

Research Terms of Reference

Durable Solutions Toolkit

2302

Libya

January 2024

V2

REACH Informing more effective humanitarian action

1. Executive Summary

Country of intervention	Libya				
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	Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation (SDC)				
IMPACT Project Code	14FFU 84S				
Overall Research Timeframe (<i>from research design to final outputs / M&E</i>)	03/07/2023 to 30/11/2023 (1 st research cycle: Tripoli) 10/01/2024 to TBC (2 nd research cycle: Tawergha) 10/01/2024 to TBC (3 rd research cycle: Murzuq) 10/01/2024 to TBC (4 th research cycle: Benghazi)				
Research Timeframe <i>Add planned deadlines (for first cycle if more than 1)</i>	1. Pilot/ training: 04/09/2023		6. Preliminary presentation: 17/11/2023 (TBD)		
	2. Start collect data: 08/09/2023		7. Outputs sent for validation: 20/11/2023		
	3. Data collected: 07/10/2023		8. Outputs published: 30/11/2023		
	4. Data analysed: 27/10/2023		9. Final presentation: TBD		
	5. Data sent for validation: 30/10/2023				
Number of assessments	<input type="checkbox"/>	Single assessment (one cycle)			
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Multi assessment (more than one cycle) <i>[Describe here the frequency of the cycle]</i> There will be four research cycles commencing in September 2023. The first research cycle will be carried out in Tripoli. The locations for the remaining three assessments will be determined based on the significance of durable solutions assessments and the feasibility of data collection.			
Humanitarian milestones <i>Specify what will the assessment inform and when</i> <i>e.g. The shelter cluster will use this data to draft its Revised Flash Appeal;</i>	Milestone		Deadline (can be tentative)		
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Donor plan/strategy	Last quarter of 2023		
	<input type="checkbox"/>	Inter-cluster plan/strategy	_ / _ / _ _ _		
	<input type="checkbox"/>	Cluster plan/strategy	_ / _ / _ _ _		
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	NGO platform plan/strategy	Last quarter of 2023		
<input type="checkbox"/>	Other (Specify):	_ / _ / _ _ _			
	Audience type		Dissemination		

Audience Type & Dissemination <i>Specify who will the assessment inform and how you will disseminate to inform the audience</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Strategic <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Programmatic <input type="checkbox"/> Operational <input type="checkbox"/> [Other, Specify]		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> General Product Mailing (e.g. mail to NGO consortium; HCT participants; Donors) <input 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]
Stakeholder mapping <i>Has a detailed stakeholder mapping been conducted during research design to identify all actors that could contribute to and/or benefit from the research?</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> No
General Objective	<p>The overarching goal of these assessments is to deliver a localized and thorough analysis of durable solutions, aiming to contribute to informing the further development of the National Durable Solutions Strategy, as well as the programming of all local and international organisations working on durable solutions and, in general, assistance to displacement-affected groups. These assessments complement the MSNA 2022, addressing the aspects that structured data collection in the Libyan MSNA may not encompass through semi-structured data collection methods.</p> <p>It is recommended that both the Libyan MSNA durable solutions tools and the qualitative tools from these assessments be utilized in tandem to conduct a comprehensive durable solutions assessment in different locations in the future, thus setting the grounds for the multiplication of evidence-generation exercises on the topic of durable solutions.</p>		
Specific Objective(s)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Develop a toolkit designed for area-based analysis of durable solutions, employing semi-structured data collection instruments aligned with the IASC Framework on Durable Solutions for Internally Displaced Persons. This toolkit is intended to facilitate standardized and easily deployable data collection across diverse baladiyas. It is intended to be utilized in conjunction with the structured surveys conducted as part of the 2022 MSNA. 2. Conduct area-based data collection and analysis on durable solutions in four baladiyas as pilot locations based on the following IASC framework criteria: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Safety and Security • Adequate Standard of Living • Access to Livelihoods • Restoration of Housing, Land, and Property • Access to Documentation and Information • Family Reunification and Reintegration • Access to Justice and Redress • Participation in Public Affairs 3. Foster strong cooperation and synergy with ACTED and other local and international actors active in the targeted areas, ensuring their active participation in 		

	<p>the assessments and utilizing their existing data and outreach to the affected populations to enhance the analysis on access to services and protection risks.</p> <p>4. Contribute to the development of evidence-based, relevant programming on durable solutions at the area level, by providing localized and in-depth analysis of the needs and vulnerabilities of displacement-affected populations, guiding national and international actors in their protection and resilience interventions.</p>	
Research Questions	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. What are the perceptions of different populations – per displacement status - about conditions in the area regarding conduciveness to durable solutions¹, and drivers for their instability and unsustainability? 2. What is the impact of the existing local social dynamics, power structures and key stakeholders on facilitating or hindering the achievement of durable solutions for IDPs and returnees? 3. How do host communities in Libya perceive and interact with IDPs and returnees, and how does community acceptance or rejection impact the sustainability of durable solutions? 4. What role do gender-specific factors play in shaping the experiences and perspectives of displacement-affected individuals within the context of durable solutions in Libya? 	
Geographic Coverage	<p>Tripoli Location 2 (TBD) Location 3 (TBD) Location 4 (TBD)</p> <p>Locations will be identified in collaboration with the relevant local and international stakeholders based on their relevance for a durable solutions analysis.</p>	
Secondary data sources	<p>IOM DTM, Libya - IDPs And Returnees Baseline Assessment Round 43 GCER, Durable Solutions In Practice, September 2017</p> <p>NRC, An Introductory Guide to Understanding and Claiming Housing, Land and Property Restitution Rights in Myanmar: Questions and Answers, 2017</p> <p>UN HABITAT, Roundtable: Addressing land administration and land rights challenges to pave the ground for peace and stability in Libya, 2021</p> <p>Diwan, Libyan Political and Social Omnibus Survey (LyPSOS) Round (1), February 2023</p> <p>IFES, Beyond Constitutional Reform to Elections Libya Electoral Legal Framework Analysis, 2019</p> <p>Handbook on Housing and Property Restitution for Refugees and Displaced Persons, Implementing the 'Pinheiro Principles'</p> <p>Tools and Lessons Learned from previous projects; and, Relevant REACH Initiatives assessments (e.g REACH Rapid Assessment on Returns and Durable Solutions (ReDS), Iraq, REACH Libyan Population MSNA 2022...etc.)</p>	
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

¹ In terms of household needs and access to services i.e. basic standards of living, livelihood opportunities, access to adequate shelter and effective mechanisms for restoring housing, land and property (HLP), documentation etc. and any demographic differentiation in access; social cohesion and community tensions i.e. prevalence of disputes within and between communities, feeling of safety, security, and freedom of movement, etc; and governance and security i.e. presence and dynamics of political groups and/or local security actors, access to judicial mechanisms, etc.

	<input type="checkbox"/>	Refugees in host communities	<input type="checkbox"/>	Refugees		
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Host communities ²	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Community leaders		
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Subject matter experts (SMEs)		Returnees		
Stratification <i>Select type(s) and enter number of strata</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Geographical #:4 baladiyas Population size per strata is known? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Group #: Displaced (IDPs and Returnees) Population size per strata is known? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/>	Gender #: Female Male Population size per strata is known? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No
Data collection tool(s)	<input type="checkbox"/>	Structured (Quantitative)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Semi-structured (Qualitative)		
		Sampling method		Data collection method		
Community Leader/ Key Informant Interviews (KIs)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Purposive	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Key informant interview (Target #): 54 maximum per location		
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Snowballing		<input type="checkbox"/> Individual interview (Target #):_____		
				<input type="checkbox"/> Focus group discussion (Target #):_____		
				<input type="checkbox"/> [Other, Specify] (Target #):_____		
Member of the displaced population (both IDPs and Returnees) Focus Group Discussions (FGDs)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Purposive	<input type="checkbox"/>	Key informant interview (Target #):_____		
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Snowballing	<input type="checkbox"/>	Individual interview (Target #):_____		
	<input type="checkbox"/>	[Other, Specify]	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Focus group discussion (Target #): 2		
			<input type="checkbox"/>	[Other, Specify] (Target #):_____		
Disaggregation by gender and age		Gender		Age		
<i>Are you planning to conduct sex/age disaggregated analysis?</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Yes	<input type="checkbox"/>	Yes		
	<input type="checkbox"/>	No	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No		
Data management platform(s)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	IMPACT	<input type="checkbox"/>	UNHCR		
	<input type="checkbox"/>	[Other, Specify]				
Expected output type(s) <i>Drafting tips: Refer to Annex 2 of the Research Reporting Guidelines (here) on how to choose the most appropriate product type</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Situation overview #: __	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Report #: __	<input type="checkbox"/>	Profile #: __
	<input type="checkbox"/>	Presentation (Preliminary findings) #: __	<input type="checkbox"/>	Presentation (Final) #: __	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Factsheet #: __
	<input type="checkbox"/>	Interactive dashboard #: _	<input type="checkbox"/>	Webmap #: __	<input type="checkbox"/>	Map #: __
	<input type="checkbox"/>	[Other, Specify] #: __				
Access	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Public (available on REACH resource center and other humanitarian platforms)				
	<input type="checkbox"/>	Restricted (bilateral dissemination only upon agreed dissemination list, no publication on REACH or other platforms)				
Visibility <i>Specify which logos should be on outputs</i>	REACH					
	Donor: SDC					
	Partners: Logos of partners involved in data collection					

² Individuals who did not displace following the crisis in 2014

2. Rationale

2.1 Background

Internal displacement due to armed conflict and persecution has been a recurring feature of Libya since the overthrow of the government of Colonel Muammar Gaddafi in 2011. While some uncertainty persists, the improvement of the security situation since the ceasefire agreement of October 2020 has nonetheless paved the way for the resolution of internal displacement, as evidenced by the increasing number of displaced people returning to their places of origin over the past two years.

The Libyan government and its partners have stepped up their efforts to find durable solutions for IDPs, including through the adoption of a *national Durable Solutions Strategy* for the period 2022-2025 and the development of a Collective Outcome on Durable Solutions as part of the United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework (UNSDCF 2023-2025).

Amongst other things, the *national Durable Solutions Strategy* highlights the need for strengthened data and information collection and analysis on IDPs and their progress towards solutions, including disaggregated data on gender. The importance of internal displacement data has also been highlighted by the High-Level Panel on Internal Displacement in its report published in September 2021³ and by the Secretary-General of the United Nations in its *Action Agenda on Internal Displacement*.⁴ Strengthening collection and analysis of both quantitative and qualitative data on IDPs and their progress towards solutions should be a priority to ensure that the Libyan authorities and their partners have the necessary evidence to plan, design and implement durable solutions programs for IDPs.

As outlined in the [2010 IASC Framework on Durable Solutions for Internally Displaced Persons](#) (IASC Framework), “a durable solution is achieved when IDPs no longer have any displacement-related vulnerabilities and protection needs, and are able to enjoy their human rights without discrimination deriving from displacement”. The Framework explicitly notes that a “mere physical movement, namely returning to one’s home or place of habitual residence, moving to another part of the country or choosing to integrate locally, often does not amount to a durable solution”. The UN *Guiding Principles on Internal Displacement* outlines the primary responsibilities for national authorities in collaboration with humanitarian and development actors, to assist them in finding durable solutions for IDP.⁵

Despite numerous needs assessments of IDP conducted by humanitarian actors over the past decade, there is still limited data available on IDPs and limited analysis, in particular when it comes to durable solutions. Data on IDPs in Libya are essentially based on operational data produced by a broad range of actors as a by-product part of their assistance programs.

In the absence of more comprehensive data on internal displacement, including official statistics produced by the authorities, the IOM’s Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) is currently the main source of information regarding the numbers and locations of IDPs and returnees across Libya. According to IOM’s DTM, as of August 2022 there were an estimated 134,787 IDPs and 695,516 returnees in the country. There is no information available regarding the number of IDPs who have locally integrated or resettled to other parts of the country.

Yet, in the context of Libya, available evidence suggests that many people have already integrated in new communities (in particular in urban areas such as Tripoli, Benghazi, Misrata and Sebha) in a way that may constitute the attainment

³ High-Level Panel on Internal Displacement, *Shining a Light on Internal Displacement. A vision For the Future*, September 2021, <https://www.un.org/internal-displacement-panel/> [available also in Arabic].

⁴ Secretary General’s Action Agenda on Internal Displacement, 2022, <https://www.un.org/en/content/action-agenda-on-internal-displacement/>.

⁵ UN *Guiding Principles on Internal Displacement*, <https://www.unhcr.org/protection/idps/43ce1cff2/guiding-principles-internal-displacement.html>.

of a durable solution. At the same time, many of the returnees may not yet have overcome the key displacement-related vulnerabilities, and as such may still be in need of support to attain a durable solution.

Identifying appropriate durable solutions and ensuring that IDPs can attain them requires establishing criteria and indicators to measure progress towards this and to identify the end of displacement. Unless there is a system in place to determine whether IDPs have overcome key displacement-related vulnerabilities, the number of IDPs/returnees will remain unchanged, irrespective of the efforts to achieve durable solutions. Until then, these numbers remain part of the estimated number of IDPs.

However, at present the Libyan authorities and their partners do not have the tools to measure the attainment of durable solutions and determine whether people should remain considered as IDPs (or as “returnees”, for that matter) or if they should no longer be considered as such.

Moving forward with the implementation of the *national Durable Solutions Strategy*, one of the priorities that has been identified by the Libyan government and the international community is the development of a tool/approach to measure the attainment of durable solutions for IDPs.

Through the analysis of the data collected nationwide during the summer 2022 under the ECHO- and BHA-funded MSNA (in partnership with the Ministry of Social Affairs) and in close collaboration with the Durable Solutions Advisor, in May 2023, REACH provided top level information on the current situation of displaced populations against four of the eight criteria for durable solutions to displacement set out in the IASC Framework on Durable Solutions for Internally Displaced People, namely:

- Long-term safety, security and freedom of movement.
- Adequate standard of living, including at a minimum: access to adequate food, water, housing, health care and basic education.
- Access to employment and livelihood opportunities.
- Access to and replacement of personal and other documentation.

This information covered through the MSNA, all locations in Libya, to provide a baseline for the overall situation of displaced populations across the whole country. The analysis resulted in a factsheet outlining the key findings for each of the four criteria above across Libya and two area-based presentations focused on Benghazi and Murzuq. The analysis was presented to relevant working groups, as a steppingstone for further partnership and dialogue throughout the project (Phase I).

2.2 Intended impact

While Phase I was formulated with the purpose of establishing a foundational framework to comprehend the overall situation of the population affected by displacement in Libya, Phase II will build upon the findings derived from Phase I, to develop a series of qualitative toolkit for conducting area-based analysis focused on durable solutions. This toolkit will be developed with the objectives of i) being apt to deployment in different locations with minimal contextualization; ii) ensuring participation of the affected population; and iii) encompassing the pillars of the durable solutions’ analytical framework.

During this phase, consultations are being conducted with the relevant local and international actors, to ensure that the toolkit responds to the information needs of the response. While the toolkit will be used by REACH for data collection in four locations, the overall objective is to create a set of tools that can be easily and quickly deployed by any interested actors in different locations in the future, thus setting the grounds for the multiplication of evidence-generation exercises on the topic of durable solutions. This is expected, in the medium-term, to significantly contribute to the development of evidence-based, relevant programming on durable solutions at area level.

3. Methodology

3.1 Methodology overview

The assessments will utilise a **qualitative** area-based approach in the form of semi-structured key informant interviews (KIIs) and focus group discussions (FGDs) to collect data from the perspectives of displacement affected groups within the baladiyas as well as host communities, to allow for a holistic understanding of the needs of the wider community, and to ensure a conflict sensitive approach in terms of impact on levels of social cohesion and community interrelations. In the way to ensure capturing the overall context in the baladiyas related to the scope of the research, interviews will also be conducted with Subject Matter Experts (SMEs) to seek contextual expertise.

It is expected to interview around 55 key informants (KIs) per baladiya depending on the population size and availability of KIs in the specific location. KIs will be identified by data collection entities using existing networks as well as the networks of other INGOs working in the assessed areas. Snowballing can be considered by REACH in case the target could not be achieved for any specific reason. KIIs will be conducted on paper using a questionnaire for each of the eight IASC criteria in English, translated by the Arabic speaking Assessment Officer into Arabic; the first round of interviews will start in the first week of September 2023. Semi-structured interviews will be comprised of open-ended questions to identify the community perceptions about the context concerning drivers to conflict and instability.

Leading up to and during qualitative data collection, the assessment officer will also conduct an extensive secondary data review on relevant literature, reports, and government statistics relevant to the analysis of durable solutions and early recovery activities in Libya.

Once the data collection process is completed, the analysis will be carried out using NVivo by identified themes including the eight IASC framework on Durable Solutions for Internally Displaced Persons criteria:

- Long-term safety, security and freedom of movement;
- Adequate standard of living;
- Access to employment and livelihoods;
- Restoration of housing, land and property;
- Access to documentation;
- Family reunification;
- Participation in public affairs; and
- Access to effective remedies and justice.

In addition, consultations with the Office of the United Nations Resident Coordinator and the relevant working groups will be ensured by REACH to discuss relevant information that may be useful for findings interpretation and provide a better understanding about how the contextual characteristics of the area of assessment may/may not affect the sustainability of durable solutions for returnees and IDPs.

Key definitions

Baladiya: Within each Mantika, there are baladiyas (admin 3), which is the district level, and commonly known as cities and/or municipalities in Libya. Libya has 100 baladiyas.⁶

⁶ OCHA, "[Libya common operational dataset](#)", December 2021

Internally Displaced Person (IDP): An IDP is a Libyan national who left their baladiya of origin during or after 2011 as a result of conflict (and not due to other causes) and have yet to return to their baladiya of origin.⁷

Returnee: A returnee is a Libyan national who was displaced internally or across an international border but has since returned to his/her baladiya of origin.⁸

Durable solutions: a situation when IDPs no longer have specific assistance and protection needs that are linked to their displacement and can enjoy their human rights without discrimination resulting from their displacement.⁹ Durable solutions can be achieved through IDP integration in their host territorial communities, where IDPs were initially displaced, resettlement in other host territorial communities within the country or through their return to places of origin.

Displacement Affected Communities: Displaced persons and the communities affected by their presence, such as host communities or communities in areas of return or other areas where displaced persons are seeking a durable solution to their displacement.

Host communities: Communities within which displaced persons reside.

Restitution: refers to an equitable remedy (or a form of restorative justice) by which individuals or groups of persons who suffer loss or injury are returned as far as possible to their original pre-loss or pre-injury position.¹⁰ For the purpose of these assessments, the term restitution refers to the process of restoring or returning displaced individuals or communities to their original or former homes, lands, and properties from which they were forcibly displaced.

Compensation: is a way to remedy the violations of HLP rights through the provision of cash or kind aiming at covering losses linked to land or housing.¹¹ Compensation should be envisaged only when restitution is impossible or when the victim accepts compensation in lieu of restitution.¹²

3.2 Population of interest

The assessments will focus on specific areas across the country that have been highlighted as ‘hotspots’ in which the severity of conditions around indicators for durable solutions has been identified as high¹³. Each assessment will focus on a particular baladiya of interest that has experienced varying degrees of displacement and/or return. The selection will be based on its significance for conducting an analysis of durable solutions or identifying factors that could jeopardize the feasibility of return or (re)integration. Additionally, areas will be chosen where there are anecdotal reports or other data suggesting that recent returns or displacements may not be sustainable. Tripoli has been chosen as the initial location out of the four due to the large presence of IDPs (17145 individuals)¹⁴ and returnees (159648 individuals)¹⁵ in the baladiya and in consideration of its suitability for authorization and operational purposes.

The primary population of interest in these assessments are internally displaced and returnee persons living out of camps, presupposed to be facing greater barriers to achieving durable solution objectives. Non-displaced population will also be interviewed to contextualize the overall situation and understand the perceptions and attitudes of non-displaced communities toward displaced populations.

3.3 Secondary data review

⁷ IOM, “[Mobility Tracking methodology](#)”, January 2017

⁸ Ibidem

⁹ Inter-Agency Standing Committee Framework on Durable Solutions for IDPs. [IASC Framework on Durable Solutions for Internally Displaced Persons, April 2010.pdf \(interagencystandingcommittee.org\)](#)

¹⁰ Restitution compensation and durable solutions to displacement and dispossession, Barbara MCCALLIN, 2018

¹¹ Ibidem

¹² Pinheiro principles

¹³ The severity of the conditions is ascertained through the consideration of multiple factors, encompassing, though not restricted to: An analysis of the integration of the IASC indicators into 2022 Libyan MSNA, consultations with the UN durable solutions advisor, area coordination working groups (ACG), Internal Displacement & Durable Solutions Results Group (IDDS), and IOM Data for Solutions to Internal Displacement (DSID)... etc

¹⁴ International Organization for Migration (IOM), Jan 11 2023. [DTM Libya - IDPs And Returnees Baseline Assessment Round 43. IOM, Libya.](#)

¹⁵ Ibidem

A secondary data review (SDR) will be conducted by REACH in order to support the implementation of primary data collection, analysis, and operationalization of findings. Sources will include:

IOM DTM, [Libya - IDPs And Returnees Baseline Assessment Round 43](#)

GCER, [Durable Solutions In Practice](#), September 2017

NRC, [An Introductory Guide to Understanding and Claiming Housing, Land and Property Restitution Rights in Myanmar: Questions and Answers](#), 2017

UN HABITAT, [Roundtable: Addressing land administration and land rights challenges to pave the ground for peace and stability in Libya](#), 2021

Diwan, [Libyan Political and Social Omnibus Survey \(LyPSOS\) Round \(1\)](#), February 2023

IFES, [Beyond Constitutional Reform to Elections Libya Electoral Legal Framework Analysis](#), 2019

Handbook on Housing and Property Restitution for Refugees and Displaced Persons, [Implementing the 'Pinheiro Principles'](#)

Tools and Lessons Learned from previous projects; and, Relevant REACH Initiatives assessments (e.g REACH [Rapid Assessment on Returns and Durable Solutions \(ReDS\)](#), Iraq, REACH [Libyan Population MSNA 2022](#)...etc.)

3.4 Primary Data Collection

REACH will lead the primary data collection with experienced enumerators hired from private data collection companies for three out of four baladiyas. The private companies will be selected based on the following eligibility criteria:

- Proof of experience of data collection - no less than 1 year.
- Previous data collection reports
- Proof of office(s) in one or more locations: Sebha /Tripoli/Benghazi/– registration documents or/and proof of prior experience in one or multiple locations
- Official registration of the company in the country in which it operates (a copy to be shared at the time of bid submission).
- Company profile and identity document of legal representative(s).

Each private company will cover one or more baladiyas, based on their expertise and local connections, and will be led by one REACH Field Officer (FO). All enumerators will participate in a two-days training led by REACH FO prior to starting data collection. In the trainings, the enumerators will be briefed on survey objectives, respondent selection techniques and content of the questionnaire.

Data collection in Tripoli baladiya will be conducted by the Danish Refugee Council (DRC) enumerators. A Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) and a Data Sharing Agreement will be signed between REACH and DRC for the purpose of this partnership.

Key Informant Interviews:

Purposive sampling methods will be employed to identify KIs. For the identification of KIs in Tripoli, REACH will use DRC networks. Snowballing methods may be considered by REACH AO and DRC enumerators in case of unmet targets due to failing to reach the provided contacts. Enumerators will collect data from multiple KI profile, which are detailed in Table 1.

KI profiles are defined as:

- Community leaders are IDPs, returnees, and Non-displaced.
- Subject matter experts (SMEs) are individuals with a high level of expertise and knowledge in different or specific topics covered in this assessment (such as NGOs and INGOs employees, ministries employees, etc.).

Table 1:

KI description	Target number per location
IDP and returnee community leaders	15
Subject matter experts (INGO, local NGO...)	6
Subject matter experts (Healthcare workers)	5
Subject matter experts (Ministry of education employees)	5
Subject matter experts (Housing, land, and property)	6
Subject matter experts (High Central Committee for Local Elections (CCLE), Local political / governance NGO representative)	6
Total	43

Focus Group Discussions:

REACH will be introduced to the relevant IDPs and returnees through its field team network in the assessed locations. The target number of FGDs is two, as detailed in Table 2, covering the following IASC criteria:

- Access to effective mechanisms to restore housing, land and property (HLP) or to provide compensation.
- Participation in public affairs
- Access to remedies

FGD profiles are defined as:

- IDPs are individuals from different areas who displaced following the 2014 crisis and reside in the community.
- Returnees are residents in the community that were displaced from the area following the 2014 crisis and have returned more than 3 months prior to data collection.

Table 2

FGD description	Target number per location
IDP community members	1
Returnee community members	1
Total	2

3.5 Data Processing & Analysis

Data cleaning and processing

The data collection will be carried out by enumerators and team leaders from private companies in three locations and from DRC in Tripoli. Enumerator team leaders will report to one REACH Assessment Officer (AO) in Tunis. The AO in Tunis are responsible over general data collection monitoring and supervision, while data processing will be carried out by the AO on daily basis. The AO oversees enumerators and activities in the four target locations and will be asked to fill in the data collection management plan, designed to log all submissions and monitor data collection progress and targets, whenever interviews are submitted by enumerators. Submissions will be received by email in a word format. The AO in Tunis will monitor the data management plan and progress of data collection considering the targets, translate transcripts, and do an initial data quality check of submitted qualitative data. The AO will report inconsistencies and information gaps in the primary data daily in a logbook and will conduct a second quality check and work on the data cleaning, to conduct follow-ups within a maximum of three days after receiving the data if relevant. This process will take place following [IMPACT Data Cleaning Minimum Standards](#) and [Standards of Operation for Management of Personally Identifiable Data](#). Data cleaning will be guided by the data cleaning plan (see Section 5) designed to ensure relevance of data and facilitate timely follow-ups. Enumerators will be required to submit collected data within three days after data. For KIIs and FGDs to be accepted, enumerators will have to fill in a short debriefing form after every session. In a later stage, translation of data will be done through the translation software Systran and checked by the Arabic speaking AO to be submitted to HQ for review.

Data analysis

Semi-structured qualitative KIIs and FGDs will be recorded using pen and paper and subsequently transcribed in the respective interview guideline in Word template, which will be formatted according to a template that enables auto coding in NVivo, to facilitate the qualitative data analysis. Data will be synthesized and organized using the Data Saturation and Analysis Grid in line with IMPACT Minimum Standards Checklist for Semi-Structured (Qualitative) Data Processing and Analysis. The data saturation grid will directly feed into the write up of the narrative component for each assessed baladiya. For its analysis, emphasis will be given to the themes that were raised the most frequently or where there were notable variations in the different KI profiles' answers (including particularly displacement status). Quotes will be used where relevant to reinforce the quantification of findings with qualitative experiences and perceptions.

The achievement of durable solutions by the population of interest will be assessed against 8 criteria (IASC) – long-term safety and security; adequate standard of living; access to livelihoods and employment; mechanisms to restore housing, land, property; access to documentation; family reunification; participation in public affairs; effective remedies and justice. Every DS criterion will be broken down in the questionnaire into a limited number of key indicators- For each of these indicators, targets will be set. These targets will either be determined by a pre-established benchmark (e.g., 100% rate of family reunification) or will be determined by results from the control group (e.g., the employment rate for non-IDPs).

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 (<i>specifically by: seeking informed consent, designing length of survey/ discussion while being considerate of participants' time, ensuring accurate reporting of information provided</i>)?	YES	
... Does not 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.?	YES	
... Follows IMPACT SOPs for management of personally identifiable information ?	YES	

5. Roles and responsibilities

Task Description	Responsible	Accountable	Consulted	Informed
Research design	RM, AO	AO	IMPACT HQ – Research Design and Data Unit (RDDU)	REACH Libya Country Coordinator (CC)
Supervising data collection	AO, FO	AO, FO	REACH Libya Operations Manager FO	REACH Libya Country Coordinator (CC)
Data processing (checking, cleaning)	AO	AO	RM	REACH Libya Country Coordinator (CC)

Data analysis	AO	AO	RM	REACH Libya
				Country Coordinator (CC) HQ
Output production	AO	AO	RM	REACH Libya
				Country Coordinator (CC) HQ
Dissemination	AO	AO	RM, REACH Libya	REACH Libya
			Country Coordinator (CC)	Country Coordinator (CC)
Monitoring & Evaluation	AO	AO	RM, REACH Libya	REACH Libya
			Country Coordinator (CC)	Country Coordinator (CC)
Lessons learned	AO	AO	RM, REACH Libya	REACH Libya
			Country Coordinator (CC)	Country Coordinator (CC)

Responsible: the person(s) who executes the task

Accountable: the person who validates the completion of the task and is accountable of the final output or milestone

Consulted: the person(s) who must be consulted when the task is implemented

Informed: the person(s) who need to be informed when the task is completed

6. Data Analysis Plan

Key Informant Interviews

Long-term safety, security and freedom of movement

Research questions	SUBQ#	Data collection method	Sub-research question group	Sub-research Question	Questionnaire QUESTION	Probes	Key disaggregations (Group types)
<p>1. What are the perceptions of different populations – per displacement status - about conditions in the area regarding conduciveness to durable solutions , and drivers for their instability and unsustainability?</p> <p>4. What role do gender-specific factors play in shaping the experiences and perspectives of displacement-affected individuals within the context of durable solutions in Libya?</p>	1	KII	Feeling of safety and security	How does the target population perceive its safety and security, including factors that contribute to this feeling?	How do you perceive the potential for harm or injury as a result of armed conflict and social instability for members of [displacement population]? This encompasses considerations about the safety of your dwelling and the possible disruptions or loss of your household's sources of livelihood due to the same armed conflict	<p>(Range of safety)</p> <p>Serious consequence includes injury, illness or other health effects; evacuation, displacement, relocation; or direct damage to livelihoods, economic, physical, social, cultural and environmental assets.</p>	<p>IDP community leader</p> <p>Returnee community leader</p>

	2	KII			<p>How do you perceive the potential for harm or injury as a result of natural or man-made disasters for members of [displacement population]? This encompasses considerations about the safety of your dwelling and the possible disruptions or loss of your household's sources of livelihood due to the same natural or man-made disasters</p>	<p>Hazard is a process, phenomenon or human activity that may cause loss of life, injury or other health impacts, property damage, social and economic disruption or environmental degradation. This term does not include the occurrence or risk of armed conflicts and other situations of social instability or tension which are subject to international humanitarian law and national legislation.</p> <p>Serious consequence includes injury, illness or other health effects; evacuation, displacement, relocation; or direct damage to livelihoods,</p>	<p>IDP community leader Returnee community leader</p>

						economic, physical, social, cultural and environmental assets.	
	3	KII			What is the difference on the safety situation for women, girls, men and boys in the [the baladiya]?	<p>Factors could include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Discrimination based on the displacement category Presence/fear of harassment Presence of certain population groups (due to the fear from specific tribal groups for example) Presence of armed groups Presence of checkpoints 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> IDP community leader Returnee community leader

						<p>for specific armed groups (not related to the official security forces)</p> <p>Landmines</p> <p>Security incidents (clashes)</p> <p>Security incidents (ISIL operations)</p>	
	4	KII			<p>In your opinion, what are the factors that could contribute to members of [displacement population] feelings of being unsafe? within [the baladiya]?</p>	<p>Factors could include:</p> <p>Discrimination based on the displacement category</p> <p>Presence/fear of harassment</p> <p>Presence of certain population groups (due to the fear from specific tribal groups for example)</p> <p>Presence of armed groups</p> <p>Presence of checkpoints for specific armed groups (not related to the official security forces)</p> <p>Landmines</p> <p>Security incidents (clashes)</p>	<p>IDP community leader</p> <p>Returnee community leader</p>

						Security incidents (ISIL operations)	
	5	KII	Freedom of movement	How does the target population perceive its freedom of movement including reasons and differences for girls?	How do you perceive the level of safety of members of [displacement population]when walking alone around [the baladiya] you live (during day or night) ?		IDP community leader Returnee community leader
	6				What are the reasons for the group members to do not freely move outside at night in the [the baladiya]?	Factors could include: Discrimination based on the displacement category Presence/fear of harassment Presence of certain population groups (due to the fear from specific tribal groups for	IDP community leader Returnee community leader

						example) Presence of armed groups Presence of checkpoints for specific armed groups (not related to the official security forces) Landmines Security incidents (clashes) Security incidents (ISIL operations)	
	7				What is the difference on the situation regarding freedom of movement - at night - for girls in [the baladiya]??		IDP community leader Returnee community leader

	8	KII	Incidents of safety and security	Which safety and security incidents had occurred in the last 12 months?	Are you aware of any incidents of physical or sexual violence in the previous 12 months against members of [displacement population] in [the baladiya]? [If 'yes'] Can you tell us a bit more about these incidents?	<p>Physical violence: the intentional or reckless application of physical force inflicted upon the body of a person. This includes serious and minor bodily injuries and serious and minor physical force.</p> <p>Sexual violence : Unwanted sexual act, attempt to obtain a sexual act, or contact or communication with unwanted sexual attention without valid consent or with consent as a result of intimidation, force, fraud, coercion, threat, deception, use of drugs or alcohol, or abuse of power or of a position of vulnerability. This includes rape and other forms of sexual assault.</p> <p>verbally threatened. verbally insulted, but not threatened</p> <p>threatened with knife, gun or other type of weapon</p> <p>attacked with knife, gun or other type of weapon</p>	IDP community leader Returnee community leader
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						<p>beaten/assaulted/kicked strangled or burned injured [or killed] in gun shootings injured by a landmine/UXO physically forced to have sexual intercourse forced to perform other sexual acts the person did not want Lost body parts forced to labour robbed kidnapped/abducted extorted for money or other goods Damage inflicted on property/assets/livestock (Y/N)</p>	
	9	KII			Does this differ per neighbourhood, duration of		IDP community leader Returnee community leader

					displacement, gender or something else?		
	10	KII			Are you aware of other types of safety and security incidents in the previous 12 months against members of [displacement population] in [the baladiya]? [If 'yes'] Can you tell us a bit more about these incidents?	Other types of safety and security incidents may include protection threats such as abductions, child recruitment, attacks on property (or on e.g. schools and hospitals)	IDP community leader Returnee community leader
	11	KII			Does this differ per neighbourhood, duration of displacement, gender or something else?		IDP community leader Returnee community leader

	12	KII			<p>Are you aware of hazard incidents in the previous 12 months against members of [displacement population] in [the baladiya]? [If 'yes'] Can you tell us a bit more about these incidents?</p>	<p>Hazard is defined as "A process, phenomenon or human activity that may cause loss of life, injury or other health impacts, property damage, social and economic disruption or environmental degradation."</p> <p>People affected by hazard include those who have suffered injury, illness or other health effects; who were evacuated, displaced, relocated; or have suffered direct damage to their livelihoods, economic, physical, social, cultural and environmental assets.</p> <p>Examples of hazard: Drought (deficiency of precipitation, desertification, pronounced absence of rainfall) Earthquake (seismic, tectonic) Epidemic & Pandemic (epidemic: bubonic plague, cholera, dengue, non-pandemic diseases, typhoid; pandemic: H1N1,</p>	<p>IDP community leader Returnee community leader</p>
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						<p>HIV, smallpox, tuberculosis)</p> <p>Flood (inundation; includes: flash floods)</p> <p>Heat Wave (extreme weather, extreme temperature, high temperatures)</p> <p>Insect Infestation (locust, plague, African bees)</p> <p>Land Slide (debris flow, mud flow, mud slide, rock fall, slide, lahar, rock slide and topple)</p> <p>Sand storm</p> <p>Storm Surge (coastal flood, wave surge, wind setup)</p> <p>Technical Disaster (chemical spill/leak, explosions, collapses, gas leaks, urban fire, oil spill, technical failure)</p> <p>Wild Fire (bush fire, forest fire, uncontrolled fire, wildland fir)</p>	
	13	KII			Does this differ per neighbourhood, duration of		IDP community leader Returnee community leader

					displacement, gender or something else?		
2. What is the impact of the existing local social dynamics, power structures and key stakeholders on facilitating or hindering the achievement of durable solutions for IDPs and returnees?	14	KII	Reporting safety and security incidents	What are the dynamics and variations in reporting safety and security incidents among the target population?	[For persons that experienced safety and security incidents]If any, which authorities or conflict resolution mechanism do members of [displacement population] report to, when experiencing violence?	Safety and security incidents refer to experiences of physical and sexual violence (see definition of these concepts under relevant indicator). Examples of authorities: Leaders in my community (religious or other) Libyan authorities/police Family or friends Employer of a household member The agency/broker who found a job for our household Humanitarian organisations (CSOs, iNGOs, UN agencies)	IDP community leader Returnee community leader

	15	KII			How does the process of reporting incidents look like?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Police 2. Army 3. Security forces 4. Militia group 5. Local government 6. Tribal leaders 7. Community/ religious leaders <p>The formal justice system, the municipal courts, judges, and lawyers. The informal justice system, tribal leaders, community leaders, armed groups, religious leaders</p>	IDP community leader Returnee community leader
	16	KII			Does this differ per neighbourhood, duration of displacement, gender or something else?		IDP community leader Returnee community leader

	17	KII			<p>If access, do members of [displacement population] fully claim their rights? Or are there any challenges to access such as fear of kidnapping, fear of unjust treatment, etc.</p>	<p>Protection from Retaliation Confidentiality and Privacy Access to Legal Support Right to Be Heard Non-Discrimination Protection from further harm or threats. Access to Medical and Psychosocial Support Restitution and Compensation Access to Information Referral to Support Services No Detrimental Action</p>	<p>IDP community leader Returnee community leader</p>
	18	KII			<p>[For persons that experience safety and security incidents and do not report this/these] Why did you chose not to report the incident?</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Too expensive 2. Unreliable / do not trust police 3. Creates more problems 4. They do not help 5. No police station nearby 	<p>IDP community leader Returnee community leader</p>

Adequate standard of living

Research questions	SUBQ#	Data collection method	Sub-research question group	Sub-research Question	Questionnaire QUESTION	Probes
3. How do host communities in Libya perceive and interact with IDPs and returnees, and how does community acceptance or rejection impact the sustainability of durable solutions?	1	KII	Resource Competition	What is the nature of competition for resources and services between displaced persons and host communities, including its specific impacts and the necessary support for mitigation?	Could you provide insights into whether there is a noticeable competition for limited resources and services between displaced persons and host communities? If such competition exists, could you elaborate on the specific resources or services that are affected, and how this competition impacts both the displaced persons and the host communities?	Housing and shelter support Healthcare Psychosocial Support Education Livelihoods opportunities Removal of UXOs Reconciliation efforts and mediation of disputes Community Integration Access to Justice Security Water Electricity Waste disposal Food Support with accessing documentation Legal Assistance Sanitation

						Rehabilitation of infrastructure (including roads, factories, hospitals, etc) etc..
	2	KII			In your opinion, what support would they need to mitigate the impact of this competition and from whom?	Support could be from Government Agencies, international organizations, NGOs, local community organizations, private sector, host communities...etc

	3	KII	Impacts of Displacement on Communities	What impact does displacement have on communities	In your opinion, what are the positive and negative impacts of displacement on the communities in [baladiya]? What are your suggestions for building on the positive impacts, or mitigating the negative ones?	<p>Positive Impacts of Displacement on Communities: Economic Opportunities / More micro and small enterprises opening Knowledge and Skill Transfer Enhanced Social Networks Community Empowerment...etc</p> <p>Negative Impacts of Displacement on Communities: Resource Strain Social Tensions Social Disruption Economic Disparities Environmental Impact...etc</p>
	4	KII	Objections to Permanent Integration or return and corresponding strategies to address them	What are the objections or concerns within host communities regarding the permanent integration of displaced persons and their return, and what strategies	Could you please provide insights into whether there are any objections or concerns within the host communities regarding the permanent integration of displaced persons into the community? If such objections or concerns exist, could you elaborate	

				could effectively address these concerns to promote successful integration and return?	on what these objections or concerns are and the reasons behind them?	
	5	KII			Are there any strategies or approaches that you believe could effectively address these concerns and how do you perceive these strategies contributing to mitigating the identified objections or concerns?	
	6	KII			Could you please provide insights into whether there are any objections or concerns within the host communities regarding the return of displaced persons to [baladiya]? If such objections or concerns exist, could you elaborate on what these objections or concerns are and the reasons behind them?	
	7	KII			Are there any strategies or approaches that you believe could effectively address these concerns and how do you perceive these strategies contributing to mitigating the identified objections or concerns?	

Access to healthcare

Research questions	SUBQ#	Data collection method	Sub-research question group	Sub-research Question	Questionnaire QUESTION	Probes
1. What are the perceptions of different populations – per displacement status - about conditions in the area regarding conduciveness to durable solutions , and drivers for their instability and unsustainability?	1	KII	Access to Public Health Services	How does the access to healthcare in [baladiya] look like?	Are there specific documents required to access basic public or private health services in Tripoli? If so, please explain what they are and who, according to your experience, is at risk of remaining excluded (especially IDPs and returnees)	I.e. national ID? family booklet/family status document?
	2	KII			Does this differ per duration of displacement, gender or something else?	
	3	KII			Are there any mechanisms in place in Tripoli that can help individuals with disabilities and/or special needs obtain their required health services?	Please describe the mechanisms, the means and the facilities dedicated to ensuring public healthcare services for people with disabilities. Please also describe the services that you think are missing. Individuals with disabilities are here considered Individuals which

						have long-term physical, mental, intellectual or sensory impairments which may hinder their full and effective participation in society on an equal basis with others
	4	KII	Challenges in Health Care Access	What are the most significant challenges regarding the availability and access to health care in [baladiya] for IDPs and returnees compared to non-displaced individuals (ND)?	What are the most important challenges regarding the availability and access to health care in [baladiya] for IDPs and returnees compared to non displaced people?	Which healthcare facilities are mostly concerned by these barriers? Hospitals? Health clinics? How well do public health facilities in Tripoli meet their needs? Are there enough doctors? Is there enough equipment? Is there enough funding? What services are missing?

	5	KII			Does this differ per duration of displacement, gender or something else?	
	6	KII			Which are the hardest services (specialized) to attain? Or: which specialized services are not available in [baladiya]?	For instance blood banks? xrays? gyneacologists? What about services for mental health treatment? Why are these services difficult to access in Tripoli? What services do people access outside of Tripoli? What cities do people go to to access these services?
	7	KII	GBV Services and Assistance	What services are available in [baladiya] to offer assistance in cases of incidents against the safety and well-being of women and girls (GBV)?	With reference to incidents against a woman's or a girl's safety and well-being (GBV), what services are available in Tripoli to offer assistance?	Can you think of potential barriers to IDP and returnee women or girls preventing them to access these services? Please explain

	8	KII	Informal Healthcare Delivery Systems	Are there informal healthcare delivery systems among IDPs and returnees in [baladiya]?	Are you aware of the existence of and/or reliance to informal healthcare delivery systems among IDPs and returnees in Tripoli? Please explain	<p>Think of individuals or resources socially or culturally recognised as potential sources of healthcare, key community members, family members</p> <p>If family members, how long do you think is the amount of hours spent on caregiving activities per week by caregiving individuals?</p>
	9	KII	Skilled Birth Attendance	What is the current proportion of births within the target population that have been attended by skilled health personnel in the past 12 months?	Do you know of any births that have not been attended by skilled health personnel within the past 12 months? What challenges, if any, do you perceive in achieving a higher percentage of skilled attendance?	
	10	KII	National Vaccine Program Coverage	What is the current proportion of children under the age of five that are fully vaccinated ?	Can you provide any insights about the coverage of IDPs and IDPs' children under the age of five with all the vaccines included in the national program? Are there any notable trends or obstacles in achieving	

					comprehensive coverage for IDPs and IDPs' children under the age of five?	
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Access to education

Research questions	SUBQ#	Data collection method	Sub-research question group	Sub-research Question	Questionnaire QUESTION	Probes
1. What are the perceptions of different populations – per displacement status - about conditions in the area regarding conduciveness to durable solutions , and drivers for their instability and unsustainability?	1	KII	Access to education	What is the current situation for access to education for children of IDPs and returnees in [baladiya]?	What are the requirements for IDPs and returnees children to attend a formal public school in Tripoli?	Indicate what the challenges are that they face
	2	KII			Are there any costs related to attending public education in Tripoli, for IDPs and returnees children?	School uniforms? Learning materials? Transport?
	3	KII			Are there mechanisms in place that facilitate education for children from IDP or returnee families?	
	4	KII	Complaint Mechanisms for Education Access and Quality	What avenues are available for IDPs and returnees in Tripoli to address complaints related to their access to education or the quality of education services?	Who can IDPs and returnees in Tripoli go to if they have a complaint about their access to education, or the quality of the education services?	"1. 2. 3. Please, for each stakeholder, indicate what their role is and how/when you engage with them. In case of an individual actor (person's name) please also clarify which institution this person works with.

Access to livelihoods and employment

Research questions	SUBQ#	Data collection method	Sub-research question group	Sub-research Question	Questionnaire QUESTION	Probes	Key disaggregations (Group types)
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<p>1. What are the perceptions of different populations – per displacement status - about conditions in the area regarding conduciveness to durable solutions , and drivers for their instability and unsustainability?</p>	1	KII	Impact of Displacement on Local Economy	How has the displacement affected the local economy?	What is the impact of displacement on the local economy in [baladiya]?	<p>Impact on the the labour market, skills balance and wages? Are there (new) business and employment niches that can be explored? The trade market, including fluctuations in the demand and offer of goods and services and their effect on prices » Availability or cost of housing?</p> <p>Are there successful initiatives that can serve as good practices? Are there, for example, persons within the displaced and host communities who benefit from the changes that have been brought about by displacement?</p>	<p>IDP community leader Returnee community leader Non displaced</p>
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	2	KII	Access to livelihood	What are the challenges and coping mechanisms related to livelihoods and employment, and how can these challenges be effectively addressed?	What are the issues that you consider as obstacles to accessing livelihoods and employment for IDPs and returnees?	Could you provide more details on the specific challenges that IDPs and returnees identify as hindrances to accessing livelihoods and employment opportunities? If you could elaborate on these issues, it would help us understand the context better.	IDP community leader Returnee community leader
	3	KII			What are the positive and negative livelihood coping strategies members of your community have been using?	Positive Livelihood Coping Strategies: Individuals may invest in improving their skills and acquiring new ones to enhance employability and access better livelihood opportunities, starting small businesses or income-generating activities, engaging in multiple income sources, such as agricultural activities and part-time jobs, collaboration with	IDP community leader Returnee community leader

						<p>neighbors or community members on joint ventures, investing in education and vocational training...etc</p> <p>Negative Livelihood Coping Strategies: Informal Labor, debt Accumulation, child Labor, exploitative Labor, migration, exploiting natural resources unsustainably, reduced Health and Well-being...etc</p>	
	4	KII			What are the solutions you propose to overcome these barriers?		IDP community leader Returnee community leader
	5	KII	Ownership and use of agricultural land	What is the status of ownership and use rights over agricultural land?	Within your community, can you provide insights into the extent of ownership or secure rights over agricultural land among individuals engaged in agriculture?	1) Presence of legally recognised documents in the name of the individual; 2) right to sell; 3) right to bequeath	IDP community leader Returnee community leader

	6	KII			Within your community, can you provide insights into the extent of obtaining the use rights to agricultural land among individuals engaged in agriculture?	Use rights, as opposed to control and transfer rights, entail the right to use the land for grazing, growing subsistence crops, gathering minor forestry products, etc. See:	IDP community leader Returnee community leader
	7	KII	Ownership of Productive Assets	What is the status of ownership over productive assets?	Within your community, can you provide insights into the extent of owning productive assets among individuals engaged in agriculture? Please precise the type of assests	Land for agricultural use Livestock Farming equipment	IDP community leader Returnee community leader
	8	KII	Ownership of bank accounts	What is the status of ownership over bank accounts?	How common it has been for your population group to have a bank account during the past 12 months?		IDP community leader Returnee community leader
	9	KII			What obstacles your population group have been facing in getting one during the past 12 months?		IDP community leader Returnee community leader

Access to effective mechanisms to restore housing, land and property (HLP) or to provide compensation

N°	Research questions	SUBQ#	Data collection method	Sub-research question group	Sub-research Question	Questionnaire QUESTION	Probes	Key disaggregations (Group types)
1	1. What are the perceptions of different populations – per displacement status - about conditions in the area regarding conduciveness to durable solutions , and drivers for their instability and unsustainability?	1	KII	Documentation and Ownership of HLP	Do households in possess ownership documents for their abandoned housing, land, and property?	For those owning, do the majority of households from [this baladiya] have ownership documents of their abandoned housing, land and property? If no, what are the missing (lost, damaged, never had) documents to prove ownership of housing, land and property?	Housing, land and property may include: housing, non agricultural land, agricultural land, livestock, farm equipment, business assets, other.	Subject matter experts (HLP): UN HABITAT worker at the Ministry of Housing and Construction or or its branches in Tripoli IDP Community leader and returnee community leader
2		2	KII	Restitution and Compensation Mechanisms	What restitution and compensation mechanisms, including schemes and key actors, are available to assist IDPs and returnees in accessing support for housing, land,	Are there any formal or informal restitution or compensation mechanisms in place in [baladiya] for lost or damaged housing, land and property?	<p>Restitution refers to the process of restoring or returning displaced individuals or communities to their original or former homes, lands, and properties from which they were forcibly displaced.</p> <p>Compensation is a way to remedy the violations of HLP rights through the provision of cash or</p>	Subject matter experts (HLP): UN HABITAT worker at the Ministry of Housing and Construction or or its branches in Tripoli IDP Community leader and returnee community leader

					and property-related matters?		<p><i>kind aiming at covering losses linked to land or housing. Compensation should be envisaged only when restitution is impossible or when the victim accepts compensation in lieu of restitution.</i></p> <p>Formal mechanisms are typically based on legal frameworks, policies, and government interventions.</p> <p>Informal mechanisms include (but are not limited to): community-based agreements, customary practices, solidarity networks and support, advocacy and community mobilization... etc</p>	
3		3	KII			<p>If yes, Who are the key actors in [baladiya] involved in supporting IDPs and returnees in accessing mechanisms for HLP</p>	<p>i.e. local authorities such as the Ministry of Justice, the Urban Planning Authority, Ministry of Housing and</p>	<p>Subject matter experts (HLP): UN HABITAT worker at the Ministry of Housing and</p>

						restitution and compensation in your community?	Construction, the State Property Authority, the Ministry of Planning etc. Are any INGOs, CSOs, or local authorities involved in supporting the restitution process?	Construction or or its branches in Tripoli IDP Community leader and returnee community leader
4		4	KII			If yes, Are there any restitution or compensation claims scheme/mechanisms available for returnees or internally displaced people in [baladiya]?		Subject matter experts (HLP): UN HABITAT worker at the Ministry of Housing and Construction or or its branches in Tripoli IDP Community leader and returnee community leader
5		5	KII			If yes, what types of restitution and compensation claims?		Subject matter experts (HLP): UN HABITAT worker at the Ministry of Housing and Construction or or its branches in Tripoli IDP Community leader and returnee community leader

		6	KII	Resolution and Enforcement of Claims	Are the submitted claims by IDPs and returnees for each abandoned housing, land, and property (HLP) item successfully resolved, and enforced?	If yes , are the submitted claims by IDPs and returnees for each abandoned HLP item, resolved ?		Subject matter experts (HLP): UN HABITAT worker at the Ministry of Housing and Construction or or its branches in Tripoli IDP Community leader and returnee community leader
		7	KII			If yes , are the resolved claims by IDPs and returnees for each abandoned HLP item, enforced ?		Subject matter experts (HLP): UN HABITAT worker at the Ministry of Housing and Construction or or its branches in Tripoli IDP Community leader and returnee community leader
		8	KII	Barriers and Enabling Factors	What barriers and enabling factors IDPs and returnees encounter in the process?	If yes , what challenges do IDPs and returnees encounter in the process? Do they usually regain access to their property? (enforcement of claimed		Subject matter experts (HLP): UN HABITAT worker at the Ministry of Housing and Construction or or its branches in Tripoli

					assessts)" (ask seperately for each population group)		IDP Community leader and returnee community leader
		9	KII		If yes , are there any barriers or challenges that local actors face in supporting IDPs and returnees in accessing mechanisms for HLP restitution and compensation? (ask seperately for each population group)	IDPs and returnees lack of legal awarness, inadequate legal and policy framework, limited institutional capacities, political and power dynamics, limited financial resources...etc	Subject matter experts (HLP): UN HABITAT worker at the Ministry of Housing and Construction or or its branches in Tripoli IDP Community leader and returnee community leader
		10	KII		If yes , how have these barriers or challenges impacted the ability of IDPs and returnees to access these mechanisms, and what is the impact on their well-being and livelihoods? (ask seperately for each population group)		Subject matter experts (HLP): UN HABITAT worker at the Ministry of Housing and Construction or or its branches in Tripoli IDP Community leader and returnee community leader

		11	KII			<p>If no, what are the systemic or institutional barriers that make it difficult for IDPs/ returnees to reclaim their property or seek restitution?</p> <p>(ask seperately for each population group)</p>		<p>Subject matter experts (HLP): UN HABITAT worker at the Ministry of Housing and Construction or or its branches in Tripoli IDP Community leader and returnee community leader</p>
		12	KII			<p>If no, What do you consider to be the most important enabling factors to ensure that IDPs/ returnees are able to obtain restitution, and why?</p>	<p>How could these factors be strengthened or better supported to improve the prospects of IDPs/ returnees in accessing their housing, land, and property?</p>	<p>Subject matter experts (HLP): UN HABITAT worker at the Ministry of Housing and Construction or or its branches in Tripoli IDP Community leader and returnee community leader</p>
		13	KII	Ownership and use of agricultural land	What is the status of ownership and use rights over agricultural land?	Can you provide insights into the extent of ownership or secure rights over agricultural land among individuals engaged in agriculture?	1) Presence of legally recognised documents in the name of the individual; 2) right to sell; 3) right to bequeath	<p>Subject matter experts (HLP): UN HABITAT worker at the Ministry of Housing and Construction or or its branches in Tripoli</p>

								IDP Community leader and returnee community leader
		14	KII			Can you provide insights into the extent of obtaining the use rights to agricultural land among individuals engaged in agriculture?	Use rights, as opposed to control and transfer rights, entail the right to use the land for grazing, growing subsistence crops, gathering minor forestry products, etc. See:	Subject matter experts (HLP): UN HABITAT worker at the Ministry of Housing and Construction or or its branches in Tripoli IDP Community leader and returnee community leader
		15	KII	Ownership of Productive Assets	What is the status of ownership over productive assets?	Can you provide insights into the extent of owning productive assets among individuals engaged in agriculture? Please precise the type of assests	Land for agricultural use Livestock Farming equipment	Subject matter experts (HLP): UN HABITAT worker at the Ministry of Housing and Construction or or its branches in Tripoli IDP Community leader and returnee community leader

Access to and replacement of personal and other documentation

Research questions	SUBQ#	Data collection method	Sub-research question group	Sub-research Question	Questionnaire QUESTION	Probes	Key disaggregations (Group types)
1. What are the perceptions of different populations – per displacement status - about conditions in the area regarding conduciveness to durable solutions , and drivers for their instability and unsustainability?	1	KII	Possession of personal documentation	What is the current state of possession of personal documentation?	Can you provide insights into the extent to which community members within the target population possess valid birth certificates, national ID cards, or any other relevant personal identification documents?	<p>What are the personal documents that persons from the displacement affected community are missing and require to access education, health, employment, housing land and property; enjoy freedom of movement; or be safe and secure?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Birth Certificate 2. Nationality certificate 3. Identity card 4. Driver's License 5. Passport 6. Resident's permit 7. Work permit 8. Visa 	IDP community leader Returnee community leader

						<p>9. Foreign registrations 10. Emergency Travel Permits 11. Refugee / IDP ID Cards</p> <p>Other personal documentation can include: marriage certificates, voter identification cards, title deeds, school records and professional or academic certificates or social security cards.</p>	
	2	KII			[If they don't possess these documents] why?		<p>IDP community leader Returnee community leader</p>
	3	KII			<p>What is the main obstacle in obtaining new or replacing old documentation?</p>	<p>Lack of knowledge of registration and documentation process There is no office to obtain new documents in this area Can only access</p>	<p>IDP community leader Returnee community leader</p>

						documentation in place of origin/registration Lack of time to go to the authorities to obtain new documents Need to prove some form of identity to replace old documents The process takes a long time and repeated visits Need connections to get the work done	
	4	KII	Registration within civil authorities	What is the current state of registration of displaced population and their children within civil authorities?	Are civil registration services available and efficient in [baladiya]?	Are they accessible? If not, what would be required to establish efficient and accessible registration services?	IDP community leader Returnee community leader
					Based on your observations, how common is it for children under 5 years of age in your population group to have their births registered with civil authorities?		IDP community leader Returnee community leader
	5	KII			Are you aware of any initiatives or processes in place to register individuals as Internally Displaced		IDP community leader Returnee

Persons (IDPs)? If yes, could you discuss the significance and outcomes of such registrations?

community leader

Voluntary reunification with family members separated during displacement

Research questions	SUBQ#	Data collection method	Sub-research question group	Sub-research Question	Questionnaire QUESTION	Probes	Key disaggregations (Group types)
1. What are the perceptions of different populations – per displacement status - about conditions in the area regarding conduciveness to durable solutions , and drivers for their instability and unsustainability?	1	KII	Incidence of family separation	To what extent is family separation prevalent among IDPs and returnees in [the baladiya], and what are the characteristics and circumstances surrounding such separations?	Can you describe the prevalence and nature of family separation among IDPs and returnees in your community?	Family separation: Families and communities who are torn apart as a result of forced displacement , whether deliberately , for instance where parents entrust the care of their children to others, often in the belief it will be in their best interests, or accidentally , including during flight or when seeking shelter and assistance in large or crowded camps, settlements and urban areas.	Community leaders Returnees Community leaders IDPs Subject matter experts (INGO, local NGO...) (ICRC)
	2	KII			Are you aware of any family members who are currently separated from your immediate family or have knowledge of the existence of such individuals? (ask for seperately for both population groups)	Community leaders Returnees Community leaders IDPs Subject matter experts (INGO,	

						local NGO...) (ICRC)
	3	KII			<p>If yes, elaborate on the types of family members who are most commonly separated (e.g., parents and children, siblings, spouses, young children, older relatives, persons with disabilities, women, girls...), the duration of separation, and the current whereabouts of the separated family members</p> <p>(ask for separately for both population groups)</p>	Community leaders Returnees Community leaders IDPs Subject matter experts (INGO, local NGO...) (ICRC)
	4	KII	Unaccompanied and separated children	What is the prevalence of child separation among households of IDPs and returnees, and what are the demographic characteristics, types of separation, and arrangements for the care of	<p>If yes, is being separated from children common among IDPs and returnees HH?</p> <p>(ask for separately for both population groups)</p>	Community leaders Returnees Community leaders IDPs Subject matter experts (INGO, local NGO...) (ICRC)
	5	KII			<p>If having a child separated, what is the age group and the gender of the separated child?</p> <p>(ask separately for each child, if more than one child)</p>	Age groups (0-5 / 6-11 / 12-17) Community leaders Returnees Community leaders IDPs Subject matter experts (INGO,

				separated children within these households?			local NGO...) (ICRC)
	6	KII			If having a child seperated , what type of separation? did they end up under the care of other adults outside the close family? (ask seperetly for each child, if more than one child)		Community leaders Returnees Community leaders IDPs Subject matter experts (INGO, local NGO...) (ICRC)
	7	KII	Reasons for separation	What are the underlying reasons for the continued separation of families with displaced members?	Regarding families with separated members, what are the underlying reasons for their continued separation? (ask for seperately for both population groups)	Lack of resources to return, lack of livelihood opportunities, lack of basic services, house damaged or destroyed... etc Explore if it's voluntary or involuntary	Community leaders Returnees Community leaders IDPs Subject matter experts (INGO, local NGO...) (ICRC)
	8	KII	Reunification plans	What plans or collaborations do households and organizations have for reunification?	For households with displaced members, do they have plans, or work with organisations for reunification ?		Community leaders Returnees Community leaders IDPs Subject matter experts (INGO, local NGO...) (ICRC)

	9	KII			Can you describe the most common reunification plan that households community have?	Family reunification, in the context of durable solutions for displaced persons, refers to the process of reuniting family members who have been separated due to conflict, persecution, displacement, or other circumstances. It is a vital component of addressing the needs and rights of displaced families and individuals, as it aims to restore family unity and provide a sense of stability and security.	Community leaders Returnees Community leaders IDPs Subject matter experts (INGO, local NGO...) (ICRC)
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Participation in public affairs

Research questions	SUBQ#	Data collection method	Sub-research question group	Sub-research Question	Questionnaire QUESTION	Probes	Key disaggregations (Group types)
1. What are the perceptions of different populations – per displacement status - about conditions in the area regarding conduciveness to durable solutions , and drivers for their instability and unsustainability?	1	KII	Participation	What is the level of participation of IDPs and Returnees in local elections?	How do you perceive the level of participation of IDPs/returnees in regular voting and what factors influence their level of participation (barriers/motivators)?	Can you provide any information on the proportion of IDPs who registered with The Central Committee for Local Elections (CCLE) during the last municipal election? What about the proportion who have voted during that election ?	Subject matter experts of the High Central Committee for Local Elections (CCLE) Local political / governance NGO representative
	2	KII			Are displaced persons generally informed about their right to vote and to be elected; about the electoral	Are there special measures (law, policy, regulations or other types of framework) that enable the	

					processes and related administrative requirements?	electoral participation by IDPs and returnees?	
	3	KII			Can displaced persons be registered on the electoral lists of their location of displacement, return or relocation and vote or be elected without discrimination? If not, what are the existing barriers (political, legal, security, administrative, technical, practical barriers, etc.)?	i.e. Can internally displaced (IDPs) and returnees, whose residential address listed on their ID card differs from their current place of residence (baladiya or muhalla), still exercise their right to vote in local elections? If not, what alternative measures are in place for them to participate in the electoral process?	Subject matter experts of the High Central Committee for Local Elections (CCLE) Local political / governance NGO representative
	4	KII			Does the registration process for the local elections solely relies on SMS? If it is, we would appreciate further clarification regarding the registration process for internally displaced persons (IDPs) and returnees who lack access to mobile phones. Are there any alternative methods available for them to register in the local elections?		

2. What is the impact of the existing local social dynamics, power structures and key stakeholders on facilitating or hindering the achievement of durable solutions for IDPs and returnees?	5	KII	Impact of formal and informal governance actors on IDPs and returnees	What role do formal and informal decision-making structures play in the lives of IDPs/returnees?	To what extent do formal decision-making structures serve the needs and perspectives of IDPs/returnees compared to the non-displaced population? and what changes, if any, would they like to see in these structures?		
	6	KII			To what extent do traditional or informal decision-making structures serve the needs and perspectives of IDPs/returnees compared to the non-displaced population? and what changes, if any, would they like to see in these structures?	Community leaders Tribal leaders...etc	A group of returnees A group of IDPs
	7	KII	Political and social engagement	What is the level of participation of IDPs and returnees in local community and political organizations and activities?	Can you describe the extent of active participation of IDPs/returnees in community, social, or political organizations and what motivates them to participate in these organizations?	Actively participated' indicates attending meetings, events or otherwise being involved in the work of a group/organisation. Community, social or political organisations may include: youth organisations, women's organisations, environmental organisations, sports groups, pro-IDP advocacy groups,	Local political / governance NGO representative

						political parties and others	
	8	KII			Can you provide any information on the proportion of IDPs/returnees involved with such organizations?		Local political / governance NGO representative
	9	KII			Can you describe the extent of participation of IDPs/ returnees in political campaigns such as display stickers or signs, donating money to a candidate or political party, and volunteering for a candidate or political party?	Is there, for example, a discriminatory access to political organizations or parties preventing displaced persons from becoming a member or being elected?	Local political / governance NGO representative
	10	KII			What are the barriers and motivators for such participation?		Local political / governance NGO representative
	11	KII	Role in local reconciliation	How involved are IDPs and returnees in local reconciliation and peace building initiatives?	How involved are IDPs/returnees in local reconciliation initiatives, confidence-building initiatives, or formal peace processes in the last 12 months?	Can you describe the different types of local reconciliation initiatives, confidence-building initiatives, or formal peace processes that IDPs/returnees have been involved in?	Local political / governance NGO representative

						<p>Can you provide any examples of IDPs/returnees who have been involved in these initiatives or processes?</p> <p>How does the level of involvement of IDPs/returnees in these initiatives or processes compare to previous years?</p>	
	12	KII			<p>What are the barriers and motivators for such participation?</p>	<p>Can you provide any examples of initiatives or processes that have been particularly successful in engaging IDPs/returnees?</p>	
	13	KII			<p>How well are the needs and perspectives of IDPs/returnees represented in local reconciliation initiatives, confidence-building initiatives, or formal peace processes?</p>	<p>How are the views and opinions of IDPs/returnees taken into account in these initiatives or processes?</p> <p>What more needs to be done to ensure that the needs and perspectives of</p>	<p>Local political / governance NGO representative</p>

						IDPs/returnees are adequately represented in these initiatives or processes?	
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Focus Group Discussions

Access to effective mechanisms to restore housing, land and property (HLP) or to provide compensation

Research questions	SUBQ#	Data collection method	Sub-research question group	Sub-research Question	Questionnaire QUESTION	Probes	Key disaggregations (Group types)
1. What are the perceptions of different populations – per displacement status - about conditions in the area regarding conduciveness to durable solutions , and drivers for their instability and unsustainability?	1	FGD	Documentation and Ownership of HLP	Do households in possess ownership documents for their abandoned housing, land, and property?	For those owning, do the majority of households from [this baladiya] have ownership documents of their abandoned housing, land and property? If no, what are the missing (lost, damaged, never had) documents to prove ownership of housing, land and property?	Housing, land and property may include: housing, non agricultural land, agricultural land, livestock, farm equipment, business assets, other.	A group of returnees A group of IDPs
	2	FGD	Restitution and Compensation Mechanisms	What restitution and compensation mechanisms, including schemes and key actors, are available to assist IDPs and returnees in	Do you know of the existence of any formal or informal restitution or compensation mechanisms?	Restitution refers to the process of restoring or returning	A group of returnees A group of IDPs

accessing support for housing, land, and property-related matters?

displaced individuals or communities to their original or former homes, lands, and properties from which they were forcibly displaced.

Compensation
is a way to remedy the violations of HLP rights through the provision of cash or kind aiming at covering losses linked to land or housing. Compensation should be envisaged only when restitution is impossible or when the victim accepts compensation in lieu of

						<p><i>restitution.</i></p> <p>Formal mechanisms are typically based on legal frameworks, policies, and government interventions.</p> <p>Informal mechanisms include (but are not limited to): community-based agreements, customary practices, solidarity networks and support, advocacy and community mobilization... etc</p>	
	3	FGD			If yes , what are these mechanisms and how do they work?		<p>A group of returnees</p> <p>A group of IDPs</p>

	4	FGD			If yes + informal , who are leading these and how is the support at community levels?		A group of returnees A group of IDPs
	5	FGD			If yes , what is the level of awareness among IDPs and returnees of these mechanisms for HLP restitution and compensation, and what factors influence this awareness?		A group of returnees A group of IDPs
	6	FGD			If yes , Who are the key actors in [baladiya] involved in supporting IDPs and returnees in accessing mechanisms for HLP restitution and compensation in your community?	i.e. local authorities such as the Ministry of Justice, the Urban Planning Authority, Minsitry of Housing and Construction, the State Property Authority, the Ministry of Planning etc. Are any INGOs, CSOs, or local authorities involved in supporting the	A group of returnees A group of IDPs

						restitution process?	
	7					<p>If no, why is that? and are there any initiatives or programs in place to raise awareness of these mechanisms among IDPs and returnees?</p>	<p>A group of returnees A group of IDPs</p>
	8	FGD				<p>If yes, how have actors [baladia] been involved in supporting IDPs and returnees in accessing mechanisms for HLP restitution and compensation, and what has been the impact of this support?</p>	<p>What types of information, resources, or other forms of support have local actors provided to help IDPs and returnees access these mechanisms? Do they have a mediating role if there is a land conflict? Communication, discussions, and roundtable facilitators? Legal enablers or?</p> <p>A group of returnees A group of IDPs</p>

	9	FGD			Do you know of any returnees or internally displaced people in [baladiya] that (or did you) have filed any restitution or compensation claims scheme/mechanisms?		A group of returnees A group of IDPs
	10	FGD			If yes , what types of restitution and compensation claims?	Ownership restitution, tenure regularization, monetary compensation, alternative land or property, community based restitution...etc	A group of returnees A group of IDPs
	11	FGD	Resolution and Enforcement of Claims	Are the submitted claims by IDPs and returnees for each abandoned housing, land, and property (HLP) item successfully resolved, and enforced?	If yes , have their claims submitted for each abandoned HLP item, been resolved ?		A group of returnees A group of IDPs
	12	FGD			If yes , if their claims have been resolved, have their claims been enforced ?		A group of returnees A group of IDPs
	13	FGD	Barriers and Enabling Factors	What barriers and enabling factors IDPs and returnees encounter in the process?	If yes , if so, can you describe the situation they faced upon return, and what challenges they encountered in the process?		A group of returnees A group of IDPs

					<p>Have they successfully regained access to their property? (enforcement of claimed assets)"</p> <p>(ask separately for each population group)</p>		
	14	FGD			<p>If no, what are the systemic or institutional barriers that make it difficult for IDPs/ returnees to reclaim their property or seek restitution?</p> <p>(ask separately for each population group)</p>		<p>A group of returnees A group of IDPs</p>
	15	FGD			<p>If no, What do you consider to be the most important enabling factors to ensure that IDPs/ returnees are able to obtain restitution, and why?</p>	<p>How could these factors be strengthened or better supported to improve the prospects of IDPs/ returnees in accessing their housing, land, and property?</p>	<p>A group of returnees A group of IDPs</p>

Participation in public affairs

Research questions	SUBQ#	Data collection method	Sub-research question group	Sub-research Question	Questionnaire QUESTION	Probes	Key disaggregations (Group types)
1. What are the perceptions of different populations – per displacement status - about conditions in the area regarding conduciveness to durable solutions , and drivers for their instability and unsustainability?	1	FGD	Participation	What is the level of participation of IDPs and Returnees in local elections?	Are you eligible to vote? If yes, did you vote in the last local election? If no, why did you not vote?	Lack of informations, distrust in the electoral process, disconnection from local issues, disenfranchisement, practical barriers such as lack of identification, transportation challenges or time constraints, fear of repercussions, lack of representation...etc	A group of returnees A group of IDPs

	2	FGD			How did you register to vote? We can understand that there is a SMS system in place for registering to vote. Did you use this? Did you use another way for registering?	Did this happen to you or to someone you know? If yes, what did they do?	A group of returnees A group of IDPs
	3	FGD			If your residential address listed on your ID card differs from your current place of residence (baladiya or muhalla), do you still exercise your right to vote in local elections? If not, what alternative measures are in place for you to participate in the electoral process?	Did this happen to you or to someone you know? If yes, what did they do?	A group of returnees A group of IDPs
2. What is the impact of the existing local social dynamics, power structures and key stakeholders on facilitating or hindering the achievement of durable solutions for IDPs and returnees?	4	FGD	Impact of formal and informal governance actors on IDPs and returnees	What role do formal and informal decision-making structures play in the lives of IDPs/returnees?	How much would you say the formal governance actors (municipal council and Mukhtars) allow people like you to have a say in what happens in the city compared to the non-displaced population?	i.e. municipal council members, mukhtars, tribal leaders, community leaders	A group of returnees A group of IDPs
	5	FGD			To what extent do you consider that traditional or informal decision-making structures serve your needs and perspectives? Do you consider these to differ to non-displaced population? What changes, if any, would you like to see in these structures?	Community leaders Tribal leaders...etc	A group of returnees A group of IDPs

	6	FGD	Political and social engagement	What is the level of participation of IDPs and returnees in local community and political organizations and activities?	Can you please describe your personal experience and level of active participation in community, social, or political organizations? Additionally, we're interested in understanding what motivates you to engage and take part in these organizations.	Actively participated' indicates attending meetings, events or otherwise being involved in the work of a group/organisation. Community, social or political organisations may include: youth organisations, women's organisations, environmental organisations, sports groups, pro-IDP advocacy groups, political parties and others	A group of returnees A group of IDPs	
	7	FGD					What are the barriers and motivators for such participation?	
	8	FGD					As an IDP/returnee, we would like to hear about your personal involvement in political campaigns. Could you please describe the extent of your participation in activities such as displaying stickers or signs, donating money to a candidate or political party, and	A group of returnees A group of IDPs

					volunteering for a candidate or political party?		
	9	FGD			What are the barriers and motivators for such participation?		A group of returnees A group of IDPs
	10	FGD	Role in local reconciliation	How involved are IDPs and returnees in local reconciliation and peace building initiatives?	As an IDP/returnee, we are interested in knowing about your level of involvement in local reconciliation initiatives, confidence-building initiatives, or formal peace processes over the past 12 months. Could you please share your personal experiences and insights regarding your participation in these activities?	<p>Can you describe the different types of local reconciliation initiatives, confidence-building initiatives, or formal peace processes that IDPs/returnees have been involved in?</p> <p>Can you provide any examples of IDPs/returnees who have been involved in these initiatives or processes?</p> <p>How does the level of involvement of IDPs/returnees in these initiatives or processes compare to previous years?</p>	A group of returnees A group of IDPs

	11	FGD			What are the factors that motivate IDPs/returnees like yourself to get involved in local reconciliation initiatives, confidence-building initiatives, or formal peace processes?	Can you provide any examples of initiatives or processes that have been particularly successful in engaging IDPs/returnees? How are the motivations of IDPs/returnees different from those of other members of the community who are involved in these initiatives or processes?	A group of returnees A group of IDPs
	12	FGD			On the perceived benefits and challenges of your involvement in local reconciliation initiatives, confidence-building initiatives, or formal peace processes, what advantages do you believe come from such engagement, and what obstacles or difficulties have you encountered in participating in these initiatives?n.	How do IDPs/returnees perceive the impact of their involvement in these initiatives or processes on their personal lives and the wider community? What challenges do IDPs/returnees face when trying to be involved in these	A group of returnees A group of IDPs

						initiatives or processes?	
	13	FGD			How effectively your needs and perspectives as an IDPs/returnees are represented in local reconciliation initiatives, confidence-building initiatives, or formal peace processes.	<p>How are the views and opinions of IDPs/returnees taken into account in these initiatives or processes?</p> <p>What more needs to be done to ensure that the needs and perspectives of IDPs/returnees are adequately represented in these initiatives or processes?</p>	<p>A group of returnees</p> <p>A group of IDPs</p>

Access to remedies

Research questions	SUBQ#	Data collection method	Sub-research question group	Sub-research Question	Questionnaire QUESTION	Probes	Key disaggregations (Group types)
1. What are the perceptions of different populations – per displacement status - about conditions in the area regarding conduciveness to durable solutions , and drivers for their instability and unsustainability?	1	FGD	Justice mechanisms	What are the formal and informal justice mechanisms available for IDPs and returnees?	If any, what are the formal justice or safety mechanisms that IDPs and returnees usually refer to in case of a situation or problem? (ask separately for each population group)	Legal Aid Services Police and Law Enforcement Human Rights Commissions Ombudsman Offices Family and Juvenile Courts Land and Housing	A group of returnees A group of IDPs

						<p>Tribunals Social Services Agencies Mediation and Arbitration Centers Child Protection Agencies International Organizations Hotlines and Helplines Tribal councils/ leaders</p>	
	2	FGD			<p>If any, what barriers did you experience when accessing these formal justice or safety mechanisms?</p>	<p>Lack of Legal Documentation Distance Financial Constraints Lack of Awareness Discrimination and Stigma Fragmented Legal Systems Fear of Retaliation Corruption and Inefficiency Limited availability of legal aid services</p>	

	3	FGD			<p>What are the informal justice or safety mechanisms that IDPs and returnees usually refer to in case of a situation or problem?</p> <p>(ask separately for each population group)</p>	<p>These mechanisms may not be part of the formal legal system but play a crucial role in resolving disputes, ensuring safety, and maintaining social cohesion. Some examples include: Community Leaders Tribal leaders Community Meetings Neighborhood Committees Reintegration Committees Extended Family Networks</p>	<p>A group of returnees A group of IDPs</p>
	4	FGD			<p>What barriers did you experience when accessing these mechanisms?</p>	<p>Gender Bias Limited Accessibility Lack of Accountability Discriminatory practices or stigmatization Fear of retaliation or security risks Limited authority to enforce decisions</p>	

						Complexity of Traditional Norms	
	5	FGD			Are you aware of the existence of dedicated or specific mechanisms in place to deal with HLP disputes, claims for loss or destruction of property?		
	6	FGD			What barriers did you experience when accessing these mechanisms?		
	7	FGD	Challenges	What are the challenges faced by IDPs and returnees when accessing public judicial mechanisms?	In your opinion, are there challenges to access public judicial mechanisms (such as courts) for IDPs/returnees in [baladiya]? (ask separately for each population group)	Is/ are any of the following groups (non-displaced, IDPs or returnees) more likely to have less access to public judicial mechanisms in [baladiya]. If 'yes', what are the challenges your group face to access public judicial mechanisms in [baladiya]?	A group of returnees A group of IDPs

	8	FGD			Are there any vulnerable groups (for example female head of households, unaccompanied separated children, etc) more likely to have less access to all the aforementioned mechanisms in [baladiya]?	Vulnerable groups include: Female head of households, elderly, minors head of household, unaccompanied/separated children, people with disabilities/special needs, families of members with alleged links to ISIL...etc)	A group of returnees A group of IDPs
	9	FGD			Do survivors of sexual and gender-based violence amongst the displaced population have access to justice and reparation for suffered abuses?	Can you elaborate on any specific barriers or challenges that survivors face when attempting to access justice and reparation for sexual and gender-based violence? What factors contribute to these obstacles?	

7. Data Management Plan

Data management plan available upon request.

8. Monitoring & Evaluation Plan

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

IMPACT Objective	External M&E Indicator	Internal M&E Indicator	Focal point	Tool	Will indicator be tracked?
Humanitarian stakeholders are accessing IMPACT products	Number of humanitarian organisations accessing IMPACT services/products Number of individuals accessing IMPACT services/products	# of downloads of x product from Resource Center	Country request to HQ	User_log	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes
		# of downloads of x product from Relief Web	Country request to HQ		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes
		# of downloads of x product from Country level platforms	Country team		<input type="checkbox"/> Yes
		# of page clicks on x product from REACH global newsletter	Country request to HQ		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes
		# of page clicks on x product from country newsletter, sendingBlue, bit.ly	Country team		<input type="checkbox"/> Yes
		# of visits to x webmap/x dashboard	Country request to HQ		<input type="checkbox"/> 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	<p><i>[List here relevant HPC-documents to be monitored: E.g. Iraq HNO 2018, Iraq Flash Appeal Mosul, Shelter Cluster strategy]</i></p> <p><i>[List here relevant agency-documents to be monitored: E.g. UNHCR Country Strategy, UNICEF WASH Response Strategy]</i></p>
		# references in single agency documents			
Humanitarian stakeholders are	Humanitarian actors use IMPACT evidence/products as a	Perceived relevance of IMPACT country-programs	Country team	Usage_Feed back and	<i>[Outline here the usage survey to be implemented for this research cycle]</i>

using IMPACT products	basis for decision making, aid planning and delivery Number of humanitarian documents (HNO, HRP, cluster/agency strategic plans, etc.) directly informed by IMPACT products	Perceived usefulness and influence of IMPACT outputs		Usage_Survey template	<i>E.g. Usage survey to be conducted in November 2017, following the release of x outputs, targeting at least 10 partners</i> <i>E.g. Usage survey to be conducted at the end of the research cycle related to all outputs, targeting at least 20 partners]</i>
		Recommendations to strengthen IMPACT programs			
		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			<input type="checkbox"/> Yes
		# of organisations/clusters attending briefings on findings;			<input type="checkbox"/> Yes

ANNEX 1: METHODOLOGY NOTES (IF RELEVANT)

ANNEX 2: [OTHER SPECIFY]