Research Methodology Note

Rapid Overview of Areas of Return (reviewed version) (ROAR+)

Iraq

Research Cycle ID: IRQ1706a

25/04/2019
Version 2

REACH Informing more effective humanitarian action

1. Executive Summary

Country of intervention	Iraq				
Type of Emergency	□	Natural disaster	x	Conflict	
Type of Crisis	□	Sudden onset	□ Slow onset	x	Protracted
Mandating Body/ Agency	USAID-OFDA and OCHA				
Project Code	TBD				

Research Timeframe *Add planned deadlines (for first cycle if more than 1)*	1. Start collect data: 01/05/2019 (first cycle only)	5. Preliminary presentation: 13/06/2019
	2. Data collected: 12/05/2019	6. Outputs sent for validation: 13/06/2019
	3. Data analysed: 19/05/2019	7. Outputs published: 27/06/2019
	4. Data sent for validation: 02/06/2019	8. Final presentation: 27/06/2019

Number of assessments	□	Single assessment (one cycle)
	x	Multi assessment (more than one cycle)
		One area assesed per cycle, with each assessment to be determined in conjunction with the relevant coordination bodies.
		Potential areas to conduct the assessments are Hatra (Ninewa Governorate) and Abbasi (Kirkuk Governorate).[1]

Humanitarian milestones	Milestone		Deadline
*Specify **what** will the assessment inform and **when** e.g. The shelter cluster will use this data to draft its Revised Flash Appeal;*	x	Donor plan/strategy The relevant funding body will be updated regularly on progress and we will ensure that the assessments continue to fulfil the mandate of the original Hard to Reach (H2R) project.	Ongoing – as each Situation Overview is released.
	x	Cluster plan/strategy: The Returns Working Group (RWG), CCCM Cluster, and other operational clusters will use the	Ongoing – as each Situation Overview is released.

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[1] Being the geographic area of assessment typically a city, or a city and surrounding villages.

	findings to make operational decisions concerning priority needs in assessed areas, and to inform camp closure strategies and advocacy regarding safe returns in 2018.	
x	NGO platform plan/strategy Actors who have or are planning programming in the assessed areas will use the findings to help plan activities that will target identified needs.	Ongoing – as each Situation Overview is released.

Audience Type & Dissemination *Specify who will the assessment inform and how you will disseminate to inform the audience*	**Audience type**		**Dissemination**
	x Strategic The assessment will inform the RWG and humanitarian actors working on returns and recovery about the situation displaced residents are returning to, which will inform the broader humanitarian response at this time. **x** Programmatic The Returns Working Group (RWG) and partners. **x** Operational Humanitarian actors with programming in the assessed areas.		**x** General Product Mailing (e.g. mail to NGO consortium; HCT participants; Donors) **x** Cluster Mailing (Education, Shelter and WASH) and presentation of findings at next cluster meeting **x** Website Dissemination (Relief Web & REACH Resource Centre)
Detailed dissemination plan required	Yes	**x**	No
General Objective	The general objective of the assessment is to provide information on the returns process in areas of Iraq that have seen a high level of return, but about which there is little public knowledge due to there being only a limited humanitarian presence, in order to support durable and safe returns.		
Specific Objective(s)	Three Specific Objectives (SO): **SO1:** To provide information on the push and pull factors that cause displaced residents to decide to return or decide not to return to their areas of origin. **SO2:** To identify the needs of returnees and establish where improvements or changes are required in order to facilitate sustainable returns by looking at: 1. The security situation in the assessed area; 2. The availability and accessibility of livelihood opportunities in the assessed area; 3. The condition and accessibility of basic services in the assessed area.		

	SO3: To profile the geographic area selected for assessment and identify and map the availability and accessibility of services, highlighting barriers to services provision, within the targeted area.[2]

Research Questions	**Research Questions under SO1:**
	
	 1. What are the push and pull factors affecting IDPs' decision to return to their areas of origin?
	
	      a. What causes IDPs to remain in their area of displacement and not return to their area of origin?[3]
	
	      b. What caused returnees to leave their area of displacement and return to their area of origin?
	
	      c. What are the reasons for returnees considering re-displacement?
	
	 2. To what extent do returnee residents feel safe and secure in the assessed area?
	
	      a. What factors (if any) contribute to residents feeling safe and/or unsafe?
	
	      b. In what ways (if any) are residents' movements restricted?
	
	      c. How does the security situation now compare to before the arrival of ISIL?
	
	      d. What could be done to improve the security situation in the area?
	
	 Research Questions under SO2:[4]
	
	 3. What is the current availability and accessibility of livelihood opportunities in the area?
	
	      a. What proportion of the population in the area of interest are employed?
	
	      b. For those residents who are working, are their wages sufficient to meet costs of living? For those residents who are not working, how are they affording to live?
	
	      c. How does the livelihoods situation now compare to the period before the arrival of ISIL?
	
	      d. What could be done to improve the livelihoods situation in the area?
	
	 4. The current state and accessibility of basic services in the area of interest?
	
	      a. What is the condition of [insert service] in the area of interest? (Are there facilities, are they functioning, are there staff etc.)
	
	      b. How accessible are [insert service] in the area of interest? (Are those facilities affordable, within travelling distance, attainable for all?
	
	      c. How does the situation with [insert service] now compare to before the arrival of ISIL?
	
	      d. What improvements could be made to [insert service] in the area of interest?
	
	 Research Questions under SO3:
	
	 5. Where are the functional and non-functional services and infrastructure location within the area of assessment?
	
	      a. What is the condition of [infrastructure] in the area of interest? (are there facilities, are they functioning, etc.)

Geographic Coverage	The Rapid Overview of Areas of Return (ROAR) will focus on areas that have seen a high number of returns since the cessation of fighting in 2017, but still have a limited NGO/humanitarian presence and about which there is little public information. Rounds

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[2] Services to be assessed: livelihoods, healthcare, education, water, electricity, waste disposal, and legal services.
[3] Geographic coverage is only the AoR.
[4] Services to be assessed: livelihoods, healthcare, education, water, electricity, waste disposal, and legal services.

	so far have covered: Telafar, Ba'aj, and Sinjar (Ninewa), Ana, Qaim, and Rua'a (Anbar), Muqdadiya and Baquba (Diyala), and Tuz (Salah al-Din). Exact location of each future round of the assessment will be determined in conjunction with the relevant coordination bodies, such as RWG, and on the basis of the humanitarian community's information needs. Proposed next areas of assessment are: Hatra (Ninewa) and Abessi (Kirkuk).

Secondary data sources	- UN Habitat Mosul Portal - Population data (e.g. IOM Displacement Tracking Matrix) - Data and reports from previous needs and vulnerability assessments (e.g. WFP MVAM, UNHCR Protection Monitoring, etc.) - General background and context research on areas being targeted for assessment - Geo-spatial data (e.g. UNOSAT satellite imagery) - Tools and Lessons Learned from similar REACH assessments (e.g. Area-Based Assessment). - REACH MCNA, with a focus on nationwide intentions data - Other REACH assessment outputs

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]
x	Non-displaced (hosting)	□	Non-displaced (not hosting)
x	Returnees	□	[Other, Specify]

Stratification

Select type(s) and enter number of strata

x	Geographical: Location of interest, usually an urban area (e.g. Telafar city). Population size per strata is known? □ Yes **x** No	□	Group #: _ _ _ Population size per strata is known? □ Yes □ No	□	*[Other Specify]* #: _ _ Population size per strata is known? □ Yes □ No

Data collection tool(s)	□ Structured (Quantitative)	**x** Semi-structured (Qualitative)

	Sampling method	**Data collection method**
Semi-structured data collection tool (s) # 1 *Select sampling and data collection method and specify target # interviews*	**x** Purposive **x** Snowballing □ [Other, Specify]	**x** Key informant interview (Target #): approximately 15 (per location) □ Individual interview (Target #): _ _ _ _ _ □ Focus group discussion (Target #): _ _ _ _ _

				x	Participatory Mapping (Target #): depends on the target area (one session per neighbourhood).	
Data management platform(s)	x	IMPACT		□	UNHCR	
	□	[Other, Specify]				
Expected output type(s)	x	Situation overview #: 1 (per location assessed)	□	Report #: _ _	□	Profile #: _ _
	□	Presentation (Preliminary findings) #: _ _	x	Presentation (Final) #: as requested	□	Factsheet #: _ _
	□	Interactive dashboard #:_	□	Web map #: _ _	x	Map #: Depending on the area of assessment
	□	[Other, Specify] #: _ _				
Access	x	Public (available on REACH resource centre and other humanitarian platforms), unless the collected information is deemed to be too sensitive for public dissemination. In this case, a decision will be made in collaboration with relevant actors to either produce a public and a restricted version with the former not containing sensitive information, or to produce only a restricted version.				
	x	Restricted (bilateral dissemination only upon agreed dissemination list, no publication on REACH or other platforms), in case the collected information is labelled as sensitive.				
Visibility *Specify which logos should be on outputs*		*Returns Working Group, REACH (depending on the cycle and humanitarian actors involved in each).*				

2. Rationale

2.1. Rationale

In 2019, as the humanitarian crisis in Iraq enters its fifth year and while significant efforts are underway to reconstruct infrastructure and restore basic services across the country, the cumulative effects of years of conflict have left an estimated 6.7 million people across Iraq in continuous need of humanitarian assistance.[7] This includes the approximately 4 million people that have returned to their communities, and a further 1.9 million IDPs still living in protracted displacement.[8] As recognised in the 2019 Humanitarian Needs Overview (HNO), the safe, voluntary, dignified, and sustainable returns of displaced people and returnees is key in ensuring Iraq is to thrive in a post-conflict landscape.[9] This highlights the importance of further exploring barriers to returning, as well as the requisite conditions for safe and voluntary returns.

The Rapid Overview of Areas of Return (ROAR) assessments aim to fill knowledge gaps – in terms of core areas of need as well as current patterns of displacement and return – in areas that have had a high level of return, but only have a limited humanitarian presence. This has developed out of the REACH Iraq Hard to Reach Assessments; so far, multiple rounds of the ROAR have been implemented, in Ninewa, Anbar, Diyala, and Salah al-Din. However, as the context has shifted towards a post-conflict environment, and reconstruction and rehabilitation efforts in areas of return are well underway, the project

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[7] HNO (2019). Available from: https://reliefweb.int/sites/reliefweb.int/files/resources/irq_2019_hno.pdf
[8] International Organization for Migration (IOM), Displacement Tracking Matrix (January 2019).
[9] Humanitarian Response Plan 2019, The Humanitarian Coordinator (February 2019)

requires revision in order to ensure that it continues to effectively inform the evolving humanitarian situation. The focus of the project will continue to address knowledge gaps concerning conditions of return, by looking at why or why not displaced residents are choosing to return to their areas of origin and identify what needs – in terms of security, livelihoods and services – returnee residents have, as well as developing a better understanding of how protection concerns are influencing returns. In addition, the ROAR will include a mapping component to provide additional operational support through findings, as access to hard-to-reach areas opens up, and implementing agencies are able to respond to needs on the ground.

3. Methodology

3.1. Methodology overview

The assessment will employ a mixed-methods qualitative approach that combines the analysis of secondary data with qualitative primary data collection in the form of:

- Semi-structured key informant interviews (KIIs) with:
    - Community leaders (mukhtars).
    - Subject matter experts (SMEs)
    - Former IDPs who have returned to the area (returnees)
    - IDPs originating from the area who remain in displacement
- Participatory mapping sessions conducted with the community leader and a small group of residents in each neighbourhood, presenting relevant sections of satellite imagery to the participants.

Semi-structured interviews will be comprised of closed, and open-ended questions to identify protection concerns, intentions to return and perceptions of the area of origin from IDPs and returnees, as well as a comprehensive understanding of livelihoods, healthcare, education, legal aid, and basic services in the assessed area of return through SMEs and community leaders.

All KIIs will be conducted remotely by REACH enumerators and will be identified using existing networks as well as the networks of other NGOs working in the assessed areas. This identification process will take place in both camp and out-of-camp settings (for IDPs) and in the area of interest (for returnees and SMEs). KIIs with community leaders will be conducted at the neighbourhood level, and interviews conducted with other KI groups will be area level.

During each remote Key Informant Interview (KII) enumerators will record comprehensive notes using a pre-designed template. Following each call, a debrief will be held with a REACH Assessment Officer (AO) to consolidate the data gathered. Once this process is complete, the analysis will be carried out by identifying themes, commonalities and differences in KI answers, which will feed directly in to the production of a Situation Overview for each assessed location.

Additionally, participatory mapping exercises will be conducted in the assessed area of return by the REACH Geographic Information System (GIS) and Assessment Officer (AO) teams, with the assistance of the field team. Participatory mapping will be conducted at the neighbourhood level with a small group of participants from the community and will also include a range of questions to build a detailed neighbourhood level understanding of availability and functionality of local services and infrastructure.

2.2. POPULATION OF INTEREST

Each assessment will focus on a specific area of interest which has seen a high level of return. This can either be a small city or town (e.g. Telafar) or collection of villages or a neighbourhood within a large city (e.g. Mosul al Jadida neighbourhood in Mosul city), but should, as much as possible, be uniform (e.g. either an urban area or a rural area but not a combination of both, as this will complicate research design and the determination of the unit of analysis), with one area covered in each ROAR+ assessment round.

To address knowledge gaps on what motivates return and what needs those returnees have, each assessment will target three distinct population groups: Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs), returnees, and non-displaced. In the methodology, IDPs are defined as residents who originate from the area of interest, displaced, and now remain in displacement; returnees

are residents who originate from the area of interest, displaced, and have now returned; and, subject-matter experts (SME) are KIs who are currently living in the area of interest and have subject-matter expertise on one or more of the following areas: security, livelihoods, water, electricity, waste disposal, education, healthcare and legal issues.

2.3. SECONDARY DATA REVIEW

Secondary data review will include, but not be limited to:

- UN Habitat Mosul Portal
- Population data (e.g. IOM Displacement Tracking Matrix)
- Data and reports from previous needs and vulnerability assessments (e.g. WFP MVAM, UNHCR Protection Monitoring, etc.)
- General background and context research on areas being targeted for assessment
- Geo-spatial data (e.g. UNOSAT satellite imagery)
- Tools and Lessons Learned from similar REACH assessments (e.g. Area-Based Assessment).
- REACH MCNA, with a focus on nationwide intentions data
- Other REACH assessment outputs

2.4. PRIMARY DATA COLLECTION

Data collection will be conducted by REACH enumerators, under the supervision of a REACH Field Coordinator or Assessment Officer. Additional data collection support may be requested from humanitarian partners, either in the form of enumerators (i.e. if REACH enumerators are unable to access specific neighbourhoods) or by supporting the identification of specific KI profiles. KI interviews will be conducted remotely by phone, with participatory mapping conducted in the field.

Enumerators will collect data from three KI types, which are detailed in Table 1 – below. For each KI type the assessment aims to speak to a minimum of five respondents, which allows for the triangulation of data while also allowing the assessment to fulfil its 'rapid' component.

Table 1. KI Profile Definitions and targets (per round)

KI Breakdown		
KI group number	**KI description**	**Target number (per round)**
1.	KIs who originate from the ROAR target area, displaced and remain in displacement (IDPs)	5-10
2.	KIs from the area of interest who were living in displacement but have now returned (returnees)	5-10
3.	Community leader KIs (mukhtars)	At least one community leader per neighbourhood (area-dependant)
4.	Subject-matter experts (SMEs)	16 (two for each of the eight sectors)
	Total	**35-50**

A semi-structured survey will be used to interview all KI groups. This tool will focus on four areas: the push and pull factors that influence return; the current security situation; the available livelihood opportunities; and the availability and functionality of basic services. This tool was adapted from previous versions of the Hard to Reach assessments conducted in Iraq. New or adapted thematic areas – such as security, livelihoods and legal services – were developed based on consultations with

relevant actors. In addition, lessons learnt from previous rounds were used to inform the tool development process. Finally, the redesign of all sections was informed by extensive SDR on the current context in Iraq as well as thematic areas relevant to recovery, stabilization and the facilitation of sustainable return in post-conflict contexts. Each KI group will answer questions from different components of the tool:

IDPs and Returnees

These interviews will be divided into:

- KIs who originate from the area of assessment and remain in displacement (**IDPs**): will be asked about the factors in their area or origin that affect their continued displacement and intentions to return, such as perceptions on security, livelihoods, services and infrastructure in the area of return.
- KIs from the area of assessment who were displaced but have now returned (**returnees**): will be asked about the factors that influenced their decision to return, as well as the situation in their area with regard to security, livelihoods, services and infrastructure.

IDPs and returnees will be identified through existing REACH networks as well as the networks of other NGOs working in the area being assessed. If possible, local officials or mukhtars will be contacted and asked to provide the contact information of IDPs and returnees who may be willing to participate in the assessment. This phase of data collection will be used to supplement information by providing indications of reasons affecting movement intentions of those that have been, or remain, displaced from the assessed area of return.

Community leaders (Mukhtar)

The objectives of these interviews will be to obtain a comprehensive understanding of neighbourhood demographics and services and infrastructure at the Data Collection Unit (DCU) or neighbourhood level.[10] This will then be used to build a wider understanding of the assessment location. Demographic information will include estimated population figures, population groups present, movement patterns into and out of the area in the post-conflict period. Service and infrastructure questions will focus on obtaining information on current levels of service provision, and comparing this with service and infrastructure provision at pre-ISIL levels.[11]

This assessment does not aim to conduct KIIs with all mukhtars in the assessed area of return, as the time and resources required will diminish the rapidity of the assessment. Instead, the aim is to conduct mukhtar KIIs in each neighbourhood or DCU, to create a composite understanding of the target area. The exact number of mukhtar KIIs to be conducted will depend on the size, the uniformity of service provision, and the geographic lay-out of the area.

Subject Matter Experts (SMEs) across sectors

This phase of data collection will serve to triangulate information collected from the community, as well as to provide more technically specialized information per sector and to identify service delivery barriers from the provider perspective, at the city or area level.[12] Participants during this phase will include senior local officials, municipal and local services providers (public and private), and humanitarian and stabilization actors who are implementing interventions in the area. Examples of sectoral SMEs include:

- Livelihoods: i.e. Employee of Ministry of Agriculture, (I)NGO employees working on livelihoods.

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[10] DCUs are divided areas of analysis, created when there is a lack of existing spatial information or ambiguity in determining neighbourhood boundaries. They can constitute multiple smaller neighbourhoods or be determined by geographical features and allows for spatial comparison in our findings. Depending on the specifications of the area of assessment, DCU will be used in case there is a lack of existing spatial information or ambiguity in determining neighbourhood boundaries.

[11] The questionnaire contains probes seeking to uncover information about the object of study.

[12] While KIIs with community leader are neighbourhood-level, KIIs with service providers are city or area-level.

- Water: i.e. Water Plant Engineer, Employee of Ministry of Water Management, Mukhtar, NGO employees working in WASH.
- Electricity: i.e. Electrical Engineer, Employee of Ministry of Energy.
- Solid Waste Removal: **i.e.** Waste Manager within Municipality, NGO employees working in WASH.
- Education**:** i.e. Teacher, Head Teacher, Classroom Assistant, Employee of Ministry of Education, NGO employees working in child protection or education.
- Healthcare: i.e. Nurse, Medical Assistant, Doctor, Employee of Health Ministry, NGO employees working in health sector, Pharmacists.
- Legal**:** i.e. Legal Representative, Judge, Employee of Justice Ministry.

Participatory mapping exercises

Participatory mapping will be conducted at the DCU or neighbourhood level, with a small group of participants living in the neighbourhood organised by community leaders.[13][14] The exercise will be facilitated by the REACH GIS team and Assessment Officers, with the assistance of enumerators. Enumerators will map neighbourhood boundaries, services and infrastructure, as reported by participants, as well as asking a series of close-ended questions regarding services and infrastructure. Participants will be provided with an A0 size map to record the locations of infrastructure and service facilities in real-time. Information collected on shelter damage and access issues, will be corroborated with satellite imagery and KIIs respectively, to create maps of shelter damage and travel distance/time to access key services.

2.5. Data Processing & Analysis

Data generated through key informant interviews and participatory mapping will be synthesized and organized in line with the qualitative data analysis plan. All field notes and debrief forms will be summarized in a matrix produced in Excel to aid in identifying themes and monitoring data saturation. Answers to closed-ended questions (e.g. are there functional schools in the neighbourhood?) will be analysed to identify and triangulate the most frequent responses. Numerical responses (e.g. how many schools are functional?) may be reported by the mean or median, or ranges, depending on the consistency of KI estimates. Answers to open-ended questions (e.g. how has access to schools changed since the pre-ISIL period?) will be compared to identify and extract key themes. Data will be triangulated with secondary sources, and follow-up data collection will be conducted if deemed necessary to address inconsistencies or information gaps.

4. Roles and responsibilities

Table 2: Description of roles and responsibilities

Task Description	Responsible	Accountable	Consulted	Informed
Research design	Junior Assessment Officer	Junior Assessment Officer	Assessment Manager; IMPACT Research Design Unit (HQ); Country Focal Point	RWG, CCCM
Supervising data collection	Junior Assessment Officer	Junior Assessment Officer	Assessment Manager	Country Focal Point

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[13] Depending on the specifications of the area of assessment, DCU will be used in case there is a lack of existing spatial information or ambiguity in determining neighbourhood boundaries.
[14] 3 to 4 participants per session.

Data processing (checking, cleaning)	Junior Assessment Officer	Junior Assessment Officer	Assessment Manager; IMPACT Data Unit (HQ)	Country Focal Point
Data analysis	Junior Assessment Officer	Junior Assessment Officer	Assessment Manager; IMPACT Data Unit (HQ)	Country Focal Point
Output production	Junior Assessment Officer	Assessment Officer	Assessment Manager; IMPACT Reporting Unit (HQ)	Country Focal Point
Dissemination	Junior Assessment Officer	Assessment Officer	Assessment Manager; Country Focal Point; IMPACT Communications Unit (HQ)	RWG, CCCM, Food Security Cluster, Livelihoods Cluster, other relevant organisations
Monitoring & Evaluation	Junior Assessment Officer	Assessment Officer	Assessment Manager	Country Focal Point
Lessons learned	Junior Assessment Officer	Assessment Officer	Assessment Manager	Country Focal Point

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 needs to be informed when the task is complete*

5. Data Analysis Plan

SEE ANNEX 1.

6. Data Management Plan

Administrative Data			
Research Cycle name	Returns Overview of Areas of Return (reviewed version) (ROAR+)		
Project Code	IRQ1706		
Donor	OFDA/ OCHA		
Project partners	TBD		
Research Contacts	Luis Alcaraz Pardo, Assessment Officer, luisalcaraz.pardo@reach-initiative.org		
Data Management Plan Version	*Date: 21/04/2019*		*Version: 1*
Related Policies	Not applicable		
Documentation and Metadata			
What documentation	x	Data analysis plan	□ Data Cleaning Log, including:

and metadata will accompany the data? *Select all that apply*			□ Deletion Log
			□ Value Change Log
	□	Code book	□ Data Dictionary
	□	Metadata based on HDX Standards	□ [Other, Specify]

Ethics and Legal Compliance			
Which ethical and legal measures will be taken?	**x** Consent of participants to participate	□	Consent of participants to share personal information with other agencies
	□ No collection of personally identifiable data will take place	**x**	Gender, child protection and other protection issues are taken into account
	x All participants reached age of majority		[Other, Specify]
Who will own the copyright and Intellectual Property Rights for the data that is collected?	*REACH*		

Storage and Backup			
Where will data be stored and backed up during the research?	**x** IMPACT/REACH Kobo Server	□	Other Kobo Server: *[specify]*
	x IMPACT Global Physical / Cloud Server	**x**	Country/Internal Server
	x On devices held by REACH staff	□	Physical location *[specify]*
	□ [Other, Specify]		
Which data access and security measures have been taken?	**x** Password protection on devices/servers	**x**	Data access is limited to REACH AOs (Kobo Access Rights).
	□ Form and data encryption on data collection server	□	Partners signed an MoU if accessing raw data
	□ [Other, Specify]		

Kobo Access Rights		
Kobo Access	Person	Account Name
View Form	N/A	N/A
View and Edit Form	N/A	N/A
View Form and Submit Data	N/A	N/A
Download Data	N/A	N/A

Raw Data Access Rights		
Raw Data Access	Reason	Person
Accountable	Accountable	Luis Alcaraz Pardo, Assessment Officer, luisalcaraz.pardo@reach-initiative.org
Access	None	N/A

Preservation			
Where will data be stored for long-term	**x** IMPACT / REACH Global Cloud / Physical Server	□	OCHA HDX

preservation?	x	REACH Country Server	☐	[Other, Specify]

Data Sharing

Will the data be shared publically?	☐	Yes	x	No, data will remain internal
Will all data be shared?	☐	Yes	x	No, none
	☐	No, [Other, Specify]		
Where will you share the data?	☐	REACH Resource Centre	☐	OCHA HDX
	☐	HumanitarianResponse	☐	[Other, Specify]

Data protection risk assessment

Have you completed the Indicators Risk Assessment table below?	x	Yes	☐	No, no information that potentially allows identification of individuals is to be collected.

Risk indicator	Type of identification risk	Disclosure implications	Benefits	Class	Required mitigation
KI phone number/ name	Direct contact/Identification of KI	Loss of privacy	Follow up for data cleaning, where need to verify / request additional information	B1	To be deleted from raw data notes once data cleaning and processing completed. Access to database with KI contact information ideally only limited to staff member listed as accountable for raw data above
To what extent do residents feel safe/unsafe in the area in which they live? *• If relevant, why do they feel unsafe?*	Direct contact/Identification of KI	In combination with collected KI phone number/name, this information can have negative consequences for the KI vis-à-vis certain (armed) actors in the area, if disclosed	Information is of interest to direct partners and the humanitarian community, as it directly affects possibilities for return	B1	See measures to be taken above for KI name and phone number. Additionally, when sharing this information with partners, ensure it is reported in a way that designation of an area as safe or unsafe cannot be directly linked back to the individual KI and his/ her name,

					contact details, job profile, etc.
Do any groups/people not feel safe in the area in which you live?	Direct contact/Identification of KI	In combination with collected KI phone number/name, this information can have negative consequences for the KI vis-à-vis certain (armed) actors in the area, if disclosed	Information is of interest to direct partners and the humanitarian community, as it directly affects possibilities for return	B1	Same as above
Are there any restrictions on movement in your area? • If so, where is movement restricted? • If so, by whom and how is movement restricted? • If so, is movement restricted during a certain time of day or night? Do any particular groups/people face movement restrictions?	Direct contact/Identification of KI	In combination with collected KI phone number/name, this information can have negative consequences for the KI vis-à-vis certain (armed) actors in the area, if disclosed	Information is of interest to direct partners and the humanitarian community, as it directly affects possibilities for return	B1	Same as above
Do specific groups/people face particular barriers to return?	Direct contact/Identification of KI	In combination with collected KI phone number/name, this information can have negative consequences for the KI vis-à-vis certain (armed) actors in the area, if disclosed	Information is of interest to direct partners and the humanitarian community, as it directly affects possibilities for return	B1	Same as above

Responsibilities	
Data collection	Luis Alcaraz Pardo, Assessment Officer, luisalcaraz.pardo@reach-initiative.org
Data cleaning	Luis Alcaraz Pardo, Assessment Officer, luisalcaraz.pardo@reach-initiative.org
Data analysis	Luis Alcaraz Pardo, Assessment Officer, luisalcaraz.pardo@reach-initiative.org
Data sharing/uploading	Luis Alcaraz Pardo, Assessment Officer, luisalcaraz.pardo@reach-initiative.org

6. Monitoring & Evaluation Plan

- *Please complete the M&E Plan column in the table and use the corresponding Tools in the Monitoring & Evaluation matrix to implement the plan during the research cycle.*

IMPACT Objective	External M&E Indicator	Internal M&E Indicator	Focal point	Tool	Will indicator be tracked?
Humanitarian stakeholders are accessing IMPACT products	Number of humanitarian organisations accessing IMPACT services/products Number of individuals 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		□ Yes
		# 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		□ Yes
IMPACT activities contribute to better program implementation and coordination of the humanitarian response	Number of humanitarian organisations utilizing IMPACT services/products	# references in HPC documents (HNO, SRP, Flash appeals, Cluster/sector strategies)	Country team	Reference_log	*Returns Working Group and other relevant coordination bodies.*
		# references in single agency documents			
Humanitarian stakeholders are using IMPACT products	Humanitarian actors use IMPACT evidence/products as a basis for decision making, aid planning and delivery Number of humanitarian	Perceived relevance of IMPACT country-programs	Country team	Usage_Feedback *and* Usage_Survey template	*Meeting and debrief with the Returns Working Group and other relevant coordination bodies, together with NGO partners following the release of the outputs to discuss their relevance, usefulness, and*

	documents (HNO, HRP, cluster/agency strategic plans, etc.) directly informed by IMPACT products				*quality, as well as recommendations to strengthen.*
		Perceived usefulness and influence of IMPACT outputs			
		Recommendations to strengthen IMPACT programs			
		Perceived capacity of IMPACT staff			
		Perceived quality of outputs/programs			
		Recommendations to strengthen IMPACT programs			
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	Engagement _log	**x** Yes
		# of organisations/clusters inputting in research design and joint analysis			**x** Yes
		# of organisations/clusters attending briefings on findings;			**x** Yes

ANNEX 1: DATA ANALYSIS PLAN

Research Questions	SUBQ#	Data collection method	Sub-research question group	Sub-research Question	Questionnaire Questions	Probes (if applicable)
N/A	1.1	KI Interview	Key characteristics	Key Informant name	What is the name of the key informant?	
	1.2	KI Interview	Key characteristics	Key Information phone number	What is the phone number of the key informant?	
	1.3	KI Interview	Key characteristics	Key informant location	What is the (current) location of the key informant?	
	1.4	KI Interview	Key characteristics	Key informant neighbourhood	In which neighbourhood is the key informant living?	
	1.5	KI Interview	Key characteristics	Key informant area of expertise	What are the area(s) of expertise of the key informant?	
	1.6	KI Interview	Key characteristics	Key informant profession	What is the profession of the key informant?	
	1.7	KI Interview	Key characteristics	Key informant area of origin	What is area of origin of the key informant? (i.e. what neighbourhood, town or village are they from)	

Specific Objective 1:

What are the push and pull factors affecting the	2.1	KI Interview	Push and Pull factors	What causes residents who have not returned, to remain in their area of displacement	How long have you been living in displacement (living away from your area of origin)?	

decision of IDPs to return or not to return to their areas of origin?	2.2	KI Interview	Push and Pull factors	and not return to their area of origin?	What factors have caused you to remain in your area of displacement? And why (for each factor mentioned)?	List as many factors as possible I.e. the lack of security, the limited availability of jobs, damaged or destroyed property etc.
	2.3	KI Interview	Push and Pull factors		What would need to change to the situation in your area of origin in order for you to make the decision to return?	List as many factors as possible I.e. the return of security, the availability of jobs, the repair of property or return of ownership of property etc.
	2.4	KI Interview	Push and Pull factors		Does anyone face particular barriers to returning to their area of origin? • If so, whom? • If so, why?	
	2.5	KI Interview	Push and Pull factors		How do you receive information on the situation in your area of origin?	
	2.6	KI Interview	Push and Pull factors		What information about your area of origin did you receive?	Information related to security, livelihoods, basic services
	3.1	KI Interview	Push and Pull factors	What caused residents who have returned, to leave their area of displacement and return to their area of origin?	For how long were you living in displacement (living away from your area of origin)?	
	3.2	KI Interview	Push and Pull factors		Where were you living in displacement?	Please list all the locations the KI has lived in while displaced

3.3	KI Interview	Push and Pull factors		When did you return to your area of origin?	
3.4	KI Interview	Push and Pull factors		How did you return to your area of origin? • Which route did you take? • What mode of transport did you use? • How much did it cost? • How long did it take? • Did you face any barriers or challenges on the way? o If so, what were they?	
3.5	KI Interview	Push and Pull factors		What factors caused you to return to your area of origin? • How did they cause you to return (for each factor listed)?	List as many factors as possible? I.e. the return of security, the availability of jobs, wanting to return to land or property, wanting to be with friends and family etc.
3.6	KI Interview	Push and Pull factors		What changed in your area of origin that caused you to make the decision to return?	List as many factors as possible - I.e. the return of security, the availability of jobs, the repair of property or the return of ownership of property etc.
3.7	KI Interview	Push and Pull factors		How did you access information about the situation in your area of origin while you were still living in displacement?	Information related to security, livelihoods, basic services

To what extent to returnee residents feel safe and secure in the assessed area?	4.1	KI Interview	Safety and security	What factors (if any) contribute to residents feeling safe/unsafe?	Do you feel safe in the area in which you live? • If yes, why? • If no, why?	
	4.2	KI Interview	Safety and security	In what ways (if any) are residents' movements restricted?	Are there any restrictions on movement in your area? • If so, where is movement restricted? • If so, how is movement restricted? • If so, at what time of day is movement restricted?	
	4.3	KI Interview	Safety and security		Are there any locations in your area that you avoid? • If so, which locations? • If so, why (for each location mentioned)?	
	4.4	KI Interview	Safety and security		Are any locations still contaminated with UXOs/URW in the area? • If so, which locations? • Has there been any de-contamination of these areas? o If so, which areas? o If so, by whom?	
	4.5	KI Interview	Safety and security	What could be done to improve the security situation in the area?	In your opinion, how could the security situation in your area be improved?	
	4.6	KI Interview	Safety and security	How does the security situation now compare to before the arrival of ISIL?	How does the security situation now compare to the period before the arrival of ISIL?	

Specific Objective 2:

	5.1	KI Interview	Livelihoods	How does the livelihoods situation now compare to the period before the arrival of ISIL?	Currently, what are the main sources of income in your area? • How does this compare to the period before ISIL?	
	5.2	KI Interview	Livelihoods		Currently, of those receiving an income, how many rely on agriculture as the source of that income? • How does this compare to the period before ISIL?	
What is the current availability and accessibility of livelihood opportunities in the area?	5.3	KI Interview	Livelihoods		What impact did the crisis have on agriculture in the area (is farmland mined, are fields left fallow)? • (If contaminated), have there been attempts to decontaminate agricultural areas? o If so, by who? • (If damaged or left fallow), has any land been re-cultivated? o If so, by who?	
	5.4	KI Interview	Livelihoods	What proportion of the population in the area of interest are employed?	What proportion of households in the city/town have an at least one member earning an income?	
	5.5	KI Interview	Livelihoods		Does anyone in your area have problems in finding jobs? • Why do they have problems to find a job?	

5.6	KI Interview	Livelihoods	What could be done to improve the livelihoods situation in the area?	What could be done to improve the livelihoods situation in the area?	
5.7	KI Interview	Livelihoods		Are more sources of income becoming available in the area? • If so, what are these sources of income?	Prompt: Are shops, businesses or factories opening/re-opening?
5.8	KI Interview	Livelihoods		Are vocational educational opportunities available in the area? • If so, what types of opportunities? • Who is providing these opportunities?	
5.9	KI Interview	Livelihoods	For those residents who are working, are their wages sufficient to meet costs of living? For those residents who are not working, how are they affording to live?	For those households that have an income, to what extent are their wages sufficient to meet living costs of their household?	
5.10	KI Interview	Livelihoods		For those households who do not have any member earning an income, how are they affording to meet living costs?	What coping mechanisms are they using? I.e. Selling possessions, spending savings, relying on friends, family or the community, reducing their consumption
What is the current state and accessibility	6.1	KI Interview	Water	What is the condition of water services in the area of interest? (Are there facilities,	How do residents access clean drinking water in the area?	
	6.2	KI Interview	Water		Is this drinking water source(s) public or private?	

of basic services in the area of interest? (Services to be assessed: water, electricity, waste disposal, healthcare and education and legal services)	6.3	KI Interview	Water	are they functioning, are there staff etc.)	How do residents access water (not for drinking)? • Is this water source public or private?	
	6.4	KI Interview	Water	How does the provision of water services differ now compared to the period before ISIL?	How does the current supply of water (both for drinking and for other uses) compare to the period before the arrival of ISIL?	Prompt: in terms of availability, cleanliness etc.
	6.5	KI Interview	Water	What improvements could be made to water services in the area of interest?	In your opinion, what needs to be done to improve the supply of water in your area?	
	6.6	KI Interview	Water	What is the condition of water services in the area of interest? (Are there facilities, are they functioning, are there staff etc.)	How is this water source treated to make it clean for drinking?	
	6.7	KI Interview	Water	How accessible are water services in the area of interest? (Are those facilities affordable, within travelling distance, attainable for all?)	To what extent do households not have access to (clean drinking) water? • What prevents them from accessing this water source?	
	6.8	KI Interview	Water	What is the condition of water services in the area of interest? (Are there facilities,	Have there been any cases in the past month of residents getting ill due to drinking unclean water?	

6.9	KI Interview	Water	are they functioning, are there staff etc.)	Is there damage to water infrastructure in the area? • If so, what kind of damage? • What are the effects of this damage? • Is anyone working to repair the damage to the water infrastructure? • If so, who? • What have they repaired?	
6.10.	KI Interview	Water		Is there a functioning water treatment plant in the area? • If yes, is it operating at sufficient capacity to meet resident's needs? • If no, how is water being cleaned/purified now? Is that method sufficient?	
6.11.	KI Interview	Water	How accessible are water services in the area of interest? (Are those facilities affordable, within travelling distance, attainable for all?)	Does it cost money to access this drinking water source? • If so, how much per litre?	
6.12.	KI Interview	Water		Does it cost money to access this water source (not for drinking)? • If so, how much per litre?	
6.13.	KI Interview	Water		On average, how many hours per day is this drinking water source available?	
7.1	KI Interview	Electricity	How accessible are electricity services in the area of interest? (Are those facilities affordable, within	Overall, is the supply of electricity sufficient to meet the needs of the population?	

	7.2	KI Interview	Electricity	travelling distance, attainable for all?)	Do all residents in your area have access to electricity from the public electrical grid? • If no, which (proportions of households) do not have access to the public grid? • If no, why do they not have access to the public grid?	
	7.3	KI Interview	Electricity		Do any residents have access to electricity from private community generators? • If yes, which households have access? • Which households do not have access? And why?	
	7.4	KI Interview	Electricity		Do any residents have access to private generators on their property? • If yes, what proportion of households have access to private generators on their property?	
	7.5	KI Interview	Electricity	How does the provision of electricity services differ now compared to the period before ISIL?	How does the current supply of electricity compare to the period before the arrival of ISIL?	
	7.6	KI Interview	Electricity	What improvements could be made to electricity services in the area of interest?	What needs to be done to improve the supply of electricity in your area?	

	7.7	KI Interview	Electricity	What is the condition of electricity services in the area of interest? (Are there facilities, are they functioning, are there staff etc.)	For those with access: on average, for how many hours per day is electricity from the public grid available?	
	7.8	KI Interview	Electricity		1. Is there damage to electrical (public or private) infrastructure in the area? 2. What is the nature of the damage? 3. What are the effects of the damage? 4. Is anyone currently working to repair this damage? Who?	
	7.9	KI Interview	Electricity	How accessible are electricity services in the area of interest? (Are those facilities affordable, within travelling distance, attainable for all?)	Does it cost money to access community generators? • If so, how much was your last electricity bill? For what period of time?	
	7.10.	KI Interview	Electricity		Does it cost money to access the public grid? • If so, how much was your last electricity bill? For what period of time?	
	8.1	KI Interview	Waste removal	What is the condition of waste removal services in the area of interest? (Are there facilities, are they functioning, are there staff etc.)	Who collects the waste? How often is the waste collected? Where is the waste collected from? Where is the waste taken?	

	8.2	KI Interview	Waste removal	How does the provision of waste removal services differ now compared to the period before ISIL?	How does the situation now differ compared to before the arrival of ISIL? • If it differs, who was responsible for waste collection before ISIL? • Where was it taken to be disposed of?	
	8.3	KI Interview	Waste removal	What improvements could be made to waste removal services in the area of interest?	What steps could be taken to improve solid waste disposal in your area?	
	8.4	KI Interview	Waste removal	What is the condition of waste removal services in the area of interest? (Are there facilities, are they functioning, are there staff etc.)	Is there waste collection in the area?	
	8.5	KI Interview	Waste removal		Is waste collected in the entire area? • If no, in which areas is waste not collected?	
	8.6	KI Interview	Waste removal		If there is no waste removal: Where do residents dispose of waste? Is the waste burned? • If not, how is it disposed of? Are there negative health effects caused by the lack of waste removal services?	
	8.7	KI Interview	Waste removal		What is the environmental impact of the current waste removal situation?	

	8.8	KI Interview	Waste removal	How accessible are waste removal services in the area of interest? (Are those facilities affordable, within travelling distance, attainable for all?)	Does this waste removal service cost any money? • If so, how much on a monthly basis?	
	9.1	KI Interview	Education	How accessible are education services in the area of interest? (Are those facilities affordable, within travelling distance, attainable for all?)	Do all children have access to formal education facilities in the area? If no, how do children access education?	
	9.2	KI Interview	Education	What is the condition of education services in the area of interest? (Are there facilities, are they functioning, are there staff etc.)	How many functioning primary schools are there in the area? • For boys? For girls? Mixed? How many functioning secondary schools are there in the area? • For boys? For girls? Mixed? How many functioning secondary schools are there in the area? • For boys? For girls? Mixed?	
	9.3	KI Interview	Education	How accessible are education services in the area of interest? (Are those facilities affordable, within	Are any children attending informal education? • If so, what kind? • If so, why?	

	9.4	KI Interview	Education	How does the provision of education services differ now compared to the period before ISIL?	How does the situation with education now compare to the period before ISIL?	
	9.5	KI Interview	Education	What improvements could be made to education services in the area of interest?	In your opinion, what needs to be done to improve education services in your area?	
	9.6	KI Interview	Education	What is the condition of education services in the area of interest? (Are there facilities, are they functioning, are there staff etc.)	Is there a sufficient number of teachers working to meet the educational needs of the population?	Prompt: what are the size of classes.
	9.7	KI Interview	Education		Are teachers being paid their salaries? • If no, why not?	
	9.8	KI Interview	Education		Do schools have sufficient supplies?	For example: books, desks, chairs, blackboards, etc
	9.9	KI Interview	Education		Are there any non-functional formal educational facilities in your area? If yes, why are they non-functional? What type of schools are they (primary, secondary, boys, girls, etc.)?	

	9.10.	KI Interview	Education		To what extent is there sufficient classroom space in the area? • If no, why? • If no, what measures are taken to ensure all children can attend school? • Are any schools operating on shifts?	
	9.11.	KI Interview	Education	How accessible are education services in the area of interest? (Are those facilities affordable, within travelling distance, attainable for all?)	Do any students face any barriers in accessing formal education? • If yes, what are those barriers? • Do any children face barriers when travelling to school? • Do any particular groups (boys, girls, younger or older students) face more barriers than others?	
	10.1	KI Interview	Healthcare	What is the condition of healthcare services in the area of interest? (Are there facilities, are they functioning, are there staff etc.)	Do all residents have access to public healthcare facilities in the area? • If no, how do residents access healthcare? • If yes, how many functioning hospitals are there in the area? • If yes, how many functioning health clinics are there in the area?	

	10.2	KI Interview	Healthcare			Are emergency services (ER) available in the public facilities in the area? • If not, where do residents go?	
	10.3	KI Interview	Healthcare			Is surgery available at medical facilities in the area? • If not, where do residents go?	
	10.4	KI Interview	Healthcare			Is maternity care available at medical facilities in the area? • If not, where do residents go?	
	10.5	KI Interview	Healthcare			Is psychosocial support available at medical facilities in the area? • If no, where do residents go?	
	10.6	KI Interview	Healthcare			Do residents have access to private healthcare facilities? If yes, what are those facilities (hospitals, clinics, doctor's offices, nurses/medical assistant offices)?	
	10.7	KI Interview	Healthcare			Are there pharmacies operating? If so, are any medicines not available or in short supply at pharmacies?	

	10.8	KI Interview	Healthcare	How does the provision of healthcare services differ now compared to the period before ISIL?	How does the situation with healthcare services now compare to the period before ISIL?	
	10.9	KI Interview	Healthcare	What improvements could be made to healthcare services in the area of interest?	In your opinion, what needs to be done to improve healthcare facilities in your area?	
	10.10	KI Interview	Healthcare	What is the condition of healthcare services in the area of interest? (Are there facilities, are they functioning, are there staff etc.)	Are there sufficient doctors available to meet the medical needs of residents in the area?	How long are the waiting times? Is anyone refused treatment and if so why?
	10.11	KI Interview	Healthcare		Are there sufficient female doctors in the area for the healthcare needs for the population?	
	10.12	KI Interview	Healthcare		Are there specialists (dentists, cardiologists, paediatricians, gynaecologists, etc.) in the area?	
	10.13	KI Interview	Healthcare		Do public healthcare facilities have sufficient materials and equipment (bandages, x-ray, etc.)? If not, what materials or equipment are missing?	
	10.14	KI Interview	Healthcare		Are any medical facilities damaged or destroyed? If so, are they still being used? If so, have there been any attempts to rebuilt them? • If so, by whom?	

	10.15	KI Interview	Healthcare	How accessible are healthcare services in the area of interest? (Are those facilities affordable, within travelling distance, attainable for all?)	What are the costs associated with accessing healthcare from these facilities (not including medicine)?	
	10.16	KI Interview	Healthcare		To what extent do these costs prevent people from accessing healthcare services?	
	10.17	KI Interview	Healthcare	How does the provision of healthcare services differ now compared to the period before ISIL?	How does the price of these medicines compare to the period before ISIL?	
	11.1	KI Interview	Legal and HLP rights	What is the condition of legal and HLP services in the area of interest? (Are there facilities, are they functioning, are there staff etc.)	Is there a functioning court in the area? • Is there a judge? • Are there lawyers? • How long does it take long (on average) before a case is dealt with at the court?	
	11.2	KI Interview	Legal and HLP rights		Are there informal mechanisms for resolving conflicts in the area? • If so, what are they? • If so, has usage increased or decreased recently?	
	11.3	KI Interview	Legal and HLP rights	How does the provision of legal and HLP services differ now compared to the period before ISIL?	How does the provision of legal assistance and facilities in your area differ now compared to before ISIL?	
	11.4	KI Interview	Legal and HLP rights	What improvements could be made to legal and HLP services in the area of interest?	What steps do you think could be taken to improve legal services and facilities in your area?	

	11.5	KI Interview	Legal and HLP rights	How accessible are legal and HLP services in the area of interest? (Are those facilities affordable, within travelling distance, attainable for all?)	Are there any residents who have lost possession of their property? • If so, how many? • Is so, what do they do?	
	11.6	KI Interview	Legal and HLP rights		Are there any residents who have damaged, destroyed or looted property? • Is so, how many? • If so, what do they do?	
	11.7	KI Interview	Legal and HLP rights		Are there any residents who have damaged, destroyed or stolen legal paperwork related to their property? • If so, how many? • If so, what do they do?	
	11.8	KI Interview	Legal and HLP rights		Is it possible to replace or renew identity documents or other personal legal documents (birth or marriage certificates)? • If so, where do you go? • If so, who how long does it take?	
	11.9	KI Interview	Legal and HLP rights		Are there any grievances among residents of the area that are not being addressed? • If so, which? • If so, why?	
	11.10	KI Interview	Legal and HLP rights		To what extent do residents make use of services of the court?	

Specific Objective 3

To profile the geographic area selected for assessment and identify and map the availability and accessibility of services, highlighting barriers to services provision, within the targeted area.	12.1	Participatory mapping	Safety and security	In what ways (if any) are residents' movements restricted?	Please indicate on the map places in your area of knowledge in which communities cannot go because of mines or other dangers from the conflict	
	12.2	Participatory mapping	Safety and security	Which parts of the neighbourhood have been damaged and what are the consequences?	Which (if any) parts of your neighbourhood have been damaged by conflict? If yes, please show on the map (particularly note areas of heavy damage) What is the nature of this damage? Are structures still habitable? Does this present any additional risk such as falling debris?	
	12.3	Participatory mapping	Safety and security	Is there a fire station in the neighbourhood?	Is there a fire station in the neighbourhood? please identify on the map?	
	12.4	Participatory mapping	Safety and security	Are there uninhabited neighbourhoods?	Are there any places in the neighbourhood that are still un-inhabited by people? why? please identify on the map	
	13.1	Participatory Mapping	Livelihoods	Where can people access markets?	Is there a functioning main market street or area in the neighbourhood? Where? Are there any market areas that are not functioning (explain why)? Where?	

13.2	Participatory Mapping	Livelihoods	What kind of industry is present in the area?	Is there any infrastructure relating to industry (i.e. Factories, grain Silo, ….)? a. Is it damaged? Is it functioning?	
13.3	Participatory Mapping	Livelihoods	What kind of agriculture is present in the area?	Are there any agricultural areas in or around the area? Where? Are they farmable? (if no, why not?) What type of crops are planted? When are they planted & harvested?	
14.1	Participatory Mapping	Water	How is water accessed?	Please describe all the drinking water sources that are available in your area, examples Elevated water tanks, pumping station, filtering station (Please identify locations on the map)	
14.2	Participatory Mapping	Water		Do any areas not have access? Why? Show on map	
14.3	Participatory Mapping	Water	Is there damage to the water infrastructure?	Are there any places with broken pipelines that are not repaired? Please specify on the map	
14.4	Participatory Mapping	Water	Are there government offices?	Is there any government office for water in the neighbourhood? (ex, water directorate,..)? If yes: (per location) A. Is it functional? B. Is it damaged? C. Is it repaired?	

15.1	Participatory Mapping	Electricity	What electricity infrastructure is available in each neighbourhood?	Please identify on the map if there are any electricity stations in the neighbourhood?	
15.2	Participatory Mapping	Electricity		how many Generators are there in the neighbourhood? please Identify them on the map	
15.3	Participatory Mapping	Electricity	What kind of damage has the infrastructure sustained?	Are there any areas with broken electric poles? Please identify on the map Are there any non-functional transformers? why it is not functioning? Please identify their locations on the map	
15.4	Participatory Mapping	Electricity	What government offices are present?	Is there any government office for electricity in the neighbourhood? (e.g. electricity directorate..) If yes, Probes: (per location) A. Is it functional? B. Is it damaged? C. Is it repaired?	
16.1	Participatory Mapping	Waste removal	Where are waste removal services (not) available?	Are there any areas where solid waste is not being collected? Please identify on the map Are there any areas where there is no infrastructure for the disposal of wastewater?	
16.2	Participatory Mapping	Waste removal		Are there any areas where solid waste is piling up? Please identify on the map	

16.3	Participatory Mapping	Waste removal		If the trash collection system not working properly, please identify on the map if there are any areas that the trash collection trucks are cleaning?	
16.4	Participatory Mapping	Waste removal	Where are government offices?	Is there a municipality office for trash collection in the neighbourhood ?	
17.1	Participatory Mapping	Education	What is the availability and quality of education services?	Show on the map all schools/educational facilities in your community: Is this school/educational facility: a. Primary b. Intermediate c. High school d. Diploma e. Mixed (e.g.: Primary + Intermediate) f. University g. Kindergarten h. Library	Probes (per location) A. Is this school gender segregated? B. Does the school operate in shifts? How many shifts explain? C. Has the school been damaged? D. Has the school been repaired? if yes who repaired it E. Is the school functional? F. Is the school private or public? Who runs it?

18.1	Participatory Mapping	Healthcare	What public health infrastructure is available in each neighbourhood?	Please describe how your community accesses healthcare. Show on the map the locations of all healthcare facilities accessible to your community (health centres, clinics, hospitals):	Probes (per location): A. Is this facility public or private? Who operates it? B. What is the cost of access? C. How often is this facility open/accessible? D. Does this facility have trained medical staff? If yes, which: a. Medical assistants b. Nurses c. Doctors d. Midwives E. Is any medical staff female? How many and in what position? F. What healthcare services are available at this location (specialists, paediatrician, maternity care, gynaecologist, trauma care)? a. Are the available healthcare services different than before ISIL? How? G. has the healthcare facility been damaged?

					H. Has the healthcare facility been repaired? if Yes who repaired it? I. Is the healthcare facility functional?
18.2	Participatory Mapping	Healthcare	What private health infrastructure is available in each neighbourhood?	Please show on the map the locations where your community can access private pharmacies & doctor offices (if exact locations are not possible please identify the street with number of pharmacies and doctors' offices that are on it)	
19.1	Participatory Mapping	Legal and HLP rights	Where can residents access formal courts?	Is there a functional formal court system with judges? Where?	
19.2	Participatory Mapping	Legal and HLP rights	Where can residents resolve issues with property documentation?	Are there facilities available to residents to replace documentation for ownership of property? Where?	
19.3	Participatory Mapping	Legal and HLP rights	Where can residents resolve issues with civil documents?	Are individuals within your community able to replace lost, stolen or destroyed identification or documentation within area/town? Where?	

20.1	Participatory Mapping	Other	Are there any IDPs in the neighbourhood?	Are any families in the neighbourhood IDPs? If yes: Do they live in any particular area? If yes: please show on map	
20.2	Participatory Mapping	Other	Are any people living in informal sites?	Are any families in or around your neighbourhood living in informal sites (i.e. tents, schools, mosques, unfinished buildings)? a. Where? Please identify on the map	