

# Research Terms of Reference

AI-Latifya Area-Based Assessment (ABA)

IRQ2207

Iraq

October 2022

Version 1

**REACH** Informing  
more effective  
humanitarian action

## 1. Executive Summary

<b>Country of intervention</b>	Iraq				
<b>Type of Emergency</b>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Natural disaster	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<b>Conflict</b>	<input type="checkbox"/> Other ( <i>specify</i> )
<b>Type of Crisis</b>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Sudden onset	<input type="checkbox"/>	Slow onset	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <b>Protracted</b>
<b>Mandating Body/ Agency</b>	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)				
<b>IMPACT Project Code</b>	10AUE				
<b>Overall Research Timeframe</b> ( <i>from research design to final outputs / M&amp;E</i> )	03/10/2022 to 31/01/2023				
<b>Research Timeframe</b> <i>Add planned deadlines (for first cycle if more than 1)</i>	1. Pilot/ training: 27/10/2022		6. Presentation: Mid December, 2022		
	2. Start collect data: 30/10/2022		7. Outputs (dashboard, webmap) sent for validation: 15/12/2022		
	3. Data collected: 24/11/2022		8. Outputs (dashboard, webmap) published: 30/12/2022		
	4. Data analysed: 29/11/2022		9. Report/profile sent for validation: 15/01/2023		
	5. Data sent for validation: 30/11/2022		10. Report/profile published: 15/02/2023		
<b>Number of assessments</b>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<b>Single assessment (one cycle)</b>			
	<input type="checkbox"/>	Multi assessment (more than one cycle) <i>[Describe here the frequency of the cycle]</i>			
<b>Humanitarian milestones</b> <i>Specify what will the assessment inform and when e.g. The shelter cluster will use this data to draft its</i>	<b>Milestone</b>		<b>Deadline</b>		
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Donor plan/strategy	13/12/2022		
	<input type="checkbox"/>	Inter-cluster plan/strategy	-- / -- / --		
	<input type="checkbox"/>	Cluster plan/strategy	-- / -- / --		
	<input type="checkbox"/>	NGO platform plan/strategy	-- / -- / --		

Revised Flash Appeal;			
<b>Audience Type &amp; Dissemination</b> <i>Specify who will the assessment inform and how you will disseminate to inform the audience</i>	<b>Audience type</b> <input type="checkbox"/> Strategic <b>X Programmatic</b> <b>X Operational</b> <input type="checkbox"/> [Other, Specify]		<b>Dissemination</b> <b>X General Product Mailing (e.g. mail to NGO consortium; HCT participants; Donors)</b> <input type="checkbox"/> Cluster Mailing (Education, Shelter and WASH) and presentation of findings at next cluster meeting <b>X Presentation of findings (e.g. at HCT meeting; Cluster meeting)</b> <b>X Website Dissemination (Relief Web &amp; REACH Resource Centre)</b> <input type="checkbox"/> [Other, Specify]
<b>Detailed dissemination plan required</b>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Yes	<b>X No</b>
<b>General Objective</b>	To inform UNHCR's Area-Based Programming for Protection and Solutions (A2PS) proposal, and support evidence-based humanitarian and development programming, service delivery and reconstruction in the short (next 6 months) and long-term (beyond 6 months) in Al-Latifya town and surrounding villages (Baghdad governorate). More specifically, the assessed sectors and associated areas of programming include: demographics and movement intentions; livelihoods; protection and social cohesion; shelter and non-food items (NFI); food security and markets; healthcare; education; other basic services (electricity, water, solid waste disposal, wastewater disposal, and legal services); and durable solutions for communities across sectors.		
<b>Specific Objective(s)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Define and profile the demography and movement intentions of the population in the area selected for assessment</li> <li>Identify and map the availability and accessibility of services within the area of assessment highlighting the key gaps and barriers to service provision for affected populations</li> <li>Gauge the perceptions and expectations of residents regarding service delivery and recovery efforts</li> <li>Assess household-level priority of needs across sectors of the affected population within the area of assessment</li> <li>Understand the progress towards achieving durable solutions<sup>1</sup> for affected populations in the area of assessment, including host community who have been indirectly impacted by the conflict.</li> </ul>		

<sup>1</sup> According to the [IASC Framework on Durable Solutions for Internally Displaced Persons](#), durable solutions are achieved “when internally displaced persons no longer have any specific assistance and protection needs that are linked to their displacement and can enjoy their human rights without discrimination on account of their displacement”. In this case of this ABA, returnees are the main population group for whom the achievement of durable solutions is assessed. This ABA will draw from the IASC framework to assess the degree to which durable solutions have been achieved for this group as well as how it compares to others such as host community.

<b>Research Questions</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. What is the demographic profile and spatial distribution of the population within the area of assessment?</li> <li>2. What is the current availability, functionality, and accessibility of services and infrastructure in the area, and how does this compare to before 2014?<sup>2</sup></li> <li>3. Where are services (both functioning and not) and infrastructure located within the area of assessment?</li> <li>4. What are the main obstacles to accessing services, from the perspective of community members?</li> <li>5. What are the main obstacles to delivering services, from the perspective of relevant experts and/or providers?</li> <li>6. What are the multi-sectoral needs of the affected population within the area of assessment?</li> <li>7. What are the challenges to achieving durable solutions for affected populations in the area of assessment?</li> <li>8. What are the movement intentions of the households displaced in the area of assessment, as well as push and pull factors for return?</li> </ol>				
<b>Geographic Coverage</b>	Al-Latifya town, Kilo 18, and surrounding agricultural villages selected by UNHCR in Baghdad governorate				
<b>Secondary data sources</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Population data (e.g. International Organisation for Migration (IOM) Displacement Tracking Matrix's (DTM) <a href="#">Returnee and IDP Master Lists</a>)</li> <li>• Assessment data and reports (e.g. IOM DTM's <a href="#">Integrated Location Assessment</a> [ILA], <a href="#">ILA 2020-2021 comparative report</a>, <a href="#">Return Index Baghdad Governorate Profile</a> and <a href="#">Return Index, 2022 Iraq Humanitarian Needs Overview</a>)</li> <li>• General background and context research on areas being targeted for assessment</li> <li>• Geo-spatial data (e.g. UNOSAT satellite imagery)</li> <li>• Tools and Lessons Learned from previous ABAs</li> <li>• Relevant REACH Initiatives assessments (<a href="#">MCNA X</a>, <a href="#">Informal Sites Profiling and Intentions 2022</a>)</li> </ul>				
<b>Population(s)</b> <i>Select all that apply</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	IDPs in camp	<b>X</b>	<b>IDPs in informal sites (if any)</b>	
	<b>X</b>	<b>IDPs in host communities</b>	<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]	
	<b>X</b>	<b>Host communities</b>	<b>X</b>	<b>Returnees</b>	
<b>Stratification</b> <i>Select type(s) and enter number of strata</i>	<b>X</b>	<b>Geographical #:</b> 3 areas (Latifya town, Kilo 18, agricultural villages surrounding Al-Latifya town)	<b>X</b>	<b>Group #:</b> 2 (households living in target area: host community, IDPs and returnees)	<input type="checkbox"/> <i>[Other Specify] #:</i> -- Population size per strata is known? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No

<sup>2</sup> 2014 represents the date the group known as the Islamic State of Iraq and the Levant (ISIL) started occupying several areas in Iraq and causing displacement.

		Population size per strata is known? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <b>X No</b>		Population size per strata is known? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <b>X No</b>	
<b>Data collection tool(s)</b>	<b>X</b>	<b>Structured (Quantitative)</b>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<b>Semi-structured (Qualitative)</b>	
		<b>Sampling method</b>		<b>Data collection method</b>	
<b>Structured data collection tool # 1 : Household-level survey</b>		<input type="checkbox"/> Purposive <input type="checkbox"/> Probability / Simple random <b>X Probability / Stratified simple random</b> <input type="checkbox"/> Probability / Cluster sampling <input type="checkbox"/> Probability / Stratified cluster sampling <input type="checkbox"/> [Other, Specify]		<input type="checkbox"/> Key informant interview (Target #):_ _ _ _ _ <input type="checkbox"/> Group discussion (Target #):_ _ _ _ _ <b>X Household interview (estimated target #): 322 (including 20% buffer; 174 in Al-Latifya town and 148 in Kilo 18)</b> <input type="checkbox"/> Individual interview (Target #):_ _ _ _ _ <input type="checkbox"/> Direct observations (Target #):_ _ _ _ _ <input type="checkbox"/> [Other, Specify] (Target #):_ _ _ _ _	
<b>Semi-structured data collection tool # 2: Community leader key-informant interviews (KIIs)</b>	<b>X Purposive</b>	<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 type="checkbox"/> [Other, Specify]		<b>X Key informant interview (estimated target #): 10 (8 in Al-Latifya town and 2 in Kilo 18)</b> <input type="checkbox"/> Group discussion (Target #):_ _ _ _ _ <input type="checkbox"/> Household interview (Target #):_ _ _ _ _ <input type="checkbox"/> Individual interview (Target #):_ _ _ _ _ <input type="checkbox"/> Direct observations (Target #):_ _ _ _ _ <input type="checkbox"/> [Other, Specify] (Target #):_ _ _ _ _	
<b>Semi-structured data collection tool # 3: Community leader and prominent community member key-informant interviews (KIIs) villages</b>	<b>X Purposive</b>	<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 type="checkbox"/> [Other, Specify]		<b>X Key informant interview (estimated target #): 30 (3 KIIs in each of the selected villages)</b> <input type="checkbox"/> Group discussion (Target #):_ _ _ _ _ <input type="checkbox"/> Household interview (Target #):_ _ _ _ _ <input type="checkbox"/> Individual interview (Target #):_ _ _ _ _ <input type="checkbox"/> Direct observations (Target #):_ _ _ _ _ <input type="checkbox"/> [Other, Specify] (Target #):_ _ _ _ _	
<b>Semi-structured data collection tool # 4: Subject-matter expert (SME) KIIs</b>	<b>X Purposive</b>	<input type="checkbox"/> Probability / Simple random <input type="checkbox"/> Probability / Stratified simple random <input type="checkbox"/> Probability / Cluster sampling		<b>X Key informant interview (Target #): 28 (no quota per stratum)</b> <input type="checkbox"/> Group discussion (Target #):_ _ _ _ _ <input type="checkbox"/> Household interview (Target #):_ _ _ _ _ <input type="checkbox"/> Individual interview (Target #):_ _ _ _ _	

	<input type="checkbox"/> Probability / Stratified cluster sampling <b>X Snowballing</b>	<input type="checkbox"/> Direct observations (Target #):_ _ _ _ _ <input type="checkbox"/> [Other, Specify] (Target #):_ _ _ _ _
<b>Semi-structured data collection tool # 5: Mapping Key Informant Interviews (MKIIs)</b>	<b>X Purposive</b> <input type="checkbox"/> Snowballing <input type="checkbox"/> [Other, Specify]	<b>X Key informant interview (estimated target #): 10 (8 in Al-Latifya town and 2 in Kilo 18)</b> <input type="checkbox"/> Individual interview (Target #):_ _ _ _ _ <input type="checkbox"/> Focus group discussion (Target #):_ _ _ _ _ <input type="checkbox"/> [Other, Specify] (Target #):_ _ _ _ _
<b>Target level of precision if probability sampling</b>	95% level of confidence	8/- % margin of error
<b>Data management platform(s)</b>	<b>X IMPACT</b> <input type="checkbox"/> [Other, Specify]	<input type="checkbox"/> UNHCR
<b>Expected output type(s)</b>	<input type="checkbox"/> Situation overview #: _ _ _ _ <input type="checkbox"/> Presentation (Preliminary findings) #: _ _ <b>X Interactive dashboard #: 1</b>	<input type="checkbox"/> Report #: _ _ <b>X Presentation (Final) #: 1</b> <b>X Webmap #: 1</b> <b>X Executive summary report / profile #: 1</b> <input type="checkbox"/> Factsheet #: _ _
<b>Access</b>	<b>X Public (available on REACH resource center and other humanitarian platforms)</b> <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> <b>Donor: UNHCR</b> <b>Coordination Framework: UNHCR</b>	

## 2. Rationale

### 2.1 Background

Since the Government of Iraq (GoI) declared victory over the group known as Islamic State of Iraq and the Levant (ISIL) in December 2017, Iraqis who have been displaced since the start of the conflict in 2014 have been returning to their areas of origin (AoO). As of September 2022, the International Organization for Migration's (IOM) Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) estimated that approximately

4.97 million Iraqis had returned to their homes, while over 1.17 million remained internally displaced.<sup>3</sup> These displaced and returnee households face a host of challenges to their return, which include damaged or destroyed homes, damaged infrastructure, a lack of access to services, and livelihoods, amid lingering insecurity.

For this ABA, REACH will focus on the area of Al-Latifya town and Kilo 18, which are in Mahmoudiya district in Baghdad governorate. Baghdad, located in central Iraq on the Tigris River, is the country's smallest and most populated governorate,<sup>4</sup> with an estimated population of 8,558,625 in 2020.<sup>5</sup> The governorate sustained substantial damage to infrastructure and housing due to the violence which ensued following the US-led invasion in 2003 and which continued with the conflict with ISIL between 2014 and 2017.<sup>6</sup>

The district of Mahmoudiya lies to the south of the capital city of Baghdad, bordering the Babil and Anbar governorates on its southern and western boundaries. Al-Latifya subdistrict is a rural area located in the south of Mahmoudiya district on the main road to Hillah, between Markaz Mahmoudiya and al-Iskandaria subdistricts. Al-Latifya town is mostly populated by Sunni Arabs, as well as the eastern and western rural areas, while Shia Arabs are more concentrated to the south and north of the town. During the 2003-2011 Iraq war and US occupation, Al-Latifya was a stronghold for insurgent armed groups and one of the most dangerous places for coalition forces, with the area between Mahmoudiya town, Yusifiyah and Al-Latifya becoming known by US troops as the "triangle of death".<sup>7</sup>

When ISIL reached the southwestern Baghdad belts at the end of 2013, the area became a battleground again.<sup>8</sup> In this area, ISIL pressured Baghdad by trying to disrupt Iraq's principal highway.<sup>9</sup> This fuelled the grievances between Sunni and Shia Arabs after a decade-long sectarian war and contributed to fears of another civil war.<sup>10</sup> By the end of the conflict, the area was left destroyed and in need of basic services as well as having experienced a large scale of displacement, the effects of which continue today.<sup>11</sup>

As of REACH's April 2022 Informal Sites assessment, there were 8 informal sites in Al-Latifya subdistrict with the majority of IDPs originating from Babil governorate and armed conflict being their main reason for displacement.<sup>12</sup> Two-thirds of households intended to remain in their current location, commonly reporting that their barriers to return were the fear/trauma associated with their AoO, housing destruction, and movement restrictions by militias.<sup>13</sup>

Mahmoudiya district hosts the largest number of IDPs and returnees in the Baghdad governorate, and Al-Latifya is the sub-district hosting the largest number of IDPs.<sup>14</sup> As of September 2022, it was estimated that al-Latifya sub-district hosted 1,064 IDP households (6,385 individuals), and 1,923

<sup>3</sup> International Organization for Migration (IOM) Displacement tracking matrix (DTM) Iraq, IDP and returnee master list 127, September 2022, Available [here](#).

<sup>4</sup> Republic of Iraq Presidency of the Council of Ministers National Investment Commission. Baghdad Province Profile, 2013. Available [here](#).

<sup>5</sup> Kurdistan Region Statistics Office (KRSO), data available on request.

<sup>6</sup> NGO Coordination Committee for Iraq, Baghdad Governorate Profile, December 2015. Available [here](#).

<sup>7</sup> Financial Times, Iraq's sectarian war rages on as world focuses on Isis, 26 September 2016. Available [here](#).

<sup>8</sup> The New York Times, Once a Militant Stronghold in Iraq, Now a Battleground Again, 28 June 2014. Available [here](#).

<sup>9</sup> The Washington Post, Attacks kill at least 66 in Iraq, 28 August 2013. Available [here](#).

<sup>10</sup> The Washington Post, Attacks kill at least 66 in Iraq, 28 August 2013. Available [here](#).

<sup>11</sup> Institute for the Study of War (ISW), Backgrounder: ISIS in the Southwest Baghdad Belts, 24 November 2014. Available [here](#).

<sup>12</sup> REACH and CCCM Cluster, Informal Sites Dashboard, April 2022. Available [here](#).

<sup>13</sup> REACH, Informal Sites Profiling and Intentions, April 2022. Available [here](#).

<sup>14</sup> IOM DTM Iraq, Iraq Master List Report 126, January-June 2022. Available [here](#).

returnee households (11,538 individuals).<sup>15</sup> The whole population was estimated to be 52,183 individuals in 2020.<sup>16</sup> The DTM return index indicated that, in all return locations in Al-Latifya subdistrict, most persons that were displaced between 2014 and 2017 have now returned.<sup>17</sup> As of July 2021, the DTM IOM informal site assessment (ILA VI), Baghdad Governorate recorded 11 new informal sites, making it the governorate with the largest increase in the number of displaced families in informal sites compared to August 2020. Eight of these informal sites were located in the district of Mahmoudiya, an increase likely attributed to the reclassification of IDP camps in Al-Latifya and other areas as informal sites.<sup>18</sup> This increase of IDPs living in informal sites meant a shortage of basic services and infrastructures like public sewage and electricity network to meet the increased need.<sup>19</sup>

According to IOM DTM's return index (June 2022), the vast majority (90%) of returnee families in Al-Latifya had medium-level severity of living conditions.<sup>20</sup> Locations in the area are predominantly classified as having medium severity conditions in terms of livelihoods, basic services, safety perception, and social cohesion for returnees, key to measure progress towards durable solutions. According to this index, the primary challenges in Al-Latifya are related to poor recovery of agricultural activities and small businesses, blocked returns, residential destruction/shelter reconstruction, and multiple or no security actors in some locations. Over the course of 2020, the availability of employment opportunities, the quality of daily public life, and access to sufficient electricity all increased sharply in terms of severity.<sup>21</sup> For IDPs, on the other hand, the return index indicated high severity for most locations, particularly in terms of livelihoods and affordability of basic services for IDPs, indicating that the living conditions for IDPs might be worse than those among returnees.<sup>22</sup>

## 2.2 Intended impact

Since the post-2017 stabilisation of the context in Iraq, a key priority for the government and the humanitarian community has become the identification of voluntary, safe, and dignified solutions to displacement through sustainable returns, local integration, or relocation.<sup>23</sup> In order to find and achieve these solutions to displacement in Al-Latifya town and surrounding villages, humanitarian, development and government actors need up-to-date, accurate and in-depth information on current living conditions, service provision, and household-level vulnerabilities and needs in the locality. A strong evidence base can inform short (next 6 months) and long-term (beyond 6 months) interventions by these actors, making them more targeted and effective.

As there is a shift in focus from humanitarian to development programming, UNHCR created the Area-Based Programming for Protection and Solutions (A2PS), an intervention approach with the aim of promoting sustainable integration or reintegration of those affected by conflict. Instead of focusing on specific population groups, it focuses on specific geographical areas to identify obstacles to

<sup>15</sup> IOM DTM Iraq, IDP and returnee master list 127, September 2022, Available [here](#).

<sup>16</sup> REACH, Iraq population distribution dashboard. Available [here](#).

<sup>17</sup> IOM DTM Iraq, IDP and returnee master list 127, September 2022, Available [here](#).

<sup>18</sup> IOM Iraq, Informal Sites Assessment 2020-2021: A comparative analysis of informal sites in Iraq from Integrated Location Assessment Rounds 5 and 6. Available [here](#).

<sup>19</sup> IOM Iraq, Cut off and Critical: Life in Al-Latifya Informal Site, 17 August 2022. Available [here](#).

<sup>20</sup> OM DTM Iraq, Return Index Government Profiling: Return Dynamics in Baghdad Governorate, June 2022. Available [here](#).

<sup>21</sup> IOM DTM Iraq, Return Index Government Profiling: Return Dynamics in Baghdad Governorate, June 2022. Available [here](#).

<sup>22</sup> IOM DTM Iraq, Displacement Index 4, September 2022. Available [here](#).

<sup>23</sup> Iraq Durable Solutions, Resolving Internal Displacement in Iraq: Inter-Agency Durable Solutions Strategic and Operational Framework, June 2021, Available [here](#).



integration, social cohesion, and protection across sectors, and directs UNHCR's advocacy towards different stakeholders to work on addressing those.<sup>24</sup>

The A2PS approach has the following objectives:

- Implementation within a defined, displacement-affected geographic area, whether there is a significant number of returnees, IDPs or refugees
- Targeting whole communities rather than specific population groups
- Community-driven and participatory through wide consultations with affected communities
- Supported by, and involving, the local authorities
- Long-term and sustainable programming with the commitment from relevant authorities
- Evidence-based analysis adapted to the local context
- Cross-sectoral, including community empowerment, basic infrastructure and services, social cohesion, and local economic development, to address obstacles to integration and social cohesion in a location in a comprehensive manner.

UNHCR aims to implement their A2PS approach in Al-Latifya, and this ABA conducted by REACH intends to complement UNHCR's own assessments in the area for their A2PS proposal. This ABA may also provide information for the potential founding of an area-based coordination group for Baghdad.

### 3. Methodology

#### 3.1 Methodology overview

The ABA will use a predominantly quantitative methodology in conducting the research. For Al-Latifya and Kilo 18, data will be collected through key informant interviews with community leaders and subject matter experts (SMEs), mapping key-informant interviews (MKIIs) with community leaders, and a household-level survey conducted with households living in these locations. A different tool will be used to collect data for each of these five interview types. The household survey is designed to identify demographic characteristics of households (including displacement profile), household needs, and vulnerabilities across the key sectors (food security, livelihoods, shelter, healthcare, education, WASH, protection...), as well as the current state of services and households' challenges to access them. The community leader KII tool will be designed to collect general information on neighbourhoods and villages across all sectors (population, accessibility of services per neighbourhood/village), as well as including durable solutions-related topics such as justice, dispute resolution, civil society, social cohesion, and safety. The SME KII tool will ask detailed and technical questions on the specific sector (livelihoods, water, waste, electricity, legal) about which the SME is knowledgeable. Suitable profiles for SMEs will include service providers, infrastructure managers, government employees from relevant departments and other characteristics that the community identifies as relevant with SME knowledge.

In agreement with UNHCR and their highlighted interest in 10 specific villages that surround Al-Latifya, REACH will also conduct remote data collection in the following villages: Albo Awasj village, Faheel Am Al Jaeer village, Kilo 5, Kilo 14, Kilo 25, Kilo 29, Kilo 31, Shaka 1, Shaka 3, and Shaka 4. In each village, 3 remote KIIs will be conducted, one with the community leaders of the villages and the other two with other community representatives identified by these mukhtars (they are community leaders employed by the government to carry on administrative tasks in specific geographical areas, usually neighbourhoods, towns or villages making them important sources of knowledge of these

<sup>24</sup> UNHCR, Area-Based Programming for Protection and Solutions (A2PS). Available [here](#).



geographical areas). The KI interview tool will be an extended version of the community leaders' tool to fill potential gaps due to the lack of household surveys, mapping KIIs, and SMEs in these areas.

**Table 1: ABA locations, methods and components**

Location of ABA	Type of data collection	Representative	Data collection tools
<b>Al-Latifya and Kilo 18</b>	Face-to-face data collection	Representative at the settlement level (Al-Latifya and Killo 18)	HH survey, KIIs with community leaders, SME interviews, mapping with KIIs
<b>Surrounding villages:</b> Albo Awasj village, Faheel Am Al Jaeer village, Kilo 5, Kilo 14, Kilo 25, Kilo 29, Kilo 31, Shaka 1, Shaka 3, and Shaka 4	Remote data collection	No	KIIs (long version)

The household survey with households living in Al-Latifya town and Kilo 18 will be conducted through face-to-face interviews in the area of interest in November 2022. Households will be selected through a stratified random sampling approach to obtain a representative sample of households, both in Al-Latifya town and in Kilo 18. Since the A2PS is focused on the geographical area rather than on specific population groups, all will be included, but this assessment will attempt to collect a representative sample of IDP and host community households, since these are the largest population groups. An estimated total of 322 surveys will be conducted with households living in Al-Latifya town and Kilo 18 and the results from these will be generalisable with a 95% level of confidence and 8% margin of error. The household sample will be stratified geographically, with generalisable results for Al-Latifya town and Kilo 18. During data collection, REACH will attempt to collect enough IDP and host community surveys to make generalisable and representative findings for each population group.

Participants for the KIIs will be selected through purposive means, through identification by partners and the municipality, and snowballing (i.e., identification of SMEs by community leaders and other SMEs). The KIIs will be conducted with all the community leaders (mukhtars) of the various neighbourhoods of Al-Latifya town, as well as of Kilo 18, which will be defined during the KI mapping. In addition, KIIs will be carried out with SMEs across the seven assessed sectors. 28 SMEs will be identified by operational partners in the assessed area or by community leaders; in case of gaps, further KIIs will be identified through snowballing. REACH will also conduct MKIIs with community leaders to map the infrastructure and services in each neighbourhood. The mappings will be conducted in a face-to-face setting using physical maps created using UNOSAT imagery.

The methodology proposed is based on IMPACT's analysis of (projected) security and operational conditions at the time of writing; the exact methodology could be subject to change due to shifts in the security context, transmission rates, and movement restrictions linked to the COVID-19 pandemic, or other factors outside IMPACT's control (including timeliness of securing authorisations). Security dynamics and COVID-19 related considerations will be established in close consultation with ACTED

security teams in country and in line with [IMPACT's SOPs for data collection during COVID-19](#). Any change to the proposed methodology – such as a shift to remote methodologies for the household surveys – will be established in coordination with UNHCR teams and IMPACT HQ. In the instance of a shift to remote data collection for the household surveys, call lists will be developed with partners and/or community leaders, with snowballing to ensure a full sample; the same number of interviews will be conducted, however – due to the non-random sampling – findings would be considered indicative.

### 3.2 Population of interest

The ABA will be conducted in Al-Latifya town (covering the neighbourhoods of Al Latefia-Al Qadessia, Al Latefia-Al Salam, Hay Al Mazraa, Hay Al Zuhoor, Hay Al-Khadhraa, Hay Al-Askary, 14 Tamooz, and other neighbourhoods that might not be included in this list but are part of Al-Lattifya town) and Kilo 18, located in the subdistrict of Al-Latifya, the district of Mahmoadiya, and the governorate of Baghdad. Al-Latifya town and Kilo 18 have experienced similar dynamics of conflict, infrastructure damage, and host many IDPs.<sup>25,26</sup> The ABA will focus on all households<sup>27</sup> currently living in these communities (almost all of which consist of IDPs living in host communities<sup>28</sup> and host communities, according to IOM DTM).<sup>29</sup>

Various units of measurement will be used, depending on the tool and research question. The household will be the primary unit for reporting findings from the household surveys, although some questions will be reported at the individual household member level (the survey respondent will report on each individual member of their household, i.e., proxy reporting). For the community leader and SME data, the results will be measured in terms of the number of key informants reporting a given response and presented at the neighbourhood or town level. The neighbourhood will be used as a unit of measurement for the community leader results, as each mukhtar represents a specific neighbourhood. The mapping data will be presented in map form so will not be reported on numerically, but the MKII questions will use infrastructure and facilities as the main units of measurement.

The ABA will also cover the surrounding villages of Albo Awasj village, Faheel Am Al Jaeer village, Kilo 14, Kilo 5, Kilo 18, Kilo 25, Kilo 29, Kilo 31, Shaka 1, Shaka 3, and Shaka 4 as a separate unit from Al-Latifya and Kilo 18. Due to logistical reasons, these villages cannot be covered through the main tools within the timeframe of data collection. The main unit of analysis in these locations will be the villages.

### 3.3 Secondary data review

REACH conducted a secondary data review in advance of primary data collection to develop contextual knowledge, inform key indicators, and identify information gaps to be addressed through

<sup>25</sup> The Washington Post, Attacks kill at least 66 in Iraq, 28 August 2013. Available [here](#).

<sup>26</sup> REACH and CCCM Cluster, Informal Sites Dashboard, April 2022. Available [here](#).

<sup>27</sup> According to the [System of National Accounts 1993](#), a household is a “a small group of persons who share the same living accommodation, who pool some, or all, of their income and wealth and who consume certain types of goods and services collectively, mainly housing and food”.

<sup>28</sup> IOM DTM defines returnees in Iraq as “all those displaced since January 2014 who have returned to their location of origin, irrespective of whether they have returned to their former residence or to another shelter type.” [The IDP and Returnee Master List Methodology](#)

<sup>29</sup> IOM Iraq, Cut off and Critical: Life in Al-Lattifiya Informal Site, 17 August 2022. Available [here](#).

the research. Materials consulted include REACH products, those shared by partners, and external sources identified. In terms of REACH products, the district-level data from the [MCNA X](#), and the [Informal Sites Profiling 2022](#), as well as the national level data for comparison purposes. Further reports, documents, and datasets – such as the IOM DTM's outputs – were consulted. Population figures of returnee and IDP households were reviewed to inform the development of the sampling framework.

### 3.4 Primary Data Collection

#### A. Latifya and Kilo 18

Primary data will be collected through structured tools. REACH will conduct MKIIs as the first step to identify the boundaries and sub-divisions of the area of interest (neighbourhood, town, and village) to distribute geo-points for the household surveys in Al-Latifya town and Kilo 18. These will be followed by key informant interviews (KIIs) with community leaders as the first step. These community leader KIIs will be used to estimate the total population of the assessed area (to calculate the sample for the household surveys in Al-Latifya town and Kilo 18 if sufficiently complete and reliable data is collected). If the mukhtars record allow it, REACH will attempt to draw a representative sample by population groups: IDPs and host community. Once these steps have been taken, the sampling for the household surveys and then the household-level data collection itself will be done.

#### Mapping Key Informant Interviews

REACH will conduct mapping sessions with community leaders for two purposes: 1) to identify the neighbourhood and village boundaries and population numbers in the area of interest which will, in turn, facilitate the household sampling (namely, the distribution of geo-points for the surveys) and 2) to map the infrastructure and services of the area, including their spatial coverage, the operational state and damage, in each neighbourhood. If possible, the mappings will be conducted in a face-to-face setting using physical maps obtained from UNOSAT imagery. Whenever possible, mappings will be conducted by REACH GIS officers. However, reflecting the logistical and operational constraints related to accessing the area, enumerators – with the initial supervision of GIS officers – may conduct the mapping sessions. It is expected that a one-on-one mapping session will be conducted with one community leader from each neighbourhood and village (10 neighbourhoods and villages so most likely 10 MKIIs in total). REACH expects to use KoBo Collect to record relevant responses, in addition to drawing on the physical maps to mark individual points or general areas.

	Mapping Key Informant Interviews (with community leaders)	
	# of neighbourhoods/villages	Estimated # of mapping key informant interviews
<b>Latifya town</b>	8	8
<b>Kilo 18</b>	2	2

#### Key Informant Interviews (KIIs)

KIIs will be conducted with two types of KIs: community leaders (mukhtars of identified neighbourhoods who also would have participated in the MKII) and subject matter experts (SMEs) in relevant sectors (e.g., education (teachers, school administration, education program coordinators, NGO government officials, etc.), health (doctors, nurses, health staff, hospital administration, government officials, etc.), livelihoods (NGO livelihoods officials, employers, market experts, etc.)). Community leaders – and the neighbourhood/village they are responsible for – will be identified through a municipal list.

SME KIIs will be identified through snowballing with community leaders and other experts. REACH anticipates conducting between three and four interviews with SMEs across the seven sectors. Interviews with community leaders will be designed to collect general information on neighbourhoods and villages across all sectors as well as exploring the progress towards durable solutions in different sectors such as adequate standards of living, access to justice, dispute resolution, social cohesion, and safety. Those with SMEs will ask detailed and technical questions on the specific sector of which they are knowledgeable.

Both SMEs and community leaders KIIs will be conducted remotely via our call centres in Baghdad, Mosul or Erbil using KoBo Collect, including a combination of open and closed-ended questions. Phone interviews have been proven by experience to work better with KIIs since they are easier to reach and arrange a date for the interview if they were unavailable. All interview data will be submitted after completion of the interviews and will be reviewed and cleaned by the assessment team each day. The assessment staff will then follow up with enumerators when necessary to obtain further details, identify issues to be resolved in the tool, and discuss any potential errors or anomalies in the data.

	<b>Community leaders KIIs</b>	
	# of neighbourhoods / villages	Estimated # of community leader KIIs
<b>Latifya town</b>	8	8
<b>Kilo 18</b>	2	2

	<b>Subject-matter expert KIIs</b>	
	# of SME sectors	Estimated # SMEs KII interviews
<b>Overall</b>	7	28

### Households Survey

The surveys with households in Al-Latifya town and Kilo 18 will be conducted through face-to-face interviews conducted by a team of 20 trained REACH enumerators. The data collection period will

begin in early November 2022 and is expected to last approximately 5 days. REACH has the advantage of having already worked with a team of qualified enumerators based in Baghdad with previous experience with ABAs. Enumerators will receive a day of training sessions (in person at REACH's Baghdad office) on the indicators, questionnaire, and conducting the interviews prior to data collection. At the beginning of data collection, one day will be devoted to a pilot period to test the tool in the field and receive feedback on problems encountered. If problems are found with the Kobo tool, the assessment team will work with the relevant focal points to revise the tool prior to beginning primary data collection. All survey data will be entered by enumerators on the KoBo Collect application on their smartphones and submitted to the REACH KoBo server.

An estimated total of 322 surveys will be conducted in Al-Latifya town and Kilo 18, which will allow REACH to obtain generalisable findings with a 95% level of confidence and 8% margin of error. The sample size will include a 20% buffer to mitigate the risk of not meeting the required target due to survey deletions. Households will be selected through stratified random sampling to obtain a representative sample for both Al-Latifya town and Kilo 18, and the interview locations will be determined by the random distribution of geo-points by GIS officers. This ABA will also attempt to obtain a representative sampling from both population groups (host community and IDPs). The sample size was calculated using different methods, and the final sample may change after obtaining exact population figures from mukhtars.<sup>30</sup> If not possible to obtain population figures for IDPs and host communities, REACH will use the estimations based on secondary data (add source) specified in this ToR to calculate the final sample.

Before data collection, the distributed geo-points will be reviewed by the assessment team to ensure that houses are located within 100 metres of said points; if this is not the case, the unusable geo-points will be replaced with other randomly distributed ones. Enumerator teams will then navigate using the Maps.me application to each point and select the nearest household for assessment. Where this household is empty, unresponsive, or refuses to participate in the survey, the enumerator will move to the next nearest household. Attempted interviews with such households will not go towards meeting the interview quotas.

The household survey will be based on previous ABAs conducted by REACH in Iraq. The survey will be responsible for identifying demographic characteristics of households, needs and gaps across the key sectors, as well as the current state of services, and improvement needs.

#### Population and estimated sample size for household surveys in Al-Latifya town and Kilo 18

	Total # Households <sup>31</sup>	Estimated sample	Buffer (20%)	Estimated total
<b>Latifya town</b>	4056	145	29	174
<b>Kilo 18</b>	674	123	25	148

<sup>30</sup> The population figures were calculated with this [dashboard](#), and from [IDP and Returnee Master List Datasets 127](#), September 2022. If REACH can obtain reliable population figures from the community leaders of all target neighborhoods and villages, those figures will be used for sampling rather than those in this table.

<sup>31</sup> The population figures were calculated with this [dashboard](#), and from [IDP and Returnee Master List Datasets 127](#), September 2022. If REACH can obtain reliable population figures from the community leaders of all target neighborhoods and villages, those figures will be used for sampling rather than those in this table.

**Estimated population size among population groups (IDPs and host community) for household's surveys both in Al-Latifya town and Kilo 18**

	Total # Households <sup>32</sup>	Estimated sample	Buffer (20%)	Estimated total
<b>Host community households</b>	3730	144	29	173
<b>IDP households</b>	1000	131	26	157

All household surveys will preferably be conducted with the self-reported head of household. If the head of household is unavailable, another adult with knowledge of household circumstances and who can report on behalf of the head of household will be interviewed instead. No individuals under the age of 18 will be interviewed; if only individuals under the age of 18 are present in a location selected for a household interview, enumerators will interview the next household located closest to the generated GPS point.

**B. Other villages**

As previously mentioned, due to the extensive agricultural lands and the large distance between households, the targeted villages surrounding Al-Latifya town and Kilo 18 will be covered via phone-based KIIs using the community leader interview tool. To compensate for a lack of SME and household data, this remote tool will be a more in-depth, expanded version of the community leader tool used for Al-Latifya and Kilo 18. Community representatives will be asked questions related to access to services and social cohesion (see the DAP for more information). For the analysis, different or contradicting responses will be taken into consideration and highlighted.

	<b>Community leaders KIIs</b>	
	# of villages	Estimated # of community leader KIIs
<b>Villages (agricultural area surrounding Al-Latifya town)</b>	10	30

**3.4.1. Remote data collection scenario**

If the required security or access conditions to conduct data collection face-to-face as previously described cannot be met, REACH will shift to remote data collection. The methodology for conducting

<sup>32</sup> The population figures were calculated with this [dashboard](#), and from [IDP and Returnee Master List Datasets 126](#), June 2022. If REACH can obtain reliable population figures from the community leaders of all target neighborhoods and villages, these figures will be used for sampling rather than those of DTM.



KIIs with community leaders and SMEs will continue to be phone-based. However, the methodology used for the household-level survey and the participatory mapping would change as follows:

a) Remote participatory mapping

A pilot will be conducted of participatory mapping via Google Maps or Kobo while our GIS expert guides them via phone. To improve the accuracy of remote mapping, the mapping exercise will also be conducted with SMEs in their corresponding areas of expertise.

b) Remote household interviews

Households will be sampled purposively via partners and community leaders' lists and/or via snowballing until the target is met. Due to the nature of the sampling method (purposively and snowballing) the results will not be statistically representative. The surveys will be phone-based and collected through our call centre in Erbil. The final sampling might be adjusted if there are challenges to meet the number of surveys needed.

### 3.5 Data Processing & Analysis

All data from the household surveys and KIIs will be entered in KoBo Collect and submitted to the REACH server. Daily data cleaning and checks will be conducted by the assessment team using an R script to identify potential errors and anomalies. As established in [IMPACT's Data Cleaning Minimum Standards Checklist](#), the data cleaning will involve searching for the following issues and errors and taking the required action:

- Inexplicable or impossible outlying figures
- Logical errors/inconsistencies
- Duplicated records
- Information that can be used to identify individuals or households
- Interviews in unintended sampling locations/points
- Unreasonably quick interviews
- Enumerators consistently follow the shortest questionnaire path or the exact same path

The assessment team will review these with the enumerators and field coordinator on a daily basis to perform necessary corrections and identify necessary changes in future data collection, if appropriate. Maps created by enumerators in the participatory mapping session will be reviewed by the supervising GIS officer and the assessment officer.

Household survey data will be analysed through statistical software (R) and will include both descriptive statistics in addition to more advanced statistical analysis where appropriate. In addition, certain indicators will be analysed using analysis frameworks from the humanitarian clusters (WASH and food security/coping strategies indicators). Data from KIIs will be analysed through a variety of tools and the findings will be presented at area level (i.e., disaggregated between Al-Latifya town and Kilo 18) and overall level (i.e., for Al-Latifya town and Kilo 18 together). The data analysis will not be published at the neighbourhood level to protect the identity of KIIs, but it might be mentioned during our reporting if there are obvious differences between neighbourhoods if such reporting does not entail a protection concern. If the number of community leader KIIs is sufficiently large, statistical software may be used to run analysis of data from close-ended questions. Qualitative data will be analysed through tools such as a Data Saturation Grid, and conducted in line with [IMPACT's qualitative data minimum standards](#). MKIIs data will be analysed using ArcGIS. Finally, results will be reviewed by IMPACT research and sector experts. Findings from the KIIs in the villages will be aggregated at the

village level when responses from the KIs per village are similar. In case of different or contradicting responses from the KIs per village, findings will be presented as the number of KIs.

## 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 <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?	No	The COVID-19 pandemic means there is some inherent risk in in-person data collection. To mitigate this risk, transmission rates will be closely monitored and – if required – adaptations to the methodology will be employed, such as remote data collection. Additionally, enumerators will be trained on COVID-19 protection measures – such as social distancing and conducting interviews in open air as far as possible – and equipped with personal protective equipment (masks, gloves and sanitisers). IMPACT's <a href="#">SOPs for Data Collection during COVID-19</a> will be used to guide the Iraq research team on how to undertake data collection in the field in the context of the COVID-19 pandemic.

... Does not <b>expose respondents / their communities to any risks as a direct result</b> of participation in data collection?	No	As above.
... 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)?	No	Indicators on social cohesion will be designed to, as much as possible, avoid re-traumatization. All tools will be closely vetted by field teams and partners to ensure they are appropriately sensitive to the context. In addition, respondents are free to stop the interview whenever they feel uncomfortable or do not wish to continue. Equally, respondents will have response options such as "prefer not to answer" for questions with which they may feel uncomfortable.
... 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>	Senior Assessment Officer (SAO)	Research Manager (RM)	IMPACT Research Design and Data Unit; GIS Officer (GISO); UNHCR;	UNHCR;
<i>Supervising data collection</i>	Senior Field Officer; Operations	SAO	RM	IMPACT Country coordinator

	Coordinator; SAO; AO			(CC); UNHCR;
<i>Data processing (checking, cleaning)</i>	SAO; AO	SAO	IMPACT Research Design and Data Unit	RM
<i>Data analysis</i>	SAO; AO	SAO	RM; IMPACT Research Design and Data Unit; UNHCR;	CC; UNHCR;
<i>Output production</i>	SAO; AO	SAO	CC; IMPACT Reporting Unit; UNHCR	UNHCR;
<i>Dissemination</i>	SAO; AO	SAO	RM; UNHCR; CC; IMPACT Reporting Unit	CC; IMPACT HQ
<i>Monitoring &amp; Evaluation</i>	SAO; AO	SAO	RM; UNHCR	CC; IMPACT HQ
<i>Lessons learned</i>	SAO; AO	SAO	RM; IMPACT Research Department	CC; IMPACT 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

All tools can be found in the following link:

[REACH IRQ Data analysis plan Al-Latifiya ABA oct 2022](#)