Research Terms of Reference
Joint Market Monitoring Initiative (JMMI)
SYR1702
Syria

June 2023
Version number 2

REACH Informing
more effective
humanitarian action

1. Executive Summary

Country of intervention	Syria					
Type of Emergency	□	Natural disaster	X	Conflict	□	Other *(specify)*
Type of Crisis	□	Sudden onset	□	Slow onset	□	Protracted
Mandating Body/ Agency	Cash Working Group NWS and Cash Working Group NES					
IMPACT Project Code	16AXF					
Overall Research Timeframe *(from research design to final outputs / M&E)*	On a monthly basis since January 2015					

Research Timeframe *Add planned deadlines (for first cycle if more than 1)*	1. Pilot/ training: week prior to data collection	6. Preliminary presentation: N/A
	2. Start collect data: first Monday of each month	7. Outputs sent for validation: 1st week of following month
	3. Data collected: second Monday of each month	8. Outputs published: end of the 1st week of the following month (3 weeks after data collection)
	4. Data analysed: second week of each month	9. Final presentation: dissemination through CWGs and FSL skype groups, REACH Syria email list, and publication on the resource centre
	5. Data sent for validation: third week of each month (2 weeks after data collection)	

Number of assessments	□	Single assessment (one cycle)
	X	Multi assessment (more than one cycle) - monthly

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;*	**Milestone**		**Deadline**
	□	Donor plan/strategy	
	X	Inter-cluster plan/strategy	Collected price data feeds into HNO cluster-level analyses
	X	Cluster plan/strategy	Monthly price and supply data used in response planning by operational partners and working groups
	X	NGO platform plan/strategy	Monthly price and supply data used in response planning by operational partners and working groups
	□	Other (Specify):	
	Audience type		**Dissemination**

Audience Type & Dissemination *Specify who will the assessment inform and how you will disseminate to inform the audience*	X Strategic X Programmatic X Operational □ [Other, Specify]		X General Product Mailing (e.g., mail to NGO consortium; HCT participants; Donors)
			X Cluster Mailing (Education, Shelter and WASH) and presentation of findings at next cluster meeting
			□ Presentation of findings (e.g., at HCT meeting; Cluster meeting)
			X Website Dissemination (Relief Web & REACH Resource Centre)
			□ [Other, Specify]
Detailed dissemination plan required	□	Yes	X | No
General Objective	To inform humanitarian cash-based programming as well as humanitarian or development organisations engaged in market-focused interventions through monitoring consumer prices and assessing the functionality of markets in northern Syria.		

Specific Objective(s)	1. To provide consumer prices of key commodities in assessed markets in the north of Syria and their trends over time.
	2. To provide information on market functionality of assessed markets taking into account the accessibility of markets, the availability of basic items, the affordability of basic items, the resilience of supply chains, and the adequacy of the physical and financial infrastructure of markets.
	3. To calculate and track changes in two summary indicators:
	  a) the cost of a Survival Minimum Expenditure Basket (SMEB) which represents the minimum, culturally adjusted items required to support a 6-person household for a month, while meeting basic standard for nutritious food, water use and hygiene and,
	  b) the Market Functionality Score (MFS) which classifies markets based on their level of functionality.		

Research Questions	1. What is the price of selected basic items and how to price levels vary between geographic areas, and over time?
	2. What is the cost of a Survival Minimum Expenditure Basket (SMEB), in assessed markets across the north of Syria?
	3. To what extent are markets functioning in northern Syria, and specifically:
	  3.1 Are core items that households need available in the market for purchase on a regular basis?
	  3.2 Are vendors vulnerable to supply chain disruption and are they able to stock items reliably?
	  3.3 Are prices for core items stable in the market?[1]
	  3.4 Do customers and traders have access to the market physically, socially and financially?
	  3.5 Is the physical and financial infrastructure in the market in sufficiently good condition to support normal livelihood and trading activities?		

Geographic Coverage	Northeast Syria: ~1,900 surveys per month across 11 districts / 30 sub-districts / 63 communities		

---

1 Answered by analysing price trends month-by-month

	Northwest Syria: ~3,700 surveys per month across 9 districts / 35 sub-districts / 110 communities These figures vary monthly depending on the capacity of partners.
Secondary data sources	**Secondary Data:** • [Mercy Corps Humanitarian Access Team](#) which produces monthly contextual market information to compare with MFS data • [IMMAP Monthly Context Updates](#) for contextualising trends • WFP Syria Weekly Market Updates and WFP Syria VAM Price Bulletin • [REACH Humanitarian Situation Overview in Syria (HSOS)](#) monthly data for triangulation and contextualisation of data in relation to market accessibility, priority needs, and affordability indicators • [REACH Market Network Analysis (MNA)](#), 2022 and 2021 data for relevant markets (updated data will be available in July 2023) to contextualise market functionality data in relation to the importance of the market hub for surrounding communities • [Turkstat](#) monthly price monitoring to compare price trends in NWS with prices in Türkiye • News reports and other response updated (OCHA, IRC etc.) that provide information on context in assessed areas **Primary Data:** • Price and vendor-side data from markets collected on a monthly basis

Population(s) *Select all that apply*	□	IDPs in camp	□	IDPs in informal sites
	□	IDPs in host communities	□	IDPs [Other, Specify]
	□	Refugees in camp	□	Refugees in informal sites
	□	Refugees in host communities	□	Refugees [Other, Specify]
	□	Host communities	X	Vendors

Stratification *Select type(s) and enter number of strata*	□	Geographical #: 5 (community, sub-district, district, governorate, region) Population size per strata is known? No	□	Group #: _ _ _ Population size per strata is known? □ Yes □ No	□	*[Other Specify]* #: _ _ Population size per strata is known? □ Yes □ No

Data collection tool(s)	X	Structured (Quantitative)		□ Semi-structured (Qualitative)

	Sampling method	**Data collection method**
Structured data collection tool # 1 *Select sampling and data collection method and specify target # interviews*	X Purposive □ Probability / Simple random □ Probability / Stratified simple random □ Probability / Cluster sampling □ Probability / Stratified cluster sampling □ [Other, Specify]	X Key informant interview (Target #): 3-4 KI interviews / commodity type / community □ Group discussion (Target #):_ _ _ _ _ □ Household interview (Target #):_ _ _ _ _ □ Individual interview (Target #):_ _ _ _ _ □ Direct observations (Target #):_ _ _ _ _ □ [Other, Specify] (Target #):_ _ _ _ _
Target level of precision if probability sampling	NA % level of confidence	NA +/- % margin of error

Data management platform(s)	X	IMPACT	□	UNHCR		
	□	[Other, Specify]				
Expected output type(s)	□	Situation overview #:	□	Report #:	□	Profile #: _ _
	□	Presentation (Preliminary findings) #: _ _	□	Presentation (Final) #: _ _	X	Factsheet #: 24 per year
	X	Interactive dashboard #: updated monthly	□	Webmap #: _ _	X	Map #: monthly static maps for factsheet (3 per month per region)
	□	[Other, Specify] #: _ _				
Access	X (NES)	Public (available on REACH resource centre and other humanitarian platforms)				
	X (NWS)	Restricted (bilateral dissemination only upon agreed dissemination list, no publication on REACH or other platforms)				
Visibility *Specify which logos should be on outputs*	*REACH* All products will be jointly branded as JMMI outputs of the CWGs. All NGOs including REACH participating in data collected will be credited in all outputs unless they have specifically requested a NO LOGO policy.					
	Donor: BHA					
	Coordination Framework: NWS Cash Working Group and NES Cash Working Group					
	Partners: Logos of data collection partners (within the coordination framework) are included in the outputs where they have provided permission					

2. Rationale

2.1 Background

The Syrian conflict started in March 2011 and quickly expanded throughout Syria, escalating into a humanitarian crisis that severely damaged pre-existing market structures and has had lasting socio-economic consequences for populations. The ongoing conflict has resulted in a decreased productive base, employment collapse, a lack of income-generating opportunities, rising inflation, and depreciation of the Syrian pound. The economic situation has been further compounded by additional crises including COVID-19, rapid currency depreciation, climate change and increasing drought conditions, the Ukraine crisis, the economic crisis in Türkiye, and the recent earthquakes that struck NWS. In this context, there has been a scale up of cash-based programming in the humanitarian response and an effort to transition from emergency programming and towards recovery approaches that utilise market systems. Such programming aims to give communities more independence to decide on the essential items they need and enhance cost efficiency of the humanitarian response. In addition, with on-going uncertainty around renewal of the cross-border aid delivery mechanism from Türkiye into NWS, the ability of markets to absorb an upscaled cash response is particularly of interest. While market functionality may not always be a necessary pre-condition to cash distribution which is diverse in its utility, the extent of cash feasibility remains an important area of assessment to guide the response. If markets are damaged or destroyed or are unable to maintain stock due to broken supply chains, then operational actors will take this into consideration before proceeding with cash programming.

2.2 Intended impact

The JMMI aims to inform humanitarian cash-based programming in northern Syria by providing information on availability and prices of key commodities as well as calculating and monitoring the value of the SMEB across assessed markets. The information is used by organisations in northern Syria for advocacy purposes to show an evidence-base of the rising cost of living, as well as programmatically to set the values of cash transfers and vouchers in a coordinated way. The addition of

the MFS to the JMMI aims to enable both humanitarian actors delivering CVA as well as development actors implementing market-based programming to assess the functionality of individual markets and develop programs accordingly. For example, actors can implement CVA where markets are functioning well enough to absorb it, or target less-functioning markets with programs that aim to support trade and supply chains. This is of particular utility to the CVA Modality Analysis Task Force within the NWS CWG which REACH is supporting to develop a tool by which organisations can make informed decisions about the most appropriate form of assistance (cash, vouchers or in-kind) under particular market conditions (i.e. fully functionality, high inflation, mass displacement, supply chain disruption etc.). The outputs will support evidence-based planning of CVA and MPCA responses in affected areas which will be used for critical needs and services, as defined by beneficiaries receiving the cash. The aim is also to subsequently take learnings from this task force to be implemented in the NES context.

3. Methodology

3.1 Methodology overview

The Syria JMMI is a key informant (KI) assessment that targets purposively sampled vendors in key communities of interest based on field capacity and access as well as field teams' assessment of their relative importance as markets in the region. Participating partners identify communities in which they are able to collect data and REACH manages overall coverage of assessed communities to ensure no overlap and consistent coverage as much as possible. REACH and partner organisations identify the most significant marketplaces in communities they have offered to cover. A standardised data collection tool is used for collection of price and vendor-side information.

Market(place) definition: A marketplace is a geographic area in which market actors buy and sell a commodity, For the JMMI, a marketplace should be permanent or weekly re-occurring and should be big enough to supply customers with basic commodities and non-food items such as hygiene products, fuel and currency exchange. Besides, the marketplace could host other types of vendors (bakery, confectionary etc.) as well as service providers (repair shops, sewers, etc.). Competition exists between retailers, as multiple retailers are selling the same commodities.

3.2 Population of interest

The population of interest includes all Syrians in assessed communities in NES and NWS, both host communities and displaced. Factsheets and dashboard are broken down at the regional level in order to serve the needs of response structures for both of these hubs.

3.3 Secondary data review

- [Mercy Corps Humanitarian Access Team](#) which produces monthly contextual market information to compare with MFS data
- [IMMAP Monthly Context Updates](#) for contextualising trends
- WFP Syria Weekly Market Updates and WFP Syria VAM Price Bulletin
- [REACH Humanitarian Situation Overview in Syria (HSOS)](#) monthly data for triangulation and contextualisation of data in relation to market accessibility, priority needs, and affordability indicators
- [REACH Market Network Analysis (MNA)](#), 2022 and 2021 data for relevant markets (updated data will be available in July 2023) to contextualise market functionality data in relation to the importance of the market hub for surrounding communities
- [Turkstat](#) monthly price monitoring to compare price trends in NWS with prices in Türkiye
- News reports and other response updated (OCHA, IRC etc.) that provide information on context in assessed areas

3.4 Primary Data Collection

Collecting prices:

Enumerators will conduct interviews in the largest or most significant marketplace(s) within the community (see marketplace definition above), visiting several marketplaces as needed to meet the targeted 3-4 prices per commodity, except in cases of market shortage or when access to markets is constrained. For those items where subsidised and un-subsidised prices are available in the community enumerators should collect 3 subsidised prices and 3 un-subsidised prices. Enumerators are asked to visit as many vendors as needed to collect the required number of prices and there is no maximum number of vendors that should be visited in a single market. In the case of market shortage of an item and therefore inability to collect a minimum of 3 prices for that item, enumerators should still be interviewing 3-4 vendors selling each category of item (i.e. basic food items, fuel items) in order to meet the minimum sample size for the vendor-side information on availability, supply challenges etc. The first time an enumerator visits a given store or vendor, they will ask the trader for consent to monitor prices of key commodities sold on a monthly basis. In future months, they will then visit the same vendors, if possible, to ensure that the prices collected are comparable. If the regular vendor that enumerators visit does not have a monitored item available in one month, enumerators should continue to visit other stores to collect a price for that item.

Enumerators should try, as much as possible, to spread interviews across more than one marketplace per community particularly in larger communities with several marketplaces to ensure 1 KI interview / commodity type. For example: 1 KI interview with a retailer selling basic food items in x, y, and z marketplaces to have a total of 3 KI interviews basic food item vendors per community. The number of marketplaces visited will depend on the size of the community; at a minimum, enumerators should visit more than one marketplace per community.

Collecting data for the Market Functionality Score (MFS):

Since July 2023 the data collection tool was revised to capture additional data for Research Question #3. The same vendors that enumerators visit to collect prices will also be asked questions on their own supply chain challenges and stocks as well as market conditions more broadly. The analysis process for this component is explained in more detail in section 3.5 below.

Criteria for selecting eligible vendors:

Vendors will be purposefully targeted based on the criteria that they sell basic commodities according to the key item categories. As with the criteria for choosing markets to assess, these are flexible in the case there are not enough shops to collect prices on the monitored items (Table 1). The first selection criteria for vendors is that their shop is large enough to supply the majority of products assessed, at least in terms of hygiene and food products, and secondly that the enumerator should use their local to ensure that the vendor's prices are reflective of the general price levels in the local community.

There are some disqualifications; markets in camps are not qualified as well as collecting black market prices, bulk discounts, or prices from street vendors (bastaat) as they do not reflect actual market prices. Further community cooperatives are not qualified as they are not always accessible to the most vulnerable households. Enumerators and Field Officers are encouraged to use their best judgement on whether prices from an informal street vendor should be collected or not. As an example, a temporary street stall that sells some household items or tea would not necessarily be reflective of market prices for these goods, while an outdoor vegetable souq that sells a variety of vegetables and fruits and many people in the community go to shop would be an appropriate place to collect vegetable prices from.

Table 1: Price and availability monitoring

Item category	Item	Unit
Bulk food items	Bulgur	1kg
	Red lentils	1kg
	Rice	500g

	Salt	1kg
	Sugar	1kg
	Tomato Paste	1kg
	Flour	1kg
	Loose leaf tea	1kg
	Baby formula	1kg
Vegetables	Tomatoes	1kg
	Potatoes	1kg
	Cucumbers	1kg
	Onions	1kg
Cooking oils	Ghee	1kg
	Vegetable oil	1L
Non-veg perishables	Bread (subsidised and un-subsidised)	8pc
	Chicken	1kg
	Eggs	30 pc
Non-food items	Bathing soap	1pc
	Sanitary pads	10 pc
	Toothpaste	100g
	Laundry powder	1kg
	Dish soap	1L
	Disposable diapers	24 pc
Cooking fuels	Kerosene (manually refined)	1L
	LP gas (subsidised and un-subsidised)	1L
Water	Water trucking (1000L)	1 m3
	Bottled drinking water	1L
Telecommunications	Phone data	1gb or 1mb/s
Fuel and gas	High-quality petrol	1L
	Manually refined petrol (subsidised and un-subsidised)	1L
	High quality diesel	1L
	Manually refined diesel (subsidised and un-subsidised)	1L
Currency exchange rates	Syrian pound / US dollar	
	Syrian pound / Turkish lira	
	USD / Turkish lira	
Winterisation (September to February only)	Winter blanket	1 pc
	Winter carpet (3 x 4m)	1 pc
	Kerosene/diesel heater (6.6L)	1 pc
	Coal	1kg
	Mattress/sleeping pad (single)	1 pc
	Jerry can (20L)	1 pc
	Plastic sheet (4 x 6m)	1 pc
	Firewood	1kg
	Men's winter jacket	1 pc
	Women's winter jacket	1 pc
	Children's winter jacket	1 pc
	Adult winter hat	1 pc
	Men's' winter boot	1 pc
	Women's' winter boot	1 pc
	Children's' winter boot	1 pc

	Children's winter hat	1 pc
Shelter items	Fire extinguisher (6kg)	1 pc
	Plastic sheets (4*6 m)	1 pc
	Plastic water tank (1000 L)	1 pc
	Sewer pipes	1 pc
	Drinking water pipes	1 pc
	Concrete blocks	1 pc
	Steel bar (8mm)	1 pc
	Insulation roll (20 m)	1 pc
	Roof nails and washers	1 kg
	Sawn wood (5*10*200 cm)	1 pc
	Corrugated steel sheets	1 m

Submitting data:

All partners must collect data during the same week, this currently occurs in the first week of each month (usually the first Monday to the following Monday) and must submit all collected data to KoBo by 6pm on the final day of data collection. In the event of a major delay (curfews, lockdowns etc.) whereby data collection is severely impacted, 2 additional days can be provided for data collection. Enumerators are strongly encouraged to use the KoboCollect Android app directly for more reliable data collection; however, paper forms may be used if there is no access to smart phones or tablets. Enumerators are responsible for entering the information on the joint CWG Kobo server prior to the end of the data collection period. Anytime changes are made to the Kobo tool (for example adding or removing monitored items), the JMMI Senior Data Officer will make changes to the R script. Partners who are not using Kobo are informed bilaterally about any tool changes.

3.5 Data Processing & Analysis

Data collection and entry is managed using KoBo Collect. Following data collection, data is compiled and cleaned, including price normalisation outliers cross-checking. Data processing, cleaning, and HQ validation is accomplished using a combination of R scripts and a shared Github. The R script checks the metadata and deletes forms that do not meet minimum standards. The script then runs check for logical errors and outliers and generates a follow-up sheet to be followed-up on by field teams. This list of questionable data points is then double-checked by the assessment staff for relevance (screening for type 1 error) and completeness (screening for type 2 error). Follow-ups occur twice: first to cover both prices and availability that were flagged during cleaning and second to receive context on data trends. Data analysis using R scripts calculates prices into uniform units, aggregates a median value from the shop, community, sub-districts, district, governorate, and region level.

For MFS indicators, individual weights have been assigned to each indicator based on the degree to which they are assumed to drive outcomes for their dimension of market functionality, as well as thresholds through which different answer options give each indicator a different score. Sum scores of market functionality indicators get a total score for each market functionality dimension then weights are applied to each dimension so that the accessibility dimension makes up 25% of the final score, accessibility 25%, availability 30%, affordability 15%, resilience 20%, and infrastructure 10%. The relative importance of each market functionality dimension and weights applied are based on a standardised approach developed by REACH through piloting the MFS across country missions. Market functionality scores are then calculated for each assessed community (as well as other admin levels) assigning scores to the following categories of market functionality to support interpretation of results:

- Full functionality: (1) total MFS is > 80% of the maximum total score and (2) no dimension falls beneath 50% of its maximum score
- Limited functionality: (1) total MFS is > 70% of the maximum total score or (2) no more than one dimension falls beneath 50% of its maximum score
- Poor functionality: (1) total MFS is < 50% of the maximum total score or (2) at least two dimensions fall beneath 50% of their maximum scores
- Severe issues: (1) total MFS is < 25% of the maximum total score or (2) at least three dimensions fall beneath 50% of their maximum scores
- Insufficient data: one or more entire dimensions could not be collected in this market, making it impossible to calculate a full MFS

Data is aggregated as follows:

- Price medians are aggregated to the sub-district level and then up to other administrative levels.
- For aggregation of MFS indicators: values for all MFS indicators at the community level will be calculated and then, separately, aggregated up to the subdistrict, district, governorate, and regional level.

4   Key ethical considerations and related risks

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?	No	Enumerators' identity is protected using codes. The enumerator identity is only known to the focal point and the enumerators, not to REACH. REACH field officers and partner organisations are responsible for assessing security risks in targeted market hubs. Where there is a high risk no data will be collected in that area.
… does not **expose respondents / their communities to any risks as a direct result** of participation in data collection?	No	Market hubs included in the assessment should be deemed low safety risk for participating respondents.
… 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	All questions include the option 'prefer not to answer' and respondents may

		terminate the interview whenever they wish.
… does not involve **data collection with minors** i.e. anyone less than 18 years old?	Yes	
… does not involve **data collection with other vulnerable groups** e.g. persons with disabilities, victims/ survivors of protection incidents, etc.?	Yes	
… follows IMPACT SOPs for management of **personally identifiable information**?	Yes	

5. Roles and responsibilities

Table 2: Description of roles and responsibilities

Task Description	*Responsible*	*Accountable*	*Consulted*	*Informed*
Research design	Assessment Officer	Research Manager	Data Officer, Cash and Markets Assessment Specialist, and HQ Research Design Unit	NES and NWS CWG Coordinators
Supervising data collection	Field Coordinators	Assessment Officer	Senior Data Officer	Operations Manager
Data processing	Senior Data Officer	Senior Data Officer	HQ Data Analysis Unit	Assessment Officer
Data analysis	Senior Data Officer	Senior Data Officer	HQ Data Analysis Unit	Assessment Officer
Output production	Assessment Officer and GIS Officer	Assessment Officer	HQ Research Reporting Unit HQ GIS Unit	Research Manager
Dissemination	Assessment Officer	Assessment Officer	Research Manager	Monitoring and Evaluation Unit
Monitoring and Evaluation / Lessons Learned	Assessment Officer	Assessment Officer	External partners, CWG Coordinators, field teams	Research Manager

Table 3: Work plan

Activity	JMMI Monthly Cycle						
	Week 3 previous month	*Week 4 previous month*	*Week 1 data DC month*	*Week 2 DC month*	*Week 3 DC month*	*Week 4 DC month*	*Week 1 following month*
Updating forms and new partner orientation							
Automation and process improvements							
Finalising coverage with partners							

Data collection and submission			▨				
Data compilation and cleaning				▨			
Data analysis				▨	▨		
Dataset published and dashboard updated					▨		
Mapping						▨	
Trend analysis and factsheet development						▨	
Review and validation							▨
Dissemination							▨

6. Data Analysis Plan

Available on the REACH Repository through this link

7. Monitoring & Evaluation Plan

IMPACT Objective	External M&E Indicator	Internal M&E Indicator	Focal point	Tool	Will indicator be tracked?
Humanitarian stakeholders are accessing IMPACT products	Number of humanitarian organisations accessing IMPACT services/products 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		NA 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		X Yes
IMPACT activities contribute to better program implementation and coordination of the humanitarian response	Number of humanitarian organisations utilizing IMPACT services/products	# references in HPC documents (HNO, SRP, Flash appeals, Cluster/sector strategies)	Country team	Reference_log	NGO Forum statements and strategies, FSL Cluster Strategy, OCHA HNO, NES and NWS CWG Guidance, SNFI Guidance OCHA Situation Reports; IMMAP Situation Analysis; Goal analysis reports, ICCG analysis reports, People in Need analysis reports
		# 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 Number of humanitarian documents (HNO, HRP, cluster/agency strategic plans, etc.) directly informed by IMPACT products	Perceived relevance of IMPACT country-programs 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	Country team	Usage_Feedback *and* Usage_Survey template	Syria mission usage survey conducted annually and feedback form link included in all outputs
Humanitarian stakeholders are engaged in IMPACT programs throughout the research cycle	Number and/or percentage of humanitarian organizations directly contributing to IMPACT programs *(providing resources, participating to presentations, etc.)*	# of organisations providing resources (i.e.staff, vehicles, meeting space, budget, etc.) for activity implementation	Country team	Engagement_log	X Yes
		# of organisations/clusters inputting in research design and joint analysis			X Yes
		# of organisations/clusters attending briefings on findings;			X Yes