

Research Terms of Reference

Returns and Durable Solutions (ReDS) – Governorate Profiles

IRQ2004a

Iraq

November 2022

Version 2

REACH Informing
more effective
humanitarian action

1. Executive Summary

Country of intervention	Iraq		
Type of Emergency	<input type="checkbox"/> Natural disaster	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Conflict	
Type of Crisis	<input type="checkbox"/> Sudden onset	<input type="checkbox"/> Slow onset	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Protracted
Mandating Body/ Agency	BHA		
Project Code	10AHG		
Overall Research Timeframe (from research design to final outputs / M&E)	From November 1 st 2022 till February 28 st 2023		
Research Timeframe¹	1. Start collect data: N/A (Secondary Data Review)		5. Preliminary presentation: 31 January 2023
<i>Add planned deadlines (for first cycle if more than 1)</i>	2. Data collected: N/A		6. Outputs sent for validation: 10 January 2023
	3. Data analysed: 28 December 2022		7. Outputs published: 28 February 2023
	4. Data sent for validation: 29 December 2022		8. Final presentation: 28 March 2023
Number of assessments	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Single assessment (one cycle)		
	<input type="checkbox"/> Multi assessment (more than one cycle)		
Humanitarian milestones	Milestone	Deadline²	
<i>Specify what will the assessment inform and when e.g. The shelter cluster will use this data to draft its Revised Flash Appeal;</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Donor plan/strategy	28/02/2023	
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Durable Solutions (DS) mechanism/ coordination architecture: Returns Working Group and other DS platforms	28/02/2023	
	<input type="checkbox"/> Cluster plan/strategy	__/__/__	
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NGO platform plan/strategy	28/02/2023	
	<input type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify):	__/__/__	
Audience Type & Dissemination <i>Specify who will the assessment inform and how you will</i>	Audience type	Dissemination	
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Strategic	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> General Product Mailing (e.g. mail to NGO consortium; HCT participants; Donors)	
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Programmatic	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Cluster Mailing (Education, Shelter and WASH) and presentation of findings at next cluster meeting	
	<input type="checkbox"/> Operational		

¹ Tentative dates for the completion of final outputs.

² Deadlines might be affected by the availability of key informants (KIs) which are identified by the International Organisation for Migration (IOM).

disseminate to inform the audience	<input type="checkbox"/> [Other, Specify]		<input type="checkbox"/> Presentation of findings (e.g. at HCT meeting; Cluster meeting) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Website Dissemination (Relief Web & REACH Resource Centre) <input type="checkbox"/> [Other, Specify]	
Detailed dissemination plan required	<input type="checkbox"/>	Yes	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No
General Objective	To understand the main features and conditions for the achievement of durable solutions in Ninewa, Salah al-Din, and Diyala Governorates. It will aim to support and reinforce the strategic direction of national conversations on returns and durable solutions, in addition to providing an overview on displacement affected populations in these three governorates for the assessed timeframe.			
Specific Objective(s)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> > To identify perceptions of population groups related to the pull/push factors for returns and re-displacement to/from the selected governorates, > To understand how existing conditions in areas affected by returns or secondarily displaced IDPs, impacted the “sustainability of durable solutions”,³ > To identify the main shifts in local community inter-relations and social cohesion resulting from returns or re-displacement which impacted the achievement of durable solutions, > To understand conditions across the assessed governorates in terms of community needs and interrelations and the viability of safe and dignified (re)-integration, drawing from the Inter-Agency Standing Committee (IASC) durable solutions framework, relating to the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> > Community needs and access to services > Social cohesion and community tensions > Barriers to integration and re-displacement reasons 			
Research Questions	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Do the demographic profiles assessed through the ReDS reflect the long- term trends indicated by the IOM DTM in terms of displacement status (i.e., returns, displacement, and secondary displacement, and host communities)? 2. What were the most common pull/push factors that had an impact on movement intentions of different population groups? 3. What were the most common barriers for return in each assessed governorate? 4. What were the most common basic needs and lacking services for the different populations in each assessed governorate? 5. What were the most common perceptions regarding social cohesion, community inter-relations, the integration of different population groups, and conflicts management in the assessed governorate? 6. What were the most common conducive features and barriers towards integration and peaceful coexistence as perceived by the different populations in each assessed governorate? 7. What were the perceptions of different populations – per displacement status - about conditions in the assessed governorate regarding conduciveness to durable solutions⁴, and drivers for their instability and unsustainability? 			
Geographic Coverage	Geographic coverage focuses on Ninewa, Salah Al-Din and Diyala Governorates. In detail, for the full list of the sub-districts assessed in each governorate, see section 3.1.			

³ Sustainability of durable solutions, specifically voluntary return, reintegration or local integration, means that conditions in the arriving areas (areas of origin for returnees or areas of displacement for IDPs) ensure that individuals enjoy socio-economic stability and do not displace again. Those conditions will include: sense of safety and security, dignified access to basic and public assistance, access to livelihood and documentation, and reduced risks of aid dependency.

⁴ 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.

Secondary data sources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Population data (e.g. IOM DTM datasets for IDPs and returnees); Relevant data and factsheets from the previous Returns and Durable Solutions (ReDS) assessments conducted by REACH in Ninewa, Salah al-din and Diyala Governorates (see section 3.3 for full list); Data and reports from previous returns and displacement assessments (e.g. Access to durable solutions among IDPs in Iraq: Four years of displacement by IOM Iraq); General background and context research on areas being targeted for assessment; Geo-spatial data (e.g. UNOSAT satellite imagery); Relevant REACH Initiatives assessments (e.g. REACH Multi-Cluster Needs Assessment (MCNA) X – Iraq, 2022; and, the Area-Based Assessments (ABAs) done in 2021-2022 in areas covered by ReDS). 			
Population(s) <i>Select all that apply</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	IDPs in camp	<input type="checkbox"/>	IDPs in informal sites
	X	Out-of-camps IDPs in host communities	X	Out-of camps IDPs (originally from areas of assessment displaced elsewhere)
	<input type="checkbox"/>	Refugees in camp	<input type="checkbox"/>	Refugees in informal sites
	<input type="checkbox"/>	Refugees in host communities	X	Returnees ⁵
	X	Host communities ⁶	X	Community leaders, subject matter experts (SMEs)
Stratification <i>Select type(s) and enter number of strata</i>	X	Geographical #: 3 governorates Population size per strata is known? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes X No	X	Group #: 5 ⁷ Population size per strata is known? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes X No
			<input type="checkbox"/>	[Other Specify] #: __ Population size per strata is known? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
Data collection tool(s)	<input type="checkbox"/>	Structured (Quantitative)	<input type="checkbox"/>	Semi-structured (Qualitative)
	Sampling method		Data collection method	
Secondary Data Review	N/A		N/A	
Data management platform(s)	X	IMPACT	<input type="checkbox"/>	UNHCR
	<input type="checkbox"/>	[Other, Specify]		
Expected output type(s)	<input type="checkbox"/>	Situation overview #: 0	<input type="checkbox"/>	Report #: 0
	<input type="checkbox"/>	Presentation (Preliminary findings) #: 0	X	Presentation (Final) #: 1 Cross-Governorates analysis key findings
	X	Interactive dashboard #: 1	<input type="checkbox"/>	Webmap #: __
	<input type="checkbox"/>	[Other, Specify]		<input type="checkbox"/>
		Map #: 0		
Access	X	Public (available on REACH resource center and other humanitarian platforms)		
	<input type="checkbox"/>	Restricted (bilateral dissemination only upon agreed dissemination list, no publication on REACH or other platforms)		
Visibility <i>Specify which logos should be on outputs</i>	REACH			
	Donor: N/A			
	Coordination Framework: N/A			
	Partners: RWG			

⁵ Represented by two categories: existing returnees (who have returned to the area more than three months prior data collection) and new returnees (those who returned less than three months prior to the assessment).

⁶ Represented by remainees (individuals who did not displace following the crisis in 2014).

⁷ It will be considered comparing results between different population groups upon their displacement status when answers allow and taking into consideration the complexity and sensitivity of the assessment, and relatively small sample size.

2. Rationale

2.1. Background

Since the formal defeat in late 2017 of the Islamic State of Iraq and the Levant, the number of internally displaced persons (IDPs) that have returned to their Area of Origin (AoO) has increased steadily, reaching the number of almost 5 million returnees by October 2022, according to the [Return Index](#) of the Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) produced by the International Organization of Migration (IOM). Previous years were characterised by persisting challenges in relation to social cohesion, lack of services, infrastructure and - in some cases - security in AoOs, impacting the safety and sustainability of returns.⁸ Returns were driven in part by the (still ongoing) closure, consolidation or reclassification into informal sites of IDP camps. According to the same IOM DTM data, almost 1.2 million individuals are still displaced. In light of these dynamics, the need to better understand the factors influencing the sustainability of returns, conditions for (re)integration of IDPs and returnees, and the impact of their presence on access to services and social cohesion has been identified in the context of humanitarian and development planning

To address this gap, between January 2020 and September 2022, the Returns and Durable Solution (ReDS) assessment covered 25 sub-districts in five governorates in Iraq. REACH has been conducting these assessments to profile priority sub-districts of return and/or secondary displacement where a risk to the sustainable (re)integration of populations, and therefore durable solutions, was identified. The sub-districts were identified in coordination with the Returns Working Group (RWG), other partners and relevant coordination platforms and forums in Iraq, as they were classified as 'hotspots' where conditions may threaten the viability and sustainability of return or (re)integration.

The profiles aimed to provide evidence base to support humanitarian and development actors to promote durable solutions for returnees and IDPs in situations of protracted displacement on multiple levels, including:

- 1) Development of strategic dialogue, policy development, and resource mobilization efforts,
- 2) Development of localized interventions,
- 3) Advocacy with government actors around camp closures, consolidation, premature returns, and conditions in areas of origin to allow sustainable returns.

2.2. Intended Impact

The current assessment, in the form of a secondary data review (SDR), aims to provide a comprehensive overview at governorate level. Between 2020 and 2022, REACH conducted rapid assessments in 20 sub-districts of return in 5 governorates,⁹ and REACH will use the available ReDS data in Ninewa, Salah Al-Din, and Diyala governorates to build three specific governorate profiles.

This information will be supported by other relevant data recently collected by REACH, especially the MCNA X 2022 and ABAs completed between 2021 and 2022. The report intends to provide an inter-sectoral picture of the conditions influencing durable solutions in the assessed governorates, and to highlight major trends, drivers, and barriers for returns and (re)integration. Its purpose is to consolidate the information from the 18 assessed sub-districts and present them in an accessible way, providing relevant stakeholders with an evidence base to support advocacy, strategic and programmatic planning for their interventions in these three governorates. Finally, the assessment will aim to support the strategic direction of national conversations on returns and durable solutions, in addition to provide an overview on displacement affected populations in these three governorates for the assessed timeframe. Specifically, findings will be presented at the IOM

⁸ DTM, [Return Index Reports](#), 2020

⁹ This includes Al-Anbar (Al-Rummanah), Ninewa (Markaz Al-Baaj, Al-Qairawan, Markaz Sinjar and Markaz Mosul), Salah Al-Din (Markaz Tooze Khumato), Diyala (Markaz Al-Muqadadiya) and Kirkuk (Markaz Daquq) governorates

facilitated Return Working Group and disseminated to all the relevant organizations and stakeholders working in the durable solutions framework in Iraq.

3. Methodology

3.1. Methodology overview

For the governorate profiles, existing data from previous ReDS will constitute the main data source, triangulated with other information products related to returns and durable solutions. The timeframe covered by the profiles is the period between January 2020 and September 2022, reflecting the overall ReDS assessments timeline. The assessment is in the form of secondary data review and will be composed of three main phases: 1) compiling, 2) analysis and 3) interpretation of findings. The assessment is based on an aggregation of sub-district level data for each governorate. However, being mostly based on Key Informant Interviews and a semi-structured method, the findings have to be considered as indicative only.

The assessed governorates are: Ninewa, Salah al-din and Diyala. These governorates were chosen among the others due to the following:

- › **Ninewa Governorate** represents the most significant proportion of both Iraq's returnee population (1.9 million) and hosts most of the populations in displacement (over 250,000 IDPs) nationwide; and conditions in many areas in terms of security, social cohesion, and access to services remain challenging.
- › **Salah Al-Din Governorate**, in addition to Ninewa, remains one of the governorates hosting the highest number of returnees living in severe conditions, 256,584 individuals; and represented the governorate with the high severity score in terms of safety and security according to IOM DTM's [Return Index](#) (October 2022).
- › **Diyala Governorate** suffered very limited access to governmental and non-governmental assistance. The challenging security situation in the governorate made access for non-governmental organisations to the different affected areas of return difficult. Returnees are facing many challenges related to their access to basic services, security, shelter, and, most importantly, livelihoods.¹⁰

The first phase will consist in compiling the collected quantitative data from the ReDS assessment rounds ran in each of the relevant governorates. A list of the included rounds can be found in Table 1. The methodology used for the ReDS primary data collection can be found in the publicly available [Terms of Reference](#).

Sub-district	Governorate	Year	Data File
Al-Ayadiya	Ninewa	2021	Quantitative
Al-Qahtanya	Ninewa	2021	Quantitative
Al-Qairawan	Ninewa	2020	Quantitative
Markaz Al-Baaj	Ninewa	2020	Quantitative
Markaz Hatra	Ninewa	2022	Quantitative
Markaz Sinjar	Ninewa	2020	Quantitative
Zummar	Ninewa	2022	Quantitative
Markaz Mosul	Ninewa	2021	Quantitative
Al-Sinya	Salah Al-Din	2021	Quantitative
Amerli	Salah Al-Din	2022	Quantitative
Markaz Samarra	Salah Al-Din	2021	Quantitative
Sulaiman Baig	Salah Al-Din	2021	Quantitative
Yathreb	Salah Al-Din	2021	Quantitative
Markaz Tuz	Salah Al-Din	2020	Quantitative
Al-Atheem	Diyala	2022	Quantitative

¹⁰ Information obtained from the RWG meetings and RWG focal point at governorate level.

Al-Saadiya	Diyala	2022	Quantitative
Jalawla	Diyala	2021	Quantitative
Markaz Al-Muqdadiya	Diyala	2020	Quantitative

Table 1 List of assessed sub-districts per Governorate

The compiled files will be cleaned and harmonized following IMPACT's minimum standards and will be analysed to inform each governorate profile. The analysis aims to identify factors that may impact the sustainability of returns and/or (re)integration. The findings will be disaggregated per displacement groups, by identified themes including: community primary needs and access to humanitarian aid, access to housing and housing rehabilitation, access to basic public services, access to livelihoods, social cohesion, governance and safety and security. Qualitative data will not be re-analysed but only extracted during the desk review from the existing analysis files of the same list of sub-district as per Table 1. Additional integration about the demographic situation for each governorate will be done through the cited IOM DTM, the main tool available in Iraq to monitor the movements of the displaced populations.

The elaboration phase will consist of the triangulation of findings with the desk review of other relevant assessments and documents focusing on returns and durable solutions in the assessed governorates. This information will be supported by other relevant data recently collected by REACH (see section 3.3 for full list). In addition, consultations with the IOM contextual experts will be ensured by the REACH ReDS Assessment Officer (AO) in coordination with the Returns Working Group (RWG) to discuss relevant information that may be useful for findings interpretation and provide a better understanding about how the contextual characteristics of the governorate may/may not affect the sustainability of durable solutions for returnees and IDPs. A list of the considered documents can be found in the section 3.3.

Beside being only indicative, findings have limitations regarding the geographical scope and timeframe. Not all the governorates territory will be covered in the assessment, but only the subdistricts listed in table 1, according to the ReDS criteria. Concerning the timeframe, data collection in different sub-districts occurred between January 2020 and September 2022, therefore some of the findings might be out of date, however, according to the IOM DTM [Return Index](#), which suggests that most of the sub-districts are still considered as hotspots and that the overall situation in the assessed governorates did not report particular alterations for the considered timespan.

3.2. Population of interest

Each report will focus on a specific governorate, using data collected at sub-district level. They will focus on sub-districts that have been highlighted as 'hotspots' in terms of poor indicators of social cohesion that may threaten the viability of return or (re)integration; or where anecdotal reports or other data indicate that returns or recent displacement may not be sustainable.

The population of interest will include all populations in the selected area, and IDPs displaced from the area (identifying the location as their AoO) and currently living outside the sub-district. To ensure that the needs and perceptions of the entire community are captured, this process aims to include community leaders (i.e., mukhtars, tribal or religious leaders, etc.) and SMEs, in addition to interviews with adults representing remainees, existing returnees (i.e. returned prior to recent movement trends), new returnees, remainees, and out-of-camp IDPs (if relevant to the assessed location).

3.3. Secondary data review

The secondary data review will be based mainly on the findings of the previous ReDS assessments, but it will also include a desk review of the following:

- Population data (e.g. [IOM DTM datasets for IDPs and returnees](#))
- Data and reports from previous returns and displacement assessments (e.g. [Access to durable solutions among IDPs in Iraq: six years in displacement by IOM Iraq](#))
- General background and context research on areas being targeted for assessment

- Geo-spatial data (e.g. UNOSAT satellite imagery)
- Tools and Lessons Learned from previous projects
- Relevant REACH Initiatives assessments (e.g. [REACH Multi-Cluster Needs Assessment \(MCNA\) X](#), 2022; and the Area-based Assessments done in 2021-2022 in areas covered by ReDS: [Jalawla](#), [Sinjar](#) and [Qairawan](#))
- Factsheets produced for the ReDS assessment in the relevant governorates. For a complete list, please refer to Table 2 below.

Sub-district	Governorate	Year	Assessment Factsheet
Al-Ayadiya	Ninewa	2021	https://www.impact-repository.org/document/reach/890b1d71/REACH_IRQ_Factsheet_ReDS-Al-Ayadiya_November-2021.pdf
Al-Qahtanya	Ninewa	2021	https://www.impact-repository.org/document/reach/71bc6503/REACH_IRQ_Factsheet_ReDS-Al-Qahtaniya_August-2021.pdf
Al-Qairawan	Ninewa	2020	https://www.impact-repository.org/document/reach/fc3a6ace/IRQ_ReDS_RA_Factsheet_Qairawan_Final_October2020.pdf
Markaz Al-Baaj	Ninewa	2020	https://www.impact-repository.org/document/reach/0c587abd/IRQ_ReDS_RA_Factsheet_Markaz_Al-Baaj_Final_31072020.pdf
Markaz Hatra	Ninewa	2022	https://www.impact-repository.org/document/reach/4dd74ec9/REACH_IRQ_Factsheet_ReDS-Markaz-Hatra_March-2022.pdf
Markaz Sinjar	Ninewa	2020	https://www.impact-repository.org/document/reach/0c69f66e/REACH_IRQ_ReDS_RA_Factsheet_Markaz_Sinjar_November2020.pdf
Zummar	Ninewa	2022	https://www.impact-repository.org/document/reach/83505998/REACH_IRQ_Factsheet_ReDS-Zummar_August-2022.pdf
Markaz Mosul	Ninewa	2021	https://www.impact-repository.org/document/reach/dff9be13/REACH_IRQ_ReDS_RA_Factsheet_Markaz_Mosul_March2021.pdf
Al-Sinya	Salah Al-Din	2021	https://www.impact-repository.org/document/reach/6dffc74c/REACH_IRQ_Factsheet_ReDS-Al-Siniya_July-2021.pdf
Amerli	Salah Al-Din	2022	Under final validation, to be uploaded
Markaz Samarra	Salah Al-Din	2021	https://www.impact-repository.org/document/reach/f346cbd5/REACH_IRQ_Factsheet_ReDS-Markaz-Samarra_November-2021-1.pdf

Sulaiman Baig	Salah Al-Din	2021	https://www.impact-repository.org/document/reach/2397a477/REACH_IRQ_Factsheet_ReDS-Suleiman-Beg_August-2021.pdf
Yathreb	Salah Al-Din	2021	https://www.impact-repository.org/document/reach/5211ac0b/REACH-IRQ-ReDS-RA-Factsheet_Yathrib_January2021-2.pdf
Markaz Tuz	Salah Al-Din	2020	https://www.impact-repository.org/document/reach/0cedf235/REACH_IRQ_Factsheet_-REDS-Markaz-Tooz-Khurmato_October2020.pdf
Al-Atheem	Diyala	2022	https://www.impact-repository.org/document/reach/b82f8e85/REACH_IRQ_Factsheet_ReDS-Al-Atheem_June-2022.pdf
Al-Saadiya	Diyala	2022	https://www.impact-repository.org/document/reach/210269f0/REACH_IRQ_Factsheet_ReDS-Saadiya_June-2022.pdf
Jalawla	Diyala	2021	https://www.impact-repository.org/document/reach/e7725c93/REACH_IRQ_Factsheet_ReDS-Jalula_October2021.pdf
Markaz Al-Muqdadiya	Diyala	2020	https://www.impact-repository.org/document/reach/dce29395/REACH_IRQ_ReDS_RA_Factsheet_Markaz_Al_Muqdadiya_October2020.pdf

Table 2 List of factsheets available for each sub-district, per assessed governorate

3.4. Primary data collection

No primary data collection will be conducted as part of this assessment.

3.5. Data Processing & Analysis

The three phases of the process will be completed by the ReDS Assessment Officer (AO) that will process, analyse and elaborate the data. The phase of compiling will be done through the use of Excel, creating one dataset per Governorate that will combine all the sub-district datasets, harmonised and cleaned following the [IMPACT Minimum Standards Checklist for Data Cleaning and Processing for Structured \(Quantitative\)](#). The tool used during ReDS data collection remained unchanged in its core indicators and also the typology of KIs interviewed on their area of expertise. The analysis will be conducted through a script with R Studio software aiming to identifying themes, commonalities and differences in KI answers, which will feed directly into the production of three profiles (one for each assessed location) divided into different themes and disaggregated per displacement group. The findings yielded by the assessment will not be generalizable to the area of interest and will therefore be treated as indicative only. The data generated from the ReDS assessment will be triangulated with secondary sources.

For all stages, an internal reviewing process will be carried out and the final outputs will be shared with the RWG for contextual feedback. Once validated, only the outputs will be made publicly available on the [REACH Resource Centre](#)'s dedicated page.

4. Roles and responsibilities

Task Description	Responsible	Accountable	Consulted	Informed
Research design	Assessment Officer (AO)	Research Manager (RM)	IMPACT HQ Research Design and Data Unit (RDDU), Country Coordinator (CC), AWG, CRC SC, CRC implementing partner	Donor
Supervising data collection	AO	AO	RM, Operations Coordinator	CC, CRC SC, CRC implementing partner IMPACT Research Design Unit
Data processing (checking, cleaning)	AO	AO	RM, IMPACT HQ RDDU	CC
Data analysis	AO	AO	RM, IMPACT HQ RDDU, CRC implementing partner and area actors	CC, CRC SC
Output production	AO	RM	IMPACT HQ Reporting Unit	CC
Dissemination	AO	RM, CC	RM, IMPACT HQ Research Department	CC, IMPACT HQ, Donor, partners and donors
Monitoring & Evaluation	AO	AO	RM, IMPACT HQ Research Department	CC, IMPACT HQ
Lessons learned	AO	AO	RM, IMPACT HQ Research Department	CC, IMPACT HQ, CRC SC, donor

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

No Data Analysis Plan is foreseen for secondary data review assessments.

7. Monitoring and Evaluation Plan

Table 5: Monitoring and 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 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		<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	Area-Based Response Plan, CRC SC outputs
		# references in single agency documents			
Humanitarian stakeholders are using IMPACT products	Humanitarian actors use IMPACT evidence/products as a basis for decision making, aid planning and delivery	Perceived relevance of IMPACT country-programs Perceived usefulness and influence of IMPACT outputs	Country team	Usage_Feedback and Usage_Survey template	Usage feedback survey distributed among response planning participants CRC SC and implementing partners to be informed and consulted at presentations/workshops and in the design of indicators, tools, overall area profile, and community response plans
	Number of humanitarian documents (HNO, HRP, cluster/agency strategic plans, etc.) directly informed by IMPACT products				