Research Terms of Reference

Knowing how to go: Iraqi asylum seekers and legal pathways to get to and stay in Europe

July 2017
Final version

REACH Informing more effective humanitarian action

1. Summary

Country of intervention	*Iraq*				
Type of Emergency	Natural disaster		Conflict	X	**Complex Emergency**
Type of Crisis	Sudden onset		Slow onset	X	**Protracted**
Mandating Body/ Agency	*DfiD/Mixed Migration Platform*				
Project Code					
REACH Pillar	Planning in Emergencies	X	**Displacement**		Building Community Resilience
Research Timeframe	23rd July – 14th September				
General Objective	To gain an in-depth, granular understanding of the degree of Iraqi returnee's knowledge of and access to legal pathways to get to Europe as well as legal pathways to stay in Europe, while they were in Europe, and now back in Iraq.				

Specific Objective(s)	The specific objectives of this study are to:
	- Understand the socio-demographic profile and basic migration information of Iraqi returnees from Europe
	- Understand their knowledge and access to legal migration pathways and other protection services
	    o Prior to leaving Iraq for Europe
	    o Once in Europe
	    o Since returning back to Iraq
	- Explore what types of legal migration pathways Iraqi returnees wished they had known about prior to leaving for Europe and once in Europe				

Research Questions	**RQ1: Prior to migration to Europe, what legal migration pathways (LMP) were Iraqis aware of and tried to access?** **RQ2: Once in Europe, what LMP were Iraqis aware of and tried to access (to legally remain in Europe)?** **RQ3: If Iraqis were denied asylum, did they try to access other protection services (OPS)?**				

RQ4: Once back in Iraq, what LMP and OPS were Iraqis aware of that they were not aware of before?

RQ5: What types of LMP and OPS do Iraqis wish they knew existed earlier?

Research Type	Quantitative	x	Qualitative	x	Mixed methods

Geographic Coverage	Iraq
Target Population(s)	• Iraqis who returned from Europe between 2014 and 2016
Data Sources	**Secondary Data:** • REACH (2017) Iraqi Migration to Europe in 2016: Drivers, Return and Reintegration • REACH (2017) Migration from Afghanistan to Europe (2014-2017): Drivers, Return and Reintegration • REACH (2017) Children on the Move in Italy and Greece • More reports TBD **Primary Data:** • A minimum of 50 transcribed Key Informant Interviews
Expected Outputs	- 1 assessment terms of reference (ToR) - 1 research report
Key Resources	REACH Country Focal Point REACH Country Operations Manager

Humanitarian milestones				
	Milestone		**Timeframe**	
		Cluster plan/strategy		
		Inter-cluster plan/strategy		
	X	**Donor plan/strategy**	**2017**	
		NGO plan/strategy		
		Other		

Audience				
	Audience type		**Specific actors**	
		Operational		
	X	**Programmatic**	**Humanitarian and development actors working with returnees from Iraq**	
	X	**Strategic**	**European Governments**	
		Other		

Access	X	**Public (available on REACH research centre and other humanitarian platforms)**
		Restricted (bilateral dissemination only upon agreed dissemination list, no publication on REACH or other platforms)
		Other

Visibility	*REACH, Mixed Migration Platform and DfiD visibility*
Dissemination	*1. Research design and analysis phase:*

- Presentation of research design at relevant working groups

- Country level joint analysis workshop

- Presentation of findings at relevant cluster meetings

2. Post publication

- Dissemination by REACH to partners at country level (via email)

- Dissemination by MMP to partners at regional level (via email)

- Upload onto relevant web portals (including the MMP website; REACH Resource Centre; Humanitarian Response Info; ReliefWeb; etc.)

- Blog post on MMP and REACH websites

- Potential conference paper (with support from MMP analyst in Amman)

1. Background & Rationale

Context

In the last two years, the European Union saw over 1.3 million refugees and other migrants enter through Greece, cross borders, slowly moving towards idealised final destination countries.[1] In 2015, 890,000 refugees entered Germany alone.[2] Refugees and other migrants from the Middle East, North, East and West Africa in particular see European countries as offering safety, stability as well as job and educational opportunities not available in native countries.[3]

REACH recently conducted a study on Iraqi Migration to Europe, titled 'Iraqi Migration to Europe 2016: Drivers, Return and Reintegration'.[4] The study sought (1) to gain an overall understanding of the migration profile and drivers of Iraqis who migrated to Europe in 2016 and (2) to gain an in-depth understanding of what shapes the return of Iraqis from Europe to Iraq, as well as of what facilitates reintegration and a sustainable return in the community of return in the long-term.

One of the gaps identified during the study was a lack of knowledge on the part of Iraqi respondents, legal migration pathways (LMPs) aside from asylum, and other protection services before migration to Europe and while in Europe. Despite that fact that there are a number of ways to legally migrate to and stay in Europe, most Iraqi refugees and other migrants who participated in the study knew little of these. Once in Europe, most participants tried to access asylum. When an application for asylum is rejected, failed asylum seekers become irregular migrants in status, and lose the legal right to remain in the EU. Following a negative asylum decision, the individual is left to pursue one of the following options: appeal their initial rejection through the courts up to a final rejection, apply for another type of legal protection to remain in the country, move onwards to another destination, remain in the EU irregularly at risk of forced deportation, or return to their country of national origin voluntarily. Of the respondents interviewed back in Iraq, few had attempted asylum appeal and far fewer had knowledge of other protection services that would have enabled them to legally stay in Europe.

This assessment is designed to address the gap in information discovered in the forthcoming "Iraqi Migration to Europe in 2016: Drivers, Return and Reintegration" assessment surrounding LMPs and other protection services before migration and once in Europe in particular. The assessment seeks to better understand Iraqi respondents':
- Knowledge of and access to LMPs prior to leaving Iraq for Europe
  - LMPs accessible prior to leaving for Europe include resettlement, student visas, work visas, humanitarian visas, among others
- Knowledge of and access to LMPs once in Europe
  - LMPs accessible once in Europe include asylum, asylum appeal, temporary visas, long-term residency visas, student visas and work visas, among others
- Knowledge of and access to other protection services
  - Other protection services accessible once in Iraq include subsidiary protection and temporary protection

[1] IRC Greece.

[2] Noack, R. (2016) Germany said it took in more than 1 million refugees last year. But it didn't. The Washington Post, 30 September 2016.

[3] REACH (2017) Children on the Move in Italy and Greece; REACH (FORTHCOMING) Iraqi Migration to Europe in 2016: Drivers, Return and Reintegration; REACH (FORTHCOMING) Migration from Afghanistan to Europe (2014-2017): Drivers, Return and Reintegration.

[4] REACH (FORTHCOMING) Iraqi Migration to Europe in 2016: Drivers, Return and Reintegration.

- Knowledge of LMPs and other protection services back in Iraq
  - LMPs and other protection services in this case refer to all of the above

Ultimately, the assessment hopes to shed light on gaps in information knowledge as well as access to LMPs and other protection services to better inform European governments and policy makers as well as the development and humanitarian community. Though the services exist, if people migrating are unaware of them or unable to successfully access them, governments and humanitarian actors alike have a problem, as they are responsible for providing such protections and services, to safeguard the rights and dignity of asylum seekers. Moreover, this assessment seeks to inform response in terms of information sharing surrounding legal protection and ability to access such protections by refugees and other migrants leaving for Europe, and those already in Europe.

3. Research Objectives

The overall objective of this research is to understand the degree of Iraqi returnee's knowledge of and access to legal pathways and other protection services.

The specific objectives of this study are to:

- Understand the socio-demographic profile and basic migration information of Iraqi returnees from Europe
- Understand their knowledge and access to legal migration pathways and other protection services
  - Prior to leaving Iraq for Europe
  - Once in Europe
  - Since returning back to Iraq
- Explore what types of legal migration pathways Iraqi returnees wished they had known about prior to leaving for Europe and once in Europe
- Explore what types of legal migration pathways Iraqi returnees wished they had known about prior to leaving for Europe and once in Europe

4. Research Questions

RQ1: Prior to migration to Europe, what legal migration pathways (LMP) were Iraqis aware of and tried to access?

RQ2: Once in Europe, what LMP were Iraqis aware of and tried to access (to legally remain in Europe)?

RQ3: If Iraqis were denied asylum, did they try to access other protection services (OPS)?

RQ4: Once back in Iraq, what LMP and OPS were Iraqis aware of that they were not aware of before?

RQ5: What types of LMP and OPS do Iraqis wish they knew existed earlier?

5. Methodology

5.1. Methodology overview
The project will use a qualitative approach. REACH will capture qualitative information through semi-structured interviews. The semi-structured interviews will, on the one hand, enable assessment teams to collect demographic, socio-economic and migrational data primarily through closed questions, while also creating the space and opportunity for teams to ask more nuanced questions about the routes and protection concerns of Syrians in Spain, as well as their future intentions. Primary data will be then triangulated with secondary data sources.

The project will take a qualitative approach with all respondents taking part in interviews. The interviews contain a combination of closed-questions designed to profile the interviewee, followed by both closed and opened-questions meant

to explore respondents' knowledge and access to legal pathways to travel to and remain in Europe at three different points in time, namely:

1. Before migration to Europe
2. Once in Europe
3. After return to Iraq

5.2. Population of interest

The assessment will target Iraqis who returned from Europe to Iraq between 2014-2016. The assessment will target Iraqi returnees currently residing in the greater Baghdad region and in the Kurdish Region of Iraq (KRI).

5.3. Secondary data review

The initial secondary data review will help to identify issues around legal migration pathways and other protection services for refugees and other migrants in Europe, better informing indicator choices and the creation of the data collection tool. Analysis of survey findings will be influenced by the outcome of secondary data review.

More specifically, the aim is to align this assessment with existing datasets containing complementary information, with the primary purpose of building on the results of REACH's 'Iraqi Migration to Europe in 2016: Drivers, Return and Reintegration' assessment.

5.4. Primary data collection

Having completed the secondary data review, a data analysis framework will be developed, indicating which themes will be covered by which part of the survey. A qualitative approach will be used to enable in-depth data collection. Questions will be largely semi-structured, with a small number of prompts provided to allow for open discussion, including key structured questions to gather respondent characteristics, making sure as much relevant information is gathered during the process.

Respondents will be identified through the recently conducted 'Iraqi Migration to Europe in 2016: Drivers, Return and Reintegration' assessment. Data collection will be conducted over-the-phone with respondents in the Kurdish Region of Iraq (KRI) and the greater Baghdad region to provide greater representation of knowledge and access to legal pathways.

A total of around 50 interviews will take place, 25 will be carried out in the KRI and 25 will be carried out in the greater Baghdad region.

REACH will endeavour, where possible to conduct interviews with both male and female returnees.

Once the tool is finalised, enumerators will be trained on its delivery, and pilot it with participants to ensure all questions are clear. A final training will be held to cover any changes needed, identified during the pilot. All staff will receive training in the appropriate administration of surveys, including their introduction to the participants (highlighting the confidentially of the information, and the intended use of the data).

The survey will be designed and noted in online word doc format. The enumerator will ask questions and (provided permission is given by the interviewee) type the answers into an online questionnaire document. Each enumerator will debrief with the MMP analyst briefly, after each interview, focusing on more complex, open questions. This means unclear questions, or issues previously not covered, can be addressed and explored. In conclusion, the enumerators will be responsible for providing in-depth notes. The MMP Analyst is responsible for receiving the translated notes, and providing feedback.

5.5. Data analysis plan

For the benefit of this qualitative analysis, data will be broken down by sub-groups and other relevant features in order to explore possible relationships between key characteristics of respondents. This process thus begins with a short section containing closed questions, asking about respondent's age, gender, time of travel to and from Europe and basic socio-

economic details. The MMP Analyst will come up with key themes within the data and employ NVivo to code these key themes for analysis.

The analysis will focus on:
- **Frequency**: analysis will take into account the number of times key information is reported throughout the surveys. However, as per best research practice, frequency has not been associated with higher or lower importance. Frequency will inform the analysis on how much these specific issues are spread amongst the research target groups.
- **Specificity**: more emphasis will be given to specific, detailed issues that were reported, always taking into account bias of the respondents.
- **Extensiveness**: extensiveness of comments will be linked to how many different participants have reported a specific comment or issue.

6. Product Typology

Table 1: Type and number of products required

Type of Product	Number of Product(s)	Additional information
Assessment Terms of reference	1	
Research report	1	

7. Management arrangements and work plan

7.1. Roles and Responsibilities, Organogram

Table 2: Description of roles and responsibilities

Task Description	Responsible	Accountable	Consulted	Informed
Recruitment	REACH Iraq Country Focal Point	MMP Analyst		ACTED/ IMPACT HQ
Procurement of equipment	REACH Iraq Country Operations Manager	MMP Analyst		ACTED/ IMPACT HQ
TOR/Analysis plan development/sampling	MMP Analyst	MMP Analyst	IMPACT HQ	
Secondary data collection	MMP Analyst	MMP Analyst		IMPACT HQ
Primary data collection	REACH Iraq	MMP Analyst		
Primary Data analysis	MMP Analyst	MMP Analyst	IMPACT HQ	
Output production & endorsement	MMP Analyst	MMP	IMPACT HQ	
Dissemination	MMP Analyst	IMPACT Deputy Programme Director		IMPACT HQ

Responsible: *the person(s) who execute the task*

Accountable: *the person who validate 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*

7.2. Resources: HR, Logistic and Financial

Human Resources deployed in the country: REACH team will be responsible for data collection in Iraq. The data collection team will be composed of the MMP Analyst and five enumerators, presenting complementary language skills.

Locations: REACH Iraq enumerators will be responsible for data collection in greater Baghdad and in the Kurdish Region of Iraq (KRI).

7.3. Work plan

Months	July				August				September			
Weeks	**1**	**2**	**3**	**4**	**1**	**2**	**3**	**4**	**1**	**2**	**3**	**4**
Desk review												
Develop research design			■									
Incorporate feedback and finalise research design			■									
Develop tools			■									
Incorporate feedback and finalise tools			■									
Participant recruitment				■								
Staff recruitment			■									
Staff training				■								
Interviews				■								
Data cleaning					■	■						
Preliminary data analysis					■	■						
Debriefs					■	■						
Complete data analysis						■						
Produce outputs (report and presentation)							■	■				
Validation of outputs (HQ)								■	■			
Dissemination										■		

8. Risks & Assumptions

Table 3: List of risks and mitigating action

Risk	*Mitigation Measure*
Participants are unwilling to participate in assessment	Clear communication about the objectives of the assessment to help relay the value of the data collected; replacement sample strategy in case of refusal to participate
Enumerators are unable to finish data collection	Close monitoring of completed questionnaires and debriefs and daily follow-up with enumerators about interview timelines and progress.

9. Documentation Plan

The following key documents and outputs should be filed for future reference:

- Assessment Terms of Reference
- Consolidated secondary data review matrix
- Primary data collection tracking matrix
- Clean primary dataset
- Primary data cleaning log

10. Annexes

1. Data Management Plan
2. Indicator list
3. Questionnaire
4. Monitoring and Evaluation Matrix

Annex 1 : Data Management Plan

Checklist Section	*Questions to consider and guidance*
Administrative Data	
Project Name	Legal pathways to migrate to and remain in Europe: Knowledge and access to legal pathways by Iraqi asylum seekers
Project Code	
Donor	DfiD/MMP
Project partners	ACTED, IMPACT initiatives, DfiD and MMP
Project Description	The overall objective is to understand the socio-economic profile of Afghans returning from Europe, to identify the influences and motivations behind those who choose to return and to investigate the challenges and vulnerabilities they face once they arrive in Afghanistan. The assessment will provide a new lens through which to understand European repatriation strategies by assessing the current situation of Afghans who have returned by different means.
Project Data Contacts	vincent.annoni@impact-initiatives.org; elisabeth.vikman@reach-initiative.org; alexandra.goldsack@reach-initiative.org
Data Collection	
What data will you collect or create?	This research contains two stages of data collection 1. Secondary data review 2. Primary data collection. 1. Secondary data review: REACH will request to use all relevant and currently available data sources (UNHCR, IOM and other project partners) to inform the research design, and triangulate primary data collected. 2. Primary data collection: Primary data will be collected by REACH data collectors through interviews, with parameters identified through the secondary data review (e.g. interviewee characteristics; probability sampling method). The primary data will be collected using online forms, and the processed data will be shared with all stakeholders.
How will the data be collected or created?	REACH enumerators will call pre-identified Iraqi households in two regions: Kurdish Region of Iraq (KRI) and greater Baghdad. Data will be recorded and notes will be taken which will all be transcribed into English by the enumerator. The REACH database officer will review incoming data for potential errors; check and verify any possible corrections with the data collection teams. Once a data collection is completed, the final findings will be checked for errors, with any verifications and corrections made, recorded during qualitative data cleaning process. Findings and transcripts will be saved on the REACH server using REACH file name & document title standards.

	Electronic File Name: REACH_Countrycode_typeofdocument_Crisisname_mandatingbody_MonthYear Document Title: Countrycode_producttype_crisisname_monthYear

Documentation and Metadata

What documentation and metadata will accompany the data?	For better understanding and reuse of this assessment result as secondary data by stakeholders, REACH will produce a package of data, which contains cleaned database, factsheet, analysis, and maps. REACH will also add meta-data in the data-set of this assessment which contain: 1. Methodology of the assessment 2. Limitations of the methodology 3. Year of the survey 4. Geographical coverage of the survey 5. Tag of sectors/thematic covered by the assessment 6. Description of any composite variables created 7. Data cleaning log

Ethics and Legal Compliance

How will you manage any ethical issues?	In accordance with the Code of Ethics and Conduct, REACH will ensure that every person from whom data is gathered for the purposes of research consents freely to the process on the basis of adequate information. They will also be able, during the data gathering phase, to withdraw freely or modify their consent and to ask for the destruction of all or part of the data that they have contributed.
	    Throughout training of assessment teams, it will be emphasised that participants are not obliged to provide information they feel poses a risk to their well-being or if they feel this may cause a threat to their personal safety. Through constant feedback, such instances are reported to inform continuous improvements to training. Personal identifiable information will not be publicly disseminated to minimise/eliminate protection concerns for the assessed population. All data will be aggregated to a location and no household identifiers will be publicly visible from the reports and maps. If agencies request the raw data containing household identifiers, then the sensitive name/contact details will be removed and replaced with a unique key so that the identifier information can be re-connected at a later date, based on protection standards. If there is a further request for the names, REACH will contact OCHA (or in the case of secondary data, the discloser of this data) to examine whether the requesting agency can receive the identifier data or not, and if so, under which conditions.
	    REACH will not collect personally identifiable data. REACH will include a request for consent within assessments to share household level information collected, which will only occur under the following circumstances:
	- For REACH internal use for the purposes of data management (i.e. avoiding duplicate data collection)
	- With donor / partner organisation where data-sharing agreement exists, and only for humanitarian purposes
	- With partner organisation and/ or agency where specific and urgent need occurs, for example urgent medical needs or for other referral mechanism.
	- With the owner (i.e. the assessed party) of the information if requested.
	    REACH will work closely with relevant clusters to ensure assessment methodologies, indicators and analysis is sensitive to gender concerns and wider protection issues. Data collected will be disaggregated by age and gender, with the ability to identify vulnerable households. REACH will also work with relevant agencies in protection and health to ensure the referral of urgent cases.

Storage and Backup

How will the data be stored and backed up during the research?	All REACH staff laptops, mobile devices and email accounts will be password-protected. Data will be exported on a monthly basis for backups on external drives and a password-protected Drop Box account. The database files will be encrypted and the encryption password shared only with REACH staff directly involved in the assessment.

	REACH Italy hosts the data temporarily on its server for the purpose of the analysis only. Once the analysis is over, data will be stored in REACH HQ Geneva's password-protected server. MHub will keep a copy of the data set on its own secure server. The database files themselves will be encrypted and the encryption password shared only with REACH/MHub staff directly involved in the assessment project.
	After the transfer to REACH HQ Geneva's server, data will be erased both from REACH Italy external hard drives, and Drop Box account.
	REACH Italy staff who need to access this data will be required to obtain a specific individual and time bound authorisation, from Geneva REACH HQ officer in charge. No data will be retrieved without specific authorisation.
How will you manage access and security?	The access policy to the data will differ by the time of assessment (during assessment and after assessment). 1. During assessment: only designated technical staff (REACH GIS officer, Assessment officer, and database officer) will have access to ODK-based server. 2. After assessment: when data collection process is completed the cleaned anonymised data will be uploaded on the OCHA HDX web portal under open data license.
Selection and Preservation	
Which data should be retained, shared, and/or preserved?	REACH will not destroy any of the data set included in this research but will apply information anonymisation policy (replacing sensitive fields in the data into codes) to ensure the sensitive information of households will not be shared with irrelevant parties.
What is the long-term preservation plan for the dataset?	Due to data security REACH will not keep any paper form (hard filling) from this assessment's data-set, The data set of this assessment will be archived virtually on the REACH country server, and global cloud as REACH primary data. REACH or other stakeholders can benefit from this information in future assessments, reports, and proposals.
Data Sharing	
How will you share the data?	The processed data (completed, cleaned, analysed, and validated data) will be shared with all stakeholders through HDX web portal, humanitarianreponse.info website and REACH resource center. A copy of the dataset will be provided to cluster Information Managers upon request. Any anonymised secondary data incorporated in these datasets will be fully referenced, acknowledging the original data source.
Are any restrictions on data sharing required?	REACH will apply restrictions only on those data-sets which contain sensitive information such as beneficiary contact details, personal information and complainant identity. REACH will apply an anonymisation policy, unlinking all sensitive information from the dataset while ensuring a unique record identifier is in place that enables reconnection of the information.
Responsibilities	
Who will be responsible for data management?	- The MMP Analyst will be responsible for creating, drafting and revising the data management plan. He/she will also create data documentation and share data as needed with MMP and REACH Geneva HQ. - The MMP Analyst will be responsible for communicating any relevant changes in data management policy to REACH enumerators. - The MMP Analyst will also be responsible for ensuring full staff compliance with the data management plan on a day-to-day basis, and particularly for ensuring regular backups of all project files to an external drive. - Once the data analysis is completed, the MMP Analyst will be in charge of transferring all data to REACH Geneva HQ. - A specifically designated person at REACH Geneva HQ will be responsible to store data both on an external drive and on the office. This person will also be in charge of giving specific individual and time bound authorisation to REACH Iraq staff to retrieve data, if needed.

- Once the transfer and storage in REACH Geneva has occurred, the MMP Analyst will be in charge of erasing data from Drop Box and external drivers in Iraq.
All staff members are responsible for password-protecting their laptops and mobile devices and keeping all account passwords confidential.

Annex 2 : Indicator List

Research Questions	Indicators	
Socio-Demographic questions	RQ_A1_1	Sex of respondent
	RQ_A1_2	Age of respondent
	RQ_A1_3	Governorate of origin (within Iraq/KRI)
	RQ_A1_4	District of origin (within Iraq/KRI)
	RQ_A1_5	History of displacement
	RQ_A1_6	Highest level of education attained
	RQ_A1_7	Employment/economic profile
Prior to migration to Europe, did the target population try to access legal pathways to migrate to Europe?	RQ_A2_1	Date of departure from Iraq
	RQ_A2_2	Date of arrival in Europe
	RQ_A2_3	Reasons for migration to destination
	RQ_A2_4	Social resources in Europe
	RQ_A2_5	Extent to which respondents travelled alone or with others
	RQ_A2_6	Reasons for migration to destination
	RQ_A2_7	Date of departure from Iraq
	RQ_A2_8	Ability to reach migration destination in Europe
Once in Europe, did they try to access legal pathways?	RQ_A3_1	Knowledge of legal pathways to migration upon arrival in Europe
	RQ_A3_2	Legal pathways to migration attempted to access upon arrival in Europe
	RQ_A3_3	Ability to access legal pathways upon arrival in Europe
If they were rejected asylum, did they try to access any other protection services?	RQ_A4_1	Knowledge of other protection services in Europe
	RQ_A4_2	Other protection services attempted to access in Europe
	RQ_A4_3	Ability to access other protection services in Europe
What in the way of subsidiary protections are they now aware of?	RQ_A5	Knowledge of other protection services now back in Iraq
What in the way of subsidiary services do they wish existed?	RQ_A6	Types of other protection services desired now back in Iraq

Annex 3 : Questionnaire

Key Informant Question Route:

Legal pathways to migrate to and remain in Europe: Knowledge and access to legal pathways by Iraqi asylum seekers

REACH Informing more effective humanitarian action

– **Facilitator's welcome, introduction and instructions to participant [5 minutes]**
– Welcome and thank you for volunteering to take part in this interview. You have been asked to participate as your point of view is important. We appreciate your time.
– This interview is designed to understand what kind of knowledge and access to legal pathways of migration you had prior to leaving for Europe, in Europe and back in Iraq.
– **LEGAL MIGRATION** can be understood as migration through formal and EU authorised channels. **LEGAL PATHWAYS TO MIGRATION** refer to the different directives, clauses, and protections that enable people to migrate to a new country legally – following the host country's migration laws. **Examples of legal pathways to migration** include:
    o **Before arriving in Europe**
        ▪ **Humanitarian visas**
        ▪ **Formal labour migration**
        ▪ **International study**
        ▪ **Family migration/reunification directive**
        ▪ **Resettlement**
    o **In Europe**
        ▪ **Asylum**
        ▪ **Formal labour migration**
        ▪ **International study**
        ▪ **Long-term residents' directive**
        ▪ **Single permit directive**
        ▪ **Temporary protection**
        ▪ **Subsidiary protection**
– Your answers will be used to create an assessment that will inform and aid humanitarian actors.
– We would greatly appreciate it at this point if you could refer any acquaintances, friends or family members (outside of your household) who also travelled to Europe, and returned to Iraq between 2014-2016. Please provide full names and contact information.
– **Please note that this interview does not have any impact on whether you or your family receives any assistance in the future. This interview is only meant to help inform humanitarian actors of ways to improve and support service delivery.**
– **Anonymity:** We assure you that the discussion will be anonymous and REACH will not share your details with any other party without first contacting you to check if you agree.

– **Ground rules [2 minutes]**
– There are **no right or wrong answers**
– If there are any **questions that you do not wish to answer or participate in, you do not have to do so;** however please try to answer and be as involved as possible, your views are important.
– Do you have any **questions?**
– We try to keep the interview to less than 1 hour.

Metadata
Date :
Place :
Enumerator name:
Starting time:
Participant name:
Participant phone number:

1. BASIC SOCIO-DEMOGRAPHIC INFORMATION

Q_1A Male/Female	Q_1B Age (approximate)	Q_1C Governorate of origin	Q_1D District of origin
Q_1E **Previously displaced?** Yes/No	**Q_1F** **Highest level of educated achieved** (SELECT ONE) □ Primary education □ Secondary education □ University degree □ Post graduate degree □ Vocational training □ No formal education □ Other _____	**Q_1G** **Which source covered most of household expenses in a month pre-migration to Europe?** (SELECT ONE) □ Income from cash crop farming □ Income from livestock farming □ Income from rent □ Income from business/sale of goods/services □ Unskilled daily labour/no contract □ Skilled daily labour/no contract □ Formal employment/with contract □ Government benefits □ Humanitarian assistance □ Gifts/remittances, borrowing/loans □ Savings □ Other sources _____	**Q_1H** **Type of return:** (SELECT ONE) □ Voluntary □ Assisted (e.g. IOM) □ Forced (e.g. deportation)

2. BASIC MIGRATION INFORMATION

Question #	Question السؤال	Answer الجواب
Q_2A	Date of departure from Iraq	<mark>ENTER:</mark> Month and year
Q_2B	What was your desired destination for migration in Europe?	<mark>SELECT ONE:</mark> -UK -Germany -Finland -Sweden -Norway -Denmark -France -Austria -Hungary Other: _____
Q_2C	Why did you choose this country to migrate to?	<mark>SELECT **UP TO 3** REASONS</mark>: -Applying for asylum and/or refugee status -Other legal protections for asylum seekers -Family and friends already in country -Employment opportunities -Education opportunities -Health care services -Safety and stability -Other: _____
Q_2D	Did you already have family in the country of destination in Europe when you migrated there?	<mark>Yes/No</mark>
Q_2E	Did you travel alone?	<mark>Yes/No</mark>
Q_2E_a	(<mark>IF NO</mark> to Q_2E) Who did you travel with?	
Q_2F	When did you arrive in Europe?	<mark>ENTER:</mark> Month and year
Q_2G	Did you reach your desired destination in Europe?	<mark>Yes/No</mark>
Q_2G_a	(<mark>IF NO</mark> to Q_2G) Why not?	
Q_2G_b	(<mark>IF NO</mark> to Q_2G)	<mark>SELECT ONE:</mark>

	Where did you end up migrating to?	-UK -Germany -Finland -Sweden -Norway -Denmark -France -Austria -Hungary Other: _____

3. KNOWLEDGE OF AND ACCESS TO LEGAL PATHWAYS PRIOR TO MIGRATION

RQ/ Indicator	Question	Answer
Q_3A	What kinds of legal pathways to migrate to Europe were you aware of prior to travelling to Europe? *Prompts: Legal pathways to migrate to Europe might include: Family reunification/migration, formal labour migration, international study, humanitarian visas, resettlement*	
Q_3B	What kinds of legal pathways to migrate to Europe did you try to access prior to traveling to Europe? *Prompts: Legal pathways to migrate to Europe might include: Family reunification/migration, formal labour migration, international study, humanitarian visas, resettlement*	
Q_3C	Were you able to access legal pathways prior to leaving for Europe?	Yes/No

RQ/ Indicator	Question	Answer
Q_3C_a	(<mark>IF YES</mark> to Q_3C) How did you access these legal pathways?	
Q_3C_b	(<mark>IF YES</mark> to Q_3C) If you had access to legal pathways but chose not to access them, why did you choose not to?	
Q_3C_c	(<mark>IF NO</mark> to Q_3C) Why not?	

4. KNOWLEDGE OF AND ACCESS TO LEGAL PATHWAYS AND OTHER SERVICES IN EUROPE

RQ/ Indicator	Question	Answer
Q_4A	What kinds of legal pathways to remain in Europe were you aware of when you arrived? *Prompt:* *Legal pathways to stay in Europe might include: Asylum, , students & researchers' directive, intra-corporate transferees' directive, seasonal workers directive, long-term residents' directive, single permit directive*	
Q_4B	What kinds of legal pathways to remain in Europe did you try to access? *Prompt:* *Legal pathways to stay in Europe might include: Asylum, students & researchers' directive, intra-corporate transferees' directive, seasonal workers directive, long-term residents' directive, single permit directive*	

Q_4C	Were you able to access legal pathways to remain in Europe?	Yes/No
Q_4C_a	(IF YES to Q_4C) How did you access these legal pathways?	
Q_4C_b	(IF YES to Q_4C) If you had access to legal pathways but chose not to access them, why did you choose not to?	
Q_4C_c	(IF NO to Q_4C) Why not?	
Q_4D	What kinds of other protection services were you aware of when you arrived? (particularly if they were declined asylum status) *Prompt: Subsidiary protection, temporary protection, asylum appeal*	
Q_4E	What kinds of other protection services did you try to access? *Prompt: Subsidiary protection, temporary protection, asylum appeal*	
Q_4F	Were you able to access other protection services in Europe?	Yes/No
Q_4F_a	(IF YES to Q_4F) How did you access these other protection services?	
Q_4F_b	(IF YES to Q_4F) If you had access to other protection services but chose not to access them, why did you choose not to?	
Q_4F_c	(IF NO to Q_4F) Why not?	

5. OTHER PROTECTION SERVICES BACK IN IRAQ

RQ/ Indicator	Question	Answer
Q_5A	What types of other protection services are you now aware (since returning to Iraq, that you weren't aware of while in Europe)?	
Q_5B	What types of other protection services do you wish you had known about when you were in Europe?	

Annex 4. Monitoring and Evaluation Matrix

IMPACT Objective	External M&E Indicator	Internal M&E Indicator	Methodology	Focal point	Tool	Research-specific information (to be filled by country team for each research cycle/ToR)
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	User monitoring	Country request to HQ	User_log	
		# of downloads of x product from Relief Web		Country request to HQ		
		# of downloads of x product from Country level platforms		Country team		
		# of page clicks on x product from REACH global newsletter		Country request to HQ		
		# of page clicks on x product from country newsletter, sendingBlue, bit.ly		Country team		

		# of visits to x webmap/x dashboard		Country request to HQ		
IMPACT activities contribute to better programme 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) # references in single agency documents	Reference monitoring	Country team	Reference_log	**List selected HPC-documents:** **List selected 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 IMPACTcountry-programmes Perceived usefulness and influence of IMPACT outputs Recommendations to strengthen IMPACT programmes Perceived capacity of IMPACT staff Perceived quality of outputs/programmes Recommendations to strengthen IMPACT programmes	Usage M&E	Country team	Usage_Feedback *and* Usage_Survey templaye	Provide details on the usage survey to be implemented for this research cycle