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| **Research Methodology Note****Damage Impact Analysis – Kharkiv City****UKR2310**Ukraine |  |
| **March 2024****Version 1** | **C:\Users\Megan\AppData\Local\Microsoft\Windows\INetCache\Content.Word\REACH logo white (for a coloured background).jpg** |  |

# Executive Summary

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Country of intervention** | **Ukraine** |
| **Type of Emergency** | □ | Natural disaster | **X**  | Conflict | □ | Other *(specify)* |
| **Type of Crisis** |  | Sudden onset  | □ | Slow onset | **X** | Protracted |
| **Mandating Body/ Agency** | BHA |
| **IMPACT Project Code** | 64BAO |
| **Research Timeframe** | 1. Start collect data:

17th July | 5. Outputs sent for validation: 13th September |
| 2. Data collected: 31st July | 6. Outputs published: 27th September (English)4th October (Ukrainian) |
| 3. Data analysed: 23rd August | 7: Final presentation: 16th October |
| 4. Data sent for validation: 26th August |  |
| **Humanitarian milestones** | **Milestone** | **Deadline (can be tentative)** |
| □ | Donor plan/strategy  | \_ \_/\_ \_/\_ \_ \_ \_ |
| X | Inter-cluster plan/strategy Revised Winter Response Plan (OCHA) | 01/10/2024 |
| X | Shelter Cluster plan/strategy  | 25/09/2024 |
| □ | NGO platform plan/strategy  | \_ \_/\_ \_/\_ \_ \_ \_ |
| X | Other: Spatial analysis for city authority | 4/10/2024 |
|  | X | Other: Workshop for city authority | 16/10/2024 |
| **Audience Type & Dissemination**  | **Audience type** | **Dissemination** |
| □ StrategicX ProgrammaticX Operational□ [Other, Specify] | X General Product Mailing (e.g. mail to NGO consortium; HCT participants; Donors)X Cluster Mailing X Presentation of findings □ Website Dissemination (Relief Web & REACH Resource Centre |
| **Detailed dissemination plan required** |  |  |  | No |
| **General Objective** | To assess the extent, severity, and social impact of conflict-related damage to the built environment[[1]](#footnote-2) and basic services in Kharkiv City's nine administrative districts as of July 2024, and utilize these insights to inform governmental and non-governmental decision-making on humanitarian efforts in preparation for winter 2024-25. |
| **Specific Objective(s)** | 1. Assess the extent, severity, and spatial distribution of damage to housing and infrastructure in each of Kharkiv City’s nine administrative districts. (RQs 1, 2, 3, 4, 11)
2. Evaluate the current level of functionality of basic services and utilities in each district as compared to pre-war levels including water, gas, heating, electricity, and healthcare. (RQs 11)
3. Analyse the social consequences of disruptions caused by the above-described damage to the built environment (RQs 5, 9, 10, 11, 13)
4. Identify coping strategies and resilience measures adopted by communities in response to the damage and service disruptions. (RQs 5, 6, 9, 10, 12)
5. Provide an indication of the current population presence in each district compared to pre-war levels based on qualitative data and observations. (RQs 7, 8)
6. Identify the main factors influencing displacement intentions among community members ahead of winter 2024-25. (RQs 7, 8, 13)
 |
| **Research Questions** | Damage Assessment1. How is damage distributed spatially across the city? What gaps exist in Kharkiv council’s register of damaged buildings?
2. What types of buildings are damaged, in what proportions?
3. What proportion of the damaged buildings have been repaired, and what types of buildings are these (individual residences, multi-story buildings, commercial, industrial, utilities, etc)?
4. How does the official record of damaged and destroyed properties compare with qualitative accounts of damage to the city?

Damage Impact Analysis1. How accessible are repairs for damaged buildings, and what are the main barriers preventing these repairs?
2. What preparations are different respondents (community members, housing associations, communal services) making ahead of winter 2024-25, and how many residential buildings are prepared for the heating season?
3. What is the perception of the evolution of population levels in each district compared to before the war, according to different stakeholders?
4. a) What are the main factors influencing displacement intentions among community members ahead of winter 2024-25

b) What steps are different respondents (community members, housing associations, communal services) taking to mitigate the push factors that may lead to further displacement?1. What coping strategies and resilience measures have communities adopted in response to the damage and service disruptions, in light of the heating season?
2. What are the community's priorities for services restoration and recovery ahead of the winter season
3. What is the current level of functionality of basic services and utilities in each district, including water, electricity, healthcare, and transportation?
4. What are the coping strategies and resilience measures adopted by communities in response to the damage and service disruptions?
5. How are disruptions in basic services affecting the daily lives and well-being of community members?
 |
| **Geographic Coverage** | Kharkiv City |
| **Secondary data sources** | * REACH MSNA 2024 – representative HH findings at the urban regional level, to be published August 2024
* REACH/IMPACT Impact Longitudinal Study and Collective Site Monitoring – overview of displacement patterns[[2]](#footnote-3) [[3]](#footnote-4)
* ACLED – provides overview of rate of aerial attacks on the city and region[[4]](#footnote-5)
* ACAPS – open-source record of damage to infrastructure since onset of full-scale invasion[[5]](#footnote-6)
* Kharkiv Council’s Register of Damaged and Destroyed Properties
* Nezlamnist.gov.ua - Official site of “Invincibility Points”
* UkrStat – the Ukrainian state statistical service[[6]](#footnote-7)
* SNFI Cluster Ukraine SoP for Emergency Response – provides a categorisation of destruction intensity/volume[[7]](#footnote-8)
* Various media sources
 |
| **Population(s)** | □ | IDPs in camp | □ | IDPs in informal sites |
| *Select all that apply* | □ | IDPs in host communities (IOM data) | □ | IDPs [Other, Specify] |
|  | □ | Refugees in camp | □ | Refugees in informal sites |
|  | □ | Refugees in host communities | □ | Refugees [Other, Specify] |
|  | X | Host and returned communities |  |  |
| **Data collection tool(s)**  | **X** | **Structured** (Quantitative)Questionnaire for representatives of communal services. | X | **Semi-structured** (Qualitative)1. Interviews with heads of communal enterprises, organisers of invincibility points.
2. Focus groups with community members
 |
|  | **Sampling method** | **Data collection method**  |
| **Structured tool** | X Purposive (experts/officials) | Key informant interview with housing association’s representatives (structured) x 80-100 (10 per district) |
| **Semi-structured KI tool** | X Purposive (experts/officials) | Key informant interview with heads of communal services, invincibility point coordinators[[8]](#footnote-9), housing associations’ representatives (semi-structured) x 10 |
| **Semi-structured FGD tool 1** | X Purposive (community members according to geographic location) | Focus group discussions with community members representing the nine districts of the city x 3 |
| **Semi-structured MFGD tool 2** | X Purposive (community members according to geographic location) | Mapping focus group discussion with community members representing the nine districts of the city x 1 |
| **Disaggregation by gender and age** | **Gender** |  |  | Age |  |
|  |  | Yes |  |  | Yes |
|  | **X** | No |  | **X** | No |
| **Data management Platforms** | **X** | Impact |  | UNHCR |  |
|  |  | Other |
| **Expected ouput type(s)** | **X** | Report # 1 (with maps) | □ | Report #: | □ | Profile #: \_ |
|  | □ | Presentation (Preliminary findings) #: \_ \_ | **X** | Presentation (Final) #: 1 | □ | Factsheet #: 1 |
|  | □ | Interactive dashboard #:\_ | □ | Webmap #: \_ \_ | **X** | Map #: 2 |
| **Access**  | **x** | Public (available on REACH resource center and other humanitarian platforms)  |
|  | Restricted (bilateral dissemination only upon agreed dissemination list, no publication on REACH or other platforms) |
| **Visibility** *Specify which* ***logos*** *should be on outputs* | ***REACH*** |
| ***BHA, ECHO*** |
|  |
|  |

# Rationale

2.1 Background

Kharkiv, Ukraine’s second city with a pre-war population of around 1.3mn people, has been impacted by military activities since the onset of the full-scale war in Ukraine in February 2022. Intense military activities initially caused most of the city’s population to flee, with severe damage to infrastructure. However, a relative stabilization towards the end of 2022 and into 2023 led to the return of many community members.[[9]](#footnote-10)

In May 2024, a new front opened in the north of Kharkivska Oblast.[[10]](#footnote-11) This has also included strikes on Kharkiv City itself, leading to civilian casualties and further infrastructure damage, including critical damage to the energy infrastructure.[[11]](#footnote-12) [[12]](#footnote-13)

Kharkiv city is now facing a particularly challenging situation ahead of the winter of 2024-25, with a pressing need to optimize humanitarian resources to target areas and population groups most in need of assistance. The ongoing conflict, combined with the damage to essential services and infrastructure, has exacerbated the humanitarian situation, necessitating a coordinated and data-driven response to ensure the effective distribution of aid and support. Environmental conditions are challenging in Kharkiv, with high-temperatures below 0 Celsius forecasted from late November 2024 to early March 2025.[[13]](#footnote-14)

2.2 Intended impact

This project aims to assess the extent, severity, and social impact of conflict-related damage to the built environment[[14]](#footnote-15) and basic services in Kharkiv City's nine administrative districts as of July 2024, and utilize these insights to inform governmental and non-governmental decision-making on humanitarian efforts in preparation for winter 2024-25. This will support the effective distribution of humanitarian assistance in Kharkiv City in preparation for the winter of 2024-25 in accordance with OCHA’s Winter Response Plan 2024-25 currently under development (as of 10 July 2024), with a focus on Shelter/Non-food Items, Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) and Food Security and Livelihood (FSL) activities. The assessment will provide insights into the extent and severity of infrastructure damage, including the impacts that damaged residential buildings have and the compounding effects of disruptions of one service on access to others. The assessment will offer insights on perceptions related to population shifts since the start of the war. This is intended to enable an understanding of the humanitarian impacts and informing resource allocation.

There will be a final report synthesising the findings of the qualitative and quantiative findings. This will be presented to strategic actors. The findings will also be presented in a discussion workshop at the local authority level. Finally, IMPACT will work with the local authority housing department on the visualisation and presentation of the findings for their own situational awareness and external engagement.

# Methodology

3.1 Methodology overview

There are two components to the project: a damage assessment and a damage impact analysis. The damage assessment will involve a spatial analysis of data contained in the official Register of Damaged and Destroyed Properties, provided by Kharkiv City Council’s Housing Department under collaboration. The damage impact analysis will involve primary data collection with community members and service providers.

The city is made up of nine urban districts. With three districts per part, the city can be further sub-grouped into northern, eastern and western parts.

There will be four data collection tools, aiming to gain insight from: professionals providing basic communal services; representatives of housing associations’ building management; and, community members.

Focus group discussions

In order to understand the lived experience of community members, there will be three in-person focus group discussions with community members, comprising eight participants per session. These will be organised based on the geographic segmentation of the city. One focus group will cover the northern part, another the western and a third the eastern part of the city. In these sessions, we will aim to collect insight from community members based on their impressions of the city as they live in it.

This will include questions on the distribution and types of damage present in their part of the city, how they judge the process and progress on repairing damaged infrastructure. It will also include questions on their thoughts and impressions regarding preparation for the winter ‘heating season’ and the likely push factors that people are considering. Following on from this, the sessions will seek insight on the individual short term coping strategies that people see in their part of the city, and the longer-term priorities they would like to see in the city as a whole. Finally, the discussion will seek to gain insight from community members on how basic services are being disrupted, and how this affects their lives.

Specifically, these discussions will answer research questions 4, 5, 6, 8a, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13.

Mapping focus group discussion

Additionally, there will be a participatory mapping exercise at the city-level, gaining qualitative information about the spatial effects of damage within and across the districts. This will involve 8 community members across the city.

The session will aim to collect community members’ accounts of the distribution of damage across the city, in terms of their approximate location and the types of buildings. The discussion will also seek narrative accounts of how the districts have changed, including in terms of population dynamics. In this discussion, participants will also be asked to discuss their impressions of the functionality of basic services in different parts of the city, and the impact that this has on people’s lives in the city.

Specifically, this will answer questions 1, 2, 4, 7, 11, and 13.

Semi-structured key informant interviews

In order to supplement that qualitative account of community members’ lived experiences, there will be semi-structured interviews with departmental heads of communal utility services in the local authority[[15]](#footnote-16), housing associations’ representatives, and “Invincibility Points”[[16]](#footnote-17) coordinators.

Participants will be asked to provide viewpoints on the city, rather than specific to a district, according to their professional expertise in order to provide a synthetic overview of the situation in the city to compare with the spatially bound information gained from focus grouping and interviews with housing association representatives.

Participants will be asked to share their account of damage in the city, and how it has affected the delivery of basic services. They will also be asked to discuss their understanding of the situation with regards to repair work, and to discuss the preparation work that is underway ahead of the winter ‘heating season’. They will be asked to provide a narrative account of changes in the population that they have observed, and the relevant push factors that they envision ahead of the winter ‘heating season’. Finally, in connection with the delivery of basic services, they will be asked about their priorities for restoration, their judgement of the current level of functionality, and their impression of how this has affected people’s lives in the city, in connection with their own service provision.

Specifically, these semi-structured interviews will answer research questions 4, 5, 6, 7, 8b, 9, 10, 11, 12, and 13.

Structured key informant interviews

Finally, there will be structured interviews with housing association management officers across the nine districts of the city. There will be up to nine such interviews per district.

These structured interviews will ask respondents to first discuss the district in which the building under their management is based, and then to answer questions specific to this building. They will be asked for their accounts of the distribution and types of buildings which are damaged, the progress that has been made on repair, and the barriers that are being faced when it comes to organising repairs on residential buildings. Then, there will be a set of questions covering preparations that are being made in such residential buildings ahead of the winter ‘heating season’, an account of how the population has changed since the start of the full-scale war, and the steps that are being taken to manage living with disrupted services.

Specifically, this will answer research questions 1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 7, 9, and 11.

3.2 Population of interest

The city is made up of nine urban districts, which will be the primary unit of analysis. With three districts per part, the city can be further sub-grouped into northern, eastern and western parts. The northern grouping (Shevchenkivskyi District, Kyivskyi District, Saltivskyi District) is the most exposed to aerial bombardment due to its relative proximity to the frontline, and have been most heavily affected since the start of the full-scale war. The eastern and western groupings are further from the range of fire, yet nevertheless continue to face aerial bombardment as well.

As this research uses damage to the built environment and the resulting disruption of basic services as the basis, the population of interest are people who are impacted by such damage. Namely, this is community members and professionals delivering those communal services. Broadly speaking, the population of interest includes host community members andnd returnees in the city of Kharkiv.

* 1. Primary Data Collection

By combining in-depth interviews with key informants, focus group discussions and participatory mapping, this research seeks to gather data that sheds light on the experiences, perceptions, and challenges faced by actors and communities affected by residential and infrastructure damage.

* Key informant structured interviews will be conducted with representatives of housing associations in Kharkiv’s to understand perceptions on population shifts, the distribution and types of damaged buildings, the progress of repairs, barriers to organizing repairs on residential building, preparations for the winter heating season, and measures taken to cope with disrupted services.
* Key informant semi-structured interviews will be conducted with local government officials, representatives of local civil society organisations (CSO), and relevant sectoral actors (Shelter, Health, Education, WASH, etc.). Interviews will focus on assessing damage and identifying needs at the settlement level, as well as gather information on existing response and repair efforts and local implementation capacities and resources. A total of 10 KI interviews will be conducted, KIs will be selected based on background and occupation related to residential and infrastructure damage and basic provision.
* Three focus groups will be organised with community members representing the districts of the city. These sessions will aim to gather information on the impact of the damage and identify concerns and push factors in the context of the upcoming heating season. Participant selection will be based on a cross section of the local community, with the aim to include diverse representation based on gender, age, and socioeconomic background. Focus groups will involve between six and eight participants. The sessions will be recorded and verbatim transcribed in order to be able to include quotes in the research outputs.
* Participatory mapping is a collaborative approach that engages local communities and stakeholders in the process of creating maps. Participatory mapping will allow respondents to actively participate in mapping their environment, resources, and knowledge in relation to infrastructural damage impacts in their settlement, ensuring their voices are heard and their expertise is recognised. By involving community members in data collection and representation, participatory mapping promotes community ownership, supports decision-making processes, and facilitates communication and collaboration among different stakeholders. To conduct this research method, the research team will develop laminated large print out maps of the area that will allow focus groups participants and key informants to use white board markers to indicate what areas they believe should be prioritised in relation to residential and infrastructure damage recovery and reconstruction.

Sampling: Key informants and discussion group members will be purposively selected via two parallel strategies:

1. Local authorities will provide contacts of key informants (snowballing).

2. A contact list of key informants will be established based on existing REACH networks.

Tools:

1. Semi-structured questionnaires. Discussions will be recorded (upon participants’ consent), and notes will be taken by enumerators during the discussion. After every KI interview and FGD, debriefs will be held with enumerators. In these debriefs, enumerators will be asked to share their thoughts and experience on the data collection activity, as neutrally as possible. These debriefs will be recorded and shared with HQ using the IMPACT debrief template.
2. Structured questionnaire: Collection will be handled in a standardized Kobo form, and carried out by telephone interview. During the collection period, responses will be monitored for quality assurance, and at the end of the process the responses will be cleaned and reviewed before validation and analysis. After the interviews, enumerators will be debriefed and asked to share their thoughts and experience on the data collection activity.

Triangulation: The responses of the various KI groups will be compared to give an indication of the various types of infrastructural damage impacts.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Step** | **Date** | **Milestone** | **Key actors/staff involved** |
| 1 | 1/7/2024 | Security team confirmation | Assessment, Field, Security |
| 2 | 16/7/2024 | Field team training | Field Team, Assessement |
| 3 | 17/7/2024 - 31/7/2024 | Data collection | Field team, Assessment |
| 4 | 23/08/2024 | Data analysed | Assessment  |
| 5 | 30/08/2024 | Data validated | HQ, Assessment |
| 6 | 13/09/2024 | Write-up sent for validation | Assessment |
| 7 | 27/9/2024 | Write-up validated | Assessment, HQ |
| 8 | 4/10/2024 | Write-up translated | Assessment, Translation |
| 9 | 1610/2024 | Final presentation | Assessment |

Table 1. Primary data collection process

* 1. Data Processing & Analysis

Qualitative data: The accuracy, consistency, and reliability of the data will be ensured with the use of the data saturation grid. The data will firstly be systematically organised and coded, with similar themes and concepts grouped together. Next, any irrelevant or is removed, and any missing or incomplete information is addressed through careful data triangulation. The research team will additionally critically examine the data for potential biases, inconsistencies, or errors. Finally, the cleaned data is documented and stored in a secure manner, and subsequently analysed to develop a narrative.

Overall, the report and presentation produced under this research cycles will include:

* Damage assessment mappings (geo-spatial analyses, based on the official record of damaged and destroyed properties held by the council)
* Damage impact analysis (based on primary qualitative data)

These different components will be used independently and jointly according to the specific objectives of assessments in each assessed area.

3.5 **Limitations**

This study is based on two research methodologies: GIS and qualitative research. Each has limitations.

Qualitative research provides invaluable insight into complex human behaviours and motivation. However, the subjective nature of qualitative data collection and analysis can introduce bias, making it challenging to ensure objectivity and reproducibility. The research is indicative, providing only an indication of what the situation was like at the time of data collection. It might need further investigation and conclusions should be made with caution. These limitations will be mitigated with the use of the data saturation grid, by drawing participants from across the districts of the city, and by including a structured interview with closed questioning to triangulate the findings. The semi-structured responses will be analysed both as a whole, and in terms of the districts from which they are responding, in order to identify areas of consistency or disagreement. The structured tool will allow for further direct comparison, and help to identify patterns in the responses.

The GIS component will be based primarily on an analysis of secondary data. The strength of this dataset will be that it will provide insight into the official record of damaged and destroyed properties held by the council. However, it is limited by the constraints which the council itself faces in accurately recording such information. The objective of the analysis will be to critically assess this dataset and compare it with other findings. The GIS component also involves primary data collection in a mapping focus group discussion. The limitations to this method include the extent to which participants are able to express their ideas spatially (on a map), and the level of specificity they are able to provide. This is mitigated by ensuring that the findings from these sessions are being considered in light of the findings from other parts of the research; the objective here is not to produce conclusive lists of damaged objects, but rather to further develop the qualitative understanding of the social impact of damage on people’s lives.

# 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 | Research will involve discussing damage to buildings including residences, in general terms. This may be upsetting or retraumatising. Research will involve discussing concerns about the future in general terms. This may be upsetting or retraumatising. Enumerators will be briefed on sensitive interviewing and participants will be told they can stop the interviews at any time. |
| … 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.? | Yes |  |
| … Follows IMPACT SOPs for management of **personally identifiable information**? | Yes |  |

# Roles and responsibilities

Table 2: Description of roles and responsibilities

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Task Description** | **Responsible** | **Accountable** | **Consulted** | **Informed** |
| Research design | Senior Assessment Officer (SAO) | Research manager | GIS officer (GISO),Research HQ | *DCC* |
| Supervising data collection | SAO, Assessment Officer (AO)  | Research manager |  |  |
| Data processing (checking, cleaning) | AO, GISO, Data Officer | SAO | Research HQ |  |
| Data analysis | SAO, AO, GISO | Research manager | Research HQ |  |
| Output production | SAO, GISO | Research manager | Research HQ  |  |
| Dissemination | SAO, AO | Research manager |  | Shelter Cluster, HQ |
| Monitoring & Evaluation | SAO, M&E | Research manager |  | CC, HQ |
| Lessons learned | SAO | Research manager |  | *CC, 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*

***NB: Only one person can be Accountable; the only scenario when the same person is listed twice for a task is when the same person is both Responsible and Accountable.***

# Data Analysis Plan

See accompanying Word documents and Excel file

# 6. Data Management Plan

|  |
| --- |
| **Administrative Data** |
| Research Cycle name | *Damage Impact Analysis* |
| Project Code | 64 FNU |
| Donor | *ECHO* |
| Project partners |  |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Research Contacts | *Antoine Chandonnet antoine.chandonnet@reach-initiative.org* |
| Data Management Plan Version | *Date: 19/6/2024* | *Version: 1* |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Related Policies |  |
|  |
| What documentation and metadata will accompany the data?*Select all that apply* | **X** |  | X | Data Cleaning Log, including: Deletion LogValue Change Log  |
| □ |  | □ | Data Dictionary |
| □ |  | □ | [Other, Specify] |
|  |
| Which ethical and legal measures will be taken? | X |  |  | Consent of participants to share personal information with other agencies |
| □ |  |  | Gender, child protection and other protection issues are taken into account |
|  |  |  | [Other, Specify] |
| Who will own the copyright and Intellectual Property Rights for the data that is collected? |  |
|  |
| Where will data be stored and backed up during the research? | X |  | □ | Other Kobo Server: *[specify]* |
| X |  | X | Country/Internal Server |
| □ |  | □ | Physical location *[specify]* |
| □ |  |
| Which data access and security measures have been taken? | X |  | X | Data access is limited to REACH staff |
| X |  | X | Partners signed an MoU if accessing raw data |
| □ |  |
|  |
| Kobo Access | Person | Account Name |
| View Form | SAO, AO, GISO, DO, RM | Alex McDonald, Victoriia Karpets, Kateryna Stepanova, Kostiantyn Klymenko, Taras Hinchuk, Serhii Dobrovinskyi, Antoine Chandonnet**SSS** |
| View and Edit Form | SAO, AO, DO | Alex McDonald, Victoriia Karpets, Serhii Dobrovinskyi |
| View Form and Submit Data | Enumerators | *Field team* |
| Download Data | SAO, AO, GISO, DO, RM | Alex McDonald, Victoriia Karpets, Kateryna Stepanova, Kostiantyn Klymenko, Taras Hinchuk, Serhii Dobrovinskyi, Antoine Chandonnet |
|  |
| Raw Data Access | Reason |  | Person |
| Accountable | Accountable |  | **Alex McDonald** |
| Access | AO, GISO |  | Victoriia Karpets, Taras Hinchuk, Kostiantyn Klymenko, Kateryna Stepanova |
|  |
| Where will data be stored for long-term preservation? |  |  | □ |  |
|  |  | □ | [Other, Specify] |
|  |
| Will the data be shared publically? |  |  | X | No |
| Will all data be shared? |  |  | X | No |
| □ |  |
| Where will you share the data?  | X |  | □ |  |
| X |  | X | Bilateral sharing with relevant organisations. |
|  |
| Have you completed the Indicators Risk Assessment table below?  |  |  | □ | No, no information that potentially allows identification of individuals is to be collected.  |
|  |
| Risk indicator | Type of identification risk | Disclosure implications |  | **Class** | **Required mitigation** |
| KI phone number, professional affiliation  | Direct contact/identification of KI | Loss of privacy/potential target of armed actors  |  | B1 | To be deleted after data cleaning.  |
|  |
| Data collection |  |
| Data cleaning |  |
| Data analysis |  |
| Data sharing/uploading |  |

1. The “built environment” can be understood to be “the man-made or modified structures that provide people with living, working, and recreational spaces”. It includes buildings, roads, utilities networks, cultivated green spaces, and any other part of physical space which is not designed or modified by humans. See, for example, [Basic Information about the Built Environment | US EPA](https://www.epa.gov/smm/basic-information-about-built-environment#builtenviron) [↑](#footnote-ref-2)
2. [Collective Site Monitoring Dashboard](https://app.powerbi.com/view?r=eyJrIjoiNTI0NzJjODUtNTY1Ny00MDIwLTkyYjctYTExMzc3YTkwMGMwIiwidCI6ImQyMDBlOTAzLTE5YjAtNDUyZS1iZDIxLWQxYWEwMTEzOTBkNSIsImMiOjh9) [↑](#footnote-ref-3)
3. [Longitudinal Study Dashboard](https://dashboards.impact-initiatives.org/reg/longitudinal_surveys/) [↑](#footnote-ref-4)
4. acleddata.com [↑](#footnote-ref-5)
5. [ACAPS Infrastructure Damage Dataset](https://www.acaps.org/en/data#dataset-19) [↑](#footnote-ref-6)
6. [UkrStat](http://www.ukrstat.gov.ua/) [↑](#footnote-ref-7)
7. [SOP on Coordination of Emergency Situations for Shelter Cluster applicable to East, North, and South Hubs | Shelter Cluster](https://sheltercluster.org/ukraine/documents/sop-coordination-emergency-situations-shelter-cluster-applicable-east-north-and) [↑](#footnote-ref-8)
8. In the context of the Ukraine war, an "invincibility point" refers to a designated location where civilians can seek refuge and access essential services during periods of conflict and disruption. These points are equipped to provide basic needs such as heating, electricity, internet access, medical supplies, and food. They are set up to ensure that residents have a safe place to go when their homes or other infrastructure are damaged or when utility services are interrupted due to the ongoing conflict. There are 307 such points in Kharkiv, according to the official website: [ПУНКТ НЕЗЛАМНОСТІ (nezlamnist.gov.ua)](https://nezlamnist.gov.ua/) [↑](#footnote-ref-9)
9. [People return to Kharkiv: population over 1 million now | Ukrainska Pravda](https://www.pravda.com.ua/eng/news/2023/01/31/7387348/) [↑](#footnote-ref-10)
10. [Ukraine | Digital Situation Reports (unocha.org)](https://reports.unocha.org/en/country/ukraine/flash-update/1PgAYIxOUdGdCaxqbJPocO/) [↑](#footnote-ref-11)
11. [Bodies of all 19 victims of Epicenter attack identified in Kharkiv - search operations completed (ukrinform.net)](https://www.ukrinform.net/rubric-ato/3869302-bodies-of-all-19-victims-of-epicenter-attack-identified-in-kharkiv-search-operations-completed.html) [↑](#footnote-ref-12)
12. [Attacks on infrastructure continue as Russia launches new offensive in Kharkiv | FEWS NET](https://fews.net/europe-and-eurasia/ukraine/key-message-update/may-2024) [↑](#footnote-ref-13)
13. [Kharkiv, Kharkiv, Ukraine Monthly Weather | AccuWeather](https://www.accuweather.com/en/ua/kharkiv/323903/march-weather/323903?year=2025) [↑](#footnote-ref-14)
14. [Basic Information about the Built Environment | US EPA](https://www.epa.gov/smm/basic-information-about-built-environment#builtenviron) [↑](#footnote-ref-15)
15. [List of Kharkiv communal services](https://kharkiv.inform.city/-ua/-kt/megapolis/com/hts/) . This research is specifically targeting district heating, electricity, water and gas suppliers. [↑](#footnote-ref-16)
16. Invincibility Points are community spaces where people can access a generator, hot drinks, and other social services during a power outage [ПУНКТ НЕЗЛАМНОСТІ (nezlamnist.gov.ua)](https://nezlamnist.gov.ua/) [↑](#footnote-ref-17)