

Research Terms of Reference

Humanitarian Situation Overview in Syria (HSOS):

Urban quarterly household assessment in Hasakeh city and Raqqa city in Northeast Syria (NES), and in Idleb city in Northwest Syria (NWS)

SYR1701f

Syria

May 2024

Version 2

REACH Informing
more effective
humanitarian action

1. Executive Summary

Country of intervention	Syria				
Type of Emergency	<input type="checkbox"/>	Natural disaster	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Conflict	<input type="checkbox"/> Other (<i>specify</i>)
Type of Crisis	<input type="checkbox"/>	Sudden onset	<input type="checkbox"/>	Slow onset	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Protracted
Mandating Body/ Agency	REACH				
IMPACT Project Code	16BAN				
Overall Research Timeframe (<i>from research design to final outputs / M&E</i>)	From January 2022 to present				
Research Timeframe <i>Add planned deadlines (for first cycle if more than 1)</i>	1. Pilot/ training: 04/2024		6. Preliminary presentation:		
	2. Start collect data: 06/05/2024		7. Outputs sent for validation: 06/2024		
	3. Data collected: 20/05/2024		8. Outputs published: 06/2024		
	4. Data analysed: 21/05/2024		9. Final presentation: 06/2024		
	5. Data sent for validation: 22/05/2024				
Number of assessments	<input type="checkbox"/>	Single assessment (one cycle)			
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Multi assessment (more than one cycle) <i>This assessment will be carried out on a quarterly basis (Spring, Summer, Autumn and Winter rounds).</i>			
Humanitarian milestones <i>Specify what will the assessment inform and when</i>	Milestone		Deadline		
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Donor plan/strategy			
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Inter-cluster plan/strategy			
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Cluster plan/strategy			
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	NGO platform plan/strategy				

	<input type="checkbox"/>	Other (Specify):	_ / _ / _ _ _ _
Audience Type & Dissemination <i>Specify who will the assessment inform and how you will disseminate to inform the audience</i>	Audience type <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Strategic <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Programmatic <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Operational <input type="checkbox"/> [Other, Specify]		Dissemination <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> General Product Mailing (e.g. mail to NGO consortium; HCT participants; Donors) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Cluster Mailing (Education, Shelter and WASH) and presentation of findings at next cluster meeting <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Presentation of findings (e.g. at HCT meeting; Cluster meeting) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Website Dissemination (Relief Web & REACH Resource Centre) <input type="checkbox"/> [Other, Specify]
	Detailed dissemination plan required <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> No	
General Objective	<i>Provide multi-sectoral information on the humanitarian situation and priority needs of the host community and IDPs in urban areas in northern Syria (Hasakeh, Raqqa and Idleb cities) on a quarterly basis to inform response planning and prioritisation, and enhance key actors' understanding of the humanitarian context in cities.</i>		
Specific Objective(s)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Provide comprehensive information and analysis on the humanitarian situation in Hasakeh city, Raqqa city and Idleb city.</i> • <i>Identify and assess humanitarian sector-specific needs and priority needs at the city level .</i> • <i>Understand the difference in needs/conditions between internally displaced persons (IDPs) and host community (pre-conflict/resident) populations at the household level in the assessed areas.</i> • <i>Review the humanitarian situation beyond emergency conditions, integrating durable solutions and resilience.</i> 		
Research Questions	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. <i>What are the humanitarian needs of the crisis-affected populations in cities, regarding:</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Pre-existing vulnerabilities, crisis impact, living standards, coping mechanisms, and well-being?</i> • <i>Sectors including health, education, food security, livelihoods, nutrition, protection, shelter/NFI and WASH?</i> 2. <i>What are the differences in needs and vulnerability across IDPs and residents of the host community in cities?</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>How do the needs and access to services of IDP and host community households compare across sectors?</i> • <i>How does the economic situation of IDP and host community households compare?</i> • <i>How does the protection situation of IDPs and host community households compare?</i> 		

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What is the scale of the perceived tensions between IDPs and host community? <p>3. What are the needs of IDPs and host community households in cities with regards to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Physical safety • Psycho-social safety • Material safety • Legal safety 			
Geographic Coverage	Hasakeh and Raqqa cities in Northeast Syria (NES) and Idleb city in Northwest Syria (NWS)			
Secondary data sources	Humanitarian Needs Assessment Programme (HNAP) population data is used to create the sampling strata. Other HSOS products to triangulate data (HSOS sectoral dashboard, HSOS Water and Electricity dashboard, HSOS trends analysis dashboard, HSOS KI Datasets and Situation Overviews). Joint Market Monitoring Initiative (JMIMI) products for exchange rates calculations and triangulation. Any reports from other humanitarian actors and news agencies to triangulate the data and provide relevant contextualisation.			
Population(s) <i>Select all that apply</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	IDPs in camp	<input type="checkbox"/>	IDPs in informal sites
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	IDPs in host communities	<input type="checkbox"/>	IDPs [Other, Specify]
	<input type="checkbox"/>	Refugees in camp	<input type="checkbox"/>	Refugees in informal sites
	<input type="checkbox"/>	Refugees in host communities	<input type="checkbox"/>	Refugees [Other, Specify]
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Host communities (resident-pre/conflict population including returnees)	<input type="checkbox"/>	[Other, Specify]
Stratification <i>Select type(s) and enter number of strata</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Geographical #: _ _ _ Population size per strata is known? X Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No Hasakeh city: 212 households Idleb city: 212 households Raqqa city: 106 households	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Group #: In Hasakeh city and Idleb city, data is disaggregated by host and IDP populations. Population size per strata is known? X Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
	<input type="checkbox"/>	[Other Specify] #: _ _ Population size per strata is known? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No		
Data collection tool(s)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Structured (Quantitative)	<input type="checkbox"/>	Semi-structured (Qualitative)
	Sampling method		Data collection method	
Structured data collection tool # 1	<input type="checkbox"/> Purposive <input type="checkbox"/> Probability / Simple random		<input type="checkbox"/> Key informant interview (Target #): _ _ _ _ _ _	

<p>Select sampling and data collection method and specify target # interviews</p>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Probability / Stratified simple random <input type="checkbox"/> Probability / Cluster sampling <input type="checkbox"/> Probability / Stratified cluster sampling <input type="checkbox"/> [Other, Specify]		<input type="checkbox"/> Group discussion (Target #):_ _ _ _ _ <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Household interview (Target #):_ _ _ _ _ - Hasakeh city: 212 households (106 host and 106 IDP) - Idleb city: 212 households (106 host and 106 IDP) - Raqqa city: 106 households <input type="checkbox"/> Individual interview (Target #):_ _ _ _ _ <input type="checkbox"/> Direct observations (Target #):_ _ _ _ _ <input type="checkbox"/> [Other, Specify] (Target #):_ _ _ _ _			
<p>Target level of precision if probability sampling</p>	95% level of confidence		10+/- % margin of error			
<p>Data management platform(s)</p>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	IMPACT	<input type="checkbox"/>	UNHCR		
	<input type="checkbox"/>	[Other, Specify]				
<p>Expected output type(s)</p>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Situation overview #3: One for Hasakeh, one for Raqqa, and one for Idleb city	<input type="checkbox"/>	Report #: _ _	<input type="checkbox"/>	Profile #: _ _
	<input type="checkbox"/>	Presentation (Preliminary findings) #: _ _	<input type="checkbox"/>	Presentation (Final) #: _ _	<input type="checkbox"/>	Factsheet #: _ _
	<input type="checkbox"/>	Interactive dashboard #: TBD	<input type="checkbox"/>	Webmap #: _ _	<input type="checkbox"/>	Map #: _ _
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Summary analysis #3: One for Hasakeh, one for Raqqa and one for Idleb (excel version + html version)				
<p>Access</p>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Public (available on REACH resource center and other humanitarian platforms)				
	<input type="checkbox"/>	Restricted (bilateral dissemination only upon agreed dissemination list, no publication on REACH or other platforms)				
<p>Visibility Specify which logos should be on outputs</p>	<p>REACH visibility will be present on all published outputs. Output branding will be in compliance with REACH branding policies.</p>					
	<p>Donor: No donor logos will appear on outputs.</p>					
	<p>Coordination Framework: The NES NGO forum logo will appear on Hasakeh and Raqqa Situation Overviews. The NWS NGO forum logo will appear on the Idleb Situation Overview.</p>					
	<p>Partners: N/A</p>					

2. Rationale

2.1 Background

After more than thirteen years of conflict in Syria, the crisis continues to have major impacts on the lives of civilians across the country. Although significant episodes of destruction have taken place in urban areas, many Syrians, including a large proportion of IDPs, are living in towns and cities. Because high levels of infrastructure damage limit the capacity of local and humanitarian actors to deliver key services, and because the composition of the population in need is highly dynamic, the humanitarian situation in urban areas is particularly complex.

As a result, there is a need for more in-depth and representative data on the humanitarian needs of populations living in urban areas in Northern Syria. Among these areas, Hasakeh, Raqqa and Idleb are some of the largest cities the region, with populations of approximately 266,000, 168,000 and 241,000 residents, respectively¹. Additionally, these cities are some of the most accessible to humanitarian organisations. Therefore, REACH has selected Hasakeh, Raqqa and Idleb for a series of in-depth, multisectoral household-level assessments that are aimed at informing the response on humanitarian needs in these cities, and in urban areas in Northern Syria more broadly.

2.2 Intended impact

The assessments will provide humanitarian organisations with further in-depth information on humanitarian needs and conditions in Hasakeh, Raqqa and Idleb city. This data will also complement the currently available HSOS Key informant-based methodology assessment by providing granular and representative information zooming in urban areas. The project will include household-level interviews, with households to be sampled randomly. The resulting data will be statistically representative at the city level. The ultimate aim is for humanitarian actors to use the project's findings to enhance their data driven decision making within the cities of interest, as well as to inform advocacy on the humanitarian conditions within urban areas and the differences in needs between host communities and IDPs in Hasakeh city and Idleb city.

3. Methodology

3.1 Methodology overview

Data is collected at the household level in Hasakeh city, Raqqa city and Idleb city. Households are selected through a stratified simple random sampling using a geographic information systems (GIS)-based methodology. The selection considers population estimates by neighbourhood and distributes the random samples according to population density. The sampling is only conducted in residential areas. Areas under the control or in proximity of the Government of Syria and areas identified as security concerns are excluded from the coverage.

¹ According to population data from the Population Taskforce (July 2023)

In Hasakeh city and Idleb city, the sample is stratified by two groups: IDPs and host community members, allowing for disaggregation of findings for both groups. Due to the limited number of IDPs living in Raqqa, no disaggregation is made between IDPs and host community members in this city (see section Population of interest).

Households will be interviewed face-to-face by REACH enumerators working in gender-mixed couples. Data collection is to be coordinated from Jordan (Amman). The interview route consists of multisectoral questions that have been selected in coordination with humanitarian clusters/working groups/etc.

3.2 Population of interest

The Urban quarterly household assessment covers the most populated urban centres in Northern Syria, namely Hasakeh city, Raqqa city and Idleb city. Households are the unit of measurement of the assessment. Due to the chosen sampling technique and according to the data collection guidelines, the sample excludes households living in non-residential areas (as classified on OpenStreetMap) and households whose members are all below 18. Households residing in areas under the control of the Government of Syria (GoS) or in their proximity, and households residing in inaccessible or high-risk residential areas are also excluded from the sample.

In Hasakeh and Idleb, the large number of IDPs, allows HSOS to understand and compare the conditions of both host community and IDP populations through a representative sample of each population group. Due to the limited number of IDPs living in Raqqa, no disaggregation is made between IDPs and host community members in this city (see table below).

Estimated number of IDPs and hosts individual living in Hasakeh city, Raqqa city and Idleb city according to the 2023 Population Task Force data:

City	#IDP	#HC	%IDP
Hasakeh	123164	142840	46%
Idleb	109575	124630	47%
Raqqa	13849	154335	8%

While IDPs represent near than half of the population of Hasakeh and Idleb, they represent only 8% of the population of Raqqa. Hence, the disaggregation of findings between IDPs and host community is conducted only in Hasakeh and Idleb. In Raqqa, the data will be aggregated at the city level, regardless of the population category.

- *Host community s* refers to people who currently reside in their communities of origin, or communities of permanent residence prior to the Syrian conflict. This includes populations that were never displaced as well as returnees.
- *IDPs* refers to "persons or groups of persons who have been forced or obliged to flee or to leave their homes or places of habitual residence, in particular as a result of or in order to avoid the effects of armed conflict, situations of generalized violence, violations of human rights or natural or human-made disasters, and who have not crossed an internationally recognized state border." (UNHCR). The present assessment only focuses on out-of-camp

IDPs living inside the city. Therefore, the situation of IDPs living in camps, collective centres or informal settlements should not be considered in this assessment.

3.3 Secondary data review

- For the sampling:
The September 2022 Humanitarian Needs Assessment Programme (HNAP) population data, as well as the July 2023 OCHA Population Task Force data is used to create the sampling strata. The OCHA boundaries and p-codes² are used as a reference to delimitate the different neighbourhoods in the assessed cities.
- For the analysis production:
The REACH Joint Market Monitoring Initiative (JMMI)³ datasets are used as a reference for exchange rates calculations (to convert Syrian Pound or Turkish Lira values into United States Dollars).
- For the key message drafting and contextualisation:
Additional HSOS products are used to triangulate data such as the HSOS sectoral dashboard⁴, the HSOS Water and Electricity dashboard⁵, the HSOS trends analysis dashboard⁶, HSOS KI Datasets and Situation Overviews⁷. Other REACH products such as the JMMI, Rapid Needs Assessments (RNA) and briefs are also used for triangulation. Relevant humanitarian publications by partners and other actors (such as UN OCHA, WHO, UNICEF, CCCM, IFRC, and others) pertaining to the humanitarian situation in Syria are also used as secondary sources, as well as reliable international English and local Arabic news sources (e.g. [Al Jazeera](#), [Middle East Monitor](#), [New Arab](#), [North press agency](#), [Syria live map](#)).

3.4 Primary Data Collection

Face-to-face data collection is carried out by REACH's enumerators every quarter. Enumerators work in gender-mixed couples and assess randomly selected households by approaching them in their places of residence. Each round of data collection lasts between six and ten working days; each couple of enumerators is expected to interview three households per day, on average.

A representative sample of the population is covered in each city, with representation of the host community and IDP population in Hasakeh city and Idleb city. The sampling size is calculated by the Data Officer according to the population estimates of each neighbourhood, and in order to obtain representative data with 95% level of confidence and 10 +/- % margin of error. A buffer of 10% is added to the sample in order to account for deletions in the cleaning phase. Considering the above, the sampling size for each city is the following:

- Hasakeh city: 212 households (106 host and 106 IDP)

² [OCHA. Syrian Arab Republic – Subnational Administrative Boundaries](#)

³ [REACH Syria. Joint Market Monitoring Initiative \(JMMI\)](#)

⁴ [REACH Syria. HSOS Sectoral dashboard](#)

⁵ [REACH Syria. HSOS NES Water and electricity dashboard](#)

⁶ [REACH Syria. HSOS Trends analysis dashboard](#)

⁷ [REACH Syria. Humanitarian Situation Overview in Syria \(HSOS\)](#)

- Idleb city: 212 households (106 host and 106 IDP)
- Raqqa city: 106 households

Stratified simple random household selection is performed through random spatial sampling using GIS. The sample units are allocated across all accessible neighbourhoods according to the size of their total population in Raqqa city, and according to the size of their host community/IDP population in Hasakeh and Idleb city. Once the enumerators have reached the randomly generated geopoint, they will select a household in a 50 meters radius. The sample is biased toward cooperative, readily available households and households where at least one adult member is at home during the time of data collection. Should the selected household not fit the research criteria, enumerators disengage and find another household in the same location. If there is no residential building in the location, or if no households are willing to answer or are meeting the criteria to answer, enumerators will be given an alternative geopoint.

During data collection, the Field Officer will liaise with the enumerators to validate their position, ensuring that it follows the random spatial sampling. At the end of each working day, enumerators communicate their progress to the Field Officer. The Field Officer compares enumerators' progress with the submissions on KoBo and double-checks any discrepancy. At the same time, the Assessment team will monitor the metadata coming from the submissions on KoBo, including the length of the interview, the time between different interviews conducted by the same couple of enumerators, and the number of changes in answers applied during the interview). The Assessment team communicates any concern regarding data quality to the Field Officer, who addresses the potential issue with the enumerators.

3.5 Data Processing & Analysis

Each couple of enumerators will carry in the field a paper form of the questionnaire, in Arabic, and a work phone to record answers through KoBo. Enumerators are expected to submit the interviews on KoBo on the same day in which the interview was carried out. Data quality checks are implemented on a daily basis by the assessment team and are aimed at spotting and flagging enumerators' behaviours that are of concern for data quality. Data cleaning takes place at the end of each round of data collection. During data cleaning, duplicate uuids are spotted and deleted, "Other" replies are translated from Arabic to English and interviews that do not meet the minimum standards of data quality (including minimum length to complete the questionnaire, adequate number of different answer options between different surveys, and absence or adequate number of logical checks being triggered) are deleted. The cleaning process will follow the "IMPACT Minimum Standards Checklist for Data Cleaning and Processing for Structured (Quantitative) Data".

Data analysis is performed after data cleaning through an R script. During data analysis, findings are aggregated by population group (i.e. host community and IDP households). The representative finding for the host community and the IDP populations are then weighted in

order to describe the total Syrian population of the city: the number of interviewed households is relative to the estimated population and the average household size in the city⁸. An excel output and an html output will be produced for each city to present an analysis of all indicators by sector and disaggregated by population groups (IDP and host community). The excel and html outputs will also include confidence intervals to indicate whether the target margin of error was met. For Hasakeh and Idleb city where representative data is available for IDPs and host community households, a significance test (t.test or prop.test) is run to identify statistically differences between these two population categories.

3.6 Limitations

A first limitation to the HSOS Household methodology is encountered during the household selection process, once the enumerators reached the geopoint. As enumerators operate during working hours, they will only interview adults that are not working at the time of the interview. Thus, household's breadwinners who are likely to provide reliable information on the livelihoods situation of the household may be absent during the interview.

To make sure reliable data is collected, the tool includes "Not sure" options and enumerators must fill out their perception about their confidence in the respondents answer at the end of the interview. In case one enumerator indicates a limited level of confidence, the form will be deleted. A buffer of ten interviews per city is planned at the beginning of each round to keep complying with the sampling strategy even after potential deletions.

A second limitation is related to the lack of representativity of certain subset groups. Some questions are asked dependently of previous answers, meaning that a reduced number of households will answer these questions. Thus, the aggregated number of answers will be insufficient to meet with the sampling size required to have representative data at the city level. To avoid any misinterpretation, non-representative data is highlighted in red in the analysis files, and a footnote is included in the drafted output.

4. Key ethical considerations and related risks

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

<i>The proposed research design...</i>	<i>Yes/No</i>	<i>Details if no (including mitigation)</i>
... Has been coordinated with relevant stakeholders to avoid unnecessary duplication of data collection efforts?	Yes	
... Respects respondents, their rights and dignity (specifically by: seeking informed consent, designing	Yes	

⁸ [The estimated population size was collected by HNAP September 2022 population data. The average household size was collected by OCHA July 2023 OCHA Population Task Force.](#)

length of survey/ discussion while being considerate of participants' time, ensuring accurate reporting of information provided)?		
... Does not expose data collectors to any risks as a direct result of participation in data collection?	Yes	
... Does not expose respondents / their communities to any risks as a direct result of participation in data collection?	Yes	
... Does not involve collecting information on specific topics which may be stressful and/ or re-traumatising for research participants (both respondents and data collectors)?	Yes	
... Does not involve data collection with minors i.e. anyone less than 18 years old?	Yes	
... Does not involve data collection with other vulnerable groups e.g. persons with disabilities, victims/ survivors of protection incidents, etc.?	No	Households are selected randomly and could be part of a vulnerable group. Enumerators have been trained in dealing with protection incidents to mitigate the risk.
... Follows IMPACT SOPs for management of personally identifiable information ?	Yes	

5. Roles and responsibilities

Table 3: Description of roles and responsibilities

Task Description	Responsible	Accountable	Consulted	Informed
Research design	HSOS focal point, HSOS AO	HSOS focal point	HSM RM, Cluster Coordinators	Cluster Coordinators, Senior Data Officer, IMPACT HQ, Field teams
Supervising data collection	Field coordinators, HSOS AO	HSOS focal point	HSM RM, Senior Data Officer	Syria mission Management

<i>Data processing (checking, cleaning)</i>	<i>Senior Data Officer, HSOS AO, Field coordinators, HSOS focal point</i>	<i>HSOS focal point</i>	<i>HSM RM, Data specialist, IMPACT HQ data unit</i>	<i>Syria mission management</i>
<i>Data analysis</i>	<i>Senior Data Officer, HSOS focal point</i>	<i>HSOS focal point</i>	<i>HSM RM, Data specialist, IMPACT HQ data units</i>	<i>Syria mission Management</i>
<i>Output production</i>	<i>HSOS focal point, HSOS AO, GIS officer, Senior Data Officer</i>	<i>HSOS focal point</i>	<i>HSM RM, IMPACT HQ reporting unit</i>	<i>Donors and partners</i>
<i>Dissemination</i>	<i>HSOS focal point</i>	<i>HSOS focal point</i>	<i>HSM RM</i>	<i>Donors and partners</i>
<i>Monitoring & Evaluation</i>	<i>HSOS focal point</i>	<i>HSOS focal point</i>	<i>HSM RM</i>	<i>IMPACT HQ Research department</i>
<i>Lessons learned</i>	<i>HSOS focal point, HSOS AO</i>	<i>HSOS focal point</i>	<i>HSM RM</i>	<i>IMPACT HQ Research department</i>

5. Data Analysis Plan

RESEARCH QUESTIONS ADDRESSED WITH STRUCTURED TOOL(S)

Find Data Analysis Plan (DAP) in separated [excel document](#).

6. Data Management Plan

Data Management Plan (DMP) available upon request.

7. Monitoring & Evaluation Plan

IMPACT Objective	External M&E Indicator	Internal M&E Indicator	Focal point	Tool	Will indicator be tracked?
Humanitarian stakeholders are accessing IMPACT products	Number of humanitarian organisations accessing IMPACT services/products	# of downloads of x product from Resource Center	Country request to HQ	User_log	X Yes
		# of downloads of x product from Relief Web	Country request to HQ		X Yes
		# of downloads of x product from Country level platforms	Country team		<input type="checkbox"/> Yes
	Number of individuals accessing IMPACT services/products	# of page clicks on x product from REACH global newsletter	Country request to HQ		X Yes
		# of page clicks on x product from country newsletter, sendingBlue, bit.ly	Country team		X Yes
		# of visits to x webmap/x dashboard	Country request to HQ		X Yes
IMPACT activities contribute to better program implementation and coordination of the humanitarian response	Number of humanitarian organisations utilizing IMPACT services/products	# references in HPC documents (HNO, SRP, Flash appeals, Cluster/sector strategies)	Country team	Reference_log	<i>Cluster strategy</i>
		# references in single agency documents			

Humanitarian stakeholders are using IMPACT products	Humanitarian actors use IMPACT evidence/products as a basis for decision making, aid planning and delivery	Perceived relevance of IMPACT country-programs	Country team	Usage_Feedback and Usage_Survey template	<i>A usage survey was conducted in November 2023. Additional usage surveys will be carried out in the future.</i>
		Perceived usefulness and influence of IMPACT outputs			
		Recommendations to strengthen IMPACT programs			
	Number of humanitarian documents (HNO, HRP, cluster/agency strategic plans, etc.) directly informed by IMPACT products	Perceived capacity of IMPACT staff			
	Perceived quality of outputs/programs				
	Recommendations to strengthen IMPACT programs				
Humanitarian stakeholders are engaged in IMPACT programs throughout the research cycle	Number and/or percentage of humanitarian organizations directly contributing to IMPACT programs (<i>providing resources, participating to presentations, etc.</i>)	# of organisations providing resources (i.e.staff, vehicles, meeting space, budget, etc.) for activity implementation	Country team	Engagement_log	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes
		# of organisations/clusters inputting in research design and joint analysis			X Yes
		# of organisations/clusters attending briefings on findings;			X Yes

ANNEX 1: METHODOLOGY NOTES

Version 2 of HSOS household do not include major change in terms of methodology compared to the first version. The most notable change was the expansion of the coverage to Idleb city, with representative data for IDPs and host community (such as Hasakeh city). In version 2, HSOS households covers the three most populated cities of Northern Syria: Hasakeh, Raqqa and Idleb. An improvement was also achieved for the GPS random sampling. The GIS team generated a residential building layer in Hasakeh, Raqqa and Idleb to make sure geopoints fall on residential buildings only. This was decided following multiple occurrences of geopoints falling in empty areas in which no household could be found.

ANNEX 2: [OTHER SPECIFY]