Research Terms of Reference
Emergency Needs Tracking in Northwest Syria
SYR2004
Syrian Arab Republic

01/04/2020
Version 1

REACH Informing
more effective
humanitarian action

1. Executive Summary

Country of intervention	*Syrian Arab Republic*				
Type of Emergency	□	Natural disaster	X	Conflict	
Type of Crisis	□	Sudden onset	□ Slow onset	X	Protracted
Mandating Body/ Agency	*ECHO, USAID Office of U.S. Foreign Disaster Assistance (OFDA)*				
Project Code	*16DSO, 16DMC*				
Research Timeframe *Add planned deadlines (for first cycle if more than 1)*	1. Start collect data: 03/02/2020		5. Preliminary presentation: n/a		
	2. Data collected: ongoing		6. Outputs sent for validation: ongoing		
	3. Data analysed: ongoing		7. Outputs published: ongoing		
	4. Data sent for validation: ongoing		8. Final presentation: TBC		

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;*	**Milestone**		**Deadline**
	x	Donor plan/strategy – support donors in priotising and allocating resources in northwest Syria where needs are greatest	ongoing
	x	Inter-cluster plan/strategy – inform the overall cross-border response in Syria by providing rapid multi-sectoral data.	ongoing
	x	Cluster plan/strategy – inform the clusters in northwest Syria of the priority needs of IDP arrivals.	04/02/2020
	□	NGO platform plan/strategy	_ _/_ _/_ _ _ _
	□	Other (Specify):	_ _/_ _/_ _ _ _

Audience Type & Dissemination *Specify **who** will the assessment inform and **how** you will disseminate to inform the audience*	**Audience type**	**Dissemination**
	X Strategic	X General Product Mailing (e.g. mail to NGO consortium; HCT participants; Donors)
	X Programmatic	X Cluster Mailing (FSL, ERL, Shelter) and presentation of findings at next cluster meeting
	X Operational	□ Presentation of findings (e.g. at North East Syria Forum (NES Forum) meetings)
	□ [Other, Specify]	X Website Dissemination (Relief Web & REACH Resource Centre)
		X REACH Syria General Product Mailing

Detailed dissemination plan required	□	Yes	X	No

General Objective	The general objective of the ENT is to track the key priority needs of internally displaced persons (IDPs) in Northwest Syria, as well as identifying communities with households in direct need of humanitarian assistance. This information should serve to better inform immediate humanitarian operations, as well as providing a wider contextual understanding of the ongoing situation.
Specific Objective(s)	1. Identify the shelter occupancy types of IDP arrivals and populations affected by sudde onset crises in assessed communities and understand how many people households are residing in vulnerable shelter types. 2. Identify vulnerable groups among IDP arrivals and populations affected by sudden onset crises. 3. Understand the humanitatian situation with specific reference to access to water, food and health facilities and the availibility of NFI needs. 4. Identify any access constraints for humanitarian actors in communities with a high number of IDP arrivals or communities which have been affected by sudden onset crisis such as conflict escalation, fire, flooding or storms and what humanitarian assistance is available for recently arrived IDPs an affected populations. ***Additional objectives for the detailed ENT assessment*** 5. Understand the overall priority needs and specific sectoral needs for newly-arrived IDP or populations affected by sudden onset crisis. 6. Understand the movement intentions of IDPs and affectd populations, push and pull factors for IDPs departing to intended sub-districts of destination, or reasons for remaining in the community.
Research Questions	• **Research Question 1**: What are the shelter occupancy types of recently displaced populations living in assessed communities, and how many people in these communities are living in vulnerable shelters? • **Research Question 2:** Which vulnerable groups are present among IDP arrivals in the community? • **Research Question 3:** What proportion of the IDP population have adequate NFIs, can access healthcare facilities, are food insecure, have clean and sufficient drinking water, access to a functioning toilet and access to soap? • **Research Question 4:** What are the access constraints for humanitarian actors, if any, for the assessed community? ***Additional questions for the detailed assessment*** • **Research Question 5**: What are the overall priority needs for IDPs living in the assessed communities. • **Research Question 6:** What are the movement intentions of the assessed community, including intended destinations and push and pull factors, as well as pull factors for those intending to stay?
Geographic Coverage	*Opposition-held accessible communities in Idleb and Aleppo*
Secondary data sources	*Main sources include: ISMI population data, HNAP population data, OCHA situation reports.*

Population(s) *Select all that apply*	X	IDPs in camp	x	IDPs in informal sites
	X	IDPs in host communities	□	IDPs [Other, Specify]
	□	Refugees in camp	□	Refugees in informal sites
	□	Refugees in host communities	□	Refugees [Other, Specify]

	□	Resident/pre conflict populations	□	Spontaneous Returns (SRs)		
Stratification *Select type(s) and enter number of strata*	**X**	Geographical #: Population size per strata is known? x Yes □ No	**X**	Group #: Newly-arrived IDPs in assessed communities strata is known? □ Yes x No	□	*[Other Specify]* #: _ _ Population size per strata is known? □ Yes □ No
Data collection tool(s)	**X**	Structured (Quantitative)	□	Semi-structured (Qualitative)		

	Sampling method	**Data collection method**
Structured data collection tool # 1 *Select sampling and data collection method and specify target # interviews*	**X** Purposive □ Probability / Simple random □ Probability / Stratified simple random □ Probability / Cluster sampling □ Probability / Stratified cluster sampling □ [Other, Specify]	**X** Key informant interview (Target #): 1 per community □ Group discussion (Target #):_ _ _ _ _ □ Household interview (Target #):_ _ _ _ _ □ Individual interview (Target #):_ _ _ _ _ □ Direct observations (Target #):_ _ _ _ _ □ [Other, Specify] (Target #):_ _ _ _ _

Data management platform(s)	**X**	IMPACT				
		□				
	□	[Other, Specify]				

Expected ouput type(s)	**X**	Situation overview #: 1	□	Report #: _ _	□	Profile #: _ _
	□	Presentation (Preliminary findings) #: _ _	□	Presentation (Final) #: _ _	x	Factsheet #: 2 (1 per governorate)
	x	Interactive dashboard #:1	□	Webmap #: _ _	x	Map #: 6 (3 per governorate)
	□	[Other, Specify] #:				

Access	**X**	Factsheet - Public (available on REACH resource center and other humanitarian platforms)
	X	Dataset

Visibility	*REACH*

2. **Rationale**

2.1. Rationale

Despite the implementation of numerous ceasefires, aerial bombardments and ground-based conflict precipitated mass displacement in northwest Syria throughout 2019 and in the beginning of 2020.[1] The sheer number of IDP arrivals and unpredictability of displacement trends has led to complex humanitarian challenges in communities witnessing high numbers of IDP arrivals and has exacerbated already dire humanitarian conditions. Moreover, severe weather conditions such as storms and flooding in the winter and crop fires brought on by extreme heat and conflict escalation in the summer have led to a severe degradation in shelter settings and exacerbated needs across communities in Idleb and Aleppo governorates on numerous occasions.[2,3] The Emergency Needs Tracking (ENT) was conceptualised to support the response in this increasingly volatile and fluid context where there is a need for accurate and up-to-date information on the needs of vulnerable populations.

The ENT system will support the humanitarian response by providing rapid and up-to-date information on the needs of IDPs and populations affected by conflict escalation, fires, flooding, storms and other sudden onset crises. The purpose of the ENT is twofold, on the one hand, REACH provides relevant humanitarian information to operational actors on people in need and their particular communities to allow for effective and targeted programming. On the other hand, information gleaned for the ENT can support humanitarian actors' advocacy efforts and strategic planning. REACH engaged operational actors throughout the research design process to ensure that the information was as operationally useful as possible and that indicators aligned with those deployed by operational actors.

The ENT system consists of two parts, the first being a daily tracking system which tracks the needs of IDPs and vulnerable populations in communities known to have witnessed IDP arrivals or been affected by a sudden onset crisis such as fire, flooding, storms or conflict escalation. The information gathered from the ENT daily tracking will be integrated onto a dashboard so humanitarian partners can track the needs of vulnerable populations in close-to real-time. Data from the ENT will be cleaned on a daily basis and integrated into the dashboard. Datasets will be published every three days online.

In particular, the need for accurate and up-to-date information on the shelter settings of IDPs is integral to the humanitarian response. As such, REACH will gather data on the shelter settings of IDPs and populations affected by sudden onset crises and will highlight when communities have a high proportion of households residing without shelter or in makeshift shelter typologies as these individuals will be the most vulnerable. REACH will also gather data on the most common food sources and water sources as well as the proportion of households in assessed communities who are living on less than one meal per day and who do not have sufficient access to clean water or a functioning toilet. Moreover, REACH will gather data on the proportion of households who are unable to access health facilities. Following the outbreak of Coronavirus in Syria, REACH added a question on the availability and accessibility of soap to understand the barriers to handwashing which is a crucial preventative measure against the spread of the disease.[4]

The second part of the ENT comprises a comprehensive overview of humanitarian needs with added focus on priority needs and specific sectoral challenges. REACH also will provide data on the movement intentions of IDPs and the main push and pull factors leading IDPs to leave assessed communities, remain in assessed communities or go to an intended sub-district of departure. These comprehensive assessments will only be undertaken when there is a severe escalation in conflict or other onset crisis leading to an acute need for detailed information on humanitarian conditions and needs in affected communities. Data from these ENT assessments will be consolidated and presented in a detailed factsheet to allow

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[1] OCHA, 'Humanitarian Update Syrian Arab Republic - Issue 08 | 28 January 2020,' 28 January 2020

[2] Save the Children, 'Northern Syria Flooding: Thousands of children at risk of further displacement,' 20 December 2019

[3] UN News, 'Vital food crops destroyed in Syria amid upsurge in fighting across Idlib, Hama,' 4 June 2019

[4] UN News, ''Immediate nationwide ceasefire' needed for all-out effort to counter COVID-19 in Syria,' 30 March 2020

humanitarian partners to prioritise programming in the immediate emergency response and to use as an advocacy tool as relevant.

3. Methodology

3.1. Methodology overview

Primary data collection will be conducted by REACH enumerators, visiting sites and remotely contacting Key Informants (KIs) in hard-to-reach locations. Using a quantitative tool, the structured KI interviews aims to collect data at community-level (i.e. OCHA Syrian p-code administrative level 4) on the demographics, current situation, needs, and moving intentions of the IDP population living in the assessed community.

Communities will be included in the coverage for the daily ENT assessment, if they meet at least one of the following triggers:

1. Communities witnessing more than 40 IDP arrivals in the past 72 hours[5]
2. Communities directly affected by armed or aerial conflict.
3. Communities affected by natural disaster such as flooding, storms or fires.

REACH's displacement team share information on the number of IDP arrivals on a daily basis with communities which have witnessed more than 40 individual IDP arrivals chosen for assessment. At the same time, REACH's field team based in Turkey are in constant contact with its enumerator network to determine when communities have been impacted by a sudden onset crisis as outlined in criteria 2 and 3. Likewise, REACH's assessment team are continuously following updates regarding the onset of crises as outlined in criteria 2 and 3 through conversations with operational actors, following news and situation reports.

Data from the ENT is cleaned on a daily basis with population numbers triangulated with REACH's internal population data. In addition, logical inconsistencies and discrepancies such as average household size anomalies and duplicate communities are checked and cleaned. Currently, REACH publishes datasets from the ENT daily tracking system every three days. However, REACH is in the final stages of creating an interactive dashboard online which will display data from the daily ENT with datasets being uploaded on the same day as data collection. This dashboard will be accessible to all operational actors on the ground allowing them to track key priority needs in close to real-time. For data collection, one community KI who is knowledgeable about IDP and host community populations will provide information to enumerators on the number of IDP arrivals to the community, if there are any vulnerable groups present in the community, the types of shelter IDPs and affected populations are residing in.

3.2 Population of interest

This assessment will focus on either IDP populations in assessed communities, with a particular focus on newly-arrived IDPs or populations affected by a sudden onset crisis including storms, flooding and fires. As concerns assessing communities which have witnessed IDP arrivals, REACH will determine coverage by analysing data gathered through ISMI, as mentioned heretofore, and covering communities which have witnessed the highest number of IDP arrivals. REACH's field team based in Turkey are in constant liaison with its network of enumerators who report when a community has been impacted by flooding, storms or fires and put forward the community for assessment. REACH assessment officers will triangulate reports from the field team with news articles and publications by humanitarian actors to confirm reports from the field and assess the community. The ENT questionnaire includes a question asking KIs if the information given includes

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[5] Data for this determined through REACH displacement monitoring data. The ENT covers all communities which have seen movement, according to REACH displacement monitoring data within a 72-hour timeframe however REACH enumerators are in regular contact with KIs to minimise the timeframe between a community witnessing IDP arrivals and being assessed by the ENT. During periods of extensive displacement, all communities are assessed every 24 hours when possible.

camps and sites in the community and near the community, which ensures that the ENT is not just covering urban centres but also the most vulnerable populations residing in camps and sites.

3.3 Primary Data Collection

Primary data collection will be conducted face-to-face in accessible locations and remotely (by phone) in inaccessible locations, in selected communities in Idleb and northern Aleppo. Data will be collected using the KI methodology. REACH will utilise its wide KI network in northwest Syria to collect information. The general process for collecting data will be as follows:

- Communities to be assessed include those in the Idleb and Aleppo governorates which are known to have witnessed a high IDP influx or have been impacted by a sudden onset crisis.
- One KI with knowledge of IDPs in the assessed community will be purposively selected if the assessment is focussed on IDP arrivals whilst the KI will be selected based on their knowledge of host community populations in additions to IDPs if the assessment is covering populations affected by conflict, storms, flooding or fire. The KI may include individual members of civil society groups, local charities, local council members, local relief committees, NGOs, documentation office/registration focal points, community leaders, camp/collective centre managers and teachers.
- Based on a structured questionnaire, enumerators will ask KIs a number of questions about shelter, food and nutrition, livelihoods, WASH, healthcare, non-food items and winterization items, to gather information at the community-level.

3.4 Data Processing & Analysis

Answers for this assessment will be entered digitally using the KoBo Collect App on smartphones or Enketo web platform and subsequently uploaded to the IMPACT KoBo server. The assessment team will download and check submissions, before checking for any internal inconsistencies, outliers, data entry errors, or discrepancies in line with IMPACT's data cleaning minimum standards checklist. Automated checks are used where possible to ensure consistency and timely data processing. This process will be completed once all submissions are uploaded on to the server. Any issues are followed up with enumerators and, where possible, KIs. Corrections based on responses from enumerators are cleaned by REACH assessment officers, with follow-up and cleaning logs maintained in password-protected files alongside all raw data and cleaning sheets. Once all steps have been completed for data cleaning and checking, with no follow-up remaining, the REACH assessment and project teams will check through cleaning sheets and final data sets for any inconsistencies.

Once the cleaning process has been finalised, the REACH Assessment Manager and IMPACT Data Unit in Geneva will review data sets internally before these are shared. The analysis will be conducted in SPSS and sensitive data regarding KI type and population figures will be removed. This analysis will then be presented in a dataset as well as a factsheet that may also contain geographic representations of the data developed in ArcPro. As of 08 March 2020, REACH has produced five weekly rounds of factsheets covering Idleb and Aleppo governorates under the ENT and will continue to produce factsheets until the process of implementing a dashboard with a 72-hour recall period is finalised.

3. Roles and responsibilities

Table 2: Description of roles and responsibilities

Task Description	Responsible	Accountable	Consulted	Informed
Research design	*Assessment Officer*	Assessment Manager	*HQ Research Design & Data (RDD) Unit* *GIS Officer*	*Regional Coordinator*
Supervising data collection	*Senior Programme Officer*	*Assessment Manager*	*HQ RDD Unit*	*Regional Coordinator*
Data processing (checking, cleaning)	*Assessment Officer*	*Assessment Manager*	*HQ RDD Unit*	*Regional Coordinator*
Data analysis	*Assessment Officer*	*Assessment Manager*	*HQ RDD Unit* *GIS Officer*	*Regional Coordinator*
Output production	*Assessment Officer* *GIS Officer*	*Assessment Manager*	*HQ Reporting Unit* *HQ GIS Unit*	*Regional Coordinator*
Dissemination	*Assessment Officer*	*Assessment Manager*	*HQ Communication Unit*	*Regional Coordinator*
Monitoring & Evaluation	*Assessment Officer*	*Assessment Manager*	*HQ RDD Unit*	*Regional Coordinator*
Lessons learned	*Assessment Officer*	*Assessment Manager*	*HQ RDD Unit*	*Regional Coordinator*

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*

4. Data Analysis Plan

Research questions	IN #	Data collection method	Indicator / Variable	Questionnaire Question	Questionnaire responses	Data collection level
	1.2	KI interview	Basic information	1.2 Who is the person answering the following questions?	Civil Society Groups, Local Charities, Local Council, Local Relief Committees, NGOs, Community Leaders - Elders, Community Leaders - Religious, Documentation Office Registration Focal Point, Mukhtar, Teacher, Health staff (e.g. doctor, nurse), Other	KI
	1.3	KI interview	Basic information	1.3 In which governorate is the assessed community?	Damascus, Aleppo, Rural Damascus, Homs, Hama, Lattakia, Idleb, Al-Hasakeh, Deir-ez-Zor, Tartous, Ar-Raqqa, Dar'a, As-Sweida, Quneitra	KI
	1.4	KI interview	Basic information	1.4 In which district is the assessed community?	_____	KI
	1.5	KI interview	Basic information	1.5 In which sub-district is the assessed community?	_____	KI
	1.6	KI interview	Basic information	1.6 Which community are you assessing?	_____	KI
	1.7	KI interview	Basic information	1.7 Has the assessed community experienced any of the following in the past 3 days:	IDP arrivals, Natural hazards (including floods, storms and fires), Conflict escalation , Not sure, None of the above	KI
	1.7.1	KI interview	Basic information	1.7.1 Which type of natural hazard did the community experience	Flooding, Fire, Storms, Other	KI

	1.7.1	KI interview	Basic information	Specify other hazard	_____	KI
	2.1	KI interview	Number of IDP arrivals since escalation in conflict	2.1 Do you know how many IDP households have arrived to this community since 15 January?	Yes, No	KI
	2.2	KI interview	Number of IDP arrivals since escalation in conflict	2.2 In total how many IDP households have arrived to this community since 15 January?		KI
	2.3	KI interview	Number of IDP arrivals since escalation in conflict	2.3 Do you know how many IDP individuals have arrived to this community since 15 January?	Yes, No	KI
	2.4	KI interview	Number of IDP arrivals since escalation in conflict	2.4 In total how many IDP individuals have arrived to this community since 15 January?		KI
	2.1	KI interview	Number of IDP arrivals since escalation in conflict	2. Do you know how many households have been affected by natural hazards (including storms, flooding and fires) or conflict escalation in the past 3 days?		KI
	2.2	KI interview	Number of IDP arrivals since escalation in conflict	2.2 In total how many households have been affected by natural hazards (including storms, flooding and fires) or conflict escalation in the past 3 days?		

Which vulnerable groups are present in the community?	3. D	KI interview	Vulnerable groups	3. Did the affected population (IDP arrivals in the past 3 days, households affected by conflict escalation or natural hazards in the past 3 days) include any of these household types?	Women headed households, Women travelling alone, Child headed households/children travelling alone, Orphans, Elderly headed households, Elderly travelling alone, Disabled headed households, Individuals with disabilities travelling alone, Not sure, None	KI
What are the shelter occupancy types of recently populations living in assessed communities, and how many people in these communities are living in vulnerable shelters?	4. D	KI interview	Shelter Occupancy Type	4. Do you know the most common occupancy arrangement for the affected population (IDP arrivals in the past 3 days, households affected by conflict escalation or natural hazards in the past 3 days)?	Yes, No	KI
	4.1	KI interview	Shelter Occupancy Type	4.1 4.1 What proportion of the affected population (IDP arrivals in the past 3 days, households affected by conflict escalation or natural hazards in the past 3 days) do you estimate are living in the following occupancy situations:		KI
		KI interview	Shelter Occupancy Type	Staying in solid/finished buildings (this includes being hosted for free by friends/relatives)	_____ __	KI
		KI interview	Shelter Occupancy Type	Designated collective centre	_____ __	KI

		KI interview	Shelter Occupancy Type	Residing without any form of shelter	_____ __	KI
		KI interview	Shelter Occupancy Type	Residing in makeshift shelter (a shelter made of temporary and recycled materials)	_____ __	KI
		KI interview	Shelter Occupancy Type	Residing in functioning tents	_____ __	KI
		KI interview	Shelter Occupancy Type	Residing in unfinished/ damaged buildings	_____ __	KI
What are the access constraints for humanitarian actors, if any, for the assessed community	5	KI interview	Humanitarian Access	5. What are the main barriers (if any) humanitarian actors face in accessing this area? (situation in the past 3 days)	No major barriers community can be accessed, ongoing insecurity/hostilities affecting the area, restrictions to humanitarian actors imposed by groups or actors controlling the area, violence against relief agencies personnel, facility and assets, presence of explosive hazards, obstacles related to terrain, climate ,infrastructure or other physical barriers, Not sure	KI
What are the priority needs of populations living in assessed communities, and what is the current humanitarian situation for populations living in assessed communities in terms of shelter,	6.1	KI interview	Food Security	6.1 What was the most common source of food for newly arrived IDP households in this community?	Purchasing from stores/markets in this community, Purchasing from stores/markets in other communities, Own production/farming, Relying entirely on food stored previously, Assistance from local councils/NGOs/other groups, Gifts from friends and family, Begging/bartering, Borrowing,	KI

food security, livelihoods, access to healthcare, and access to water, and non-food items?				Hunting/gathering/catching, Other, Not sure	
	6.2	KI interview	Food Security	6.2 Of the affected population (IDP arrivals in the past 3 days, households affected by conflict escalation or natural hazards in the past 3 days), what percentage of households do you estimate to be eating one or less meals per day?	_____ __	KI
	7.0	KI interview	Access to Water	7.0 What is the most common source of drinking water for the affected population (IDP arrivals in the past 3 days, households affected by conflict escalation or natural hazards in the past 3 days)?	Piped water network, Surface water (lake, pond, dam, river), Springs, Formal water trucking conducted by authorities or an NGO, Informal water trucking conducted by private citizens, Community borehole for free, Community borehole paid, Bottles, Open (unprotected) well, Closed (protected) well, Rain water, Combination of water network and private water trucking, Other, Not sure	KI

	7.1	KI interview	Access to Water	7.1 Of the recent IDP arrivals (since 15 January), how many households do you estimate to be unable to access sufficient clean water?	_____ __	KI
	8.0.	KI interview	Access to Health	8.0. Were the affected population (IDP arrivals in the past 3 days, households affected by conflict escalation or natural hazards in the past 3 days) able to access health services at facilities in other/nearby communities?	Yes, No, Not sure	KI
	8.1	KI interview	Access to Health	8.1 Of the affected population (IDP arrivals in the past 3 days, households affected by conflict escalation or natural hazards in the past 3 days)) what percentage of households do you estimate to be unable to access essential healthcare?		KI
	9.1.	KI interview	NFI needs	9.1. Do you know what percentage of the affected population (IDP arrivals in the past 3 days, households affected by conflict escalation or natural hazards in the past 3 days) have mattresses/ bedding?	Yes, No	

	9.1.1	KI interview	NFI needs	9.1.1 Of the affected population (IDP arrivals in the past 3 days, households affected by conflict escalation or natural hazards in the past 3 days) what percentage have mattresses/ bedding?		
	9.2.	KI interview	NFI needs	9.2. Do you know what percentage of the affected population (IDP arrivals in the past 3 days, households affected by conflict escalation or natural hazards in the past 3 days) have blankets?	Yes, No	
	9.3.	KI interview	NFI needs	9.3. Do you know what percentage of the affected population (IDP arrivals in the past 3 days, households affected by conflict escalation or natural hazards in the past 3 days) have adequate heating fuel?	Yes, No	
	9.3.1	KI interview	NFI needs	9.3.1 Of the affected population (IDP arrivals in the past 3 days, households affected by conflict escalation or natural hazards in the past 3 days), what percentage have adequate heating fuel?		

	9.4.	KI interview	NFI needs	9.4. Do you know what percentage of the affected population (IDP arrivals in the past 3 days, households affected by conflict escalation or natural hazards in the past 3 days) have cooking utensils?	Yes, No	
	9.4.1	KI interview	NFI needs	9.4.1 Of the affected population (IDP arrivals in the past 3 days, households affected by conflict escalation or natural hazards in the past 3 days)what percentage have cooking utensils?		
	10	KI interview	Availability of soap	What are problems that the affected population face when accessing or using soap?	No problems, Soap and other hygiene items are too expensive for some people, Soap and other hygiene items are not available at the market, The market is too far away, Going to the market is dangerous , Some groups do not have access to the market, Some people do not believe using soap is important, Some people do not like quality of soap and other hygiene items, Other (specify) , Not sure	