

MSNA - Research Terms of Reference

Multi Sector Needs Assessment

UKR2502

Ukraine

June 2025

V1

REACH Informing
more effective
humanitarian action

1. Executive Summary

A. General information					
Country of intervention	Ukraine				
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 type="checkbox"/> Protracted
Mandating Body/ Agency	Humanitarian Country Team (HCT), OCHA, ICCG				
IMPACT Project Code	64BAO, 64BAG, 64FVP				
Overall Research Timeframe (from research design to final outputs / M&E)	14/04/2025 to 31/05/2026				
Research Timeframe Add planned deadlines	1. Data Analysis Plan (DAP) sent for validation: 5/06/2025		7. CCIA framework sent for validation: 30/09/2025		
	2. Pilot/training (CATI): 21/07/2025 to 25/07/2025		8. Preliminary presentation/dissemination events: 15/10/2025		
	3. Start data collection: 26/07/2025		9. MSNI analysis sent for validation: 30/10/2025		
	4. Data collected: 18/08/2025		10. Bulletin sent for validation: 30/11/2025		
	5. Clean dataset sent for validation: 1/09/2025		11. Bulletin published: 15/12/2025		
	6. Data analysis sent for validation: 15/09/2025		12. Other (specify): _/_/_/_/_		
Humanitarian milestones <i>Specify what will the assessment inform and when e.g. The shelter cluster will use this data to calculate PiN numbers for the HNO analysis</i>	Milestone				Deadline
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Donor plan/strategy			12/2025
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Inter-cluster plan/strategy			10/2025
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	PiN calculation / HNO			09/2025
	<input type="checkbox"/>	IPC (Integrated food security Phase Classification)			_/_/_/_
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Cluster plan/strategy			11/2025 (TBD)
	<input type="checkbox"/>	NGO platform plan/strategy			_/_/_/_
	<input type="checkbox"/>	Other (Specify):			_/_/_/_

Audience Type & Dissemination <i>Specify who will the assessment inform and how you will disseminate to inform the audience</i>	Audience type		Dissemination	
	X Strategic		X General Product Mailing (e.g. mail to NGO consortium; HCT participants; Donors)	
	X Programmatic		X Cluster Mailing (Education, Shelter and WASH) and presentation of findings at next cluster meeting	
	X Operational		X Presentation of findings (e.g. at HCT meeting; Cluster meeting)	
	<input type="checkbox"/> [Other, Specify]		X Website Dissemination (Relief Web & REACH Resource Centre)	
			<input type="checkbox"/> [Other, Specify]	
Detailed dissemination plan required	X	Yes	<input type="checkbox"/>	No
General Objective	<i>To inform the planning, prioritization, and operational decision-making of humanitarian actors in Ukraine by providing an evidence base to the Humanitarian Needs and Response Plan (HNRP) in 2026 conducting a nationwide, representative household level assessment to measure the magnitude and complexity of multi-sectoral needs in the Government Controlled Areas (GCA) of Ukraine.</i>			
Specific Objective(s)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <i>To assess the needs of households in Ukraine across key humanitarian sectors, including shelter and non-food items (SNFI), water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH), food security, education, health, livelihoods, and protection.</i> <i>To analyze variations in the prevalence and severity of humanitarian needs among different demographic groups across the surveyed areas, highlighting socio-demographic and displacement-specific vulnerabilities.</i> <i>To identify geographic variations in the prevalence and severity of needs across sectors, identifying oblasts and front line/border regions where needs are most acute to inform targeted humanitarian interventions.</i> <i>To identify the main drivers of humanitarian needs and co-occurring needs by location and population group.</i> <i>To gather data on accountability to affected populations, including aid preferences, satisfaction levels, information access, and challenges with voicing feedback.</i> <i>To provide analytical outputs to inform sectoral People-in-Need (PiN) and severity calculations, and strategic planning for the 2026 Ukraine HNRP.</i> <i>To strengthen the evidence base to support the strategic priorities of the re-prioritized 2025 HNRP, including identifying the most vulnerable households close to the frontline and the most vulnerable among the IDPs.</i> 			
Research Questions	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <i>What are the unmet essential needs of households related to SNFI, WASH, food security, education, health, livelihoods, and protection?</i> 			

	<p>2. What is the variation in the prevalence and severity of humanitarian needs among different household demographics and displacement groups across the surveyed area?</p> <p>3. What are the geographic differences in the prevalence and severity of needs in each sector between the assessed regions and in front line/border areas?</p> <p>4. What are the affected populations' preferences for aid types and modalities, their satisfaction with humanitarian assistance, and challenges with aid information and voicing feedback?</p>	
Geographic Coverage	Whole of Ukraine, with the exception of households in settlements not under control of the Government of Ukraine.	
Secondary data sources	<p>2024 REACH Ukraine Multi-Sector Needs Assessment – General Population Dataset</p> <p>2024 REACH Ukraine MSNA General Population Frequency Tables at National level</p> <p>2024 REACH Ukraine MSNA General Population Frequency tables at Macro-region level</p> <p>2024 REACH Ukraine MSNA General Population Frequency tables at Oblast level</p> <p>2024 REACH Ukraine MSNA General Population Frequency Tables at Strata level</p> <p>2024 REACH Ukraine Multi-Sector Needs Assessment – Displacement Dataset</p> <p>2024 REACH Ukraine MSNA Displacement Frequency Tables at National level</p> <p>2024 REACH Ukraine MSNA Displacement Frequency tables at Macro-region level</p> <p>2024 REACH Ukraine MSNA Displacement Frequency tables at Oblast level</p> <p>2024-2025 REACH Ukraine Calibration Assessment Round 3</p> <p>2024 REACH Ukraine Multi-Sectoral Needs Assessment 2024: Gender, Age, Disability and Vulnerability Situation Overview</p> <p>2024-2025 REACH Ukraine Humanitarian Situation Monitoring (HSM)</p> <p>2024-2025 REACH Ukraine Joint Market Monitoring Initiative (JMMI)</p> <p>2025 Ukraine Humanitarian Needs and Response Plan (HNRP)</p> <p>2025 Re-Prioritization of the Ukraine 2025 Humanitarian Needs and Response Plan (April 2025)</p> <p>2025 OCHA Ukraine Situation Reports</p> <p>2025 IOM Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM)</p> <p>2024 Ukraine UNFPA Subnational Population Statistics</p> <p>More detailed information can be found under Point 3.3 Secondary Data Review in the Methodology section.</p>	
B. Sampling		
Population groups Select all population group which your assessment will collect data on	<input type="checkbox"/> IDPs in camp	<input type="checkbox"/> IDPs in informal sites
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> IDPs in host communities	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> IDPs [Other, Specify]
	<input type="checkbox"/> Refugees in camp	<input type="checkbox"/> Refugees in informal sites
	<input type="checkbox"/> Refugees in host communities	<input type="checkbox"/> Refugees [Other, Specify]
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Host communities (including non-displaced conflict-affected populations)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Returnees, former refugees, non-displaced households
Structured questionnaire (Quantitative) –	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Probability sampling	<input type="checkbox"/> Non - Probability sampling

Select all the apply				
Data collection level:	X	Individual	X	Household
	X	Settlement	<input type="checkbox"/>	Other (specify): _____
If probability sampling				
Sampling method: X Random sampling <input type="checkbox"/> Cluster sampling The sampling is stratified: X Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No If yes what are the stratifications: ° Geographic: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Non-frontline oblasts</u> in the North, West and Center: macro-region • <u>Front-line and border oblasts</u>: three strata - (i) oblast center, (ii) areas within 50 km of the frontline or border, and (iii) areas beyond 50 km ° Population groups: _____ ° Other: _____ What is the Primary sampling unit (PSU): Household If cluster sampling, what is the minimum cluster size? _____ Sampling frame: Do you have the population number at PSU level for all population groups? X Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No Selection: Probability Proportional to Size (PPS) : <input type="checkbox"/> Yes X No Selection of PSUs with replacement? : <input type="checkbox"/> Yes X No Aimed precision at stratification level: 95% level of confidence 8+/- % margin of error Buffer: 5 % Total sample size: (Target #): 3,816 Resampling: Do you have a reserve list of PSUs / households in case of inaccessible area ? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes X No Data collection method: <input type="checkbox"/> Face to face X Remote data collection				
If non-probability sampling				
Sampling method: <input type="checkbox"/> Quota sampling <input type="checkbox"/> Purposive <input type="checkbox"/> Snowballing The sampling is stratified: <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No If yes what are the stratifications:				

° Geographic: _____ ° Population groups: _____ ° Other: _____ If quota sampling, what characteristics will be used as quota?: _____ Data collection method <input type="checkbox"/> Face to face <input type="checkbox"/> Remote data collection									
C. Questionnaire									
Questionnaire design	MSNA mandatory indicators All the mandatory indicators from the MSNA indicator bank , have been included without alteration: <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No XLSform for mandatory indicators The kobo questionnaire provided for the mandatory indicators was used without alteration: <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No								
Data management platform(s)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> IMPACT <input type="checkbox"/> UNHCR <input type="checkbox"/> Other, Specify								
Expected output type(s)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> MSNA Bulletin #: 2 (MSNI snapshot; CCIA brief) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Presentation (Preliminary findings) #: 8 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Interactive dashboard #: 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Report #: __ <input type="checkbox"/> Profile #: __ <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Presentation (Final) #: 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Webmap #: __ <input type="checkbox"/> Factsheet #: __ <input type="checkbox"/> Map #: __ <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Brief/Situation overview #: 2								
Data publication plan	<table border="1"> <tr> <td><input checked="" type="checkbox"/></td> <td>Final (anonymised) dataset public, available on REACH resource center</td> </tr> <tr> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td>Final (anonymised) dataset public, through HDX connect</td> </tr> <tr> <td><input checked="" type="checkbox"/></td> <td>Analysis table public, available on REACH resource center</td> </tr> <tr> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td>Analysis table public, available on HDX</td> </tr> </table>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Final (anonymised) dataset public, available on REACH resource center	<input 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
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Visibility Specify which logos should be on outputs	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>REACH</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Donor: USAID BHA, ECHO, FCDO</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Coordination Framework: HCT/Inter-Cluster Coordination</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Partners: KIIS</td> </tr> </table>	REACH	Donor: USAID BHA, ECHO, FCDO	Coordination Framework: HCT/Inter-Cluster Coordination	Partners: KIIS				
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2. Rationale

2.1 Background

Three years after the escalation of the war in Ukraine in February 2022, the humanitarian crisis continues to grow in its complexity and severity. According to the 2025 Humanitarian Needs and Response Plan (HNRP), 12.7 million people are currently in need of humanitarian assistance, representing one in three Ukrainians¹. As of June 2025, an estimated 3.8 million people were internally displaced across Ukraine, 4.1 million² had returned to their homes, and 5.6 million refugees³ from Ukraine were recorded globally. Active hostilities continued in Northern, Eastern, and Southern Ukraine, while missile and drone attacks inside Ukraine have intensified in April and May 2025, leading to increasing civilian casualties⁴. Targeted attacks on critical infrastructure and productive assets continued between 2024 and 2025, leading to major disruptions in essential services provision, including electricity, heating, water supply and sanitation, healthcare and education⁵.

Findings from REACH's 2024 Multi-Sector Needs Assessment (MSNA) have shown widespread humanitarian needs across the country, with over four in five households being identified as in need in at least one sector, and 29% identified as in extreme need⁶. The conflict has deepened existing socioeconomic vulnerabilities, with persistent challenges in livelihoods, protection, and health driving high levels of need. Needs remain especially acute in frontline and border areas, and are shaped by demographic factors such as age, gender, and disability⁷. Further evidence from REACH's Calibration assessment highlighted a deterioration of humanitarian needs between June and December 2024, especially in livelihoods and health⁸.

The current situation has been further strained by a sudden and significant decrease in humanitarian funding due to the United States Government's suspension of humanitarian programmes in January 2025. U.S. funding suspension or termination directly affected the work of Humanitarian Clusters, INGOs, humanitarian and development-focused national NGOs, and Ukrainian civil society organizations, resulting in staff layoff, reduced organizational capacities, and gaps in cash assistance, health, WASH, protection services, food security and livelihoods, shelter assistance⁹. To adapt to these shifting circumstances, the humanitarian community in Ukraine carried out a re-prioritization of the 2025 HNRP, structured around four strategic priorities: (i) supporting the most vulnerable in front line regions, (ii) supporting evacuations, (iii) emergency response after strikes, and (iv) assisting the most vulnerable among the IDPs¹⁰.

Against this backdrop of widespread vulnerabilities, decreased funding capacities, and new strategic priorities of the humanitarian response in Ukraine, REACH Ukraine will implement the 2025 MSNA at the request of the Humanitarian Country Team (HCT), in collaboration with the Inter-Cluster Coordination Group (ICCG) and the

¹ [OCHA, Ukraine Humanitarian Needs and Response Plan 2025 \(April 2025\)](#)

² [IOM, General Population Survey - Round 20 – Ukraine Internal Displacement Report \(April 2025\)](#)

³ [UNHCR, Ukraine Refugee Situation – Operational Data Portal \(October 2024\)](#)

⁴ [UNHCR, Ukraine Situation Flash Update \(May 2025\)](#)

⁵ [World Bank, Government of Ukraine, European Union, United Nations, Fourth Rapid Damage and Needs Assessment \(RDNA4\) \(February 2025\)](#)

⁶ [REACH, Multi-Sector Needs Assessment 2025: Contextualized Composite Indicator Analysis Brief \(December, 2024\)](#)

⁷ [REACH, Multi-Sectoral Needs Assessment 2024: Gender, Age, Disability and Vulnerability Situation Overview \(April 2025\)](#)

⁸ [REACH, Calibration Assessment 2024-2025 \(March 2025\)](#)

⁹ [ACAPS, Ukraine - Implications of the US foreign aid cuts on humanitarian, development, and government-led programmes \(March 2025\)](#)

¹⁰ [OCHA, Re-Prioritization of the Ukraine 2025 Humanitarian Needs and Response Plan \(April 2025\)](#)

United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) to gather updated and accurate information on needs and vulnerabilities and continue informing the humanitarian response.

2.2 Intended impact

The 2025 MSNA intends to provide updated and representative multi-sectoral data on the current humanitarian situation in Ukraine to inform strategic decision-making of the HCT, ICCG, and Humanitarian Clusters. It will also guide the programmatic and operational planning of international and local partners. In Ukraine, the MSNA is a key source of evidence for humanitarian response planning and is expected to directly inform the 2026 HNRP, including People-in-Need (PiN) calculations, severity rankings, and geographic targeting.

As in previous years, the assessment will gather individual- and household-level data to measure the prevalence and severity of needs, along with their underlying drivers. It will also explore how needs differ by geographic area and key demographic characteristics, including gender, age, disability, household composition, and displacement status. Additionally, the MSNA will collect information on accountability to affected populations—such as aid preferences, satisfaction with assistance, and barriers to accessing information or providing feedback—offering insights into the impact of reduced humanitarian funding on affected communities.

Recognizing the current shifts in the humanitarian response in Ukraine and funding challenges, the 2025 MSNA will contribute to building an evidence base in support to the strategic priorities of the re-prioritized humanitarian planning, providing granular data to measure humanitarian needs along the front line and border regions, and measuring variations in severity and prevalence of needs among conflict affected displaced groups (e.g. returnee households, IDP households), in an attempt to inform the identification and targeting of the most vulnerable along the frontline and IDP households.

REACH is conducting the 2025 MSNA building upon the 2024 Ukraine MSNA, in close collaboration with the HCT and ICCG, and in alignment with UN OCHA.

3. Methodology

3.1 Methodology overview

The MSNA 2025 will utilize a quantitative methodology to gather household-level data through randomized Computer-Assisted Telephone Interview (CATI) surveys. The CATI approach involves trained interviewers conducting voice-call interviews with respondents selected from a randomized list of phone numbers, reaching a predetermined quota in each stratum. As in previous years, REACH will subcontract data collection to the Kyiv International Institute of Sociology (KIIS), ensuring adherence to REACH's data quality standards and ethical guidelines. Overall, REACH will conduct 3,816 household-level CATI interviews.

The sample design involves the definition of 24 strata, listed in the [Sampling summary table in Section 3.4](#). Households living in non-frontline oblasts in the North, West and Center (Zakarpatska, Ivano-Frankivska, Chernivetska, Ternopil'ska, Lviv'ska, Khmelnytska, Rivnenska, Volyn'ska, Zhytomyr'ska, Kyiv'ska, Vinnytska, Cherkaska, Kirovohradska, Poltav'ska) will be stratified at the macro-region level. Households living in front-line oblasts in the North, East, and South (Chernihiv'ska, Sumska, Kharkiv'ska, Donetsk, Dnipropetrov'ska, Zaporizka, Kherson'ska, Mykolaiv'ska, and Odeska) will be stratified into (i) areas located within 50 km from the frontline or border, (ii) areas located beyond 50 km from the frontline or border with the Russian Federation, and (iii) oblast

centers, for those oblasts whose centers fall within the 50 km zone. Enumerators will collect 159 interviews across each stratum, achieving a 95% confidence level (CL) and 8% margin of error (MoE). The sample size allows for a 5% buffer in interview collection. To ensure the strata reflect the actual population distribution, REACH will implement post-sampling weighting using the most recently updated UNFPA Common Operational Dataset on Population Statistics (COD-PS) to generate survey weights for the MSNA dataset. The COD-PS is one of the most reliable sources available for general population estimates at the sub-national level in Ukraine.

The sampling strategy will allow the generation of results that are representative at the macro-region level across Ukraine. Additionally, for front-line oblasts, the results will be representative at the following levels:

- Oblast level
- 0-50 km zone from the front line and border with the Russian Federation
- Areas outside of the 0-50km zone from the front line and border with the Russian Federation
- Oblast centers

The sampling approach does not include representative sampling of other population groups (e.g. returnees, displaced and non-displaced populations).

The results will be analyzed at national, macro-regional, and strata levels. Furthermore, the analysis results will be disaggregated to highlight variations across specific geographies (e.g., urban/rural, 20-km distance from the frontline and border with the Russian Federation) and socio-demographic groups (household type, household size, presence of members with disability, households with children, income levels, etc.). Results disaggregated by these sub-groups should be considered indicative.

The 2025 MSNA survey builds on key sectoral indicators from the 2025 MSNA Indicator bank developed by IMPACT HQ, as well as the 2024 MSNA questionnaire and consultations with 15 HNRP stakeholders conducted in May 2025. The analysis of the 2025 MSNA will be conducted utilizing two analysis frameworks: (i) the Multi-Sector Needs Index (MSNI), developed by IMPACT Initiatives HQ and using standard sectoral indicators to compare the severity of humanitarian crises; (ii) a Contextualized Composite Indicator Analysis (CCIA) framework, developed by REACH Ukraine to measure the severity of humanitarian needs in Ukraine and already utilized for the analysis of 2024 MSNA data.

3.1.1 Key definitions

- **Government-controlled areas:** Areas that are under the control of the Government of Ukraine (GoU) at the time of the sampling, as monitored by [LiveUA](#).
- **Areas beyond the control of the GoU:** Areas/territories of Khersonska, Zaporizka, Donetska, Kharkivska, Sumska, and Luhanska oblasts occupied by the Russian Federation at the time of sampling, as monitored by [LiveUA](#), and the Autonomous Republic of Crimea.
- **Non-frontline oblasts:** oblasts that do not have any part of their territory located within 50 kilometers of the frontline or the border with the Russian Federation. These oblasts include: Zakarpatska, Ivano-Frankivska, Chernivetska, Ternopil'ska, Lviv'ska, Khmelnytska, Rivnenska, Volyn'ska, Zhytomyr'ska, Kyiv'ska, Kyiv, Vinnytska, Cherkaska, Kirovohradska, Poltav'ska.
- **Frontline oblasts:** oblasts that have a part of their territory located within 50 of the frontline or the border with the Russian Federation. These oblasts include: Chernihiv'ska, Sumska, Kharkiv'ska, Donetska, Dnipropetrov'ska, Zaporizka, Kherson'ska, Mykolaiv'ska, and Odeska.

- **Oblast centers:** Oblast centers refer to the administrative capital or main city of an oblast. They typically serve as the political, economic, and administrative hub of the oblast, hosting regional government institutions and offering a concentration of services, infrastructure, and population compared to other areas within the same oblast.
- **50 kilometers zone:** This category includes settlements where any portion lies within 50 kilometres of the frontline or the border with the Russian Federation. The 50-kilometer zone was selected based on sampling requirements, as it provides a sufficient population size for representative sampling. Additionally, data from Humanitarian Situation Monitoring has shown that within this zone, humanitarian needs tend to increase linearly with proximity to the frontline or border¹¹. To account for changes in the conflict dynamics, REACH Ukraine will utilize front line data one week before the beginning of data collection for the definition of the 50 kilometers zone (expected timeline: 20 July 2025), allowing for accurate GIS adjustments.
- **West macro-region:** Includes the following oblasts: Zakarpatska, Ivano-Frankivska, Chernivetska, Ternopilska, Lvivska, Khmelnytska, Rivnenska and Volynska.
- **Center macro-region:** Includes the following oblasts: Vinnytska, Cherkaska, Kirovohradska and Poltavska.
- **North macro-region:** Includes the following oblasts: Zhytomyrska, Kyivska, Kyiv and Chernihivska. However, Chernihivska and Sumska are included as a front line oblast in the sample.
- **Internally Displaced Person (IDP):** Persons who have been forced or obliged to flee, or to leave their homes or places of habitual residence, in particular as a result of or in order to avoid the effects of armed conflict, situations of generalised violence, violations of human rights or natural or human-made disasters, and who have not crossed an internationally recognised State border¹². In Ukraine, IOM operationalizes this definition by categorizing as IDPs those that moved from their city/village of permanent place of residence because of the full-scale war¹³. REACH aligns its IDP category with this definition and will create a separate category labelled “households displaced within settlements” to capture those who have been displaced but not outside of their city/village. The dominant focus of the MSNA assessment are those IDPs which have been displaced at any point beginning from February 24th, 2022 beyond their settlement.
- **Returnee:** A person who had undergone a migratory movement and returned to their original place of habitual residence¹⁴. REACH aligns with the definition operationalized by the IOM which requires that returnees have left the place of their habitual residence since February 24th, 2022 due to the current war for a minimum of 2 weeks (14 days). Returnees are not restricted only to IDPs, but can also include those who were displaced internationally.
- **IDP household:** IDP households refer to those households who have at least one head of household who is an IDP.
- **Returnee household:** Returnee households refer to those households who have at least one head of household who is a returnee.
- **General population:** This refers to all individuals/households residing in Ukraine.
- **Computer assisted telephone interview (CATI) surveys:** In this method, questions are displayed through an app or software (e.g. KOBO) on an electronic device such as a mobile or computer screen, which the interviewer then reads to a respondent over a phone call and enters the respondent’s answers directly into the electronic advice.

¹¹ [REACH, Distance from the frontline/border and impact on humanitarian needs \(December 2024\)](#)

¹² [International Migration Law No. 34 - Glossary on Migration | IOM Publications Platform](#)

¹³ [IOM DTM, Ukraine – Methodological Note – General Population Survey, August 2023](#)

¹⁴ [International Migration Law No. 34 - Glossary on Migration | IOM Publications Platform](#)

- **Critical infrastructure:** schools and education facilities (including scientific institutions), markets and grocery stores, railway, road, bridges, wastewater infrastructure (e.g. pipes, treatment facilities, buildings, etc), water infrastructure (e.g. pipes, treatment facilities, buildings, etc), district heating stations, gas stations and gas supply network, government buildings, fire stations, industrial facilities, power stations/facilities and electricity supply network, health facilities and pharmacies, warehouses, humanitarian aid distribution centres, telecommunications infrastructure.
- **Household:** The 2025 MSNA defines a household as a small group of individuals who live together, share some or all of their income and resources, and jointly consume certain goods and services, primarily housing and food. Individuals who have been away from the household for six months or more—including absent children—are not considered part of the household. Similarly, household members serving in the military and not residing at home are excluded.

3.2 Population of interest

The points below outline the geographical area and population assessed as well as unit of measurement.

- **Geographical area assessed:** The 2025 MSNA aims to achieve a country-wide coverage, with the exception of households in settlements not under control of the Government of Ukraine.
- **Population assessed:** The general population residing in the assessed areas. While the assessment does not anticipate stratification by demographic groups, results will be disaggregated by key demographic and displacement characteristics during the analysis stage.
- **Unit of measurement:** The primary unit of measurement is the household. The 2025 MSNA will include an individual module on employment, health and education indicators measured at the individual level. At times, households are prompted to answer questions on their community or area of residence.

3.3 Secondary data review

Source	Relevance	Usage
IMPACT 2025 MSNA Indicator Bank	The MSNA Indicator Bank constitutes IMPACT Initiatives guidance on core MSNA sectoral indicators	To inform the questionnaire's indicators and design.
REACH Ukraine 2024 MSNA Data Analysis Plan	The Data Analysis Plan lists the indicators measured through the 2024 MSNA.	To inform the methodology and questionnaire design for the 2025 MSNA.
2024 REACH Ukraine Multi-Sector Needs Assessment – General Population Dataset	The General Population Dataset gathers the data collected through the 2024 MSNA on the general population of Ukraine.	Where possible, to conduct comparative and trend analysis between MSNA rounds.
2024 REACH Ukraine MSNA General Population Frequency Tables at National level	The MSNA frequency tables show the results of the analysis of core MSNA indicators across multiple sectors: Displacement, Education, Food Security, Livelihoods, Health, Protection, Shelter and NFI, WASH, and Accountability to Affected Populations. The frequency tables are available at four different	To provide contextual data on general populations' multi-sectoral needs, triangulate and compare findings between MSNA rounds.
2024 REACH Ukraine MSNA General Population Frequency tables at Macro-region level		

2024 REACH Ukraine MSNA General Population Frequency tables at Oblast level 2024 REACH Ukraine MSNA General Population Frequency Tables at Strata level	geographical levels: National, Macro-region, Oblast, and Strata.	
2024 REACH Ukraine Multi-Sector Needs Assessment – Displacement Dataset	The Displacement Dataset gathers the data collected through the 2024 MSNA on IDP and returnees households of Ukraine.	To provide contextual data on displaced groups' multi-sectoral needs, enable an understanding of vulnerability for IDP households countrywide, as well as in non-frontline oblasts.
2024 REACH Ukraine MSNA Displacement Frequency Tables at National level 2024 REACH Ukraine MSNA Displacement Frequency tables at Macro-region level 2024 REACH Ukraine MSNA Displacement Frequency tables at Oblast level	<p>The Displacement Frequency Tables focus on data collected on internally displaced (IDP) and returnee households across Ukraine. The tables provide essential insights into the needs and conditions of displaced populations, contributing to a deeper understanding of displacement-related challenges.</p> <p>The frequency tables are available at three different geographical levels—National, Macro-regional, and Oblast.</p>	To provide contextual data on displaced groups' multi-sectoral needs, enable an understanding of vulnerability for IDP households countrywide, as well as in non-frontline oblasts.
2024-2025 REACH Ukraine Humanitarian Situation Monitoring (HSM)	Provides detailed information on humanitarian needs and service access in conflict-affected and IDP-hosting settlements in Ukraine	Inform assessment methodology, including questionnaire and sampling design, verify/triangulate primary data and findings and try to compare trends over time
2024-2025 REACH Ukraine Calibration Assessment Round 3	The report presents the results of the Calibration Assessment Round 3, providing an update on multisectoral needs as of January 2025	To inform analysis, emerging trends, seasonal drivers of vulnerability and needs across sectors in 2025.
2024-2025 REACH Ukraine Joint Market Monitoring Initiative (JMMI)	JMMI reports track prices and availability of commodities, market dynamics in Ukraine, and inform cash-based humanitarian responses.	To facilitate context analysis and triangulate primary data collected by different research cycles.
2025 Ukraine Humanitarian Needs and Response Plan (HNRP)	The 2025 HNRP provides an overview of the impact of the war on the people of Ukraine, the most pressing humanitarian needs, the estimated	Aid understanding of the context, informs assessment methodology, including questionnaire and sampling design.

<u>2025 Re-Prioritization of the Ukraine 2025 Humanitarian Needs and Response Plan (April 2025)</u>	<p>number of people who need assistance. It outlines the strategy to ensure adequate and timely humanitarian response.</p> <p>The Re-Prioritized HNRP highlights changes in targeted beneficiaries following the US funding freeze and the new priorities of humanitarian response in Ukraine.</p>	
<u>2025 OCHA Ukraine Situation Reports</u>	Compilation of latest information concerning the humanitarian situation in Ukraine	To enhance understanding of the context and key definitions, corroborate primary data, and validate findings through triangulation
<u>2025 IOM Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM)</u>	Tracks displacement trends and provides information on conflict-affected displaced groups in Ukraine.	Aid understanding of the context, specifically in relation to displacement.
<u>2025 Ukraine UNFPA Subnational Population Statistics</u>	Restricted dataset on population statistics by geographic and demographic groups.	To generate survey weights for the MSNA dataset.
<u>REACH Ukraine UNHCR Ukraine Quarterly Operational Updates UNICEF Ukraine Situation Reports WFP Ukraine Situation Reports ACAPS Ukraine Special Reports</u>	Compilation of latest information products from UN Agencies and INGOs on the humanitarian situation in Ukraine	To enhance understanding of the context and key definitions, corroborate primary data, and validate findings through triangulation
<u>Cluster reports</u>	Compilation of Clusters and NGO partners' reports on sectoral and localized needs.	To triangulate primary data and findings on sectoral and localized needs.

3.4 Primary Data Collection

3.4.1 Method

REACH plans to conduct 3,816 household-level CATI interviews across the government-controlled areas of Ukraine. CATI methodology was selected over face-to-face data collection as it offered a more cost-effective approach while enabling the assessment to reach households located in frontline and border areas, regions that are both high priority for data collection and often difficult to access through in-person methods due to security and logistical constraints. Data collection will be implemented by the Kyiv International Institute of Sociology (KIIS). KIIS is a trusted partner of REACH, having conducted CATI data collection for key REACH research cycles, including the 2024 and 2023 MSNAs, regular rounds of HSM, and the Calibration Assessment conducted from December 2024 to January 2025. KIIS is familiar with the structure and organization of REACH data collection, as well as REACH's data quality standards. The data collection is planned from July 26, 2025, to August 18, 2025.

3.4.2 Sampling

The 2025 MSNA will adopt a probability-sampling methodology, utilizing stratified random sampling and geographic stratifications. REACH designed the 2025 MSNA sampling approach to balance constraints related to timeline, budget, and resource availability, while providing a robust evidence base for analysis under the 2026 HNRP and meeting commitments to IMPACT's donors and key stakeholders.

The 2025 MSNA will maintain a country-wide coverage, ensuring needs assessment in non-frontline oblasts in the West, Center, and North macro regions to inform key discussions around rehabilitation and development in these areas. However, as the 2024 MSNA and 2025 Calibration assessments indicated more uniform needs across oblasts in these regions, a lower level of granularity will be applied there. Recognizing that the re-prioritized humanitarian planning in Ukraine heavily focuses on the identification of the most vulnerable households living near the front line, the assessment will provide granular data to measure humanitarian needs along the front line and border regions. In total, 24 sampling strata will be defined to support this balanced approach.

Map 1: Sampling approach



Households living in **non-frontline oblasts** in the North, West, and Center will be stratified at the macro-region level. Additionally, the city of Kyiv will be sampled as its own stratum, given its relevant size and population, and in line with MSNA methodologies from previous years.

Households living in **front-line oblasts** will be stratified into three strata: (i) areas located within 50 km zone of the frontline or border, (iii) areas located beyond 50 km zone from the frontline or border with the Russian Federation, and (iii) oblast centers, for those oblasts whose centers fall within the 50 km zone. In Donetsk, Khersonska and Zaporizka, given that the totality or great majority of the territory is located within the 50 kilometer zone, two strata will be defined: oblast center and the 50 kilometer zone. In Odeska, where only a small

number of settlements fall within the 50-kilometer zone, households will be stratified at the oblast level. Oblast centers sampled separately include Sumy, Kharkiv, Kramatorsk¹⁵, Zaporizhzhia, Kherson, and Mykolaiv. These cities will be sampled separately to ensure that the 50-kilometer zone is representative of the majority of the population living there, rather than being disproportionately influenced by large urban centers. Chernihiv, Dnipro, and Odesa won't have a dedicated stratum, as they lie beyond the 50 km zone.

While no separate sample of IDPs will be collected, REACH expects to interview a substantial sample of IDP households in frontline oblasts, based on experience with prior CATI assessments. Thus, the 2025 MSNA might provide representative information for IDPs at a 90% confidence level and 10% margin of error in frontline oblasts. Conversely, IDP findings beyond frontline oblasts will remain indicative and should not be generalized. Whenever possible, data will be disaggregated by household displacement status for analysis purposes.

Enumerators will conduct 159 interviews across each stratum, achieving a 95% confidence level (CL) and an 8% margin of error (MoE). The sample size allows for a 5% buffer in interview collection. The primary sampling unit (PSU) used will be the household. A random sample of the households will be generated within each strata via random digital dialling (RDD). KIIS enumerators will randomly dial phone numbers until they reach the expected sample per oblast. For each mobile operator, phone numbers will be randomly generated (i.e., there are 3 digits for each mobile operator, and the remaining 7 digits will be generated randomly). Enumerators will make multiple attempts to contact each number, trying at different times of the day or on different days if initial attempts are unsuccessful. All enumerators will operate from call centers managed by the data collection partner.

Sampling summary table:

Stratification	Confidence level	Error Margin	Buffer	Sample size	Sampling type
Chernihivska – 50 kilometers zone	95%	8%	5%	159	Probability
Chernihivska – Beyond 50 kilometers zone	95%	8%	5%	159	Probability
Sumska – Sumy (oblast center)	95%	8%	5%	159	Probability
Sumska – 50 kilometers zone	95%	8%	5%	159	Probability
Sumska – Beyond 50 kilometers zone	95%	8%	5%	159	Probability
Kharkivska – Kharkiv (oblast center)	95%	8%	5%	159	Probability
Kharkivska – 50 kilometers zone	95%	8%	5%	159	Probability
Kharkivska – Beyond 50 kilometers zone	95%	8%	5%	159	Probability
Donetska – Kramatorsk (oblast center)	95%	8%	5%	159	Probability
Donetska – 50 kilometers zone	95%	8%	5%	159	Probability
Zaporizka – Zaporizhzhia (oblast center)	95%	8%	5%	159	Probability
Zaporizka – 50 kilometers zone	95%	8%	5%	159	Probability
Dnipropetrovska – 50 kilometers zone	95%	8%	5%	159	Probability
Dnipropetrovska – Beyond 50 kilometers zone	95%	8%	5%	159	Probability
Khersonska – Kherson (oblast center)	95%	8%	5%	159	Probability

¹⁵ Kramatorsk city has performed functions as an administrative center of Donetska since 11 October 2014.

Khersonska – 50 kilometers zone	95%	8%	5%	159	Probability
Mykolaivska – Mykolaiv (oblast center)	95%	8%	5%	159	Probability
Mykolaivska – 50 kilometers zone	95%	8%	5%	159	Probability
Mykolaivska – Beyond 50 kilometers zone	95%	8%	5%	159	Probability
Odeska – Beyond 50 kilometers zone	95%	8%	5%	159	Probability
West macro-region	95%	8%	5%	159	Probability
Center macro-region	95%	8%	5%	159	Probability
North macro-region	95%	8%	5%	159	Probability
Kyiv city	95%	8%	5%	159	Probability
Total sample size				3,816	

3.4.3 Tools

The 2025 MSNA will use a quantitative survey developed based on the existing framework used in previous years, building on the experience and refinements made in 2024. The majority of the mandatory (Tier 1) indicators from the 2025 MSNA Indicator Bank have been included, with some adjustments made to better reflect the Ukrainian context and evolving humanitarian priorities, specifically in the Protection and Shelter sections. These modifications were carried out in close consultation with the key stakeholders of the HNRP process, to ensure alignment with sectoral information needs. The stakeholders included 15 Humanitarian Clusters, Technical Working Groups, and Areas of Responsibility. Cluster partners were given the opportunity to provide detailed feedback on the draft questionnaire.

While the Kobo questionnaire provided by IMPACT HQ for mandatory indicators was reviewed, the Ukrainian MSNA team opted not to use it in its original form. Instead, a tailored Kobo XLSForm will be adopted using a separate template and cleaning/analysis scripts, which have been optimized over three consecutive MSNA rounds. This adapted tool was designed to improve accuracy, streamline data processing, and ensure consistency with Ukraine-specific methodologies. An enumerated list of any indicators removed or revised is provided in the technical annex.

Enumerators contracted by KIIS will undergo a five-day training from 21 to 25 July 2025. The training will cover the questionnaire structure, rationale behind the questions, and available response options, with particular focus on modules that were found challenging in the 2024 MSNA and Calibration Assessment, including displacement, income and expenditures, and food security. Training will be delivered through presentation materials and hands-on use of the Kobo tool. To assess their readiness, enumerators will complete a knowledge test and submit two pilot surveys before data collection begins.

During data collection, the REACH Data Team will conduct weekly quality checks, monitoring indicators such as interview duration, freeze times, repetitive patterns, and logic consistency. Results from the checks will be documented and shared with relevant KIIS focal points on a weekly basis. The Data Team and Assessment Team will review any issues identified to determine the appropriate corrective actions based on the frequency and severity of concerns raised. Additionally, enumerators will be able to provide feedback directly within the Kobo tool, including comments on the questionnaire, respondents, or any relevant observations from the interviews.

In the event that the required sample size is not achieved in specific strata due to higher-than-anticipated non-response rates, KIIS will attempt to recontact individuals from previous random sampling lists to assess their continued availability. Should it become particularly challenging to reach the required sample size in strata located closer to the frontline, REACH will consider consolidating strata at the oblast level and simplifying the

overall stratification approach. Any such adjustments will be thoroughly documented during the data analysis and dissemination stages.

3.5 Data Processing & Analysis

Once the data collection is completed, primary data collected through Kobo will be exported to Excel and utilized by REACH for data processing. REACH Data Teams will keep a log of any changes, aligning to [IMPACT's Minimum Standards Checklist for Data Cleaning and Processing for Structured \(Quantitative\) Data](#) as well as [IMPACT's Data Protection SoPs](#). Data cleaning will involve verifying logical consistency through cross-checks during data collection, ensuring that metadata is complete, appropriately recoding "other" responses, and removing all personal or identifying information from the dataset.

Primary data collected through the 2025 MSNA will be analyzed to assess the overall state of humanitarian needs across sectors, geographies and demographic groups, identify key drivers of vulnerability, and map common need profiles. During the analysis phase, sampling weights will be applied to different strata to ensure that the sample more adequately reflects the population distribution, based on UNFPA's most updated COD-PS data.

The 2025 MSNA data will be processed using two analysis frameworks: (i) the **Multi-Sector Needs Index**, and the (ii) **Contextualized Composite Indicator Analysis (CCIA)** framework. The 2025 Multi-Sector Needs Index framework¹⁶ will be developed by IMPACT Initiatives to facilitate the analysis and comparison of crisis-level data across sectors and humanitarian operations, using standard indicators to compare crises across contexts. The CCIA was developed by REACH Ukraine in 2024 in collaboration with Clusters, Working Groups, and Areas of Responsibility, to measure the magnitude and complexity of humanitarian needs in Education, Food Security, Health, Livelihoods, Protection, SNFI, and WASH. The CCIA is specifically tailored to the Ukrainian context, with localized indicators and dimensions that reflect the unique characteristics of the crisis.

Both analysis frameworks classify households based on the severity of humanitarian needs into five categories: None/Minimal (1), Stress (2), Severe (3), Extreme (4), and Extreme (4+). A household is considered in need if it scores above 3, and in extreme need if it scores 4 or higher. The final severity score is based on the highest sectoral severity experienced by the household.

The critical indicators and dimensions analysed through the CCIA include:

- **Education:** capturing information about children's school attendance, schooling modalities, reasons for not accessing formal school, education disruption events, and the presence of a conducive environment to education.
- **SNFI:** shelter type, capturing proportion of HHs living in safe and dignified dwellings, proportion of HHs living in functional domestic space, conflict damage and non-conflict related shelter issues, security of tenure, types of electricity and heating, interruptions to main utility services, and access to essential non-food items.
- **WASH:** capturing information about access to sufficient quantity of drinking water, primary sources of drinking water, access to improved water sources, water-fetching time, treatment of water, types and safety of sanitation facilities used, access to technical water, hygiene and access to hygiene NFIs.
- **Food security:** capturing Food Consumption Score (FCS) and Reduced Coping Strategy Index (rCSI), Economic Capacity to Meet Essential Needs (ECMEN)

¹⁶ Forthcoming.

- **Livelihoods, Cash and markets:** capturing information about households's primary income sources, income quantity, utilization of livelihood coping strategies (LCS), estimation of monthly expenditure per capita and debt repayment challenges.
- **Health:** capturing information about proportion of households with health needs, forgone care, disability and chronic conditions, barriers to accessing healthcare and medicines, and distance to the nearest medical facility.
- **Protection:** capturing information on exposure to conflict events, safety and security incidents, key concerns in relation to housing/property/land, inability to access to legal assistance and social and administrative services, and child separation.
- **AAP:** capturing information about key challenges experienced by the households, preferred aid types and preferred modality of assistance, satisfaction with assistance received, barriers in accessing humanitarian aid, reliable information channels, utilization of feedback channels.

The findings will be disaggregated to highlight variations across administrative and geographic specifications (urban/rural, strata, distance from the frontline and border with the Russian Federation), as well as sociodemographic criteria. Nevertheless, given the small sample size, the analysis based on such disaggregations will be only indicative. Key disaggregations will include:

- HHs with at least one member with a reported or registered disability: HHs with a member with a disability, HHs without a member with a disability
- Displacement status of head of household: IDP HHs, Intra-settlement displaced HHs, Non-displaced HHs, Returnee HHs
- Age of HH members: Mixed HHs (both 60+ and under), Non-elderly HHs, Elderly HHs.
- HH size: Single HH member, HHs with 2-4 members, HHs with 5+ members
- Rural/urban: Rural HHs, Urban HHs
- By 20-km proximity to the Frontline / border with the Russian Federation: HHs living in settlements away from the frontline or Russian border, HHs living in settlements close to the frontline or Russian border. The 20-km zone is based on the definition of front line in the 2026 HNRP.
- By presence of children: HHs with children (HH member <18 years old), HHs without children
- By caregiving status: Household without children, Multiple adults with children, Single female adult with children, Single male adult with children
- By income per capita: HHs in 0-25% income quartile, HHs in 25-50% income quartile, HHs in 50-75% income quartile, HHs in 75-100% income quartile
- By head of household type: Joint-headed households, Single-headed female households, Single-headed male households
- By gender of respondent: Men-respondent, Women-respondent
- By age of respondents: 18-29 y.o. respondents, 30-44 y.o. respondents, 45-59 y.o. respondents, 60+ y.o. respondents.

3.1 Limitations

The 2025 MSNA faces several limitations related to its data collection modality and sampling strategy. The use of CATI interviewing, while cost-effective and enabling access to hard-to-reach areas near the front line, may introduce sampling bias by underrepresenting households without reliable phone access, such as older individuals, those living in more remote areas, and those living in frontline settlements with disrupted telecommunication systems. Moreover, CATI surveys are not well-suited for lengthy questionnaires, as the absence of visual interaction with enumerators can lead to respondent fatigue, higher non-response rates, and

incomplete surveys. To mitigate this, the 2025 MSNA questionnaire was streamlined and tested to ensure completion within 45 minutes, with shorter sectoral modules.

Since CATI data collection will be conducted by KIIS rather than REACH enumerators, the REACH Assessment and Data Teams will have less direct oversight, which may pose risks to data quality. To mitigate this, REACH will implement robust data and logic checks, closely monitor data collection, and hold weekly coordination check-ins with KIIS.

While the assessment achieves a 95% confidence level and 8% margin of error in key strata—including within 50 km of the frontline, oblast centers, and macro-regions— results by demographic and displacement groups will be considered indicative. Due to funding constraints, no separate sample of IDP households will be drawn; although a substantial number of IDP interviews are expected in frontline oblasts, findings for IDPs in other areas will remain indicative rather than statistically representative. Similarly, findings for other vulnerable groups will be considered indicative. Lastly, definitional differences between MSNA and OCHA categorizations of frontline oblasts (e.g., classification of Odeska, Chernihivska, and proximity zone) will be carefully explained to avoid confusion in inter-agency analysis and coordination.

4. Key ethical considerations and related risks

The proposed research design meets / does not meet the following criteria:

<i>The proposed research design...</i>	<i>Yes/ No</i>	<i>Details if no (including mitigation)</i>
... Has been coordinated with relevant stakeholders to avoid unnecessary duplication of data collection efforts?	Yes	
... Respects respondents, their rights and dignity (<i>specifically by: seeking informed consent, designing length of survey/ discussion while being considerate of participants' time, ensuring accurate reporting of information provided</i>)?	Yes	
... Does not expose data collectors to any risks as a direct result of participation in data collection?	Yes	
... Does not expose respondents / their communities to any risks as a direct result of participation in data collection?	No	Respondent telephone numbers will be requested during the interview in case of a need to clarify responses during cleaning or conduct follow up data collection. However, respondents will first be informed of how their number will be used and stored and their numbers will only be collected if they provide their consent. To mitigate the risk of exposure of personally identifiable data, IMPACT SOPs for management of such information are followed. In addition, respondents are not asked sensitive political or ideological questions that could put

		them at risk or make them feel uncomfortable.
... Does not involve collecting information on specific topics which may be stressful and/ or re-traumatizing for research participants (both respondents and data collectors)?	No	The assessment includes questions on vulnerability, income, disability, healthcare needs, exposure to conflict, main safety and security incidents affecting the households, any of which can be sensitive for a respondent and trigger potential feeling of shame and/or discomfort of respondent. Risk is mitigated by careful phrasing of the questions and adding an option to refuse to answer. In addition, enumerators are trained on how to approach sensitive topics during interviews.
... Does not involve data collection with minors i.e. anyone less than 18 years old?	Yes	
... Does not involve data collection with other vulnerable groups e.g. persons with disabilities, victims/ survivors of protection incidents, etc.?	No	While vulnerable groups are not purposefully sampled as part of this assessment, Heads of households (HoH) or household members that are interviewed could represent an at-risk group. Respondents have the right to refuse the whole interview or answer specific questions. In addition, enumerators will be trained on ethical considerations and referral and reporting mechanisms
... Follows IMPACT SOPs for management of personally identifiable information ?	Yes	

5. Roles and responsibilities

Table 3: Description of roles and responsibilities

Task Description	Responsible	Accountable	Consulted	Informed
Research design	Assessment Officer	Research Manager	Research Department at IMPACT HQ, Deputy Country Coordinator	15 HNRP stakeholders
Supervising data collection	Assessment Officer, Data Officer	Research Manager		
Data processing (checking, cleaning)	Data Officer, GIS Officer	Research Manager		
Data analysis	Data Officer, GIS Officer, Assessment Officer	Research Manager	Research Department at IMPACT HQ, Deputy Country Coordinator	15 HNRP stakeholders
Output production	Assessment Officer	Research Manager		
Dissemination	Assessment Officer	Research Manager		
Monitoring & Evaluation	Assessment Officer	Research Manager		
Lessons learned	Data Officer, GIS Officer, Assessment Officer	Research Manager		

6. Data Analysis Plan

Available on the IMPACT Document Repository platform at this [link](#).

7. Monitoring & Evaluation Plan

IMPACT Objective	External M&E Indicator	Internal M&E Indicator	Focal point	Tool	Will indicator be tracked?
Humanitarian stakeholders are accessing IMPACT products	Number of humanitarian organisations accessing IMPACT services/products Number of individuals accessing IMPACT services/products	# of downloads of x product from Resource Center	Country request to HQ	User_log	X Yes
		# of downloads of x product from Relief Web	Country request to HQ		X Yes
		# of downloads of x product from Country level platforms	Country team		<input type="checkbox"/> Yes
		# of page clicks on x product from REACH global newsletter	Country request to HQ		<input type="checkbox"/> Yes
		# of page clicks on x product from country newsletter, sendingBlue, bit.ly	Country team		X Yes
		# of visits to x webmap/x dashboard	Country request to HQ		<input type="checkbox"/> Yes
IMPACT activities contribute to better program implementation and coordination of the humanitarian response	Number of humanitarian organisations utilizing IMPACT services/products	# references in HPC documents (HNO, SRP, Flash appeals, Cluster/sector strategies)	Country team	Reference_log	Ukraine 2026 HNRP
		# references in single agency documents			

Humanitarian stakeholders are using IMPACT products	Humanitarian actors use IMPACT evidence/products as a basis for decision making, aid planning and delivery	Perceived relevance of IMPACT country-programs	Country team	Usage_Feedback and Usage_Survey template	
		Perceived usefulness and influence of IMPACT outputs			
		Recommendations to strengthen IMPACT programs			
		Perceived capacity of IMPACT staff			
		Perceived quality of outputs/programs			
	Number of humanitarian documents (HNO, HRP, cluster/agency strategic plans, etc.) directly informed by IMPACT products	Recommendations to strengthen IMPACT programs			
Humanitarian stakeholders are engaged in IMPACT programs throughout the research cycle	Number and/or percentage of humanitarian organizations directly contributing to IMPACT programs (<i>providing resources, participating to presentations, etc.</i>)	# of organisations providing resources (i.e.staff, vehicles, meeting space, budget, etc.) for activity implementation	Country team	Engagement_log	X Yes
		# of organisations/clusters inputting in research design and joint analysis			X Yes
		# of organisations/clusters attending briefings on findings;			X Yes

ANNEX 1: MODIFICATION TO THE CORE INDICATOR

Indicator number	Indicator	Question	Please explain what modifications were made?	Justification for the change?	Change made in consultation with IMPACT HQ? If yes, who was consulted?
18	% of households by type of setting (rural, urban, or camp)	Do you live in a in a rural area, urban or peri-urban, or camp like setting?	Not included	Respondents are already asked in which settlement they live in. The rural/urban categorization comes from state statistics and households are then classified into rural/urban during the data cleaning phase.	Yes, MSNA focal point
541	% of households by issue faced when cooking	Please explain the issues you face for cooking?	Not included	Discussion with national cluster	Yes, sector focal point
543	% of households by issue faced for sleeping	Please explain the issues you face for sleeping?	Not included	Discussion with national cluster	Yes, sector focal point
545	% of households by issue faced when storing food and water	Please explain the issues you face when storing food and water?	Not included	Discussion with national cluster	Yes, sector focal point

540	% of households reporting difficulties when cooking	Do members of your household face issues when cooking?	Question reworded	Discussion with national cluster	Yes, sector focal point
542	% of households reporting difficulties when sleeping	Do you have enough space and essential sleep items for all the members of your household to sleep where you live?	Question reworded	Discussion with national cluster	Yes, sector focal point
544	% of households reporting difficulties when storing food and water	Are members of your household able to store food and water where you live?	Question reworded	Discussion with national cluster	Yes, sector focal point
3	% of interviews by gender of the enumerator	What is the enumerator's gender?	Not included	Will link this with enumerator demographic information	Yes, MSNA focal point
4	% of interviews by age of the enumerators	What is the enumerator's age?	Not included	Will link this with enumerator demographic information	Yes, MSNA focal point
239	% children 5 to 18 y.o. whose education was disrupted due to natural hazard during the 2024 – 2025 school year	During the 2024 – 2025 school year, was (name) education disrupted by any of the following events: Natural hazards such as flood, cyclone, drought, wildfire, or earthquake?	Not included	Discussion with national cluster	Yes, sector focal point
240	% children 5 to 18 y.o. whose education was disrupted due to	During the 2024-2025 school year, was (name) education disrupted by	Not included	Discussion with national cluster	Yes, sector focal point

	teacher's absence during the 2024 – 2025 school year	any of the following events: Teacher's absence?			
241	% children 5 to 18 y.o. whose education was disrupted due to school being used as a shelter by displaced persons during the 2024 – 2025 school year	During the 2024-2025 school year, was (name) education disrupted by any of the following events: School used as a shelter by displaced persons?	Not included	Discussion with national cluster	Yes, sector focal point
242	% children 5 to 18 y.o. whose education was disrupted due to direct attack on education during the 2024 – 2025 school year	During the 2024 – 2025 school year, was (name) education disrupted by any of the following events: Direct attack on education such as the school being occupied by armed forces/non-state armed groups, or the school being hit by munitions/burning or theft/looting?	Question reworded	Discussion with national cluster	Yes, sector focal point
546	% of households reporting lack of appropriate clothing	Do members of your household have sufficient and appropriate clothing for the climate and seasons where you live?	Embedded in another question	Discussion with national cluster	Yes, sector focal point
635	% of households with access to functioning handwashing facilities	Is there currently water available at the place your household members most often wash their hands?	Not included	Discussion with national cluster	Yes, sector focal point

636	% of households with access to functioning handwashing facilities	What type of soap do you have?	Not included	Discussion with national cluster	Yes, sector focal point
487	% of households reporting difficulties in accessing services due to the presence of protection threats in the community in the last 3 months	In the past 3 months, has your household faced difficulties in accessing services like healthcare and education, due to threats present around the community?	Not included	Discussion with national cluster	Yes, sector focal point
488	% of households reporting difficulties in accessing services due to the presence of protection threats in the community in the last 3 months	In the past 3 months, has your household faced difficulties in accessing the justice, legal services or legal documents due to threats present in the community?	Not included	Discussion with national cluster	Yes, sector focal point
275--280	Household Hunger Scale module	Household Hunger Scale	Not included	Discussion with national cluster	Yes, sector focal point
293-302	Livelihood Coping Strategy - Food security (LCS-FS)	Livelihood Coping Strategy - Food security (LCS-FS)	Not included	Discussion with national cluster	Yes, sector focal point

ANNEX 2: SAMPLING FRAME

The sampling frame is based on the [UNFPA Common Operational Dataset on Population Statistics \(COD-PS\)](#), which is scheduled for update in July 2025. This database is restricted.