

Research Terms of Reference

2022 Multi Sector Needs Assessment (MSNA)

OPT2201

Occupied Palestinian Territory

July 2022
V2

REACH Informing
more effective
humanitarian action

1. Executive Summary

Country of intervention	Occupied Palestinian Territory			
Type of Emergency	<input type="checkbox"/>	Natural disaster	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Conflict	<input type="checkbox"/> Other (<i>specify</i>)
Type of Crisis	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Sudden onset	<input type="checkbox"/> Slow onset	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Protracted
Mandating Body/ Agency	United Nations Office for the Coordination for Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA)			
IMPACT Project Code	12 AUS			
Overall Research Timeframe	01/05/2022 to 31/02//2023			
Research Timeframe	1. Complete consultations with clusters and relevant stakeholders ¹ : 04/04/22	10. Preliminary findings presentations completed: 08/08/2022		
	2. Validation of tool: 29/04/22	11. Joint analysis with clusters: 18/08/2022		
	3. Completion of training materials: 12/05/22	12. Sectoral factsheets published: 28/08/2022		
	4. Pilot completed: 16/05/22	12. HNO joint analysis workshop:31/08/2022		
	5. Training completed: 26/05/22	13. MSNA dashboard published: 26/09/2022		
	6. Start collect data: 29/05/22	14. Key Findings Report published: 12/09/2022		
	7. Data collected: 07/07/2022	15. Thematic Brief One published: 07/11/2022		
	8. Dataset sent for validation: 24/07/2022	16. Thematic Brief Two published: 11/12/2022		
	9. Data analysis validated: 31/07/2022	17. Thematic Brief Three published: 22/01/2023		
Humanitarian milestones	Milestone	Deadline		
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Humanitarian Needs Overview (HNO) Sectoral Analysis Support	End of August, 2022		
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> HNO Joint Analysis Workshop(s)	August 31, 2022		
	<input type="checkbox"/> Donor plan/strategy	_ / _ / _ _ _ _		
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Inter-cluster plan/strategy	Throughout HNO and HRP Process		
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Cluster plan/strategy	Throughout HNO Process		
	<input type="checkbox"/> NGO platform plan/strategy	_ / _ / _ _ _ _		

¹ May include Sector Focal Points, the UN Data Group, and other actors.

	<input type="checkbox"/>	Other (Specify):	__/__/____
Audience Type & Dissemination	Audience type		Dissemination
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Strategic <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Programmatic <input type="checkbox"/> Operational <input type="checkbox"/> [Other, Specify]		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> General Product Mailing (e.g. mail to NGO consortium; HCT participants; Donors) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Cluster Mailing (Education, Shelter and WASH) and presentation of findings at next cluster meeting <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Presentation of findings (e.g. at HCT meeting; Cluster meeting) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Website Dissemination (Relief Web & REACH Resource Centre) <input type="checkbox"/> [Other, Specify]
Detailed dissemination plan required	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> No
General Objective	Directly inform joint humanitarian-development response planning in the entirety of the oPt population, including the West Bank (inclusive of East Jerusalem) and Gaza, through the provision of comprehensive, multi-sectoral household data and inter-sectoral analysis.		
Specific Objective(s)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide a detailed overview of the magnitude and severity of humanitarian needs among crisis-affected populations in the oPt to inform the 2023 HNO and HRP. • Identify variations in humanitarian needs across geographic areas, population groups, and vulnerability profiles and provide comparable analysis of inter-sectoral needs to inform response prioritisation and strategic planning. • Assist in informing key instruments and tools prepared by partners (e.g. Vulnerability Assessment Framework).² 		
Research Questions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What is the character of multi-sectoral humanitarian needs across households in the oPt, as well as across specific sectors (e.g. education, water, sanitation, and hygiene [WASH], protection, livelihoods, food security, shelter, and health)? • To what extent do households have inter-sectoral needs and what are the most common overlapping needs? • How do findings differ according to geographic area, population group, and vulnerability profiles of households?³ • What are the characteristics of aid distribution to households across the oPt, in terms of type of assistance distributed, satisfaction, and access to complaint mechanisms? 		
Geographic Coverage	Occupied Palestinian Territory. Results will be aggregated at a nationwide-level, regional level (e.g. West Bank and Gaza Strip) and also representative of the 57 geographic strata ⁴ .		
Secondary data sources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • HNO, Humanitarian Response Plan (HRP) 2022 • 2022 Common Country Analysis⁵ • Sectoral studies/assessments conducted by partners 		

² The Vulnerability Assessment Framework is a model for assessing the vulnerability of households across the oPt. It was developed in 2021-2022 by the United Nations Development Program (UNDP), the United Nations Special Coordinator for the Middle East Peace Process (UNSCO), and REACH in 2021-2022, using the findings of the 2021 MSNA.

³ Final vulnerability profiles will be determined in consultation with development actors. Potential profiles include female-headed households, households with at least one member pregnant or lactating, or at least one member with a chronic disease.

⁴ Refer to Table 1: List of Strata and Sampling Methods for a list of all strata.

⁵ Expected to be published in mid-2022.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strategic/planning documents, end-of-year situation reports, emergency appeals, country briefs, and related materials • Regular sector-specific updates published by partners: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Monthly Demolition and Displacement Reports (OCHA) ○ Bi-weekly Protection of Civilians Report (OCHA) ○ Monthly briefs ○ Cluster bulletins and snapshots <p>Flash updates and similar situation/event-directed materials</p>	
Population(s) <i>Select all that apply</i>	<input type="checkbox"/> IDPs in camp <input type="checkbox"/> IDPs in host communities <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Refugees in camp ⁶ <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Refugees outside of camp <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Non-displaced	<input type="checkbox"/> IDPs in informal sites <input type="checkbox"/> IDPs [Other, Specify] <input type="checkbox"/> Refugees in informal sites <input type="checkbox"/> Refugees [Other, Specify] <input type="checkbox"/> [Other, Specify]
Structured questionnaire (Quantitative) <i>Select all that apply</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Probability sampling	<input type="checkbox"/> Non - Probability sampling
Data collection level:	<input type="checkbox"/> Individual <input type="checkbox"/> Settlement	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Household <input type="checkbox"/> Other (specify): _____
If Probability Sampling	<p>Sampling method:</p> <input type="checkbox"/> Random sampling <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Stratified cluster sampling The sampling is stratified: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No If yes what are the stratifications: - Geographic: 57 ⁷ - Population groups: _____ - Other: _____ What is the Primary sampling unit (PSU): Enumeration area ⁸ If cluster sampling, what is the minimum cluster size? 5 <p>Sampling frame:</p> Do you have the population number at PSU level for all population groups? <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	<p>Selection:</p> Probability Proportional to Size (PPS) : <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> X Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No Selection of PSUs with replacement? <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> X Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <p>Aimed precision at stratification level:</p> 95% level of confidence 9 +/- % margin of error Buffer: 10 % Total sample size: (Target #): 8,316 <p>Resampling:</p> Do you have a reserve list of PSUs / households in case of inaccessible area ? <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> X Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <p>Data collection method:</p> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> X Face to face <input type="checkbox"/> Remote data collection
Questionnaire design	<p>Mandatory indicators</p> All the madatory indicators from the 2022 MSNA indicator bank , have been included without alteration:	<p>XLSform for mandatory indicators</p> The kobo questionnaire provided for the mandatory indicators was used without alteration: <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No

⁶ Refugees refers to Palestinian households who were displaced in the 1948 and 1967 Wars and who are registered with the United Nations Relief and Works Agency (UNRWA).

⁷ The strata include: the localities (x25) and refugee camps (x8) of the Gaza Strip, Areas A and B (x11) and Area C (x11) across each governorate in the West Bank, the sections of the city of Jerusalem referred to as East Jerusalem (x1), and the sections of the city of Hebron designated as H2 (x1).

⁸ An enumeration area is a geographic unit developed by the Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics, which contains a number of buildings and housing units of about 150 housing units on average.

	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No			
Data management platform(s)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	IMPACT	<input type="checkbox"/>	UNHCR
Expected output type(s)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Preliminary analysis tables #: 1	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Intersectoral analysis tables #: 1 ⁹
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Factsheet #: 4 ¹¹	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Intersectoral findings report #: 1 ¹²
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Thematic briefs ¹³ #: 3		
	<input type="checkbox"/>	[Other, Specify] #: _ _		
Data publication plan	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Final (anonymised) dataset public, available on REACH resource center		
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Final (anonymised) dataset public, through HDX connect		
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Analysis table public, available on REACH resource center		
	<input type="checkbox"/>	Analysis table public, available on HDX		
Visibility	REACH			
	Donor: Humanitarian Pooled Fund			
	Coordination Framework: Inter-Cluster Coordination Group (ICCG)			
	Partners: Logos of all participating clusters and partners ¹⁴			

2. Rationale

2.1 Background

The oPt currently faces complex, multi-faceted challenges, which are predicated on decades of political and humanitarian crises. These have stunted development and limited opportunities for lasting peace. According to the 2022 Humanitarian Needs Overview (HNO), published in December 2021, 2.1 million Palestinians out of a total population of 5.3 million, were estimated to be in need of humanitarian assistance, 39% of whom were classified as being in severe need. Fifty-five years of occupation, cyclical escalations in tensions, and recurring conflict between Israeli forces and Palestinian armed groups have eroded the protection of human rights and cultivated an environment of persistent insecurity. Vulnerable Palestinian households (HHs) are at continual risk of violence, displacement, food insecurity, and poverty, requiring a robust humanitarian response during a time of record-low funding levels for the provision of critical assistance and services.

Palestinians in the West Bank and Gaza are also experiencing the compounding effects of a diminishing economy, limited access to employment, and an overall decline in socioeconomic development opportunities. The COVID-19 pandemic and the May 2021 escalation have caused further economic contraction and exacerbated ongoing humanitarian needs, whilst inhibiting opportunities for growth in the long term. Findings from the REACH-led 2021 MSNA have, in fact, evidenced the negative impact of COVID-19 on household economic well-being, as 36% of them reported that members of their household lost their job (either permanently or temporarily) as a result of the pandemic. 53% of HHs in the Gaza strip and 68% in the West Bank reported a decrease in their monthly income. The World Bank estimated that the May 2021 conflict further

⁹ This output will be a series of analysis tables highlighting key intersectoral analysis and cross-cutting indicators to showcase the relationship and interaction between needs and vulnerabilities in the oPt.

¹⁰ Figure accounts for a presentation to the national and Gaza ICCG, as well as HCT. Other possible audiences include the Association of International Development Agencies (AIDA), the Palestinian Non Governmental Organizations Network (PNGO), donor offices, and clusters.

¹¹ The current round of MSNA funding does not cover the production of factsheets and other outputs, which will need to be funded through a separate top-up grant. Presently, however, it is expected that REACH will produce factsheets presenting key findings for the West Bank and Gaza, including both English and Arabic version, for a total of four factsheets.

¹² The current round of MSNA funding covers only the data collection and the production of a clean dataset, with additional top-up funding REACH expects to produce a fifteen-page key intersectoral findings report summarizing the key findings of the MSNA intersectoral data analysis.

¹³ The thematic briefs are envisioned as publications responsible for highlighting particular topics of concern/interest and providing a deeper inter-sectoral analysis on these topics. Potential briefs could include: a focus on households with members with a disability, livelihoods and the impact of the Occupation, the unique circumstances of refugee households.

¹⁴ Full list of partners is not presently known.

increased poverty in Gaza to 59.3% in 2021 – an increase of 2.3% from the COVID-19 induced peak observed in 2020 (Gaza Rapid Damage and Needs Assessment, World Bank 2021 – cited in 2021 HNO).

Whilst recent assessments conducted in the oPt have fed into informing the sector, a gap remains with respect to granular multi-sectoral data highlighting linkages in sectoral needs and enabling an inter-sectoral analysis that reveals underlying vulnerability drivers. The inaugural 2021 MSNA represented an important step in filling this information gap, and bilateral lessons learned sessions were held with OCHA, donors, and each of the clusters to improve the MSNA for 2022. In the oPt, the MSNA supports and contributes to the Grand Bargain Commitment 5 on Joint and Impartial Needs Assessments, thereby further linking the oPt response strategy with global policy priorities.

2.2 Intended impact

In response to these acute and protracted crises, the United Nations Country Team (UNCT) adopted a nexus approach in 2020, formalizing and building upon existing initiatives that intersect humanitarian, development, and peacebuilding programming. To achieve the ambitious objectives of addressing both immediate humanitarian needs in the oPt and working towards building more resilient communities by bolstering social justice, tackling climate change, and eradicating poverty, humanitarian and development actors will require a reliable and comprehensive evidence base to support strategic planning, inform the targeting of assistance based on identified needs and vulnerabilities, and monitor progress against global Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) indicators.

Building on lessons learned from the 2021 MSNA, REACH aims to position the MSNA within the humanitarian-development nexus framework in order to address this gap. The MSNA was designed to directly inform joint humanitarian-development response planning based on the nexus approach that the UNCT has adopted, through the provision of comprehensive, multi-sectoral household data and inter-sectoral analysis. The assessment will support Coordination and Support Services Cluster Objective 1, “Ensuring improved intersectoral and inter-agency vulnerability alongside needs analysis, response planning, and monitoring” and, within it, Strategic Response Plan Objective 1, “[t]he rights of Palestinians living under occupation...are protected, respected, and promoted in accordance with IHL and IHRL.” Ultimately, the MSNA is designed to support for the development of the 2023 HNO and HRP and other guiding and strategic documents, ensuring that strategic response planning and prioritization decisions are evidence-based and target affected populations with the most acute needs and vulnerabilities. In addition, data collected will inform the ongoing response in Gaza.

In following a nexus approach, a Vulnerability Assessment Framework (VAF) was jointly developed in 2021 by REACH in collaboration with the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and the United Nations Special Coordinator for the Middle East Peace Process (UNSCO). The VAF used data from the MSNA to inform development response actors and support the development of the Common Country Analysis (CCA). The MSNA indicators used in the VAF in 2021 have been included in the 2022 MSNA and will allow for comparability of vulnerability over time.

3. Methodology

3.1 Methodology overview

The 2022 MSNA is a nationwide, household-level assessment composed of primary and secondary data collection methods. Primary data collection will consist of a household-level survey conducted across the entirety of the oPt. Reflecting consultations with key partners and experts, it is planned for all surveys to be conducted in-person through face-to-face interviews. However, accounting for access restrictions that may arise as a result of the COVID-19 outbreak or security developments, contingencies are being prepared to adopt a hybrid methodology, consisting of remote interviews conducted by telephone. Remote data collection will be used on a targeted basis, applying only to areas that have become inaccessible. The number of remote interviews is not intended to exceed 20% of the overall survey total. Ultimately, the final sample will

be approximately 8,316 interviews, reflecting the total amount of accepted surveys plus a 15% buffer across all strata. Data will be statistically representative at a 95% confidence level and a +/- 9% margin of error for all strata. In addition, a secondary data review (SDR) will be conducted in advance of data collection, which will serve to inform the data collection tools, as well as the data analysis and outputs. In supporting OCHA in its analysis of the household survey data for the HNO, the Joint Inter-Agency Framework (JIAF), following adaptations for the Palestinian context and consultations with the clusters, will be used.

3.2 Population of interest

The household-level survey will cover the entirety of the oPt: the West Bank, including East Jerusalem, and the Gaza Strip. Data will be representative at the national level, the sub-regional level (e.g. West Bank and Gaza), and the governorate level for both the West Bank and Gaza. Furthermore, the survey will cover and be statistically representative of households in East Jerusalem, H2, Area C (across each governorate) and Areas A and B (across each governorate) and all localities in Gaza¹⁵. Households in these areas face unique circumstances as a result of the location they live in and, in certain instances, have been assessed to have distinct and heightened humanitarian needs. Further, limiting the strata only to sub-regional or governorate levels risks under-sampling households living in Area C, East Jerusalem, and H2, leaving their humanitarian needs less visible in data analysis. In regard to Gaza, the choice to collect data at the municipality-level will allow for data to be comparable to the 2021 MSNA, as well as promoting a higher degree of granularity in analysis and related response planning. Owing to logistical considerations, municipality-level sampling is not feasible in the West Bank¹⁶.

The population of interest will include refugee and non-refugee Palestinians, with the former including in-camp and out-of-camp refugee populations. The household will be the unit of measurement, which reflects best practices in examining the severity of needs and vulnerabilities of populations of interest, and the optimal means of achieving the desired coverage within the intended sample size. For the purposes of the MSNA, a household is defined as:

- A household is a group of people who regularly share meals, income, and expenditures together. Members must acknowledge the authority of one person as head of household and that person must actually live with the rest of the household members.
- Refugee households are defined as those households that are headed by an individual who was displaced during the 1948 or 1967 Wars, or is a descendant of such an individual, and is currently registered with the United Nations Relief and Works Agency (UNRWA).

The respondent will be asked a series of questions about their household's composition and the characteristics of the individual household members. This information will be used by the tool to automatically create individual loops for certain indicators that are more accurately measured at the individual-level, for example, the Washington Group questions or questions relating to children's access to education. These questions will be asked to the identified respondent, a member of the household over the age of eighteen with information about the status of other members of the household, who will answer by proxy for the other household members.

3.3 Secondary data review

Secondary data will be compiled from a range of documents, reports, factsheets, and related materials produced by actors with knowledge of the overall context and of specific sectors. These materials will be used to develop the assessment methodology, including definitions, sampling design, and questionnaire design, as well as develop contextual understanding and verify primary data and findings. SDR during the research design phase will also serve to identify information gaps that can be addressed by the MSNA. An initial list of sources includes:

- [2022 HNO](#) and [HRP](#)
- [Common Country Analyses](#) and [UN Development Assistance Frameworks \(UNDAF\)](#)
- [Sectoral studies/assessments](#) conducted by partners

¹⁵ Localities includes the 25 municipalities of the Gaza Strip and eight refugee camps.

¹⁶ In contrast to Gaza, there are 96 recognized municipalities in the West Bank, excluding East Jerusalem and refugee camps.

- [Strategic/planning documents](#), [end-of-year situation reports](#), [emergency appeals](#), and related materials
- Regular sector-specific updates published by partners:
 - [Monthly COVID-19 Emergency Situation Reports](#) (OCHA)
 - [Monthly Demolition and Displacement Reports](#) (OCHA)
 - [Bi-weekly Protection of Civilians Report](#) (OCHA)
 - [Monthly Health Access and Barriers Report](#) (WHO)
 - [Monthly WFP Country Briefs](#) (WFP)
- [Flash updates](#) and [similar situation/event-directed materials](#)

When preparing the training materials for enumerator training, REACH will incorporate available existing training material on standardized indicators provided by the sector partners.

3.4 Primary Data Collection

Household-level data collection is scheduled to begin on May 29 and be completed by July 7¹⁷. It is expected that all data will be collected through in-person, face-to-face interviews, though access restrictions caused by security and public health issues may lead to certain changes as appropriate. Should circumstances make in-person surveys no longer possible in certain areas, the methodology will shift to remote interviews by telephone. However, the maximum number of surveys conducted by telephone will not exceed 20% of the total sample. All household surveys will be conducted by the Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics (PCBS), reflecting their experience in the collection of household-level data across the oPt. Data will be collected simultaneously in all geographic areas.

Sampling: Across all strata in the West Bank and Gaza Strip, the MSNA will use two-stage cluster sampling. Enumeration areas, geographic divisions of inhabited areas across the oPt, each containing approximately 150 households, will serve as the primary sampling unit for cluster sampling.

REACH will develop the final sampling frame in consultation with key partners (e.g. OCHA and PCBS). To select households for the sample in the West Bank; in the first stage REACH will first randomly select the primary sampling unit that is the enumeration areas¹⁸ with replacement, with the selection based on probability proportional to size (PPS). This assures that in second stage, each basic sampling unit (household) within the survey area has an equal chance of being selected. REACH will use the location lists provided by PCBS. These lists contain every community in the West Bank, excluding East Jerusalem, inhabited by Palestinians according to the locations' name, unique identifiers for all enumeration areas, governorate, and Oslo Area¹⁹. They are particularly useful for sampling in the West Bank as they break down specific communities (e.g. towns, villages, cities, and refugee camps) according to the different Oslo Areas the community may span.²⁰ The lists also break down how many inhabitants in a given location are residing in each Area (e.g. A, B, or C). Once these communities are selected in the first stage, REACH will use PCBS shelter lists, which list the number of households living within a certain location, and randomly generate a list of households to be sampled in each location in the second stage. Across all areas, locations will be limited to those that have at least 30 households, as reported by official PCBS figures. Within each enumeration area, REACH will set a minimum cluster size of five.

In the West Bank, each of the 11 governorates will be stratified according to Oslo Area, with individual strata created for the territory designated as either Area A or Area B and for the territory designated as Area C. Two additional strata will also be created for East Jerusalem and H2. Data across all West Bank strata will be representative at a 95% level of confidence and a 9% margin of error, with a buffer of 15%. REACH will use a sampling tool to randomly select enumeration areas (by

¹⁷ Data collection past July 7th will not be possible or considered acceptable owing to the expected start of the Eid al Adha holiday.

¹⁸ An enumeration area is a geographical area containing a number of buildings and housing units of about 150 housing units on average.

¹⁹ Areas A, B, and C as designated by the Oslo Accords.

²⁰ It is not uncommon in the West Bank for parts of a locality to span multiple areas. A single village may include lands designated as Area A, B, and C.

Oslo Areas) from PCBS' list of enumeration areas. Based on the number of surveys per enumeration area, REACH will then in the second stage randomly draw a sample of households for all West Bank strata from the PCBS household list.

For East Jerusalem, REACH will calculate the number of surveys that need to be collected based on a two-stage sampling approach at a level of confidence of 95%, a margin of error of 9% and a buffer of 15%. Enumerators will then use a random walk technique²¹ to identify the households to be interviewed in East Jerusalem.

In Gaza, the sample will be stratified by locality with a level of confidence of 95%, a margin of error of 9%, and a buffer of 15%. The sampling in Gaza will follow the same techniques as the West Bank, though with simplifications in key areas. Principally, REACH will not need to break down identified locations or enumeration areas according to Oslo Area, as this designation is not applicable in Gaza. Instead, after randomly selecting enumeration areas across the 33 localities in Gaza, REACH will then randomly select a fixed number of households (calculated based on the above-mentioned parameters), drawn from the PCBS list. Consistent with the West Bank, the minimum cluster size will be five and findings will be representative at a 95% level of confidence and a 9% margin of error, with a buffer of 15%.

It is expected that approximately 8,316 household-level surveys will be conducted. Household-level data will be representative across the 57 geographic strata. Data will be disaggregated at three levels: (1) geographic (e.g. municipality level and higher), (2) refugee status of household (i.e. refugee vs. non-refugee Palestinians), and (3) area of habitation (i.e. in-camp vs. out-of-camp).

Data Collection: All data – either in-person or remote – will be collected according to SOPs developed for data collection during COVID-19 by the PCBS and IMPACT. If in-person surveys are not possible, PCBS will switch to remote interviews, conducted by phone. Phone numbers will be obtained from previous PCBS assessments in the area (for which respondents have consented to be re-contacted), snowballing techniques, and purchase of phone number lists from advertisers. Further, the assessment team will take all necessary measures stipulated in the global IMPACT [Data Protection Policy](#) in order to protect and safeguard personal data and to minimize the risk of attributing findings to specific individuals or households.

Table 2: Sample Size according to strata²²

West Bank			Gaza Strip		
#	Strata	Sample Size	#	Strata	Sample Size
1	East Jerusalem	245	1	Beit Hanun	130
2	H2	170	2	Beit Lahiya	130
3	Area C: Jenin	175	3	Jabalya	131
4	Area C: Tubas	185	4	Umm an Naser	117
5	Area C: Tulkarem	175	5	Gaza	131
6	Area C: Nablus	170	6	Al Mughraqa	124
7	Area C: Qalqiliya	175	7	Al Zahra	118
8	Area C: Salfit	165	8	Wadi Gaza	116
9	Area C: Ramallah and al Bireh	170	9	Deir al Balah	130
10	Area C: Jericho and al Aghwar	205	10	An Nuseirat	130
11	Area C: Jerusalem	165	11	Az Zawayda	128
12	Area C: Bethlehem	170	12	Al Bureij	127

²¹ Random walk procedures will be carried out in the following fashion:

- i. Calculate a threshold based on total population in location (ex: 60 households) / sample needed from the location (ex: 5). $60/5= 12$
- ii. From the starting point of the location, select the first household randomly between 1 and 5
- iii. After the first household, interview every 12th household following a single direction in a clearly laid out route until the edge of the settlement has been reached

²² Sample sizes for all locations are calculated with a 15% buffer.

13	Area C: Hebron	165	13	Al Maghazi	123
14	Areas A & B: Jenin	165	14	Al Musaddar	107
15	Areas A & B: Tubas	175	15	Wadi as Salqa	121
16	Areas A & B: Tulkarem	165	16	Khan Yunis	131
17	Areas A & B: Nablus	165	17	Al Qarara	129
18	Areas A & B: Qalqiliya	165	18	Bani Suheila	129
19	Areas A & B: Salfit	165	19	'Abasan al Kabira	129
20	Areas A & B: Ramallah and al Bireh	170	20	'Abasan al Jadida	123
21	Areas A & B: Jericho and al Aghwar	165	21	Khuza'a	124
22	Areas A & B: Jerusalem	170	22	Al Fukhari	120
23	Areas A & B: Bethlehem	165	23	Rafah	131
24	Areas A & B: Hebron	165	24	An Naser	123
	TOTAL	3,925	25	Ash Shoka	127
			26	Jabalya Camp	130
			27	Al Shati' Camp	129
			28	Al Nuseirat Camp	129
			29	Al Bureij Camp	129
			30	Deir al Balah Camp	121
			31	Al Maghazi Camp	123
			32	Khan Yunis Camp	129
			33	Rafah Camp	129
				TOTAL	4,146

In all instances, enumerators will attempt to interview the person with the most knowledge on the situation of the household, as identified by household members. If that person is unavailable, enumerators will attempt to interview the next individual with the greatest knowledge of household circumstances. Minors will not be selected for participation under any circumstances. If a household does not have any eligible members, an eligible member refuses to participate in the survey, or an eligible member withdraws from the survey before it is completed, enumerators will not attempt to complete the survey with another member of this household. Instead, to meet the targeted sample size for the given location, enumerators will identify the nearest available household and solicit the participation of one member. If the initial household was residing in a house, the enumerator will attempt to conduct a survey with a household from the nearest house or building. If the nearest likely residence is an apartment building, enumerators will use an app responsible for generating random numbers (first of the floor to target and second of apartment unit) to identify the next potential household. Enumerators will continue this process until they have replaced the household that was first selected for participation.

Tool Development: The MSNA survey tool will be developed by the REACH assessment team, following several rounds of review by key partners, principally the six humanitarian clusters, the sector focal points, relevant non-humanitarian actors²³, and the ICCG. The survey will cover the following sectors: education, WASH, health, protection (general, child protection, housing, land, and property [HLP] and gender-based violence [GBV], mine action), shelter, livelihoods, and food security. Indicators will also be developed on accountability to assisted populations (AAP). REACH will strive to develop indicators that are aligned with global cluster standards, with appropriate adaptations to the oPt context, while simultaneously developing indicators to specifically assess the distinct Palestinian circumstances. The initial draft of the survey will be

²³ Principally, development-oriented actors (e.g. UNSCO, UNDP) and others for whom the MSNA informs the Vulnerability Assessment Framework, among other materials and tools.

developed through repeated rounds of review with cluster coordinators and leads. PCBS will review the final draft afterwards. The survey will then be validated by IMPACT HQ and translated into Arabic.

Adjustments were made to the REACH global MSNA indicator bank. These changes were made based on feedback collected during the rounds of review conducted with the humanitarian clusters, and to better contextualize the MSNA to the oPt context and adjust it to a more nexus-oriented framework intended to inform both humanitarian and development response actors.

Training and Piloting: In collaboration with the MSNA team, PCBS will design and implement a four-day data collection training session with the data collection team (including enumerators, team leaders, etc.). The training will build familiarity with the tool and sampling framework and identify any issues to be addressed by the assessment team. The training will be held with the entire data collection team, including PCBS enumerators and team leaders, as well as the REACH Field Coordinator (FC), Research Manager (RM), and Senior Assessment Officer (SAO). REACH will lead the development of the training agenda and content, including translation of the training manual, and PCBS will provide contextual inputs and other technical feedback. To ensure the developed manual accurately and exhaustively reflects the intent of the indicators and meaning of key terms, REACH will solicit the participation of cluster and other partners, who will be requested to provide existing resources as well as develop original content. PCBS will also be responsible for co-facilitation of the training session, which will include providing staff as trainers and to assist with facilitating each training session. Trainings will be held simultaneously in the West Bank and Gaza.

Ahead of the data collection, the tool will go through several rounds of pre-testing before deployment. The first round of pretesting will be conducted by REACH assessment staff. Any identified errors or issues in the tool will be corrected immediately before the tool will go through a second round of pre-deployment testing by PCBS enumerators. This will be followed by a debrief to flag any issues with the KoBo form, any questions that caused confusion during the interview, or any other issues encountered during the pilot. Based on the results and feedback from the pilot, REACH will revise the survey questionnaire, in coordination with cluster partners, PCBS, and other relevant actors, to improve and resolve identified issues.

All data will be collected through the KoBo Collect app and uploaded to the KoBo Humanitarian Toolbox. In locations where it is not possible to use smartphones, enumerators will collect data through paper copies of the questionnaire, later uploading the results to KoBo once they can use smartphones again. Due to security and access concerns in East Jerusalem, all survey in this area will be collected through paper copies of the questionnaire. Other locations in the West Bank may also require some surveys to be collected through paper copies, although this will need to be determined on an as needed basis. The paper version of the survey will be specially adapted to this format, to ensure that any relevancy, constraints, or skip logic automatically coded into the tool are clearly outlined to enumerators. The paper version of the questionnaire will undergo a separate review and testing process to ensure its logic is equivalent to that of the KoBo form.

3.5 Data Processing & Analysis

Data entry & cleaning: A data cleaning SOP will be generated, built off of the [Minimum Standard Data Cleaning Checklist](#) developed by IMPACT HQ, to guide data checking, cleaning, and consolidation processes, as well as indicator-specific parameters. Data cleaning will be carried out by the Senior Data Officer (SDO) on a daily basis. A pre-coded R script will be verified through manual data checks and data cleaning, particularly during the initial days of data collection. Existing scripts from the 2021 MSNA will also be used as a reference point and incorporated where appropriate. Any adjustments to data collection procedures will be communicated through daily morning briefings between REACH and the PCBS focal point, responsible for communicating these changes to field teams. Specific data that are deemed inconsistent will be highlighted and shared by the Field Coordinator for clarification/rectification in coordination with PCBS. These inquiries will be logged in a shared Google Spreadsheet, which PCBS staff, either the focal point or field team supervisors, will populate with responses. All changes will then be made and logged by the technical SDO. All issues raised during data collection will be addressed during the concurrent data cleaning phase and recorded in a log that enables retracing of cleaning steps. Follow-

up calls will be conducted as necessary in the data cleaning process. All changes made in the raw data will be recorded in a Cleaning Log. REACH will also maintain a Deletion Log, where any surveys deleted because of data quality or incompleteness will be recorded.

Data Analysis: Data will be analysed through R, using packages developed by IMPACT, and weighted before analysis. Final data will be disaggregated at the sub-regional level (e.g. West Bank and Gaza Strip), geographic level (e.g. East Jerusalem, H2, Oslo Areas, governorates [West Bank and Gaza], and localities in Gaza), locality type²⁴ (e.g. urban, rural, refugee camp) and refugee status. All personally-identifiable information (PII) will be eliminated and the dataset will be fully anonymized – according to [IMPACT SOPs](#) – before being shared with partners or uploaded to relevant platforms (e.g. IMPACT Resource Centre, HDX) for public consumption. REACH will also assist cluster partners in preparing estimates of People in Need (PIN), according to the Joint Inter-Agency Analytical Framework (JIAF) model. Further, REACH will prepare a series of presentations, with findings tailored to the mandates and concerns of different partners, such as the clusters. These will be presented in order to brief partners, validate findings, and solicit feedback. These presentations and feedback will be used to develop a final presentation for a Joint Analysis Workshop to be held with all partners.

Outputs: To support in the application of MSNA data and analysis, REACH will prepare a series of outputs for public dissemination with key partners. This includes a series of factsheets that will present key sector-specific findings at the level of the West Bank and Gaza. Consistent with 2021, REACH will also produce an interactive dashboard, as well.²⁵ REACH will also produce a Key Findings Report, responsible for presenting the main inter-sectoral findings and analysis. Finally, three thematic briefs, providing a deep dive into a specific topic of interest, will also be produced.

Data Protection: Throughout all stages of the MSNA research cycle, the assessment team will take all necessary measures stipulated in the global [IMPACT Data Protection Policy](#) in order to protect and safeguard personal data and to minimize the risk of attributing findings to specific individuals or households.

²⁴ A common disaggregation in the context of research in Palestine.

²⁵ The production of all external outputs mentioned in this section (presentations, factsheets, key findings report etc.) remains dependent on the successful obtention of the expected top-up funding.