Research Terms of Reference
Towards Inclusive and Resilient Urban Recovery in Ukraine
UKR 2402
Ukraine

February 2024
V1

REACH Informing more effective humanitarian action

1. Executive Summary

Country of intervention	Ukraine						
Type of Emergency	□	Natural disaster	**X**	Conflict			
Type of Crisis	□	Sudden onset	□	Slow onset	**X**	Protracted	
Mandating Body/ Agency	UN-Habitat						
Project Code	64BCK 4Y2 (IMPACT) / FPU (ACTED)						
Overall Research Timeframe	01/02/2024 to 31/01/2025 [PILOT – Borodianka and Makariv] to 20/05/2024]						
Research Timeframe	1.Pilot/Training: HH survey: 08/04/2024 KII survey: 09/04/2024 MFGD: 09/04/2024			6. Outputs sent for validation: 24/05/2024			
	2.Start collecting data: [PILOT - Borodianka and Makariv] HH survey: 08/04/2024 KII survey: 10/04/2024 MFGD: 15/04/2024			7. Outputs published: N/A			
	3. Data collected: [PILOT - Borodianka and Makariv] HH survey: 29/04/2024 KII survey: 29/04/2024 MFGD: 29/04/2024			8. Preliminary findings presentation: N/A 1/06/2024			
	4. Data analysed [minimum of 3 weeks]: HH survey: 06/05/2024 KII survey: 06/05/2024 MFGD: 06/05/2024						
	5. Data sent for validation: HH survey: 12/05/2024 KII survey: 12/05/2024 MFGD: 12/05/2024						
Number of Assessments	□	Single assessment (one cycle)					
	X	Multi assessment (more than one cycle) Five (5) urban profiling activities, including a pilot cluster of 2 hromadas in Kyivska oblast (Makarivska and Borodianska hromadas) and 4 hromadas or hromada clusters in other oblasts (scale up stage). In total, across all stages of the engagement with UN Habitat and the Urban Lab, IMPACT will work with a total of 8 hromadas.					
	Milestone			**Deadline**			
	x	Donor plan/strategy		31/01/2025			
	□	Inter-cluster plan/strategy		_ _/_ _/_ _ _ _			
	□	Cluster plan/strategy		_ _/_ _/_ _ _ _			

	□	NGO platform plan/strategy (3P Consortium)	_ _/_ _/_ _ _ _	
	□	Other (Specify): ACTED Internal Strategic and Operational planning, support to local authorities, recovery plan	_ _/_ _/_ _ _ _	
Audience Type & Dissemination	**Audience type**		**Dissemination**	
	X Strategic □ Programmatic □ Operational **X** [Other, Specify]		□ General product mailing (e.g., mail to NGO consortium; HCT participants; Donors) □ Cluster mailing (DRR working group) □ Presentation of findings interested in recovery planning □ Website Dissemination (Relief Web & IMPACT) **X** Project outputs across a range of urban profiling activities to be shared with UN-Habitat / UN-Habitat's Urban Lab in Kyiv.	
Detailed dissemination plan required	□	Yes	**X**	No
General Objective	Improve data, information, contextual, and spatial understanding of the situation in target hromadas in order to inform partners' development of recovery plans.			
Specific Objective(s)	1. Provide a comprehensive and structured evidence base to better inform the development of Concepts of Integrated Development for each hromada (please see examples here and here) 2. Capture and report the views, perspectives, and priorities of community members in both a structured and spatially representable way 3. Provide recommendations based on analysis of existing and collected data			
Research Questions	**1. How the conflict affected displacement dynamics and social cohesion?** 1) What is the overall demographic profile of hromada/cluster, including self-reported vulnerabilities, of displaced and non-displaced populations? 2) What are the desired movement intentions of IDPs in the medium to long term? 3) What is the current socio-economic status of displaced and non-displaced populations? What is the level of participation within the labor force? 4) What are the self-perceived relations among displaced and non-displaced populations? **2. How did the housing stock change in hromada after escalation of the conflict in 2022?** 1) How was the pre-crisis affordability and availability of housing? 2) How has the conflict affected the affordability and availability of housing? 3) What are the barriers and challenges for making purchase and/or maintenance of housing affordable for local population, including vulnerable groups? 4) What are the housing finance mechanisms that could facilitate recovery? **3. What changes in the structure of the economy are seen after the beginning of the conflict?** 1) What were the economic drivers before the crisis? 2) How have local economic activities been impacted by the conflict? 2.1 What are the top (up to 10) industries located within the hromada? 2.2 What strategic infrastructure facilities are present (refineries, airports, logistical hubs, ports, free zones, industrial zones etc)? 2.3 What is the functionality of infrastructure and business logistics (main roads, railways, logistical hubs, and terminals)? 2.4 What are the strategic trade and commerce links within and beyond the hromada, including access to markets? 3) What new economic potentials have emerged as a result of the conflict? **4. What social & basic services are available to the population in the hromada?** 1) What is the level of access to public services provided by the local government (i.e., healthcare, education, administrative and social services) and what prevents accessibility? 2) To what extent is the capacity of basic services infrastructure (water, sewage, gas, heating, energy systems, waste disposal) able to meet the demands of the current population following			

	the conflict? 3) What is the quality of the utilities and social services provided by the local government (healthcare, education, administrative, social, cultural services)? **5. What is the current local government's capacity (resources, expertise and coordination mechanisms available to the government) for recovery processes?** 1) What is the current government's ability to recover damaged objects? 2) How interaction with various interested actors in hromada's recovery is arranged? **6. How is civil society represented and how involved are they in recovery activities?** 1) What civil society organisations are active in the hromada and how they involved in recovery pathways? 2) What are the barriers for civil society engagement in and impact on decision making process? 3) Are there any challenges that prevent social cohesion within hromada given the age, gender, displacement, livelihood or any other status? **7. To what extent is the natural environment impacted by the conflict?** 1) What are the current environmental conditions that must be considered in recovery planning and implementation? 2) What are the main natural and technological hazards of the area? 3) How has the exposure to and hazard severity changed since the full-scale invasion in 2022? 4) What is the current government's capacity to manage environmental challenges? **8. What heritage sites and open spaces (including sports and recreational areas) are currently available in the hromada?** 1) How do heritage sites and open spaces vary in terms of their presence, typology, status, and ownership? 2) In what ways have significant cultural heritage sites and open spaces been impacted by the conflict?
Geographic Coverage	Five (5) urban profiling activities, including a pilot cluster of 2 hromadas in Kyivska oblast (Makarivska and Borodianska hromadas) and 4 hromadas orclusters in other oblasts (scale up stage)
Secondary data sources	1. National (State Statistics Service of Ukraine) and regional statistics data 2. Geospatial datasets will include: OpenStreetMap, OCHA, Sentinel 2, Sentinel 5P, Copernicus Emergency Management Service, FIRMS, USGS Earth Explorer, Planet Labs imagery, Radioactivity monitoring 3. Meteorological data (e.g., Ukrainian Research Hydrometeorological Institute, Climate Data Online, Google Earth Engine). 4. Methodical datasets UN-Habitat.[1] 5. Open data portal, Refugees in host communities from IOM. 6. ACTED, IMPACT, REACH products on the Internally Displaced People (IDP) Profiling in Urban Areas[2], as well as other studies that may concern civil profilin. 7. Work.ua for vacancies in assessment areas 8. Opendatabot as a source of the main companies in the research areas 9. ReStart Ukraine 10. All details about the data sources included in section 3.1. "Review of secondary data"

Population(s)	□	IDPs in camp	□	IDPs in informal sites
	X	IDPs in host communities	□	IDPs [Other, Specify]
	□	Refugees in camp	□	Refugees in informal sites
	□	Refugees in host communities	□	Refugees [Other, Specify]
	X	Host communities	**X**	Local residents / Returnees

Stratification	□	Geographical #: 5 hromadas Population size per strata is known? **X** Yes □ No	□	Group #: _ _ _ IDPs in host community Host community Population size per strata is known? **X** Yes □ No	□	[Other Specify] #: _ _ Population size per strata is known? □ Yes □ No

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

[1] The United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-Habitat)
[2] IMPACT resource centre

	Sampling method	Data collection method
Semi-structured data collection tool #1 **KI Interviews**	X Purposive □ Probability / Simple random □ Probability / Stratified simple random sample □ Probability / Cluster sampling □ Probability / Stratified cluster sampling	X Key informant interview face-to-face or remotely **(Target approximately 80 per cluster/ 40 per Makarivska and 40 per Borodianska hromadas):** KIIs with local authorities/ departments, economic actors, service providing facilities, utility compaties, non-governmental/ local organisations, community representatives. □ Group discussion (Target #):_ _ _ _ _ □ Household interview (Target #):_ _ _ _ _ □ Individual interview (Target #):_ _ _ _ _ □ Direct observations (Target #):_ _ _ _ _
Semi-Structured data collection tool #2 **Mapping Focus Group Discussion (MFGD)**	X Purposive □ Probability / Simple random □ Probability / Stratified simple random sample □ Probability / Cluster sampling □ Probability / Stratified cluster sampling	□ Key informant interview (Target #):_ _ _ _ _ X Focus group discussion (**Target 2 Mapping focus group discussion per hromada**): 2 MFGD with the local community 6-8 participants per hromada. □ Household interview (Target #):_ _ _ _ _ □ Individual interview (Target #):_ _ _ _ _ □ Direct observations (Target #):_ _ _ _ _
Strucutred data collection tool #1 **Household survey**	□ Purposive □ Probability / Simple random X Probability / Stratified simple random sample □ Probability / Cluster sampling □ Probability / Stratified cluster sampling	□ Group discussion (Target #):_ _ _ _ _ **X** Household interview (Target #): up to **2000 interviews per cluster / 1000 per Makarivska and 1000 per Borodianska hromadas** □ Individual interview (Target #):_ _ _ _ _ □ Direct observations (Target #):_ _ _ _ _
Target level of precision if probability sampling	**95% level of confidence**	**5% margin of error**
Data management platform(s)	**X** IMPACT	□ UNHCR
	X UN-Habitat/UNITAC	

Expected output type(s)						
	□	Situation overview #:	**X**	Report #: - 1 (Urban Profile report)	□	Profile #:-
	X	Presentation (Preliminary findings) #: - 1	□	Presentation (Final) #:	□	Factsheet #:-
	□	Interactive dashboard #:	□	Webmap #: -	**X**	Map #: data/set of Urban Profiling maps
	X	[Other, Specify] #: Datasets (dataset of existing secondary data; HH dataset; KIIs dataset of economic actors; KIIs dataset on urban functionality)				

Access		
	□	Public (available on REACH Resource Center and other humanitarian platforms)
	X	Restricted (bilateral dissemination only upon agreed dissemination list, no publication on REACH or other platforms)

Visibility *Specify which **logos** should be on outputs*	
	IMPACT
	Donor: logo UN-Habitat and state "This project is led by UN-Habitat and funded by the German Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ)" in the project site, publications and reports to stakeholders.
	Partners: ACTED Restart UNITAC Urban Lab

2. Rationale

2.1 Background

The concomitant shocks of armed conflict, widespread displacement, economic disruption, and maritime restrictions following the large-scale invasion of Ukraine by Russian Federation (RF) forces beginning in February 2022 have greatly affected the economy, social and civic dynamics of both Ukraine and the region more broadly. Impacts have been diverse, including widespread damage to infrastructure (World Bank estimates the cost of rebuilding at close to $350 billion, thousands of civilian causalities (over 24,000 since

February 2022, including nearly 9,000 killed[3]), increased environmental hazards to human health, service network disruptions, and increased humanitarian needs. The crisis is a profoundly urban one: damage, destruction and displacement are concentrated in major urban centres and cities. Ukraine prior to the war was in line with overall European trends of urbanisation, with 28 million living in urban centres (of an estimated total pre-war population of 41 million)[4]. This trend has likely only increased in the context of the war, with populations of affected rural areas displaced into host communities, mainly in urban areas.

As divergence in conflict dynamics by region becomes more pronounced, location-responsive programming has become increasingly essential. Guiding these questions is the larger thematic of how urban areas of Ukraine can be conceptualised spatially, in relation to the quality of life they yield – and have the potential to yield – for residents. Having a co-created, granular understanding of local needs and priorities along with a spatial diagnostic of urban functionality is key to effective response and future recovery work.

As an Urban Lab partner, IMPACT will provide the Urban Lab with technical support in data collection, management, analysis and dissemination for use in rapid plannings. Under the proposed collaboration, selected hromada-cluster (consisting of 1-3 hromadas) will receive support in developing community and built-environment profiles, in prioritising needs and putting in place robust recovery plans. During the 18-month project, 5 of these clusters will be supported. IMPACT, as an Urban Lab partner, will support the Lab's aim of encouraging bottom-up urban recovery activities that will complement nationally led recovery and reconstruction plans and instruments, alongside ambitions for more sustainable, green, and inclusive neighbourhoods and cities in support of returnees wherever and whenever possible.

2.2 Intended impact

Analytical lens

Through these activities and in close cooperation with UN Habitat, IMPACT seeks to support Urban Lab partners and promote evidence-based dialogue on recovery at the local level. Under this overarching objective IMPACT will seek to achieve the following three sub-objectives:

1) supporting Urban Lab engagement with local actors and populations throughout the development of Concepts of Integrated Development

2) increasing the availability of information for local prioritisation discussions on community and city needs through piloting UN Habitat's Urban Profiling Toolbox in Ukraine, and

3) fostering evidence-based dialogue on recovery plans in collaboration with Urban Lab partners.

Additionally, through regular engagements with local authorities, direct trainings to relevant stakeholders, and in the lead up to planned consultations and joint analysis exercises following the development of Concepts of Integrated Development, IMPACT will additionally seek to strengthen the capacity of Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs), Civil Society Organisations (CSOs), Local Authorities (LAs), and public service providers in gathering and using geo-spatial and statistical data for needs assessment, results measurement, and advocacy.

Outputs

In each hromada Impact undertakes the following activities:

- Contextualizing and adjusting the Urban Profiling Toolbox and **data collection tools** to meet the unique data needs of the selected hromada.

-Compiling **dataset(s) of existing secondary data** to contribute to the Urban Data Platform, providing a comprehensive and structured evidence base for each hromada.

- Undertaking a spatially informed analysis of the selected hromada (**Urban Profiling maps**), examining the accessibility and functionality of infrastructure, utilities, administrative, and social services. This analysis will also reflect the hromada's long-term recovery, including its economy and housing, while considering potential population returns and existing pressure on services and infrastructure from displaced populations.

[3] Ukraine: Civilian casualties - 24 February 2022 to 30 June 2023
[4] Ukrainian refugees: how will the economy recover with a diminished population?

-**Presenting preliminary findings** for each selected hromada to validate key findings and recommendations.

-Planning and delivering visioning and scenario planning **sessions** in close cooperation with partner organizations based on the findings.

-Developing an **Urban Profile report** to inform the development of Concepts of Integrated Development for each hromada.

Outcomes

Throughout the Urban Profiling assessment MPACT will work in collaboration with UN Habitat, UNITAC and other Urban Lab partners to ensure complementarity with partner activities and production of a comprehensive Urban Profile report to inform the development of Concepts of Integrated Development for each hromada .

3.Methodology

3.1 Methodology overview

During each of the urban profiling activities (including the Kyivska oblast pilot and during the profiling of the 4 scale up hromada clusters), IMPACT will undertake the following activities as part of the Urban Profiling assessment:

Sub-activity 1 – Secondary data review and contextualisation:

The work in each of the hromada clusters will commence with a thorough review of existing data for each hromada. Aligned with the Urban Profiling approach, the contextualized SDR will address the most relevant research questions tailored to each hromada's specific needs. It will also seek to gather information across main pillars such as economy, services, housing and environmental etc.

As part of this activity, a detailed data request for local authorities will be developed to collect the most accurate and up-to-date information available. This data request will be aligned with the structure of the Concept of Integrated Development. As a result, this information will help to build a more nuanced and spatially-representative understanding of the existing situation in each hromada, contributing to both the Urban Data Platform and Urban Profiling maps.

Following the secondary data review, IMPACT will identify key data gaps. These gaps will be addressed during sub-activity 2 through a range of KIIs, MFGDs with local actors, household survey, and geospatial analysis.

Sub-activity 2 - Primary data collection:

Contingent on finalization based on identified data and information gaps as identified during the SDR, this is broadly expected to include a household level Area-based Community Profiling and Service Functionality survey, KIIs with LAs, service providing facilities, as well as a module focused on assessing the economic situation in each of the hromada clusters based on KIIs with local economic actors and MFGD with the local community.

The 2000 household survey per cluster will be designed based on previous lessons and tools developed under the Urban Profiling Framework. It will provide household level data on demographics and the urban functionality at the hromada level. Households within the assessed hromadas will be selected randomly via GPS point sampling, whereby GPS points will be randomly generated within the assessed settlement and the enumerator will interview the household closest to this GPS point. Recommends representative sampling (95% confidence,5% margin of error) within each strata to allow for robust reporting at the sub-hromada level along hromada centre versus periphery stratification. Within each hromada and sub-hromada stratification, a representative sample will be drawn to allow both inter- and intra-hromada comparison.

In addition to the household survey and planned to conduct approximately 80 KIIs per hromada cluster with LAs (heads of Starosty districts), service-providing facilities (water supply and drainage, garbage removal, electricity and gas supply), departments (education, health care and social services), and KIIs with local department of economy and local economic actors which focusing on assessing the economic situation in each of the hromada clusters based. The KII tools will be focused on gathering information on urban functionality and service provision issues at a sub-hromada level (settlement and where possible neighbourhoods). KIs will be selected purposively with the aim of including representatives of local authorities, public service and utility providers, and economic representatives. Identification and design of the data and information needs will be carried out in close coordination with UN Habitat and other relevant partners.

MFGD with the local community. 2 MFGDs will be conducted with key informants: local community (6-8 in total). MFGDs will be conducted to gather in-depth information on the effectiveness of urban functionality and service provision issues at hromada level. The groups will be created in such a way as to maximize the diversity of viewpoints represented by representatives of different groups while limiting the number of participants in the group to 8.

Sub-activity 3 - Remote-sensing mapping and geo-spatial analysis:

During the inception phase and over the life of the project, mapping and geospatial analysis will be undertaken via both desk review based on the selected remote sensing sources and participatory mapping undertaken with local authorities.

In line with the Urban Profiling Framework, the call for proposals, and the sectoral pillars outlined in sub-activity 1, it is proposed that these maps and geospatial analysis activities will include:

- Road and infrastructure mapping;
- Mapping of land use and land-use change (since 2022);
- Blue and green infrastructure, i.e.water bodies and (semi-)natural vegetated areas, mapping;
- Service access modelling (drive/walk time);
- Analysis of damage to buildings and service networks; and
- Hazard/Risk identification and exposure areas.

IMPACT and partners will initially work with local authorities and available secondary geodata sets to map out actual land use within the assessed hromada-cluster.

IMPACT will develop a service accessibility layer to this mapping. Using ESRI road network modelling tool, Impact will mapp drive / walk time to key service facilities (such as hospitals, schools, emergency service centres). IMPACT will develop similar mapping products for the Urban Profiling assessment, based on existing lists of such facilities and additional secondary data review where these lists are incomplete.

Further, to estimate conflict impact on the key infrastructure and facilities in urban settlements directly affected by ongoing hostilities, IMPACT will assess visually detectable damage using very-high resolution optical satellite images in close cooperation with other organisations working in damage analysis (UNDP, WB) and with IMPACT's damage analysis partners (UNOSAT, LiveEO, DamageUA). This activity will include analysis of images provided by MAXAR company (WorldView and Geo-Eye satellites with 50 cm spatial resolution) acquired during and after the conflict. Visual inspection of such scenes allows to detect most of the severe damage to buildings in urban environments which will be triangulated by information received during participatory mapping activities and received from local authorities.

Additionally, the Urban Profiling should incorporate a mapping of technological hazard exposure of both natural environment and people. The level of understanding and identification of hazard mitigation measures, and potential impacts directly depends on the availability of data on hazards. Hazards evolving to disaster will affect all sectors of society, so disaster resilience should be integrated into all sectors of urban governance and requires a collaborative approach to their assessment. Developed maps will seek to address the existing knowledge gaps in hazard assessment , by establishing a risk profile for the city.

Sub-activity 4 - Primary data analysis and preparation of final data sets

Following the preparation of collected data and mapping products, IMPACT suggests then running a preliminary findings workshop with local stakeholders to triangulate findings from the secondary data review, primary data collection, and geospatial analysis. Findings and insights from this workshop will inform and help to shape the final Urban Profile report. This activity will serve as a joint analysis workshop, conducted in collaboration with Urban Lab partners, in which initial results of the assessment are presented to local authorities and the civil society.

Following the validation of each of the Urban Profile reports, IMPACT will work with UN-HABITAT, the Urban Lab, and other key stakeholders to conduct visioning and scenario planning sessions.

Table 3.1: List of data sources to be utilized

Data source	Short description	Area	Available data and comment

HAZARD			
ECAD	Meteorological datasets	Europe	Air temperature, air pressure, precipitation
Climate Data Online	Archive of global historical weather and climate data	Global	Archive on climatological data (wind speed)
MODIS land surface temperature	Land surface temperature measured by satellite, 2001 onwards	Global	Data on historical land surface temperatures
FIRMS fire data	Near real-time active fire data	Global	Active fires
Automated environmental monitoring system	Air pollution data	Ukraine	Air pollution data from air quality posts
The Sentinel-5 Precursor mission	RS	Global	Atmospheric SO2, NO2, Aerosol index, CO concentration
Ministry of Environmental Protection and Natural Resources of Ukraine	Web-map with description	Ukraine	Illegal landfills
Ministry of Environmental Protection and Natural Resources of Ukraine	Vector layer	Ukraine	Protected areas
Ukraine open data portal	Data portal	Ukraine	Various official data on national and oblast levels
EXPOSURE			
Esri | Sentinel-2 Land Cover	Land use and land cover data for 2022	Global	10m resolution land cover raster (Sentinel based)
OSM buildings network (building type, residential areas, pop. Density proxy)	Vector layer	Global	Raw OSM
OSM river network	Vector layer	Global	Raw OSM
OSM road network	Vector layer	Global	Raw OSM
GHS built environment raster (radar-based)	Global map of built- up areas	Global	Data on build-up areas

Oxford population estimates	Geospatial data on population distributions, hromada level	Ukraine	Population vector, based on modelling
OCHA settlement and admin boundaries	Administrative boundaries and associated population estimate	Ukraine	Administrative boundaries: country, oblasts, raion, hromada
VULNERABILITY			
OSM data on location of schools, hospitals, social service centers etc.	Vector layer	Ukraine	Social infrastructure
OSM road network	Vector layer	Ukraine	Neighborhood road accessibility
UNOSAT damaged building point	Vector layer	Ukraine	Damage density
KSE damaged building footprint	On-line (viewing only) vector layer	Several oblasts of Ukraine	Damage density

Note on RQ and tools contextualization for different hromadas:

Research questions

The research questions outlined are designed as a framework to guide inquiries into the impact of conflict and recovery dynamics. However, it's crucial to acknowledge the unique characteristics and challenges of each hromada, necessitating adaptation to ensure relevance and accuracy. As such, the specific focus and parameters of these questions will be adjusted to reflect the distinct context of each hromada studied.

Following the initial pilot testing and data collection in a representative hromadas such as Makarivska and Borodyanska, the research team will engage in an iterative process of refinement and contextualization.

This process involves consulting local stakeholders, analyzing demographic and socio-economic factors, and considering the particularities of each hromada's post-conflict environment. Through this iterative approach, the research questions will be adapted to capture the nuances of displacement dynamics, social cohesion, housing stock changes, economic restructuring, service provision, governance capacity, civil society engagement, environmental impact, and cultural heritage preservation within each hromada.

This addition provides transparency regarding the iterative process of adaptation and contextualization, ensuring that the research remains sensitive to the unique circumstances of each hromada while maintaining coherence in investigative focus across different settings.

Data collection tools contextualization and adjustment
The iterative process for fine-tuning instruments after the pilot and for each hromada involves several key steps:

Pilot Testing: Initially, we will conduct a pilot study in representative hromadas such as Makarivska and Borodyanska to test the tools, including household surveys (HH), key informant interviews (KII), and focus group discussions (FGD), in order to identify any potential issues, ambiguities, or gaps in the questions. This pilot phase helps in refining the instruments to better suit the local context and address specific challenges or opportunities before wider implementation in other hromadas.

Contextualization Criteria: When adapting instruments for different hromadas, the following criteria will be considered:

a. Demographic Characteristics: Assessing the demographic composition of each hromada, including factors such as age, gender, socio-economic status, and cultural background. The instruments should be inclusive and sensitive to the diversity within the community.

b. Socio-Political Landscape: Understanding the unique socio-political dynamics, historical context, and governance structures of each hromada. This knowledge helps in framing questions that resonate with local realities and priorities.

c. Infrastructure and Access: Taking into account the availability of resources, infrastructure, and access to technology in each hromada.

d. Community Priorities and Issues: Identifying the specific civic engagement priorities, challenges, and pressing issues within each hromada due to stakeholder consultation, including community leaders, activists, government officials, and representatives from civil society organizations.

e. Stakeholder Consultation: Engaging with local stakeholders, including community leaders, activists, government officials, and representatives from civil society organizations.

Based on the feedback received and contextual considerations, the instruments can be adapted to other hromadas by adjusting question phrasing, adding or removing items, and incorporating new themes or topics identified through the consultation process. By following this iterative process and applying contextualization criteria, the instruments can be fine-tuned to effectively capture the nuances of specifics and development of hromadas, ultimately contributing to more informed and actionable research outcomes.

3.2 Population of interest

The geographic coverage of this assessment will focus on 5 hromada clusters, including a cluster of 2 hromadas in Kyivska oblast (Makarivska and Borodianska) and profiling of the 4 scale up hromada clusters in other regions.

Key informant interviews: Concerning the qualitative component, key informants include but are not limited to, representatives KIIs with local authorities/ departments, service providing facilities, non-governmental/ local organisations, and community representatives, as well as a module focused on assessing the economic situation in each of the hromada clusters based on KIIs with local economic actors.

Household interviews: The household survey will be designed based on previous lessons and tools developed under the Urban Profiling Framework. It will provide household level data on demographics and the urban functionality concerns reportable at the hromada level. IMPACT will mobilise its extensive network of enumerators to conduct face-to-face interviews. Households within the assessed urban areas will be selected randomly via GPS point sampling, whereby GPS point will be randomly generated within the assessed settlement and the enumerator tasked with interviewing the household closest to this GPS point.

Mapping focus group discussion with the local community. 2 MFGDs will be conducted with key informants: local community (6-8 in total). MFGDs will be conducted to gather in-depth information on the effectiveness of urban functionality and service provision issues at hromada level. The groups will be created in such a way as to maximize the diversity of viewpoints represented by representatives of different groups while limiting the number of participants in the group to 8. Local authorities will provide contacts of key informants for MFGD. In each MFGD, 1 enumerator will be dedicated to moderate the discussion. MFGD notes will be consolidated and transcribed by enumerators, as soon as possible after the MFGD. These key informant responses will be analysed directly from the transcriptions.

3.3 Secondary Data Review

A secondary data review, primarily consisting of publicly available open source data resources, government official sources REACH products[5], IOM, and other sources, was conducted to provide both the contextual understanding and triangulate findings to inform the development of the terms of reference for the profiling assessment. Additional sources concerning IDP profiling and durable solutions were consulted to provide key definitions and insights into sampling strategies.

Secondary data will constitute a large part of the data used for the assessment. In particular, government statistics, regional and local reports, officialweb sites, programs and strategies of the local level, trusted open-source data resources (e.g., OpenStreetMap, LiveUamap, Google Earth Engine) regarding urban environment and recovery will be utilised to describe the current situation in hromadas. IMPACT will use geo-spatial and remote sensing data analysis for functionality modelling of neighbourhoods and urban areas and upon the availability of relevant secondary data sources will develop indicators to better capture community vulnerabilities and coping capacities, potential population returns and/or existing pressure on urban systems due to the presence of displaced population.

Mapping out the functionality of neighbourhoods and urban areas will be used in the first steps of the assessment. This data includes Ukraine population dataset produced by Oxford, satellite imagery (for example: MODIS, Sentinel, Landsat 8 or Maxar imagery available through Google Earth Engine service or subscription to Planet.lab), global exposure datasets and crowdsourcing map geodata services like OpenStreetMap.

Data from MODIS and Landsat are produced and processed by The National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA), and Sentinel data is produced and processed by the European Space Agency (ESA), both of which are globally trusted sources of data. OpenStreetMap is a crowd-sourced platform for geographic data, and is also widely used in various contexts, including in humanitarian organizations such as Humanitarian OpenStreetMap Team. NASA and ESA datasets are updated in a timely manner: up to daily updates in some cases, or bi-weekly in others, as this is the length of time needed for the collection of one complete dataset (i.e., to cover the entire globe).

Data sources that are available will be compiled and analysed to provide the appropriate information at hromadas level. Such data sources are listed in Table 1. Remotely-sensed imagery used in this report is end-user data, pre-processed by NASA or ESA, and is collected through global space agency databases. Imagery analysis is done through a desk review of published research and established scientific conventions. Calculations do not alter the original data and are derived from scripts in Google Earth Engine, establishing minimum, maximum, mean, and other values from the data itself. These are validated as needed and are stored in a repository for access.

Key definitions

Local actor: local authorities and organisation, group or institution, with a permanent presence in the hromadas, which aims to respond to the crisis-related needs of the population (or a group therein).
Post-conflict can be defined as a process that includes the achievement of a series of peace milestones, and that "post-conflict" countries should be seen as "transitional continuums" (in which they sometimes move backwards) rather than being placed into more or less arbitrary frameworks that are "in conflict" or "in peace".[6]
Hazard: a process, phenomenon, or human activity that may cause loss of life, injury, or other health impacts, property damage, social and economic disruption, or environmental degradation. Hazards may be natural or anthropogenic in origin (UNDRR, 2017).
Reconstruction: The medium- and long-term rebuilding and sustainable restoration of resilient critical infrastructures, services, housing, facilities and livelihoods required for the full functioning of a community or a society affected by a disaster, aligning with the principles of sustainable development and “build back better”, to avoid or reduce future disaster risk. (UNDRR, 2017).
Recovery: The restoration and improvement of facilities, livelihoods, living conditions, or psychosocial well-being of affected communities, including efforts to reduce disaster risk factors. (UNISDR).
Resilience: the ability of system, community or society exposed to hazard to resist, absorb, accommodadate to and recover from the effects of a hazard in a timely and efficient manner, including through the preservation and restoration of its essential basic structures and functions. (UNISDR).

[5] IMPACT resource centre
[6] Brown, G., Langer, A. and Stewart, F. A Typology of Post-Conflict Environments. Center for Research on Peace and Development, Leuven, CRPD Working Paper No. 1, 2011

Vulnerability: the conditions determined by physical, social, economic and environmental factors or processes which increase the susceptibility of an individual, a community, assets or systems to the impacts of hazards (UNDRR, 2017).

3.4 Primary Data Collection

Indicative Key Informant Interviews

Semi-structured interviews (approximately 80 for each cluster) will be conducted with LAs, service providing facilities, and community representatives, as well as a module focused on assessing the economic situation in each of the hromada clusters based on KIIs with local economic actors.

Four groups of respondents will be consulted (approximately 40 per Makarivska and 40 per Borodyanska hromadas):
1. Local authorities/departments to understand local recovery capacity (10 in total). Qualitative survey (face-to-face) will be used to determine an understanding of opportunities for urban recovery.
2. Local economic actors, which cover key economic sectors and representatives of business associations (10 in total). Quantitative survey (face-to-face or by phone) will be used to determine understanding of main economy opportunities in hromadas/ settlements.
3. Service providing facilities to understand information on service accessibility and networks to provide stakeholder evidence on service functionality (10 in total). A quantitative survey (face-to-face) will be used to gain an understanding of the level of service coverage across hromadas/ settlements and its linkage to urban recovery.
4. Community representatives and non-governmental/ civil society local organizations: provide valuable insights into the needs and priorities of affected communities, enriching the overall urban profiling process (10 in total). Their involvement underscores the importance of community engagement in driving inclusive and resilient urban recovery efforts.

Mapping focus group discussion.

2 MFGDs will be conducted with key informants: local community (discussion will be held with community members (including NGO representatives, activists / volunteers, and vulnerable groups (e.g. IDPs, PWDs etc)) (6-8 in total) . FGDs will be conducted to gather in-depth information on the effectiveness of urban functionality and service provision issues at hromada level. The groups will be created in such a way as to maximize the diversity of viewpoints represented by representatives of different groups while limiting the number of participants in the group to 8.

Household interviews

It's planned to conduct up to 2,000 surveys for each cluster / up to 1,000 surveys per Makariv and 1,000 surveys per Borodyanska hromadas. The household survey will be designed based on previous lessons and tools developed under the Urban Profiling Framework. It will provide household level data on demographics and the urban functionality concerns reportable at the hromada level. Households within the assessed urban areas will be selected using 2-stage stratified random sampling, the first stage of which results in the list of settlements to be assessed and the number of interviews per settlement. At the second stage, GPS points will be randomly generated within the assessed settlement and the enumerator is tasked with interviewing the household closest to this GPS point. Contingent on approval from project partners, IMPACT suggests stratification by hromada and administrative designation - hromada center and periphery(other settlements within the hromada, including summer houses). IMPACT recommends representative sampling (95% confidence, 5% margin of error) within each strata to allow for robust reporting at the sub-hromada level - hromada center versus non-center stratification. Within each hromada and sub-hromada stratification, a representative sample will be drawn to allow for comparison both between hromadas and across sub-hromada designations (centre versus non-centre).

RQ	Sub RQ	Tool
1. How the conflict affected displacement dynamics and social cohesion?	1) What is the overall demographic profile of hromada/cluster, including self-reported vulnerabilities, of displaced and non-displaced populations?	HH, KII
	2) What are the desired movement intentions of IDPs in the medium to long term?	HH
	3) What is the current socio-economic status of displaced and non-displaced populations? What is the level of participation within the labor force?	HH, KII

	4) What are the self-perceived relations among displaced and non-displaced populations?	HH, KII
2. How did the housing stock change in hromada after escalation of the conflict in 2022?	1) How was the pre-crisis affordability and availability of housing?	KII
	2) How has the conflict affected the accessibility and availability of housing?	HH, KII
	3) What are the barriers and challenges for making purchase and/or maintainance of housing affordable for local population, including vulnerable groups? ?	HH
	4) What are the housing finance mechanisms that could facilitate recovery?	HH
3. What changes in the structure of the economy are seen after the beginning of the conflict?	1) What were the economic drivers before the crisis?	KII
	2) How have local economic activities been impacted by the conflict?	KII
	3) What new economic potentials have emerged as a result of the conflict?	KII, MFGD
4. What social & basic services are available to the population in the hromada?	1) What is the level of access to public services provided by the local government (i.e., healthcare, education, administrative and social services) and what prevents accessibility?	HH, KII, MFGD
	2) To what extent is the capacity of basic services infrastructure (water, sewage, gas, heating, energy systems, waste disposal) able to meet the demands of the current population following the conflict?	HH, KII, MFGD
	3) What is the quality of the utilities and social services provided by the local government (healthcare, education, administrative, social, cultural services)?	KII, MFGD
5. What is the current local government's capacity (resources, expertise and coordination mechanisms available to the government) for recovery processes?	1) What is the current government's ability to recover damaged objects?	HH, KII
	2) How interaction with various interested actors in hromada's recovery is arranged?	HH, KII
6. How is civil society represented and how involved are they in recovery activities?	1) What civil society organisations are active in the hromada and how they involved in recovery pathways?	KII
	2) What are the barriers for civil society engagement in and impact on decision making process?	HH, KII, MFGD
	3) Are there any challenges that prevent social cohesion within hromada given the age, gender, displacement, livelihood or any other status?	HH, KII
7. To what extent is the natural environment impacted by the conflict?	1) What are the current environmental conditions that must be considered in recovery planning and	KII

	implementation?	
	2) What are and where do the main natural and technological hazards concentrate across the area?	KII
	3) How has the exposure to and i hazard severity changed since the full-scale invasion in 2022?	KII
	4) What is the current government's capacity to manage environmental challenges?	KII
8. What heritage sites and open spaces (including sports and recreational areas) are currently available in the hromada?	1) How do heritage sites and open spaces vary in terms of their presence, typology, status, and ownership?	MFGD
	2) In what ways have significant cultural heritage sites and open spaces been impacted by the conflict?	MFGD

Sampling methods and sampling size

Quantitative component

Sampling strategies for household interviews

To construct the sample population, a combined calculation approach will be used. It implies combining the utilization of a two-stage random sampling approach, which, if necessary, might be changed to cluster sampling approach for rural areas considered as 'periphery'.

The data used as the basis for the general survey is the latest population estimates (for 2024 or 2023) received from local authorities, including all residential areas – both official settlements and occupied summer houses. At the worst case such data is unavailable, combination of the 2022 official State Statistics Service of Ukraine (SSSU) population data for settlements and the Oxford Population Estimate data as of April 2023 based on social media monitoring approach (Leasure et al., 2023) at hromada level. The projection of actual population data in the settlement was calculated as the population of the settlement according to the 2022 SSSU census divided by the population of the corresponding hromada in 2022 and multiplied by the population of this hromada according to the 2023 Oxford Estimate. This population calculation could be updated once a requested information from local authorities on latest population data will be received.

During the calculation of the sampling size from the general population, areas laying within zones 4 and 3 according to Access Level map. Striving to cover in our assessment diversity of hromada's periphery we are going to cover by sampling all neighbourhoods (ukr. – starostaty, admin4A level units out of which hromada periphery is composed) within one hromada-cluster. However, not all settlement within neighbourhood will be covered.

For periphery (rural) strata cluster sampling can be used instead of random sampling, since it significantly decreases the number of settlements assessed but does not give strong design effect because the settlements are not too large in population. In case of only one center present in hromada If there is only one center within the hromada – random sampling will be used.

The sampling involves two stages: first a primary sampling unit (PSU) is randomly selected with replacement and with the selection based on probability proportional to size (number of people), i.e. probability of selection inverse to the population size of the PSU. An individual settlement serves as a PSU. The number of units to be targeted in each PSU (i.e. number of households or individuals to survey) would be determined by the number of times the PSU is picked during first stage sampling. And at the second stage, sampling units (households or individuals) are then selected within the PSUs randomly sampled at the first stage. Randomizing the selection of each HH within the PSU is implemented through GIS-based approach. To ensure random selection of sampling units within each PSU, 3 x 3 km grid is used to define the number of sampling units within each rectangle of the grid proportionally to the number of populations. Then random locations for interview collection are generated within each rectangle of the grid within PSU defined before. The field team is instructed to take the interviews as close as possible to the defined locations. Assuming that employed population data bear some level of uncertainty and taking into consideration logistical constraints of working in the field, 200-300 m buffers were generated for each of the random location where interview takes would be treated as valid. In case of application of cluster sampling a key parameter for drawing a cluster sample

is a cluster size which indicates the minimum number of surveys to be done per PSU. It may allow significant decreasing of the number of settlements assessed and makes it possible to reach them easily from logistics perspective.

Main parameters:

Sample size based on population, stratified on urban(center)/rural (periphery), proportion 0.5-0.7 – depending on the center/periphery population ratio. PSU size for rural settlement (minimal number of interviews per settlement), only in case of cluster sampling, – 4-6; ICC - 0,06; PSU – settlement (village or summer house area). Confidence level – 0.95; error margin – 0.05; buffer – 0.05-0.1.

Qualitative component

Sampling:

1. Key informants will be purposively selected (key audiences: representatives from departments; utilities; business; ecomomic actors etc)
2. A contact list of key informants will be established based on existing REACH networks.
3. Local authorities will provide contacts of key informants for KII and MFGD.

MFGDs will be conducted offline. In each MFGD, 2 enumerators will be dedicated to moderate the discussion. MFGD notes will be consolidated and transcribed by enumerators, as soon as possible after the MFGD. These key informant responses will be analysed directly from the transcriptions. Discussions will be recorded, and notes will be taken by enumerators during the discussion.

Tools: Semi-structured questionnaires and mapping exercise using printed detail scale format maps. Discussions will be recorded, and notes will be taken by enumerators during the discussion.
Prior to data collection, enumerators will be trained on the tools to ensure a clear understanding of all questions and how to administer these questions in online format.

3.5 Data Processing & Analysis

Quantitative data:

The primary data will be collected through Kobo Toolbox within the IMPACT Global Kobo account. During primary data collection, the IMPACT Database Officer will download and clean the data daily to ensure collection methodology is being followed by enumerators and investigate any unclear records, including geolocations, to ensure interviews are collected according to the developed sampling frame. Additionally, the collected data will be analysed for "Other" inputs (translated and recoded if needed) and cross-checked for linked questions and to review enumerators' comments. An Assessment Officer will keep a log of any changes, including cleaning of data. The data cleaning process will adhere to IMPACT's Minimum Standards Checklist for Data Cleaning and Processing for Structured (Quantitative) Data as well as IMPACT's Data Protection SoPs.

For each target population, representativeness and post-stratification weights will be applied. Data analysis will be conducted by producing frequency tables in Excel. The frequency tables which will be produced following the data collection/cleaning phase will be used by IMPACT to generate factsheets and facilitate presentations of key findings and provided by Urban Data Platform.

Qualitative Data:

For the qualitative data by KII and MFGD, enumerator debrief forms will be completed after every interview. All key informant interviews and enumerator debrief forms will be transcribed and translated. KII can be remote or in-person, considering respondents' preferences, availability, and timeframe. KIIs by phone will be recorded (when consent is given), and interviewers will take notes. Enumerators will transcribe these notes, using recordings to consolidate, as soon as possible after the discussions. In each MFGD, at least one enumerator will be dedicated to taking notes while another moderates the discussion. Personally identifiable information will not be collected for the qualitative component. Following transcription and translation, analysis of data will be conducted by completion of a qualitative data saturation grid aiming to identify common themes of discussion mentioned by each interviewed KI. All data analysis will adhere to IMPACT Minimum Standards Checklist for Semi-Structured (Qualitative) Data Processing and Analysis as well as IMPACT's Data Protection SoPs.

4.Key ethical considerations and related risks

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

The proposed research design…	*Yes/ No*	*Details if no (including mitigation)*
… Has been coordinated with relevant stakeholders to **avoid unnecessary duplication** of data collection efforts?	Yes	
… **Respects respondents, their rights and dignity** (*specifically by: seeking informed consent, designing length of survey/ discussion while being considerate of participants' time, ensuring accurate reporting of information provided*)?	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?	Yes	
… Does not involve **collecting information on specific topics which may be stressful and/ or re-traumatising** for research participants (both respondents and data collectors)?	No	Sensitive questions will be posed regarding personal experiences of displacement, or the impact of the conflict. - Enumerators will summarise the subjects that the questionnaire will cover before asking for consent. - Respondents will be reminded at the beginning of the interview that they do not have to answer all questions and that their participation is voluntary, and that they can withdraw their consent at any time - Data collection will be conducted by Ukrainian staff who are able to effectively communicate with respondents about voluntary consent to participate, and who can recognise if respondents become uncomfortable.
… 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	Vulnerable groups will not be targeted for data collection, however, in the context of conflict and displacement, it is likely that some respondents will be victims of the conflict. In order to mitigate the risk of harm to these vulnerable respondents, the following measures will be taken: - Enumerators will summarise the subjects that the questionnaire will cover before asking for consent. - Respondents will be reminded at the beginning of the interview that they do not have to answer all questions and that their participation is voluntary, and that they can withdraw their consent at any time. - Data collection will be conducted by Ukrainian staff who are able to effectively communicate with respondents about voluntary consent to participate, and who

		can recognise if respondents become uncomfortable.
… 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	Senior Assessment Officer	Research Manager	IMPACT HQ Research department, Data Specialist	HQ
Supervising data collection	Field Officer	Assessment Officer	Data Officer	Research Manager
Data processing (checking, cleaning)	Database Officer	Research Manager	IMPACT HQ Research department, Data Specialist	HQ
Data analysis	Database Officer / Senior Assessment Officer	Research Manger	IMPACT HQ RDDU, Data Specialist	HQ
Output production	Senior Assessment Officer	Research Manager	IMPACT HQ Reporting Unit	
Dissemination	Senior Assessment Officer	Research Manager	IMPACT HQ comms	HQ
Monitoring & Evaluation	Research Manager	Country Coordinator	IMPACT HQ MEL Unit	HQ
Lessons learned	Research Manager	Country Coordinator	IMPACT HQ Research Department	HQ

Responsible: *the person(s) who executes the task*

Accountable: *the person who validates the completion of the task and is accountable of the final output or milestone*

Consulted: *the person(s) who must be consulted when the task is implemented*

Informed: *the person(s) who need to be informed when the task is completed*

Data Analysis Plan

Please find questionnaires attached

6. Data Management Plan

Administrative Data				
Research Cycle name	Towards Inclusive and resilient urban recovery in Ukraine			
Project Code	UKR23XX			
Donor	UN-Habitat			
Project partners	Urban Lab, Restart, UNITAC			
Research Contacts	Yuliia SARATOVA yuliia.saratova@reach-initiative.org			
Data Management Plan Version	*Date: 01/12/2024*		*Version: 1*	
Related Policies	SOP: Research Cycle Data Management at IMPACT Personally Identifiable Information			
Documentation and Metadata				
What documentation and metadata will accompany the data? *Select all that apply*	X	Data analysis plan	X	Data Cleaning Log, including: X Deletion Log X Value Change Log
	□	Code book	□	Data Dictionary
	□	Metadata based on HDX Standards	□	[Other, Specify]
Ethics and Legal Compliance				
Which ethical and legal measures will be taken?	X	Consent of participants to participate	X	Consent of participants to share personal information with other agencies
	X	No collection of personally identifiable data will take place	X	Gender, child protection and other protection issues are taken into account
	X	All participants reached age of majority		
Who will own the copyright and Intellectual Property Rights for the data that is collected?	IMPACT Initiatives			
Storage and Backup				
Where will data be stored and backed up during the research?	X	IMPACT/REACH Kobo Server	□	Other Kobo Server: *[specify]*
	X	IMPACT Global Physical / Cloud Server	□	Country/Internal Server
	□	On devices held by REACH staff	□	Physical location *[specify]*
	□	[Other, Specify]		
Which data access and security measures have been taken?	□	Password protection on devices/servers	X	Data access is limited to IMPACT staff
	X	Form and data encryption on data collection server	□	Partners signed an MoU if accessing raw data

Kobo Access Rights

Kobo Access	Person	Account Name
View Form	Svitlana BOZHENKO	bozhenko
View and Edit Form	Svitlana BOZHENKO	bozhenko
View Form and Submit Data	Svitlana BOZHENKO	bozhenko
Download Data	Svitlana BOZHENKO	bozhenko

Raw Data Access Rights				
Raw Data Access	Reason		Person	
Yes Yes	Accountable Data review		Svitlana BOZHENKO Yuliia SARATOVA	
Preservation				
Where will data be stored for long-term preservation?	X	IMPACT / REACH Global Cloud / Physical Server	□	OCHA HDX
	□	REACH Country Server	□	[Other, Specify]
Data Sharing				
Will the data be shared publically?	□	Yes	X	No, only with mandating agency / body
Will all data be shared?	□	Yes	X	No, only anonymized/ cleaned/ consolidated data will be shared
	□	No, [Other, Specify		
Where will you share the data?	□	REACH Resource Centre	□	OCHA HDX
	□	Humanitarian Response	X	Donor, Project partners
Data protection risk assessment				
Have you completed the Indicators Risk Assessment table below?	□	Yes	X	No, no information that potentially allows identification of individuals is to be collected.

Responsibilities	
Data collection	REACH Enumerators and Field Officers
Data cleaning	Svitlana BOZHENKO, Data Officer, svitlana.bozhenko@reach-initiative.org
Data analysis	Svitlana Danylova, SAO, svitlana.danylova@reach-initiative.org
Data sharing/uploading	Yuliia SARATOVA, SAO, yuliia.saratova@reach-initiative.org

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 No
		# of downloads of x product from Relief Web	Country request to HQ		X No
		# of downloads of x product from Country level platforms	Country team		X No
		# of page clicks on x product from REACH global newsletter	Country request to HQ		X No
		# of page clicks on x product from country newsletter, sendingBlue, bit.ly	Country team		X No
		# of visits to x webmap/x dashboard	Country request to HQ		
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	*X No*
		# references in single agency documents			*X No*
Humanitarian stakeholders are using IMPACT products	Humanitarian actors use IMPACT evidence/products as a basis for decision making, aid planning and delivery Number of humanitarian documents (HNO, HRP, cluster/agency strategic plans, etc.) directly informed by IMPACT products	Perceived relevance of IMPACT country-programs	Country team	Usage_Feedback *and* Usage_Survey template	*X No*
		Perceived usefulness and influence of IMPACT outputs			
		Recommendations to strengthen IMPACT programs			
		Perceived capacity of IMPACT staff			
		Perceived quality of outputs/programs			
		Recommendations to strengthen IMPACT programs			
Humanitarian stakeholders are engaged in IMPACT programs throughout the research cycle	Number and/or percentage of humanitarian organizations directly contributing to IMPACT programs *(providing*	# 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

	resources, participating to presentations, etc.)	# of organisations/clusters attending briefings on findings;			X Yes