# MCNA - Research Terms of Reference

## Cross-Cutting Needs Assessment (CCNA)

## IRQ2308

## Iraq

August 2023
Version 2

REACH Informing more effective humanitarian action

## 1. Executive Summary

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| **Country of intervention** | Iraq | | | | | |
| **Type of Emergency** | □ | Natural disaster | X | Conflict | X | Transition |
| **Type of Crisis** | □ | Sudden onset | □ | Slow onset | X | Protracted |
| **Mandating Body/ Agency** | | | | | | |
| **IMPACT Project Code** | IRQ2308 | | | | | |
| **Overall Research Timeframe** *(from research design to final outputs / M&E)* | 01/06/2023 – 31/12/2023 | | | | | |

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| **Research Timeframe** *Add planned deadlines* | 1. Pilot/ training: 15/07/2023 | 7. Key findings brief & report: 31/12/2023 |
| | 2. Start collect data: 16/07/2023 | 8. Dashboard published 31/1/2024 |
| | 3. Data collected: 18/10/2023 | 9. Other specify: Rolling basis for factsheets, presentations and dashboard through January-March 2024 |
| | 4. Data analysed: 12/11/2023 | |
| | 5. Data sent for validation: 13/11/2023 | |
| | 6. Preliminary findings presentation: 19/11/2023 | |

| | | **Milestone** | **Deadline** |
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| **Humanitarian milestones** *Specify **what** will the assessment inform and **when*** *e.g. The shelter cluster will use this data to draft its Revised Flash Appeal;* | x | Donor plan/strategy | *31/12/23* |
| | □ | Inter-cluster plan/strategy | |
| | □ | Cluster plan/strategy | _ _/_ _/_ _ _ _ |
| | x | NGO platform plan/strategy | *31/12/23* |
| | x | Other (Specify): Protection Consortium Iraq | *31/12/23* |
| | **Audience type** | | **Dissemination** |

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| **Audience Type & Dissemination** *Specify **who** will the assessment inform and **how** you will disseminate to inform the audience* | X Strategic<br>X Programmatic<br>□ Operational<br>□ [Other, Specify] | X General Product Mailing (e.g. mail to consortium; Donors)<br>X Transitioned bodies Mailing (Iraq Cash Forum, Education, WASH) and presentation of findings at next Working Group meetings<br>X Presentation of findings (e.g. at DSTWG meeting; donors)<br>X Website Dissemination (Relief Web & REACH Resource Centre)<br>X Iraq Assessment Registry |
| **Detailed dissemination plan required** | X Yes | □ No |
| **General Objective** | *Provide humanitarian, development and durable solutions actors with a comprehensive and updated overview of the multi-sectoral needs, vulnerabilities and movement intentions of Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) and returnees in Iraq.* | |
| **Specific Objective(s)** | 1) Enable evidence-based prioritization of aid through the provisioning of robust data on the severity, magnitude, variance, and drivers of multi-sectoral household needs of displacement-affect population groups in Iraq.<br>2) Ascertain how the transition and the evolving context have affected multi-sectoral needs of displacement-affected households since Multi-Cluster Needs Assessment (MCNA) X (summer 2022).<br>3) Determine the movement intentions and reported barriers to locally integrate or return to inform durable solutions planning and decision-making.<br>4) Inform the transition from humanitarian to development by addressing humanitarian and development actor's most salient topics (e.g. social protection, return and integration processes or sustainable livelihoods) and that would most benefit from nationwide representative data. | |
| **Research Questions** | **1) Household profiles:**<br>a) What are the demographic characteristics of displacement-affected households in Iraq (gender, disability, marital status, household size etc).<br>b) How do these demographic characteristics differ based on:<br>i) Area of displacement<br>ii) Area of origin<br>iii) Population groups (IDPs out of camps, IDPs in camps, returnees)<br>**2) Humanitarian conditions (living standards and well-being):**<br>a) What is the prevalence and severity of living standard gaps of IDP and returnee households across the following sectors:<br>i) Education<br>ii) Health<br>iii) Food Security & Livelihoods<br>iv) Housing<br>v) WASH<br>vi) Protection (incl. GBV, Child Protection, HLP and Mine Action)? | |

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| | b) How do living standard gaps and severity of needs differ by:<br>i) Area of displacement<br>ii) Area of origin<br>iii) Population groups (IDPs out of camps, IDPs in camps, returnees)?<br>iv) Demographic characteristics<br><br>c) What are household's self-reported priority needs?<br><br>**3) Coping mechanisms:**<br><br>a) To what level do IDP and returnee households report using coping mechanisms to cope with needs and living standard gaps?<br>b) How do those coping mechanisms differ by:<br>i) Area of displacement<br>ii) Area of origin<br>iii) Population groups (IDPs out of camps, IDPs in camps, returnees)?<br>**iv)** Demographic characteristics**:**<br><br>**4) Movement intentions/Durable Solutions:**<br><br>a) What are the movement intentions of IDPs and returnees?<br><br>b) How do movement intentions differ by:<br>i) Area of displacement<br>ii) Area of origin<br>iii) Population groups (IDPs out of camps, IDPs in camps, returnees)?<br>iv) Pre-existing vulnerability profile?<br>v) Severity of needs?<br><br>c) What are the barriers that prevent IDPs and returnee households from returning home, integrating locally, or settling in new locations.<br><br>**5) Inclusion & resilience:**<br><br>a) To what extend are IDPs and returnees included in public sector and private schemes?<br>i) Obtained civil documentation<br>ii) Integrated in government social assistance schemes<br>iii) Received return, integration, and property compensation grants<br>iv) Financial inclusion<br><br>b) To what extent are IDPs and returnees resilient to future shocks?<br>i) Access to sustainable livelihoods<br>ii) Affected by climate change |
| **Geographic Coverage** | Nationwide, across 61 districts and 25 camps in which the targeted population groups are present.[1] |

[1] All districts with a minimum of 200 IDP and/or returnee households.

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| **Secondary data sources** | ○ Population tracking information, such as IOM's The Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) IDP Returnee Master Lists, CCCM Cluster population figures, and IOM's Integrated Location Assessment Round VII;<br>○ Nationwide assessments and response strategies and recent REACH products such as MCNA X and informal sites | | | |
| **Population(s)** *Select all that apply* | X | IDPs in camp | □ | IDPs in informal sites |
| | X | IDPs in host communities | X | IDPs out of camp[2] |
| | □ | Refugees in camp | □ | Refugees in informal sites |
| | □ | Refugees in host communities | □ | Refugees [Other, Specify] |
| | | | X | Returnees (i.e. households displaced since January 2014 who return to their sub-district of origin, irrespective of whether they have returned to their former residence or to another shelter type) |
| **Structured questionnaire (Quantitative)** *Select all that apply* | **X** | Probability sampling | □ | Non - Probability sampling |
| **Data collection level:** | □ | Individual | X | Household |
| | □ | Settlement | □ | Other (specify): _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ |
| **If Probability Sampling** | **Sampling method:**<br>X Random sampling (IDPs in-camp)<br>X Cluster sampling (IDPs out-of-camp, returnees )<br>The sampling is stratifed:<br>X Yes □ No<br>If yes what are the stratifications:<br>- Geographic: district, camp (for in-camp pop.)<br>- Population groups: IDP in-camp, IDP out-of-camp and returnee households<br><br>What is the Primary sampling unit (PSU)**:** cluster<br>If cluster sampling, what is the mininum cluster size? 1km$^2$<br>**Sampling frame:**<br>Do you have the population number at PSU level for **all** population groups?<br>x Yes □ No | | **Selection:**<br>Probability Proportional to Size (PPS) :<br>x Yes □ No<br>Selection of PSUs with replacement?<br>x Yes □ No<br>**Aimed precision at stratification level:**<br>90% level of confidence at district level and population group (95% in-camp)<br>10+/- % margin of error<br>Buffer**:** 4%<br>Total sample size: (Target #): 11,407<br>**Resampling:**<br>Do you have a reserve list of PSUs / households in case of inacessible area ? □ Yes □ x No (can be generated on demand from field staff)<br>**Data collection methods:**<br>x Face to face<br>x Remote data collection | |
| **Questionnaire design** | **Mandatory indicators**<br><br>All the madatory indicators from the 2023 MSNA indicator bank, have been included without alteration: | | **XLSform for mandatory indicators**<br><br>The kobo questionnaire provided for the mandatory indicators was used without alteration:<br>□ Yes x No | |

[2] IDPs out of camps includes IDPs living in informal sites as well as IDPs living in host communities

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| | □ Yes x No (please see annex 4) | | | | | |
| **Data management platform(s)** | X | IMPACT | | | □ | UNHCR |
| | X | Humanitarian Data Exchange Platform (HDX) | | | | |
| **Expected ouput type(s)** | □ | MSNA Bulletin #: | X | Report #: 1 | □ | Profile #: _ _ |
| | X | Presentation (Preliminary findings) #: 3 | □ | Presentation (Final) _ _ | X | Factsheet #: 3 |
| | X | Interactive dashboard #: 1 | □ | Webmap #: _ _ | X | Map #: 3 |
| | □ | [Other, Specify] #: _ _ | | | | |
| **Data publication plan** | □ | Final (anonymised) dataset public, available on REACH resource center | | | | |
| | □ | Final (anonymised) dataset public, through HDX connect | | | | |
| | X | Analysis table public, available on REACH resource center | | | | |
| | X | Analysis table public, available on HDX | | | | |
| **Visibility** *Specify which* ***logos*** *should be on outputs* | ***REACH*** | | | | | |
| | ***Donor:*** *BHA, ECHO and UNHCR* | | | | | |
| | ***Coordination Framework:*** | | | | | |
| | ***Partners:*** *Logos of all participating clusters and partners (list TBD)* | | | | | |
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# 2. Rationale

## 2.1 Background

While significant efforts are underway to reconstruct infrastructure and restore basic services across Iraq, the cumulative effects of years of conflict have left substantial pockets of populations deprived of basic needs. In the 2022 Humanitarian Needs Overview (HNO), an estimated 2.5 million people needed humanitarian assistance, of whom it was estimated that 0.96 million people faced acute needs.[3] Although the absence of a 2023 HNO limits the possibility of updating these numbers / estimations, the overall 2022 Multi-Cluster Needs Assessment (MCNA) results indicate no substantial nationwide improvements from 2021 MCNA results.[4]

Despite the end of large-scale conflict in Iraq in 2017, as of May 2022, 1.16 million people remain displaced in the country.[5] Few of those remaining in displacement intend to return. Intentions surveys conducted by REACH in 2022 highlighted that only 1% of in-camp IDPs and 1% of out-of-camp IDPs intended to return to their areas of origin within 12 months of the interview.[6] This is in line with the reduced rate of returns observed throughout 2021.[7] This, combined with the reported household living conditions and vulnerabilities (as discussed below and reflected throughout the 2022 MCNA), reiterates that protracted displacement will continue into 2023 and that returning to areas of origin does not equal reduced humanitarian needs.

Analysis from the 2022 REACH MCNA X indicates no substantial improvement in average IDP and returnee household needs compared to the previous year. Fragmentation of basic services access, including water, healthcare, shelter, and education persists, as well as continued insecurity and protection risks. While food security indicators at the aggregated nationwide level show predominantly acceptable food consumption scores, pockets of humanitarian needs become apparent when zooming in at district level. Given the transition and drop in overall funding for humanitarian interventions towards access to basic services, increased deprivation in access to aforementioned services are likely in 2023. REACH Remote Sensing activities found that approximately 98% of households in Iraq live in areas which saw decreased precipitation in Q1 of 2022 compared to the historical average precipitation of Q1 (1981-2021).[8] Such climatic changes have the potential to lead to severely deteriorated humanitarian needs and hampered agricultural and economic development.

Displaced people, returnees and other conflict-affected persons including women and persons with disabilities have all been identified as vulnerable in the Iraq context, and are frequently found to have worse outcomes than the general population on scales of livelihood, health, and psychosocial well-being. According to 2022 MCNA data, 16% of households nationwide reporting having at least one person with a disability. Persons with disabilities in Iraq face barriers to everyday life, almost half (40%) of households with one or more disabled members reported that these members were unable to access basic services (e.g., education, markets, health clinics). Moreover, social security schemes which are in part designed to target households with disabilities fall short in doing so. Such vulnerabilities highlight the need for a nuanced and tailored approach to humanitarian assistance, recognizing the varying levels of resilience and vulnerabilities among conflict affected populations.

[3] OCHA, Humanitarian Needs Overview Iraq (March 2022)
[4] REACH, MCNA X Key Findings Brief (February 2023)
[5] IOM Displacement Tracking Matrix, IDP Round 129 (May 2023)
[6] REACH, 2022 Multi-Cluster Needs Assessment (MCNA X) Preliminary Analysis (September 2022) and 2022 Camp Profiling & Movement Intentions Dataset (September 2022)
[7] REACH, 2022 Multi-Cluster Needs Assessment (MCNA X) Preliminary Analysis (September 2022) & IOM Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM), Returns Dashboard.
[8] REACH, Iraq Precipitation Deficit over Populated Areas (July 2022).

Throughout 2022, humanitarian and development actors have made efforts to prepare for a transition from a humanitarian to durable solutions/development response.[9] While some clusters that transitioned into other working groups, platforms to agencies have made progress in identifying counterparts within (local) government and/or the durable solutions architecture to handover coordination functions and service delivery throughout 2022, concerns about delays and a full take over humanitarian services persist.

As humanitarian funds thus have been significantly reduced in 2023 and as essential coordination platforms will phase out, there is consequently a possibility that household living conditions have deteriorated, both in areas that are currently still considered to be pockets of humanitarian needs and in areas in which household resilience will likely wear out in the near future in the absence substantial rehabilitation and/or in the context of new shocks.

### 2.2 Intended impact

In light of the transition, the Cross-Cutting Needs Assessment (CCNA) provides a multi-sectoral understanding of the type and severity of sectoral and cross-sectoral needs of multiple conflict-affected population groups in priority areas, as well as compare how these have changed year-on-year. Considering the consultative and joint approach in its design, the technical backstopping, and ability to compare cross-year findings, the CCNA will hold a unique position to provide insight into the household needs, in a context of transition from humanitarian to development context. This will contribute to ensuring accountability towards affected populations.

The CCNA will specifically help to inform clusters that have transitioned to Cluster lead agencies, newly formed technical working groups, and durable solutions and stabilization actors, including through the DSTWG and Area Based Coordination bodies. The uptake of which will inform their strategic and operational assistance to displaced, returns and conflict-affected people in Iraq. Despite the humanitarian scale down, the CCNA is expected to reach slightly more organizations in 2023 given the more extensive outreach to government (at local, KRI, and FI levels) and development actors.

Based on the CCNA, reliable data, analysis and information management support related to remaining humanitarian caseload and stabilization caseload are provided to durable solutions, and emerging humanitarian-stabilization-peace nexus coordination structure. As a result, the CCNA will give decision makers access to robust evidence which can be used to make sure that crisis-affected communities will receive targeted assistance that is more relevant to their needs. Next to this, CCNA will be used to support government and development actors to ensure that the joint understanding of needs and priorities is handed over to new actors and local authorities.

## Methodology

### 3.1 Methodology overview

The CCNA seeks to cover all geographical areas and population groups of interest to the humanitarian and development actors in Iraq through in-person data collection by REACH enumerators, building on a two-stage stratified cluster sampling approach that allows findings to be statistically representative with a level of confidence of 90% and a margin of error of 10%.

Data collection for the CCNA is scheduled to begin on 16 July 2023 and is projected to finish on 18 October 2023. The total number of in-person surveys collected through this year's CCNA will be approximately 12,000. All data (from both REACH and partner enumerators) will be cleaned centrally using one cleaning script. Cleaning issues will be addressed preferably within one day. A saturation tracker will track CCNA data collection progress, to be shared with field teams regularly.

[9] OCHA, Iraq Humanitarian Transition Overview 2023 (February 2023)

Once all data has been collected and cleaned, preliminary and intersectoral analysis scripts will have been created and tested for creating weighted means per indicator. Both the preliminary and intersectoral analyses, once validated internally, at HQ-level, and by consulted humanitarian and development actors, will be used for the creation of maps, factsheets, presentations, a dashboard, and other outputs, for general or cluster-specific dissemination.

### 3.2 Population of interest

In line with previous MCNAs in Iraq, the CCNA will continue to assess severity of needs among different crisis-affected population groups within Iraq, as previously defined by the Humanitarian Country Team (HCT), at the household level. The identification and sampling of households from relevant population groups will be guided by displacement-related factors that have led to increased vulnerabilities over the past seven years. This stratification by population group is required to ensure that the needs of different vulnerable groups are captured.

REACH will survey households from the following population groups nationwide (definitions below):

- Internally Displaced Persons[10]:
  - In camp: 25 formal IDP camps and camp areas (see Annex 2)
  - Out of camp: all districts where a minimum of 200 IDP households are present in out of camp settings, including those living in informal settlements. According to DTM data from May 2023, there were 54 districts across 16 governorates with a minimum of 200 IDP households.
- Returnees: all districts where a minimum of 200 returnee households are present. (According to DTM data from May 2023, there were 34 districts across 8 governorates with a minimum of 200 returnee households)

**Relevant definitions:**

- **A household** is a group of people who regularly share meals, income, and expenditures together. Members must acknowledge the authority of one person as head of household and that person must actually live with the rest of the household members. In polygamous households, each wife is treated as a distinct household when the wives live in different houses, cook separately and take decisions independently[11].
- Households displaced from their sub-district between 2014-2017 but still living in Iraq are considered to be **internally displaced**, as per IOM DTM definitions.
- Households displaced since 2014 (using above definition) who have since returned to their sub-district of origin are considered as **returnees,** as per IOM DTM definitions.

### 3.3 Secondary data review

Throughout the research cycle, the assessment team will monitor secondary data sources to inform the design and content of the questionnaires; inform the categorization of areas and target population groups, and ensure proper contextualization of findings for the final output production.

Key sources of secondary data include, but are not limited to:

- Population tracking information, such as IOM's DTM IDP Returnee Master Lists and IOM's Integrated Location Assessment Round VII;
- Nationwide assessments and response strategies, including the 2023 OCHA Iraq Humanitarian Transition Overview, and recent REACH products such as MCNA X Key Findings Brief, Returns and Durable Solutions (ReDS) Governorate Profiles, REACH Civil Documentation Factsheet, and Informal Sites and Movement Intentions Survey.

[10] A separate assessment will be conducted within formal IDP camps. The household survey questionnaire has been harmonized to allow for comparison between these groups. Additional data on displacement will be captured to allow for disaggregation by newly or secondarily displaced households during the analysis phase.

[11] For comparability, the same definition is applied as in the MCNA X.

- Recent localized area-based assessments to provide a deeper context in key areas;
- Additional assessments such as the Rapid Needs Assessments and other sector-specific gap analyses will serve as sources of triangulation and contextualization for the findings;
- Any other relevant and accurate information shared by partner organizations or clusters during data collection and analysis.

## 3.4 Primary Data Collection

### 3.4.1. Method

The preferred CCNA data collection method is face-to-face household surveys, which will ideally be implemented in all districts. However, the design and implementation of data collection activities for the CCNA will be contingent on the current operational context in Iraq with regards to security-related measures. In particular, considerations around movement restrictions and barriers in conducting home visits and face-to-face interviews will feed into the decision about which sampling and data collection methodology will be employed per district. At the initial research design phase, full in-person coverage is expected.

In case of a rapidly changing security or severe access restrictions, REACH has prepared three scenarios based on different operational contexts, determined by movement restrictions and safety concerns**. In-person data collection**, either conducted by REACH or its partner organisations, will be implemented as often as the context allows, following assessments on the situation. Partner organisations are responsible for undertaking their own evaluation to assess the feasibility of in-person data collection.[12] Whenever in-person data collection cannot be conducted, either by REACH or its partners, enumerators will carry on **phone-based interviews as a last resort.** The phone-based interview will be conducted only when access and approvals for in-person household surveys are not feasible. Results from phone interviews will provide indicative rather than comprehensive district-level insights. However, data from phone interviews will undergo the same validation and cleaning process as in-person interviews to maintain standards of data quality.

The scenarios below outline the type of sampling methodology and collection method per operational context:[13]

**Table 1: Scenario per operating environment - 2023**

| *Scenario Planning* | *Operational Context* | *Implications for CCNA Sampling Methodology* | *Implications for CCNA Data Collection Method* |
|---|---|---|---|
| *Scenario 1: Fully operational* | *There are no safety concerns or movement restrictions present in any of the districts included in the sampling frame.* | *As in previous years, a two-stage stratified cluster sampling approach will be employed in all districts included in the sampling frame. All findings will be statistically representative at the strata-level (population group and district) with a level of confidence of 90% and a margin of error of 10%.* | *As in previous year, primary data collection will take place through face-to-face interviews in all districts included in the sampling frame (by partners and/or REACH enumerators).* |

[12] REACH can however play an advisory role and share contextual information that will feed into the decision-making process of the partner organisations.
[13] Note, the scenario planning and flexibility in data collection strategy proved successful in 2021 r 2022 if need be, while allowing for additional support and contributions from partner organizations.

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| *Scenario 2: Partly operational* | *Safety concerns and/or movement restrictions are only present in certain districts included in the sampling frame. Other districts are fully accessible and there are no safety concerns related to a face-to-face data collection.* | *For those districts where no safety concerns or movement restrictions are present, a two-stage stratified cluster sampling approach will be employed and findings will be representative for each population group with a level of confidence of 90% and a margin of error of 10%. For those districts where safety concerns and/or movement restrictions are present, a purposive non-randomized quota sampling approach will be employed, and findings will only be indicative.* | *Primary data collection will take place through face-to-face interviews in those districts where no safety concerns or movement restrictions are present. In all other districts, primary data collection will take place through remote phone-based interviews. Phone numbers will be provided by partner organisations (see Annex 3)* |
| *Scenario 3: Fully restrictive* | *Safety concerns and/or movement restrictions are present in all districts included in the sampling frame.* | *A purposive non-randomized quota sampling approach will be employed in all districts included in the sampling frame. Findings for all districts will only be indicative.* | *Primary data collection will take place through remote phone-based interviews in all districts included in the sampling frame (see Annex 2).* |

While security and access restrictions will be carefully monitored before and during data collection, it is likely that data for all districts will be collected through face-to-face interviews either by REACH or by partners. In the case that a district cannot be covered in-person, data would be collected through remote phone-based interviews. Within one district, however, one data collection method will be used (provided that there are no sudden security risks for field teams that force a switch to phone-based surveys).

As of now (2 October, 2023), it was confirmed that we could not conduct in-person household surveys in 4 out of 61 districts, namely Zakho (Duhok governorate), Erbil, Shaqlawa and Rawanduz districts (Erbil governorate). Given the importance of data collection from all districts in the CCNA, scenario 3 was implemented for districts where in-person interviews were not feasible due to security clearance requirements. In this context, a total of 313 surveys were conducted through phone-call interviews.

For phone interviews, a two-stage informed consent process will be implemented for each household. In the first stage, the enumerators will reach out to potential interviewees using contact information obtained during the previous year's MCNA. It will be made explicitly clear to them that their contact details are being retained solely for the purpose of this specific survey, which was not initially planned. Once their willingness to participate is confirmed, a mutually convenient time for the phone interview will be scheduled. In the second stage, the actual phone interviews will be conducted. Prior to commencing the interview, a screening questionnaire will be used to explicitly obtain the respondent's consent. This meticulous process is designed to ensure that the research team maintains the highest ethical and professional standards in the collection of data.

The consent form provided to potential interviewees will read as follows: "Hello, their name is XX, and they work for IMPACT/REACH. Last year, your contact details were obtained when we or one of our partners conducted an interview with you or a member of your household to inform humanitarian response efforts in Iraq. We would like to inquire whether it would be possible to conduct another phone interview with you at a time and day that is convenient for you. Similar to last year, the interview will take approximately 45 minutes, and your responses will be kept anonymous. You are also free to withdraw your participation at any point during the survey. The information you provide will be used in reports and factsheets and shared with humanitarian decision-makers in Iraq. Do you agree to participate? (Yes or No)".

Overall, flexibility when collecting data will be crucial, both from REACH and partner organisations sides, as it may vary following the outcomes of situation monitoring. Flexibility will also be required for quickly adapting data collection plans should partner organisations have last-minute, unforeseen barriers to field data collection. To ensure effective communication and coordination between REACH and partner organisations, follow-up with focal points and enumerators will be organized on a regular basis. The field teams and assessment team will jointly develop three-week data collection plans, thereby reassessing access and risks at least at three formalized moments during the data collection period.[14]

### 3.4.2 Sampling:

All CCNA samples will be drawn through probability sampling in all districts where there are a minimum of 200 IDP households or 200 returnee households and in all 25 remaining formal IDP camps. All coverage can be found in annex 1.[15]

The following sampling techniques are applied:

*Out-of-camp IDP and returnee households:*
A two-stage stratified cluster sampling approach (90% level of confidence and a 10% margin of error) will be employed in all accessible districts where each of the population groups are present with a minimum of 200 households. The PSU is the cluster (selected with PPS), and stratification takes place at population group per district. Each cluster is a location in IOM DTM master list and is only included in the sampling frame if it contains minimum of 6 sampled households.

The GIS team will refine both sampling frames in advance of data collection to ensure that locations fall within geographic boundaries for districts and governorates from the Common Operational Datasets that were agreed by the humanitarian community in Iraq, and to remove any points that clearly fall in uninhabited areas (military bases, airports, etc.). This means that the IOM boundaries are provided.

In the first stage, a cluster sample will be drawn for each population group in each district, with probability proportional to size (PPS) (based on recorded number of households in the relevant sampling frames). Each cluster will have a minimum target sample size of six households.

The second stage for both sampling strategies consists of randomly selecting households at the location level:

- A set of random geo-points will be generated, and a map will be provided to enumerators through the maps.me app. The eligible household nearest to each point will be interviewed.
    - Areas where households would not be present will be removed from the map prior to the generation of random geo-points, including airports, military bases, known areas with explosive hazards, etc.
    - In the event that the geo-point location falls on a multi-story building, a random number generator will be used to select the floor and/or apartment number.
    - A large buffer of geo-points will be drawn per location. In the event that the household does not have an adult willing to participate in the survey, the nearest household in the same target population group will be approached for the survey (if in the same city block or apartment building), within a radius of 500 meters. If no other eligible household is present at the same point, the enumerator will continue to the next randomly assigned geo-point.

*In-camp IDP households:*

[14] Next to the three-week data collection plans, daily monitoring and coordination with both REACH and partner field teams may result in adaptions throughout.
[15] Given the required sample size of approximately 95 households per target population group per district as well as previous assessments highlighting potential discrepancies in displacement tracking data, a minimum threshold is set to 200 households (sample estimate using 2-stage cluster sampling at a 90% confidence level and 10% margin of error; estimated design effect of 1.4). These exclusion criteria may introduce bias as households living in districts with a lesser density of households in their population group may not be selected.

Stratified sampling at 95% confidence level (CL)/10% margin of error at camp level in all remaining formal IDP camps. The PSU is the camp, for which population data is included in the IOM DTM dataset.

- Point-based sampling will be applied. A grid of points will be generated across the camp, from which points are randomly selected using GIS. Sampling maps will be provided to the teams, and the nearest household to each point is then interviewed.
    - Camp infrastructure areas will be removed from the sampling area, thereby sampling only from household residential areas. Satellite imagery will be ordered for new camps, and GPS tracks of key infrastructure/programme buildings will be taken by field teams.
- In the event that the household does not have an adult willing to participate in the survey, the nearest household (in a randomized direction) will be approached for the survey.

### 3.4.3 Tool

Given similarity of indicators, the 2023 CCNA tool – pertaining to out-of-camp IDP and returnee households– will be merged with the Iraq Camp Profiling 2023 tool (ToR forthcoming), and the new tool will serve all three population groups as relevant through relevancy/skip-logic/groupings in order to optimize data cleaning capacity.

The CCNA indicators for the large part remain the same as MCNA IX and MCNA X to allow for year-on-year comparison. A few indicators were removed that were deemed not the most relevant for informing the current response and to create space for indicators that would help to fill the most salient information gaps arising from the transition from humanitarian assistance to development aid and durable solutions, for instance on access to social protection. Further minor updates in terms of indicator/question phrasing and response options were done with regards to certain HQ-mandated questions.

The following sectors will be covered in the questionnaire: Education, Health, Water, Sanitation and Health (WASH), Food Security, Livelihoods, Housing, Protection, and more specifically, Child Protection, HLP, Mine Action, CCCM, and Gender-Based Violence. Cross-cutting themes and analysis will be conducted on themes such as Gender, Disability, Accountability to Affected Populations (AAP), Social Protection, Durable Solutions; as well as themes related to movement intentions. These will largely remain the same as the MCNA X (2022) tool.

### 3.4.4 Data collection monitoring

Prior to the start of data collection, field coordinators and enumerators will be trained on the specificities of the CCNA tool, with an emphasis on what has changed since the MCNA X and lessons learned from it. In 2022, more specific training will be provided to partner organisations' enumerators (in-person if possible) who are not familiar with REACH methodology and to ensure that data collection is aligned nationwide. A specific component on the principles of Protection Against Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA) will also be added to the training programme as well as practical session on work-planning and operations. One week prior to the start of data collection, REACH will conduct a pilot. This will allow field coordinators and enumerators to test the tool, estimate the response rate and identify and address possible issues, in close collaboration with the assessment team.

For the period of data collection, a dashboard will be deployed that will allow the assessment team to monitor the progress of the data collection towards the set targets and accordingly adjust the data collection plans and provide instructions to the field teams. The collected data will further be monitored on a daily basis and when needed, debriefs will occur prior to the start of data collection in the mornings, to integrate feedback from previous days.

## 3.5 Data Processing & Analysis

**Data entry & cleaning:** A data cleaning SOP will be generated prior to the start of data collection, built off of the Minimum Standard Data Cleaning Checklist developed by IMPACT HQ, to guide data checking, cleaning, and consolidation processes, as well as indicator-specific parameters. Data cleaning will be carried out by the database officer on a daily basis.

A pre-coded R script will be verified through manual data checks and data cleaning, particularly during the initial days of data collection. Specific attention will be granted to data collected by partner organizations, as their enumerators will be new to this exercise. It therefore may require additional cleaning work, although training will be provided before the start of data collection.

Any overarching adjustments to data collection procedures will be communicated through daily morning briefings with each operational base. Specific data that are deemed inconsistent will be highlighted and shared with the relevant field coordinator for clarification/rectification. These inquiries will be logged in a shared Excel sheet in which focal points for each base will provide responses. All changes will then be made and logged by the technical AO/GIS officer. All issues raised during data collection will be addressed during the concurrent data cleaning phase and recorded in a log that enables retracing of cleaning steps. Please see Annex 3 for REACH Iraq's in-country daily data cleaning process.

**Data analysis:** Once the full dataset is cleaned, a preliminary analysis will be carried out using after which the dataset will be made available to selected external partners to enable use of data for further analysis.

- Analysis will be conducted at the national level for all population groups. District-level and camp-level analysis will additionally be conducted. R will be used for all analysis.
- In order to run national level analysis, the dataset will be weighted. Findings from populations sampled using a cluster sample will be adjusted accordingly (scaling the confidence interval by the design effect).
- Additional cross-sectoral analysis will be jointly conducted with partners and will culminate in a workshop.
- Efforts will be made to enhance the spatial analysis of CCNA data, in close coordination with the GIS/Remote Sensing Unit at HQ.
- A Multi-Sectoral Needs Index (MSNI) analysis will be carried out to understand the magnitude, scope, and severity of humanitarian needs across specific sectors, the extent households have intersectoral or co-occurrence needs and how differ by district and population group.

## 3. Key ethical considerations and related risks

Throughout all stages of the CCNA research cycle, the assessment team will take all necessary measures stipulated in the global IMPACT Data Protection Policy in order to protect and safeguard personal data and to minimize the risk of attributing findings to specific individuals or households. In addition to personal data protection, the assessment team will uphold data responsibility: the safe, ethical and effective management of data as outlined in the IASC Operational Guidance on Data Responsibility in Humanitarian Action. This includes taking measures to prevent the exposure of sensitive non-personal data, ensuring data protection and security in line with in line with the principles for data responsibility in humanitarian action. This includes taking measures to prevent the exposure of sensitive non-personal data, ensuring data protection and security in line with the principles for data responsibility in humanitarian action.[16]

Similar to previous years, REACH will work with the OCHA Centre for Humanitarian Data to ensure that the publicly available CCNA data set does not exceed the risk of disclosure (3% threshold), indicating that no individual respondents have a high risk of re-identification through the data set.[17] If this cannot be achieved, a redacted version of the data set will be uploaded on HDX Connect, and the full data set will only be made available on request, if appropriate. Furthermore, similar to the MCNA X, a summary dataset will be prepared that provides the proportions and count of each question and answer category, by population group and aggregated to the district, governorate or national level, without risking re-identification of

[16] See pg. 13-16 of the IASC Operational Guidance on Data Responsibility in Humanitarian Action.
[17] Please refer to the Centre for Humanitarian Data for more information and guidance on responsible data sharing.

households.[18] Partners (including Clusters) who have received the complete CCNA data set, must take appropriate organizational safeguards and procedures to treat the data confidential. The below Data and Information Sensitivity Classification guides the treatment of CCNA related data, both internally by REACH and externally by partners.

### 4. Data and Information Sensitivity Classification for CCNA:[19]

| Sensitivity Level | Data & Information Type | Classification |
|---|---|---|
| **Low sensitivity**<br>Information or data that, if disclosed or accessed without proper authorization, are unlikely to cause any harm or negative impacts to affected people and/or humanitarian actors. | CCNA presentation<br><br>CCNA preliminary findings, aggregated to district or camp level | **Not restricted**<br>Data is shared on public platforms (REACH resource centre) and HDx platform under the condition that SDC has been applied and there is a 3% risk |
| **Moderate Sensitivity**<br>Information or data that, if disclosed or accessed without proper authorization, are likely to cause minor harm or negative impacts and/or be disadvantageous for affected people and/or humanitarian actors. | Cluster specific presentations (e.g. presentation with local Protection focus) | **Restricted**<br>Data can be shared within a wider community of organizations and data collection partners after bilateral request to REACH and/or signed MoU.<br><br>Dataset can be shared with partner organisations with specific guidance on analysis and in coordination with clusters. |
| **High Sensitivity**<br>Information or data that, if disclosed or accessed without proper authorization, are likely to cause serious harm or negative impacts to affected people and/or humanitarian actors and/or damage to a response. | CCNA complete data set, including individual level data set, personal information redacted<br><br>Phone number lists (including phone numbers and location information) | **Confidential**<br>Data or information can be disclosed within specific organizations or small community of organizations directly involved in delivering humanitarian assistance, based on a clearly specified purpose and related standards for data protection. Bilateral disclosure based on formal HDX Connect request. |
| **Severe Sensitivity**<br>Information or data that, if disclosed or accessed without proper authorization, are likely to cause severe harm or negative impacts and/or damage to affected people and/or humanitarian/development | Raw CCNA dataset, including GPS points, names and contact details (PII deleted after completing data collection)<br><br>Referral contacts shared with Protection focal point directly | **Strictly Confidential**<br>Highly limited, bilateral disclosure only internally within REACH. Determined and approved on a case-by-case basis, with assurance of upholding the highest standards of data protections. |

[18] REACH, 2022 Multi-Cluster Needs Assessment (MCNA X) Preliminary Analysis (September 2022)
[19] Based on Information Sharing Protocol Template, as developed by the Centre for Humanitarian Data

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| actors and/or impede the conduct of the work of a response. | | Data is shared with pre-agreed focal protection focal point, possibly with formal data sharing agreement. |

Statistical Disclosure Control: Statistical disclosure control (SDC) is a technique used to assess and lower the risk of a person or group being re-identified in the analysis of microdata. Applying SDC to microdata enables organizations to share the data more widely without exposing affected people to harm. SDC can be used to lower the risk of re-identification to an agreed threshold (see section 4. Data Responsibility for more on this threshold). The overall informational value or utility of a dataset will always be impacted when SDC is applied; striking an appropriate balance between re-identification risk and information loss key to ensuring safe, ethical and effective use of the data. Apply SDC on the CCNA microdata after removing direct identifiers to determine the risk of re-identification of respondents, and subsequently lower that risk to an acceptable level before sharing the data in-line with the Dmethoata and Information Sensitivity Classification for MCNA X (see section 4.1).[20]

The REACH CCNA Team in Iraq will appropriately manage any data incidents (such as the unwarranted exposure of sensitive data through a breach or through accidental disclosure) that may occur throughout the CCNA. REACH will endeavor to share any data incidents with partners as appropriate.

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

| ***The proposed research design…*** | ***Yes/ No*** | ***Details if no (including mitigation)*** |
|---|---|---|
| … Has been coordinated with relevant stakeholders to **avoid unnecessary duplication** of data collection efforts? | Yes | |
| … **Respects respondents, their rights and dignity** (*specifically by: seeking informed consent, designing length of survey/ discussion while being considerate of participants' time, ensuring accurate reporting of information provided*)? | 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)? | No | Certain questions pertain to displacement, trauma, and other sensitive issues. Sensitivity has been taken into account in phrasing and answer options. |
| … Does not involve **data collection with minors** i.e. anyone less than 18 years old? | Yes | |
| … Does not involve **data collection with other vulnerable groups** e.g. persons with disabilities, victims/ survivors of protection incidents, etc.? | No | As the selection of households to be interviewed is random, vulnerable groups may be included in the survey. |

[20] For more information on SDC, review this Guidance Note on Statistical Disclosure Control.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| | | However, they are not targeted because of these vulnerabilities. |
| … Follows IMPACT SOPs for management of **personally identifiable information**? | Yes | |

CCNA enumerators will share Iraq Information Centre (IIC) information and contact cards, as the central (free of charge) information hotline for affected communities to request information or support, as well as to raise complaints. Through this, CCNA seeks to contribute to the two-way communication and accountability to affected populations. Depending on respondent's survey answers, for example on missing civil documentation, reference to the IIC hotline as support provider is additionally made by enumerators.

## 5. Roles and responsibilities

**Table 3: Description of roles and responsibilities**

| Task Description | Responsible | Accountable | Consulted | Informed |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Research design** | Focal Point (FP) | Deputy Country Coordinator (DCC) | Research Design and Data Unit | Country Coordinator (CC) |
| **Supervising data collection** | Field Coordinators; Operations Manager; FP, AO | FP | RM/DCC, IMPACT Research and Data Unit | CC |
| **Data processing (checking, cleaning)** | Data Officer | HQ Technical Focal Point (TFP) | AO, IMPACT HQ Data Unit | FP, RM/DCC |
| **Data analysis** | TFP, Data Officer | FP, AO, TFP | RM/DCC, IMPACT Research and Data Unit | RM/DCC |
| **Output production** | FP, AO | RM/DCC | IMPACT Research and Data Unit, IMPACT Reporting Unit | DSTWG, Consortium |
| **Dissemination** | FP, AO, RM | IMPACT Reporting Unit | DSTWG, Consortium | CC |
| **Monitoring & Evaluation** | FP | RM | DCC, HQ MEL | CC, Impact Research Design and Data Unit |
| **Lessons learned** | FP, AO | RM | DCC, HQ MEL | Impact Research and Design Unit |

***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. Monitoring & Evaluation Plan

| IMPACT Objective | External M&E Indicator | Internal M&E Indicator | Focal point | Tool | Will indicator be tracked? |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Humanitarian stakeholders are accessing IMPACT products** | Number of humanitarian organisations accessing IMPACT services/products<br><br>Number of individuals accessing IMPACT services/products | # of downloads of x product from Resource Center | Country request to HQ | User_log | X Yes |
| | | # of downloads of x product from Relief Web | Country request to HQ | | X Yes |
| | | # of downloads of x product from Country level platforms | Country team | | X Yes |
| | | # of page clicks on x product from REACH global newsletter | Country request to HQ | | X Yes |
| | | # of page clicks on x product from country newsletter, sendingBlue, bit.ly | Country team | | X Yes |
| | | # of visits to x webmap/x dashboard | Country request to HQ | | □ Yes |
| **IMPACT activities contribute to better program implementation and coordination of the humanitarian response** | Number of humanitarian organisations utilizing IMPACT services/products | # references in Durable Solution and UN agencies documents (OCHA, DSTWG/DSTW/ABC/RWG, Flash appeals, sector strategies) | Country team | Reference_log | *Cluster specific strategies* |
| | | # references in single agency documents | | | |
| **Humanitarian stakeholders are using IMPACT products** | Humanitarian actors use IMPACT evidence/products as a basis for decision making, aid planning and delivery<br><br>Number of humanitarian documents (HNO, HRP, cluster/agency strategic plans, etc.) directly informed by IMPACT products | Perceived relevance of IMPACT country-programs | Country team | Usage_Feedback *and* Usage_Survey template | *Usage feedback – October to December 2023*<br><br>*Presentation feedback* |
| | | Perceived usefulness and influence of IMPACT outputs | | | |
| | | Recommendations to strengthen IMPACT programs | | | |
| | | Perceived capacity of IMPACT staff | | | |
| | | Perceived quality of outputs/programs | | | |
| | | Recommendations to strengthen IMPACT programs | | | |
| **Humanitarian stakeholders are engaged** | Number and/or percentage of humanitarian | # of organisations providing resources (i.e.staff, vehicles, meeting space, budget, etc.) for activity implementation | Country team | Engagement_log | X Yes |

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **in IMPACT programs throughout the research cycle** | organizations directly contributing to IMPACT programs *(providing resources, participating to presentations, etc.)* | # of organisations/clusters inputting in research design and joint analysis | | | X Yes |
| | | # of organisations/clusters attending briefings on findings; | | | X Yes |

## ANNEX 1: SAMPLING FRAMES & TARGET SAMPLES (PER DISTRICT/CAMP, PER POPULATION GROUP, 4% BUFFER)

**Returnee households:**

| Stratification | # surveys | # units to assess | Cluster size | Cluster size set | ICC | DESS | Effective sample | % buffer | Confidence level | Error margin | Population |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Al-Baaj | 96 | 15 | 6.4 | 6 | 0.06 | 1.324 | 73 | 0.04 | 0.9 | 0.1 | 9053 |
| Al-Daur | 144 | 9 | 16 | 6 | 0.06 | 1.9 | 76 | 0.04 | 0.9 | 0.1 | 10113 |
| Al-Falluja | 96 | 14 | 6.86 | 6 | 0.06 | 1.3516 | 71 | 0.04 | 0.9 | 0.1 | 99583 |
| Al-Hamdaniya | 108 | 13 | 8.31 | 6 | 0.06 | 1.4386 | 75 | 0.04 | 0.9 | 0.1 | 31465 |
| Al-Hatra | 120 | 11 | 10.91 | 6 | 0.06 | 1.5946 | 75 | 0.04 | 0.9 | 0.1 | 7540 |
| Al-Hawiga | 102 | 14 | 7.29 | 6 | 0.06 | 1.3774 | 74 | 0.04 | 0.9 | 0.1 | 27788 |
| Al-Kadhmiyah | 102 | 13 | 7.85 | 6 | 0.06 | 1.411 | 72 | 0.04 | 0.9 | 0.1 | 4596 |
| Al-Kaim | 102 | 14 | 7.29 | 6 | 0.06 | 1.3774 | 74 | 0.04 | 0.9 | 0.1 | 17421 |
| Al-Khalis | 102 | 14 | 7.29 | 6 | 0.06 | 1.3774 | 74 | 0.04 | 0.9 | 0.1 | 13040 |
| Al-Mahmoudiya | 102 | 14 | 7.29 | 6 | 0.06 | 1.3774 | 74 | 0.04 | 0.9 | 0.1 | 10217 |
| Al-Mosul | 96 | 15 | 6.4 | 6 | 0.06 | 1.324 | 73 | 0.04 | 0.9 | 0.1 | 174836 |
| Al-Muqdadiya | 102 | 14 | 7.29 | 6 | 0.06 | 1.3774 | 74 | 0.04 | 0.9 | 0.1 | 9252 |
| Al-Mussyab | 64 | 2 | 1 | 6 | 0.06 | 1 | 64 | 0.14 | 0.9 | 0.1 | 310 |
| Al-Ramadi | 96 | 16 | 6 | 6 | 0.06 | 1.3 | 74 | 0.04 | 0.9 | 0.1 | 97102 |
| Al-Rutba | 77 | 9 | 1 | 6 | 0.06 | 1 | 77 | 0.14 | 0.9 | 0.1 | 4395 |
| Al-Shikhan | 144 | 6 | 24 | 6 | 0.06 | 2.38 | 61 | 0.06 | 0.9 | 0.1 | 328 |
| Al-Shirqat | 102 | 13 | 7.85 | 6 | 0.06 | 1.411 | 72 | 0.04 | 0.9 | 0.1 | 25409 |
| Ana | 102 | 12 | 8.5 | 6 | 0.06 | 1.45 | 70 | 0.04 | 0.9 | 0.1 | 5510 |
| Balad | 126 | 9 | 14 | 6 | 0.06 | 1.78 | 71 | 0.04 | 0.9 | 0.1 | 14547 |
| Beygee | 102 | 14 | 7.29 | 6 | 0.06 | 1.3774 | 74 | 0.04 | 0.9 | 0.1 | 24992 |
| Daquq | 132 | 8 | 16.5 | 6 | 0.06 | 1.93 | 68 | 0.04 | 0.9 | 0.1 | 711 |
| Dibis | 60 | 2 | 1 | 6 | 0.06 | 1 | 60 | 0.14 | 0.9 | 0.1 | 215 |
| Haditha | 114 | 10 | 11.4 | 6 | 0.06 | 1.624 | 70 | 0.04 | 0.9 | 0.1 | 4650 |
| Heet | 102 | 14 | 7.29 | 6 | 0.06 | 1.3774 | 74 | 0.04 | 0.9 | 0.1 | 30037 |
| Khanaqin | 96 | 14 | 6.86 | 6 | 0.06 | 1.3516 | 71 | 0.04 | 0.9 | 0.1 | 17529 |
| Kifri | 62 | 1 | 1 | 6 | 0.06 | 1 | 62 | 0.14 | 0.9 | 0.1 | 250 |
| Kirkuk | 114 | 11 | 10,36 | 6 | 0.06 | 1,5616 | 73 | 0.06 | 0.9 | 0.1 | 1225 |

| | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Makhmour | 102 | 13 | 7.85 | 6 | 0.06 | 1.411 | 72 | 0.04 | 0.9 | 0.1 | 8850 |
| Samarra | 150 | 8 | 18,75 | 6 | 0.06 | 2,065 | 73 | 0.06 | 0.9 | 0.1 | 9646 |
| Sinjar | 114 | 12 | 9.5 | 6 | 0.06 | 1.51 | 75 | 0.04 | 0.9 | 0.1 | 20945 |
| Telafar | 96 | 16 | 6 | 6 | 0.06 | 1.3 | 74 | 0.04 | 0.9 | 0.1 | 61082 |
| Tikrit | 114 | 12 | 9.5 | 6 | 0.06 | 1.51 | 75 | 0.04 | 0.9 | 0.1 | 31497 |
| Tilkaef | 96 | 14 | 6.86 | 6 | 0.06 | 1.3516 | 71 | 0.04 | 0.9 | 0.1 | 21515 |
| Tooz Khurmato | 120 | 10 | 12 | 6 | 0.06 | 1.66 | 72 | 0.04 | 0.9 | 0.1 | 10191 |

**Out-of-camp households:**

| Stratification | # surveys | # units to assess | Cluster size | Cluster size set | ICC | DESS | Effective sample | % buffer | Confidence level | Error margin | Population |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Al-Adhamiya | 102 | 9 | 11.33 | 6 | 0.06 | 1.6198 | 63 | 0.04 | 0.9 | 0.1 | 321 |
| Al-Amadiya | 96 | 9 | 10.67 | 6 | 0.06 | 1.5802 | 61 | 0.04 | 0.9 | 0.1 | 377 |
| Al-Baaj | 126 | 9 | 14 | 6 | 0.06 | 1.78 | 71 | 0.04 | 0.9 | 0.1 | 1279 |
| Al-Basrah | 90 | 11 | 8.18 | 6 | 0.06 | 1.4308 | 63 | 0.04 | 0.9 | 0.1 | 308 |
| Al-Diwaniya | 84 | 10 | 8.4 | 6 | 0.06 | 1.444 | 58 | 0.04 | 0.9 | 0.1 | 265 |
| Al-Falluja | 108 | 11 | 9.82 | 6 | 0.06 | 1.5292 | 71 | 0.04 | 0.9 | 0.1 | 3061 |
| Al-Hamdaniya | 120 | 10 | 12 | 6 | 0.06 | 1.66 | 72 | 0.04 | 0.9 | 0.1 | 4290 |
| Al-Hatra | 71 | 6 | 1 | 6 | 0.06 | 1 | 71 | 0.14 | 0.9 | 0.1 | 642 |
| Al-Kadhmiyah | 96 | 12 | 8 | 6 | 0.06 | 1.42 | 68 | 0.04 | 0.9 | 0.1 | 1439 |
| Al-Kaim | 102 | 9 | 11.33 | 6 | 0.06 | 1.6198 | 63 | 0.04 | 0.9 | 0.1 | 420 |
| Al-Karkh | 102 | 11 | 9.27 | 6 | 0.06 | 1.4962 | 68 | 0.04 | 0.9 | 0.1 | 628 |
| Al-Khalis | 96 | 11 | 8.73 | 6 | 0.06 | 1.4638 | 66 | 0.04 | 0.9 | 0.1 | 580 |
| Al-Kufa | 65 | 7 | 1 | 6 | 0.06 | 1 | 65 | 0.14 | 0.9 | 0.1 | 335 |
| Al-Kut | 96 | 11 | 8.73 | 6 | 0.06 | 1.4638 | 66 | 0.04 | 0.9 | 0.1 | 471 |
| Al-Mahmoudiya | 126 | 9 | 14 | 6 | 0.06 | 1.78 | 71 | 0.04 | 0.9 | 0.1 | 1547 |
| Al-Mosul | 96 | 15 | 6.4 | 6 | 0.06 | 1.324 | 73 | 0.04 | 0.9 | 0.1 | 14035 |
| Al-Mussyab | 102 | 13 | 7.85 | 6 | 0.06 | 1.411 | 72 | 0.04 | 0.9 | 0.1 | 2537 |
| Al-Najaf | 114 | 9 | 12.67 | 6 | 0.06 | 1.7002 | 67 | 0.04 | 0.9 | 0.1 | 911 |
| Al-Nasiriya | 90 | 9 | 10 | 6 | 0.06 | 1.54 | 58 | 0.04 | 0.9 | 0.1 | 255 |
| Al-Ramadi | 120 | 9 | 13.33 | 6 | 0.06 | 1.7398 | 69 | 0.04 | 0.9 | 0.1 | 1224 |

| | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Al-Risafa | 114 | 7 | 16.29 | 6 | 0.06 | 1.9174 | 59 | 0.04 | 0.9 | 0.1 | 310 |
| Al-Rutba | 108 | 8 | 13.5 | 6 | 0.06 | 1.75 | 62 | 0.04 | 0.9 | 0.1 | 441 |
| Al-Shikhan | 114 | 10 | 11,4 | 6 | 0.06 | 1,624 | 70 | 0.04 | 0.9 | 0.1 | 3087 |
| Al-Sulaymaniyah | 96 | 14 | 6.86 | 6 | 0.06 | 1.3516 | 71 | 0.04 | 0.9 | 0.1 | 13786 |
| Ana | 65 | 7 | 1 | 6 | 0.06 | 1 | 65 | 0.14 | 0.9 | 0.1 | 324 |
| Aqra | 162 | 8 | 20,25 | 6 | 0.06 | 2,155 | 75 | 0.04 | 0.9 | 0.1 | 3897 |
| Balad | 102 | 10 | 10.2 | 6 | 0.06 | 1.552 | 66 | 0.04 | 0.9 | 0.1 | 705 |
| Baquba | 114 | 10 | 11.4 | 6 | 0.06 | 1.624 | 70 | 0.04 | 0.9 | 0.1 | 3419 |
| Chamchamal | 108 | 11 | 9.82 | 6 | 0.06 | 1.5292 | 71 | 0.04 | 0.9 | 0.1 | 1428 |
| Daquq | 126 | 8 | 15.75 | 6 | 0.06 | 1.885 | 67 | 0.04 | 0.9 | 0.1 | 841 |
| Derbendikhan | 102 | 10 | 10.2 | 6 | 0.06 | 1.552 | 66 | 0.04 | 0.9 | 0.1 | 717 |
| Dibis | 65 | 5 | 1 | 6 | 0.06 | 1 | 65 | 0.14 | 0.9 | 0.1 | 332 |
| Dokan | 102 | 10 | 10.2 | 6 | 0.06 | 1.552 | 66 | 0.04 | 0.9 | 0.1 | 794 |
| Duhok | 96 | 16 | 6 | 6 | 0.06 | 1.3 | 74 | 0.04 | 0.9 | 0.1 | 4216 |
| Erbil | 96 | 14 | 6.86 | 6 | 0.06 | 1.3516 | 71 | 0.04 | 0.9 | 0.1 | 31272 |
| Halabcha | 96 | 11 | 8.73 | 6 | 0.06 | 1.4638 | 66 | 0.04 | 0.9 | 0.1 | 668 |
| Heet | 90 | 8 | 11.25 | 6 | 0.06 | 1.615 | 56 | 0.04 | 0.9 | 0.1 | 235 |
| Kalar | 96 | 13 | 7.38 | 6 | 0.06 | 1.3828 | 69 | 0.04 | 0.9 | 0.1 | 1952 |
| Kerbela | 108 | 10 | 10.8 | 6 | 0.06 | 1.588 | 68 | 0.04 | 0.9 | 0.1 | 1563 |
| Khanaqin | 108 | 11 | 9.82 | 6 | 0.06 | 1.5292 | 71 | 0.04 | 0.9 | 0.1 | 2336 |
| Kifri | 108 | 11 | 9.82 | 6 | 0.06 | 1.5292 | 71 | 0.04 | 0.9 | 0.1 | 1715 |
| Kirkuk | 102 | 13 | 7.85 | 6 | 0.06 | 1.411 | 72 | 0.04 | 0.9 | 0.1 | 14094 |
| Koysinjaq | 102 | 8 | 12.75 | 6 | 0.06 | 1.705 | 60 | 0.04 | 0.9 | 0.1 | 354 |
| Rania | 90 | 9 | 10 | 6 | 0.06 | 1.54 | 58 | 0.04 | 0.9 | 0.1 | 297 |
| Rawanduz | 180 | 6 | 30 | 6 | 0.06 | 2.74 | 66 | 0.04 | 0.9 | 0.1 | 306 |
| Samarra | 108 | 11 | 9.82 | 6 | 0.06 | 1.5292 | 71 | 0.04 | 0.9 | 0.1 | 2539 |
| Shaqlawa | 114 | 10 | 11.4 | 6 | 0.06 | 1.624 | 70 | 0.04 | 0.9 | 0.1 | 819 |
| Sinjar | 102 | 13 | 7.85 | 6 | 0.06 | 1.411 | 72 | 0.04 | 0.9 | 0.1 | 6096 |
| Sumail | 114 | 11 | 10.36 | 6 | 0.06 | 1.5616 | 73 | 0.04 | 0.9 | 0.1 | 11210 |
| Telafar | 108 | 10 | 10.8 | 6 | 0.06 | 1.588 | 68 | 0.04 | 0.9 | 0.1 | 1386 |
| Tikrit | 102 | 13 | 7.85 | 6 | 0.06 | 1.411 | 72 | 0.04 | 0.9 | 0.1 | 1960 |

| | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Tilkaef | 114 | 10 | 11,4 | 6 | 0.06 | 1,624 | 70 | 0.04 | 0.9 | 0.1 | 2830 |
| Tooz Khurmato | 114 | 10 | 11.4 | 6 | 0.06 | 1.624 | 70 | 0.04 | 0.9 | 0.1 | 3064 |
| Zakho | 126 | 9 | 14 | 6 | 0.06 | 1.78 | 71 | 0.04 | 0.9 | 0.1 | 7029 |

**In-camp IDP households (**2 stages random - st1**):**

| IDP Camps | # surveys | # units to assess | Effective sample | % buffer | Confidence level | Error margin | Population |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Dawadia | 85 | 1 | NA | 0.04 | 0.95 | 0.1 | 478 |
| Hasansham U2 | 88 | 1 | NA | 0.04 | 0.95 | 0.1 | 648 |
| Hasansham U3 | 94 | 1 | NA | 0.04 | 0.95 | 0.1 | 1265 |
| Khazer M1 | 92 | 1 | NA | 0.04 | 0.95 | 0.1 | 925 |
| Essian | 97 | 1 | NA | 0.04 | 0.95 | 0.1 | 2526 |
| Mamrashan | 95 | 1 | NA | 0.04 | 0.95 | 0.1 | 1611 |
| Sheikhan | 89 | 1 | NA | 0.04 | 0.95 | 0.1 | 677 |
| Arbat | 72 | 1 | NA | 0.04 | 0.95 | 0.1 | 237 |
| Ashti | 96 | 1 | NA | 0.04 | 0.95 | 0.1 | 1755 |
| Mamilian | 65 | 1 | NA | 0.04 | 0.95 | 0.1 | 171 |
| Baharka | 92 | 1 | NA | 0.04 | 0.95 | 0.1 | 921 |
| Harshm | 75 | 1 | NA | 0.04 | 0.95 | 0.1 | 272 |
| Tazade | 63 | 1 | NA | 0.04 | 0.95 | 0.1 | 154 |
| Qoratu | 45 | 1 | NA | 0.04 | 0.95 | 0.1 | 77 |
| Debaga 1 | 94 | 1 | NA | 0.04 | 0.95 | 0.1 | 1370 |
| Bajet Kandala | 96 | 1 | NA | 0.04 | 0.95 | 0.1 | 1750 |
| Kabarto 1 | 97 | 1 | NA | 0.04 | 0.95 | 0.1 | 2381 |
| Kabarto 2 | 97 | 1 | NA | 0.04 | 0.95 | 0.1 | 2461 |
| Khanke | 97 | 1 | NA | 0.04 | 0.95 | 0.1 | 2743 |
| Rwanga Community | 97 | 1 | NA | 0.04 | 0.95 | 0.1 | 2428 |
| Shariya | 97 | 1 | NA | 0.04 | 0.95 | 0.1 | 2582 |
| Berseve 1 | 92 | 1 | NA | 0.04 | 0.95 | 0.1 | 963 |
| Berseve 2 | 95 | 1 | NA | 0.04 | 0.95 | 0.1 | 1447 |
| Chamishku | 98 | 1 | NA | 0.04 | 0.95 | 0.1 | 4345 |
| Darkar | 88 | 1 | NA | 0.04 | 0.95 | 0.1 | 616 |

## ANNEX 2: REMOTE DATA COLLECTION

For those districts where data collection through face-to-face interviews is inhibited by safety concerns and/or movement restrictions, a non-probability purposive quota sampling approach will be employed. The minimum quotas that are established through this approach will ensure that the collected data is indicative of the geographic location (district) (quota 1) and population groups (IDPs in-camp, IDPs out of camp and returnees) (quota 2).

Wherever the minimum quota targets (as outlined in annex 2) cannot be fulfilled with the available phone numbers, REACH aims to combine the quota-based sampling with a snowball sampling approach. Through snowball sampling, interviewees refer to other potential participants from the same quotas that can be contacted for the assessment. The CCNA assessment team will keep track of the targets and will decide to complement the quota sampling approach with snowball sampling if the number of responses are showing an underrepresentation of certain districts or population groups. In this case, the assessment team will instruct field managers to further instruct enumerators to specifically ask for a certain type of contact. This will be done by asking respondents to specifically recommend individuals in their network that fall within any of the underrepresented sub-group profiles out of those identified above.

While most respondents for the quota sampling are found through previous REACH assessments, some can also be found through local networks of partner organisations. Respondents that are found through local networks of partner organisations can stem from either beneficiary lists or non-beneficiary lists. In addition, and to diversify the list of respondents, individuals outside of the partner organisations' networks will also have to be reached out to, by applying a snowball sampling methodology.

For the remote data collection, field coordinators will distribute the phone numbers among the field teams and keep track of the response rate to ensure that the set targets are achieved. If a phone line is busy, the enumerators will call the same number again twice before they mark it as "non-responsive". To that end, a back-up list of phone numbers will be prepared. For those districts and population groups where either too few phone numbers are available or where the set targets might not be achieved, snowball sampling will be triggered and the enumerators will ask the respondents if they are willing to provide the contact details of other IDP or returnee households living in the same district.

The phone numbers that are shared with the field teams to conduct the phone-based interviews should be classified as "Strictly Confidential" and treated in line with the classification table above. The number of devices and servers holding the contact details that are used for the remote data collection part of the CCNA data collection will be minimized and access rights will only be granted to a limited number of individuals. Upon their usage or upon completion of the assessment, all phone numbers collected and stored for the CCNA will be deleted. All partner organisations that have shared phone numbers with REACH in order to maximise the coverage of the CCNA data collection will be provided with a Phone Number Sharing Commitment prior to the start of data collection as well as a Data Deletion Confirmation upon completion of the assessment.

## ANNEX 3: DAILY DATA CLEANING PROCEDURE

- Data is downloaded and cleaned on a daily basis, building on an R cleaning script.
- Google spreadsheets will be used for the REACH cleaning logs and Partner cleaning logs (one for each Partner organisation), in which data errors/logical errors are flagged (based on the automated R cleaning script), and feedback is requested from the field teams. Such feedback may include confirmation of the data entry, correction, or clarification.
- The cleaning log will be updated daily, seeking feedback from REACH SFOs and Partner Organisations. Daily feedback is needed to avoid enumerators forgetting about the specific data entries.
- After the first week of data collection, a call may be scheduled with REACH SFOs to discuss common problems in data cleaning, allowing adjustments in both enumerator training/guidance, as well as the cleaning script (to avoid redundance in cleaning checks).
- Partners may require additional feedback and guidance during the cleaning process, and their data should be monitored closely to ensure data quality.

### Daily Processes during Data Collection

| Step | Action | Frequency | Responsible |
|---|---|---|---|
| **1. Data cleaning and geospatial checks** | | | |
| 1.1 | Download data and audit file from the server from previous day of data collection | Daily | Data Officer |
| 1.2 | Generate assessment progress tracking report and email it to AOs | Daily | Data Officer |
| 1.3 | Perform data cleaning based on data cleaning plan and generate cleaned dataset with cleaning log | Daily | Data Officer |
| 1.4 | Perform additional spot checks and flag additional potential checks to AO to update data cleaning plan | Daily (at least in the early stages) | DO, AO and Focal Point |
| **2. Progress Tracking** | | | |
| 2.1 | Compare progress tracker with data collection plan | Daily | AO |
| 2.2 | Consult with Field team on progress updates/delays/challenges | Upon need | Focal Point |
| 2.3 | Review progress tracker for enumerator productivity and deleted interviews and give feedback to the field officers – function included in Data Progress Tracker for SFOs to review themselves. | Upon need | AO |
| **3. Cleaning REACH data and report back to field teams** | | | |
| 3.1 | Review cleaned dataset, identify potential errors, update data cleaning plan if the errors are new and report the updates back to the DBO | Daily (at least in the early stages) | Data Officer, AO and Focal Point |
| 3.2 | Upload cleaning log on Google spreadsheet, seeking feedback from SFOs | Daily | AO |
| 3.3 | Review cleaning log and approve changes that need to be made to the flagged cells (e.g. if an outlier needs to be changed to NA). | Weekly | AO, Data Officer |
| 3.4 | Review the cleaning log and report persistent errors back to the field teams (individually or through the skype group if errors committed by multiple teams) | Daily (at least in the early stages) | AO, Focal Point |
| 3.5 | Consult field teams about uncommon errors and/or understanding common errors (e.g. non-extreme outliers) | After first week of DC (upon | Data Officer, AO and Focal Point |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | need afterwards) | |
| **4. Cleaning Partner data and Progress Monitoring** | | | |
| 4.1 | Compare progress tracker with Partner data collection plan | Every 2nd day | AO |
| 4.2 | Consult with Partners on progress updates/delays/challenges | Upon need | AO |
| 4.3 | Review partner data, identify potential errors | Daily (esp in the beginning) | Data Officer, AO and, Focal Point |
| 4.4 | Provide cleaning log to partners through Google Spreadsheet on errors, and seek feedback and/or corrections | Daily | AO |
| 4.5 | Integrate feedback/corrections to partner data | Daily | AO, Data Officer |

For more resources on data cleaning, please refer to REACH Minimum Standard Checklist on Data Cleaning.

## ANNEX 4: MODIFICATION TO THE CORE INDICATOR

In absence of an HNO/HRP process, the CCNA finds itself in a unique position compared to other countries in which REACH carries out the MSNA. With the transition from humanitarian to development, the survey intends to address the key information gaps as expressed by consulted humanitarian, development and Durable Solution actors. The mandatory indicators listed below may all be relevant in their own right, some are not most relevant for the Iraqi context while for others need to be dropped or cannot be included to be able to include more indicators on topics such as social protection or barriers return and integration processes.

| Indicator number | Indicator | Question | Please explain what modifications were made? | Justification for the change? | Change made in consultation with IMPACT CSU? If yes, who was consulted? |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 75a, 75b | % of children under 18 currently not residing in the HH | Does your household have any child, son or daughter (<18 years) not currently living in the household?<br>If yes, how many? | Omitted. | In MCNA VIII, IX & X this percentages have pretty much static at the 1%. Considering the protracted context of Iraq, there is no indication that is figure would have gone up substantially since last summer. The questions add burden to the tool while not being highly informative, especially since there are other initiatives like the Protection Monitoring of the Protection Platform that could keep a watchful eye on trends regarding this indicator | |
| 75c | % of households with children under 18 currently not residing in the HH, by protection incident | What are the reason(s) for why your children/child are/is not living in the household? | Omitted | See above | |
| 86a-f | % of HHs living in a functional domestic space | What issues, if any, do members of your household face in terms | Omitted, data can be extracted from other questions in | Already agreed in MCNA X. | Agreed in MCNA X |

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | of living conditions inside your shelter? | SNFI indicators | | |
| 84 | Average number of household members per room | In total, how many rooms are there in use in this shelter?<br><br>Bedrooms / sleeping areas<br><br>Living rooms / common areas<br><br>Kitchens | Omitted | Not the most salient issue in the context of Iraq, where housing situation is perhaps not as alarming as other MSNA countries. The majority of IDPs and returnees are living in appartement. | |
| 105a<br>105b | % of households with access to functioning handwashing facilities, by type of device (observed) (H1) | Can you please show me where members of your household most often wash their hands?<br><br>Please specify<br><br>Observe availability of water at the place for handwashing.<br><br>Observe availability of soap or detergent at the place for handwashing.<br><br>Where do you and other members of your household most often wash your hands?<br><br>Please specify | Omitted | Water scarcity is a big issue in Iraq and we have additional indicators regarding water quality issues, water treatment and access to water for different purposes on top of the indicators proposed by HQ. However, WASH issues, generally do not manifest itself in a lack of handwashing facilities or soap. In MCNA X we had 95% of HHs having access to soap and improved handwashing facilities. In MCNA IX these figures were also high in the 90 percentages. The updated way of questioning – through enumerator's observation – add substantial burden to the tool while not being as informative compared to other indicators that we want to include. | |
| 105c | % of household having had soap at home (H3) | Do you have soap or detergent in your household for washing hands? [if not remote] Can you show it to me?<br><br>Record the type of soap observed.<br><br>Please specify<br><br>What type of soap do you have?<br><br>Please specify | Omitted | See above | |
| 216b | % of individuals with an unmet health care need | What was the health care need? | Indicator not at household-level, not | Tool too long for additional indv.-level questions. Data is nonetheless collected at household-level but asked in integer for the number of | Yes, discussed agreed with Saeed Rahman during MCNA X |

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | individual-level | individuals with unmet health needs, rather than indv.-level | |
| 4a | % of school-aged children who were able to safely travel to school and learn in safe conditions at the school during the 2022-2023 school year | During the 2022-2023 school year, was he/she able to travel safely to school and learn in safe conditions at the school? [or use the question below if you asked about modalities] | Omitted | In MCNA X, less than 1% of reported security as a barrier to attending. Adding a specialized indicator to the loop would burden the tool, while more relevant indicators in the transitioning context of iraq could be added instead. | |
| 4b | of school-aged children who were not able to travel safely to school and learn in safe conditions at the school, by main reasons | If not, what were the main barriers faced by him/her to travel safely to school and learn in safe conditions at the school? | Omitted | In MCNA X, less than 1% of reported security as a barrier to attending. Adding a specialized indicator to the loop would burden the tool, while more relevant indicators in the transitioning context of iraq could be added instead. | |
| 5a | % of school-aged children who were able to learn in acceptable conditions during the 2022-2023 school year | During the 2022-2023 school year, was he/she able to learn in acceptable conditions? (i.e. the learning environment met the basic educational needs of learners) | Omitted | In MCNA X, few HHs reported unacceptable conditions-related reason for not attending school. Adding a specialized indicator to the loop would burden the tool, while more relevant indicators in the transitioning context of iraq could be added instead. | |
| 5b | % of school-aged children who were not able to learn in acceptable conditions during the 2022-2023 school year, by main reasons | If not, what were the main barriers faced by him/her to learn in acceptable conditions? | Omitted | In MCNA X, few HHs reported unacceptable conditions-related reason for not attending school. Adding a specialized indicator to the loop would burden the tool, while more relevant indicators in the transitioning context of iraq could be added instead. | |

## ANNEX 5: DISSEMINATION PLAN

| | Products | Message | Stakeholders | Means of dissemination | Purpose | Responsible | Timeframe |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Iraq Cross-Cutting Needs Assessment – June 2023** | | | | | | | |
| **Program goal:** Deliver up-to-date information for humanitarian actors on the severity of humanitarian conditions of crisis-affected Iraqi populations in selected districts with the aim of contributing to a more targeted and evidence-based humanitarian response. | | | | | | | |
| | Final CCNA Brief | Provide an overview of the context in Iraq<br>Provide information about the methodology and objective of the assessment<br>Provide a comprehensive overview of the sectoral and cross-sectoral needs by geographic area and by population groups | Humanitarian and development WGs<br>Iraq humanitarian and development community<br>Regional and central government agencies | REACH Iraq mailing list<br>REACH Resource Center<br>Reliefweb | Inform the humanitarian and development community and influence the response | CCNA Focal Point | By 31/12/2023 |
| | Multi-sector Preliminary Findings Presentation | Key sectoral and cross-sectoral findings from the CCNA | DSTWG, Donors, Iraq humanitarian and development community | REACH Resource Center | Provide preliminary findings to inform the humanitarian, development, and Durable Solutions planning for 2024 | CCNA Focal Point | By 15/10/2023 |
| | Sectoral presentations | Severity of sectoral and cross-sectoral needs<br>Level of access to basic services<br>Sectoral severity of needs by population group and district | Transitioned Clusters | Presentation of findings in working group meetings | Validate and establish consensus around main findings and conclusions | CCNA Focal Point | By 31/10/2023 |
| | CCNA Dashboard | Distribution of needs across population groups and districts | Iraq humanitarian and development community<br>Transitioned Clusters | REACH mailing lists | Allow actors to engage with the CCNA data in a way that makes the distribution of sectoral and cross-sectoral needs across population groups and districts more easily visible | Data officer | By 31/10/2023 |
| | CCNA Factsheets | Severity of needs by sector<br>Distribution of needs across different sectors, population groups and districts | Iraq humanitarian and development community<br>Transitioned Clusters | REACH Resource Center<br>Mailing lists<br>Reliefweb | Inform the humanitarian and development community about the severity of needs in different sectors, population groups and geographic areas | CCNA Focal Point | By 31/12/2022 |