main report will be drafted to encompass the research questions outlined in the endorsed and published ToRs. The report draft will be shared with the APC and once reviewed and endorsed, released publicly. A dissemination plan, as developed in the ToRs, will be followed, presenting the report and the results at appropriate platforms (ICCT, HCAWG, IMWG, HCT).

In coordination with UNOCHA, the APC and its sub-clusters, wherever possible and based on the findings of the assessments, REACH will develop advocacy papers that can be used as part of advocacy endeavours directed towards the government and international donors, supporting the prioritization of aid in line with assessment results.

Activity 3.1.1 : SECONDARY DATA REVIEW

In the early stages of the project, REACH will conduct a secondary data review. As mentioned above, the issue of fragmented families and their specific vulnerabilities has never been studied per se in Afghanistan, and REACH therefore expects that limited sources will be available and / or directly relevant to the proposed assessment. REACH will therefore rely on a review of existing academic literature, as well as of similar assessments that may have been conducted in other countries. In particular, REACH will closely analyse the approach and methodology of the above mentioned 'Mixed Migrations Platform' study in which it took part, as it will provide indications regarding 'left behind' households.

This initial secondary data review of separated families will be used to shape the broader understanding of priority research areas in this field. Discussions with relevant partners in collaboration with this secondary data review and research questions of the project will then be used to shape the indicators and consequential questionnaire produced for this assessment.

Activity 3.1.2 : TERMS OF REFERENCE AND TOOL DEVELOPMENT FOR HOUSEHOLD-LEVEL SURVEY

Based on the findings of the secondary data review, REACH will design a household-level tool in close collaboration with the APC and other interested parties, that will serve as basis for the household-level survey to be launched in Kabul (Central region), Mazar-i-Sharif (Northern region), Kandahar (Southern region), Herat (Western region) and Jalalabad (Eastern region).

As per its standard practices, REACH will liaise with the above mentioned actors on the data collection tools and analysis framework to strengthen assessment ownership from key stakeholders, and consider gender and protection imperatives to develop methodologies appropriate for the target population. The assessment will notably examine reasons for separation, length of this separation, physical distance between the household and its head (and associated modes of transport and costs), family composition, displacement patterns, and a socio-economic profile.

The research ToRs will include the indicators to be used, the assessment methodology and the dissemination plan, and will be reviewed by the Gender in Humanitarian Action working group. The ToRs will be endorsed by the APC and UNOCHA. REACH will consult with UNOCHA and seek their approval for the research ToRs, inception report, questionnaire, as well as the confirmation of target assessment locations. These will then be presented to the ICCT and the Assessment Working Group. These ToRs will then be publicly released and presented at appropriate platforms (HCAWG, IMWG, etc.).

Activity 3.1.3 : QUALITATIVE SURVEY OF FRAGMENTED FAMILIES

A qualitative assessment will be undertaken, with two primary objectives. Firstly, the study will identify the dominant demographic characteristics of vulnerable fragmented families, leading to the defining of vulnerable and non-vulnerable categorized family groups. Secondly, the assessment will seek to recognize and outline the primary needs and vulnerabilities of each of these groups.

The proposed research methodology consists of Key Informant Interviews (KIIs). Each Key Informant will be a representative of the family left behind. Ideally, this respondent would be the wife of a separated male household head, although flexibility in this will accommodate cultural concerns and other limitations, likely resulting in many boys of the household acting as lead discussant. Participants will be sought by exploring urban communication networks, ultimately snowballing outwards to include a variety of perspectives. These perspectives will include varied typologies, displacement groups and socio-economic backgrounds. The broad scope of eligibility criteria will reduce purposive sampling bias, and facilitate reliable comparisons between vulnerable and non-vulnerable fragmented families, allowing for the needs of vulnerable families to be clearly defined.

The survey will consist of semi-structured interviews, targeting an estimated 70 households (approximately 14 per target location / region). Whenever possible, random sampling will be used to select the households to be interviewed. The target number of households may be adjusted depending on local access conditions. REACH will only target single-family households.

As much as possible, REACH will use female

						<p>enumerators to ensure that the specific views of women are captured. REACH will also seek to identify needs and vulnerabilities associated with age, disabilities, etc., in line with recommendations from the Protection cluster and the Gender in Humanitarian Action task force. All enumerators will be fully trained in the tool and its delivery prior to their deployment in the field, particularly on how to conduct semi-structured, qualitative interviews.</p> <p>Regular progress updates on data collection will be provided to the donor, the APC and the ICCT. Where relevant, sensitive protection information will be passed to the APC, in order to support interventions and planning. Should agencies request the raw data containing household identifiers, then the sensitive name/contact details will be removed and replaced with a unique key so that the identifier information can be restored at a later date, based on the respect of protection standards.</p> <p>Activity 3.1.4 : COMPILATION AND DISSEMINATION OF AN ASSESSMENT REPORT</p> <p>Following data collection, a qualitative analysis of the gathered data will take place. To ensure that the APC and interested parties are involved throughout the project, an initial preliminary findings workshop will take place. This workshop will discuss the broad thematic areas identified through both analytical framework and emergent theme analysis. Feedback from this workshop will help guide the creation of the report, and the recommendations contained within.</p> <p>Following the workshop, a report will be drafted covering the key research questions developed in the ToRs. The report draft will be shared with the APC and once reviewed and endorsed, released publicly. The dissemination plan developed in the ToRs will be followed, presenting the report and the results at appropriate platforms (ICCT, HCAWG, IMWG, HCT). Ultimately, the report and associated discussions will enable the humanitarian community to refine their understanding of fragmented families, and of those amongst them who show humanitarian vulnerabilities.</p> <p>In coordination with UNOCHA, the APC and its sub-clusters, wherever possible and based on the findings of the assessments, REACH will develop advocacy papers that can be used as part of advocacy endeavours directed towards the government and international donors, supporting the prioritization of aid in line with assessment results..</p>
Samangan	2			1	1	<p>Activity 2.1.1 : SECONDARY DATA REVIEW</p> <p>In the early stages of the project, an extensive secondary data review of Protection vulnerabilities within Afghanistan will be conducted to understand the key previous studies and datasets available, particularly regarding displaced populations. This approach will serve to streamline this assessment into previous work, and to outline the primary protection concerns and key gaps in existing data to avoid repetition of research and highlight main areas of use and feasibility of the study.</p> <p>For the purposes of this review, REACH will engage key aid actors (UN agencies, international and national NGOs), particularly those reporting to the APC, and other aid stakeholders. These will include the Government of Afghanistan and relevant local authorities, as well as the other clusters, the ICCT, and the Assessment Working Group, both at the capital</p>

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Activity 2.1.2 : TERMS OF REFERENCE AND TOOL DEVELOPMENT FOR THE PADP HOUSEHOLD-LEVEL SURVEY

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The displaced population (all IDPs groups, returnees and refugees) household-level survey proposed under this outcome will focus primarily on Protection needs. The survey may also seek to collect information on other related critical needs, such as livelihoods, food security, shelter, WASH, health, etc. REACH will particularly seek to identify needs and vulnerabilities associated with age, disabilities, etc., in line with recommendations from the APC and the Gender in Humanitarian Action working group. The assessment may notably examine access to basic / protection services (including possible discriminations), employment patterns, livelihood coping strategies, prevalence of child labour and underage marriage, as well as any other area that may be identified as relevant by the APC and relevant partners.

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REACH will take charge of data entry (where necessary), data cleaning, and data analysis. The quantitative analysis will be inclusive of all relevant disaggregation. This will outline key differences between displaced population groups, helping targeted assistance by the APC and other relevant partners. A clean dataset will be publicly released. This dataset, along with preliminary findings of data analysis will be presented during a workshop with all relevant partners. Feedback from this workshop will help guide the creation of the report, and its recommendations for further programming.

As such, the main report will be drafted to encompass the research questions outlined in the endorsed and published ToRs. The report draft will be shared with the APC and once reviewed and endorsed, released publicly. A

						<p>dissemination plan, as developed in the ToRs, will be followed, presenting the report and the results at appropriate platforms (ICCT, HCAWG, IMWG, HCT).</p> <p>In coordination with UNOCHA, the APC and its sub-clusters, wherever possible and based on the findings of the assessments, REACH will develop advocacy papers that can be used as part of advocacy endeavours directed towards the government and international donors, supporting the prioritization of aid in line with assessment results.</p>
Uruzgan	5	1	1	1	2	<p>Activity 1.1.1 : SECONDARY DATA REVIEW ON 45 HTR DISTRICTS</p> <p>A secondary data review of vulnerabilities within all 45 Afghanistan's HTR districts, as identified in the CHF 2nd standard allocation, will be conducted to understand the key previous studies and datasets available. This endeavour will serve to identify a tentative baseline (if possible), including key information gaps, as well as to streamline this assessment to previous lessons learned. REACH will engage key aid actors (UN agencies, international and national NGOs) and other aid stakeholders (GoA and relevant local authorities), including the Clusters, ICCT, and the Assessment Working Group, both at the capital and provincial level to source available materials. The findings from this initial secondary data review will inform the development of the final endorsed methodology, including specific security and "do not harm" mitigation measures for each targeted district. In addition, crucially, REACH will collect information on local markets across the 45 identified HTR areas, as a pre-requisite for the mapping exercise to be undertaken in the following Activity.</p> <p>These districts will include: "Almar, Bilchiragh, Gurziwan and Pashtunkot (Faryab); Giro, Muqur, Waghaz, Wali Muhammadi Shahid (Ghazni); Garmser, Lashkar Gah, Nad Ali, Naw Zad, Reg, Sangin (Helmand); Arghistan, Ghorak, Khakrez, Maywand, Nesh, Shah Wali Kot, Zhari (Kandahar); Barkunar, Dara-I-Pech, Ghaziabad, Khas Kunar, Marawara, Shaygal wa shital, Wata Pur (Kunar); Chahardara, Dashti Archi, Imam Sahib, Khanabad, Qalay-I-Zal (Kunduz); Chaparhar, Khogayani, Surkhrod (Nangarhar) ; Urgan (Paktika); Khoja Ghar (Takhar); Chora, Dihrawud, Khas Uruzgan, Shahidi Hassas, Tirinkot (Uruzgan); and Daychopan, Shahjoy (Zabul).</p> <p>In parallel, through engagement with local partners, organisations operating in or around the HTR districts, and through existing Community Development Council (CDC) networks, REACH will identify key informants profiles that will be required by the assessment. At second stage, key informants for each district will be identified according to the endorsed methodology as well as to the risk/do-not-harm analysis undertaken during the secondary data review. The identification of Key informants will be done through local connections of NGOs on the ground, notably in CDCs, and through people displaced from their area of origin with contract in their area of origin. Key informants will include a wide variety of people best informed about the situation of each district and BSU on the ground, including CDC members, village elders, teachers, community workers, etc. As much as possible, REACH will seek to engage female key informants in order to propose specific gender analysis in the different assessments.</p> <p>Activity 1.1.2 : MAPPING OF BSUS IN AT LEAST 30 OUT OF 45 HARD TO REACH DISTRICTS</p>

Within each target district, REACH will identify market BSUs. For the purposes of this assessment, a BSU will be defined as a discrete geographic area showing common demographic and socio-economic features, between the village and district levels, structured around a common market place. Through previous mapping exercises in Afghanistan, REACH has found that areas that rely on a common market also share key social and economic resources and infrastructure, and show coherent demographic and livelihood features.

REACH will identify and triangulate key market places in each district through available resources (e.g. Immap's Afghanistan Spatial Data Center), through information provided by NGO partners operating in the area, and, if necessary, through information provided by key informants. In addition to this, through interviews with key informants who hold knowledge of target areas, REACH will conduct a mapping of BSUs. The villages served by major markets will be linked to the corresponding market. On this basis, REACH will then delineate the contours of each BSU. This allows a more granular understanding of districts. By dividing into BSUs, findings can be reported at this sub-district level.

Following this delineation, REACH will produce district maps showing all identified BSUs and their market place, as well as village names, roads and key infrastructure elements, as well as geographic features (river networks, mountains and hill slopes). At least 30 individual district maps will be produced. The creation of these maps will allow operational partners to better plan interventions by identifying the markets and the areas that they serve. BSUs will then serve as data unit for district situation and needs analysis.

Activity 1.2.1 : TOR DEVELOPMENT AND ENDORSEMENT

The project will be collaborative in nature to ensure that the information provided to those that will use it (OCHA, HAG, clusters and implementing partners) is appropriate and required. Through consultations with those partners, a research ToR, outlining the context, methodology, limitations and analysis plan will be created. This will also include a dissemination plan for the end products. The ToRs will be endorsed by OCHA, the clusters and the HAG and presented at appropriate platforms (ICCT, HCAWG, IMWG) to ensure that those not directly involved in the assessment are aware of the activities to avoid duplication. A steering committee of the core members of the above mentioned groups will be created, that will meet on an ad-hoc basis to discuss the methodology development, initial findings and throughout the project.

The research tool will be composed by a set of basic demographic indicators, as well as humanitarian indicators that will then be used throughout the project for the monthly monitoring of BSUs. The tool will notably serve to analyse displacement patterns, changes in access to market and basic services, price information, and Cluster-specific variables (e.g. shortages of water, damage to shelters, destruction of food stocks, etc.). Gender-specific questions will be included wherever relevant. REACH will consult with UNOCHA and seek their approval for the research ToRs, inception report, questionnaire, as well as the choice of target districts.

Activity 1.2.2 : REGULAR DATA COLLECTION OF KEY HUMANITARIAN INFORMATION

Once BSU mapping is completed and key informants are identified for each of them, REACH will conduct an initial interview survey with them, using the approved tool. The key informant will provide information on their area of knowledge and this will form the basis of the core information required for each BSU. By using more than one key informant per BSU, REACH will ensure that triangulation of the data can occur to avoid erroneous results from a single key informant. The initial survey will focus on shelter, food security and WASH community coping strategies. This is will constitute, together with the secondary data review, an initial baseline of the targeted HTR districts

Following this, on a regular basis, a 'top-up' survey will be conducted. This will focus on any changes in vulnerabilities, needs or coping strategies have occurred through the month, using the same approved tool and focusing on recent displacement, price changes and any rapid changes in shelter, food security and WASH vulnerabilities. Each question in the initial survey and the follow on regular surveys will be linked to a confidence matrix. The confidence matrix will give an indication as to the reliability of the answers provided. As an example, the confidence with which a teacher can provide information on educational needs is higher than an agricultural worker's. In reverse, the agricultural workers response to a question on crop varieties will be higher than that of a teacher.

Based on the initial risk/do-not-harm analysis, HTR districts will be classified into "data collection tiers". To each data collection tier corresponds a different risk and do-not-harm profile as well as related mitigation measures (and confidence matrix for triangulation and analysis purpose). The endorsed methodology will ensure that data will enable inter-district comparison regardless of "data collection tiers".

Data collection tiers may include:

1. KI face-to-face interviews within BSUs and district territory
2. Remote KI interviews using phone/internet communication means
3. KI face-to-face outside BSUs and/or district territory (e.g. district/province capital), following REACH Area of Origin/Knowledge methodology
4. FGDs with population recently displaced from targeted HTR BSUs/districts, following REACH Area of Origin/Knowledge methodology
5. Possible combinations of the above data collection approaches.

Activity 1.2.3 : CREATION AND DISSEMINATION OF DISTRICT AND BSU FACTSHEETS

On a regular basis, the information provided by the key informants (following triangulation to remove any inconsistencies) will be presented in an individual factsheet, one per each district. Initial factsheet drafts will be presented to organizations involved in the development of the methodology (OCHA, HAG and clusters). As part of the HTRA, REACH will produce factsheets at both district and BSU levels, which is a unit below the district level and above the village level. Producing factsheets at the village level would likely be too restrictive with a risk of not yielding statistically significant data. The BSU level study will allow REACH to strike a balance between these two levels

The production of these factsheets will be time-consuming and complex due to the nature of the districts. Therefore, REACH proposes to roll out data collection across the targeted districts, increasing the number of districts per month,

starting with an initial batch of 10 districts, increasing by 10 each month, until at least 30 are mapped and have key informant networks in place. If possible, based on security conditions and available resources, REACH will extend the coverage to all 45 districts.

REACH will therefore produce:

- at least 30 baseline district factsheets by the end of the third month
- at least 30 districts update factsheets by the end of the project

It is not possible at the moment to evaluate the number of BSU factsheets to be produced, because this will depend on the mapping of BSU that will be performed as part of the above activity.

As part of the ToR development a clear dissemination plan will be created that will highlight the appropriate (due to the sensitive nature of the data) platforms at which to present the monthly findings, as well as a list of contacts that will receive the factsheet. The mailing list held by OCHA may be used to further disseminate these products.

Activity 1.2.4 : CONSOLIDATION AND DISSEMINATION OF AN ASSESSMENT REPORT

Prior to drafting the HTRA report, an overview of key assessment findings and a clean assessment dataset will be shared with the steering committee.

A report, covering the context, methodology and longitudinal findings of the HTRA will be produced. This will provide a snapshot of the complete findings recorded during the first six months of the action (including changes and trends observed over the course of the action, highlighting districts showing highest vulnerabilities per type), as well as recommendations for appropriate interventions, the key characteristics of the district and BSUs identified within the districts. A final round of presentations will be held in the seventh month of the project.

In coordination with UNOCHA and the relevant Clusters, wherever possible and based on the findings of the assessments, REACH will develop advocacy papers that can be used as part of advocacy endeavours directed towards the government and international donors, supporting the prioritization of aid in line with assessment results.

Activity 2.1.1 : SECONDARY DATA REVIEW

In the early stages of the project, an extensive secondary data review of Protection vulnerabilities within Afghanistan will be conducted to understand the key previous studies and datasets available, particularly regarding displaced populations. This approach will serve to streamline this assessment into previous work, and to outline the primary protection concerns and key gaps in existing data to avoid repetition of research and highlight main areas of use and feasibility of the study.

For the purposes of this review, REACH will engage key aid actors (UN agencies, international and national NGOs), particularly those reporting to the APC, and other aid stakeholders. These will include the Government of Afghanistan and relevant local authorities, as well as the other clusters, the ICCT, and the Assessment Working Group, both at the capital and regional levels.

Activity 2.1.2 : TERMS OF REFERENCE AND TOOL DEVELOPMENT FOR THE PADP

HOUSEHOLD-LEVEL SURVEY

Research ToRs will be produced in close collaboration with the APC and UNOCHA, aimed at addressing the key needs of the Cluster and other partners whilst considering the limitations of data collection in Afghanistan. These ToRs will include the thematic scope and broad research questions of the project, as well as its methodology and the dissemination plan. The ToRs will be reviewed by the GiHA task force and the GBV working group prior to their endorsement. The ToRs will then be publicly released and presented at appropriate platforms (HCAWG, IMWG etc).

The displaced population (all IDPs groups, returnees and refugees) household-level survey proposed under this outcome will focus primarily on Protection needs. The survey may also seek to collect information on other related critical needs, such as livelihoods, food security, shelter, WASH, health, etc. REACH will particularly seek to identify needs and vulnerabilities associated with age, disabilities, etc., in line with recommendations from the APC and the Gender in Humanitarian Action working group. The assessment may notably examine access to basic / protection services (including possible discriminations), employment patterns, livelihood coping strategies, prevalence of child labour and underage marriage, as well as any other area that may be identified as relevant by the APC and relevant partners.

A set of indicators followed by a closed-question questionnaire will be developed in close coordination with the APC and other partners to provide maximum relevant data on protection needs and vulnerabilities of different displaced population groups. REACH will consult with UNOCHA and seek their approval for the research ToRs, inception report, questionnaire, as well as the choice of target assessment areas.

Activity 2.1.3 : QUANTITATIVE SURVEY OF DISPLACED HOUSEHOLDS

In order to capture full nationwide data on displaced population protection concerns, a quantitative household-level survey assessment will be implemented. These household surveys will be collected in a way that allows for comparison of final results between the five regions of Afghanistan (Central, Southern, Eastern, Northern, and Western), providing a nationwide coverage.

REACH will aim to interview approximately 1,694 displaced households per region. An estimated total of 9,625 interviews will be conducted. Randomized cluster sampling will be used to select areas targeted for the assessment in each region. The exact target number of households will be determined by the total number of populations on each area, and may be adjusted depending on local access conditions. REACH will aim to reach a proportion of female headed households amongst respondents equivalent to the proportion of female-headed households among displaced population groups. REACH's sampling strategy will enable to make comparisons between regions including comparisons of displacement groups (different types of IDPs, returnees, refugees), and to allow comparisons between male and female-headed households at the national level. This approach will facilitate sufficient disaggregation during analysis to highlight key population groups of particular vulnerability, helping to inform the APC of the characteristics of potential target communities and beneficiaries. With the

						<p>objective of enabling the generalization of findings, REACH will use a 95% level of confidence and a 5% margin of error at the regional level.</p> <p>As much as possible, REACH will use both male and female enumerators to ensure that sex-disaggregated data is collected and that women's specific needs and vulnerabilities are identified. Data collection will be conducted using Kobo toolbox, with data collected on smartphones; beneficial for enumerators' safety, efficient data collection and timely data analysis. All enumerators will be fully trained in the tool and its delivery prior to their deployment in the field. If data collection cannot be performed due to access issues, local organizations will be approached to help in data collection.</p> <p>Regular progress updates on data collection will be provided to the donor and the ICCT. Where relevant, sensitive protection information will be passed to the APC, in order to support interventions and planning. If agencies request the raw data containing household identifiers, then the sensitive name/contact details will be removed and replaced with a unique key so that the identifier information can be restored at a later date, based on the respect of protection standards.</p> <p>Activity 2.1.4 : COMPILATION AND DISSEMINATION OF AN ASSESSMENT REPORT</p> <p>REACH will take charge of data entry (where necessary), data cleaning, and data analysis. The quantitative analysis will be inclusive of all relevant disaggregation. This will outline key differences between displaced population groups, helping targeted assistance by the APC and other relevant partners. A clean dataset will be publicly released. This dataset, along with preliminary findings of data analysis will be presented during a workshop with all relevant partners. Feedback from this workshop will help guide the creation of the report, and its recommendations for further programming.</p> <p>As such, the main report will be drafted to encompass the research questions outlined in the endorsed and published ToRs. The report draft will be shared with the APC and once reviewed and endorsed, released publicly. A dissemination plan, as developed in the ToRs, will be followed, presenting the report and the results at appropriate platforms (ICCT, HCAWG, IMWG, HCT).</p> <p>In coordination with UNOCHA, the APC and its sub-clusters, wherever possible and based on the findings of the assessments, REACH will develop advocacy papers that can be used as part of advocacy endeavours directed towards the government and international donors, supporting the prioritization of aid in line with assessment results.</p>	
Zabul		5	1		1	2	<p>Activity 1.1.1 : SECONDARY DATA REVIEW ON 45 HTR DISTRICTS</p> <p>A secondary data review of vulnerabilities within all 45 Afghanistan's HTR districts, as identified in the CHF 2nd standard allocation, will be conducted to understand the key previous studies and datasets available. This endeavour will serve to identify a tentative baseline (if possible), including key information gaps, as well as to streamline this assessment to previous lessons learned. REACH will engage key aid actors (UN agencies, international and national NGOs) and other aid stakeholders (GoA and relevant local authorities), including the Clusters, ICCT, and the Assessment Working Group, both</p>

at the capital and provincial level to source available materials. The findings from this initial secondary data review will inform the development of the final endorsed methodology, including specific security and “do not harm” mitigation measures for each targeted district. In addition, crucially, REACH will collect information on local markets across the 45 identified HTR areas, as a pre-requisite for the mapping exercise to be undertaken in the following Activity.

These districts will include: “Almar, Bilchiragh, Gurziwan and Pashtunkot (Faryab); Giro, Muqur, Waghaz, Wali Muhammadi Shahid (Ghazni); Garmser, Lashkar Gah, Nad Ali, Naw Zad, Reg, Sangin (Helmand); Arghistan, Ghorak, Khakrez, Maywand, Nesh, Shah Wali Kot, Zhari (Kandahar); Barkunar, Dara-I-Pech, Ghaziabad, Khas Kunar, Marawara, Shaygal wa shital, Wata Pur (Kunar); Chahardara, Dashti Archi, Imam Sahib, Khanabad, Qalay-I-Zal (Kunduz); Chaparhar, Khogayani, Surkhrod (Nangarhar) ; Urgun (Paktika); Khoja Ghar (Takhar); Chora, Dihrawud, Khas Uruzgan, Shahidi Hassas, Tirinkot (Uruzgan); and Daychopan, Shahjoy (Zabul).

In parallel, through engagement with local partners, organisations operating in or around the HTR districts, and through existing Community Development Council (CDC) networks, REACH will identify key informants profiles that will be required by the assessment. At second stage, key informants for each district will be identified according to the endorsed methodology as well as to the risk/do-not-harm analysis undertaken during the secondary data review. The identification of Key informants will be done through local connections of NGOs on the ground, notably in CDCs, and through people displaced from their area of origin with contract in their area of origin. Key informants will include a wide variety of people best informed about the situation of each district and BSU on the ground, including CDC members, village elders, teachers, community workers, etc. As much as possible, REACH will seek to engage female key informants in order to propose specific gender analysis in the different assessments.

Activity 1.1.2 : MAPPING OF BSUS IN AT LEAST 30 OUT OF 45 HARD TO REACH DISTRICTS

Within each target district, REACH will identify market BSUs. For the purposes of this assessment, a BSU will be defined as a discrete geographic area showing common demographic and socio-economic features, between the village and district levels, structured around a common market place. Through previous mapping exercises in Afghanistan, REACH has found that areas that rely on a common market also share key social and economic resources and infrastructure, and show coherent demographic and livelihood features.

REACH will identify and triangulate key market places in each district through available resources (e.g. Immap’s Afghanistan Spatial Data Center), through information provided by NGO partners operating in the area, and, if necessary, through information provided by key informants. In addition to this, through interviews with key informants who hold knowledge of target areas, REACH will conduct a mapping of BSUs. The villages served by major markets will be linked to the corresponding market. On this basis, REACH will then delineate the contours of each BSU. This allows a more granular understanding of districts. By dividing into BSUs, findings can be reported at this sub-district level.

Following this delineation, REACH will produce district maps showing all identified BSUs and their market place, as well as village names, roads and key infrastructure elements, as well as geographic features (river networks, mountains and hill slopes). At least 30 individual district maps will be produced. The creation of these maps will allow operational partners to better plan interventions by identifying the markets and the areas that they serve. BSUs will then serve as data unit for district situation and needs analysis.

Activity 1.2.1 : TOR DEVELOPMENT AND ENDORSMENT

The project will be collaborative in nature to ensure that the information provided to those that will use it (OCHA, HAG, clusters and implementing partners) is appropriate and required. Through consultations with those partners, a research ToR, outlining the context, methodology, limitations and analysis plan will be created. This will also include a dissemination plan for the end products. The ToRs will be endorsed by OCHA, the clusters and the HAG and presented at appropriate platforms (ICCT, HCAWG, IMWG) to ensure that those not directly involved in the assessment are aware of the activities to avoid duplication. A steering committee of the core members of the above mentioned groups will be created, that will meet on an ad-hoc basis to discuss the methodology development, initial findings and throughout the project.

The research tool will be composed by a set of basic demographic indicators, as well as humanitarian indicators that will then be used throughout the project for the monthly monitoring of BSUs. The tool will notably serve to analyse displacement patterns, changes in access to market and basic services, price information, and Cluster-specific variables (e.g. shortages of water, damage to shelters, destruction of food stocks, etc.). Gender-specific questions will be included wherever relevant. REACH will consult with UNOCHA and seek their approval for the research ToRs, inception report, questionnaire, as well as the choice of target districts.

Activity 1.2.2 : REGULAR DATA COLLECTION OF KEY HUMANITARIAN INFORMATION

Once BSU mapping is completed and key informants are identified for each of them, REACH will conduct an initial interview survey with them, using the approved tool. The key informant will provide information on their area of knowledge and this will form the basis of the core information required for each BSU. By using more than one key informant per BSU, REACH will ensure that triangulation of the data can occur to avoid erroneous results from a single key informant. The initial survey will focus on shelter, food security and WASH community coping strategies. This is will constitute, together with the secondary data review, an initial baseline of the targeted HTR districts

Following this, on a regular basis, a 'top-up' survey will be conducted. This will focus on any changes in vulnerabilities, needs or coping strategies have occurred through the month, using the same approved tool and focusing on recent displacement, price changes and any rapid changes in shelter, food security and WASH vulnerabilities. Each question in the initial survey and the follow on regular surveys will be linked to a confidence matrix. The confidence matrix will give an indication as to the reliability of the answers provided. As an example, the confidence with which a teacher can provide information on educational needs is higher than

an agricultural worker's. In reverse, the agricultural workers response to a question on crop varieties will be higher than that of a teacher.

Based on the initial risk/do-not-harm analysis, HTR districts will be classified into "data collection tiers". To each data collection tier corresponds a different risk and do-not-harm profile as well as related mitigation measures (and confidence matrix for triangulation and analysis purpose). The endorsed methodology will ensure that data will enable inter-district comparison regardless of "data collection tiers".

Data collection tiers may include:

1. KI face-to-face interviews within BSUs and district territory
2. Remote KI interviews using phone/internet communication means
3. KI face-to-face outside BSUs and/or district territory (e.g. district/province capital), following REACH Area of Origin/Knowledge methodology
4. FGDs with population recently displaced from targeted HTR BSUs/districts, following REACH Area of Origin/Knowledge methodology
5. Possible combinations of the above data collection approaches.

Activity 1.2.3 : CREATION AND DISSEMINATION OF DISTRICT AND BSU FACTSHEETS

On a regular basis, the information provided by the key informants (following triangulation to remove any inconsistencies) will be presented in an individual factsheet, one per each district. Initial factsheet drafts will be presented to organizations involved in the development of the methodology (OCHA, HAG and clusters). As part of the HTRA, REACH will produce factsheets at both district and BSU levels, which is a unit below the district level and above the village level. Producing factsheets at the village level would likely be too restrictive with a risk of not yielding statistically significant data. The BSU level study will allow REACH to strike a balance between these two levels

The production of these factsheets will be time-consuming and complex due to the nature of the districts. Therefore, REACH proposes to roll out data collection across the targeted districts, increasing the number of districts per month, starting with an initial batch of 10 districts, increasing by 10 each month, until at least 30 are mapped and have key informant networks in place. If possible, based on security conditions and available resources, REACH will extend the coverage to all 45 districts.

REACH will therefore produce:

- at least 30 baseline district factsheets by the end of the third month
- at least 30 districts update factsheets by the end of the project

It is not possible at the moment to evaluate the number of BSU factsheets to be produced, because this will depend on the mapping of BSU that will be performed as part of the above activity.

As part of the ToR development a clear dissemination plan will be created that will highlight the appropriate (due to the sensitive nature of the data) platforms at which to present the monthly findings, as well as a list of contacts that will receive the factsheet. The mailing list held by OCHA may be used to further disseminate these products.

Activity 1.2.4 : CONSOLIDATION AND DISSEMINATION OF AN ASSESSMENT REPORT

Prior to drafting the HTRA report, an overview of key assessment findings and a clean assessment dataset will be shared with the steering committee.

A report, covering the context, methodology and longitudinal findings of the HTRA will be produced. This will provide a snapshot of the complete findings recorded during the first six months of the action (including changes and trends observed over the course of the action, highlighting districts showing highest vulnerabilities per type), as well as recommendations for appropriate interventions, the key characteristics of the district and BSUs identified within the districts. A final round of presentations will be held in the seventh month of the project.

In coordination with UNOCHA and the relevant Clusters, wherever possible and based on the findings of the assessments, REACH will develop advocacy papers that can be used as part of advocacy endeavours directed towards the government and international donors, supporting the prioritization of aid in line with assessment results.

Activity 2.1.1 : SECONDARY DATA REVIEW

In the early stages of the project, an extensive secondary data review of Protection vulnerabilities within Afghanistan will be conducted to understand the key previous studies and datasets available, particularly regarding displaced populations. This approach will serve to streamline this assessment into previous work, and to outline the primary protection concerns and key gaps in existing data to avoid repetition of research and highlight main areas of use and feasibility of the study.

For the purposes of this review, REACH will engage key aid actors (UN agencies, international and national NGOs), particularly those reporting to the APC, and other aid stakeholders. These will include the Government of Afghanistan and relevant local authorities, as well as the other clusters, the ICCT, and the Assessment Working Group, both at the capital and regional levels.

Activity 2.1.2 : TERMS OF REFERENCE AND TOOL DEVELOPMENT FOR THE PADP HOUSEHOLD-LEVEL SURVEY

Research ToRs will be produced in close collaboration with the APC and UNOCHA, aimed at addressing the key needs of the Cluster and other partners whilst considering the limitations of data collection in Afghanistan. These ToRs will include the thematic scope and broad research questions of the project, as well as its methodology and the dissemination plan. The ToRs will be reviewed by the GiHA task force and the GBV working group prior to their endorsement. The ToRs will then be publicly released and presented at appropriate platforms (HCAWG, IMWG etc).

The displaced population (all IDPs groups, returnees and refugees) household-level survey proposed under this outcome will focus primarily on Protection needs. The survey may also seek to collect information on other related critical needs, such as livelihoods, food security, shelter, WASH, health, etc. REACH will particularly seek to identify needs and vulnerabilities associated with age, disabilities, etc., in line with recommendations from the APC and the Gender in Humanitarian Action working group. The assessment may notably examine access to basic / protection services (including possible

discriminations), employment patterns, livelihood coping strategies, prevalence of child labour and underage marriage, as well as any other area that may be identified as relevant by the APC and relevant partners.

A set of indicators followed by a closed-question questionnaire will be developed in close coordination with the APC and other partners to provide maximum relevant data on protection needs and vulnerabilities of different displaced population groups. REACH will consult with UNOCHA and seek their approval for the research ToRs, inception report, questionnaire, as well as the choice of target assessment areas.

Activity 2.1.3 : QUANTITATIVE SURVEY OF DISPLACED HOUSEHOLDS

In order to capture full nationwide data on displaced population protection concerns, a quantitative household-level survey assessment will be implemented. These household surveys will be collected in a way that allows for comparison of final results between the five regions of Afghanistan (Central, Southern, Eastern, Northern, and Western), providing a nationwide coverage.

REACH will aim to interview approximately 1,694 displaced households per region. An estimated total of 9,625 interviews will be conducted. Randomized cluster sampling will be used to select areas targeted for the assessment in each region. The exact target number of households will be determined by the total number of populations on each area, and may be adjusted depending on local access conditions. REACH will aim to reach a proportion of female headed households amongst respondents equivalent to the proportion of female-headed households among displaced population groups. REACH's sampling strategy will enable to make comparisons between regions including comparisons of displacement groups (different types of IDPs, returnees, refugees), and to allow comparisons between male and female-headed households at the national level. This approach will facilitate sufficient disaggregation during analysis to highlight key population groups of particular vulnerability, helping to inform the APC of the characteristics of potential target communities and beneficiaries. With the objective of enabling the generalization of findings, REACH will use a 95% level of confidence and a 5% margin of error at the regional level.

As much as possible, REACH will use both male and female enumerators to ensure that sex-disaggregated data is collected and that women's specific needs and vulnerabilities are identified. Data collection will be conducted using Kobo toolbox, with data collected on smartphones; beneficial for enumerators' safety, efficient data collection and timely data analysis. All enumerators will be fully trained in the tool and its delivery prior to their deployment in the field. If data collection cannot be performed due to access issues, local organizations will be approached to help in data collection.

Regular progress updates on data collection will be provided to the donor and the ICCT. Where relevant, sensitive protection information will be passed to the APC, in order to support interventions and planning. If agencies request the raw data containing household identifiers, then the sensitive name/contact details will be removed and replaced with a unique key so that the identifier information can be restored at a later date, based on the respect of protection standards.

						<p>Activity 2.1.4 : COMPILATION AND DISSEMINATION OF AN ASSESSMENT REPORT</p> <p>REACH will take charge of data entry (where necessary), data cleaning, and data analysis. The quantitative analysis will be inclusive of all relevant disaggregation. This will outline key differences between displaced population groups, helping targeted assistance by the APC and other relevant partners. A clean dataset will be publicly released. This dataset, along with preliminary findings of data analysis will be presented during a workshop with all relevant partners. Feedback from this workshop will help guide the creation of the report, and its recommendations for further programming.</p> <p>As such, the main report will be drafted to encompass the research questions outlined in the endorsed and published ToRs. The report draft will be shared with the APC and once reviewed and endorsed, released publicly. A dissemination plan, as developed in the ToRs, will be followed, presenting the report and the results at appropriate platforms (ICCT, HCAWG, IMWG, HCT).</p> <p>In coordination with UNOCHA, the APC and its sub-clusters, wherever possible and based on the findings of the assessments, REACH will develop advocacy papers that can be used as part of advocacy endeavours directed towards the government and international donors, supporting the prioritization of aid in line with assessment results.</p>
Paktika	5	1	1	2	<p>Activity 2.1.1 : SECONDARY DATA REVIEW</p> <p>In the early stages of the project, an extensive secondary data review of Protection vulnerabilities within Afghanistan will be conducted to understand the key previous studies and datasets available, particularly regarding displaced populations. This approach will serve to streamline this assessment into previous work, and to outline the primary protection concerns and key gaps in existing data to avoid repetition of research and highlight main areas of use and feasibility of the study.</p> <p>For the purposes of this review, REACH will engage key aid actors (UN agencies, international and national NGOs), particularly those reporting to the APC, and other aid stakeholders. These will include the Government of Afghanistan and relevant local authorities, as well as the other clusters, the ICCT, and the Assessment Working Group, both at the capital and regional levels.</p> <p>Activity 2.1.2 : TERMS OF REFERENCE AND TOOL DEVELOPMENT FOR THE PADP HOUSEHOLD-LEVEL SURVEY</p> <p>Research ToRs will be produced in close collaboration with the APC and UNOCHA, aimed at addressing the key needs of the Cluster and other partners whilst considering the limitations of data collection in Afghanistan. These ToRs will include the thematic scope and broad research questions of the project, as well as its methodology and the dissemination plan. The ToRs will be reviewed by the GiHA task force and the GBV working group prior to their endorsement. The ToRs will then be publicly released and presented at appropriate platforms (HCAWG, IMWG etc).</p> <p>The displaced population (all IDPs groups, returnees and refugees) household-level survey proposed under this outcome will focus primarily on Protection needs. The survey may also seek</p>	

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Activity 2.1.3 : QUANTITATIVE SURVEY OF DISPLACED HOUSEHOLDS

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Faryab	5	1	2	3	<p>Activity 1.1.1 : SECONDARY DATA REVIEW ON 45 HTR DISTRICTS</p> <p>A secondary data review of vulnerabilities within all 45 Afghanistan's HTR districts, as identified in the CHF 2nd standard allocation, will be conducted to understand the key previous studies and datasets available. This endeavour will serve to identify a tentative baseline (if possible), including key information gaps, as well as to streamline this assessment to previous lessons learned. REACH will engage key aid actors (UN agencies, international and national NGOs) and other aid stakeholders (GoA and relevant local authorities), including the Clusters, ICCT, and the Assessment Working Group, both at the capital and provincial level to source available materials. The findings from this initial secondary data review will inform the</p>

development of the final endorsed methodology, including specific security and “do not harm” mitigation measures for each targeted district. In addition, crucially, REACH will collect information on local markets across the 45 identified HTR areas, as a pre-requisite for the mapping exercise to be undertaken in the following Activity.

These districts will include: “Almar, Bilchiragh, Gurziwan and Pashtunkot (Faryab); Giro, Muqur, Waghaz, Wali Muhammadi Shahid (Ghazni); Garmser, Lashkar Gah, Nad Ali, Naw Zad, Reg, Sangin (Helmand); Arghistan, Ghorak, Khakrez, Maywand, Nesh, Shah Wali Kot, Zhari (Kandahar); Barkunar, Dara-I-Pech, Ghaziabad, Khas Kunar, Marawara, Shaygal wa shital, Wata Pur (Kunar); Chahardara, Dashti Archi, Imam Sahib, Khanabad, Qalay-I-Zal (Kunduz); Chaparhar, Khogayani, Surkhrod (Nangarhar) ; Urgun (Paktika); Khoja Ghar (Takhar); Chora, Dihrawud, Khas Uruzgan, Shahidi Hassas, Tirinkot (Uruzgan); and Daychopan, Shahjoy (Zabul).

In parallel, through engagement with local partners, organisations operating in or around the HTR districts, and through existing Community Development Council (CDC) networks, REACH will identify key informants profiles that will be required by the assessment. At second stage, key informants for each district will be identified according to the endorsed methodology as well as to the risk/do-not-harm analysis undertaken during the secondary data review. The identification of Key informants will be done through local connections of NGOs on the ground, notably in CDCs, and through people displaced from their area of origin with contract in their area of origin. Key informants will include a wide variety of people best informed about the situation of each district and BSU on the ground, including CDC members, village elders, teachers, community workers, etc. As much as possible, REACH will seek to engage female key informants in order to propose specific gender analysis in the different assessments.

Activity 1.1.2 : MAPPING OF BSUS IN AT LEAST 30 OUT OF 45 HARD TO REACH DISTRICTS

Within each target district, REACH will identify market BSUs. For the purposes of this assessment, a BSU will be defined as a discrete geographic area showing common demographic and socio-economic features, between the village and district levels, structured around a common market place. Through previous mapping exercises in Afghanistan, REACH has found that areas that rely on a common market also share key social and economic resources and infrastructure, and show coherent demographic and livelihood features.

REACH will identify and triangulate key market places in each district through available resources (e.g. Immap’s Afghanistan Spatial Data Center), through information provided by NGO partners operating in the area, and, if necessary, through information provided by key informants. In addition to this, through interviews with key informants who hold knowledge of target areas, REACH will conduct a mapping of BSUs. The villages served by major markets will be linked to the corresponding market. On this basis, REACH will then delineate the contours of each BSU. This allows a more granular understanding of districts. By dividing into BSUs, findings can be reported at this sub-district level.

Following this delineation, REACH will produce district maps showing all identified BSUs and their market place, as well as village names,

roads and key infrastructure elements, as well as geographic features (river networks, mountains and hill slopes). At least 30 individual district maps will be produced. The creation of these maps will allow operational partners to better plan interventions by identifying the markets and the areas that they serve. BSUs will then serve as data unit for district situation and needs analysis.

Activity 1.2.1 : TOR DEVELOPMENT AND ENDORSMENT

The project will be collaborative in nature to ensure that the information provided to those that will use it (OCHA, HAG, clusters and implementing partners) is appropriate and required. Through consultations with those partners, a research ToR, outlining the context, methodology, limitations and analysis plan will be created. This will also include a dissemination plan for the end products. The ToRs will be endorsed by OCHA, the clusters and the HAG and presented at appropriate platforms (ICCT, HCAWG, IMWG) to ensure that those not directly involved in the assessment are aware of the activities to avoid duplication. A steering committee of the core members of the above mentioned groups will be created, that will meet on an ad-hoc basis to discuss the methodology development, initial findings and throughout the project.

The research tool will be composed by a set of basic demographic indicators, as well as humanitarian indicators that will then be used throughout the project for the monthly monitoring of BSUs. The tool will notably serve to analyse displacement patterns, changes in access to market and basic services, price information, and Cluster-specific variables (e.g. shortages of water, damage to shelters, destruction of food stocks, etc.). Gender-specific questions will be included wherever relevant. REACH will consult with UNOCHA and seek their approval for the research ToRs, inception report, questionnaire, as well as the choice of target districts.

Activity 1.2.2 : REGULAR DATA COLLECTION OF KEY HUMANITARIAN INFORMATION

Once BSU mapping is completed and key informants are identified for each of them, REACH will conduct an initial interview survey with them, using the approved tool. The key informant will provide information on their area of knowledge and this will form the basis of the core information required for each BSU. By using more than one key informant per BSU, REACH will ensure that triangulation of the data can occur to avoid erroneous results from a single key informant. The initial survey will focus on shelter, food security and WASH community coping strategies. This is will constitute, together with the secondary data review, an initial baseline of the targeted HTR districts

Following this, on a regular basis, a 'top-up' survey will be conducted. This will focus on any changes in vulnerabilities, needs or coping strategies have occurred through the month, using the same approved tool and focusing on recent displacement, price changes and any rapid changes in shelter, food security and WASH vulnerabilities. Each question in the initial survey and the follow on regular surveys will be linked to a confidence matrix. The confidence matrix will give an indication as to the reliability of the answers provided. As an example, the confidence with which a teacher can provide information on educational needs is higher than an agricultural worker's. In reverse, the agricultural workers response to a question on crop varieties will be higher than that of a

teacher.

Based on the initial risk/do-not-harm analysis, HTR districts will be classified into "data collection tiers". To each data collection tier corresponds a different risk and do-not-harm profile as well as related mitigation measures (and confidence matrix for triangulation and analysis purpose). The endorsed methodology will ensure that data will enable inter-district comparison regardless of "data collection tiers".

Data collection tiers may include:

1. KI face-to-face interviews within BSUs and district territory
2. Remote KI interviews using phone/internet communication means
3. KI face-to-face outside BSUs and/or district territory (e.g. district/province capital), following REACH Area of Origin/Knowledge methodology
4. FGDs with population recently displaced from targeted HTR BSUs/districts, following REACH Area of Origin/Knowledge methodology
5. Possible combinations of the above data collection approaches.

Activity 1.2.3 : CREATION AND DISSEMINATION OF DISTRICT AND BSU FACTSHEETS

On a regular basis, the information provided by the key informants (following triangulation to remove any inconsistencies) will be presented in an individual factsheet, one per each district. Initial factsheet drafts will be presented to organizations involved in the development of the methodology (OCHA, HAG and clusters). As part of the HTRA, REACH will produce factsheets at both district and BSU levels, which is a unit below the district level and above the village level. Producing factsheets at the village level would likely be too restrictive with a risk of not yielding statistically significant data. The BSU level study will allow REACH to strike a balance between these two levels

The production of these factsheets will be time-consuming and complex due to the nature of the districts. Therefore, REACH proposes to roll out data collection across the targeted districts, increasing the number of districts per month, starting with an initial batch of 10 districts, increasing by 10 each month, until at least 30 are mapped and have key informant networks in place. If possible, based on security conditions and available resources, REACH will extend the coverage to all 45 districts.

REACH will therefore produce:

- at least 30 baseline district factsheets by the end of the third month
- at least 30 districts update factsheets by the end of the project

It is not possible at the moment to evaluate the number of BSU factsheets to be produced, because this will depend on the mapping of BSU that will be performed as part of the above activity.

As part of the ToR development a clear dissemination plan will be created that will highlight the appropriate (due to the sensitive nature of the data) platforms at which to present the monthly findings, as well as a list of contacts that will receive the factsheet. The mailing list held by OCHA may be used to further disseminate these products.

Activity 1.2.4 : CONSOLIDATION AND DISSEMINATION OF AN ASSESSMENT REPORT

Prior to drafting the HTRA report, an overview of key assessment findings and a clean

assessment dataset will be shared with the steering committee.

A report, covering the context, methodology and longitudinal findings of the HTRA will be produced. This will provide a snapshot of the complete findings recorded during the first six months of the action (including changes and trends observed over the course of the action, highlighting districts showing highest vulnerabilities per type), as well as recommendations for appropriate interventions, the key characteristics of the district and BSUs identified within the districts. A final round of presentations will be held in the seventh month of the project.

In coordination with UNOCHA and the relevant Clusters, wherever possible and based on the findings of the assessments, REACH will develop advocacy papers that can be used as part of advocacy endeavours directed towards the government and international donors, supporting the prioritization of aid in line with assessment results.

Activity 2.1.1 : SECONDARY DATA REVIEW

In the early stages of the project, an extensive secondary data review of Protection vulnerabilities within Afghanistan will be conducted to understand the key previous studies and datasets available, particularly regarding displaced populations. This approach will serve to streamline this assessment into previous work, and to outline the primary protection concerns and key gaps in existing data to avoid repetition of research and highlight main areas of use and feasibility of the study.

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Activity 2.1.4 : COMPILATION AND DISSEMINATION OF AN ASSESSMENT REPORT

						<p>REACH will take charge of data entry (where necessary), data cleaning, and data analysis. The quantitative analysis will be inclusive of all relevant disaggregation. This will outline key differences between displaced population groups, helping targeted assistance by the APC and other relevant partners. A clean dataset will be publicly released. This dataset, along with preliminary findings of data analysis will be presented during a workshop with all relevant partners. Feedback from this workshop will help guide the creation of the report, and its recommendations for further programming.</p> <p>As such, the main report will be drafted to encompass the research questions outlined in the endorsed and published ToRs. The report draft will be shared with the APC and once reviewed and endorsed, released publicly. A dissemination plan, as developed in the ToRs, will be followed, presenting the report and the results at appropriate platforms (ICCT, HCAWG, IMWG, HCT).</p> <p>In coordination with UNOCHA, the APC and its sub-clusters, wherever possible and based on the findings of the assessments, REACH will develop advocacy papers that can be used as part of advocacy endeavours directed towards the government and international donors, supporting the prioritization of aid in line with assessment results.</p>
Badghis	2	1			1	<p>Activity 2.1.1 : SECONDARY DATA REVIEW</p> <p>In the early stages of the project, an extensive secondary data review of Protection vulnerabilities within Afghanistan will be conducted to understand the key previous studies and datasets available, particularly regarding displaced populations. This approach will serve to streamline this assessment into previous work, and to outline the primary protection concerns and key gaps in existing data to avoid repetition of research and highlight main areas of use and feasibility of the study.</p> <p>For the purposes of this review, REACH will engage key aid actors (UN agencies, international and national NGOs), particularly those reporting to the APC, and other aid stakeholders. These will include the Government of Afghanistan and relevant local authorities, as well as the other clusters, the ICCT, and the Assessment Working Group, both at the capital and regional levels.</p> <p>Activity 2.1.2 : TERMS OF REFERENCE AND TOOL DEVELOPMENT FOR THE PADP HOUSEHOLD-LEVEL SURVEY</p> <p>Research ToRs will be produced in close collaboration with the APC and UNOCHA, aimed at addressing the key needs of the Cluster and other partners whilst considering the limitations of data collection in Afghanistan. These ToRs will include the thematic scope and broad research questions of the project, as well as its methodology and the dissemination plan. The ToRs will be reviewed by the GiHA task force and the GBV working group prior to their endorsement. The ToRs will then be publicly released and presented at appropriate platforms (HCAWG, IMWG etc).</p> <p>The displaced population (all IDPs groups, returnees and refugees) household-level survey proposed under this outcome will focus primarily on Protection needs. The survey may also seek to collect information on other related critical needs, such as livelihoods, food security, shelter, WASH, health, etc. REACH will particularly seek</p>

to identify needs and vulnerabilities associated with age, disabilities, etc., in line with recommendations from the APC and the Gender in Humanitarian Action working group. The assessment may notably examine access to basic / protection services (including possible discriminations), employment patterns, livelihood coping strategies, prevalence of child labour and underage marriage, as well as any other area that may be identified as relevant by the APC and relevant partners.

A set of indicators followed by a closed-question questionnaire will be developed in close coordination with the APC and other partners to provide maximum relevant data on protection needs and vulnerabilities of different displaced population groups. REACH will consult with UNOCHA and seek their approval for the research ToRs, inception report, questionnaire, as well as the choice of target assessment areas.

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As much as possible, REACH will use both male and female enumerators to ensure that sex-disaggregated data is collected and that women's specific needs and vulnerabilities are identified. Data collection will be conducted using Kobo toolbox, with data collected on smartphones; beneficial for enumerators' safety, efficient data collection and timely data analysis. All enumerators will be fully trained in the tool and its delivery prior to their deployment in the field. If data collection cannot be performed due to access issues, local organizations will be approached to help in data collection.

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(HCAWG, IMWG etc).

The displaced population (all IDPs groups, returnees and refugees) household-level survey proposed under this outcome will focus primarily on Protection needs. The survey may also seek to collect information on other related critical needs, such as livelihoods, food security, shelter, WASH, health, etc. REACH will particularly seek to identify needs and vulnerabilities associated with age, disabilities, etc., in line with recommendations from the APC and the Gender in Humanitarian Action working group. The assessment may notably examine access to basic / protection services (including possible discriminations), employment patterns, livelihood coping strategies, prevalence of child labour and underage marriage, as well as any other area that may be identified as relevant by the APC and relevant partners.

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field. If data collection cannot be performed due to access issues, local organizations will be approached to help in data collection.

Regular progress updates on data collection will be provided to the donor and the ICCT. Where relevant, sensitive protection information will be passed to the APC, in order to support interventions and planning. If agencies request the raw data containing household identifiers, then the sensitive name/contact details will be removed and replaced with a unique key so that the identifier information can be restored at a later date, based on the respect of protection standards.

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As such, the main report will be drafted to encompass the research questions outlined in the endorsed and published ToRs. The report draft will be shared with the APC and once reviewed and endorsed, released publicly. A dissemination plan, as developed in the ToRs, will be followed, presenting the report and the results at appropriate platforms (ICCT, HCAWG, IMWG, HCT).

In coordination with UNOCHA, the APC and its sub-clusters, wherever possible and based on the findings of the assessments, REACH will develop advocacy papers that can be used as part of advocacy endeavours directed towards the government and international donors, supporting the prioritization of aid in line with assessment results.

Activity 3.1.1 : SECONDARY DATA REVIEW

In the early stages of the project, REACH will conduct a secondary data review. As mentioned above, the issue of fragmented families and their specific vulnerabilities has never been studied per se in Afghanistan, and REACH therefore expects that limited sources will be available and / or directly relevant to the proposed assessment. REACH will therefore rely on a review of existing academic literature, as well as of similar assessments that may have been conducted in other countries. In particular, REACH will closely analyse the approach and methodology of the above mentioned 'Mixed Migrations Platform' study in which it took part, as it will provide indications regarding 'left behind' households.

This initial secondary data review of separated families will be used to shape the broader understanding of priority research areas in this field. Discussions with relevant partners in collaboration with this secondary data review and research questions of the project will then be used to shape the indicators and consequential questionnaire produced for this assessment.

Activity 3.1.2 : TERMS OF REFERENCE AND TOOL DEVELOPMENT FOR HOUSEHOLD-LEVEL SURVEY

Based on the findings of the secondary data review, REACH will design a household-level tool

in close collaboration with the APC and other interested parties, that will serve as basis for the household-level survey to be launched in Kabul (Central region), Mazar-i-Sharif (Northern region), Kandahar (Southern region), Herat (Western region) and Jalalabad (Eastern region).

As per its standard practices, REACH will liaise with the above mentioned actors on the data collection tools and analysis framework to strengthen assessment ownership from key stakeholders, and consider gender and protection imperatives to develop methodologies appropriate for the target population. The assessment will notably examine reasons for separation, length of this separation, physical distance between the household and its head (and associated modes of transport and costs), family composition, displacement patterns, and a socio-economic profile.

The research ToRs will include the indicators to be used, the assessment methodology and the dissemination plan, and will be reviewed by the Gender in Humanitarian Action working group. The ToRs will be endorsed by the APC and UNOCHA. REACH will consult with UNOCHA and seek their approval for the research ToRs, inception report, questionnaire, as well as the confirmation of target assessment locations. These will then be presented to the ICCT and the Assessment Working Group. These ToRs will then be publicly released and presented at appropriate platforms (HCAWG, IMWG, etc.).
Activity 3.1.3 : QUALITATIVE SURVEY OF FRAGMENTED FAMILIES

A qualitative assessment will be undertaken, with two primary objectives. Firstly, the study will identify the dominant demographic characteristics of vulnerable fragmented families, leading to the defining of vulnerable and non-vulnerable categorized family groups. Secondly, the assessment will seek to recognize and outline the primary needs and vulnerabilities of each of these groups.

The proposed research methodology consists of Key Informant Interviews (KIIs). Each Key Informant will be a representative of the family left behind. Ideally, this respondent would be the wife of a separated male household head, although flexibility in this will accommodate cultural concerns and other limitations, likely resulting in many boys of the household acting as lead discussant. Participants will be sought by exploring urban communication networks, ultimately snowballing outwards to include a variety of perspectives. These perspectives will include varied typologies, displacement groups and socio-economic backgrounds. The broad scope of eligibility criteria will reduce purposive sampling bias, and facilitate reliable comparisons between vulnerable and non-vulnerable fragmented families, allowing for the needs of vulnerable families to be clearly defined.

The survey will consist of semi-structured interviews, targeting an estimated 70 households (approximately 14 per target location / region). Whenever possible, random sampling will be used to select the households to be interviewed. The target number of households may be adjusted depending on local access conditions. REACH will only target single-family households.

As much as possible, REACH will use female enumerators to ensure that the specific views of women are captured. REACH will also seek to identify needs and vulnerabilities associated with age, disabilities, etc., in line with recommendations from the Protection cluster and the Gender in Humanitarian Action task force. All

						<p>enumerators will be fully trained in the tool and its delivery prior to their deployment in the field, particularly on how to conduct semi-structured, qualitative interviews.</p> <p>Regular progress updates on data collection will be provided to the donor, the APC and the ICCT. Where relevant, sensitive protection information will be passed to the APC, in order to support interventions and planning. Should agencies request the raw data containing household identifiers, then the sensitive name/contact details will be removed and replaced with a unique key so that the identifier information can be restored at a later date, based on the respect of protection standards.</p> <p>Activity 3.1.4 : COMPILATION AND DISSEMINATION OF AN ASSESSMENT REPORT</p> <p>Following data collection, a qualitative analysis of the gathered data will take place. To ensure that the APC and interested parties are involved throughout the project, an initial preliminary findings workshop will take place. This workshop will discuss the broad thematic areas identified through both analytical framework and emergent theme analysis. Feedback from this workshop will help guide the creation of the report, and the recommendations contained within.</p> <p>Following the workshop, a report will be drafted covering the key research questions developed in the ToRs. The report draft will be shared with the APC and once reviewed and endorsed, released publicly. The dissemination plan developed in the ToRs will be followed, presenting the report and the results at appropriate platforms (ICCT, HCAWG, IMWG, HCT). Ultimately, the report and associated discussions will enable the humanitarian community to refine their understanding of fragmented families, and of those amongst them who show humanitarian vulnerabilities.</p> <p>In coordination with UNOCHA, the APC and its sub-clusters, wherever possible and based on the findings of the assessments, REACH will develop advocacy papers that can be used as part of advocacy endeavours directed towards the government and international donors, supporting the prioritization of aid in line with assessment results..</p>
Farah	2	1				<p>1 Activity 2.1.1 : SECONDARY DATA REVIEW</p> <p>In the early stages of the project, an extensive secondary data review of Protection vulnerabilities within Afghanistan will be conducted to understand the key previous studies and datasets available, particularly regarding displaced populations. This approach will serve to streamline this assessment into previous work, and to outline the primary protection concerns and key gaps in existing data to avoid repetition of research and highlight main areas of use and feasibility of the study.</p> <p>For the purposes of this review, REACH will engage key aid actors (UN agencies, international and national NGOs), particularly those reporting to the APC, and other aid stakeholders. These will include the Government of Afghanistan and relevant local authorities, as well as the other clusters, the ICCT, and the Assessment Working Group, both at the capital and regional levels.</p> <p>Activity 2.1.2 : TERMS OF REFERENCE AND TOOL DEVELOPMENT FOR THE PADP HOUSEHOLD-LEVEL SURVEY</p>

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Hilmand	5	1	1	2	<p>Activity 1.1.1 : SECONDARY DATA REVIEW ON 45 HTR DISTRICTS</p> <p>A secondary data review of vulnerabilities within all 45 Afghanistan's HTR districts, as identified in the CHF 2nd standard allocation, will be conducted to understand the key previous studies and datasets available. This endeavour will serve to identify a tentative baseline (if possible), including key information gaps, as well as to streamline this assessment to previous lessons learned. REACH will engage key aid actors (UN agencies, international and national NGOs) and other aid stakeholders (GoA and relevant local authorities), including the Clusters, ICCT, and the Assessment Working Group, both at the capital and provincial level to source available materials. The findings from this initial secondary data review will inform the</p>	

development of the final endorsed methodology, including specific security and “do not harm” mitigation measures for each targeted district. In addition, crucially, REACH will collect information on local markets across the 45 identified HTR areas, as a pre-requisite for the mapping exercise to be undertaken in the following Activity.

These districts will include: “Almar, Bilchiragh, Gurziwan and Pashtunkot (Faryab); Giro, Muqur, Waghaz, Wali Muhammadi Shahid (Ghazni); Garmser, Lashkar Gah, Nad Ali, Naw Zad, Reg, Sangin (Helmand); Arghistan, Ghorak, Khakrez, Maywand, Nesh, Shah Wali Kot, Zhari (Kandahar); Barkunar, Dara-I-Pech, Ghaziabad, Khas Kunar, Marawara, Shaygal wa shital, Wata Pur (Kunar); Chahardara, Dashti Archi, Imam Sahib, Khanabad, Qalay-I-Zal (Kunduz); Chaparhar, Khogayani, Surkhrod (Nangarhar) ; Urgun (Paktika); Khoja Ghar (Takhar); Chora, Dihrawud, Khas Uruzgan, Shahidi Hassas, Tirinkot (Uruzgan); and Daychopan, Shahjoy (Zabul).

In parallel, through engagement with local partners, organisations operating in or around the HTR districts, and through existing Community Development Council (CDC) networks, REACH will identify key informants profiles that will be required by the assessment. At second stage, key informants for each district will be identified according to the endorsed methodology as well as to the risk/do-not-harm analysis undertaken during the secondary data review. The identification of Key informants will be done through local connections of NGOs on the ground, notably in CDCs, and through people displaced from their area of origin with contract in their area of origin. Key informants will include a wide variety of people best informed about the situation of each district and BSU on the ground, including CDC members, village elders, teachers, community workers, etc. As much as possible, REACH will seek to engage female key informants in order to propose specific gender analysis in the different assessments.

Activity 1.1.2 : MAPPING OF BSUS IN AT LEAST 30 OUT OF 45 HARD TO REACH DISTRICTS

Within each target district, REACH will identify market BSUs. For the purposes of this assessment, a BSU will be defined as a discrete geographic area showing common demographic and socio-economic features, between the village and district levels, structured around a common market place. Through previous mapping exercises in Afghanistan, REACH has found that areas that rely on a common market also share key social and economic resources and infrastructure, and show coherent demographic and livelihood features.

REACH will identify and triangulate key market places in each district through available resources (e.g. Immap’s Afghanistan Spatial Data Center), through information provided by NGO partners operating in the area, and, if necessary, through information provided by key informants. In addition to this, through interviews with key informants who hold knowledge of target areas, REACH will conduct a mapping of BSUs. The villages served by major markets will be linked to the corresponding market. On this basis, REACH will then delineate the contours of each BSU. This allows a more granular understanding of districts. By dividing into BSUs, findings can be reported at this sub-district level.

Following this delineation, REACH will produce district maps showing all identified BSUs and their market place, as well as village names,

roads and key infrastructure elements, as well as geographic features (river networks, mountains and hill slopes). At least 30 individual district maps will be produced. The creation of these maps will allow operational partners to better plan interventions by identifying the markets and the areas that they serve. BSUs will then serve as data unit for district situation and needs analysis.

Activity 1.2.1 : TOR DEVELOPMENT AND ENDORSMENT

The project will be collaborative in nature to ensure that the information provided to those that will use it (OCHA, HAG, clusters and implementing partners) is appropriate and required. Through consultations with those partners, a research ToR, outlining the context, methodology, limitations and analysis plan will be created. This will also include a dissemination plan for the end products. The ToRs will be endorsed by OCHA, the clusters and the HAG and presented at appropriate platforms (ICCT, HCAWG, IMWG) to ensure that those not directly involved in the assessment are aware of the activities to avoid duplication. A steering committee of the core members of the above mentioned groups will be created, that will meet on an ad-hoc basis to discuss the methodology development, initial findings and throughout the project.

The research tool will be composed by a set of basic demographic indicators, as well as humanitarian indicators that will then be used throughout the project for the monthly monitoring of BSUs. The tool will notably serve to analyse displacement patterns, changes in access to market and basic services, price information, and Cluster-specific variables (e.g. shortages of water, damage to shelters, destruction of food stocks, etc.). Gender-specific questions will be included wherever relevant. REACH will consult with UNOCHA and seek their approval for the research ToRs, inception report, questionnaire, as well as the choice of target districts.

Activity 1.2.2 : REGULAR DATA COLLECTION OF KEY HUMANITARIAN INFORMATION

Once BSU mapping is completed and key informants are identified for each of them, REACH will conduct an initial interview survey with them, using the approved tool. The key informant will provide information on their area of knowledge and this will form the basis of the core information required for each BSU. By using more than one key informant per BSU, REACH will ensure that triangulation of the data can occur to avoid erroneous results from a single key informant. The initial survey will focus on shelter, food security and WASH community coping strategies. This is will constitute, together with the secondary data review, an initial baseline of the targeted HTR districts

Following this, on a regular basis, a 'top-up' survey will be conducted. This will focus on any changes in vulnerabilities, needs or coping strategies have occurred through the month, using the same approved tool and focusing on recent displacement, price changes and any rapid changes in shelter, food security and WASH vulnerabilities. Each question in the initial survey and the follow on regular surveys will be linked to a confidence matrix. The confidence matrix will give an indication as to the reliability of the answers provided. As an example, the confidence with which a teacher can provide information on educational needs is higher than an agricultural worker's. In reverse, the agricultural workers response to a question on crop varieties will be higher than that of a

teacher.

Based on the initial risk/do-not-harm analysis, HTR districts will be classified into "data collection tiers". To each data collection tier corresponds a different risk and do-not-harm profile as well as related mitigation measures (and confidence matrix for triangulation and analysis purpose). The endorsed methodology will ensure that data will enable inter-district comparison regardless of "data collection tiers".

Data collection tiers may include:

1. KI face-to-face interviews within BSUs and district territory
2. Remote KI interviews using phone/internet communication means
3. KI face-to-face outside BSUs and/or district territory (e.g. district/province capital), following REACH Area of Origin/Knowledge methodology
4. FGDs with population recently displaced from targeted HTR BSUs/districts, following REACH Area of Origin/Knowledge methodology
5. Possible combinations of the above data collection approaches.

Activity 1.2.3 : CREATION AND DISSEMINATION OF DISTRICT AND BSU FACTSHEETS

On a regular basis, the information provided by the key informants (following triangulation to remove any inconsistencies) will be presented in an individual factsheet, one per each district. Initial factsheet drafts will be presented to organizations involved in the development of the methodology (OCHA, HAG and clusters). As part of the HTRA, REACH will produce factsheets at both district and BSU levels, which is a unit below the district level and above the village level. Producing factsheets at the village level would likely be too restrictive with a risk of not yielding statistically significant data. The BSU level study will allow REACH to strike a balance between these two levels

The production of these factsheets will be time-consuming and complex due to the nature of the districts. Therefore, REACH proposes to roll out data collection across the targeted districts, increasing the number of districts per month, starting with an initial batch of 10 districts, increasing by 10 each month, until at least 30 are mapped and have key informant networks in place. If possible, based on security conditions and available resources, REACH will extend the coverage to all 45 districts.

REACH will therefore produce:

- at least 30 baseline district factsheets by the end of the third month
- at least 30 districts update factsheets by the end of the project

It is not possible at the moment to evaluate the number of BSU factsheets to be produced, because this will depend on the mapping of BSU that will be performed as part of the above activity.

As part of the ToR development a clear dissemination plan will be created that will highlight the appropriate (due to the sensitive nature of the data) platforms at which to present the monthly findings, as well as a list of contacts that will receive the factsheet. The mailing list held by OCHA may be used to further disseminate these products.

Activity 1.2.4 : CONSOLIDATION AND DISSEMINATION OF AN ASSESSMENT REPORT

Prior to drafting the HTRA report, an overview of key assessment findings and a clean

assessment dataset will be shared with the steering committee.

A report, covering the context, methodology and longitudinal findings of the HTRA will be produced. This will provide a snapshot of the complete findings recorded during the first six months of the action (including changes and trends observed over the course of the action, highlighting districts showing highest vulnerabilities per type), as well as recommendations for appropriate interventions, the key characteristics of the district and BSUs identified within the districts. A final round of presentations will be held in the seventh month of the project.

In coordination with UNOCHA and the relevant Clusters, wherever possible and based on the findings of the assessments, REACH will develop advocacy papers that can be used as part of advocacy endeavours directed towards the government and international donors, supporting the prioritization of aid in line with assessment results.

Activity 2.1.1 : SECONDARY DATA REVIEW

In the early stages of the project, an extensive secondary data review of Protection vulnerabilities within Afghanistan will be conducted to understand the key previous studies and datasets available, particularly regarding displaced populations. This approach will serve to streamline this assessment into previous work, and to outline the primary protection concerns and key gaps in existing data to avoid repetition of research and highlight main areas of use and feasibility of the study.

For the purposes of this review, REACH will engage key aid actors (UN agencies, international and national NGOs), particularly those reporting to the APC, and other aid stakeholders. These will include the Government of Afghanistan and relevant local authorities, as well as the other clusters, the ICCT, and the Assessment Working Group, both at the capital and regional levels.

Activity 2.1.2 : TERMS OF REFERENCE AND TOOL DEVELOPMENT FOR THE PADP HOUSEHOLD-LEVEL SURVEY

Research ToRs will be produced in close collaboration with the APC and UNOCHA, aimed at addressing the key needs of the Cluster and other partners whilst considering the limitations of data collection in Afghanistan. These ToRs will include the thematic scope and broad research questions of the project, as well as its methodology and the dissemination plan. The ToRs will be reviewed by the GiHA task force and the GBV working group prior to their endorsement. The ToRs will then be publicly released and presented at appropriate platforms (HCAWG, IMWG etc).

The displaced population (all IDPs groups, returnees and refugees) household-level survey proposed under this outcome will focus primarily on Protection needs. The survey may also seek to collect information on other related critical needs, such as livelihoods, food security, shelter, WASH, health, etc. REACH will particularly seek to identify needs and vulnerabilities associated with age, disabilities, etc., in line with recommendations from the APC and the Gender in Humanitarian Action working group. The assessment may notably examine access to basic / protection services (including possible discriminations), employment patterns, livelihood coping strategies, prevalence of child labour and underage marriage, as well as any other area

that may be identified as relevant by the APC and relevant partners.

A set of indicators followed by a closed-question questionnaire will be developed in close coordination with the APC and other partners to provide maximum relevant data on protection needs and vulnerabilities of different displaced population groups. REACH will consult with UNOCHA and seek their approval for the research ToRs, inception report, questionnaire, as well as the choice of target assessment areas.

Activity 2.1.3 : QUANTITATIVE SURVEY OF DISPLACED HOUSEHOLDS

In order to capture full nationwide data on displaced population protection concerns, a quantitative household-level survey assessment will be implemented. These household surveys will be collected in a way that allows for comparison of final results between the five regions of Afghanistan (Central, Southern, Eastern, Northern, and Western), providing a nationwide coverage.

REACH will aim to interview approximately 1,694 displaced households per region. An estimated total of 9,625 interviews will be conducted. Randomized cluster sampling will be used to select areas targeted for the assessment in each region. The exact target number of households will be determined by the total number of populations on each area, and may be adjusted depending on local access conditions. REACH will aim to reach a proportion of female-headed households amongst respondents equivalent to the proportion of female-headed households among displaced population groups. REACH's sampling strategy will enable to make comparisons between regions including comparisons of displacement groups (different types of IDPs, returnees, refugees), and to allow comparisons between male and female-headed households at the national level. This approach will facilitate sufficient disaggregation during analysis to highlight key population groups of particular vulnerability, helping to inform the APC of the characteristics of potential target communities and beneficiaries. With the objective of enabling the generalization of findings, REACH will use a 95% level of confidence and a 5% margin of error at the regional level.

As much as possible, REACH will use both male and female enumerators to ensure that sex-disaggregated data is collected and that women's specific needs and vulnerabilities are identified. Data collection will be conducted using Kobo toolbox, with data collected on smartphones; beneficial for enumerators' safety, efficient data collection and timely data analysis. All enumerators will be fully trained in the tool and its delivery prior to their deployment in the field. If data collection cannot be performed due to access issues, local organizations will be approached to help in data collection.

Regular progress updates on data collection will be provided to the donor and the ICCT. Where relevant, sensitive protection information will be passed to the APC, in order to support interventions and planning. If agencies request the raw data containing household identifiers, then the sensitive name/contact details will be removed and replaced with a unique key so that the identifier information can be restored at a later date, based on the respect of protection standards.

Activity 2.1.4 : COMPILATION AND DISSEMINATION OF AN ASSESSMENT REPORT

						<p>REACH will take charge of data entry (where necessary), data cleaning, and data analysis. The quantitative analysis will be inclusive of all relevant disaggregation. This will outline key differences between displaced population groups, helping targeted assistance by the APC and other relevant partners. A clean dataset will be publicly released. This dataset, along with preliminary findings of data analysis will be presented during a workshop with all relevant partners. Feedback from this workshop will help guide the creation of the report, and its recommendations for further programming.</p> <p>As such, the main report will be drafted to encompass the research questions outlined in the endorsed and published ToRs. The report draft will be shared with the APC and once reviewed and endorsed, released publicly. A dissemination plan, as developed in the ToRs, will be followed, presenting the report and the results at appropriate platforms (ICCT, HCAWG, IMWG, HCT).</p> <p>In coordination with UNOCHA, the APC and its sub-clusters, wherever possible and based on the findings of the assessments, REACH will develop advocacy papers that can be used as part of advocacy endeavours directed towards the government and international donors, supporting the prioritization of aid in line with assessment results.</p>
Kandahar	5	1	2	3	<p>Activity 1.1.1 : SECONDARY DATA REVIEW ON 45 HTR DISTRICTS</p> <p>A secondary data review of vulnerabilities within all 45 Afghanistan's HTR districts, as identified in the CHF 2nd standard allocation, will be conducted to understand the key previous studies and datasets available. This endeavour will serve to identify a tentative baseline (if possible), including key information gaps, as well as to streamline this assessment to previous lessons learned. REACH will engage key aid actors (UN agencies, international and national NGOs) and other aid stakeholders (GoA and relevant local authorities), including the Clusters, ICCT, and the Assessment Working Group, both at the capital and provincial level to source available materials. The findings from this initial secondary data review will inform the development of the final endorsed methodology, including specific security and "do not harm" mitigation measures for each targeted district. In addition, crucially, REACH will collect information on local markets across the 45 identified HTR areas, as a pre-requisite for the mapping exercise to be undertaken in the following Activity.</p> <p>These districts will include: "Almar, Bilchiragh, Gurziwan and Pashtunkot (Faryab); Giro, Muqur, Waghaz, Wali Muhammadi Shahid (Ghazni); Garmser, Lashkar Gah, Nad Ali, Naw Zad, Reg, Sangin (Helmand); Arghistan, Ghorak, Khakrez, Maywand, Nesh, Shah Wali Kot, Zhari (Kandahar); Barkunar, Dara-I-Pech, Ghaziabad, Khas Kunar, Marawara, Shaygal wa shital, Wata Pur (Kunar); Chahardara, Dashti Archi, Imam Sahib, Khanabad, Qalay-I-Zal (Kunduz); Chaparhar, Khogayani, Surkhrod (Nangarhar) ; Urgan (Paktika); Khoja Ghar (Takhar); Chora, Dihrawud, Khas Uruzgan, Shahidi Hassas, Tirinkot (Uruzgan); and Daychopan, Shahjoy (Zabul).</p> <p>In parallel, through engagement with local partners, organisations operating in or around the HTR districts, and through existing Community Development Council (CDC) networks, REACH will identify key informants</p>	

profiles that will be required by the assessment. At second stage, key informants for each district will be identified according to the endorsed methodology as well as to the risk/do-not-harm analysis undertaken during the secondary data review. The identification of Key informants will be done through local connections of NGOs on the ground, notably in CDCs, and through people displaced from their area of origin with contract in their area of origin. Key informants will include a wide variety of people best informed about the situation of each district and BSU on the ground, including CDC members, village elders, teachers, community workers, etc. As much as possible, REACH will seek to engage female key informants in order to propose specific gender analysis in the different assessments.

Activity 1.1.2 : MAPPING OF BSUS IN AT LEAST 30 OUT OF 45 HARD TO REACH DISTRICTS

Within each target district, REACH will identify market BSUs. For the purposes of this assessment, a BSU will be defined as a discrete geographic area showing common demographic and socio-economic features, between the village and district levels, structured around a common market place. Through previous mapping exercises in Afghanistan, REACH has found that areas that rely on a common market also share key social and economic resources and infrastructure, and show coherent demographic and livelihood features.

REACH will identify and triangulate key market places in each district through available resources (e.g. Immap's Afghanistan Spatial Data Center), through information provided by NGO partners operating in the area, and, if necessary, through information provided by key informants. In addition to this, through interviews with key informants who hold knowledge of target areas, REACH will conduct a mapping of BSUs. The villages served by major markets will be linked to the corresponding market. On this basis, REACH will then delineate the contours of each BSU. This allows a more granular understanding of districts. By dividing into BSUs, findings can be reported at this sub-district level.

Following this delineation, REACH will produce district maps showing all identified BSUs and their market place, as well as village names, roads and key infrastructure elements, as well as geographic features (river networks, mountains and hill slopes). At least 30 individual district maps will be produced. The creation of these maps will allow operational partners to better plan interventions by identifying the markets and the areas that they serve. BSUs will then serve as data unit for district situation and needs analysis.

Activity 1.2.1 : TOR DEVELOPMENT AND ENDORSMENT

The project will be collaborative in nature to ensure that the information provided to those that will use it (OCHA, HAG, clusters and implementing partners) is appropriate and required. Through consultations with those partners, a research ToR, outlining the context, methodology, limitations and analysis plan will be created. This will also include a dissemination plan for the end products. The ToRs will be endorsed by OCHA, the clusters and the HAG and presented at appropriate platforms (ICCT, HCAWG, IMWG) to ensure that those not directly involved in the assessment are aware of the activities to avoid duplication. A steering committee of the core members of the above mentioned groups will be created, that will meet on an ad-hoc basis to discuss the methodology development, initial findings and throughout the

project.

The research tool will be composed by a set of basic demographic indicators, as well as humanitarian indicators that will then be used throughout the project for the monthly monitoring of BSUs. The tool will notably serve to analyse displacement patterns, changes in access to market and basic services, price information, and Cluster-specific variables (e.g. shortages of water, damage to shelters, destruction of food stocks, etc.). Gender-specific questions will be included wherever relevant. REACH will consult with UNOCHA and seek their approval for the research ToRs, inception report, questionnaire, as well as the choice of target districts.

Activity 1.2.2 : REGULAR DATA COLLECTION OF KEY HUMANITARIAN INFORMATION

Once BSU mapping is completed and key informants are identified for each of them, REACH will conduct an initial interview survey with them, using the approved tool. The key informant will provide information on their area of knowledge and this will form the basis of the core information required for each BSU. By using more than one key informant per BSU, REACH will ensure that triangulation of the data can occur to avoid erroneous results from a single key informant. The initial survey will focus on shelter, food security and WASH community coping strategies. This is will constitute, together with the secondary data review, an initial baseline of the targeted HTR districts

Following this, on a regular basis, a 'top-up' survey will be conducted. This will focus on any changes in vulnerabilities, needs or coping strategies have occurred through the month, using the same approved tool and focusing on recent displacement, price changes and any rapid changes in shelter, food security and WASH vulnerabilities. Each question in the initial survey and the follow on regular surveys will be linked to a confidence matrix. The confidence matrix will give an indication as to the reliability of the answers provided. As an example, the confidence with which a teacher can provide information on educational needs is higher than an agricultural worker's. In reverse, the agricultural workers response to a question on crop varieties will be higher than that of a teacher.

Based on the initial risk/do-not-harm analysis, HTR districts will be classified into "data collection tiers". To each data collection tier corresponds a different risk and do-not-harm profile as well as related mitigation measures (and confidence matrix for triangulation and analysis purpose). The endorsed methodology will ensure that data will enable inter-district comparison regardless of "data collection tiers".

Data collection tiers may include:

1. KI face-to-face interviews within BSUs and district territory
2. Remote KI interviews using phone/internet communication means
3. KI face-to-face outside BSUs and/or district territory (e.g. district/province capital), following REACH Area of Origin/Knowledge methodology
4. FGDs with population recently displaced from targeted HTR BSUs/districts, following REACH Area of Origin/Knowledge methodology
5. Possible combinations of the above data collection approaches.

Activity 1.2.3 : CREATION AND DISSEMINATION OF DISTRICT AND BSU FACTSHEETS

On a regular basis, the information provided by

the key informants (following triangulation to remove any inconsistencies) will be presented in an individual factsheet, one per each district. Initial factsheet drafts will be presented to organizations involved in the development of the methodology (OCHA, HAG and clusters). As part of the HTRA, REACH will produce factsheets at both district and BSU levels, which is a unit below the district level and above the village level. Producing factsheets at the village level would likely be too restrictive with a risk of not yielding statistically significant data. The BSU level study will allow REACH to strike a balance between these two levels

The production of these factsheets will be time-consuming and complex due to the nature of the districts. Therefore, REACH proposes to roll out data collection across the targeted districts, increasing the number of districts per month, starting with an initial batch of 10 districts, increasing by 10 each month, until at least 30 are mapped and have key informant networks in place. If possible, based on security conditions and available resources, REACH will extend the coverage to all 45 districts.

REACH will therefore produce:

- at least 30 baseline district factsheets by the end of the third month
- at least 30 districts update factsheets by the end of the project

It is not possible at the moment to evaluate the number of BSU factsheets to be produced, because this will depend on the mapping of BSU that will be performed as part of the above activity.

As part of the ToR development a clear dissemination plan will be created that will highlight the appropriate (due to the sensitive nature of the data) platforms at which to present the monthly findings, as well as a list of contacts that will receive the factsheet. The mailing list held by OCHA may be used to further disseminate these products.

Activity 1.2.4 : CONSOLIDATION AND DISSEMINATION OF AN ASSESSMENT REPORT

Prior to drafting the HTRA report, an overview of key assessment findings and a clean assessment dataset will be shared with the steering committee.

A report, covering the context, methodology and longitudinal findings of the HTRA will be produced. This will provide a snapshot of the complete findings recorded during the first six months of the action (including changes and trends observed over the course of the action, highlighting districts showing highest vulnerabilities per type), as well as recommendations for appropriate interventions, the key characteristics of the district and BSUs identified within the districts. A final round of presentations will be held in the seventh month of the project.

In coordination with UNOCHA and the relevant Clusters, wherever possible and based on the findings of the assessments, REACH will develop advocacy papers that can be used as part of advocacy endeavours directed towards the government and international donors, supporting the prioritization of aid in line with assessment results.

Activity 2.1.1 : SECONDARY DATA REVIEW

In the early stages of the project, an extensive secondary data review of Protection vulnerabilities within Afghanistan will be

conducted to understand the key previous studies and datasets available, particularly regarding displaced populations. This approach will serve to streamline this assessment into previous work, and to outline the primary protection concerns and key gaps in existing data to avoid repetition of research and highlight main areas of use and feasibility of the study.

For the purposes of this review, REACH will engage key aid actors (UN agencies, international and national NGOs), particularly those reporting to the APC, and other aid stakeholders. These will include the Government of Afghanistan and relevant local authorities, as well as the other clusters, the ICCT, and the Assessment Working Group, both at the capital and regional levels.

Activity 2.1.2 : TERMS OF REFERENCE AND TOOL DEVELOPMENT FOR THE PADP HOUSEHOLD-LEVEL SURVEY

Research ToRs will be produced in close collaboration with the APC and UNOCHA, aimed at addressing the key needs of the Cluster and other partners whilst considering the limitations of data collection in Afghanistan. These ToRs will include the thematic scope and broad research questions of the project, as well as its methodology and the dissemination plan. The ToRs will be reviewed by the GiHA task force and the GBV working group prior to their endorsement. The ToRs will then be publicly released and presented at appropriate platforms (HCAWG, IMWG etc).

The displaced population (all IDPs groups, returnees and refugees) household-level survey proposed under this outcome will focus primarily on Protection needs. The survey may also seek to collect information on other related critical needs, such as livelihoods, food security, shelter, WASH, health, etc. REACH will particularly seek to identify needs and vulnerabilities associated with age, disabilities, etc., in line with recommendations from the APC and the Gender in Humanitarian Action working group. The assessment may notably examine access to basic / protection services (including possible discriminations), employment patterns, livelihood coping strategies, prevalence of child labour and underage marriage, as well as any other area that may be identified as relevant by the APC and relevant partners.

A set of indicators followed by a closed-question questionnaire will be developed in close coordination with the APC and other partners to provide maximum relevant data on protection needs and vulnerabilities of different displaced population groups. REACH will consult with UNOCHA and seek their approval for the research ToRs, inception report, questionnaire, as well as the choice of target assessment areas.

Activity 2.1.3 : QUANTITATIVE SURVEY OF DISPLACED HOUSEHOLDS

In order to capture full nationwide data on displaced population protection concerns, a quantitative household-level survey assessment will be implemented. These household surveys will be collected in a way that allows for comparison of final results between the five regions of Afghanistan (Central, Southern, Eastern, Northern, and Western), providing a nationwide coverage.

REACH will aim to interview approximately 1,694 displaced households per region. An estimated total of 9,625 interviews will be conducted. Randomized cluster sampling will be used to

select areas targeted for the assessment in each region. The exact target number of households will be determined by the total number of populations on each area, and may be adjusted depending on local access conditions. REACH will aim to reach a proportion of female headed households amongst respondents equivalent to the proportion of female-headed households among displaced population groups. REACH's sampling strategy will enable to make comparisons between regions including comparisons of displacement groups (different types of IDPs, returnees, refugees), and to allow comparisons between male and female-headed households at the national level. This approach will facilitate sufficient disaggregation during analysis to highlight key population groups of particular vulnerability, helping to inform the APC of the characteristics of potential target communities and beneficiaries. With the objective of enabling the generalization of findings, REACH will use a 95% level of confidence and a 5% margin of error at the regional level.

As much as possible, REACH will use both male and female enumerators to ensure that sex-disaggregated data is collected and that women's specific needs and vulnerabilities are identified. Data collection will be conducted using Kobo toolbox, with data collected on smartphones; beneficial for enumerators' safety, efficient data collection and timely data analysis. All enumerators will be fully trained in the tool and its delivery prior to their deployment in the field. If data collection cannot be performed due to access issues, local organizations will be approached to help in data collection.

Regular progress updates on data collection will be provided to the donor and the ICCT. Where relevant, sensitive protection information will be passed to the APC, in order to support interventions and planning. If agencies request the raw data containing household identifiers, then the sensitive name/contact details will be removed and replaced with a unique key so that the identifier information can be restored at a later date, based on the respect of protection standards.

Activity 2.1.4 : COMPILATION AND DISSEMINATION OF AN ASSESSMENT REPORT

REACH will take charge of data entry (where necessary), data cleaning, and data analysis. The quantitative analysis will be inclusive of all relevant disaggregation. This will outline key differences between displaced population groups, helping targeted assistance by the APC and other relevant partners. A clean dataset will be publicly released. This dataset, along with preliminary findings of data analysis will be presented during a workshop with all relevant partners. Feedback from this workshop will help guide the creation of the report, and its recommendations for further programming.

As such, the main report will be drafted to encompass the research questions outlined in the endorsed and published ToRs. The report draft will be shared with the APC and once reviewed and endorsed, released publicly. A dissemination plan, as developed in the ToRs, will be followed, presenting the report and the results at appropriate platforms (ICCT, HCAWG, IMWG, HCT).

In coordination with UNOCHA, the APC and its sub-clusters, wherever possible and based on the findings of the assessments, REACH will develop advocacy papers that can be used as part of advocacy endeavours directed towards

the government and international donors, supporting the prioritization of aid in line with assessment results.

Activity 3.1.1 : SECONDARY DATA REVIEW

In the early stages of the project, REACH will conduct a secondary data review. As mentioned above, the issue of fragmented families and their specific vulnerabilities has never been studied per se in Afghanistan, and REACH therefore expects that limited sources will be available and / or directly relevant to the proposed assessment. REACH will therefore rely on a review of existing academic literature, as well as of similar assessments that may have been conducted in other countries. In particular, REACH will closely analyse the approach and methodology of the above mentioned 'Mixed Migrations Platform' study in which it took part, as it will provide indications regarding 'left behind' households.

This initial secondary data review of separated families will be used to shape the broader understanding of priority research areas in this field. Discussions with relevant partners in collaboration with this secondary data review and research questions of the project will then be used to shape the indicators and consequential questionnaire produced for this assessment.

Activity 3.1.2 : TERMS OF REFERENCE AND TOOL DEVELOPMENT FOR HOUSEHOLD-LEVEL SURVEY

Based on the findings of the secondary data review, REACH will design a household-level tool in close collaboration with the APC and other interested parties, that will serve as basis for the household-level survey to be launched in Kabul (Central region), Mazar-i-Sharif (Northern region), Kandahar (Southern region), Herat (Western region) and Jalalabad (Eastern region).

As per its standard practices, REACH will liaise with the above mentioned actors on the data collection tools and analysis framework to strengthen assessment ownership from key stakeholders, and consider gender and protection imperatives to develop methodologies appropriate for the target population. The assessment will notably examine reasons for separation, length of this separation, physical distance between the household and its head (and associated modes of transport and costs), family composition, displacement patterns, and a socio-economic profile.

The research ToRs will include the indicators to be used, the assessment methodology and the dissemination plan, and will be reviewed by the Gender in Humanitarian Action working group. The ToRs will be endorsed by the APC and UNOCHA. REACH will consult with UNOCHA and seek their approval for the research ToRs, inception report, questionnaire, as well as the confirmation of target assessment locations. These will then be presented to the ICCT and the Assessment Working Group. These ToRs will then be publicly released and presented at appropriate platforms (HCAWG, IMWG, etc.).

Activity 3.1.3 : QUALITATIVE SURVEY OF FRAGMENTED FAMILIES

A qualitative assessment will be undertaken, with two primary objectives. Firstly, the study will identify the dominant demographic characteristics of vulnerable fragmented families, leading to the defining of vulnerable and non-vulnerable categorized family groups. Secondly, the assessment will seek to recognize and outline the primary needs and vulnerabilities of each of these groups.

The proposed research methodology consists of

Key Informant Interviews (KIIs). Each Key Informant will be a representative of the family left behind. Ideally, this respondent would be the wife of a separated male household head, although flexibility in this will accommodate cultural concerns and other limitations, likely resulting in many boys of the household acting as lead discussant. Participants will be sought by exploring urban communication networks, ultimately snowballing outwards to include a variety of perspectives. These perspectives will include varied typologies, displacement groups and socio-economic backgrounds. The broad scope of eligibility criteria will reduce purposive sampling bias, and facilitate reliable comparisons between vulnerable and non-vulnerable fragmented families, allowing for the needs of vulnerable families to be clearly defined.

The survey will consist of semi-structured interviews, targeting an estimated 70 households (approximately 14 per target location / region). Whenever possible, random sampling will be used to select the households to be interviewed. The target number of households may be adjusted depending on local access conditions. REACH will only target single-family households.

As much as possible, REACH will use female enumerators to ensure that the specific views of women are captured. REACH will also seek to identify needs and vulnerabilities associated with age, disabilities, etc., in line with recommendations from the Protection cluster and the Gender in Humanitarian Action task force. All enumerators will be fully trained in the tool and its delivery prior to their deployment in the field, particularly on how to conduct semi-structured, qualitative interviews.

Regular progress updates on data collection will be provided to the donor, the APC and the ICCT. Where relevant, sensitive protection information will be passed to the APC, in order to support interventions and planning. Should agencies request the raw data containing household identifiers, then the sensitive name/contact details will be removed and replaced with a unique key so that the identifier information can be restored at a later date, based on the respect of protection standards.

Activity 3.1.4 : COMPILATION AND DISSEMINATION OF AN ASSESSMENT REPORT

Following data collection, a qualitative analysis of the gathered data will take place. To ensure that the APC and interested parties are involved throughout the project, an initial preliminary findings workshop will take place. This workshop will discuss the broad thematic areas identified through both analytical framework and emergent theme analysis. Feedback from this workshop will help guide the creation of the report, and the recommendations contained within.

Following the workshop, a report will be drafted covering the key research questions developed in the ToRs. The report draft will be shared with the APC and once reviewed and endorsed, released publicly. The dissemination plan developed in the ToRs will be followed, presenting the report and the results at appropriate platforms (ICCT, HCAWG, IMWG, HCT). Ultimately, the report and associated discussions will enable the humanitarian community to refine their understanding of fragmented families, and of those amongst them who show humanitarian vulnerabilities.

In coordination with UNOCHA, the APC and its sub-clusters, wherever possible and based on

						the findings of the assessments, REACH will develop advocacy papers that can be used as part of advocacy endeavours directed towards the government and international donors, supporting the prioritization of aid in line with assessment results..
Nimroz		2		1	1	<p>Activity 2.1.1 : SECONDARY DATA REVIEW</p> <p>In the early stages of the project, an extensive secondary data review of Protection vulnerabilities within Afghanistan will be conducted to understand the key previous studies and datasets available, particularly regarding displaced populations. This approach will serve to streamline this assessment into previous work, and to outline the primary protection concerns and key gaps in existing data to avoid repetition of research and highlight main areas of use and feasibility of the study.</p> <p>For the purposes of this review, REACH will engage key aid actors (UN agencies, international and national NGOs), particularly those reporting to the APC, and other aid stakeholders. These will include the Government of Afghanistan and relevant local authorities, as well as the other clusters, the ICCT, and the Assessment Working Group, both at the capital and regional levels.</p> <p>Activity 2.1.2 : TERMS OF REFERENCE AND TOOL DEVELOPMENT FOR THE PADP HOUSEHOLD-LEVEL SURVEY</p> <p>Research ToRs will be produced in close collaboration with the APC and UNOCHA, aimed at addressing the key needs of the Cluster and other partners whilst considering the limitations of data collection in Afghanistan. These ToRs will include the thematic scope and broad research questions of the project, as well as its methodology and the dissemination plan. The ToRs will be reviewed by the GiHA task force and the GBV working group prior to their endorsement. The ToRs will then be publicly released and presented at appropriate platforms (HCAWG, IMWG etc).</p> <p>The displaced population (all IDPs groups, returnees and refugees) household-level survey proposed under this outcome will focus primarily on Protection needs. The survey may also seek to collect information on other related critical needs, such as livelihoods, food security, shelter, WASH, health, etc. REACH will particularly seek to identify needs and vulnerabilities associated with age, disabilities, etc., in line with recommendations from the APC and the Gender in Humanitarian Action working group. The assessment may notably examine access to basic / protection services (including possible discriminations), employment patterns, livelihood coping strategies, prevalence of child labour and underage marriage, as well as any other area that may be identified as relevant by the APC and relevant partners.</p> <p>A set of indicators followed by a closed-question questionnaire will be developed in close coordination with the APC and other partners to provide maximum relevant data on protection needs and vulnerabilities of different displaced population groups. REACH will consult with UNOCHA and seek their approval for the research ToRs, inception report, questionnaire, as well as the choice of target assessment areas.</p> <p>Activity 2.1.3 : QUANTITATIVE SURVEY OF DISPLACED HOUSEHOLDS</p> <p>In order to capture full nationwide data on displaced population protection concerns, a</p>

quantitative household-level survey assessment will be implemented. These household surveys will be collected in a way that allows for comparison of final results between the five regions of Afghanistan (Central, Southern, Eastern, Northern, and Western), providing a nationwide coverage.

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Activity 2.1.4 : COMPILATION AND DISSEMINATION OF AN ASSESSMENT REPORT

REACH will take charge of data entry (where necessary), data cleaning, and data analysis. The quantitative analysis will be inclusive of all relevant disaggregation. This will outline key differences between displaced population groups, helping targeted assistance by the APC and other relevant partners. A clean dataset will be publicly released. This dataset, along with preliminary findings of data analysis will be presented during a workshop with all relevant partners. Feedback from this workshop will help guide the creation of the report, and its recommendations for further programming.

As such, the main report will be drafted to encompass the research questions outlined in the endorsed and published ToRs. The report

draft will be shared with the APC and once reviewed and endorsed, released publicly. A dissemination plan, as developed in the ToRs, will be followed, presenting the report and the results at appropriate platforms (ICCT, HCAWG, IMWG, HCT).

In coordination with UNOCHA, the APC and its sub-clusters, wherever possible and based on the findings of the assessments, REACH will develop advocacy papers that can be used as part of advocacy endeavours directed towards the government and international donors, supporting the prioritization of aid in line with assessment results.

Documents

Category Name	Document Description
Project Supporting Documents	APC- REACH Endorsement Letter.pdf
Project Supporting Documents	ESNFI - REACH Recommendation Letter.pdf
Project Supporting Documents	WASH Cluster Endorsement - REACH - ACTED.pdf
Project Supporting Documents	FSAC Recommendation Letter for REACH CHF proposal.pdf
Budget Documents	REACH - BoQ training.xlsx
Grant Agreement	ACTED - 6852 - GA - Signed by HC.pdf