

Research Terms of Reference

2026 Northeast Syria Needs Update

SYR2602

Syria

April 2026
V1

REACH Informing
more effective
humanitarian action

1. Executive Summary

Country of intervention	Syria				
Type of Emergency	☐	Natural disaster	☒	Conflict	
Type of Crisis	☐	Sudden onset	☐	Slow onset	☒ Protracted
Mandating Body/ Agency	United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA)				
Project Code	16BKS				
Overall Research Timeframe (from research design to final outputs / M&E)	1 April 2026 to 31 June 2026				
Research Timeframe	1. Start data collection: 03/05/2026		5. Preliminary presentation: 15/06/2026		
Add planned deadlines (for first cycle if more than 1)	2. Data collected: 18/05/2026		6. Outputs sent for validation: 09/08/2026		
	3. Data analysed: 01/06/2026		7. Outputs shared: 17/08/2026		
	4. Data sent for validation: 08/06/2026		8. Final presentation: 03/08/2026		
Number of assessments	☒	Single assessment (one cycle)			
	☐	Multi assessment (more than one cycle) Ad hoc, as access and resources allow			
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	__/__/____		
	☐	Inter-cluster plan/strategy			
	☒	PiN calculation / HNO	NA		
	☒	Cluster plan/strategy	NA		
	☒	NGO platform plan/strategy	NA		
	☐	Other (Specify):	__/__/____		
Audience Type & Dissemination Specify who will the assessment inform and how you will disseminate to inform the audience	Audience type		Dissemination		
	☒ Strategic ☒ Programmatic ☐ Operational ☐ [Other, Specify]		☐ General Product Mailing (e.g. mail to NGO consortium; HCT participants; Donors) ☐ Cluster Mailing (Education, Shelter and WASH) and presentation of findings at next cluster meeting ☒ Presentation of findings (e.g. at HCT meeting; Cluster meeting) ☐ Website Dissemination (Relief Web & REACH Resource Centre) ☐ [Other, Specify]		

Detailed dissemination plan required	☐	Yes	☒	No
General Objective	This assessment aims to address emerging evidence gaps in Northeast Syria by generating updated and representative data on household needs to inform evidence-based planning and prioritisation. It will assess changes in the severity and nature of needs following recent contextual developments, including changes in territorial control in formerly SDF-administered areas and flooding in Al-Hasakeh, compared to findings from the October 2025 MSNA, and may inform updates to the 2026 HNRP where significant changes are identified.			
Specific Objective(s)	1. Assess changes in the severity and nature of household needs in Northeast Syria following recent contextual developments, compared to the October 2025 MSNA. 2. Identify current priority needs and key vulnerability profiles among affected populations across Northeast Syria, with a focus on differences between population groups including host communities, IDPs, returnees, and refugee returnees. 3. Analyse geographic variations in needs and severity across assessed areas to support area-based prioritization. 4. Assess household access to basic services and the functionality of key infrastructure across sectors. 5. Inform evidence-based planning, prioritisation, and potential updates to the 2026 HNRP.			
Research Questions	1. How have the severity and types of needs changed in Northeast Syria compared to the October 2025 MSNA, and how do these changes vary across population groups and relate to recent contextual developments? 2. What are the current priority needs and key vulnerability profiles, and how do they differ across population groups? 3. How do needs and severity vary geographically, and how do these patterns differ across population groups to inform area-based prioritisation? 4. What is the level of access to basic services and functionality of infrastructure, and how do access and barriers differ across population groups? 5. To what extent do observed changes in needs warrant adjustments in response priorities and potential updates to the 2026 HNRP?			
Geographic Coverage	A total of 42 sub-districts in the governorates of Raqqa, Hasakeh, Deir-ez-Zor, and Aleppo (Ain al Arab district only), with sub-district level representativity.			
Secondary data sources	• REACH Humanitarian Situation Overview of Syria (HSOS) – November 2025 • 2025 Multisectoral Needs Assessment (MSNA) – December 2025 • CCCM Cluster ISIMM dataset • REACH 2025 Movement intentions survey – November 2025			

	• UNHCR 2025 Syria Governorates of Return Overview – May 2025 • OCHA Syrian Arab Republic Humanitarian Overview Issue No. 4 – March 2026 • OCHA Flash Update No. 2 – Flooding in North and East of Syria – April 2026					
Population(s) <i>Select all that apply</i>	X	Refugee Returnees	☐	IDPs in informal settlements and collective centres		
	X	Returnees	X	IDPs		
	X	Host communities	☐	[Other, Specify]		
Stratification <i>Select type(s) and enter number of strata</i>	X	Geographical #: 42 Population size per strata is known? X Yes ☐ No	☐	Group #: 4 Population size per strata is known? X Yes ☐ No		
Data collection tools	X	Structured (Quantitative)	☐	Semi-structured (Qualitative)		
	Sampling method		Data collection method			
Structured data collection tool # 1 <i>Select sampling and data collection method and specify target # interviews</i>	☐ Purposive ☐ Probability / Simple random ☐ Probability / Stratified simple random ☐ Probability / Cluster sampling X Probability / Stratified two stage sampling ☐ [Other, Specify]		☐ Key informant interview (Target #):_____ ☐ Group discussion (Target #):_____ X Household interview (Target #): 3754 ☐ Individual interview (Target #):_____ ☐ Direct observations (Target #):_____ ☐ [Other, Specify] (Target #):_____ 			
Disaggregation by gender and age <i>Are you planning to conduct sex/age disaggregated analysis?</i>	Gender		Age			
	X Yes		X Yes			
	☐ No		☐ No			
Data management platform(s)	X	IMPACT	☐	UNHCR		
Expected output type(s)	☐	Situation overview #: __	☐	Report #: __	☐	Profile #: __
	X	Presentation (Preliminary findings) #: 3	X	Presentation (Final) #: 1	☐	Brief #:
	X	Clean Dataset #:1	☐	Webmap #: __	☐	Map #:
	☐	[Other, Specify] #: __				
Access	☐	Public (available on REACH resource centre and other humanitarian platforms)				
	X	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					

2. Rationale

2.1 Background

Following the fall of the Assad regime in December 2024, Syria as a whole has undergone significant political, administrative, and security changes. These shifts have altered governance structures, control dynamics, and service delivery systems across multiple regions, with wide-ranging implications for humanitarian access, population movements, and vulnerability profiles. In this evolving national context, Northeast Syria has experienced its own distinct set of changes,

further reshaping local conditions and increasing the need for updated, representative data to inform humanitarian planning and prioritisation.

The map of control and influence in Northeast Syria has changed significantly since the Syrian government launched a military operation against the Syrian Democratic Forces (SDF) on 17 January 2026, aiming to expand its control over areas south and west of the Euphrates River. Following limited progress in the merger agreement signed on 25 March, territorial and administrative shifts accelerated rapidly. Control of key districts in Ar-Raqqa, Deir-ez-Zor, and southern Al-Hasakeh transitioned to government institutions, alongside the integration of military and administrative structures into central government systems (OCHA Humanitarian Overview No. 4, March 2026).

As a result, the SDF experienced a substantial reduction in territorial control, losing its presence across Ar-Raqqa and Deir-ez-Zor governorates for the first time since its establishment. Overall, its national territorial control decreased from approximately 27% to around 10%. These developments have significantly altered governance arrangements, access conditions, and service delivery systems across Northeast Syria.

In parallel, flooding triggered by heavy rainfall between mid-March and early April 2026 affected communities across Aleppo, Idleb, Ar-Raqqa, Al-Hasakeh, and Deir-ez-Zor governorates. In Deir-ez-Zor, flooding in Abu Kamal sub-district impacted approximately 955 households (5,612 individuals) living in informal settlements and displaced around 50 families. Response efforts have been ongoing, although access has been constrained due to the collapse of the Al-Suwai'iyah bridge, which disrupted movement and cross-border access. In Al-Hasakeh, flooding affected urban neighbourhoods and displacement sites along the Al-Khabur basin, prompting emergency shelter, non-food item (NFI), and protection interventions. Access conditions improved following the reopening of the M4 road on 4 April, after a week-long disruption (OCHA Flash Update No.2, April 2026).

2.2 Intended impact

The Northeast Syria Household Needs Update serves as a strategic tool to support humanitarian actors in Northeast Syria in evidence-based prioritisation and response planning. Crucially, this exercise will enable humanitarian actors to determine whether there have been material changes in vulnerability and needs profiles across Northeast Syria following recent contextual shifts, including changes in territorial control and flooding, compared to the October 2025 MSNA, and the extent to which previously identified patterns remain applicable. Where significant changes are identified, findings will support the revision of prioritisation decisions and inform potential updates to response strategies, including the 2026 Humanitarian Needs and Response Plan (HNRP).

By applying a consistent and transparent methodology and using a shared analytical framework, the assessment enables joint analysis and promotes collective ownership of findings across sectors and organisations. While contributing to sector-specific planning, its primary objective is to strengthen understanding of inter-sectoral vulnerabilities and how needs intersect across sectors. The assessment generates updated, multisectoral data with sub-district level representativity,

providing a robust and timely evidence base to inform both operational and strategic decision-making, including the identification of priority needs and support to intersectoral prioritisation. By triangulating representative household data with existing monitoring systems, the assessment further reinforces the reliability of analysis for humanitarian planning in Northeast Syria.

3. Methodology

3.1. Methodology overview

For the 2026 Northeast Syria Household Needs Update, REACH will serve as the technical lead and will be responsible for the full assessment process, including research design (methodology, sampling strategy, and tool development), data collection, data cleaning, analysis, and the production of final outputs. Data collection will be implemented by REACH, with support from partner organisations, including Violet and Hand in Hand, leveraging their operational capacity and field presence across Northeast Syria to ensure comprehensive and representative coverage. OCHA and the Inter-Sector Coordination Group (ISCG) will provide support during the tool design consultation phase and the dissemination of findings, ensuring alignment with coordination priorities and uptake of results across sectors.

The Northeast Syria Household Needs Update will adopt a quantitative research design based on structured data collection among host community, internally displaced persons (IDPs), returnee, and refugee returnee households, covering approximately 3,754 households across 42 districts in Al-Hasakeh, Ar-Raqqa, Aleppo, and Deir-ez-Zor governorates. The assessment will generate updated, multisectoral data with sub-district level representativity, providing a robust and timely evidence base to inform both operational and strategic decision-making. The sampling strategy will be grounded in the October 2025 population baselines produced by IOM-DTM, encompassing demographic data for resident, displaced, and returning populations. A stratified random sampling methodology (elaborated on later) will be applied to produce statistically representative data at the sub-district level, while also ensuring representativity of the four population groups at the governorate level.

3.2. Population of Interest

The population of interest includes four main respondent groups in 42 districts in Al-Hasakeh, Ar-Raqqa, Aleppo, and Deir-ez-Zor governorates:

- **Residents:** Individuals and households currently residing in their communities of origin or permanent residence who were never displaced during the Syrian conflict.
- **IDPs:** Individuals or groups who have been forced to leave their place of habitual residence as a result of, or to avoid, the effects of armed conflict, generalised violence, violations of human rights, or natural disasters, and who remain within Syria's borders.
- **Returnees:** Previously displaced **within Syria** who have since returned to their *area of origin* with the intention to remain, regardless of whether they have returned to their exact former residence.
- **Refugee returnees:** Former refugees who were displaced **out of Syria** due to armed conflict, generalised violence, violations of human rights, or natural disasters, who have now returned to Syria with the intention to remain.

3.3 Primary Data Collection

Population Dataset

The population dataset is derived from the October 2025 DTM Population Mobility and Baseline Assessment dataset and serves as the foundation for constructing the sampling framework, incorporating demographic data for resident, displaced, returnee, and refugee returnee populations.

Sampling Frame

The sampling frame was developed by estimating the number of households using sub-district-specific median household sizes from the previous 2025 MSNA. For newly included sub-districts not covered in earlier rounds, the governorate average household size was applied. The resulting sampling frame includes an estimated 748,502 households across 2,853 communities in 42 sub-districts, with communities disaggregated by population group.

Sampling Approach

A stratified two-stage sampling approach cluster sampling design was applied to generate representative estimates at sub-district level while also enabling disaggregated analysis by population group at the governorate level. The assessment aims to achieve results representative at a 90% confidence level and 10% margin of error, both at sub-district level and by population group within each governorate.

Sampling Methodology

The sampling approach was designed to achieve two objectives:

- (1) ensure representativeness at sub-district (Admin 3) level, and
- (2) ensure representativeness of population groups (residents, IDPs, returnees, and refugee returnees) at governorate (Admin 1) level.

Sample sizes were calculated using standard statistical methods for proportion estimates, assuming a 50% proportion, 90% confidence level, 10% margin of error, and a 10% non-response buffer, resulting in a minimum target of 75 households per stratum under simple random sampling assumptions.

To achieve both objectives, two complementary sampling strategies were applied. First, at the sub-district level, the minimum sample was distributed proportionally across population groups. Second, at the governorate–population group level, samples were allocated across sub-districts based on population size. For each sub-district–population group combination, two sample size requirements were generated: (1) one based on sub-district representativeness and (2) one based on governorate population group representativeness. The final sample was then set as the higher of the two, ensuring that both objectives were met. As a result, final sample size often exceeded the initial minimum.

At the next stage, households were allocated to communities proportionally based on population size. Communities were randomly selected within each sub-district and population group, and households were then assigned within selected communities. The resulting samples were consolidated into a single final sampling frame.

Household Selection in the Field

For communities with a sample size of 10 or more households, a GIS-based methodology will be applied. Enumerators will be provided with randomly generated GPS points, which will be uploaded to the Maps.me application to guide data collection. Upon reaching the designated location, enumerators will identify and interview the nearest eligible household and record the corresponding GPS coordinates within the KoBo tool.

Given the wide geographic coverage of the assessment and the randomisation ensured at the community level, a degree of flexibility is applied for household selection within communities. For communities with fewer than 10 households to be interviewed, enumerators will use a convenience-based approach, selecting households based on accessibility while following guidance to ensure adequate spatial distribution and avoid clustering interviews within a single area of the community or camp. In these cases, GPS points are not provided.

Enumerators are required to adhere to the predefined work plan and ensure that all selected households fall within the boundaries of the assigned community. Where feasible, GPS coordinates will be collected to verify adherence to the sampling plan and confirm that data collection has taken place in the intended locations.

Table 1: Household Sampling Targets

By Governorate:

Governorate	Total # of targeted subdistricts	# of Resident HHs	# of Returnee HHs	# of IDP HH	# of Refugee Returnee HHs	Total # of HH
Al-Hasaka	15	975	70	214	76	1335
Deir-ez-Zor	14	946	97	74	75	1192
Ar-Raqqa	10	621	73	115	73	882
Aleppo	3	222	53	61	9	345
TOTAL	42	2764	293	464	233	3754

Data Collection

Data collection will be implemented directly by REACH enumerators (80%), with support from validated partners, Violet and Hand in Hand (20%). HH interviews will be conducted in person. To ensure data quality and consistency across field teams, the REACH Assessment Officer will lead a training session with REACH Field Officers, enumerators, and partners. A pilot will also be conducted before the start of data collection to ensure tool consistency and enumerator understanding.

Survey Design and Content

The tool was developed based on the structure of the 2025 MSNA, ensuring methodological continuity and comparability over time. However, in recognition of the evolving context, the tool was deliberately adapted to include only those indicators for which findings could have plausibly changed as a result of significant contextual shifts, such as changes in governance arrangements, flooding events, population movements, or access conditions.

This targeted approach was adopted to ensure that data collection remains relevant, efficient, and context-sensitive, while avoiding unnecessary duplication of information already available through recent assessments. By focusing on indicators most likely to reflect current conditions, the tool strengthens the analytical value of the findings and improves their usefulness for decision-making.

In line with REACH's commitment to the humanitarian principle of "do no harm," particular emphasis was placed on minimizing respondent burden. The number of questions was kept to the strict minimum required to meet analytical objectives, reducing the time required for interviews and limiting potential fatigue, stress, or frustration among respondents. This approach is especially important in contexts where communities are frequently surveyed and may face multiple, overlapping vulnerabilities.

3.4. Data Processing & Analysis

Enumerators will be organized geographically and in pairs to ensure gender representativity and safety throughout the assessment. Enumerators will submit one form per assessed household. All data will be collected using a questionnaire developed by REACH in partnership with OCHA, the national ISCG, and the Northeast Syria sub-national ISCG loosely based on the 2025 nationwide MSNA tool that was designed using an adapted version of the REACH MSNA Indicator Bank, and a thorough consultation process with OCHA and the ISCG.

Data quality will be ensured through systematic cleaning, verification, and feedback loops. REACH will conduct data cleaning using a custom R script aligned with IMPACT's Data Cleaning Minimum Standards Checklist to flag:

- Logical inconsistencies
- Outlier values (e.g., anomalous population figures)
- Duplicate or incomplete entries
- Enumerator anomalies (e.g., outlier interview durations or frequencies)
- Shortest path surveys

Quantitative analysis will primarily rely on descriptive statistics to examine trends across geographic areas and community profiles. Interpretation of results will focus on identifying any material changes in needs compared to those highlighted by the October 2025 MSNA. To enhance analytical depth and ensure triangulation, primary data findings will be cross-referenced with relevant external sources, to identification complementary insights. Field teams will be notified of flagged entries daily. Confirmed updates will be logged, with detailed change tracking (original value, correction, rationale). If no

reliable correction is possible, flagged entries may be removed from analysis. Analysis will emphasize identifying priority humanitarian needs, cohesion and reintegration challenges, and the conditions affecting return feasibility and sustainability.

To analyze the data, REACH will provide basic summary statistics for each indicator in the assessment, with some disaggregation by displacement status, head of household gender, and age at higher geographic levels where sample size allows for accurate findings. Additional consultations with OCHA and the ISCG will take place ahead of data collection to adjust the analysis script and adapt the format of analysis files. This will allow to better meet information needs for the Syrian humanitarian response. In order to accurately analyze the data, weighting will be used to make corrections for each household survey by sub-district population for aggregation to higher geographic levels (district, governorate).

3.5. Limitations

- **Security situation:** the overall security context remains fragile and unpredictable. Although certain areas may appear more stable, the presence of localized conflict, unexploded ordnance (UXO), intercommunal tensions, and sporadic security incidents continue to pose significant risks to both enumerators and respondents.
- **Access constraints:** Insecurity or logistical challenges may restrict access to some return communities, also movement restrictions, checkpoints, and potential government scrutiny may further hinder data collection activities, particularly in areas previously not covered by humanitarian assessments.
- **Data Gaps:** The representativeness of findings relies on the accuracy of population figures for returnees and refugee returnees in each subdistrict of high return. Because of the volatility of the return situation with high levels of returnee movements, it may be difficult to accurately estimate these figures in each community which may lead to bias.
- **Intra-Community Correlation Effects:** At the implementation stage of the two-stage stratified random sampling design, communities were used as the operational units for household selection. As multiple households may be assigned within some communities (sampling proportional to size), this could introduce some unforeseen intra-community level correlation between some observations. This aspect is currently not accounted for in the data and analysis.
- **Comparability with October 2025 MSNA Findings:** While one of the main objectives of the assessment is to analyze changes in household material needs since the October 2025 MSNA, the use of repeated cross-sectional sampling, rather than panel sampling, driven by constraints such as access, insecurity, and fluid displacement patterns, limits full statistical comparability. Nevertheless, the consistency in the stratified two-stage sampling methodology, along with the use of the same sampling frame (October IOM-DTM population figures), allows for indicative comparisons.

All limitations will be transparently documented in the final report, with recommendations for future assessment or monitoring.

4. Key ethical considerations and related risks

The proposed research design meets the following criteria:

<i>The proposed research design...</i>	<i>Yes/ No</i>	<i>Details if no (including mitigation)</i>
... Has been coordinated with relevant stakeholders to avoid unnecessary duplication of data collection efforts?	Yes	
... Respects respondents, their rights and dignity (<i>specifically by: seeking informed consent, designing length of survey/ discussion while being considerate of participants' time, ensuring accurate reporting of information provided</i>)?	Yes	
... Does not expose data collectors to any risks as a direct result of participation in data collection?	Yes	
... Does not expose respondents / their communities to any risks as a direct result of participation in data collection?	Yes	
... Does not involve collecting information on specific topics which may be stressful and/ or re-traumatising for research participants (both respondents and data collectors)?	Yes	
... Does not involve data collection with minors i.e. anyone less than 18 years old?	Yes	
... Does not involve data collection with other vulnerable groups e.g. persons with disabilities, victims/ survivors of protection incidents, etc.?	No	While the sampling method does not specifically target vulnerable groups, it is possible that they may be included unintentionally. However, no data is being collected specifically on their vulnerabilities, and all ethical safeguards (informed consent, confidentiality, and referral mechanisms) are in place to mitigate risks.
... Follows IMPACT SOPs for management of personally identifiable information ?	Yes	

5. Roles and responsibilities

<i>Task Description</i>	<i>Responsible</i>	<i>Accountable</i>	<i>Consulted</i>	<i>Informed</i>
<i>Research design</i>	Associate Research Manager	Associate Research Manager	OCHA, Local authorities, ISCG, Senior Research Manager, IMPACT HQ Research Specialist,	Senior Research Manager

<i>Supervising data collection</i>	Field Managers, Field Officers	Assessment Officer	Associate Research Manager	Senior Research Manager
<i>Data processing (checking, cleaning)</i>	Senior Data Officer	Assessment Officer	Associate Research Manager, GIS Specialist, Field Manager, Field Officers, IMPACT HQ	Senior Data Specialist
<i>Data analysis</i>	Senior Data Officer	Assessment Officer	Associate Research Manager, GIS Specialist, Field Manager, Field Officers, IMPACT HQ	Senior Data Specialist
<i>Output production</i>	Assessment Officer	Associate Research Manger	GIS Specialist, IMPACT HQ, OCHA	Senior Research Manger
<i>Dissemination</i>	Assessment Officer	Associate Research Manager	OCHA, ISCG, IMPACT HQ, Senior Research Manager	Country Coordinator, OCHA, ISCG
<i>Monitoring & Evaluation</i>	Assessment Officer	Associate Research Manager	IMPACT HQ	IMPACT HQ
<i>Lessons learned</i>	Assessment Officer	Associate Research Mangaer	Field manager, Field officers, IMPACT HQ	IMPACT HQ

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	# of downloads of x product from Resource Center	Country request to HQ	User_logging	☐ Yes
		# of downloads of x product from Relief Web	Country request to HQ		☐ Yes
		# of downloads of x product from Country level platforms	Country team		☐ Yes
	Number of individuals accessing IMPACT services/products	# of page clicks on x product from REACH global newsletter	Country request to HQ		☐ Yes
		# of page clicks on x product from country newsletter, sending Blue, bit.ly	Country team		☐ 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 HPC documents (HNO, SRP, Flash appeals, Cluster/sector strategies)	Country team	Reference_log	OCHA quarterly updates OCHA Cluster Strategy
		# references in single agency documents			
Humanitarian stakeholders are using IMPACT products	Humanitarian actors use IMPACT evidence/products as a basis for decision making, aid planning and delivery	Perceived relevance of IMPACT country-programs	Country team	Usage_Feedback and Usage_Survey template	Usage feedback to be collected during meetings with relevant stakeholders and in relevant fora
		Perceived usefulness and influence of IMPACT outputs			Usage feedback to be collected during meetings with relevant stakeholders and in relevant fora
		Recommendations to strengthen IMPACT programs			
	Number of humanitarian documents (HNO, HRP, cluster/agency strategic plans, etc.) directly informed by IMPACT products	Perceived capacity of IMPACT staff			
		Perceived quality of outputs/programs			
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	☐ Yes
		# of organisations/clusters inputting in research design and joint analysis			☐ Yes
		# of organisations/clusters attending briefings on findings;			☐ Yes