FORCED DISPLACEMENT SURVEY

2025

This document describes the structure of the Forced Displacement Survey (FDS) questionnaire and the topics and key concepts addressed by the thematic modules and survey questions. All modules are described below in the order they are asked during the interview. The order of appearance of the modules in the questionnaire is also presented in Appendix 1.

For each module, the document explains its main purpose and central concepts and lists the indicators collected by the module (core indicators and optional indicators that can be measured thanks to additional questions with respect to the compulsory ones)[1]. The structure and main content of each module is illustrated with the help of a mind map. The entire content and structure of the questionnaire are summarized in the mind map presented in Appendix 2.

Introduction

The UNHCR Forced Displacement Survey (FDS) is a multi-topic global survey programme that covers a broad range of topics addressing the four solutions pillars identified by UNHCR, i.e. the legal, the economic, the socio-cultural and the civil political aspects.

Data are collected using the same survey instruments and methodology in all countries, but the thematic coverage and depth with which each topic is covered may vary from one context to another depending on the relevance to the forcibly displaced population under study and the priorities of the Government of each country, UNHCR operations and international partners.

The FDS is a household survey that targets primarily refugees, asylum-seekers and host communities (nationals living near refugees/asylum-seekers), with inclusion of other forcibly displaced people as relevant[2]. The household is defined as a group of individuals that usually live together and share meals. The FDS considers that a refugee/asylum-seeker household is a household where at least its head or (one of) the spouse(s) is a refugee or asylum-seeker. Similarly, a host community household is one in which the head and (all of) the spouse(s) are host country nationals or legal residents.

The FDS is composed of four questionnaires that are administered to the four respondents listed below and identified as eligible members of the household:

- the head of the household (or the most knowledgeable member of the HH in case of long absence or inability to respond of the head of household)

- a randomly selected member of the household 15 years of age and above

- the caregiver of a randomly selected child under 5 years of age

- a randomly selected woman of childbearing age (15–49 years) who gave birth to a child in the 2 years preceding the survey

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[1]The main indicators' frameworks of reference are the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs); the Expert Group on Refugee, IDP, and Statelessness Statistics' (EGRISS) International Recommendations on Refugee Statistics (IRRS); the Global Compact on Refugees (GCR); UNHCR's Global Results Framework COMPASS (UNHCR's Results Areas | UNHCR); and other internationally recognized frameworks or indicators (like WFP or ILO indicators).

[2]Like former refugees in Zambia.

Indicators framework and international survey programmes of reference for the FDS

The FDS aims to calculate, when appropriate, indicators derived from and recognized in international frameworks. Consequently, the FDS primarily deploys and adapts instruments already tested and validated in many contexts around the world. By measuring these indicators and aligning with international statistical standards, the FDS ensures comparability between its indicators measured for refugees and asylum-seekers and those computed for national populations through national survey programmes. The FDS instrument uses as its main source a series of international surveys like the Living Standard Measurement Survey (LSMS), the UNICEF Multiple Indicators Cluster Survey (MICS), the Demographic and Health Survey (DHS), the Labour Force Survey (LFS), and the WFP surveys. Like FDS, these surveys and programmes aim to align to the SDG measurement framework as well as track and measure socioeconomic wellbeing of households.

To measure wellbeing and wealth, the FDS does not follow a monetary approach. Instead, it proposes alternative ways of measuring wellbeing in a multidimensional way, computing measures like the subjective poverty index, the Demographic Health Survey (DHS) Wealth Index, and the Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI).
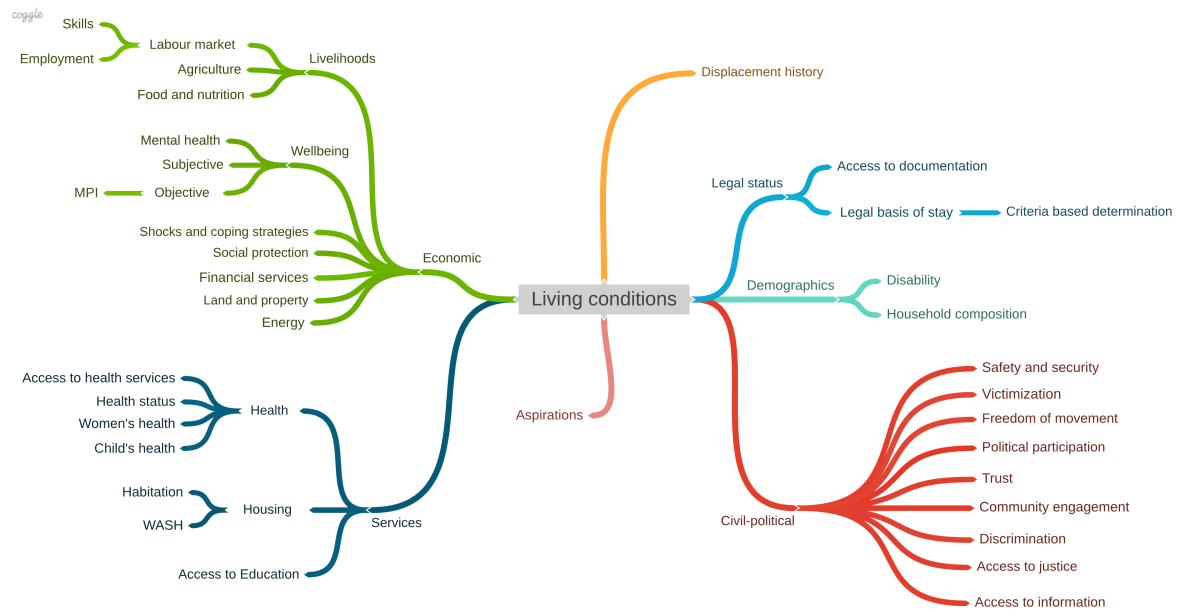
Moreover, the FDS has a high potential in terms of analysis of the living conditions of refugees and asylum-seekers thanks to the diversity of topics covered by the survey. As a matter of fact, it covers specific under-covered dimensions of the economic and social environments (for instance, by measuring social cohesion) as well as individual-level characteristics (for instance, by measuring mental health or identifying the skills that could be valued on the labour market).

The focus of the FDS in terms of indicators is mostly guided by development-oriented frameworks. These are primarily[3]:

- Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) aimed at measuring the progress towards the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development

- Expert Group on Refugee, IDP and Statelessness Statistics' (EGRISS) 2018 International Recommendations on Refugee Statistics (IRRS) recommended indicators, mostly aligned with the SDGs and other global indicators, and aimed at the statistical inclusion of forcibly displaced into national statistical systems and national planning

- Global Compact on Refugees (GCR). The FDS partially refers to this framework, for household-based indicators only given that most of the suggested GCR indicators are related to the legal framework adopted at country level

- World Food Programme (WFP) and USAID approaches for measuring food security and food consumption diversity

- The Washington Group on Disability Statistics short set on functioning questions (WG-SS)

- The FINDEX indicators measuring financial inclusion

- The Labour Force Survey (LFS) approach of the International Labour Organization (ILO) for employment and labour market related indicators

- The Interagency Durable Solutions Indicator Library (IASC-DS) maintained by the Inter-agency standing committee

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[3]The list below is not exhaustive but indicative of the main indicator frameworks of reference; for a more detailed list of indicators please refer to the description presented in each section of this document.

Structure of the FDS questionnaire

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- Living conditions
  - Economic
    - Livelihoods
      - Labour market
        - Skills
        - Employment
      - Agriculture
      - Food and nutrition
    - Wellbeing
      - Mental health
      - Subjective
      - Objective
        - MPI
    - Shocks and coping strategies
    - Social protection
    - Financial services
    - Land and property
    - Energy
  - Services
    - Health
      - Access to health services
      - Health status
      - Women's health
      - Child's health
    - Housing
      - Habitation
      - WASH
    - Access to Education
  - Displacement history
  - Aspirations
  - Legal status
    - Access to documentation
    - Legal basis of stay
      - Criteria based determination
  - Demographics
    - Disability
    - Household composition
  - Civil-political
    - Safety and security
    - Victimization
    - Freedom of movement
    - Political participation
    - Trust
    - Community engagement
    - Discrimination
    - Access to justice
   - Access to information

Contents

QUESTIONNAIRE OF THE HEAD OF HOUSE-HOLD

Household Roster and its six components

The household roster is composed of six sections or loops, addressing in order:

1. Identification of household members; among the identified household members further identification of eligible members that fit the criteria for interview. This section enquires about the relationship of the household members with the head of the household, age, sex, and duration of stay in the host country.

2. Identification of the forced displacement status of the household members (>= 15 years) based on both selected criteria and on documentation owned at individual level.

3. Country of birth and citizenship, marital status, filial relationships, refugee status of parents.

4. Education: highest completed level (all HH members) and enrolment (aged 4-45), and on preschool for children < 6 years.[4]

5. Languages spoken, read, and understood by all HH members >= 15 years.

6. Disabilities at individual level of all HH members >5 years.

Structure by section (sections 1, 3, 4, 5, 6)

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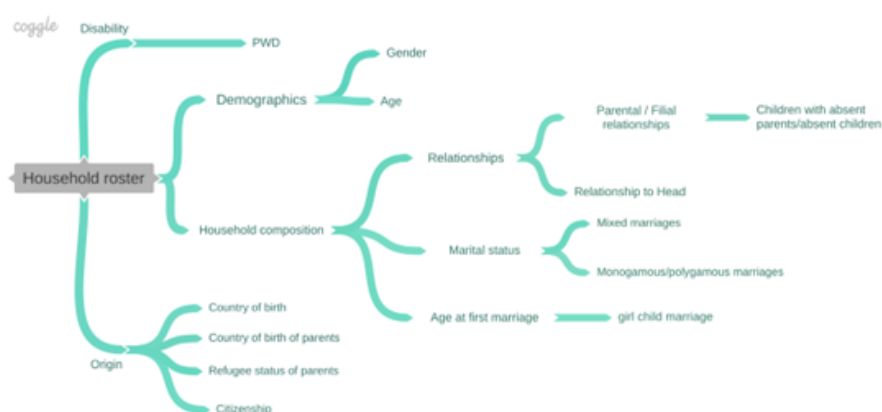
[4]Additional information on continuing adult education is collected about a randomly selected HH member (the member selected to respond to the individual questionnaire) in the module Education 2.

Structure by section (section 2)

Core indicators

- EGRISS-IRRS classificatory: Age, Sex, Country of Birth, Marital status, Household composition

- Demographics: Age pyramids; Median age; Average HH size; Median age of the HoH; Proportion of female headed HH; Proportion of Children < 15 and <18; Proportion of HHs with < 15, < 18, > 65; Percentage of children age 0-17 years living with neither biological parent (unaccompanied / separated children); Percentage of women and men age 15-19 years who are married or in union

- Dependency index (overall, child and old age ratios)

- EGRISS-IRRS 2nd lvl: Mixed marriages (between foreign- and native-born)

- EGRISS-IRRS 3rd lvl: Age at first marriage (linked to SDG 5.3.1)

- EGRISS-IRRS 1st lvl: Language proficiency (Host country)

- EGRISS-IRRS 2nd lvl: Participation in host country language courses

- EGRISS-IRRS 1st lvl: Participation in preschool education (linked to SDG 4.2.2)

- EGRISS–IRRS 1st lvl: Refugee status, legal basis of stay in host country

- EGRISS-IRRS 1st lvl: Legal access to the labour market (de jure and de facto) (Proportion of HH members with a valid work permit)

- EGRISS-IRRS 2nd lvl: Possession of valid travel documents

- EGRISS-IRRS 2nd lvl: Registration of birth (linked to SDG 16.9.1)

- EGRISS-IRRS 1st lvl: Years of residence in host country

- SDG 5.3.1: Proportion of women aged 20-24 years who were married or in a union before age 15 and before age 18

- SDG 4.3.1: Participation rate of youth and adults in formal and non-formal education and training in the previous 12 months, by sex (adjusted to previous 5 years)

- SDG 4.2.2: Participation rate in organized learning (one year before the official primary entry age), by sex

- SDG 4.1.2: Education completion rate (primary education, lower secondary education, upper secondary education)

- SDG 4.5.1: Parity indices (female/male, rural/urban, bottom/top wealth quintile, disability status) for all education indicators on this list that can be disaggregated

- SDG 16.9.1: Proportion of children under 5 years of age whose births have been registered with a civil authority, by age

- GCR 2.2.1: Proportion of refugee students enrolled in the national education system at primary and secondary level

- GCR 4.2.2 Proportion of returnees with legally recognized documentation and credentials

- RBM I 3.2a: Proportion of refugees enrolled in primary

- RBM I 3.2b: Proportion of refugees enrolled in secondary education

- RBM 11.1: Proportion of refugees enrolled in tertiary and higher education

- RBM 11.2: Proportion of refugees enrolled in national education system

- RBM O 1.1: Proportion of refugees registered on an individual basis

- RBM O 1.2: Proportion of children under 5 years of age whose births have been registered with a civil authority (linked to SDG 16.9.1)

- RBM O 1.3: Proportion of refugees with legally recognized identity documents or credentials

- Proportion of refugees who have a valid identity document from country of origin

- Washington Group Disability Scale

Additional indicators

- RBM I 4.3b: Number of refugees for whom residency status is granted or confirmed

- EGRISS-IRRS 1st lvl: Country of Birth of Mother and Father

- Proportion of population with a birth certificate

- Proportion of population with a marriage certificate

- Proportion of population never been in school, by sex and reason

- Proportion of population who started going to school later than expected (one year later)

Shelter

This module assesses access to housing and housing conditions[5]. It also questions if the dwelling unit provides a sufficient living area, privacy, and safety for the household members. Additionally, information on shelter is also collected through direct observation at the end of the head of household questionnaire. Information on shelter characteristics are used to calculate the wealth index (based on the DHS approach).

STRUCTURE OF THE MODULE – MODULE MAPPING:

Core indicators

- EGRISS-IRRS 1st lvl: housing conditions, overcrowding (linked to SDG 11.1.1)

- SDG 11.1.1: Proportion of urban population living in slums, informal settlements, or inadequate housing (this module covers inadequate housing only)

- RBM O 9.1: Proportion of refugees living in habitable and affordable housing. (linked to SDG 11.1.1) – Affordability dimension not covered in this module (FDS comprises questions on rent in the module 'Access to land and property')

- Proportion of HHs by type of shelter/dwelling

- Proportion of HHs that always feel safe in the shelter/dwelling they live

- Proportion of HHs that have a separate kitchen

- Proportion of HHs whose shelter/dwelling has collapsed

- Proportion of HHs whose shelter/dwelling has partially collapsed or has a damaged roof

Additional indicators

- Proportion of HHs who live in shelter/dwelling where windows and doors are not sealed to natural elements

- Proportion of HHs who live in shelters/dwellings with leakage in floors/walls

- Number of rooms per HH member (proxy for wealth status)

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[5]Note that 'affordability' of housing is not covered but the FDS asks questions about rental payments in another module 'Access to land and property'.

Access to WASH

This module covers access to basic services, including water for drinking and household use, distance to the water source, type of sanitation facilities, their location and shared use, households' hygiene practices, and disposal of domestic waste. Additional data is also collected through direct observation at the end of the head of household questionnaire.

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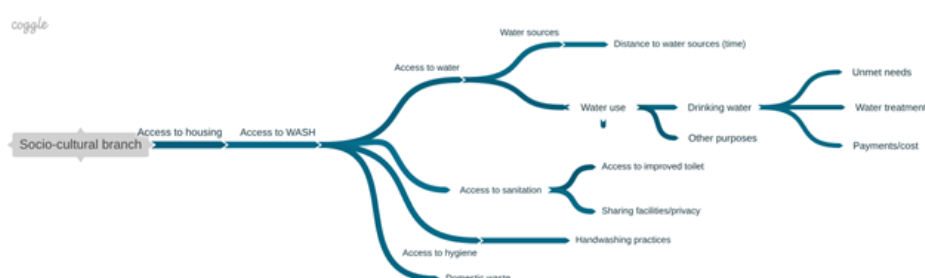
Core indicators

- RBM O 12.1: Proportion of refugees with access to at least basic drinking water services

- SDG 6.1.1: Proportion of population using safely managed drinking water services - adjusted as we do not measure faecal contamination

- RBM O 12.2: Proportion of refugees with access to a safe household toilet that is not shared with other households

- SDG 6.2.1b: Proportion of population using a hand-washing facility with soap and water

- SDG 3.8.1 tracer 8: Water and sanitation: Percentage of households using at least basic sanitation facilities

- Proportion of HHs who do not have access to a hand washing facility in the premises

- Proportion of HHs who live in shelters with sanitation facilities that are in the premises

- Proportion of HHs who live in shelters with individual/shared sanitation facilities

- Proportion of HHs that need less than 20 or 30 minutes to collect drinking water

- Proportion of HH where a) females and b) children < 15 go to collect water for the HH "most of the time"

- Distribution of family members who go to collect water, by sex and age

- Frequency and type of treatment of drinking water

- Proportion of HHs that pay for drinking water

- Proportion of HHs who report they didn't have sufficient quantity of drinking water in the past 30

days, by reason

Additional indicators

- Proportion of HHs that need less than 30 minutes to collect water used for other purposes than drinking, i.e. cooking or handwashing

- Proportion of HHs that practice open defecation when they are not able to use their toilet facility

- Proportion of HHs that share the toilet facility with the general public

Clean Energy

The module is composed of four sub-sections that address household electricity, energy for household cooking, energy for household heating, and energy for household lighting. The module assesses the different sources of energy households have access to and devices used for different purposes (cooking, heating, and lighting).

STRUCTURE OF THE MODULE – MODULE MAPPING:

Core indicators

- SDG 7.1.1: Proportion of population with access to electricity

- SDG 7.1.2: Proportion of population with primary reliance on clean fuels and technology

- RBM O 8.2: Proportion of refugees with primary reliance on clean (cooking) fuels and technology

- RBM O 9.2: Proportion of refugees that have energy to ensure lighting

- Occurrence, frequency and total duration of power outages in the past 7 days

Additional indicators

- Average cost of fuel for cooking paid by HHs in the past 30 days

- Proportion of HHs that have a separate room or building for cooking

- Proportion of HHs that reported unavailability of sufficient fuel or energy in the past 12 months

- Distribution of family members who go to collect fuel by sex and age in the past 30 days

- Average time per trip spent to collect fuel

Assets

The module assesses durable assets owned by the household as a whole or by individual members of the house-hold as part of their livelihood. The content of this module will contribute to the calculation of the DHS Wealth Index.

Core indicators

- DHS Wealth Index

- Proportion of HHs that own each asset (cfr. Assets list aligned to country DHS, if available, or comparable national household surveys)

Mosquito Nets

This module assesses the availability and number of mosquito nets that can be used while sleeping, how many household members used treated mosquito nets the previous night. Mosquito nets are important preventive tools against a series of diseases (especially malaria) and this module helps to understand access to this tool and adoption of preventive behaviours by households.

STRUCTURE OF THE MODULE – MODULE MAPPING:

Core indicators

- SDG 3.8.1, tracer 7: Percentage of population in malaria-endemic areas who slept under an insecticide-treated net (ITN) the previous night [only for countries with high malaria burden].

- ITN ownership (i.e. percentage of households that owned at least one ITN);

- Distribution of providers of mosquito nets owned by the HHs;

- Proportion of households with at least one ITN for every two people.

Access to Land and Property

The module measures access to land, use of land, and access to and affordability of housing.

The first sub-section of the module covers the following topics: land ownership and use rights, tenure security and documentation, experience of disputes related to land and access to dispute resolution mechanisms, and use of land, including agriculture and horticulture activities during each agricultural season. For agricultural and horticultural activities, the module examines, by season, access to and use of home gardens, main crops planted and harvested, subsistence agriculture vs cash crop agriculture, and the incidence of post- and pre-harvest losses.

The second sub-section includes questions on ownership rights, use rights, tenure security and documentation for housing. It also estimates the importance of the cost related to housing.

STRUCTURE OF THE MODULE – MODULE MAPPING:

Core indicators

- SDG 1.4.2: Proportion of total adult population with secure tenure rights to land, (a) with legally recognized documentation, and (b) who perceive their rights to land as secure, by sex and type of tenure

- SDG 5.a.1: 5.a.1 (a) Proportion of total agricultural population with ownership or secure rights over agricultural land, by sex; and (b) share of women among owners or rights-bearers of agricultural land, by type of tenure

- RBM O 16.1: Proportion of refugees with secure tenure rights and/or property rights to housing

and/or land. This indicator measures the proportion of refugees that have secure tenure rights to housing and/or land

- IASC DS 3.3.1: Proportion of HHs with ownership or secure rights over agricultural land

- IASC DS 3.3.2: Proportion of HHs with use rights to agricultural land

- Proportion of HHs with access to agricultural land and growing food. Disaggregation by purpose: (1) own consumption exclusively (2) own consumption and sales/barter trade, (3) for sales/barter trade exclusively

- Prevalence of barter trade/ sale in the population and by crop

- Prevalence of own consumption in the population and by crop

- Proportion of HHs who report a dispute on land in host country, by main reason for the dispute

- Proportion of HHs who own the house they live in

Additional indicators

- Proportion of HHs who report a dispute on land in host country, who brought the case to a court of justice

- Proportion of HHs who rent the house they live in, by type of rental agreement

- Percentage distribution of monthly income paid for housing rent

- Proportion of HHs who get assistance to pay rent, by type of assistance

- Incidence of post- and pre-harvest loss

- Prevalence/reason for crop losses (pre- and post-harvest) by crop

- Mean/Median total area of (agricultural) land accessed by HHs

- Distance to plot in terms of average travel time

Livestock and Fisheries

The module measures access to livestock and, optionally, capture fisheries.

The first sub-section of the module covers livestock rearing activities and livestock use, including sales, own consumption, and losses as well as production sale and home consumption of livestock by-products.

The second sub-section covers access to capture fisheries and engagement in fishery activities. The section captures data on the physical, and legal access to fishing locations as well as the frequency of fishing activities and the use of the catch, including losses, sales, and own consumption.

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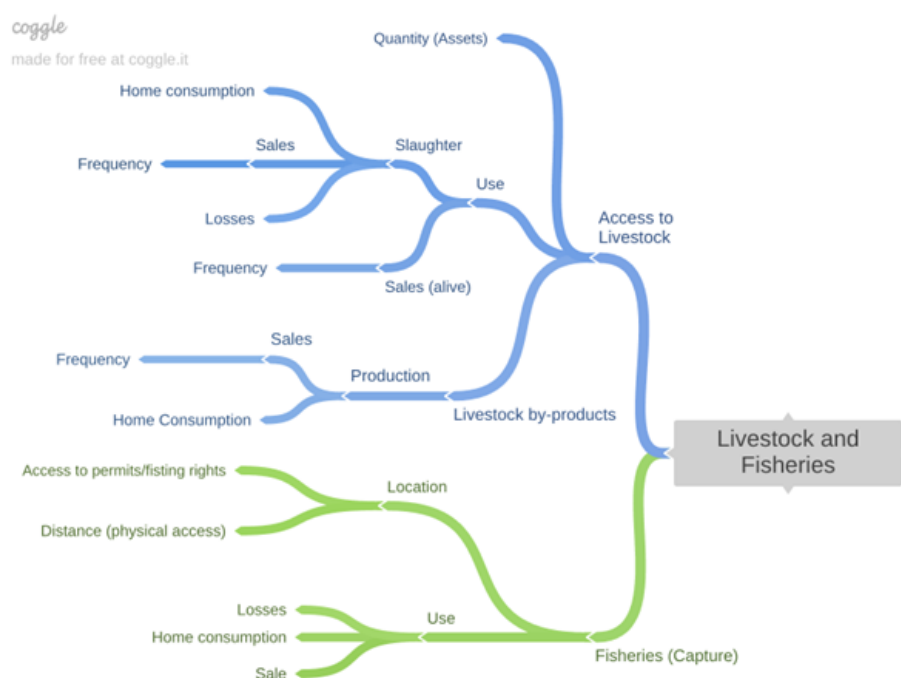
Core indicators

- DHS Wealth Index (Livestock)

- Proportion of HHs rearing livestock for food and sales. Disaggregation by purpose: (1) own consumption exclusively (2) own consumption and sales/barter trade, (3) for sales/barter trade exclusively

- Proportion of HHs with access to livestock, by type

- Proportion of HHs engaged in production of live by-products, by type

- Proportion of households engaged in fishing activities. Disaggregation by purpose: (1) own consumption exclusively (2) own consumption and sales/barter trade, (3) for sales/barter trade exclusively

Additional indicators

- Tropical livestock units owned by household

- Frequency of sales of livestock and livestock by-products

- Incidence of livestock post-harvest losses

- Incidence of fishery losses

- Proportion of HHs with access to fishery permits

Food and Nutrition

The module covers different aspects related to access to food and nutrition: (1) food (in)security; (2) food consumption through food diversity, food nutrient (in)adequacy and the identification of unmet food consumption needs; as well as (3) coping strategies adopted by households to cover their basic needs, including food needs. This module helps to understand if and how households meet one of their most essential needs.

STRUCTURE OF THE MODULE – MODULE MAPPING:

Core indicators

- Moderate and severe food insecurity & food insecurity prevalence (3 indexes):

    1. **HFIAS** (Household Food Insecurity Access Scale) index: a continuous index with a score between 0 (food secure) and 27 (severely food insecure)

    2. **HHS** (Household Hunger Scale) captures the existence of severe food insecurity

    3. **HFIAP** (Household Food Insecurity Access Prevalence): a categorical variable with values between 1 and 4 (1 food secure, 2 mild food insecurity, 3 moderate food insecurity, 4 severe food insecurity)

- **Food diversity index** – Food Consumption Score (**FCS**)

- **Food nutrient in(adequacy) index** (focus on iron, protein & vitamin A) – Food Consumption Score Nutrition (**FCSN**)

- **Unmet food consumption needs** (through an additional question added to the list of questions for FCS and FCSN): 'In the past 7 days, would you say that the quantity eaten was sufficient, insufficient to cover the household needs, or you don't know?'

- WFP livelihood coping strategies index for essential needs (**LCS-EN**)

- **Reduced coping strategy index (rCSI)** – Indicator to understand the short-term coping capacity of households after a shock. It is therefore more adequate to capture resilience in a transition period after a shock

- WFP livelihood Coping Strategies – Food Security (**LCS-FS**) is an indicator used to understand

households' medium and longer-term coping capacity in response to lack of food or money to buy food and their ability to overcome challenges in the future

Objective Wellbeing

The module includes a self-assessment of (1) the income that would allow the household to cover its basic needs and the position of the household's current income with respect to that basic income which is used to assess subjective poverty and (2) changes in income and purchasing power in the past 12 months. It also identifies the household's sources of income. This module contributes to a better understanding of the extent to which households are self-reliant and perceive themselves as being deprived.

STRUCTURE OF THE MODULE – MODULE MAPPING:

Core indicators

- Subjective Poverty Index

- Main sources of income for HHs

Experience of shocks

The module identifies whether households have experienced any shock – an event that significantly disturbs life – in the past 12 months. The household self-report the shock, its nature – idiosyncratic vs covariate – and the timing of the shock. Resilience and self-reliance are then assessed by identifying coping strategies used by the household. This module will contribute to a better understanding of hazards affecting people's life and their capacity to face them.

STRUCTURE OF THE MODULE – MODULE MAPPING:

Core indicators

- Proportion of HHs that experienced at least one shock in the last 12 months (prior to the survey).

- Average number of shocks experienced by the HHs in the last 12 months (prior to the survey).

- Proportion of HHs that used a stress/crisis/emergency coping strategy in the last 12 months.

Social Protection

This module covers both contributory and non-contributory aspects of social protection by focusing on social assistance programmes and social insurance provided by the State. By identifying from which types of social protection programmes refugees are benefitting, we can discuss to what extent refugees are included in National systems. Programmes with eligibility criteria also signal something on the vulnerabilities of households who benefit from these programmes. Finally, access to social protection represents an additional source of assistance and/or income for households in contexts where durable solutions are hardly achieved, and this can help to relax binding constraints.

STRUCTURE OF THE MODULE – MODULE MAPPING:

Core indicators

- SDG 1.3.1: Proportion of population covered by social protection floors/system (this is adjusted as the FDS does consider the last 12 months instead of the last 3 months; measured at the household level)

- RBM O 16.2: Proportion of refugees covered by social protection floors/systems

Additional indicators

- Frequency of assistance received, by type of assistance

- Coping strategies in the last 12 months: proportion of HHs who had to sell an in-kind assistance or food voucher in order to fulfil other needs

- Proportion of HHs receiving food assistance, by modality

Child Labour

The module assesses to what extent a randomly selected child is involved in paid or unpaid work as well as time spent on household chores. The working conditions are also identified to evaluate how painful or dangerous are the activities in which the child is involved. All these elements are proxy information about the child's wellbeing and his prospects in life. They also signal information on the economic constraints of the household.

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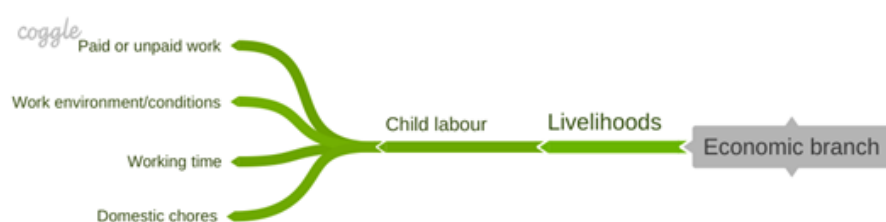
Core indicators

- SDG 8.7.1 *part 1*: Proportion and number of children aged 5-17 years engaged in economic activities at or above age-specific hourly thresholds (SNA production boundary basis)

- SDG 8.7.1 *part 2*: Proportion and number of children aged 5-17 years engaged in economic activities and household chores at or above age-specific hourly thresholds (general production boundary basis)

- UNSD I.1: Average number of hours spent on unpaid domestic work by sex and age (Note: Separate housework and childcare if possible) (UNSD)

Additional indicators

- Proportion of children 5-17 whose work activity requires working with dangerous tools or operating heavy machinery or exposed to severe cold or heat or extreme heights or noise, or to fumes/dust/gas, or chemicals/explosives, by sex.

RANDOM ADULT RESPONDENT > 15 YEARS

Subjective and Mental Wellbeing

The module assesses subjective wellbeing (evaluative and experiential) and satisfaction with key domains of life (Personal Wellbeing Index). The PWI has been extended to include satisfaction questions regarding refugees' ability to speak their respective native language(s) and to practice their own culture and religion.

The module also covers mental wellbeing, including self-efficacy and locus of control measures. Self-efficacy relates to a general sense of confidence in one's abilities to achieve a desired outcome, and locus of control indicates a person's beliefs about what and who has influence on their life and certain outcomes. There is a strong relationship between one's sense of own control and overall wellbeing.

STRUCTURE OF THE MODULE – MODULE MAPPING:

Core indicators

- **Personal Wellbeing Index** (**PWI**): Each of the seven domains (items) can be analysed as a separate variable, or the seven domain scores can be summed to yield an average score which represents a self-assessment of 'Personal Wellbeing'.

- **Evaluative wellbeing index** - **Cantril's ladder of Life Scale** (at present time, and in one year from now – adjusted)

Additional indicators

- **Cantril's ladder of Life Scale** (in 5 years from now and at present)

- **Subjective wellbeing** (Experiential/emotional well-being)

- **New General self-efficacy index** (Chen et al.'s 8 items scale) consists of eight items that are rated on a 5-point scale from disagree to strongly agree. Higher scores on this measure indicate higher levels of self-efficacy

- **Locus of control score**: Ratings on three dimensions, Internality, Powerful others, and Chance, calculated from 5 statements per dimension on a 5-point scale. The scores on each dimension are then added. Each respondent receives three scores (from 0-20) indicating his/her relative standing on each of the three dimensions. The higher the score, the more aligned is the respondent's position with the statements of the respective dimension

Aspirations

The module assesses the respondent's aspirations regarding several dimensions of life, for instance, education, employment, leadership positions, and relocation. Aspirations for relocation correspond to UNHCR's durable solutions. It also questions respondent's aspirations for his/her children (male and female separately), and for female members of the household. This allows a gendered perspective and an assessment of gender gaps in terms of aspirations.

STRUCTURE OF THE MODULE – MODULE MAPPING:

Core indicators

- Proportion of adults >= 15 by preferred durable solution

Additional indicators

- Proportion of adults >= 15 who think is acceptable for a woman to have a paid job

- Proportion of adults >= 15 who prefer the women in their HHs to engage in paid work / stay home and take care of the HH

- Proportion of adults >= 15 who would like to have a leadership position in his/her community

- Proportion of adults >= 15 that have applied for host country nationality, by reason

- Proportion of adults >= 15 that want to apply for host country nationality within the next 5 years, by reason

Access to Healthcare Services and Hospitalization

This module aims to measures access to health care services. Access to health services is a basic right and is vital to ensure health and wellbeing. This module starts with a self-assessment of health status, then identifies if health care was needed in the past 30 days, if there was any attempt to obtain the care needed, and if the attempt(s) was successful. In case this fundamental right is not realized, what are the obstacles to its realization (logistical, monetary, legal, etc.).

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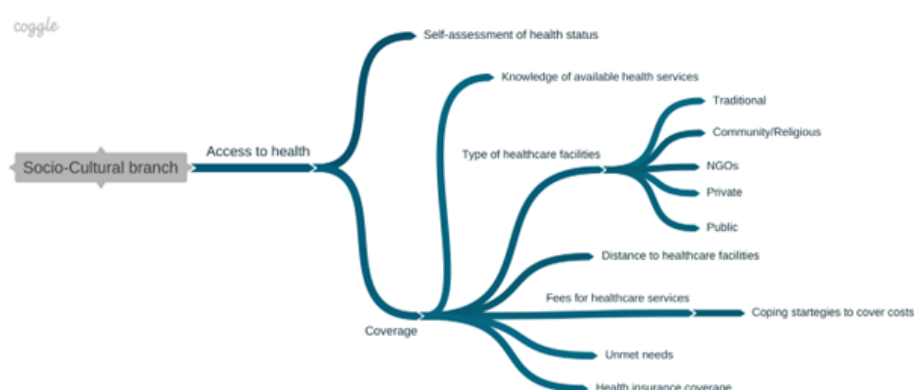
Core indicators

● EGRISS–IRRS 1st lvl: Coverage of essential health services, is defined as the average coverage of essential services based on tracer interventions that include reproductive, maternal, new-born and child health, infectious diseases, non-communicable diseases and service capacity and access, among the general and the most disadvantaged population. The indicator is composed of 13 tracers; we compute four of them (2,3,7,8), in the modules on Malaria Nets, Women's health, Child health, and WASH. These tracers are meant to be indicative of service coverage not an exhaustive list (linked to SDG 3.8.1)

● EGRISS–IRRS 1st lvl: Self-reported (subjective) health status (Suggested: Proportion of adults >= 15 who report their health to be very good, good, bad, or very bad)

● EGRISS–IRRS 2nd lvl: Access to healthcare and unmet needs (Suggested: Proportion of adults who needed health care in the past 30 days and attempted to access it, unsuccessfully, by reason)

● RBM I 2.3: Proportion of refugees with access to health services (linked to SDG 3.8.1)

● Average number of places visited before received the health care needed

● Proportion of people who needed health care in the past 30 days

● Proportion of people who successfully received health services among those who needed services and attempted to access them in the past 30 days

Additional indicators

- Proportion of adults >= 15 who had to pay out of pocket fees to access healthcare and receive treatment

- Proportion of adults >= 15 that needed health care and did not try to access it, by reason

- Proportion of adults >= 15 that had to stop their usual activities because of illnesses or injuries

- Proportion of adults >= 15 who took more than 1 hour to reach a health care establishment

- Proportion of adults >= 15 who spent money on medicines in the past 30 days

- Proportion of adults >= 15 who were admitted to a hospital or health facility in the past 12 months

- Proportion of adults >= 15 who were admitted to a hospital or health facility and had to pay for the admission

- Proportion of adults >= 15 who had not enough money to pay, by strategy employed to gather the money

- Proportion of adults >= 15 who were admitted to a tradition healing centre

- Proportion of adults >= 15 who were admitted to a tradition healing centre and had to pay for the admission

- Proportion of adults >= 15 covered by a health insurance in the past 12 months

- Proportion of adults >= 15 with chronic illness

Mental Health

In this module, we measure self-reported clinical depression using the PHQ-9 questionnaire. The identification of internal psychological constraints is particularly relevant in a refugee context. If psychological constraints prevent people from taking actions for the improvement of their own life, it would be useful to identify the profile of people suffering from psychological constraints. This, in turn, could inform the design of appropriate psychological support programmes and their targeting.

STRUCTURE OF THE MODULE – MODULE MAPPING:

Core indicators

- EGRISS–IRRS 2nd lvl: mental health

- **Depression Severity Score** (**PHQ-9**). Score is calculated adding up the response value to 9 questions on how people felt in the past two weeks. Score is defined on the range from 0 to 27

Mobility

Refugees and asylum-seekers' mobility in host countries is often restricted. As mobility enables refugees and asylum-seekers to seek and exploit economic opportunity, it can foster self-reliance and conditions the types of livelihood activities refugees and asylum-seekers are able to pursue. The module assesses the 'de jure' and 'de facto' rights to move freely and choose one's place of residence in the host country among refugees and asylum-seekers, as well as their mobility/ability to travel abroad.

STRUCTURE OF THE MODULE – MODULE MAPPING:
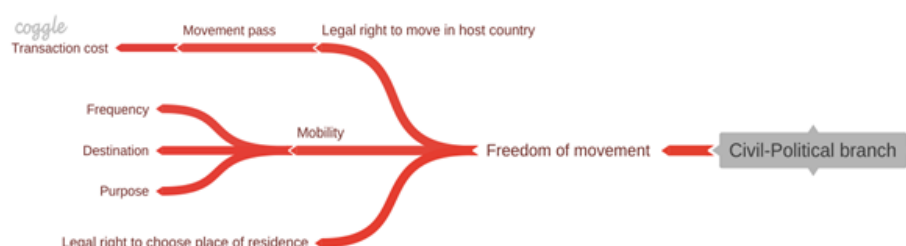
Core indicators

- EGRISS–IRRS 2nd lvl: freedom to travel (suggested: Proportion of adults >= 15 who did not travel to other areas in the country, by reason)

- GCR 2.1.2 Proportion of refugees who are able to move freely within the country of habitual residence

- RBM I 1.2 Same as GCR 2.1.2

- Proportion of adults >= 15 who believe they have the right to move within the country of asylum

- Proportion of adults >= 15 who travelled inside the country/ abroad in the past 12 months

Additional indicators

- Proportion of adults >= 15 who asked for a movement pass

- Average number of days between applying and receiving a movement pass

- Proportion of adults >= 15 who had to pay when they applied for a movement pass

- Proportion of adults >= 15 who travelled inside the country/ abroad in the past 12 months, by reason

- Proportion of adults >= 15 who did not travel inside the country/ abroad in the past 12 months, by reason

Displacement History (for refugees and asylum-seekers, refugee returnees and IDPs)

The module assesses the displacement history of forcibly displaced people. Three modules are administered to different categories of displaced people: refugees/asylum-seekers, IDPs and refugee returnees, to consider the specificities of their respective experiences. These modules contribute to the classification of forcibly displaced in the category they belong to as indicated in the EGRISS recommendations (IRIS and IRRS), through a comprehensive criteria-based approach. In particular, they allow the classification of IDPs in the three displacement locations (location of displacement, return, relocation). They also contribute to the understanding of the journeys and trajectories of forcibly displaced, the reasons for choosing their current place of residence, provide information on family separation and reunification, and assess the intentions to return home using the theory of planned behaviour approach.

STRUCTURE OF THE MODULE – MODULE MAPPING:

Core indicators

- EGRISS-IRRS classificatory: Reasons for migrating

- EGRISS-IRRS classificatory: Years of residence in country of asylum (measured as time of arrival in country of asylum)

- EGRISS–IRRS 3rd lvl: Reasons for choosing current country and current location

- Proportion of the population who moved directly from place of habitual residence to current location

- Proportion of adults >= 15 that have lived in at least three different locations after fleeing

- Family separation and HH members who arrived in the country of asylum at a later date

- Intention to return to home country in the next 6 months, 1 and 5 years, by reason

⬡ IASC-DS B.2.1: Target population, who would consider returning to place of habitual residence, by conditions needed for such return

Additional indicators

⬡ IASC-DS B.2.1: Distribution of reasons that can influence the decision to return to home country

Education and Skills

A central aspect of economic inclusion is the existence of competence and skills that can be valued on the job market. These are developed through education and/or work experience.

Two modules assess respondents' education and skills. In addition to the questions on education asked about each household member to the head of household in the roster with a focus on school attendance and highest degree and level achieved, questions in these modules collect additional details on the types of skills individuals have developed either via formal education, training, or experience. This enables a better understanding of the extent of economic exclusion, underemployment, and skill mismatch.

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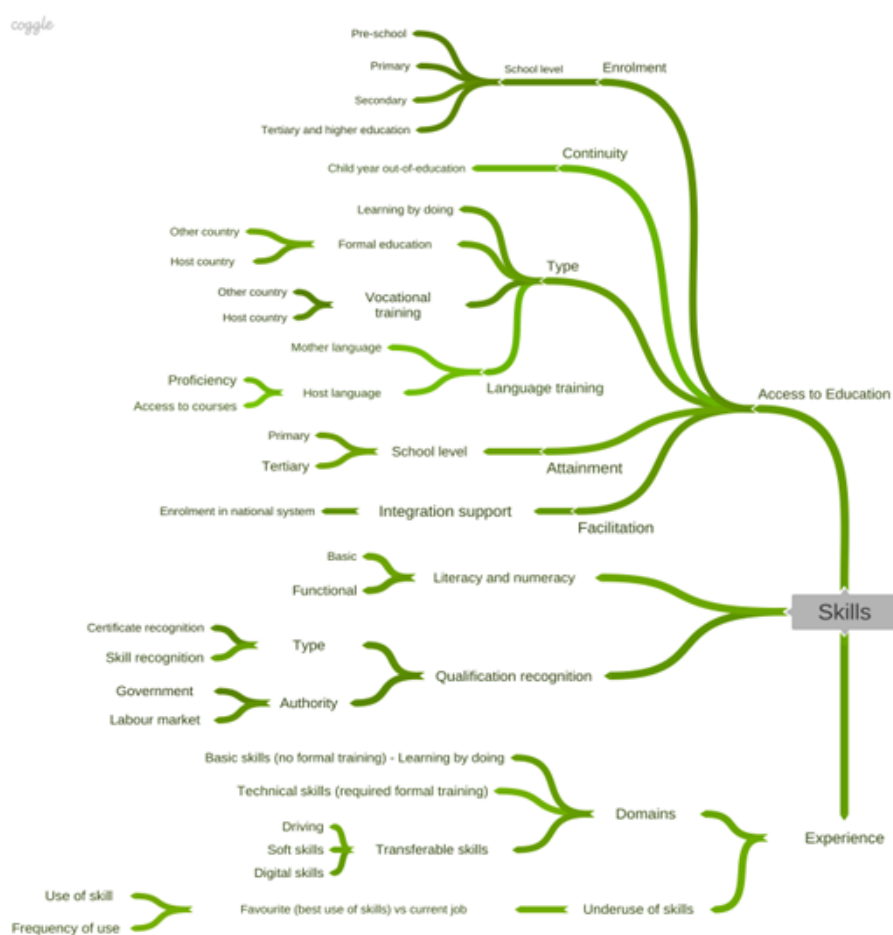
Core indicators

- EGRISS–IRRS 2nd lvl: Literacy and numeracy. (Suggested indicator) Proportion of adults >= 15 who can read easily, by type of reading:

    1. messages and posts on social media platforms,

2. emails and letters from friends and family

3. newspapers or magazines

● EGRISS–IRRS 3rd lvl: Recognition of foreign qualifications in host country

● Distribution of adults >= 15 by highest level of education achieved

● Distribution of highest diploma achieved by field of study

● Proportion of adults >= 15 with documentation for the highest level of education achieved

● Proportion of adults >= 15 who believe their certificate or diploma is accepted in host country

● Distribution of skills developed through lifelong experience

● Distribution of adults >= 15 who have experience running a business, by duration running the business and sector

Additional indicators

● Proportion of adults >= 15 who have completed or are taking part in an apprenticeship

● Proportion of apprenticeships that are certified

● Distribution of apprenticeships by subject/field

● Proportion of adults >= 15 who have participated in training courses (of at least five days or 30 hours) in the past five years/in the past 12 months, by country of attendance and n of trainings

● Distribution of trainings by topics

● Distribution of adults >= 15 who can easily (self-assessed):

1. Measure size and weights

2. Calculate prices

3. Perform multiplication or division

4. Calculate fractions or decimals or percentages

5. Use advanced maths

Employment

This module assesses respondents' participation in the labour market, formal or informal, the diversification of jobs as well as underemployment. For forcibly displaced people, access to employment is central for self-reliance, socio-economic inclusion, and dignity. Employment is equally important for host community members, and the module also intends to better understand interactions between forcibly displaced people and nationals of host country through the lens of employment.

STRUCTURE OF THE MODULE – MODULE MAPPING:

Core indicators

- EGRISS–IRRS 1st lvl: Employment status (linked to SDG 8.5.2)

- EGRISS–IRRS 1st lvl: Informal sector employment (linked to SDG 8.3.1.)

- EGRISS–IRRS 1st lvl: Youth (15-24) neither in employment, education (covered in education and skills module) nor training (covered in Education 2) (linked to SDG 8.6.1)

- EGRISS–IRRS 2nd lvl: Type of employment contract

- EGRISS–IRRS 2nd lvl: Full-time/part-time contract

- EGRISS–IRRS 2nd lvl: Average hourly wage (linked to SDG 8.5.1)

- EGRISS–IRRS 2nd lvl: Current occupation/sector & industry (ISCO)

- EGRISS–IRRS 2nd lvl: Invisible under-employment (last occupation in origin country)

- SDG 8.3.1: Proportion of informal employment in total employment, by sector and sex

- SDG 8.5.1: Average hourly earnings of employees, by sex, age, occupation, and persons with disabilities

- SDG 8.5.2: Unemployment rate, by sex, age, and persons with disabilities

- RBM O 13.3: Proportion of refugees (working age) who are unemployed

- Hours worked by employed persons per week

- Time-related underemployment (This indicator relates to the number of employed persons whose hours of work in the reference period are insufficient in relation to a more desirable employment situation in which the person is willing and available to engage)

- Proportion of employed population that reports being over-skilled for their job

Additional indicators

- Proportion of adults >= 15 who are employed in seasonal work

- Proportion of adults >= 15 who found a job through a specific channel (a friend or relative, an employment agency, a job advertisement, in person visit to companies, picked daily from the streets)

- Proportion of adults >= 15 (among business owners) who employ refugees from other/same country

- Distribution of main reason for establishing a business among business owners

- Distribution of main reason for having a job that does not match one's skills among employed >= 15

- Proportion of adults >= 15 that has more than one job (job diversification) - Secondary employment by type of job and reason

- Proportion of adults >= 15 who have been trying to find a job for more than 6 months

- Time spent between arrivals in host country and starting a job

- Proportion of adults >= 15 who had a job in home country, by number of years worked at the job

Job Search facilitation and barriers

The module assesses the 'de facto' right to work through the possession of a work permit and actual access to formal and informal labour markets. It assesses impediments to job search related to lack of skills, lack of recognition of skills or inability to signal existing skills. The module also identifies participation in programmes and the use of services (job centres) that facilitate job search.

STRUCTURE OF THE MODULE – MODULE MAPPING:

Core indicators

- EGRISS–IRRS 2nd lvl: participation in work support programmes and training (Proportion of adults >= 15 who took part in a work support programme – job search assistance programme - in the past 12 months in host country)

- Proportion of adults >=15 who got a job through a subsidized work programme

- EGRISS–IRRS 3rd lvl: distribution of main obstacles to finding a job

- Proportion of adults >= 15 who believe they have the right to work in host country

- Proportion of adults >= 15 who have a valid work permit

- Proportion of adults >= 15 who visited a job centre in host country in the past 12 months

- Percentage distribution of reasons for non-participating in a work support programme

- Proportion of adults >=15 who reported reasons that kept them from getting a promotion, pay rise, better job, by reason

- Proportion of adults >=15 who reported reasons that kept them from starting or advancing their business, by reason

- Proportion of adults >=15 who have been asked for documentation while applying for jobs

Additional indicators

- Proportion of adults >=15 who participated to a work support programme in the past 12 months in host country and reported that the programme has improved his/her abilities, by type of ability

Trust in institutions and leaders, political participation, and social engagement

This module is composed of 3 sub-sections. Sub-section 1 focuses on measurement of trust in host country organizations and institutions, trust in different leaders (at country and community level), and people in general. Sub-section 2 assesses political participation at national and local levels including within refugee camps. Sub-section 3 covers community engagement, i.e. participation in different political and social actions as well as participation in local activities/local organizations. This module contributes to an assessment of social involvement and therefore social inclusion. It also informs us on the institutional environment that may represent an enabling or disabling factor in the pursuit of personal achievements.

STRUCTURE OF THE MODULE – MODULE MAPPING:

Core indicators

- EGRISS–IRRS 3rd lvl: voter participation (suggested "Proportion of adults >= 15 who have voted in the last local / national elections/camp level elections")

- Proportion of adults >= 15 who believe that most people can be trusted

- Proportion of adults >= 15 who trust (a list of host country institutions)

- Proportion of adults >= 15 who trust (a list of host country leaders and authorities)

Additional indicators

- EGRISS–IRRS 3rd lvl: participation in local activities/groups (suggested Proportion of adults >= 15 who have participated to social or political actions, by type of action and role in said activities

- Proportion of adults >= 15 who have run for a political office or a position in a refugee camp

Access to financial solutions

To understand the extent of financial inclusion, information is asked in two different modules. The first is placed after the roster and administered to the head of household about each individual members' ownership of a bank account and debit card, individually or jointly with other members of the household. These questions are included to assess financial inclusion at the individual level and allow the computation of the Multi-dimensional Poverty Index MPI (indicator needed: at least one household member has a bank account).

Additional information on participation to financial systems are collected in the module on Access to Financial Solutions, asked to the random adult household member (15+) about him/herself only. This information covers key Findex measures of access to financial services. It includes a series of questions related to access to accounts in financial institutions and mobile money accounts, saving and borrowing behaviours, and financial resilience.

STRUCTURE OF THE MODULE – MODULE MAPPING:

Core indicators

- SDG 8.10.2: Proportion of adults >= 15 years with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (RBM O 13.1)

- FINDEX: Proportion of adults >= 15 who have used a mobile phone to make payments, send and receive money or buy items

- FINDEX: Proportion of people who do not have an account in host country, by reason

- FINDEX: Proportion of adults >= 15 who borrowed money, by source

- FINDEX: Proportion of adults >= 15 who borrowed money for their business

- FINDEX: Proportion of adults >= 15 who have savings, by means of saving

Additional indicators

- Proportion of adults >= 15 who have a credit card

- Proportion of adults >= 15 who have a bank account in any country other than host country and are able to withdraw money from this account

- Proportion of adults >= 15 who participate in informal saving groups, by type of organizers

- Proportion of adults >= 15 who needed a loan in the past 12 months, and received it

- Proportion of adults >= 15 who needed a loan in the past 12 months, and did not receive it, by reason

- Proportion of adults >= 15 who claim it would be very difficult to come up with a sum $\tilde{1}/20$ GNI per capita in 30 days

- Proportion of adults >= 15 who claim it would be very difficult to come up with a sum $\tilde{1}/20$ GNI per capita in 7 days

- RBM O 13.2: Proportion of people who self-report positive changes in their income compared to the previous year

Remittances

The module assesses the existence of monetary and in-kind transfers received and sent by the household as well as transaction costs associated with these transfers. This module contributes to understanding the relative importance of these transfers as a source of income/assistance. It also helps to understand financial inclusion by identifying the means through which monetary transfers are made.

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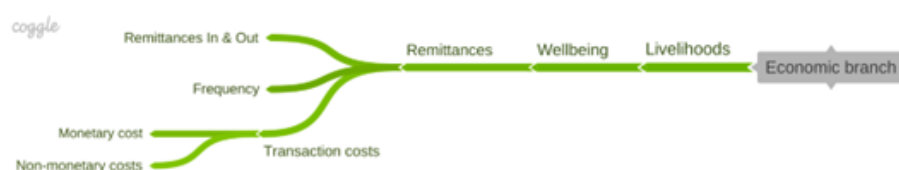
Core indicators

- Proportion of HHs who sent/received remittances

- Proportion of HHs who had to pay money the last time they received money/goods

- Proportion of HHs who had to pay money last time they sent money or goods

- Percentage paid to send/receive remittances

- Proportion of HHs who received remittances in the form of money or goods from a person living in their country of origin

- Proportion of HHs who sent remittances in the form of money or goods to a person living in their country of origin

Additional indicators

- Proportion of HHs who received money by channel used

- Proportion of HHs who received goods by channel used

Access to Information

This module assesses the use of modern technologies to access information (mobile phone, internet, etc.) and identifies through which channels the respondents get information on topics relevant to them. This approach helps in identifying the relative importance of technologies, direct social networks, and international actors in the provision of information.

Core indicators

- SDG 5.b.1: Proportion of adults >= 15 who own a mobile telephone, by sex
- Proportion of HHs who own a computer (cfr. module Assets)
- Proportion of adults >= 15 who use a computer
- Proportion of HHs with internet
- EGRISS–IRRS 2nd lvl: Internet use (linked to SDG 17.8.1)
- SDG 17.8.1: Proportion of individuals using the Internet
- Main device used to access internet
- Frequency of internet use: Proportion of adults >= 15 who say they use internet once a day
- Information need: Distribution of type of information searched on the web in the past 30 days

Additional indicators

- Proportion of adults >= 15 who personally own a computer
- Reason for use: proportion of adults >= 15 who used internet in the past 30 days by type of purpose

Freedom of thought and religion, discrimination, acceptance between communities

These three modules focus respectively on 1) freedom of expression of religious and political views and cultural practices (i.e., use of native languages, wearing traditional dress), 2) everyday discrimination, reasons for discrimination and coping with discrimination, and 3) attitudes of host country nationals and refugees towards each other. These modules contribute to the assessment of social inclusion of forcibly displaced people and social cohesion at the community level.

STRUCTURE OF THE MODULE – MODULE MAPPING:

Core indicators

- Acceptance index (Acceptance of one community towards the other, the host community's acceptance of refugees and refugees' acceptance of host community members)

- EGRISS–IRRS 2nd lvl: attitudes towards refugees

- EGRISS–IRRS 2nd lvl: discrimination (linked to SDG 10.3.1 and SDG 16.b.1)

- SDG 10.3.1 and 16.b.1: Proportion of adults >= 15 reporting having personally felt discriminated against or harassed in the previous 12 months on the basis of a ground of discrimination prohibited under international human rights law

Additional indicators

- Proportion of adults >= 15 who declare they can practice their religion freely

- Proportion of adults > 15 who declare they can express their religious views freely

- Proportion of adults > 15 who declare they can express their political views freely

- Proportion of adults >= 15 (nationals) who personally know refugees living in their country

- Proportion of adults >= 15 (nationals) who think that refugees would feel comfortable living with a neighbour from the host country

- Proportion of adults >= 15 (refugees) who think that nationals would feel comfortable living with a refugee neighbour

- Proportion of adults >= 15 who shared a meal with a refugee/a national in the past 30 days

- Proportion of adults >= 15 who had a business transaction with a refugee/a national in the past 30 days

Feeling of safety and security

The module focuses on perceived safety while walking alone in the area where the household lives as well as perceived safety while being home alone. The module also covers experience of violence in the past 12 months. This module helps to characterize the environment where the household lives and therefore signals information on the enabling factors or constraints the household is facing. Perception of safety is also considered a subjective wellbeing indicator.

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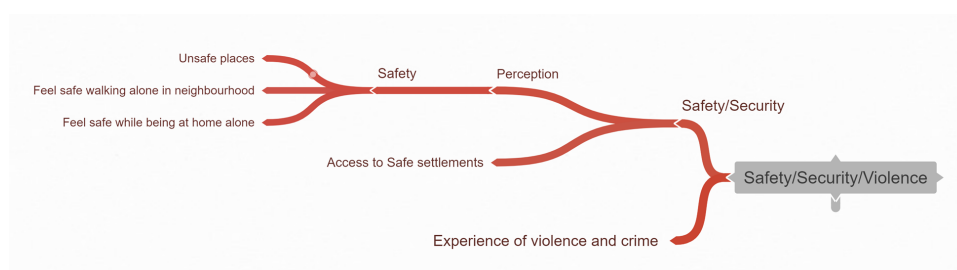
Core indicators

- ● SDG 16.1.4 (RBM I 3.3): Proportion of population that feel safe walking alone around the area they live after dark.

Additional indicators

- ● Proportion of adults >= 15 who do not walk alone in own area because of fear

- ● Distribution of places where adults >= 15 feel unsafe

- ● Proportion of adults >= 15 who always feel safe being home alone, by time of the day (daylight vs. after dark)

- ● Proportion of adults >= 15 who report that they or someone in their HH had their property or money stolen in the past 12 months

- ● Proportion of adults >= 15 who had their property or money stolen in the past 12 months

- ● Proportion of adults >= 15 who report that they or someone in their HH have been assaulted or mugged in the past 12 months

- ● Proportion of adults >= 15 who have been assaulted or mugged in the past 12 months

Access to Justice

The module assesses the experience of disputes and access to justice. Access to justice is a fundamental right and represents a key precondition to durable solutions for forcibly displaced people. Access to justice is often described as key for building and consolidating peace and enhancing socio-economic development in fragile states.

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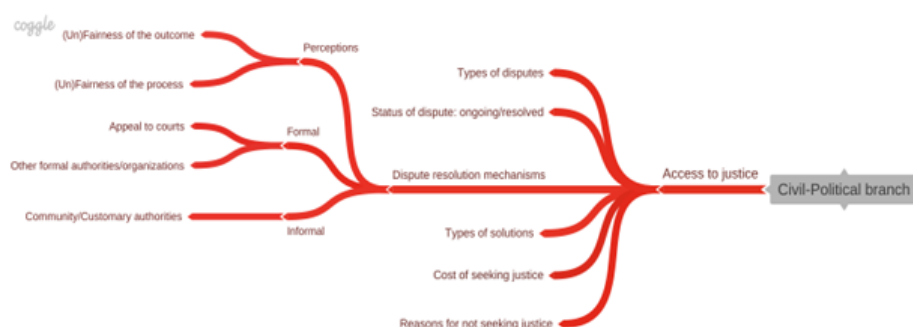
Core indicators

- EGRISS–IRRS 1st lvl: access to justice (linked to SDG 16.3.3.)

- SDG 16.3.3.: Proportion of the population who have experienced a dispute in the past two years and who accessed a formal or informal dispute resolution mechanism to resolve it

- Proportion of adults >= 15 who experienced a dispute in the past 2 years by type of dispute: a) land, b) debt/creditors, c) employment, d) work related injury

Additional indicators

- Proportion of adults >= 15 who reported that the outcome of the dispute was fair

- Proportion of adults >= 15 who reported that the process that led to the outcome was fair

- Proportion of adults >= 15 who had to pay to try to resolve the dispute

- Proportion of adults >= 15 who reported that their dispute is resolved/ongoing.

Victimization

This module captures information on availability of services after a GBV incident or an incident involving a child, as well as tolerance with respect to violent practices, which can signal information about the prevalence and legitimization of these practices. The module also helps characterize the allocation of tasks and decision-making processes within the household.

STRUCTURE OF THE MODULE – MODULE MAPPING:

Core indicators

- RBM O 4.2: Proportion of refugees who do not accept violence against women

- RBM O 4.1: Proportion of refugees who know where to access available GBV services

- Proportion of adults >= 15 who state that a husband is justified in hitting or beating his wife in at least one of the following circumstances: (1) she goes out without telling him, (2) she neglects the children, (3) she argues with him, (4) she refuses sex with him, (5) she burns the food

- Proportion of adults >= 15 who believe that distracting the child or explain why the behaviour is not appropriate is a good strategy if a child misbehaves

- Proportion of adults >= 15 who believe that shouting, spanking, or forbidding something a child likes is a good strategy if the child misbehaves

Additional indicators

- Proportion of adults >= 15 who state that a husband is justified in hitting or beating his wife if she is unfaithful, neglects household chores, or disobeys him

- Proportion of adults >= 15 who believe that praising hugging or rewarding a child is a good strategy when a child shows good behaviour

RANDOMLY SELECTED WOMAN OF RE-PRODUCTIVE AGE

Maternal and Reproductive Health

This module assesses different aspects related to women's reproductive health. Key dimensions are the following: self-assessment of health status, antenatal and postnatal care, birth attendance and breastfeeding behaviour.

STRUCTURE OF THE MODULE – MODULE MAPPING:

Core indicators

- EGRISS–IRRS 1st lvl: Self-reported (subjective) health status.

- EGRISS–IRRS 1st lvl: Coverage of essential health services (linked to SDG 3.8.1)

- SDG 3.8.1 tracer 2: percentage of women aged 15-49 years with a live birth in a given time period who received antenatal care four or more times

- SDG 3.1.2: Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel

- RBM O 10.2: same as SDG 3.1.2

- Proportion of women who gave birth in the past two years at home

- Proportion of women who gave birth in the past two years who attended post-natal care in the first 6 weeks after delivery

Additional indicators

- Proportion of women who gave birth in the past two years who breastfed the child immediately after birth

- Proportion of women who gave birth in the past two years who only gave breastmilk for the first three days after birth

- Distribution of the duration of breastfeeding

- Proportion of women who gave birth in the past two years who had to pay for the delivery

CAREGIVER OF A RANDOMLY SELECTED CHILD UNDER 5

Child Health

This module covers anthropometric measurements to assess child nutritional status. It also addresses preventive health and collects information about the expanded programme of immunization and other supplements given to children.

STRUCTURE OF THE MODULE – MODULE MAPPING:

Core indicators

- EGRISS–IRRS 2nd lvl: Stunting and Malnutrition among under 5 years old (linked to SDG 2.2.1 and SDG 2.2.2)

- SDG 3.8.1: Coverage of essential health services (defined as the average coverage of essential services based on tracer interventions that include reproductive, maternal, newborn and child health, infectious diseases, non-communicable diseases as well as service capacity and access among the general and most disadvantaged populations). Tracer 3 or Child immunization: Percentage of infants receiving three doses of diphtheria-tetanus-pertussis containing vaccine

- SDG 2.2.1: Prevalence of stunting among children under 5 years of age

- SDG 2.2.2: Prevalence of malnutrition among children under 5 years of age, by type (wasting and overweight)

- RBM O 10.1: Proportion of children aged 9 months to five years who have received measles vaccination

- Proportion of children <5 currently under treatment in a nutrition programme

- Proportion of children < 5 who received MMR vaccine, by n of times

- Proportion of children < 5 who received pentavalent vaccine, by n of times

Additional indicators

- Proportion of children < 5 who received deworming tablets

- Proportion of children < 5 who received a dose of vitamin A in the past six months

- Distribution of reasons for not receiving MMR

APPENDIX

Appendix 1 – List of modules for each of the 4 questionnaires

Table 1. Questionnaire for the head of household

	Module name
0	HH definition
1	HH Roster
2	Banking for HH Roster
3	Disability
4	Legal Status 2
5	Displacement history
6	Shelter
7	WASH
8	Clean Energy
9	Assets
10	Mosquito Nets
11	Land and Property
12	Livestock and Fisheries
13	Food and Nutrition
14	Objective Wellbeing
15	Experience of Shocks
16	Social Protection
17	Child Labour

Table 2. Questionnaire for the randomly selected member of the household (15+ years)

	Module name
1	Subjective and Mental Wellbeing
2	Aspiration
3	Healthcare
4	Mental Health
5	Mobility
6	Education 2
7	Skills
8	Employment
9	Job Search
10	Time Spent on Domestic Work
11	Trust - Political Participation
12	Financial Solutions
13	Remittances
14	Access to Information
15	Freedom of thought
16	Feel Safe Walking Alone
17	Access to Justice
18	Acceptance between communities
19	Discrimination
20	Victimization

Table 3. Questionnaire women in childbearing age (15-49 years) or women who gave births in the last 2 years

	Module name
1	Women's health – Maternal and reproductive health
2	Family Planning
3	Menstrual Hygiene

Table 4. Questionnaire for the caregiver of a randomly selected child (< 5 years)

	Module name
1	Child health

Forced Displacement Survey

UNHCR — The UN Refugee Agency