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| --- |
| **Research Terms of Reference****Multi-Sector Needs Assessment (MSNA)****Iraq** |
| **13 August 2017****v2** | **C:\Users\Nayana Das\Dropbox\IMPACT\IMPACT Logos\New logos with tagline\IMPACT_new_black on white.png** |

# 1. Summary

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Country of intervention** | *Iraq* |
| **Type of Emergency** |  | Natural disaster | x | Conflict |  | Emergency |
| **Type of Crisis** |  | Sudden onset  |  | Slow onset | x | Protracted |
| **Mandating Body/ Agency** | *UNHCR* |
| **Project Code** | *10CXL* |
| **REACH Pillar** | x | Planning in Emergencies  | x | Displacement |  | Building Community Resilience |
| **Research Timeframe** | July-September 2017 |
| **General Objective** | Provide a comprehensive, evidence-based understanding of multi-sectoral needs amongst Syrian refugees living in KR-I host communities that will inform UNHCR and implementing partners’ humanitarian programming |
| **Specific Objective(s)** | * Based on needs analysis, identify key gaps in programming and service delivery
* Identify highly vulnerable subsets of the refugee population to inform the targeting and prioritisation of assistance
* Provide a district-level comparison of needs, gaps, and vulnerabilities
* Provide a longitudinal analysis of how needs have shifted over time through a comparative analysis between MSNA II and III findings[[1]](#footnote-1)
 |
| **Research Questions** | **Research Question 1:** What are the priority needs of Syrian refugees in KR-I host communities, within and among sectors? **Research Question 2:** Where are the gaps in assistance provided to meet the specific needs of Syrian refugees in the KR-I host communities? **Research Question 3:** Where is targeted program intervention most needed across the KR-I to cover those gaps?  |
| **Research Type** |  | Quantitative |  | Qualitative | x | Mixed methods |
| **Geographic Coverage** | Kurdistan Region of Iraq (KR-I) |
| **Target Population(s)** | Syrian refugees living in the KR-I host communities  |
| **Data Sources** | **Secondary Data:** * **Secondary data review** compiled using relevant research from 2012 and later to inform the research design during primary data collection.

**Primary Data:** * **Quantitative survey** conducted at the case level across a representative sample of Syrian refugees living in host communities across KR-I
 |
| **Expected Outputs** | * Assessment report (including maps and data visuals)
* Final cleaned and formatted dataset
* Preliminary findings presentation
* Final findings presentation
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| **Key Resources** | * IMPACT technical staff
* IMPACT operations staff
* ACTED finance, logistics, and administration staff
* IMPACT technical backstopping staff and resources
 |
| **Humanitarian milestones** |  |
| **Milestone** | **Timeframe**  |
|  | Cluster plan/strategy |  |
|  | Inter-cluster plan/strategy  |  |
| x | Donor plan/strategy  | 2018 |
| x | NGO plan/strategy  | 2018 |
|  | Other  |  |
| **Audience** |  |
| **Audience type** | **Specific actors** |
| x | Operational | Implementing partners |
| x | Programmatic | UNHCR and implementing partners |
| x | Strategic | UNHCR and implementing partners |
|  | Other |  |
| **Access**  |  |  Public (available on REACH research center and other humanitarian platforms)  |
| x | Restricted (bilateral dissemination only upon agreed dissemination list, no publication on REACH or other platforms) |
|  | Other  |
| **Visibility** | IMPACT and UNHCR logos |
| **Dissemination**  | Bilateral dissemination to UNHCR and other relevant stakeholders as agreed with UNHCR |

# 2. Background & Rationale

According to the latest estimates from the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), more than 242,000[[2]](#footnote-2) Syrian refugees are registered in Iraq, of whom 97% reside in the Kurdistan Region of Iraq (KR-I). Around 139,000 of these Syrian refugees in the KR-I currently reside in host communities, while the remaining 92,000 have settled in formal camps, across the three governorates of Erbil, Duhok and Sulaymaniyah**.**

In addition, as a result of conflict since early 2016, over 3 million Iraqis have been displaced – over half seeking refuge in KR-I. This increase of population has resulted in a corresponding increase in demand on municipal services in the most affected areas. In order to improve the services and aid to the refugee population, local officials, international aid agencies as well as local aid agencies offer a range of services. However, some refugees are unable to access these services due to a lack of knowledge about services available or distance of the available services from their place of residence.

Within this context, IMPACT Initiatives in collaboration with UNHCR aim to conduct a Multi Sector Needs Assessment (MSNA) of Syrian refugees in KR-I host communities to provide a household level analysis of sector-specific needs and vulnerabilities, in particular to support prioritisation decisions across and within different sectors to use as a tool to develop a Vulnerability Assessment Framework for Iraq.

# 3. Research Objectives

**Primary objective:**

* Provide a comprehensive, evidence-based understanding of multi-sectoral needs amongst Syrian refugees living in KRI host communities that will inform UNHCR and implementing partners’ humanitarian programming

**Specific objectives:**

* Based on needs analysis, identify key gaps in programming and service delivery
* Identify highly vulnerable subsets of the refugee population to inform the targeting and prioritisation of assistance
* Provide a district-level comparison of needs, gaps, and vulnerabilities

Provide a longitudinal analysis of how needs have shifted over time through comparison of findings between MSNA II and III[[3]](#footnote-3)

# 4. Research Questions

1. What are the priority needs of Syrian refugees in the KR-I host communities, within and among sectors?
2. Where the gaps in assistance are provided to meet the specific needs of Syrian refugees in the KR-I host communities?
3. Where is targeted program intervention most needed across the KR-I to cover those gaps?

# 5. Methodology

##### 5.1. Methodology overview

The assessment will be implemented through a mixed methods approach, consisting of a secondary data review (SDR) followed by primary quantitative data collection through a structured multi-sectorial survey. The SDR will evaluate and synthesize key existing research surrounding the needs of Syrian refugees living in KR-I host communities, with the aim of highlighting information gaps and informing the design of the assessment tools.

Once the SDR phase is complete, IMPACT field teams will commence primary data collection, interviewing a representative sample of Syrian refugee cases in all districts across KR-I. IMPACT will lead the design of the indicators and questionnaire, in close consultation with UNHCR focal points. As one of the aims of the assessment is to provide a longitudinal analysis of multi-sectorial needs since the last MSNA in 2014/2015, the same indicators and tool will be used as the basis for the forthcoming MSNA, with adaptations only as needed. The questionnaire will collect data on household demographics and will encompass all relevant sectors, specifically:

* Education
* Protection
* Livelihoods
* Shelter
* WASH
* Food security
* Health
* Basic needs

##### 5.2. Population of interest

All Syrian refugees living in host communities in KR-I who are:

* Registered with UNHCR
* Living in refugee-only households[[4]](#footnote-4)
* Not selected to participate in the WFP Joint Vulnerability Assessment in the preceding month

##### 5.3. Secondary data review

Prior to the start of primary data collection, IMPACT will conduct a thorough review of existing data and research. The main objective of the secondary data review (SDR) is to identify information gaps regarding the current needs of Syrian refugees living in KR-I host communities, which in turn will inform the design of the assessment tools. The review will be based on assessments and reports published since 2012 and will be identified through desk research in collaboration with UNHCR and other agencies.

The SDR will further include a detailed glossary agreed upon in advance with UNHCR on terminology and definitions employed throughout the study. This glossary will be used throughout data collection and analysis to guide enumerators and analysis of findings. The field team will be thoroughly briefed on all relevant definitions during the data collection kick-off and training session, to ensure they are applied accurately during interviews.

##### 5.4. Primary Data Collection

Quantitative data collection will consist of a multi-sectorial survey. Interviews will be conducted at the case level,[[5]](#footnote-5) amongst a statistically representative sample of Syrian refugees living in KR-I. Findings will be representative of the target population at both the governorate level (95% level of confidence and 5% margin of error) and at the district level (95% level of confidence and 10% margin of error). Enumerators will ask to interview the head of case, and if unavailable, with a case member 18 years of age or above.

Direct data collection is anticipated in all districts, with enumerators recording interview responses digitally using Open Data Kit (ODK), an android-based mobile data collection application. Enumerators will be supervised by a team of IMPACT field coordinators, with overall management and oversight of data collection by the Operations Coordinator and Assessment Officer. Completed interview forms will be uploaded to the UNHCR kobo server hosted in Switzerland and stored on the IMPACT HQ kobo account. This account is managed by IMPACT HQ data focal points, and the IMPACT Iraq country team will have access for the duration of data collection.

**Sampling strategy**

Assessment findings will be based on a target sample of 1309 randomly selected cases with a 45% buffer of cases added per district. This buffer will be included to ensure that field teams are able to interview the required minimum number of cases per district and ensure findings are statistically representative, as past REACH experience has found that mobility between districts and even governorates may not be captured through registration data. The buffer will also account for any cases that decline to participate in the assessment. As UNHCR registration data provides locational information to the sub-district level, field teams will call cases each morning to confirm the specific location of their households prior to deploying to data collection areas.

The sampling frame has been produced using UNHCR registration data specifying the number of cases registered in Erbil, Dohuk, and Sulaymaniyah governorates (see table 1).

**Table 1: MSNA sampling frame district level**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Governorate | District | Number of cases | Sample size (95/10) |
| Erbil | Erbil combined districts | 233 | 69 |
| Erbil | 31330 | 96 |
| Khabat | 156 | 60 |
| Koisnjaq | 527 | 82 |
| Makhmur | 56 | 36 |
| Mergasur | 49 | 33 |
| Rawanduz | 38 | 28 |
| Shaqlawa | 678 | 85 |
| Dohuk | Dohuk combined districts | 990 | 88 |
| Amedi | 594 | 83 |
| Duhok | 2132 | 92 |
| Sumel | 4071 | 94 |
| Zakho | 3266 | 94 |
| Sulymaniah | Sulaymaniyah combined districts | 1367 | 90 |
| Said Sadiq | 215 | 67 |
| Sulaymaniyah | 7430 | 95 |
|  | **Total** | **53132** | **1192** |

**Table 2: MSNA sampling frame governorate level**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Governorate | Number of samples based on district level sampling | Sample size (95/5) | Additional samples needed |
| Erbil | 489 | 380 | - |
| Dohuk | 451 | 372 | - |
| Sulymaniah | 252 | 369 | 117 |

In order to achieve representative findings at governorate level, additional 117 PoCs will be interviewed in Sulaymaniyah governorate.

**Sampling caveats**

To ensure the comparability of findings between MSNA II and MSNA III, the forthcoming round will largely use the same district-level stratifications. The MSNA II combined districts which had less than 120 Syrian cases residing there, and therefore these same groupings were used in developing the sampling frame for MSNA III. However, the caseload per district provided by UNHCR in July 2017 indicates movement between districts by a significant number of cases; as a result, in several situations the districts being combined now have over 120 cases residing there.

Additionally, two districts were excluded from the sampling frame – Pshdar and Sharbazher in Sulaymaniyah governorate – as they only contain one and two registered cases, respectively. These districts were excluded because the very low numbers of Syrian refugees living in these districts could distort the findings and any district level comparisons, and would not inform the context appropriately.

##### 5.5. Data Analysis Plan

**Preliminary analysis and joint workshop**

Once data collection has been completed and the full dataset has been processed and cleaned, the IMPACT Assessment Officer will perform a preliminary analysis of the data. This analysis will be conducted in accordance with the analysis framework produced during the research design phase, which clearly link overarching research questions with the relevant indicators and interview questions and which lists all variables used for aggregation and disaggregation of findings. Upon completion of the preliminary analysis, IMPACT and UNHCR will hold a one-day joint analysis workshop, to facilitate the review and feedback of sectoral experts and inform the final analysis conducted by IMPACT. This workshop will also inform the formulation of a Vulnerability Assessment framework for Iraq.

**Comparability of findings**

One of the objectives for this assessment is to provide a longitudinal analysis of shifting needs of the refugee population over time. This objective will be met through comparing findings from the MSNA II conducted in 2015 with the forthcoming findings from MSNA III. In order to accomplish this objective, the indicators and corresponding questions in the assessment tool will be kept identical between the MSNA II and MSNA II to the greatest extent possible, to facilitate a direct comparison. Any new additions, removals, or changes to the indicators and questionnaire will not be directly comparable between the two assessments.

###### All district level findings will be clearly delineated as statistically representative versus indicative; indicative findings are only anticipated when the sample size is too small due to further disaggregation within an individual district. Comparisons between representative district level findings will be further analyzed through the application of relevant significance tests, to ensure that these differences are statistically significant.

# 6. Product Typology

Table 3: Type and number of products required

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Type of Product | Number of Product(s) | Additional information |
| Report | 1 |  |
| Presentation | 2 | Preliminary findings and final report presentation |
| Maps | TBD | Choropleth maps produced to illustrate trends for report.  |
|  |  |  |

# 7. Management arrangements and work plan

##### 7.1. Roles and Responsibilities, Organogram

Table 4: Description of roles and responsibilities

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Task Description | Responsible | Accountable | Consulted | Informed |
| Produce TOR (methodology, sampling, indicators)  | Assessment Officer (AO)Assessment Manager (AM) | AO | Global Assessment Coordinator (GAC UNHCR | Country Focal Point (CFP) |
| Conduct SDR | AO | AO | AMUNHCR | CFPGAC |
| Produce district level sample of UNHCR cases | UNHCR Registration Unit | AO | AM | CFPGAC |
| Produce data collection tools | AO | AO | AMUNHCRGAC | CFP |
| Conduct primary data collection | EnumeratorsField coordinatorsOperations Coordinator | Operations Coordinator | AOAM | CFPGACUNHCR |
| Data cleaning | Data OfficerAO | AO | AMIMPACT HQ – Data Unit | CFP |
| Preliminary analysis | AO | AO | AMGACIMPACT HQ – Data Unit | CFPUNHCR |
| Preliminary analysis workshop | AO | AO | AMCFPUNHCR | GAC |
| Produce outputs | AO | AM | CFPIMPACT HQ – Reporting UnitUNHCR |  |
| Presentation of findings | AO | AO | AMCFPUNHCR | GAC |
| Dissemination | AO | AO | AMCFPIMPACT HQ – Communications UnitUNHCR |  |

***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

* IMPACT Operations Coordinator and Assessment Officer will liaise with ACTED Iraq HR, logistics, and finance teams to ensure resource needs are met
* Assessment Officer will organise data collection with Senior Field Coordinators and Operations Coordinator, including the coordination of enumerator recruitment, vehicle procurement, drafting of work plans, and trainings to be held in bases
* A detailed budget for the projective will be produced based on PPA and contract between IMPACT Initiatives and UNHCR

##### 7.3. Work plan

See Annex 3 for full work plan

# 8. Risks & Assumptions

Table 5: List of risks and mitigating action

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Risk | Mitigation Measure |
| Security incidents in the areas to be assessed | Closely monitor security situation before and during data collection |
| Locations of cases difficult to find or refugees are not present on site during the assessment period | Data collection hours and work plan will factor in timing of day, based on feedback from field coordinatorsIMPACT has requested specific address information from UNHCR registration database – however, if the level of specificity is not available in the data, IMPACT field teams will call cases prior to visiting for an interview to confirm location and ability to participate  |
| Syrian refugees do not agree to participate in the assessment | Field teams will offer a thorough explanation of aim of assessment, ability to withdraw participation at any time during the interivew, and will ensure that informed consent is obtained. In addition, a 25% buffer of cases will be included in each district-level sample in the event that some cases decline participation |

# 9. Monitoring and Evaluation

Table 6: Monitoring and evaluation targets

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Objective | Indicator | Target | Data collection methodology |
| *Humanitarian stakeholders are engaged in IMPACT programs through the research cyle* | # of organisations/ sectors inputting in research design and joint analysis# of organisations/sectors attending briefings on findings | 15 | Engagement monitoring |
| *Humanitarian stakeholders are accessing IMPACT products* | # page clicks on report from inBlue and/or bitly | 25 | User monitoring |
| *Humanitarian stakeholders are using IMPACT products* | Perceived relevance of assessment outputsPerceived quality of assessment outputs | Very relevantVery high | Usage M&E |
| *IMPACT activities contribute to better implementation and coordination of the humanitarian response* | # references in single agency documents | 10 | Reference monitoring |

# 10. Documentation Plan

**Documents to be archived:**

* ToR
* Analysis framework
* Data collection tool(s)
* Raw database (soft copy)
* Clean database (soft copy)
* Data cleaning logbook
* Report
* Maps

# 11. Annexes

1. Data Management Plan
2. Indicator Matrix
3. Work plan

# Annex 1 : Data Management Plan

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  |  |
| **Administrative Data** |
| Project Name | Multi Sector Needs Assessment (MSNA) III – Syrian refugees outside of camps |
| Project Code | 10CXL |
| Donor | UNHCR |
| Project partners | UNHCR |
| Project Description | Multi-sector needs assessment focusing on Syrian refugees living in host communities in the Kurdish Region of Iraq (KRI) |
| Project Data Contacts | Paulina Bockowska, IMPACT IraqOlivier Cecchi, IMPACT HQMatt Wencel, IMPACT HQCarlos Gomez-Bravo, IMPACT HQ |
| DMP Version | v1 |
| Related Policies | Global MoU between IMPACT Initiatives and UNHCR |
| **Data Collection** |
| What data will you collect or create? | Secondary data reviewPrimary quantitative data |
| How will the data be collected or created? | Synthesis of existing research since 2012 Interviews of Syrian refugees in KRI, based on a representative sample at the district level. Data will be collected through mobile data collection. |
| **Documentation and Metadata** |
| What documentation and metadata will accompany the data? | Data Guide will be included as sheet 1 of the dataset, which will outline methodology, data collection dates and geographic scope, caveats/limitations, and IMPACT data focal points. Specific metadata will be provided for each dataset according to HDX guidelines.Further data documentation will include:* Data analysis framework
* Analysis log
* Data cleaning log
* Raw and clean dataset

The TOR will provide in-depth information on the steps undertaken throughout research and updated, as changes are made over time with explanations for adopted changes |
| **Ethics and Legal Compliance** |
| How will you manage any ethical issues? | * Due to protection considerations, the UNHCR Registration Unit will draw the random district level sample from the RAIS database and will share the sample cases with IMPACT directly.
* Data collection authorizations for data collections will be obtained from the Asayish[[6]](#footnote-6) prior to the start of the assessment.
* Prior to each interview informed oral consent will be obtained from the participant, and all participants will be 18 years of age or above.
* As outlined in the IMPACT-UNHCR global MoU, data collection will be conducted using the UNHCR global kobo server, with the IMPACT Iraq country team only maintaining access during the data collection and cleaning period
* All information collected from participants will be confidential and anonymised – personal identifiers such as names, case IDs and phone numbers will be removed from the final dataset
 |
| How will you manage copyright and Intellectual Property Rights (IPR) issues? | The data will be owned by UNHCR, but the data will be shared with relevant humanitarian stakeholders as determined by UNHCR.  |
| **Storage and Backup** |
| How will the data be stored and backed up during the research? | Data will be collected through UNHCR own KoboToolbox server. During data collection periodic backup will be done by the country team on their local NAS. |
| How will you manage access and security? | Laptops, dropbox and ONA are password secured. Only AO, SFCs and supervisors will have access to these outlets to ensure data is not modified or deleted. |
| **Selection and Preservation** |
| Which data should be retained, shared, and/or preserved? | Both raw and clean datasets, including the data cleaning logbook. |
| What is the long-term preservation plan for the dataset? | The data will be saved locally on the REACH Iraq server and globally on the IMPACT server.  |
| **Data Sharing** |
| How will you share the data? | Primary stakeholders will be informed personally during the dissemination process about the accessibility of the datasets and how to access them.  |
| Are any restrictions on data sharing required? | Datasets will not be published or disseminated publicly. Data will be shared bilaterally with UNHCR and with other relevant stakeholders as determined by UNHCR. |
| **Responsibilities** |
| Who will be responsible for data management? | At country level - IMPACT Assessment Officer, with oversight from the Assessment Manager and Country Focal Point. At HQ level – IMPACT/REACH Data Unit  |
|  |  |

Adapted from:

DCC. (2013). Checklist for a Data Management Plan. v.4.0. Edinburgh: Digital Curation

Centre. Available online: <http://www.dcc.ac.uk/resources/data-management-plans>

# Annex 2 : Indicator Matrix

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Sector** | **Indicator** | Comparability with MSNA II |
| General | % of HH by district they live in  |   |
| % of HH by the date they arrived in KR-I |   |
| % of individuals by age group and sex |   |
| average household dependency ratio by district |   |
| % of HH by sex and age of head of household |   |
| Education | % of school-aged children (6-17 yrs old) attending formal education, by age and sex |   |
| % of school-aged children (6-17 yrs old) not attending formal education, by age and sex |   |
| % of school-aged children (6-17 yrs old) who have dropped out of formal education, by age |   |
| % of school agged youth between the ages of 18-24 attend formal education |   |
| % of school agged youth between the ages of 18-24 who have completed basic education (10th grade), by sex |   |
| % of school agged youth between the ages of 18-24 who are not in education not employed and not in training, by sex |   |
| % of HH members who are going to universities in KR-I |   |
| % of school-aged children (6-17 yrs old) attending informal education activities at least 4 days per week, by age and sex |   |
| % of school-aged children (6-17 yrs old) who have dropped out of formal education, by age |   |
| % of school-aged children (6-17 yrs old) not attending school, by primary reason |   |
| % of households that were unable to afford school supplies |   |
| Average class size |   |
| % of households willing to contribute to costs of education |   |
| Protection | % of households reporting access to child and/or female friendly spaces |   |
| % of HH members that hold a KR-I residency card, by sex and age |   |
| % of HH which members experienced difficulties in obtaining birth and/or marriage certificates? |   |
| % of HH that know how to obtain birth and/or marriage certificates |   |
| average % of HH members that are registered with UNHCR |   |
| % of HH with regular access to a community leader |   |
| % of HH according to perceived degree of support from local community |   |
| % of HH caring for separated or unaccompanied minors under the age of 18 |   |
| % of HH which members do not feel physically safe when leaving home, by sex |   |
| Livelihoods | % of HH earning an income in the past 30 days - by top three sources |   |
| % of HH that have applied household income coping strategies by type of coping strategy (30 day recall period) |   |
| % of HH members who earned an income by sex and age |   |
| Total income in IQD in the past 30 days  |   |
| % of HH by total expenditure in IQD on monthly basic needs, cumulative and by category |   |
| % of HH reported as currently in debt, by amount  |   |
| % of HH unable to afford all basic needs, by type of need (food, shelter, water, health, etc.)  |   |
| % of HH experiencing problems accessing employment opportunties by type of problem experienced and reasons |   |
| % of HH that received an livelihoods-based assistance in the last 3 months |   |
| Social Cohesion | % of HH reporting perceived variations in levels of hospitality over 3 month recall period by degree of change |   |
| % of HH reporting increases in rates of petty crime by degree of increase/decrease, in past three months |   |
| % of HH by perceived degree of access to public services and reporting discrimination in accessing public services in past three months |   |
| % of HH reporting increases in cost of basic HH needs over last 3 months |   |
| % of HH involved in civil disputes over land, shelter and housing, family/social issues and employment/jobs |   |
| Shelter | % of HH by accomodation type and modes of provision |   |
| Average cost of rent (IQD) by district |   |
| % of HH by owner/rentier status, by type and length |   |
| % of HH threatened with eviction over the last 30 days |   |
| % of HH assisted with shelter support in past 6 months |   |
| average number of people sharing room and toilet facilities |   |
| % of HH with electricity connection by source |   |
| average amount of time in hours of electricity per day, by district |   |
| % of HH by main source of cooking fuel |   |
| average number of days without access to cooking fuel |   |
| % of HH by main source of heating fuel |   |
| average number of days without access to heating fuel |   |
| % of HH that have applied coping strategies when experiencing fuel shortage, by type of coping strategy |   |
| % of HH facing problems with their shelter by problem |   |
| WASH | % of HH by primary source of drinking water |   |
| % of HH by primary source of water for the household |   |
| % of HH with access to domestic hot water supply |   |
| % of HH experiencing a water shortage (30 days) and type of coping strategy used to overcome shortage |   |
| % of HH that think their drinking water is safe to drink and the means they take to make it safe for drinking |   |
| % of HH by primary means of solid waste disposal |   |
| % of HH with access to functional latrines by unisex, privacy and safety |   |
| % of HH with access to functional showers by unisex, privacy and safety |   |
| Food Security | % of HH by top three sources of food  |   |
| average food expenditure in IQD |   |
| % of HH eating three meals a day |   |
| % of HH by Food Consumption Score |   |
| % of HH by Coping Strategy Index (7 day recall period) |   |
| Health | % of HH where at least one member is suffering from a medical condition by the type pf condition and age |   |
| % of HH with at least one chronically ill member who take regular medications and the reasons why they do not take them |   |
| % of HH reporting health issues in the past 2 weeks by type of issues and age groups |   |
| % of HH where at least one member is suffering from a permanent physical disability, by age groups and type of disability |   |
| % of HH that received medical treatment by source of treatment |   |
| % of HH experiencing problems in accessing healthcare services by type of problem experienced |   |
| % of HH with pregnant or lactating women |   |
| % of HH with pregnant or lactating women that visited ante-natal clinics |   |
| % of HH satisfied with the quality of healthcare services in KRI |   |
| % of HH that went back to Syria to seek medical treatment and reasons behind it |   |
| % of family members that visited a health facility during the last 30 days |   |
| % of children under 5 who have been vaccinated for polio |   |
| % of children aged 6 months - 4 years, 11 months who have been vaccinated for measles |   |
| % of children under 5 who have been vaccinated against DTP (diphtheria, pertussis and tetanus) |   |
| % of children aged less than 3 years (2 years and 11 months) have been exclusively breastfed for at least 6 months |   |
| average distance in kilometers to the nearest hospital or medical facility |   |
| % of HH that are aware that refugees have free access to health services in KRI |   |
| Intentions | % of HH intending to move to a different location, by time, place and reasons |   |
| % of HH that plan to returm to their area of origin in Syria and reasons |   |
| Communications | % of HH by main sources of public information |   |
| % of HH by the most trusted sources of public information |   |
| preferred sources of information |   |
| most important topics HH wants to talk about |   |
| Basic Needs | % of HH by type of assistance received over the last 30 days |   |
| % of HH by the top 3 priority basic needs |   |

# Annex 3: Work plan



1. Comparative analysis will be conducted to the greatest extent possible, but will only be possible for indicators and corresponding questions that remain identical between MSNA II and MSNA III. Any new additions, removals, or changes to the indicators and questionnaire will not be directly comparable between the two assessments. [↑](#footnote-ref-1)
2. UNHCR, [Inter-agency Information Sharing Portal](http://data.unhcr.org/syrianrefugees/country.php?id=103). Figures as of 30 June 2017, accessed 20 July 2017. [↑](#footnote-ref-2)
3. Comparative analysis will be conducted to the greatest extent possible, but will only be possible for indicators and corresponding questions that remain identical between MSNA II and MSNA III. Any new additions, removals, or changes to the indicators and questionnaire will not be directly comparable between the two assessments. [↑](#footnote-ref-3)
4. Syrian refugee cases living in mixed households with non-refugees have been excluded from this assessment to ensure that data recorded on the refugee population is not distorted by non-refugee outcomes. As data will primarily be collected at the case level, information on non-refugees will not fall within the bounds of the data collection tool, which in turn has further implications for household level analysis. [↑](#footnote-ref-4)
5. A ‘case’ refers to the “nuclear family unit registered by UNHCR in proGres registration database.” Multiple cases may reside in the same household, sharing accommodation, food, and other resources. Source: [UNHCR Jordan Vulnerability Assessment Framework](http://reliefweb.int/sites/reliefweb.int/files/resources/vaf.pdf). [↑](#footnote-ref-5)
6. Asayish is the KRI government’s security and intelligence agency. [↑](#footnote-ref-6)