

# Research Terms of Reference

Northwest Syria Rapid Needs Assessment

SYR 1701e

Syria

September 2021

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	
Type of Crisis	<input type="checkbox"/>	Sudden onset	<input type="checkbox"/>	Slow onset	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Protracted
Mandating Body/ Agency	REACH				
Project Code	2020 16AOD				
Overall Research Timeframe (from research design to final outputs / M&E)	01/09/2021 to 07/10/2021				
Research Timeframe Add planned deadlines (for first cycle if more than 1)	1. Start collect data: 12/09/2021		5. Preliminary presentation: n/a		
	2. Data collected: 15/09/2021		6. Outputs sent for validation: 05/10/2021		
	3. Data analysed: 20/09/2021		7. Outputs published: 12/10/2021		
	4. Data sent for validation: 20/09/2021		8. Final presentation: n/a		
Number of assessments	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Single assessment (one cycle)			
	<input type="checkbox"/>	Multi assessment (more than one cycle) [Describe here the frequency of the cycle]			
Humanitarian milestones Specify what will the assessment inform and when e.g. The shelter cluster will use this data to draft its Revised Flash Appeal;	<b>Milestone</b>		<b>Deadline</b>		
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Inter-cluster plan/strategy	Specific strategic planning timeframes are TBD, anticipated to inform 2021/2022 planning in the last quarter of 2021.		
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Cluster plan/strategy	Specific strategic planning timeframes are TBD, anticipated to inform 2021/2022 planning in the last quarter of 2021.		
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Donor plan/strategy	Specific strategic planning timeframes are TBD, anticipated to inform 2021/2022 planning in the last quarter of 2021.		
Audience Type & Dissemination Specify who will the assessment inform and how you will disseminate to inform the audience	<b>Audience type</b>		<b>Dissemination</b>		
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Strategic <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Programmatic <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Operational <input type="checkbox"/> [Other, Specify]		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> General Product Mailing (e.g. mail to NGO consortium; HCT participants; Donors) <input type="checkbox"/> Cluster Mailing (Education, Shelter and WASH) and presentation of findings at next cluster meeting <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Presentation of findings (e.g. at HCT meeting; Cluster meeting)		

			X Website Dissemination (Relief Web & REACH Resource Centre)	
<b>Detailed dissemination plan required</b>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Yes	X	No
<b>General Objective</b>	The rapid needs assessment (RNA) is a response to the reported water scarcity issues faced by the civilian population in communities in Idlib and Aleppo governorates of Northwest Syria since May 2021. The aim of the RNA is to inform the overall humanitarian response in Northwest Syria by providing an updated and comprehensive overview of the implications of water scarcity crisis on communities considered to be most immediately at-risk from water scarcity in Northwest Syria.			
<b>Specific Objective(s)</b>	1. Identify and assess the scope of the water scarcity in greater Idlib area and northern Aleppo area. 2. Measure the impact of water scarcity on water accessibility and affordability, food security and livelihoods as well as healthcare in greater Idlib area and northern Aleppo area.			
<b>Research Questions</b>	Research Question 1: What are the key factors driving water scarcity in greater Idlib area and northern Aleppo area and what is the scope of this issue?  Research Question 2: To what extent does water scarcity in greater Idlib area and northern Aleppo area affect local communities in terms of water accessibility and affordability, food security and livelihoods as well healthcare access (with special emphasis on water-borne diseases <sup>1</sup> )?			
<b>Geographic Coverage</b>	407 communities in Idlib and Aleppo governorates identified initially by the REACH field team as mostly affected by the water scarcity since May 2021			
<b>Secondary data sources</b>	<a href="#">Humanitarian Needs Overview for Syrian Arab Republic 2021</a> <a href="#">REACH Humanitarian Situation Overview of Syria (HSOS) 2021</a> <a href="#">REACH Monthly Market Monitoring 2021</a> <a href="#">REACH Quarterly Needs Analysis 2021</a>			
<b>Population(s)</b> <i>Select all that apply</i>	X	IDPs in camps	X	IDPs in informal sites
	X	IDPs in host communities	<input type="checkbox"/>	IDPs [Other, Specify]
	<input type="checkbox"/>	Refugees in camp	<input type="checkbox"/>	Refugees in informal sites
	<input type="checkbox"/>	Refugees in host communities	<input type="checkbox"/>	Refugees [Other, Specify]
	X	Host communities	X	Spontaneous Returnees <sup>2</sup>
<b>Stratification</b> <i>Select type(s) and enter number of strata</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Geographical #: _ _ _ Population size per strata is known? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/>	Group #: _ _ _ Population size per strata is known? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
			<input type="checkbox"/>	[Other Specify] #: _ _ _ Population size per strata is known? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
<b>Data collection tool(s)</b>	X	Structured (Quantitative)		<input type="checkbox"/> Semi-structured (Qualitative)
	<b>Sampling method</b>		<b>Data collection method</b>	
<b>Structured data collection tool # 1</b> <i>Select sampling and data collection method and specify target # interviews</i>	X Purposive <input type="checkbox"/> Probability / Simple random <input type="checkbox"/> Probability / Stratified simple random <input type="checkbox"/> Probability / Cluster sampling		X Key informant interview (Target #): 3 informant per community <input type="checkbox"/> Group discussion (Target #): _ _ _ _ _ <input type="checkbox"/> Household interview (Target #): _ _ _ _ _	

<sup>1</sup> Water-borne diseases are understood hereinafter as conditions resulting in adverse effects on human health, caused by pathogenic micro-organisms that are transmitted in water; the diseases include, among others, diarrhoea, cholera, dysentery, typhoid, and polio. For more information on water-borne diseases please refer to: <https://www.who.int/news-room/fact-sheets/detail/drinking-water>.

<sup>2</sup> Spontaneous returnees are defined generally as "Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) or refugees who return to their community of origin that they left due to conflict but not necessarily to their places of habitual residence (their former homes); who intend to remain in the community for a prolonged period of time; and who do not necessarily enjoy the full spectrum of rights afforded to them prior to their displacement." For more information, please refer to: UNHCR, Handout on refugee protection, 2005, p. 42.

	<input type="checkbox"/> Probability / Stratified cluster sampling <input type="checkbox"/> [Other, Specify]	<input type="checkbox"/> Individual interview (Target #): _____ <input type="checkbox"/> Direct observations (Target #): _____ <input type="checkbox"/> [Other, Specify] (Target #): _____
<b>Target level of precision if probability sampling</b>	NA	NA
<b>Data management platform(s)</b>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> IMPACT <input type="checkbox"/> [Other, Specify]	<input type="checkbox"/> UNHCR
<b>Expected output type(s)</b>	<input type="checkbox"/> Situation overview #: __ <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Presentation (Preliminary findings) #: 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Summary statistics dataset #: __ <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Cleaned dataset #: 1	<input type="checkbox"/> Report #: __ <input type="checkbox"/> Presentation (Final) #: __ <input type="checkbox"/> Webmap #: __ <input type="checkbox"/> Profile #: __ <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Factsheet #: 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Map #: __
<b>Access</b>	<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)	
<b>Visibility</b> <i>Specify which logos should be on outputs</i>	<b>REACH:</b> visibility will be present on all published outputs. Output branding will be in compliance with REACH branding policies. <b>Donor:</b> None <b>Coordination Framework:</b> None <b>Partners:</b> None	

## 2. Rationale

### 2.1. Background

As conflict in Syria entered its tenth year, in April 2021, the Global Drought Observatory issued a drought warning for eastern Syria, the country's breadbasket, further threatening the lives and livelihoods of the Syrian people as the impending water shortages could have far-reaching effects across the region.<sup>3</sup>

Moreover, according to REACH Humanitarian Overview of Syria (HSOS) - Northwest Syria June 2021, water scarcity in Northwest Syria affected domestic consumption and agricultural livelihoods. In 62% of the communities, not all households had access to sufficient water. Due to the depletion of groundwater sources, water shortages were reported in Al-Bab, where 63% of the assessed communities reportedly relied on boreholes or wells as the most common source of water. Low access to water and rainfall deficits also affected agricultural production.

A lack of water for agriculture and a deficiency of rainfall resulting in water shortage were reported by KIs in 46% and 24% of the assessed communities that relied on agriculture as a source of livelihood. This is of concern, considering that food crop production and cash crop production were the second and third most commonly reported sources of income for residents in Northwest Syria.<sup>4</sup>

### 2.2. Intended Impact

<sup>3</sup> REACH, [Briefing Note: Humanitarian Situation Overview in Northeast Syria](#), June 2021

<sup>4</sup> REACH, [Humanitarian Overview of Syria \(HSOS\) - Northwest Syria June 2021](#), August 2021

Given the above, after the consultation with the humanitarian community in Syria, REACH decided to conduct rapid needs assessment in greater Idlib area and northern Aleppo area to identify and assess the scope of the water scarcity and measure its impact on water accessibility and affordability, food security and livelihoods as well healthcare in greater Idlib area and northern Aleppo area, to inform the overall humanitarian response in Northwest Syria.

### 3. Methodology

#### 3.1 Methodology overview

A key informant (KI) methodology will be employed for this Rapid Needs Assessment (RNA), with purposive sampling as sampling method. Data collection will take place between 12 and 15 September 2021 in 407 communities identified initially by the REACH field team as most affected by the water scarcity across Idlib and Aleppo governorates. Data collection will be coordinated from Amman, Jordan. To ensure that all communities can be covered within the period designated for data collection, and in response to access restrictions as well as social-distancing recommendations related to COVID-19 pandemic on limiting the movement of aid workers, all KI interviews will be conducted remotely. Data will be collected at the community/site level, with enumerators filling out one questionnaire per community/site and interviewing 3 KIs per community (i.e. up to 1,221 interviews conducted in total). KIs will be selected based on their knowledge of the relevant topics (WASH, livelihoods and food security, healthcare) in the community and will respond to the sections of the questionnaire that best fit their sector-specific expertise. Collected primary data will then be further triangulated through available secondary data sources, including, but not limited to HSOS.

#### 3.2 Population of interest

The three main populations of interest for this assessment are internally displaced person (IDP), resident host populations and spontaneous returnees in assessed communities in northern Idlib and western Aleppo governorates.

The geographical scope of the assessment covers 407 communities across 8 districts (Al Bab, A'zaz, Jarablus, Afrin, Jebel Saman, Ariha, Harim and Jisr-Ash-Shugund) and 21 subdistricts (Al Bab, Ar-Ra'ee, A'zaz, Aghtrin, Mare', Jarablus, Ghadorah, Tadaf, A'rima, Suran, Bulbul, Jandairis, Sharan, Ma'btali, Atareb, Ehsem, Mhamba, Ariha, Dana, Salqin and Darkosh) of Northwest Syria. These communities were identified initially by the enumerators from the REACH field team, basing on their field experience and direct observation as well as context knowledge, as most affected by the water scarcity across Idlib and Aleppo governorates since May 2021.

IDPs are defined as individuals or groups of people who have been forced to leave their communities of origin, in particular as a result of or in order to avoid the effects of armed conflict, situations of generalized violence, violations of human rights, or natural or man-made disasters, and who have not crossed an international border.

Host community residents are defined as individuals or groups of people who currently reside in their communities of origin, or communities of permanent residence prior to the Syrian conflict. This includes populations that were never displaced.

Spontaneous returnees are defined generally as "Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) or refugees who return to their community of origin that they left due to conflict but not necessarily to their places of habitual residence (their former homes); who intend to remain in the community for a prolonged period of time; and who do not necessarily enjoy the full spectrum of rights afforded to them prior to their displacement."

#### 3.3 Secondary data review

Available secondary data sources will be used to triangulate primary data collection and will include data collected through the Humanitarian Situation Overview in Syria (HSOS) in 26 sub-districts in northern Idlib and western Aleppo governorates ([REACH, Humanitarian Situation Overview of Syria \(HSOS\), 2021](#)), population and displacement numbers assessed on an ongoing basis as part of the CCCM Cluster's continuous monitoring of the situation, as well as other available data from REACH (including [REACH, Monthly Market Monitoring, 2021](#) and [REACH, Quarterly Needs Analysis, 2021](#)), UN agencies (including, but not limited to, OCHA, [Humanitarian Needs Overview for Syrian Arab Republic, 2021](#)), and other humanitarian bodies, and media and open source reports.

#### 3.4 Primary Data Collection

Primary data collection will be conducted in communities in northern Idlib and western Aleppo governorates, through a remote interview method (via phone), using Kobo Toolbox software, due to access restrictions and to ensure timeliness. Data will be collected through a KI methodology. REACH will utilize its wide KI network in Northwest Syria to collect information as follows:

- Based on a mixed, structured and semi-structured questionnaire, enumerators will ask KIs a limited number of questions about livelihoods, water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) and health to gather information at the community level.
- Enumerators will submit one form per assessed community, interviewing different KIs for different sections of the form, based on KI's specific area of expertise (sector), i.e. they will interview 3 KIs per community. Enumerators will be organized geographically, with each enumerator given a list of unique communities to cover – this will ensure there is no overlapping data collection and that no enumerators speak with the same key informant. The KIs will be selected independently and purposively by enumerators who possess intimate knowledge of the areas under their coverage and are thus able to identify suitable KIs directly from their existing list of contacts.
- KI types may include representatives of: civil society groups, local charities, local councils, local relief committees, NGOs, as well as community leaders, documentation office registration focal points, camp managers, teachers, health staff or mukhtars (community leaders).

### 3.5. Data Processing & Analysis

All submissions will be checked for internal inconsistencies and outliers, and submitted information will be cross-checked for with available secondary data on assessed communities. This includes cross checking with previous RNA and baseline assessments for the same geographic area to identify outliers. Follow up will be conducted with enumerators and KIs for all communities where discrepancies or issues were discovered. Submitted raw data will be cleaned based on follow up responses and all changes to the data will be logged. The cleaning process will be based on [Minimum Standards Data Cleaning checklist](#). The cleaning process will be facilitated by using a macros-equipped excel sheet used to record errors, corrections and follow-up requests for the enumerators. Data cleaning will take place on rolling daily basis as data and feedback on follow-up requests from the data collection team come in.

Data from the RNA will be analyzed and aggregated at the regional, governorate, and sub-district levels. Analysis will be conducted through either Microsoft Excel or R analytical software, and all aggregated findings will be collated at the relevant cluster level and included in the final dataset to ensure information is easily interpreted. The analysis at the regional level will then inform reporting components, with additional GIS components reporting at both the community/site and sub-district level. Data will be collected over the phone in assessed communities through REACH enumerators from KIs living or working in the community and then aggregated to obtain findings at the assessed area level.

The following are the types of variables/responses that will be analysed:

1. *Continuous variables* (e.g. #, %): average across all entries, sum across all entries (e.g. for population numbers)
2. *Categorical variables* (select multiple, select one): most commonly reported responses at the assessed area level.
3. *Open-ended question*: free text, qualitative narrative

## 4. Key ethical considerations and related risks

The proposed research design meets / does not meet the following criteria:

<b><i>The proposed research design...</i></b>	<b><i>Yes/ No</i></b>	<b><i>Details if no (including mitigation)</i></b>
... Has been coordinated with relevant stakeholders to <b>avoid unnecessary duplication</b> of data collection efforts?	Yes	
... <b>Respects respondents, their rights and dignity</b> ( <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 <b>expose data collectors to any risks as a direct result</b> of participation in data collection?	Yes	

... Does not <b>expose respondents / their communities to any risks as a direct result</b> of participation in data collection?	Yes	
... Does not involve <b>collecting information on specific topics which may be stressful and/ or re-traumatising</b> for research participants (both respondents and data collectors)?	Yes	
... Does not involve <b>data collection with minors</b> i.e. anyone less than 18 years old?	Yes	
... Does not involve <b>data collection with other vulnerable groups</b> e.g. persons with disabilities, victims/ survivors of protection incidents, etc.?	Yes	
... Follows IMPACT SOPs for management of <b>personally identifiable information</b> ?	Yes	

## 5. Roles and responsibilities

Table 3: Description of roles and responsibilities

<i>Task Description</i>	<i>Responsible</i>	<i>Accountable</i>	<i>Consulted</i>	<i>Informed</i>
<i>Research design</i>	Assessment Officer, Senior Assessment Officer	Senior Assessment Officer	Technical Advisor GIS Officer IMPACT Research Design and Data Unit	Country Coordinator, HQ
<i>Supervising data collection</i>	Assessment Officer	Senior Assessment Officer	Technical Advisor GIS Officer IMPACT Research Design and Data Unit	Country Coordinator
<i>Data processing (checking, cleaning)</i>	Assessment Officer	Assessment Specialist	Technical Advisor IMPACT Research Design and Data Unit	Country Coordinator
<i>Data analysis</i>	Senior Assessment Officer	Senior Assessment Officer	Technical Advisor IMPACT Research Design and Data Unit	Country Coordinator
<i>Output production</i>	Assessment Officer	Senior Assessment Officer	Technical Advisor GIS Officer IMPACT Research Reporting Unit	Country Coordinator
<i>Dissemination</i>	Assessment Officer	Senior Assessment Officer	Technical Advisor IMPACT Research Design and Data Unit	Country Coordinator, HQ



Monitoring & Evaluation	Assessment Officer	Senior Assessment Officer	Technical Advisor IMPACT Research Design and Data Unit	Country Coordinator, HQ
Lessons learned	Assessment Officer	Senior Assessment Officer	Technical Advisor IMPACT Research Design and Data Unit	Country Coordinator, HQ

**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

## 6. Data Analysis Plan

Research questions	IN #	Data collection method	Indicator / Variable	Questionnaire Question	Questionnaire Responses	Data collection level
Basic Information		KI interview	Enumerator code	Enter enumerator code:	Enter code	Area
		KI interview	Date of the data collection	What is the date of data collection?	Enter date	Area
		KI interview	Governorate	Which governorate are you assessing?	Select governorate	Area
		KI interview	District	Which district are you assessing?	Select district	Area
		KI interview	Sub-district	Which sub-district are you assessing?	Select sub-district	Area
		KI interview	Community	Which community are you assessing?	Select community	Area
To what extent does water scarcity in greater Idlib area and northern Aleppo area affect local communities in terms of food security and livelihoods?	0.0	KI interview	KI type	What type of KI is answering the following questions about food security and livelihoods?	Local council NGO Community-based initiative (e.g. local charity, civil society group) Community leader - elder Community leader - religious Mukhtar Teacher Health staff (e.g. doctor, nurse) Social worker Vendor Other	Area

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1.1	KI interview	Challenges faced by farmers to accessing livelihoods from agriculture this season	What, if any, were the challenges faced by farmers in your community to accessing livelihoods from agriculture this season?	No challenges Lack of access to fertilizers due to lack of access to cash Damage in the irrigation system (stopped irrigation system). Decreased rain water supply Flooding Deterioration of seeds varieties. Difficulty in access to ploughing service Lack of labor force Lack of electricity powering the irrigation system. Lack of efficient quantities and quality of fuel for irrigation. Lack of efficient irrigation water quantities in the public irrigation canals, dams, lakes...etc. Spread of plant diseases. Inability to control weeds. Marketing difficulties Sales prices of crops fixed by local authorities were low. High operational costs Other Not sure	Area
1.2	KI interview	Highest operational costs for farmers in the community	What specific operational costs would you say are highest?	Engine maintenance service. High prices of fertilizers. High prices of insecticides, pesticides, and fungicides. High crops shipment costs. High harvesting costs. High fuel prices. High cost of irrigation Not sure	Area
1.3	KI interview	Coping strategies currently in use by households in the community to cope with a lack of access to resources for agriculture during the last season	Are you aware of any of the following coping strategies currently in use by households in the community to cope with a lack of access to resources for agriculture during the last season?	No coping strategies Change crop type Sell livestock assets Get the land rented to others before planting season. Stop irrigation of land planned to be irrigated. Don't distribute the needed fertilizers. Don't distribute the needed insecticides, pesticides, and fungicides.	Area



Northwest Syria Rapid Needs Assessment, September 2021

				Access to cash through debit/credit to operate. Sold productive assets or means of transportation. Sold house or land. Sold the production to the traders. Other Not sure	
1.4	KI interview	Crop types used as coping strategy	What crop types have farmers changed to?	Enter text	Area
1.5	KI interview	Crop production trends this year	Did crop production in your community increase or decrease this year (in comparison to last year)?	Increased Decreased It is at the same level Not sure	Area
1.6	KI interview	Coping strategies that households in the assessed location are planning to use to cope with a lack of access to resources for agriculture during the next season	Are you aware of any of the following coping strategies that households in the assessed location are planning to use to cope with a lack of access to resources for agriculture during the next season?	No planned coping strategies Change crop type Sell livestock assets Get the land rented to others before planting season. Stop irrigation of land planned to be irrigated. Don't distribute the needed fertilizers. Don't distribute the needed insecticides, pesticides, and fungicides. Access to cash through debit/credit to operate. Sell productive assets or means of transportation. Sell house or land. Sell the production to the traders. Other Not sure	Area
1.7	KI interview	Crop types used in the future as coping strategy	What crop types would farmers change to?	Enter text	Area
1.8	KI interview	Main types of daily work available	What are the main types of daily work available in this community?	Agriculture or livestock Fuel trade or distribution Chopping or trading wood Marketplace vending Wholesale retail Not sure None of the above Other	Area
1.9	KI interview	Proportion of households in the community	Do you know what estimated percentage of	Yes No	Area

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			eating one or less meals per day	people in the community is eating one or less meals per day?		
	1.10	KI interview	Proportion of households in the community eating one or less meals per day	What percentage of households in the community do you estimate to be eating one or less meals per day?	Nobody (around 0%); A few (around 25%); About half (around 50%); Most (around 75%); Everyone (around 100%); Don't know	Area
<p>What are the key factors driving water scarcity in greater Idlib area and northern Aleppo area and what is the scope of this issue?</p> <p>To what extent does water scarcity in greater Idlib area and northern Aleppo area affect local communities in terms of water accessibility and affordability?</p>	0.2	KI interview	KI type	What type of KI is answering the following questions about WASH?	Local council NGO Community-based initiative (e.g. local charity, civil society group) Community leader - elder Community leader - religious Mukhtar Teacher Health staff (e.g. doctor, nurse) Social worker Vendor Other	Area
	2.1	KI interview	Primary source of drinking water	What is the primary source of drinking water for the people in your community?	Public tap/standpipe Handpumps/boreholes Protected well Unprotected well Water seller/kiosks Piped connection to house (or neighbor's house) Protected spring Unprotected spring Rain water collection Bottled water, water sachets Tanker trucks Surface water (lake, pond, dam, river) Other No water source (or no additional source of water) Not sure	Area
	2.2	KI interview	Secondary sources of drinking water	Aside from this main source, do people in the community use other sources of water for drinking?	Yes No	Area
	2.3	KI interview	Secondary sources of drinking water	If yes, what other sources of water do they use for drinking?	Public tap/standpipe Handpumps/boreholes Protected well Unprotected well Water seller/kiosks	Area

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					Piped connection to house (or neighbor's house) Protected spring Unprotected spring Rain water collection Bottled water, water sachets Tanker trucks Surface water (lake, pond, dam, river) Other No water source (or no additional source of water) Not sure	
	2.4	KI interview	Number of days within a month people in the community buy bottled water or tanker trucks water for drinking	On how many days did people in your community buy bottled water or tanker trucks water for drinking during the last 30 days?	Enter integer	Area
	2.5	KI interview	Primary source of water for other purposes than drinking	What is the main source of water used by people in the community for other purposes than drinking, such as cooking, bathing and washing?	Public tap/standpipe Handpumps/boreholes Protected well Unprotected well Water seller/kiosks Piped connection to house (or neighbor's house) Protected spring Unprotected spring Rain water collection Bottled water, water sachets Tanker trucks Surface water (lake, pond, dam, river) Other No water source (or no additional source of water) Not sure	Area
	2.6	KI interview	Proportion of households in the community having enough water to drink	What percentage of people in the community have enough water to drink?	Nobody (around 0%); A few (around 25%); About half (around 50%); Most (around 75%); Everyone (around 100%); Don't know	Area
	2.7	KI interview	Proportion of households in the community having enough water for other purposes than drinking	What percentage of people in the community have enough water for other purposes than drinking, such as cooking,	Nobody (around 0%); A few (around 25%); About half (around 50%); Most (around 75%); Everyone (around 100%); Don't know	Area

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			bathing and washing?		
	2.8	KI interview	Proportion of households in the community that experienced any problems with the main drinking water source	What percentage of people in the community have experienced any problems with the main drinking water source? Nobody (around 0%); A few (around 25%); About half (around 50%); Most (around 75%); Everyone (around 100%); Don't know	Area
	2.9	KI interview	Proportion of households in the community having problems related to general access to water	What percentage of people in the community have problems related to general access to water? Nobody (around 0%); A few (around 25%); About half (around 50%); Most (around 75%); Everyone (around 100%); Don't know	Area
	2.10	KI interview	Most common problems related to general access to water in the community	What kind of problems related to general access to water do they have? Waterpoints are too far Waterpoints are difficult to reach (especially for people with disabilities) Fetching water is a dangerous activity Some groups (children, women, elderly, ethnic minorities, etc.) do not have access to the waterpoints Insufficient number of water points / waiting time at water points Water points are not functioning or close Water is not available at the market Water is too expensive Not enough container to store the water Don't like taste / quality of water Other None of the above	Area
	2.11	KI interview	The cause of the most common problems related to general access to water in the community	From your perspective, what is the cause of these problems? Enter text	Area
	2.12	KI interview	Sufficiency of current or alternative sources of water to meet needs for household and	Are current or alternative sources of water sufficient to meet needs for household and agricultural purposes? Yes No	Area

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		agricultural purposes			
2.13	KI interview	Coping strategies that households in the community use to deal with insufficient water	What coping strategies have communities used to deal with insufficient water?	Rely on less preferred (unimproved/untreated) water sources for drinking water Rely on surface water for drinking water Rely on less preferred (unimproved/untreated) water sources for other purposes such as cooking and washing Rely on surface water for other purposes such as cooking and washing Fetch water at a source further than the usual one Send children to fetch water Fetch water at a source that could be dangerous Spend money (or credit) on water that should otherwise be used for other purposes Reduce drinking water consumption (drink less) Reduce water consumption for other purposes (bathe less, etc.) Other Not sure	Area
2.14	KI interview	Effects of water reducing water consumption on community	If coping strategies adopted by community include reducing water consumption, what are the effects on the community?	Enter text	Area
2.15	KI interview	Accessibility to another water source in case of discontinuity if the main source	If the main water source in this community was discontinued, would households have access to another source?	Yes No	Area
2.16	KI interview	Situation of the groundwater levels of water in wells	What is the situation of the groundwater levels of water in wells in your community?	No groundwater Depleted / level decreased Same level as always More groundwater than normal No wells in community Don't know / unsure Prefer not to answer Other	Area

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	2.17	KI interview	Reasons for wells to deplete	What are the reasons for wells to deplete?	Enter text	Area
	2.18	KI interview	Water quality of water from wells	What is the water quality of water from wells in your community?	Water tastes and smells good Water smells Water tastes bad Water is colored Don't know/unsure Prefer not to answer Other	Area
	2.19	KI interview	Situation of the water network	What is the situation of the water network in your community?	Fully functional Partially functional; we can get water sometimes Very dysfunctional; water is sporadic Completely non-functional; cannot get water from network No water network	Area
	2.20a	KI interview	Reasons for the water networks are only partially functioning	What are the reasons for the water networks are only partially functioning?	Enter text	Area
	2.20b	KI interview	Reasons for the water networks functioning very dysfunctionally or not at all	What are the reasons for the water networks functioning very dysfunctionally or not at all?	Enter text	Area
	2.21	KI interview	Reliance of the community on water pumping stations	Does the community rely on water pumping stations?	Yes No Don't know	Area
	2.22	KI interview	Number of days withing a month water being pumped by water pumping stations to neighborhoods	If community relies on water pumping stations - on how many days was the water pumped by water pumping stations to neighborhoods in your community during last 30 days?	Enter integer	Area
To what extent does water scarcity in greater Idlib area and northern Aleppo area affect local communities in terms of healthcare access (with special emphasis on water-borne diseases)?	0.4	KI interview	KI type	What type of KI is answering the following questions about Health?	Local council NGO Community-based initiative (e.g. local charity, civil society group) Community leader - elder Community leader - religious Mukhtar Teacher Health staff (e.g. doctor, nurse)	Area

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					Social worker Vendor Other	
0.6	KI interview	KI type	Is the KI from the community that was selected for the sample, or a nearby community with a health professional?	Community in sample Nearby community that is not in sample, because sample community is too small and has no health professional		Area
3.1	KI interview	People in the community experiencing any water related illnesses during last month	Have any people in your community experienced any water related illnesses in the last one month?	Yes No Don't know		Area
3.2	KI interview	Source of the infection in perception of people in the community	What do people in your community think is the source of the infection?	Polluted water Food Other Not sure		Area
3.3	KI interview	Type of health facility visited	Have people in your community visited a facility to seek treatment for this illness?	Yes No		Area
3.4	KI interview	Type of health facility visited	Which type of facility have they visited?	Mobile clinics Field hospitals Informal emergency care points Private clinics Primary care facilities (free healthcare, vaccination clinics) Private hospitals Public hospitals Pharmacies Other Not sure		Area
3.5	KI interview	Reasons for not seeking treatment	Why have they not sought treatment?	Too expensive to seek care No medical facility closeby Symptoms not severe enough to seek care Able to treat at home/ use home remedies Other Not sure		Area
3.6	KI interview	Availability of information for community members about treatment for illness at a nearby facility	Is information available for community members about treatment for this illness at a nearby facility?	Yes No Don't know		Area
3.7	KI interview	Type of health facility with information	At what kind of facility?	Mobile clinics Field hospitals		Area



			about treatment for illness		Informal emergency care points Private clinics Primary care facilities (free healthcare, vaccination clinics) Private hospitals Public hospitals Pharmacies Other Not sure	
	3.8	KI interview	Kind of treatment provided at the facility	What kind of treatment was provided at the facility?	ORS ORS and Zinc Antibiotics Other Not sure	Area
Interviewee information	4.1	KI interview	Modality of the interview	Was this interview conducted face-to-face or remotely?	Face-to-face Remotely	Area

## 7. Monitoring & Evaluation Plan

IMPACT Objective	External M&E Indicator	Internal M&E Indicator	Focal point	Tool	Will indicator be tracked?
<b>Humanitarian stakeholders are accessing IMPACT products</b>	Number of humanitarian organisations accessing IMPACT services/products	# of downloads of x product from Resource Center	Country request to HQ	User_log	X Yes
		# of downloads of x product from Relief Web	Country request to HQ		X Yes
		# of downloads of x product from Country level platforms	Country team		<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
<b>IMPACT activities contribute to better program implementation and coordination of the humanitarian response</b>	Number of humanitarian organisations utilizing IMPACT services/products	# references in HPC documents (HNO, SRP, Flash appeals, Cluster/sector strategies)	Country team	Reference_log	Cluster strategy for 2021/2022 (including, but not limited to WASH, Health and Food Security Cluster)
		# references in single agency documents			
<b>Humanitarian stakeholders</b>	Humanitarian actors use	Perceived relevance of IMPACT country-programs	Country team	Usage_Feedback	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes.

are using IMPACT products	IMPACT evidence/products as a basis for decision making, aid planning and delivery	Perceived usefulness and influence of IMPACT outputs		and Usage_S urvey template	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> Yes
		Recommendations to strengthen IMPACT programs			
		Perceived capacity of IMPACT staff			
		Perceived quality of outputs/programs			
	Number of humanitarian documents (HNO, HRP, cluster/agency strategic plans, etc.) directly informed by IMPACT products	Recommendations to strengthen IMPACT programs			<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> Yes
Humanitarian stakeholders are engaged in IMPACT programs throughout the research cycle	Number and/or percentage of humanitarian organizations directly contributing to IMPACT programs (providing resources, participating to presentations, etc.)	# of organisations providing resources (i.e.staff, vehicles, meeting space, budget, etc.) for activity implementation	Country team	Engagem ent_log	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes
		# of organisations/clusters inputting in research design and joint analysis			X Yes
		# of organisations/clusters attending briefings on findings;			X Yes