

Research Terms of Reference

Thematic Analyses and Briefing Notes

Current Economic Trends in Greater Idleb and their Humanitarian Impacts

SYR2206 and SYR1909

Syria

06/2022
Version 1

REACH Informing
more effective
humanitarian action

1. Executive Summary

Country of intervention	Syria				
Type of Emergency	<input type="checkbox"/>	Natural disaster	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Conflict	<input type="checkbox"/> Other (<i>specify</i>)
Type of Crisis	<input type="checkbox"/>	Sudden onset	<input type="checkbox"/>	Slow onset	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Protracted
Mandating Body/ Agency	REACH				
IMPACT Project Code	16ATA - BHA				
Overall Research Timeframe	15/05/2022 to 01/07/2022				
Research Timeframe	1. Pilot/ training: NA		6. Preliminary presentation: NA		
	2. Start collect data: 12/06/2022		7. Outputs sent for validation: 24/06/2022		
	3. Data collected: 14/06/2022		8. Outputs published: 01/07/2022		
	4. Data analysed: 15/06/2022		9. Final presentation: 07/2022		
	5. Data sent for validation: 15/06/2022				
Number of assessments	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Single assessment (one cycle)			
	<input type="checkbox"/>	Multi assessment (more than one cycle)			
Humanitarian milestones	Milestone		Deadline		
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Donor plan/strategy	No date		
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Inter-cluster plan/strategy	No date		
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Cluster plan/strategy	No date		
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	NGO platform plan/strategy	No date		
	<input type="checkbox"/>	Other (Specify):			
Audience Type & Dissemination	Audience type		Dissemination		
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Strategic		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> General Product Mailing (e.g. mail to NGO consortium; HCT participants; Donors)		
	<input type="checkbox"/> Programmatic		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Cluster Mailing (Education, Shelter and WASH) and presentation of findings at next cluster meeting		
	<input type="checkbox"/> Operational		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Presentation of findings (e.g. at HCT meeting; Cluster meeting)		
			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Website Dissemination (Relief Web & REACH Resource Centre)		

Detailed dissemination plan required	<input type="checkbox"/>	Yes	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No
General Objective	To provide a current analysis of markets in the Greater Idlib area in Northwest Syria (NWS) and their response to macroeconomic shocks since November 2021, including the Ukraine crisis, in order to explain the impacts of changes in purchasing power on humanitarian outcomes, including on food security and education, for host populations and out-of-camp internally displaced people (IDPs) households to support advocacy for continued and increased support to the area.			
Specific Objective(s)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Explore macroeconomic trends affecting markets in NWS, with a particular focus on impacts of the Ukraine crisis and the devaluation of the dominant local currency (Turkish Lira). 2. Analysing the effects of trends identified in objective number 1 on purchasing power of residents and out-of-camp IDPs. 3. Analyse changes in household-level outcomes that result from changes in purchasing power; notably with a focus on food security as well as on child labour and education. 			
Research Questions	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. How have prices and incomes in NWS responded to macroeconomic events since November 2021? 2. How have price and income trends affected purchasing power of resident and out-of-camp IDP households in NWS? 3. What impacts have purchasing power trends had on the humanitarian situation of resident and out-of-camp IDP households, particularly with respect to food security and access to education? 4. If household access to food, education, and other essential goods and services has decreased (as established by 3), which strategies do households employ to cope with reduced access? 			
Geographic Coverage	Greater Idlib (including areas in the west of Idlib governorate and small areas in the west of Aleppo governorate and in the north of Latakia and Hama governorates), referred to as northwest Syria (NWS).			
Data sources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • REACH Humanitarian Needs Overview in Syria (HSOS), November 2021 to May 2022 • Cash Working Group (CWG) Joint Market Monitoring Initiative (JMMI), November 2021 to May 2022 • [HNAP biannual household survey: Demographic Socioeconomic, Priority Needs & WASH Household Survey], January 2022 • REACH Rapid Needs Assessment (RNA) on Wages, Employment, Purchasing Power and Coping Strategies, June 2022 			
Population(s)	<input type="checkbox"/>	IDPs in camp	<input type="checkbox"/>	IDPs in informal sites
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	IDPs in host communities	<input type="checkbox"/>	IDPs
	<input type="checkbox"/>	Refugees in camp	<input type="checkbox"/>	Refugees in informal sites
	<input type="checkbox"/>	Refugees in host communities	<input type="checkbox"/>	Refugees
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Host communities (the term “residents” is understood to be equivalent to “host community” in this document)	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Data collection tool(s)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Structured (Quantitative)	<input type="checkbox"/>	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>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Purposive <input type="checkbox"/> Probability / Simple random <input type="checkbox"/> Probability / Stratified simple random <input type="checkbox"/> Probability / Cluster sampling <input type="checkbox"/> Probability / Stratified cluster sampling		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Key informant interview (Target #): 228 <input type="checkbox"/> Group discussion (Target #): _____ <input type="checkbox"/> Household interview (Target #): _____ <input type="checkbox"/> Individual interview (Target #): _____ <input type="checkbox"/> Direct observations (Target #): _____		
Expected output type(s)	<input type="checkbox"/>	Situation overview #: __	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Report #: 1	<input type="checkbox"/> Profile #: __
	<input type="checkbox"/>	Presentation (Preliminary findings) #: __	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Presentation (Final) #: 1	<input type="checkbox"/> Factsheet #: __
	<input type="checkbox"/>	Interactive dashboard #: __	<input type="checkbox"/>	Webmap #: __	<input type="checkbox"/> Map #: __
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Analysis Output of the RNA #: 1			
Access	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Public (available on REACH resource center and other humanitarian platforms)			
	<input type="checkbox"/>	Restricted (bilateral dissemination only upon agreed dissemination list, no publication on REACH or other platforms)			
Visibility	REACH				
	Donor: Bureau for Humanitarian Assistance (BHA)				
	Coordination Framework: Northwest Syria Clusters				
	Partners:				

2. Rationale

2.1 Background

The Greater Idlib area has faced multiple crises in recent years, including persistent active conflict,¹ the COVID-19 pandemic,² strong devaluation of the predominant currency – the Turkish lira³ - and most recently the impacts of the Ukraine crisis.⁴ All of these crises have contributed to rising prices of essential goods, including food. Looking at the situation in May 2021, the unaffordability of essential food items was the most often cited barrier to food access in REACH's Humanitarian Situation Overview (HSOS), reported by key informants (KIs) in 89% of assessed communities.^{HSOS} This signals a lack of purchasing power, with the median household income in January lying at US\$ 99 while the median household expenditure at US\$ 145.⁵ Accordingly, livelihoods were most often mentioned by KIs as one of their communities top three priority needs in May 2021.^{HSOS}

Exchange rate depreciation is a major contributing factor to loss of purchasing power. In Greater Idlib, the most-used currency is the Turkish lira.⁶ However, the value of the lira against the dollar has fluctuated strongly over the past year, deteriorating particularly severely between mid-November and mid-December 2021.⁷ While the lira has remained more

¹ United Nations Security Council (2022). Implementation of Security Council resolutions 2139 (2014), 2165 (2014), 2191 (2014), 2258 (2015), 2332 (2016), 2393 (2017), 2401 (2018), 2449 (2018), 2504 (2020), 2533 (2020) and 2585 (2021) – Report of the Secretary-General. <https://reliefweb.int/report/syrian-arab-republic/implementation-security-council-resolutions-2139-2014-2165-2014-2191-41>

² Mercy Corps Humanitarian Access Team (HAT) (2021). Economic Impacts of COVID-19 – Effects on Humanitarian Crises in the Middle East.

³ World Bank Group (2022). Turkey Economic Monitor. <https://www.worldbank.org/en/country/turkey/publication/economic-monitor>

⁴ Food Security Cluster, Early Recovery and Livelihoods Cluster NWS, Cash Working Group NWS (2022). Information Note: Ukraine Crisis and its impacts on northwest Syria markets. https://fsccluster.org/sites/default/files/documents/information_note_-_russia-ukraine_impact_on_nws.pdf

⁵ Humanitarian Needs Assessment Programme (HNAP) (2022). Syrian Arab Republic : Socioeconomic & Shelter Conditions – 2022 Spring Report Series.

⁶ Humanitarian Access Team (2021). The Impact of Rapid Currency Depreciation on Household Economies Across Syria.

⁷ World Bank Group (2022). Turkey Economic Monitor. <https://www.worldbank.org/en/country/turkey/publication/economic-monitor>

stable since late December 2021, its value has continued to decline.^{8,9} This increases the price of imported goods and goods which use imported materials in their production. For Greater Idlib, this includes a wide range of essential goods – most notable of which are fuels and foods.

The area's capacity to produce its own food has been severely diminished by the conflict.^{10,11} Furthermore, the high cost of agricultural inputs is a major barrier to crop agriculture,¹² and the lack of access to fodder for livestock was reported as a barrier to agricultural livelihoods by KIs in 38% of assessed communities in March.^{HSOS} While there is a lack of definitive information on the amount of agricultural goods produced locally, it is clear from this that Greater Idlib is dependent on food imports.

The population of the Greater Idlib area, including around 3 million people of which around 1.8 million are IDPs¹³, is highly dependent on aid. In November 2021, food aid reached around 2.7 million people, 1.3 million of whom received food baskets.¹⁴ Despite food baskets being delivered to over a third of the population, the Food Security Cluster estimates that this only covers 55% of people in need. In the time since this was report, the UN World Food Programme (WFP) reported that due to increased operational costs, the number of beneficiaries of food aid and the size of the food baskets is decreasing.^{15,16}

The WFP relies mainly on the last humanitarian border crossing in Greater Idlib, the Bab al-Hawa crossing, to bring food aid into the area. This crossing is kept open by United Nations (UN) Security Council resolution 2585, which is subject to another vote on the 10th of July 2022.¹⁷ If the UN Security Council votes not to renew the resolution, then delivering food aid may become more complex and more costly. There are two alternative ways to deliver aid coming from abroad. The first is to import food through the commercial borders. This method of procuring aid would increase costs due to import taxes and associated cost, and additionally imports are subject to various regulations that humanitarian aid is usually exempt from. The alternative is to deliver aid across lines. However, representatives of the UN have repeatedly emphasised that cross-line aid delivery is not sufficient to meet needs in Northwest Syria¹⁸ as security concerns make this mode of delivery more difficult and risk-intensive.¹⁹ Hence, a vote against the resolution could greatly exacerbate humanitarian needs in the area.

⁸ Yackley, A. J. (2022). Turkish inflation hits 20-year high of 54%. Financial Times. <https://www.ft.com/content/8bdb4141-5353-426c-a260-03267999b37c>

⁹ Yilmaz, U. (2022). Turkish lira plunges the most since 2021. Al Jazeera. <https://www.aljazeera.com/economy/2022/5/24/turkish-lira-plunges-the-most-since-2021-meltdown>

¹⁰ Food and Agricultural Organization of the United Nations (FAO) (2017). Counting the cost – Agriculture in Syria after six years of crisis. <https://www.fao.org/emergencies/resources/documents/resources-detail/en/c/878213/>

¹¹ Al-Aswad, H. (2022). Scorched earth: How a decade of war destroyed Syria's farmlands. Middle East Eye. <https://www.middleeasteye.net/news/syria-scorched-earth-farmlands-destroyed-decade-war>

¹² Food and Agricultural Organization of the United Nations (FAO) (2021). Special Report: 2021 FAO Crop and Food Supply Assessment Mission to the Syrian Arab Republic. <https://www.fao.org/3/cb8039en/cb8039en.pdf>

¹³ Humanitarian Needs Assessment Programme (HNAP) (2022). Population Assessment May 2022 Syrian Arab Republic.

¹⁴ Syria Cross-Border HLG (NWS) Food Security and Livelihoods Cluster (2022). Food Security and Livelihoods Cluster Response – November 2021 actual and plans for 3 months (February to April 2022). <https://app.powerbi.com/view?r=eyJrljoiZGJhOTYzNGQTYzYxOS00MzMzMyLWVmZGYtNjE4MmFjM2NkYTY1IiwidCI6IjQ2MmFkOWFILWQ3ZDktNDIwNi1iODc0LTcxYjFIMDc5Nzc2ZiIsImMiOiJh9>

¹⁵ Chadwick, V. (2022). WFP Says Syrians at 'breaking point'. Devex. <https://www.devex.com/news/wfp-says-syrians-at-breaking-point-103192>

¹⁶ Suleiman, A. H., Chehayeb, K. (2022). Families fearful as UN reduces food aid to northwest Syria. Al Jazeera. <https://www.aljazeera.com/news/2022/4/15/wfp-cuts-food-basket-aid-to-northwest-syria-amid-rising-prices>

¹⁷ Al Jazeera (2022). UN extends Syria cross-border aid without Security Council vote. <https://www.aljazeera.com/news/2022/1/11/un-extends-syria-cross-border-aid-without-security-council-vote>

¹⁸ United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) (2022). Under-Secretary-General for Humanitarian Affairs and Emergency Relief Coordinator, Mr. Martin Griffiths – Briefing to the Security Council on the humanitarian situation in Syria. <https://reliefweb.int/report/syrian-arab-republic/under-secretary-general-humanitarian-affairs-and-emergency-relief-coordinator-mr-martin-griffiths-briefing-security-council-humanitarian-situation-syria-20-may-2022>

¹⁹ United Nations Security Council (2021). Implementation of Security Council resolutions 2139 (2014), 2165 (2014), 2191 (2014), 2258 (2015), 2332 (2016), 2393 (2017), 2401 (2018), 2449 (2018), 2504 (2020), 2533 (2020) and 2585 (2021). <https://reliefweb.int/report/syrian-arab-republic/implementation-security-council-resolutions-2139-2014-2165-2014-2191-41>

In Greater Idlib, rates of extreme poverty (less than US\$ 1.90 per person per day) were around 97% in the summer of 2021.²⁰ At the same time, the price of the Survival Minimum Expenditure Basket in assessed markets in Idlib governorate increased by over 90% from November 2021 to April 2022 (notably November to December at 41%, and February to March at 16%),²¹ meaning that essential items are becoming increasingly less affordable. This has severe consequences for households, with food insecurity increasing,²² and families taking children out of school to work.²³ However, while the Ukraine crisis has recently motivated reports on the food security situation in NWS,^{3,24} reporting on the broader economic situation and its impacts not only on food security, but also on education, health, water access, and such is lacking. In view of the upcoming vote on the cross-border resolution, the resolution which allows the entry of United Nations aid cargoes into NWS,²⁵ it is particularly important to understand the economic situation in the area, as well as understanding pre-existing needs in the population.

The current situation – the rising cost of living, the lack of income, and declining food aid provisions – have serious impacts on households. In REACH's HSOS, sending children aged 15 or under to work was the second most frequently named coping strategy for a lack of livelihoods, as reported by KIs in 88% assessed communities in the May 2022.^{HSOS} The Joint Education Needs Assessment (JENA) report for 2021 shows that a common barrier to education for out-of-school children was working to support their families.ⁱ This indicates that child labour is negatively impacting children through their loss of access to education. Beyond child labour, many KIs reported some households in their communities skipping meals (KIs in 49% of assessed communities) and reducing meal sizes (38%) in order to cope with the lack of food.^{HSOS} This illustrates the problem of food insecurity, which is currently at its highest rate in Syria since the onset of the conflict. **Error! Bookmark not defined.**

The severe humanitarian situation that results from the economic situation is the key motivator for this report, which aims to provide insights on these linkages as well as raising awareness and supporting advocacy efforts.

2.2 Intended impact

By providing an evidence-based, wholistic overview of the current economic and humanitarian situation in NWS, this report can inform strategic decision-making processes, including funding allocations.

3. Methodology

3.1 Methodology overview

In order to establish the macroeconomic shocks and trends impacting NWS, this research begins by gathering contextual information reports by other NGOs and governmental organisations, as well as news reports and information provided by REACH's field team. The findings from this process are then compared to data available from the CWG market monitoring data (JMMI) – the JMMI assessment collects data on prices of the most important food and non-food items every month and can hence be used to analyse the impact of the macroeconomic situation on market prices. Prices and price trends are then

²⁰ Humanitarian Needs Assessment Programme (HNAP) | Syria (2021). SUMMER 2021 REPORT SERIES - SOCIOECONOMIC SITUATION.

²¹ REACH (2022). Joint Market Monitoring Initiative (JMMI) - Northern Syria. <https://jmmi-northern-syria.shinyapps.io/dashboard/>

²² Mercy Corps (2022). The Russian-Ukrainian Conflict and its Food Security Implications in Northwest Syria. <https://www.humanitarianaccesssteam.org/reports/situation-reports/situation-report-russian-ukrainian-conflict-and-its-food-security>

²³ REACH (2022). Humanitarian Situation Overview in Syria (HSOS) : Greater Idlib Area – April 2022. https://www.impact-repository.org/document/reach/ca2e7951/REACH_SYR_HSOS-factsheet_Greater-Idlib_April-2022.pdf

²⁴ Food Security Cluster, Early Recovery and Livelihoods Cluster NWS, Cash Working Group NWS (2022). Information Note: Ukraine Crisis and its impacts on northwest Syria markets. https://fcluster.org/sites/default/files/documents/information_note_-_russia-ukraine_impact_on_nws.pdf

²⁵ United Nations (2021). Security Council Extends Use of Border Crossing for Humanitarian Aid into Syria, Unanimously Adopting Resolution 2585 (2021). <https://www.un.org/press/en/2021/sc14577.doc.htm>

related to developments in income. Given limited reliable information on wages and income, this may include multiple data sources as well as qualitative information on wage developments for the purpose of triangulation. REACH has developed a Rapid Needs Assessment (RNA) that aims to fill the information gap on wage developments. The combined information on prices and incomes then allows for a discussion of changes in household purchasing power, defined as the amount of goods and services a household can afford to buy. This provides context for a trends analysis using REACH's Household Situation Overview in Syria ([HSOS](#)), with the aim of not only showing changes in food security, education access and such, but also relating this to changes in purchasing power. Moreover, the RNA fills some of the existing information gaps in changes in the prevalence of coping strategies in the half-year and changes in child work prevalence in the assessed communities. The data will be further supported by contextual information, derived from available reports and news as well as informal conversations with REACH's field team and sector experts.

3.2 Population of interest

The report will focus on as on Greater Idlib, which constitutes a single area of control. As such, it is expected to be more homogenous than a region spanning multiple areas of control. Furthermore, the focus is on residents and out-of-camp Internally Displaced People (IDPs), thus omitting in-camp IDPs. This is a useful restriction as in-camp IDPs are highly dependent on humanitarian aid and less integrated into the regional economy, while people outside of camps are directly affected by changes in the economy. Specifically, the report focusses on households as opposed to individuals. The household here is the most useful unit of analysis as resources are shared within households, and it allows us to relate the household's economic situation to the situation of children.

3.3 Secondary data review

Secondary Data

This report mainly draws on data available from REACH's ongoing assessment cycles. Notably, this includes the Humanitarian Situation Overview in Syria ([HSOS](#)). This is a monthly assessment which covered 370 communities in Idlib, Aleppo and Hama governorates in April of 2022. Data is collected from expert Key Informants (3-5 people per community), who are asked about the humanitarian situation in their community. Given the high coverage of [HSOS](#) and the fact that data collection occurs every month, this data lends itself to trend analyses. [HSOS](#) monthly data from November 2021 until May 2022 will be used in the analysis.

Furthermore, the Joint Market Monitoring Initiative ([JMMI](#)) by the Cash Working Group (CWG) monitors the prices and stocks of retailers in major markets in northwest Syria every month. In April, 2,051 shops were monitored in Idlib and Aleppo (including outside of Greater Idlib). Again, due to the recurring nature of the data, it is useful for trends analyses and as such important to relate the macroeconomic situation to market prices. [JMMI](#) monthly data from November 2021 until May 2022 will be used in the analysis.

Representative household-level data for the area of Greater Idlib from January 2022 data collection has been requested from the Humanitarian Needs Assessment Programme (HNAP). This data may provide a baseline on the situation of households in January, early on in the time period we are analysing (November 2021 to June 2022). The Rapid Needs Assessment (RNA) which REACH is conducting can further build on this by looking at changes in certain household-level outcomes since January 2022.

NGO and Governmental Organisation Reports

Reports produced by other organisations are used, notably, monthly reports from organisations such as the World Food Programme, United Nations Children's Fund, World Health Organisation and others are used to complement REACH's own analysis. Additionally, relevant one-off reports are included, where reports are considered to be "relevant" if they cover topics related to the macroeconomic situation (particularly in relation to currency depreciation and the Ukraine crisis), the labour market situation, price developments, food security, education, and such. Given the focus of this research on the time period

from November 2021 to June 2022, the focus will lie on reports covering this time period. Reports published after the 15th of June 2022 cannot be considered.

News

News reporting is included as it provides timely contextual information and thus supports the interpretation of REACH's quantitative data. Given the highly politicised nature of the context, care must be taken to avoid biased or unreliable reporting. This is primarily done by considering and comparing multiple sources and avoiding any reports with obvious or known biases.

Academic Literature and Technical Papers.

Technical and academic works are particularly useful in determining well-established methods for evaluating variables such as purchasing power, food security, and others. Furthermore, they provide a rigorous groundwork for establishing causal relationships, for instance between food security and educational attainment. Lastly, in cases where information gaps exist that cannot be filled by this report, they can provide a basis for tentatively suggesting relationships, such as the impact of malnutrition on child development.

3.4 Primary Data Collection

A Rapid Needs Assessment (RNA) will be conducted in the area of Greater Idlib from 12/06 to 14/06. The RNA will be carried out by 19 REACH enumerators through phone interviews to Key Informants (KIs). KIs will report about the situation of residents and IDPs in their community.

The aim of the RNA is gaining a better understanding of the evolution of living costs, wages, sectors of employment, purchasing power, coping strategies and child work. In fact, available information on the aforementioned topics from secondary data sources is limited. In particular, HNAP data provides representative household-level information for the area of Greater Idlib on sectors of employment, income and income sufficiency, adopted coping strategies and child work. However, the latest available round of data was collected in January 2022, and thus it does not allow to capture changes in the last half-year. Conversely, [HSOS](#) monthly data was consistently collected in 370 communities in Greater Idlib (monthly data available up to May 2022), and it provides community-level indicative information on sources of livelihoods, unskilled daily wages, coping strategies, and child work. Nonetheless, information from the [HSOS](#) assessment can only be used to capture trends at community level, and it does not provide information on the prevalence of coping strategies and child work among households in the assessed communities.

The RNA aims at filling these information gaps, with the objective of contributing to answering Research Questions 1 (How have prices and incomes in NWS responded to macroeconomic events since November 2021), 2 (How have price and income trends affected purchasing power of resident and out-of-camp IDP households in NWS?) and 4 (If household access to food, education, and other essential goods and services has decreased, which strategies do households employ to cope with reduced access?). The questions therefore focus on inspecting the situation at the time of data collection, and how it changed in the last half year.

Due to the limited availability of REACH enumerators in NWS, the RNA will be conducted in around 200 communities, randomly selected among the communities usually covered by the [HSOS](#) monthly assessment. The random selection will be performed within the list of communities regularly assessed by each enumerator, in order to keep an equal share of workload between the 19 available enumerators and in order to ensure even coverage of all the assessed sub-districts. Lastly, the list of selected communities will purposively include very large communities (i.e. population >50,000) in order not to miss out information from the main urban centres in Greater Idlib.

KIs will be selected by the enumerators based on their knowledge on the topics covered in the RNA. Enumerators will be trained on the RNA tool on 09/06 and will be provided with questionnaire paper forms, alongside access to the KoBo tool on their phones. While they will be advised to complete the KoBo form while conducting the interviews, it is often common practice for REACH enumerators in Greater Idlib to take notes on the paper form and then transfer the answers on the KoBo form once the interview is finished.

3.5 Data Processing & Analysis

Due to the rapid nature of the assessment, a number of soft and hard constraints have been added to the KoBo tool and reported on the questionnaire paper forms. Data cleaning will therefore solely include checks on duplicate uuids, duplicate communities p-codes, questionnaire speed and translations from Arabic to English of text variables, in accordance with the IMPACT Minimum Standards Checklist for Data Cleaning and Processing for Structured (Quantitative) Data. No logical follow up will be performed during data cleaning. No outliers check will be performed during data cleaning since there are no numeric variables in the questionnaire. Data cleaning will be performed in R.

Findings will be analysed at community level and will be indicative for the area of Greater Idleb. Data analysis will be performed in R and data will be analysed at both regional (i.e. Greater Idleb) and Sub-district level. On top of the analysis of the variables included in the questionnaire, a set of new variables will be analysed (as described in detail in the Data Analysis Plan).

4. Key ethical considerations and related risks

The proposed research design meets / does not meet 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.?	Yes	
... Follows IMPACT SOPs for management of personally identifiable information ?	Yes	

5. Roles and responsibilities

Table 3: Description of roles and responsibilities

Task Description	Responsible	Accountable	Consulted	Informed
<i>Research design</i>	Junior Assessment Officer (JAO)	Research Manager (RM)	Assessment Officer (AO), GIS Officer	IMPACT HQ
<i>Supervising data collection</i>	Field Officers	Field Manager	JAO, AO, GIS Officer	RM
<i>Data processing (checking, cleaning)</i>	Data Officer	Data Officer	JAO, Field Team	RM, IMPACT HQ
<i>Data analysis</i>	Data Officer	Data Officer	JAO	RM, IMPACT HQ
<i>Output production</i>	(Junior) Assessment Officers, GIS Officer	Research Manager	IMPACT HQ	/
<i>Dissemination</i>	Research Manager	Country Coordinator	/	IMPACT HQ
<i>Monitoring & Evaluation</i>	Project Development Officer	Project Development Officer	/	IMPACT HQ
<i>Lessons learned</i>	Junior Assessment Officer, Research Manager	Research Manager	/	/

Responsible: the person(s) who executes the task

Accountable: the person who validates the completion of the task and is accountable of the final output or milestone

Consulted: the person(s) who must be consulted when the task is implemented

Informed: the person(s) who need to be informed when the task is completed

5. Data Analysis Plan

Research questions	IN #	Data collection method	Indicator / Variable	Questionnaire Question	Questionnaire Responses	Data collection level
N/A	NA	KI Interview	Enumerator code	Enter enumerator code:	Text	Community
	NA	KI Interview	Governorate	Enter governorate:	From list	Community
	NA	KI Interview	District	Enter district:	From list	Community
	NA	KI Interview	Sub District	Enter sub-district:	From list	Community
	NA	KI Interview	Village	Enter community:	From list	Community
	NA	KI Interview	Present of Residents	Are there residents (host population) in this community?	Yes, No	Community
	NA	KI Interview	Presence of IDPs	Are there IDPs in this community?	Yes, No	Community
	NA	KI Interview	Presence of children	Are there children in this community?	Yes, No	Community
1. How have prices and incomes in NWS responded to macroeconomic events since November 2021?	1	KI Interview	Living Costs	1. Have living costs changed in this community in the last half year (from November 2021 to today)?	Yes, No, I don't know	Community
	1.1	KI Interview	Living Costs	1.1. How have living costs changed in this community in the last half year (from November 2021 to today)?	Increased, Decreased	Community
	2	KI Interview	Presence of persons employed in agriculture	2. Is more than 5% of the working-aged (18-64) population from this community currently employed in agriculture (Note: receiving a daily or fixed wage)?	Yes, No, I don't know	Community
	2.1	KI Interview	Knowledge on wages for agriculture	2.1. Do you know how wages in the agricultural sector in this community changed in the last half year (from November 2021 to today)?	Yes, No	Community

Current Economic Trends in Greater Idleb and their Humanitarian Impacts, 01/07/2022

	2.2	KI Interview	Change of wages for agriculture	2.2. How have wages in the agricultural sector in this community changed in the last half year (from November 2021 to today)?	Decreased Stayed the same Increased Decreased Stayed the same Increased more than living costs Increased as much as living costs Increased less than living cost Decreased as much as living costs Decreased less than living costs Decreased more than living costs Stayed the same Increased	Community
	2.3	KI Interview	Knowledge on change in persons employed in agriculture	2.3. Do you know how the number of people from this community who are employed in the agricultural sector has changed in the last half year (from November 2021 to today)?	Yes, No	Community
	2.4	KI Interview	Change in persons employed in agriculture	2.4. How did the number of people from this community who are employed in the agricultural sector change in the last half year (from November 2021 to today)?	Increased (more people from this community are employed in this sector now, compared to November 2021) Stayed the same (the same number of people from this community are employed in this sector now, as in November 2021) Decreased (less people from this community are employed in this sector now, compared to November 2021)	Community
	3	KI Interview	Presence of persons employed in hospitality	3. Is more than 5% of the working-aged (18-64) population from this community currently employed in hospitality (Note: receiving a daily or fixed wage)?	Yes, No, I don't know	Community
	3.1	KI Interview	Knowledge on wages for hospitality	3.1 do you know how wages in the hospitality sector in this community changed in the last half year (from November 2021 to today)?	Yes, No	Community

Current Economic Trends in Greater Idleb and their Humanitarian Impacts, 01/07/2022

	3.2	KI Interview	Change of wages for hospitality	3.2 If yes, how have wages in the hospitality sector in this community changed in the last half year (from November 2021 to today)?	Decreased Stayed the same Increased Decreased Stayed the same Increased more than living costs Increased as much as living costs Increased less than living cost Decreased as much as living costs Decreased less than living costs Decreased more than living costs Stayed the same Increased	Community
	3.3	KI Interview	Knowledge on change in persons employed in hospitality	3.3. Do you know how the number of people from this community who are employed in the hospitality sector has changed in the last half year (from November 2021 to today)?	Yes, No	Community
	3.4	KI Interview	Change in persons employed in hospitality	3.4. How did the number of people from this community who are employed in the hospitality sector change in the last half year (from November 2021 to today)?	Increased (more people from this community are employed in this sector now, compared to November 2021) Stayed the same (the same number of people from this community are employed in this sector now, as in November 2021) Decreased (less people from this community are employed in this sector now, compared to November 2021)	Community
	4	KI Interview	Presence of persons employed in construction	4. Is more than 5% of the working-aged (18-64) population from this community currently employed in construction (Note: receiving a daily or fixed wage)?	Yes, No, I don't know	Community
	4.1	KI Interview	Knowledge on wages for construction	4.1. Do you know how wages in the construction sector in this community changed in the last half year (from November 2021 to today)?	Yes, No	Community

Current Economic Trends in Greater Idleb and their Humanitarian Impacts, 01/07/2022

	4.2	KI Interview	Change of wages for construction	4.2. How have wages in the construction sector in this community changed in the last half year (from November 2021 to today)?	Decreased Stayed the same Increased Decreased Stayed the same Increased more than living costs Increased as much as living costs Increased less than living cost Decreased as much as living costs Decreased less than living costs Decreased more than living costs Stayed the same Increased	Community
	4.3	KI Interview	Knowledge on change in persons employed in construction	4.3. Do you know how the number of people from this community who are employed in the construction sector has changed in the last half year (from November 2021 to today)?	Yes, No	Community
	4.4	KI Interview	Change in persons employed in construction	4.4. How did the number of people from this community who are employed in the construction sector change in the last half year (from November 2021 to today)?	Increased (more people from this community are employed in this sector now, compared to November 2021) Stayed the same (the same number of people from this community are employed in this sector now, as in November 2021) Decreased (less people from this community are employed in this sector now, compared to November 2021)	Community
	5	KI Interview	Presence of persons employed in manufacturing	5. Is more than 5% of the working-aged (18-64) population from this community currently employed in manufacturing (Note: receiving a daily or fixed wage)?	Yes, No, I don't know	Community
	5.1	KI Interview	Knowledge on wages for manufacturing	5.1. Do you know how wages in the manufacturing sector in this community changed in the last half year (from November 2021 to today)?	Yes, No	Community

Current Economic Trends in Greater Idlib and their Humanitarian Impacts, 01/07/2022

	5.2	KI Interview	Change of wages for manufacturing	5.2. How have wages in the manufacturing sector in this community changed in the last half year (from November 2021 to today)?	Decreased Stayed the same Increased Decreased Stayed the same Increased more than living costs Increased as much as living costs Increased less than living cost Decreased as much as living costs Decreased less than living costs Decreased more than living costs Stayed the same Increased	Community
	5.3	KI Interview	Knowledge on change in persons employed in manufacturing	5.3. Do you know how the number of people from this community who are employed in the manufacturing sector has changed in the last half year (from November 2021 to today)?	Yes, No	Community
	5.4	KI Interview	Change in persons employed in manufacturing	5.3. Do you know how the number of people from this community who are employed in the manufacturing sector has changed in the last half year (from November 2021 to today)?	Increased (more people from this community are employed in this sector now, compared to November 2021) Stayed the same (the same number of people from this community are employed in this sector now, as in November 2021) Decreased (less people from this community are employed in this sector now, compared to November 2021)	Community
	6	KI Interview	Presence of persons employed in education	6. Is more than 5% of the working-aged (18-64) population from this community currently employed in education (Note: receiving a daily or fixed wage)?	Yes, No, I don't know	Community
	6.1	KI Interview	Knowledge on wages for education	6.1. Do you know how wages in the education sector in this community changed in the last half year (from November 2021 to today)?	Yes, No	Community

	6.2	KI Interview	Change of wages for education	6.2. How have wages in the education sector in this community changed in the last half year (from November 2021 to today)?	Decreased Stayed the same Increased Decreased Stayed the same Increased more than living costs Increased as much as living costs Increased less than living cost Decreased as much as living costs Decreased less than living costs Decreased more than living costs Stayed the same Increased	Community
	6.3	KI Interview	Knowledge on change in persons employed in education	6.3. Do you know how the number of people from this community who are employed in the education sector has changed in the last half year (from November 2021 to today)?	Yes, No	Community
	6.4	KI Interview	Change in persons employed in education	6.4. How did the number of people from this community who are employed in the education sector change in the last half year (from November 2021 to today)?	Increased (more people from this community are employed in this sector now, compared to November 2021) Stayed the same (the same number of people from this community are employed in this sector now, as in November 2021) Decreased (less people from this community are employed in this sector now, compared to November 2021)	Community
	7	KI Interview	Other relevant sector of employment	7. Was the sector that currently employed the largest number of people in this community mentioned in the previous questions? (Agriculture, Hospitality, Construction, Manufacturing, Education)	Yes, No	Community
	7.1	KI Interview	Other relevant sector of employment	7.1. Which is the sector that currently employed the largest number of people in this community?	Yes, No, I don't know	Community
	7.2	KI Interview	Knowledge on wages for other sectors	7.2 Do you know how wages in the other sectors in this community changed in the last half year (from November 2021 to today)?	Yes, No	Community

	7.3	KI Interview	Change of wages for other sectors	7.3. How have wages in the other sectors in this community changed in the last half year (from November 2021 to today)?	Decreased Stayed the same Increased Decreased Stayed the same Increased more than living costs Increased as much as living costs Increased less than living cost Decreased as much as living costs Decreased less than living costs Decreased more than living costs Stayed the same Increased	Community
	7.4	KI Interview	Knowledge on change in persons employed in other sectors	7.4. Do you know how the number of people from this community who are employed in the other sectors has changed in the last half year (from November 2021 to today)?	Yes, No	Community
	7.5	KI Interview	Change in persons employed in other sectors	7.5. How did the number of people from this community who are employed in the other sectors change in the last half year (from November 2021 to today)?	Increased (more people from this community are employed in this sector now, compared to November 2021) Stayed the same (the same number of people from this community are employed in this sector now, as in November 2021) Decreased (less people from this community are employed in this sector now, compared to November 2021)	Community
2. How have price and income trends affected purchasing power of resident and out-of-camp IDP households in NWS?	8	KI Interview	Knowledge on IDPs economic situation and coping strategies	8. Are you knowledgeable about the economic situation and coping strategies of IDPs in your community?	Yes, No	Community
	8	KI Interview	Change in consumption for IDPs	9. In the last half year (from November 2021 to today), did households in this community change the amount of goods and services they buy each month?	Don't know No, households did not change their consumption Yes, households decreased their consumption Yes, households increased their consumption	Community
4. Which strategies do households employ to cope with reduced access?	9	KI Interview	Change in coping strategies for IDPs	10. How did the prevalence of the following coping strategies for IDPs change among households in this community since January 2022?	(note)	Community
	10	KI Interview	Change in coping strategies for IDPs - purchasing of essential	Purchasing of essential items (e.g. water, food, education, health) on credit	Not applicable, no household is employing this coping strategy now nor in January 2022 The use of this coping strategy is as common now as it was in January 2022 More households are employing this coping strategy now than in	Community

Current Economic Trends in Greater Idlib and their Humanitarian Impacts, 01/07/2022

			items on credit		January 2022 Fewer households are employing this coping strategy now than in January 2022 Don't know	
	10A	KI Interview	Change in coping strategies for IDPs - purchasing lower quality or cheaper essential items	Purchasing lower quality and/or cheaper essential items (e.g. water, food, education, health)	Not applicable, no household is employing this coping strategy now nor in January 2022 The use of this coping strategy is as common now as it was in January 2022 More households are employing this coping strategy now than in January 2022 Fewer households are employing this coping strategy now than in January 2022 Don't know	Community
	10B	KI Interview	Change in coping strategies for IDPs - purchasing fewer essential items	Purchasing fewer essential items (e.g. water, food, education, health)	Not applicable, no household is employing this coping strategy now nor in January 2022 The use of this coping strategy is as common now as it was in January 2022 More households are employing this coping strategy now than in January 2022 Fewer households are employing this coping strategy now than in January 2022 Don't know	Community
	10C	KI Interview	Change in coping strategies for IDPs - sale of non-productive items	Sale of non-productive household assets (e.g. TV, furniture)	Not applicable, no household is employing this coping strategy now nor in January 2022 The use of this coping strategy is as common now as it was in January 2022 More households are employing this coping strategy now than in January 2022 Fewer households are employing this coping strategy now than in January 2022 Don't know	Community
	10D	KI Interview	Change in coping strategies for IDPs - skipping meals	Skipping meals	Not applicable, no household is employing this coping strategy now nor in January 2022 The use of this coping strategy is as common now as it was in January 2022 More households are employing this coping strategy now than in January 2022 Fewer households are employing this coping strategy now than in January 2022 Don't know	Community

	10E	KI Interview	Change in coping strategies for IDPs - sale of humanitarian assistance	Sale of humanitarian assistance	Not applicable, no household is employing this coping strategy now nor in January 2022 The use of this coping strategy is as common now as it was in January 2022 More households are employing this coping strategy now than in January 2022 Fewer households are employing this coping strategy now than in January 2022 Don't know	Community
	10F	KI Interview	Change in coping strategies for IDPs - sale of productive assets	Sale of productive household assets	Not applicable, no household is employing this coping strategy now nor in January 2022 The use of this coping strategy is as common now as it was in January 2022 More households are employing this coping strategy now than in January 2022 Fewer households are employing this coping strategy now than in January 2022 Don't know	Community
	10G	KI Interview	Change in coping strategies for IDPs - reduction of expenditure on productive assets	Reduction of expenditure on productive assets	Not applicable, no household is employing this coping strategy now nor in January 2022 The use of this coping strategy is as common now as it was in January 2022 More households are employing this coping strategy now than in January 2022 Fewer households are employing this coping strategy now than in January 2022 Don't know	Community
2. How have price and income trends affected purchasing power of resident and out-of-camp IDP households in NWS?	11	KI Interview	Knowledge on residents economic situation and coping strategies	11. Are you knowledgeable about the economic situation and coping strategies of residents in your community?	Yes, No	Community
	12	KI Interview	Change in consumption for residents	12. In the last half year (from November 2021 to today), did residents in this community change the amount of goods and services they buy each month?	Don't know No, households did not change their consumption Yes, households decreased their consumption Yes, households increased their consumption	Community
4. Which strategies do households employ to cope	13	KI Interview	Change in coping strategies for residents	13. How did the prevalence of the following coping strategies for resident change among households in this community since January 2022?	(note)	Community

Current Economic Trends in Greater Idlib and their Humanitarian Impacts, 01/07/2022

with reduced access?	13	KI Interview	Change in coping strategies for residents - purchasing of essential items on credit	Purchasing of essential items (e.g. water, food, education, health) on credit	Not applicable, no household is employing this coping strategy now nor in January 2022 The use of this coping strategy is as common now as it was in January 2022 More households are employing this coping strategy now than in January 2022 Fewer households are employing this coping strategy now than in January 2022 Don't know	Community
	13A	KI Interview	Change in coping strategies for residents - purchasing lower quality or cheaper essential items	Purchasing lower quality and/or cheaper essential items (e.g. water, food, education, health)	Not applicable, no household is employing this coping strategy now nor in January 2022 The use of this coping strategy is as common now as it was in January 2022 More households are employing this coping strategy now than in January 2022 Fewer households are employing this coping strategy now than in January 2022 Don't know	Community
	13B	KI Interview	Change in coping strategies for residents - purchasing fewer essential items	Purchasing fewer essential items (e.g. water, food, education, health)	Not applicable, no household is employing this coping strategy now nor in January 2022 The use of this coping strategy is as common now as it was in January 2022 More households are employing this coping strategy now than in January 2022 Fewer households are employing this coping strategy now than in January 2022 Don't know	Community
	13C	KI Interview	Change in coping strategies for residents - sale of non productive items	Sale of non-productive household assets (e.g. TV, furniture)	Not applicable, no household is employing this coping strategy now nor in January 2022 The use of this coping strategy is as common now as it was in January 2022 More households are employing this coping strategy now than in January 2022 Fewer households are employing this coping strategy now than in January 2022 Don't know	Community
	13D	KI Interview	Change in coping strategies for residents - skipping meals	Skipping meals	Not applicable, no household is employing this coping strategy now nor in January 2022 The use of this coping strategy is as common now as it was in January 2022 More households are employing this coping strategy now than in January 2022 Fewer households are employing this coping strategy now than in January 2022 Don't know	Community

					January 2022 Don't know	
	13E	KI Interview	Change in coping strategies for residents - sale of humanitarian assistance	Sale of humanitarian assistance	Not applicable, no household is employing this coping strategy now nor in January 2022 The use of this coping strategy is as common now as it was in January 2022 More households are employing this coping strategy now than in January 2022 Fewer households are employing this coping strategy now than in January 2022 Don't know	Community
	13F	KI Interview	Change in coping strategies for residents - sale of productive assets	Sale of productive household assets	Not applicable, no household is employing this coping strategy now nor in January 2022 The use of this coping strategy is as common now as it was in January 2022 More households are employing this coping strategy now than in January 2022 Fewer households are employing this coping strategy now than in January 2022 Don't know	Community
	13G	KI Interview	Change in coping strategies for residents - reduction of expenditure on productive assets	Reduction of expenditure on productive assets	Not applicable, no household is employing this coping strategy now nor in January 2022 The use of this coping strategy is as common now as it was in January 2022 More households are employing this coping strategy now than in January 2022 Fewer households are employing this coping strategy now than in January 2022 Don't know	Community
4. Which strategies do households employ to cope with reduced access?	14	KI Interview	Children working from IDPs	14. For children aged 15 or below belonging to IDP families, have they worked in this community in the past month?	Yes, No, Don't know	Community
	15	KI Interview	Children working - males 6-11 - IDPs	15. Which proportion of IDP male children 6-11 has worked in this community in the past month (excluding domestic work such as cooking for the family, cleaning the house and taking care of siblings)?	None Very few (<5%) 5%-10% 11%-20% 21%-40% 41%-60% 61%-80% 81%-100% Don't know	Community

	15.1	KI Interview	Change in children working - males 6-11 - IDPs	15.1 How did the number of IDP male children 6-11 from this community who are working change since January 2022?	Not applicable (no male children 6-11 were working in January 2022 nor now) Increased (more male children 6-11 from this community are working now, compared to January 2022) Stayed the same (the same number of male children 6-11 from this community are working now, compared to January 2022) Decreased (fewer male children 6-11 from this community are working now, compared to January 2022) Don't know	Community
	16	KI Interview	Children working - females 6-11 - IDPs	16. Which proportion of IDP female children 6-11 has worked in this community in the past month (excluding domestic work such as cooking for the family, cleaning the house and taking care of siblings)?	None Very few (<5%) 5%-10% 11%-20% 21%-40% 41%-60% 61%-80% 81%-100% Don't know	Community
	16.1	KI Interview	Change in children working - females 6-11 - IDPs	16.1 How did the number of IDP female children 6-11 from this community who are working change since January 2022?	Not applicable (no female children 6-11 were working in January 2022 nor now) Increased (more female children 6-11 from this community are working now, compared to January 2022) Stayed the same (the same number of female children 6-11 from this community are working now, compared to January 2022) Decreased (fewer female children 6-11 from this community are working now, compared to January 2022) Don't know	Community
	17	KI Interview	Children working - males 12-15 - IDPs	17. Which proportion of IDP male children 12-15 has worked in this community in the past month(excluding domestic work such as cooking for the family, cleaning the house and taking care of siblings)?	None Very few (<5%) 5%-10% 11%-20% 21%-40% 41%-60% 61%-80% 81%-100% Don't know	Community
	17.1	KI Interview	Change in children working - males 12-15 - IDPs	17.1.How did the number of IDP male children 12-15 from this community who are working change since January 2022?	Not applicable (no male children 12-15 were working in January 2022 nor now) Increased (more male children 12-15 from this community are working now, compared to January 2022) Stayed the same (the same number of male children 12-15 from this community are working now, compared to January 2022) Decreased (fewer male children 12-15 from this community are working now, compared to	Community

Current Economic Trends in Greater Idleb and their Humanitarian Impacts, 01/07/2022

					January 2022) Don't know	
	18	KI Interview	Children working - females 12-15 - IDPs	18. Which proportion of IDP female children 12-15 has worked in this community in the past month (excluding domestic work such as cooking for the family, cleaning the house and taking care of siblings)?	None Very few (<5%) 5%-10% 11%-20% 21%-40% 41%-60% 61%-80% 81%-100% Don't know	Community
	18.1	KI Interview	Change in children working - females 12-15 - IDPs	18.1. How did the number of IDP female children 12-15 from this community who are working change since January 2022?	Not applicable (no female children 12-15 were working in January 2022 nor now) Increased (more female children 12-15 from this community are working now, compared to January 2022) Stayed the same (the same number of female children 12-15 from this community are working now, compared to January 2022) Decreased (fewer female children 12-15 from this community are working now, compared to January 2022) Don't know	Community
	19	KI Interview	Children working from residents	19. For children aged 15 or below belonging to resident families, have they worked in this community in the past month?	Yes, No, Don't know	Community
	15	KI Interview	Children working - males 6-11 - residents	15. Which proportion of resident male children 6-11 has worked in this community in the past month (excluding domestic work such as cooking for the family, cleaning the house and taking care of siblings)?	None Very few (<5%) 5%-10% 11%-20% 21%-40% 41%-60% 61%-80% 81%-100% Don't know	Community
	15.1	KI Interview	Change in children working - males 6-11 - residents	15.1 How did the number of resident male children 6-11 from this community who are working change since January 2022?	Not applicable (no male children 6-11 were working in January 2022 nor now) Increased (more male children 6-11 from this community are working now, compared to January 2022) Stayed the same (the same number of male children 6-11 from this community are working now, compared to January 2022) Decreased (fewer male children 6-11 from this community are working now, compared to January 2022) Don't know	Community

	16	KI Interview	Children working - females 6-11 - residents	16. Which proportion of resident female children 6-11 has worked in this community in the past month (excluding domestic work such as cooking for the family, cleaning the house and taking care of siblings)?	None Very few (<5%) 5%-10% 11%-20% 21%-40% 41%-60% 61%-80% 81%-100% Don't know	Community
	16.1	KI Interview	Change in children working - females 6-11 - residents	16.1 How did the number of resident female children 6-11 from this community who are working change since January 2022?	Not applicable (no female children 6-11 were working in January 2022 nor now) Increased (more female children 6-11 from this community are working now, compared to January 2022) Stayed the same (the same number of female children 6-11 from this community are working now, compared to January 2022) Decreased (fewer female children 6-11 from this community are working now, compared to January 2022) Don't know	Community
	17	KI Interview	Children working - males 12-15 - residents	17. Which proportion of resident male children 12-15 has worked in this community in the past month (excluding domestic work such as cooking for the family, cleaning the house and taking care of siblings)?	None Very few (<5%) 5%-10% 11%-20% 21%-40% 41%-60% 61%-80% 81%-100% Don't know	Community
	17.1	KI Interview	Change in children working - males 12-15 - residents	17.1. How did the number of resident male children 12-15 from this community who are working change since January 2022?	Not applicable (no male children 12-15 were working in January 2022 nor now) Increased (more male children 12-15 from this community are working now, compared to January 2022) Stayed the same (the same number of male children 12-15 from this community are working now, compared to January 2022) Decreased (fewer male children 12-15 from this community are working now, compared to January 2022) Don't know	Community
	18	KI Interview	Children working - females 12-15 - residents	18. Which proportion of resident female children 12-15 has worked in this community in the past month (excluding domestic work such as cooking for the family, cleaning the house and taking care of siblings)?	None Very few (<5%) 5%-10% 11%-20% 21%-40% 41%-60% 61%-80% 81%-100% Don't know	Community

Current Economic Trends in Greater Idlib and their Humanitarian Impacts, 01/07/2022

	18.1	KI Interview	Change in children working - females 12-15 - residents	18.1. How did the number of resident female children 12-15 from this community who are working change since January 2022?	Not applicable (no female children 12-15 were working in January 2022 nor now) Increased (more female children 12-15 from this community are working now, compared to January 2022) Stayed the same (the same number of female children 12-15 from this community are working now, compared to January 2022) Decreased (fewer female children 12-15 from this community are working now, compared to January 2022) Don't know	Community
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7. Monitoring & Evaluation Plan

IMPACT Objective	External M&E Indicator	Internal M&E Indicator	Focal point	Tool	Will indicator be tracked?
Humanitarian stakeholders are accessing IMPACT products	Number of humanitarian organisations accessing IMPACT services/products	# of downloads of x product from Resource Centre	Country request to HQ	User_log	X Yes
		# of downloads of x product from Relief Web	Country request to HQ		<input type="checkbox"/> Yes
		# of downloads of x product from Country level platforms	Country team		<input type="checkbox"/> Yes
	Number of individuals accessing IMPACT services/products	# of page clicks on x product from REACH global newsletter	Country request to HQ		X Yes
		# of page clicks on x product from country newsletter, sendingBlue, bit.ly	Country team		X Yes
		# of visits to x webmap/x dashboard	Country request to HQ		<input type="checkbox"/> Yes
IMPACT activities contribute to better program implementation and coordination of the humanitarian response	Number of humanitarian organisations utilizing IMPACT services/products	# references in HPC documents (HNO, SRP, Flash appeals, Cluster/sector strategies)	Country team	Reference_log	X Yes
		# references in single agency documents			X Yes
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	NA
		Perceived usefulness and influence of IMPACT outputs			NA
		Recommendations to strengthen IMPACT programs			NA
		Perceived capacity of IMPACT staff			NA
		Perceived quality of outputs/programs			NA
	Number of humanitarian documents (HNO, HRP, cluster/agency strategic plans, etc.) directly informed by IMPACT products	Recommendations to strengthen IMPACT programs			NA
Humanitarian stakeholders are engaged	Number and/or percentage of humanitarian organizations	# of organisations providing resources (i.e. staff, vehicles, meeting space, budget, etc.) for activity implementation	Country team	Engagement_log	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes

in IMPACT programs throughout the research cycle	directly contributing to IMPACT programs (providing resources, participating to presentations, etc.)	# of organisations/clusters inputting in research design and joint analysis			<input type="checkbox"/> Yes
		# of organisations/clusters attending briefings on findings;			X Yes

ⁱ Assistance Coordination Unit/ Information Management Unit (2022). Joint Education Needs Assessment Report (JENA). Edition No. 02 for 2021. <https://www.acu-sy.org/imu-reports/>