MSNA - Research Terms of Reference

Multi-sectoral needs assessment

UKR2403

Ukraine

May 2024
1

REACH Informing more effective humanitarian action

1. Executive Summary

A. General information						
Country of intervention	Ukraine					
Type of Emergency	☐	Natural disaster	☐	Conflict	☐	Other *(specify)*
Type of Crisis	X	Sudden onset	☐	Slow onset	☐	Protracted
Mandating Body/ Agency	Humanitarian Country Team (HCT)					
IMPACT Project Code	*64BAJ, 64BAO*					
Overall Research Timeframe *(from research design to final outputs / M&E)*	01/01/2024 to 31/12/2024					
Research Timeframe *Add planned deadlines*	1. Data Analysis Plan (DAP) sent for validation: 23/04/2024	7. LSG framework sent for validation: 09/08/2024				
	2. Pilot/training: Team leaders F2F Training/Pilot: 09/05/2024 – 11/05/2024 CATI Training/Pilot: 14/05/2024 – 16/04/2024; 21/05/2024 – 23/05/2024 Enumerator Training/Pilot: 15/05/2024 – 18/05/2024	8. Preliminary presentation/Joint analysis workshop (JAW): 06/09/2024				
	3. Start data collection: 21/05/2024	9. MSNI analysis sent for validation: 23/08/2024				
	4. Data collected: 02/07/2024	10. Bulletin sent for validation: 31/10/2024				
	5. Clean dataset sent for validation: 18/07/2024	11. Bulletin published: 30/11/2024				

	6. Data analysis sent for validation: 14/08/2024	12. Dashboard: 23/08/2024	

Humanitarian milestones *Specify what will the assessment inform and when e.g. The shelter cluster will use this data to calculate PiN numbers for the HNO analysis*	Milestone		Deadline
	X	Donor plan/strategy	TBD
	X	Inter-cluster coordination objectives in HNRP	08/2024
	X	PiN calculation / HNO	08/2024
	☐	IPC (Integrated food security Phase Classification)	_ _/_ /_ _ _
	X	Cluster objectives in HNRP	08/2024
	☐	NGO platform plan/strategy	_ _/_ _/_ _ _ _
	☐	Other (Specify):	_ _/_ _/_ _ _ _

Audience Type & Dissemination *Specify who will the assessment inform and how you will disseminate to inform the audience*	Audience type	Dissemination
	X Strategic	X General Product Mailing (e.g. mail to NGO consortium; HCT participants; Donors)
	X Programmatic	X Cluster Mailing (Education, Shelter and WASH) and presentation of findings at next cluster meeting
	X Operational	X Presentation of findings (e.g. at HCT meeting; Cluster meeting)
	☐ [Other, Specify]	X Website Dissemination (Relief Web & REACH Resource Centre)
		☐ [Other, Specify]

Detailed dissemination plan required	X Yes	☐ No

General Objective	*To contribute to the planning, prioritization and decision-making of humanitarian actors as well as inform the Humanitarian Needs and Response Plan (HNRP) for 2025 by conducting a nationwide representative survey to measure the breadth and severity of multi-sectoral humanitarian needs in Ukraine.*

Specific Objective(s)	*1. To identify household vulnerabilities and humanitarian needs driven by the escalation of the war in February 2022, for internally displaced (IDP), non-displaced and returnee households in Ukraine.* *2. To understand variation in the magnitude and severity of humanitarian needs across administrative divisions and different population and demographic groups within the surveyed area.* *3. To measure the degree to which households rely on consumption-based and livelihood coping mechanisms meet their basic needs, as defined in the Consolidated Approach to Reporting Indicators of Food Security (CARI guidelines) .* *4. To determine whether households are able to meet their basic needs by sector and, based on this, categorise them by their sectoral Living Standard Gaps (LSGs) , as well as the co-occurrence of their sectoral needs.s.* *5. To identify the main drivers of humanitarian needs in Ukraine, by administrative division and population group.5. To assess preference for and satisfaction with different modalities of humanitarian assistance, as well as needs and preference for the type and modality of information received.* *6. To provide baseline data to feed into the People-in-Need (PiN) and severity calculations and inform strategic planning for the 2025 Ukraine HNRP.*

Research Questions	1. *What are the key household vulnerabilities and demographics linked to specific humanitarian needs?* 2. *What are the key challenges of households across sectors and how are households coping with these challenges? How do these challenges lead to depreviation in essential needs and LSGs?* 3. *To what extent do affected populations rely on coping mechanisms to meet their immediate needs, and what are the most prevalent methods of coping?* 4. *What are the unmet needs expressed by households in Ukraine and how can aid providers better respond to and meet these needs?* 5. *How do the needs and challenges of households vary according to key demographics, across geographic area, and according to displacment experience?* 6. *What are the specific humanitarian needs in Ukraine of returnees and IDPs?*
Geographic Coverage	*Whole of Ukraine EXCEPT:* 1. *Households in settlements not under control of the Government of Ukraine since 2014.* 2. *Households in settlements along the border with Belarus: Rivnenska, Volynska and Zhytomyrska Oblasts 10 kilometers from the border. In Kyivska and Chernihivska Oblasts it is 15 kilometers from the border.* 3. *The Chernobyl exclusion zone in the Kyivska Oblast.* 4. *Households in settlements within 15 kilometers from the border with the Russian Federation in the Konotopski Raion.* 5. *Households in settlements within 10 kilometers from the border with the Russian Federation in the Okhtyrski Raion.* 6. *Households within settlements (admin-4 level) which are significantly occupied by military structures (e.g. military bases) (18 settlements in the Dnipropetrovska, Odeska, Chernihivska, Vinnytska, Sumska and Kharkivska Oblasts).* 7. *Households in settlements along the border with Moldova in the Odeska Oblast which internal regulations prevent enumerators from entering (58 settlements in the Bolhradskyi Bilhorod-Dnistrovskyi Raions).* 8. *Households in settlements which based off 2023 MSNA data collection are 1) uninhabited or 2) are inaccessible due to road conditions (19 settlements in the Mykolaivska, Chernihivska, Dnipropetrovska, Odeska, Ivano-Frankivska, Kyivska and Kharkivska Oblasts).* 9. *Households located in settlements in the West and Center macro-regions of Ukraine with less than 100 people. This results from the cluster sampling method.* 10. *Households located in settlements in the North, South and East macro-regions in Ukraine with less than 25 people. This results from the random sampling method.*
Secondary data sources	*Various secondary data sources have been reviewed to inform the understanding of the context, develop the questionnaire design and sampling framework as well as to triangulate findings. Main secondary data sources include the below:* • *2024 MSNA Indicator Bank*

- *Joint and Intersectoral Analysis Framework 2.0 Technical Manual*
- *2023 REACH Ukraine Multi-Sector Needs Assessment (MSNA)*
- *2022 REACH Ukraine Multi-Sector Needs Assessment (MSNA)*
- *2023 REACH MSNA Gender, Age, and Disability Situation Overview*
- *2023 REACH, WFP Area of Knowledge (AoK) Brief*
- *2024 REACH Humanitarian Situation Monitoring (HSM)*
- *2023 REACH Humanitarian Situation Monitoring (HSM)*
- *2023 REACH Joint Market Monitoring Initiative (JMMI)*
- *IDP Collective Sites Monitoring (CSM) Dashboard*
- *2024 Ukraine HNRP*
- *2024 Ukraine OCHA*
- *2024 IOM Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM)*
- *2023 Ukraine UNFPA Population Statistics*
- *WFP Hunger Map Live Ukraine (HML*

B. Sampling

Population groups *Select all population group which your assessment will collect data on*	□	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]
	□	Host communities	X	Returnees, former refugees, non-displaced households

Structured questionnaire (Quantitative) – *Select all the apply*	X	Probability sampling	□	Non - Probability sampling

Data collection level:	X	Individual	X	Household
	X	Settlement	□	Other (specify): _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _

If probability sampling

APPROACH 1 – 2-STAGED RANDOM CLUSTER F2F GENERAL POPULATION

Sampling method: □ Random sampling   X Cluster sampling

The sampling is stratified: X Yes   □ No

If yes what are the stratifications:
° **Geographic**: Oblast (Admin level 1)
° **Population groups**: n/a
° **Other**: n/a

What is the Primary sampling unit (PSU): Settlement (admin-4)
If cluster sampling, what is the mininum cluster size? 4

Sampling frame:

Do you have the population number at PSU level for all population groups?   X Yes   □ No

Selection:

Probability Proportional to Size (PPS) :   X Yes   □ No

Selection of PSUs with replacement? :   □ Yes   X No

Aimed precision at stratification level:

95% level of confidence
8+/- % margin of error

Buffer: 5 %

Total sample size: (Target #): 2,732

Resampling:
Do you have a reserve list of PSUs / households in case of inacessible area ?   X Yes   □ No

Data collection method: X Face to face □ Remote data collection

APPROACH 2 – 2-STAGED RANDOM F2F GENERAL POPULATION

Sampling method: X Random sampling   □ Cluster sampling

The sampling is stratified: X Yes   □ No

If yes what are the stratifications:
° **Geographic**: Raion (Admin level 2)
° **Population groups**: n/a
° **Other**: n/a

What is the Primary sampling unit (PSU): Settlement (admin-4)
If cluster sampling, what is the mininum cluster size? n/a

Sampling frame:

Do you have the population number at PSU level for all population groups?   X Yes   □ No

Selection:
Probability Proportional to Size (PPS) :   X Yes   □ No

Selection of PSUs with replacement? :   X Yes   □ No

Aimed precision at stratification level:

95% level of confidence
8+/- % margin of error

Buffer: 5 %

Total sample size: (Target #): 5,855

Resampling:

Do you have a reserve list of PSUs / households in case of inacessible area ?   X Yes   □ No

Data collection method: X Face to face □ Remote data collection

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APPROACH 3 – CATI GENERAL POPULATION

Sampling method: X Random sampling   □ Cluster sampling

The sampling is stratified: X Yes   □ No

If yes what are the stratifications:
° **Geographic**: Raion (Admin level 2)
° **Population groups**: n/a
° **Other**: n/a

What is the Primary sampling unit (PSU): Household
If cluster sampling, what is the mininum cluster size? n/a

Sampling frame:

Do you have the population number at PSU level for all population groups?   X Yes   □ No

Selection:
Probability Proportional to Size (PPS) :   □ Yes   X No
Selection of PSUs with replacement? :   □ Yes   X No

Aimed precision at stratification level:

95% level of confidence
8+/- % margin of error

Buffer: 5 %

Total sample size: (Target #): 1,749

Resampling:
Do you have a reserve list of PSUs / households in case of inacessible area ?   □ Yes   X No

Data collection method: □   Face to face X Remote data collection

APPROACH 4 – CATI IDPs

Sampling method: X Random sampling   □ Cluster sampling

The sampling is stratified: X Yes   □ No

If yes what are the stratifications:
° **Geographic**: Oblast (Admin level 1)

° **Population groups**: n/a
° **Other**: n/a

What is the Primary sampling unit (PSU): Household
If cluster sampling, what is the mininum cluster size? n/a

Sampling frame:

Do you have the population number at PSU level for all population groups?   X Yes   □ No

Selection:
Probability Proportional to Size (PPS) :   □ Yes   X No

Selection of PSUs with replacement? :   □ Yes   X No

Aimed precision at stratification level:

90% level of confidence
10+/- % margin of error

Buffer: 5 %

Total sample size: (Target #): 1,584

Resampling:
Do you have a reserve list of PSUs / households in case of inacessible area ?   □ Yes   X No

Data collection method: □   Face to face X Remote data collection

APPROACH 5 – CATI RETURNEES

Sampling method: X Random sampling   □ Cluster sampling

The sampling is stratified: **X** Yes   □ No

If yes what are the stratifications:
° **Geographic**: Macro-region
° **Population groups:** n/a
° **Other**: n/a

What is the Primary sampling unit (PSU): Household
If cluster sampling, what is the mininum cluster size? n/a

Sampling frame:

Do you have the population number at PSU level for all population groups?   X Yes   □ No

Selection:
Probability Proportional to Size (PPS) :   □ Yes   X No

Selection of PSUs with replacement? :   □ Yes   X No

Aimed precision at stratification level:

90% level of confidence
10+/- % margin of error

Buffer: 5 %

Total sample size: (Target #): 159

Resampling:
Do you have a reserve list of PSUs / households in case of inacessible area ?   □ Yes   X No

Data collection method: □   Face to face X Remote data collection

If non-probability sampling

APPROACH 6 – RAION SITUATION OVERVIEW

This approach focuses on community KIs who belong to those households who have 1) recently left Russian-occupied areas within the last 14 days or 2) have regular contact with households or individuals in those areas within the last 14 days. It also includes people belonging to households 3) which reside in Ukraine-controlled frontline areas in REACH F2F raions, 4) have recently left those areas in the last 14 days or 5) have regular contact with those still residing in that area within the last 14 days.

Sampling method: □   Quota sampling   X   Purposive   □   Snowballing

The sampling is stratified: X   Yes   □   No

If yes what are the stratifications: Raion
° **Geographic**: n/a
° **Population groups**: n/a
° **Other:** n/a

If quota sampling, what characteristics will be used as quota?: n/a

Data collection method   □ Face to face   X Remote data collection

Semi-structured questionnaire (Qualitative)	□	Yes	X	No

Semi-structured data collection tool(s) # 1 *Select sampling and data collection method and specify target # interviews*	**Sampling method**: X Purposive □ Snowballing □ [Other, Specify]	**Data collection method** X Community key informant interview (Target #): 615 □ Individual interview (Target #):_ _ _ □ Focus group discussion (Target #):_ _ _ □ [Other, Specify] (Target #):_ _ _

APPROACH 7 – HROMADA IN-DEPTH ASSESSMENT

This approach focuses on community KIs who belong to those households who have 1) recently left Russian-occupied areas within the last 14 days or 2) have regular contact with households or individuals in

those areas within the last 14 days. It also includes people belonging to households 3) which reside in Ukraine-controlled frontline areas in REACH F2F raions, 4) have recently left those areas in the last 14 days or 5) have regular contact with those still residing in that area within the last 14 days. For expert KIs, they should either be: 1) representatives of hromada-level local authorities (for occupied areas, this would be Ukrainian local authorities who have since left), 2) representatives of response actors, 3) representatives of emergency services, or 4) representatives of the Ministry of Reintegration of the Temporary Occupied Territories of Ukraine.

Sampling method:　　　　□ Quota sampling　　X Purposive　　X Snowballing

The sampling is stratified:　　　X Yes　　　　□ No

If yes what are the stratifications: Hromada
° **Geographic**: n/a
° **Population groups**: n/a
° **Other**: n/a

If quota sampling, what characteristics will be used as quota?: n/a

Data collection method　　□ Face to face　　X Remote data collection

Semi-structured questionnaire (Qualitative)	X Yes	□No

Semi-structured data collection tool(s) # 1 *Select sampling and data collection method and specify target # interviews*	**Sampling method:** X Purposive X Snowballing □ [Other, Specify]	**Data collection method** X Community and expert key informant interview (Target #): 100 - 175 Individual interview (Target #):_ _ _ □ Focus group discussion (Target #):_ _ _ □ [Other, Specify] (Target #):_ _ _

C. Questionnaire

Questionnaire design	**MSNA mandatory indicators** All the mandatory indicators from the 2024 MSNA indicator bank, have been included without alteration:　　□ Yes　　X No **XLSform for mandatory indicators** The kobo questionnaire provided for the mandatory indicators was used without alteration:　　□ Yes　　X No
Data management platform(s)	X IMPACT　　　　　□ UNHCR　　　　　□ Other, Specify

Expected ouput type(s)	X MSNA Bulletin #: 1 X Presentation (Preliminary findings) #: 8 X Interactive dashboard #: 1 □ Report #: □ Profile #: _ _ X Presentation (Final) #: 1 □ Webmap #: _ _ □ Factsheet #: □ Map #: X Brief / Situation Overview #: 4

Data publication plan	
X	Final (anonymised) dataset public, available on REACH resource center
□	Final (anonymised) dataset public, through HDX connect
X	Analysis table public, available on REACH resource center
□	Analysis table public, available on HDX

Visibility *Specify which logos should be on outputs*	*REACH*
	Donor: USAID BHA, ECHO, FCDO, UHF
	Coordination Framework: HCT/Inter-Cluster Coordination
	Partners: World Food Programme

2. Rationale

2.1 Background

More than two years since the escalation of the war in Ukraine in February 2022, the humanitarian crisis continues to impact the population in the country, leaving 14.7 million people in need of humanitarian assistance in 2024.[1] As of February 2024, the International Organization for Migration (IOM) estimated that 3.41 million people were internally displaced within Ukraine[2] – a notable decrease from the previous year's estimation (5.4 million).[3] Of those that were still displaced at the end of 2023, however, 70% reported having been displaced for at least one year.[4]

Notably, large numbers of people have returned to their areas of origin since the early months of the war – the estimated population of returnees is now higher than that of IDPs.[5] However, this return has been accompanied by difficulties finding a suitable job (predominantly in rural areas), and lack of availability of basic services due to facility damages.[6] These impacts of the escalation of the war, particularly intense in areas close to hostilities, create a context in which a needs assessment is relevant and necessary to assess the multi-sectoral humanitarian needs of affected populations.

Further, active hostilities continue in Northern, Eastern and Southern Ukraine, with continuous reports of civilian casualties and damage to civilian infrastructure. There were more than 47,000 incidents involving armed clashes, airstrikes, and other attacks across Ukraine in 2023, an increase of more than 12,000 compared to 2022.[7] Additionally, Ukraine has been recorded as the most heavily mined country in the world;[8] unexploded ordnances

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[1] OCHA, Ukraine Humanitarian Situation Snapshot (April 2024).

[2] IOM, Ukraine — Area Baseline Assessment — Round 33 (February 2024).

[3] IOM, Ukraine Internal Displacement Report, General Population Survey Round 15 (December 2023).

[4] Ibid.

[5] Ibid.

[6] REACH, Ukraine: Rapid Economic Assessment in Mykolaiv Oblast, June 2023 (October 2023).

[7] https://acleddata.com/ukraine-conflict-monitor/

[8] D. Boffey, "'You don't survive that': Ukraine sappers dice with death to clear Russian mines", The Guardian, 13 August 2023.

pose substantial danger to civilians, especially in the South and East of Ukraine. Intensified strikes since the start of 2024 have damaged houses and critical civilian infrastructure, leading to major disruptions of essential services, such as electricity and heating, and reduced access to health and education.[9]

The conflict has specifically led to deterioration in the socioeconomic situation of the Ukrainian population. Damage to and destruction of productive assets, as well as the bombings of Ukrainian ports and grain infrastructure points by the Russian Federation,[10] have severely jeopardized the socioeconomic stability of Ukraine, particularly in the agriculture sector. Alongside protection, livelihood challenges were one of the key drivers of severe or higher multi-sectoral needs in Ukraine, reported by 56% of households nationwide in the 2023 MSNA. In this context, vulnerable groups living in Ukraine have also been facing difficulties accessing basic services, including healthcare, primary education and social protection, as well. Given the ongoing impact hostilities are having on livelihoods and in other sectors across in Ukraine, living standard gaps were found amongst a particularly higher percentage of populations living close to the frontline.

The population in Ukraine thus continues to be affected by the ongoing war with the Russian Federation, with such impacts exacerbated in areas along the frontlines. REACH's Calibration assessment conducted in early 2024 in fact identified a higher percentage of households with extreme multi-sectoral needs compared to the 2023 MSNA (48% vs. 39%).[11] Household-level vulnerabilities vary according to sector, according to key demographic and vulnerability factors, and across geographic area. In light of the ongoing hostilities, the dynamic situation and intensifying impacts in frontline regions, and increasing evidence that the needs are ongoing and diverging according to specific population groups, the multi-sectoral needs analysis (MSNA) will contribute to continued efforts to gather accurate information for the ongoing humanitarian response in the Ukraine.

2.2 Intended impact

The MSNA intends to enhance the understanding of the current humanitarian situation in Ukraine to inform strategic decision-making, including funding allocations, and ongoing or planned humanitarian interventions. The MSNA serves as a baseline upon which humanitarian aid providers in Ukraine can better understand: 1) the humanitarian situation in Ukraine and the multi-sectoral needs of the people in Ukraine, 2) how to address these needs and thus improve the humanitarian response, and 3) where further inquiry is required. In terms of direct applications of the MSNA, the findings of the MSNA will directly feed into the People-in-Need (PiN) and severity calculations and inform strategic planning for the 2025 HNRP. Through its contribution to the HNRP, the MSNA will provide a shared understanding of the crisis and inform joint strategic response prioritization and planning in Ukraine. The MSNA also aims to better clarify how household-level needs vary according to geographic area, across key demographics (e.g. gender, disability) and displacement status (e.g. returnee households, IDP households, and non-displaced households). Understanding how needs vary across such groups will improve humanitarian aid providers' ability to specify and target their aid.

REACH is conducting the 2024 MSNA building upon the 2023 and 2022 Ukraine MSNA, in collaboration with the HCT, Inter-Cluster Coordination Group (ICCG) and United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA).

3. Methodology

3.1 Methodology overview

This assessment employs face-to-face (F2F) and computer-assisted telephone interview (CATI) quantitative surveys conducted at the household level, as well as KIIs using the Area of Knowledge (AoK)[12] methodology in

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[9] UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA), Ukraine Humanitarian Situation Snapshot (April 2024).

[10] O. Goncharova, "Minister: Russia's attacks on Ukrainian ports damage 105 port infrastructure facilities in 2 months", The Kyiv Independent, 14 September 2023.

[11] REACH, HSM Calibration Dataset, January-February 2024 (April 2024).

[12] More information available upon request.

selected areas of the country, the latter in partnership with World Food Programme (WFP). The AoK-methodology component is an indicative assessment developed in consultation with WFP to capture the needs of households unreachable through standard data collection methods. It is designed to both assess the unique needs of these households and provide a basis for comparison with the larger MSNA sample. The AoK methodology has two components 1) hromada (admin-3) in-depth assessment and 2) raion (admin-2) situation overview.

The breakdown of modality per geographic area is the following:
- F2F surveys will be conducted in more secure areas which can be directly accessed by enumerators
- CATI will be used in inaccessible raions (admin-2) where F2F data collection is not feasible
- The AoK methodology will be deployed in frontline areas of raions where REACH is conducting F2F data collection (as the frontline areas of these raions are inaccessible for general MSNA F2F data collection), as well as all areas of Ukraine occupied by the Russian Federation, excluding areas beyond the control of the Government of Ukraine since 2014 (see Map 1).

A Dual Voices methodology pilot will be implemented, contingent on sufficient time and capacity for the data collection, to gather a gendered perspective on objective and subjective MSNA indicators, both on an intra-household level and across genders.[13] In practice, as female respondents are over-sampled, this will involve asking randomly selected households where female respondents were interviewed (excluding AoK) for one male, adult member to participate in a telephone survey using a truncated version of the MSNA questionnaire.

The rationale for these different sampling approaches related to 1) increased humanitarian needs in specific geographic regions and thus stakeholder interest, 2) complexities of collecting data in a dynamic active conflict and 3) resource availability considerations preventing sampling at a raion level throughout the country. Regarding the first consideration, given the heightened humanitarian needs in the North, South and East identified in the 2023 MSNA, the 2024 MSNA will aim for representativity at the raion level in these regions to attain higher levels of granularity in data collection. In the West and Center (as well as Zhytomyrska oblast in the North), the MSNA will target representativity at the oblast level given the comparatively lower need and thus interest by stakeholders. Regarding the second consideration, wherever possible, data collection will be done F2F. Security concerns, however, preclude this option for certain areas near the frontline or border with Russia. In these cases, CATI will be used, as well as the AoK methodology.

Finally, the MSNA uses a mix of 2-staged random sampling (stratified at raion level) and 2-staged random cluster sampling (stratified at oblast level) for F2F data collection. Given the large number of small settlements in Western and Central Ukraine, logistically, 2-staged random cluster sampling is the most practical choice. However, in Northern, Eastern and Southern Ukraine there are several large settlements in combination with small settlements. The heterogeneity of settlements in terms of population size in these regions thus makes 2-staged random sampling the best approach.
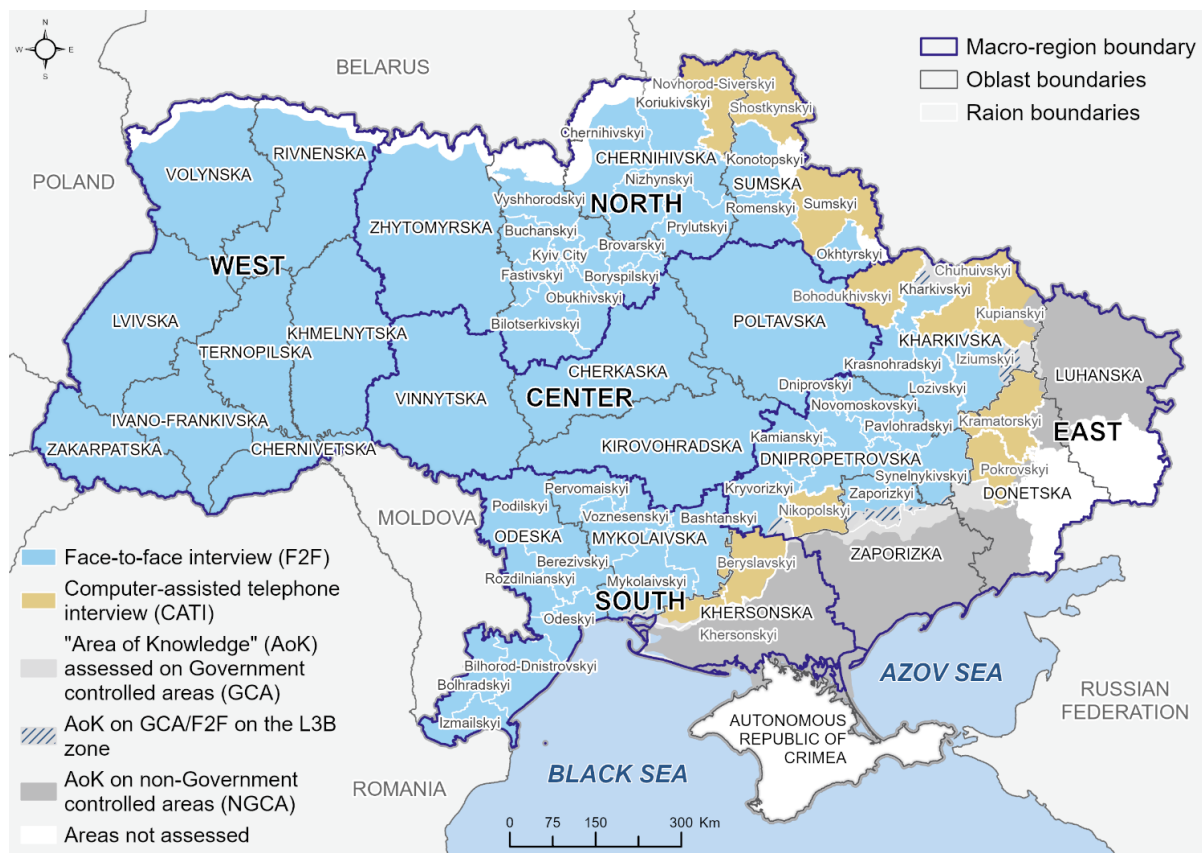
The survey collects household-level data. However, some indicators, namely some demographic, health, livelihood, and children's education indicators, will be collected at the individual level for all household members, and in other cases, just for heads of households.

For selected CATI surveys, REACH will be working with third-party service providers as REACH does not have the scope, database access nor technical expertise at the time of the MSNA to conduct these surveys.

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[13] Further information on the Dual Voices can be found in Annex 2.

Map 1: Data collection by modalities

3.2 Key Definitions

The following definitions refer to definitions which apply for the purpose of this assessment.

Non-probability sampling: A sampling strategy which in which a sample from a larger population is chosen purposively, either based on 1) pre-defined selection criteria based on the research questions and objectives or 2) a snowball approach to build a network of participants from one entry point in the population of interest. For the purpose of the MSNA, only the AoK approach uses purposive sampling. Within non-probability sampling, there are four key types, namely purposive sampling, quota sampling, snowball /chain referral sampling and respondent driven sampling.

Probability sampling: A sampling strategy, which is also at times referred to as non-purposive sampling, in which a sample from a larger population is chosen in a manner that enables findings to be generalized to the larger population. For the purpose of the MSNA, all sampling approaches except the AoK use probability sampling. There are three key types of probability sampling, namely simple random sampling, 2-staged random sampling and 2-staged random cluster sampling.

Simple random sampling: Simple random sampling is a type of probability sampling, which can be both stratified and non-stratified. Simple (non-stratified) random sampling is a type of sampling when all units in the population of interest have an equal probability of being selected. Stratified simple random sampling involves stratifying the population of interest based on shared characteristics, which means dividing up the population of interest into strata of interest and then drawing a random sample within each stratum individually. For the purposes of the MSNA, simple random sampling is list-based random selection. CATI surveys, including Dual Voices, use this approach.

2-staged random sampling: 2-staged random sampling is a type of probability sampling whereby the population size per location is used to determine how many of the total surveys should be conducted in each location. First, the location of interest is randomly sampled and then the unit of interest (e.g. households or individuals) within this first selection of location are randomly sampled. For the purposes of the MSNA, 2-staged random sampling is random GIS sampling and is used for F2F data collection in the North, East and South. Additionally, settlements are used as the PSU in the MSNA.

2-staged random cluster sampling: 2-staged random cluster sampling is a type of probability sampling which is similar to random sampling except it involves two stages: 1) first a primary sampling unit (PSU) is randomly selected with replacement, with the selection based on probability proportional to size (PPS) and 2) the secondary sampling units are then selected within the randomly sampled PSUs. The number of units to be targeted in each PSU (i.e. number of households to survey) would be determined by the number of times the PSU is picked during first stage sampling. A key parameter for drawing a cluster sample is cluster size which pre-defines the minimum number of surveys to be done per PSU. For the MSNA it is four. As such, a PSU with a population size less than four would not have a chance of being selected for the MSNA. For the purposes of the MSNA, 2-staged random cluster sampling is random GIS sampling and used for F2F data collection in the West and Center. Additionally, settlements are used as the PSU in the MSNA.

Face-to-face surveys (F2F): In this method, questions are directly asked in-person by an enumerator to respondents. The enumerator then records these answers via the survey software.

Computer assisted telephone interview (CATI): In this method, questions are displayed through an app or software (e.g. KOBO) on an electronic device such as a mobile or computer screen, which the interviewer then reads to a respondent over a phone call and enters the respondent's answers directly into the electronic advice.

Accessible areas: Accessible areas refer to areas where F2F data collection is possible. This excludes both Ukrainian-controlled and Russian-controlled frontline areas (0 to 20 kilometres from the frontline), as well as Russian-controlled areas.

Inaccessible areas: Inaccessible areas refer to areas where <u>F2F data collection is not possible</u>. This includes Ukrainian-controlled and Russian controlled frontline areas (0 to 20 kilometres from the frontline), as well as other Russian-occupied areas. In response, the MSNA team uses CATI to reach these respondents, as well as the AoK methodology.

IDPs: People or groups of people who have been forced or obliged to flee, or to leave their homes or places of habitual residence, in particular as a result of or in order to avoid the effects of armed conflict, situations of generalized violence, violations of human rights or natural or human-made disasters, and who have not crossed an internationally recognized State border.[14] This thus includes individuals who have moved both within their settlements and to other settlements. When relevant to specify, the former is referred to as intra-settlement IDPs and the latter as inter-settlement IDPs. The dominant focus of this assessment are those IDPs which have been displaced at any point beginning from February 24th, 2022.

Returnee: A person who had undergone a migratory movement and returned to their original place of habitual residence.[15] REACH aligns with the definition operationalized by the International Organization for Migration (IOM) which requires that returnees have left the place of their habitual residence since February 24th, 2022 due to the current war for a minimum of 2 weeks (14 days). Returnees are not restricted to IDPs, but can also include those who were displaced internationally.

AOK approach: The AoK approach is a methodology through which respondents (community key informants [KIs]) are interviewed who have recent knowledge of a specific area. For the MSNA, it is used for those areas

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[14] IOM, Glossary on Migration (Geneva 2019).
[15] Ibid.

which are inaccessible to other forms of data collection. Community KIs are people belonging to those households who have 1) recently left Russian-occupied areas within the last 14 days or 2) have regular contact with households or individuals in those areas within the last 14 days. It also includes people belonging to households 3) which reside in Ukraine-controlled frontline areas in REACH F2F raions, 4) have recently left those areas in the last 14 days or 5) have regular contact with those still residing in that area within the last 14 days. Given many of the community KIs are envisioned to not reside in the areas assessed, the data largely focuses on settlement-level indicators. The AoK consists of two components: 1) hromada in-depth assessment and 2) raion situation overview.

Critical infrastructure: For the purpose of this assessment, critical infrastructure refers to schools and education facilities (including scientific institutions), markets and grocery stores, railway, road, bridges, wastewater infrastructure (e.g. pipes, treatment facilities, buildings, etc), water infrastructure (e.g. pipes, treatment facilities, buildings, etc), district heating stations, gas stations and gas supply network, government buildings, fire stations, industrial facilities, power stations/facilities and electricity supply network, health facilities and pharmacies, warehouses, humanitarian aid distribution centers, telecommunications infrastructure.

Household: The MSNA considers a household to be a small group of persons who share the same living accommodation, who pool some, or all, of their income and wealth and who consume certain types of goods and services collectively, mainly housing and food.

Head of household: Head of household refers to a person who makes decisions on behalf of the entire household. In the MSNA, respondents can select up to two heads of households. The MSNA interviews respondents who either 1) reporting serving as the head of household or 2) report they are able to answer on behalf of the head(s) of household.

Household member: While there are various definitions of who constitutes a household member, the survey only collects data on household members who are currently present in the household. Those household members who are temporarily absent are not included when respondents are considering their responses to questions. This is not to argue that such people are not household members, but rather that their experiences are meant to be excluded when respondents are providing their responses.

Returnee household: Returnee households refer to those households who have at least one head of household who is a returnee. If required, the MSNA can also align with a definition utilized IOM DTM in Ukraine, which is that all members of the household must be returnees for a household to be considered a returnee household, through an additional question within the questionnaire.

IDP household: IDP households refer to those households who have at least one head of household who is an IDP.

General population: This refers to all individuals/households residing in Ukraine without reference to any specific characteristic.

The table below presents the different geographic areas relevant in the Ukrainian context, and the relevant regional divisions used by REACH for data collection and analysis.

Table 1: Geographic areas in Ukraine

Geographic level	Name
--	Macro-region
Admin-1	Oblast
Admin-2	Raion
Admin-3	Hromada
Admin-4	Settlement

3.1 Sampling approach

The Ukraine MSNA uses a complex sampling approach to respond to the volatile security context in Ukraine, as well as stakeholder needs and interests. The sampling approach utilizes both purposive (non-probability) and random (probability) sampling, with the latter including a mix of 2-staged random sampling, 2-staged random cluster sampling and simple random sampling. The modalities through which this sampling approach is implemented also vary, with the Ukraine MSNA using both CATI and F2F surveys. Finally, different populations are sampled in the MSNA, namely: 1) the general population, 2) IDP households, 3) returnee households and 4) male household members of female respondents.

Due to the complexity of the situation in Ukraine and the objective of the MSNA to respond to stakeholder needs, the findings of the MSNA will have varying degrees of granularity. For the general population in the North, East and Center, the findings will be representative at a raion level (admin-2), while they will be representative at the oblast level (admin-1) in the West and Center[16]. For IDP households, the findings will be representative at the oblast level (admin-1) throughout the entire country. For returnee households, the findings will be representative at the macro-region level throughout the entire country. For the male household members of female respondents, the MSNA aims to have representative findings at the oblast level (admin-1) along the frontline and border with the Russian Federation. This area consists of Chernihivska, Sumska, Kharkivska, Dnipropetrovska, Donetska, Khersonska, Mykolaivska, and Zaporizka Oblasts.

The exact geographic area of coverage for these differing sampling approaches and additional more detailed information is provided in the proceeding sections.

Map 2. Sampling approach

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[16] For simplicity, the TOR divides the sampling approaches according to the five macro-regions (North, South, East, West and Center). However, one oblast in the North is grouped with the West and Center (Zhytomyrska) which geographically is grouped in the North macro-region.

Table 2. Populations of interest, by modality of data collection, geographic coverage and stratification

Unit of interest	F2F / CATI	Approach	Population assessed	Geographic coverage	Stratification
Household	F2F	1	General population	West and Center and Zhytomyrska Oblast	Oblast
		2		North, East and South	Raion
	CATI	3	General population	Kramatorskyi Pokrovskyi Kupianskyi Beryslavskyi Khersonskyi Nikopolskyi Shostkynskyi Novhorod-Siverskyi Bohodukhivskyi Chuhuivskyi Sumskyi	Raion
		4	IDP households	Whole of Ukraine (except Kharkivska and Dnipropetrovska) *Expected to get enough IDP HHs through random sampling data collection in North, East and South*	Oblast
		5	Returnee households	West and Center *Expected to get enough returnee HHs through random sampling data collection in North, East and South*	Macro-region
		n/a	Dual Voices – men	Frontline and Russian-border oblasts	Frontline / border oblasts
Settlement		6 / 7	Community KIs: People belonging to those households who have 1) recently left Russian-occupied areas within the last 14 days or 2) have regular contact with households or individuals in those areas within the last 14 days. It also includes people belonging to households 3) which reside in Ukraine-controlled frontline areas in REACH F2F raions, 4) have recently left those areas in the last 14 days or 5) have regular contact with those still residing in that area within the last 14 days.	Ukraine-controlled frontline areas (where REACH is conducting F2F data collection), Russian-controlled frontline areas (hromada in-depth assessment and raion situation overview) Areas under Russian occupation (hromada in-depth assessment)	Raion / hromada

| | | 7 | Expert KIs are 1) representatives of hromada-level local authorities (for occupied areas, this would be Ukrainian local authorities who have since left), 2) representatives of response actors, 3) representatives of emergency services, or 4) representatives of the Ministry of Reintegration of the Temporary Occupied Territories of Ukraine. | Ukraine-controlled frontline areas (where REACH is conducting F2F data collection), Russian-controlled frontline areas, Areas under Russian occupation | Hromada |

3.2 Secondary data review

Table 3. List of secondary data sources

Source	Relevance	Usage
IMPACT 2024 Global MSNA Indicator List	Global IMPACT guidance on core MSNA indicators.	Inform questionnaire design.
REACH Ukraine 2023 MSNA questionnaire	Provides an overview of intersectoral needs in 2023 in Ukraine.	Inform methodology, questionnaire and sampling design.
REACH Ukraine 2024 Humanitarian Situation Monitoring (HSM)	Provides detailed information on humanitarian needs and service access in conflict-affected and IDP-hosting settlements in Ukraine.	Inform assessment methodology, including questionnaire and sampling design, verify/triangulate primary data and findings and try to compare trends over time.
REACH Joint Market Monitoring Initiative (JMMI)	Assessment to inform cash-based interventions and better understand price changes, item availability and market dynamics in Ukraine.	Aid understanding of the context in terms of cash and markets.
OCHA Ukraine 2024 Humanitarian Needs and Response Plan (HNRP)	Compilation of humanitarian needs and response plan for 2024.	Aid understanding of the context and key definitions.
OCHA Ukraine REACH Ukraine UNHCR Ukraine Situation Flash Updates UNICEF Ukraine Situation Reports Data Friendly Space Ukraine Analyses ACAPS Ukraine Special Reports	Compilation of latest information products concerning the humanitarian situation in the Ukraine.	Aid understanding of the context and key definitions.
IOM Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) Internal Displacement Reports Ukraine	Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) on Internal Displacement in Ukraine, tracks displacement trends.	Aid understanding of the context, specifically in relation to displacement.

2023 The United Nations Fund for Population Activities (UNFPA) Population estimates	Data on demographics.	Inform sampling design.
Cluster reports	Information on sectoral needs.	Triangulate primary data and findings, and aid understanding of sectoral context.

3.3 Primary Data Collection

Sampling

REACH's sampling approach for the Whole of Ukraine (WoU) was guided by three considerations. First, for 2024 a main aim of the MSNA was to conduct more geographically granular data collection in areas along the frontline and Russian border (the North, South and East of Ukraine), as findings from the 2023 MSNA indicated needs were higher and more localised in these areas. Second, given indications in the 2023 data that displacement impacted vulnerabilities, a key objective for 2024 was to determine if, how, where and to what degree displacement impacts vulnerabilities in a more systematic manner. Third, the characteristics of settlements in the West and Center differ from those in the North, East and South, with the latter group having a greater degree of diversity in settlement size.

In response to these three considerations, the 2024 MSNA thus provides more geographically granular data in the North, South and East of Ukraine for the general population (at admin-2 level) and less so in the West and Center (admin-1 level). The distinct sampling approach for the West and Center (2-staged random cluster sampling) versus the North, South and East (2-staged random sampling) was used to respond to the heterogeneity of settlements' population sizes in these regions. The MSNA also samples returnee (at macro-regional level) and IDP households (at admin-1 level) throughout the WoU.

Given the additional consideration of trying to examine the specific vulnerabilities of men in Ukraine, the MSNA thus consists of four components:
1) Standard MSNA methodology
2) AoK methodology
3) Dual Voices methodology
4) Returnee and IDP households[17]

The data collection for these four components takes place over six weeks. Data collection for the standard MSNA component and the returnee and IDP household component takes places between May 21 and July 2, 2024. Dual Voices data collection is to take place from June 22 and June 25, 2024, and AoK data collection will be conducted between May 16 and July 15, 2024.

In terms of modalities, the MSNA uses a mix of F2F and CATI surveys, with the standard MSNA component using both modalities. CATI surveys are used to respond to 1) the security situation, 2) the difficulties in surveying men in Ukraine and 3) to ensure the MSNA is able to be representative for the IDP and returnee population in Ukraine. In terms of sampling approaches, the MSNA uses a mix of probability and non-probability sampling approaches; specifically, it uses the following strategies: 2-staged random sampling, 2-staged random cluster sampling, simple random sampling, and snowball and purposive sampling.[18] Table 5 breaks down the different sampling strategies of the various MSNA components.

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[17] Returnee and IDP households will be included in the standard MSNA component organically through its randomized approach. However, to reach the requisite sample size to be representative for these two populations, the MSNA also is randomly sampling from a random sample frame which is organized by displacement status.

[18] For the AoK approach, the purposive sampling specifically uses maximum variation/ heterogeneous sampling.

Table 4. Modality by geographic area, component and sampling method

Geographic area	Component	Sampling method	Modality
Approach 1: North and Centre of Ukraine and Zhytomyrska Oblast	MSNA standard methodology	2-staged random cluster sampling	F2F
Approach 2: North, East and South of Ukraine	MSNA standard methodology	2-staged random sampling	F2F
Approach 3: Complete raions where F2F REACH is not possible (admin-2)	MSNA standard methodology	Simple random sampling	CATI
Approach 4: WoU (excluding Dnipropetrovska and Kharkivska Oblasts and areas under Russian-occupation)	IDP households	Simple random sampling	CATI
Approach 5: North and Center macro-regions	Returnee households	Simple random sampling	CATI
Approach 6/7: Russian-controlled areas, including frontline areas (excluding those not under the control of the GoU since 2014)	AoK methodology	Purposive / Snowball	CATI
Approach 6/7: Areas of F2F REACH-raions which are inaccessible (admin-2)	AoK methodology	Purposive / Snowball	CATI
Frontline and Russian border oblasts (admin-1)[19]	Dual Voices	Simple random sampling	CATI

Strengths and limitations of data collection methodologies

The 2024 MSNA will employ both F2F and CATI data collection. Wherever possible, data collection will be F2F, as previous MSNA cycles in Ukraine have shown that it is easier to identify respondents via this methodology and that it is in general the preferred modality to obtain the highest data quality for a survey such as the MSNA. Additionally, GPS checks built into the Kobo tool mean that it is easier to verify that data collection is being done in the correct areas. Further, for lengthy surveys such as the MSNA, F2F data collection is preferred. Unfortunately, the volatile security situation in Ukraine means that, for areas near the frontline or border with the Russian Federation, F2F data collection is not feasible. CATI data collection will thus be used to reach respondents in these areas. Given this context, both CATI and F2F possess specific strengths and limitations.

Previous MSNA experience with CATI data collection has shown that implementing partners frequently report difficulties reaching respondents because the security situation also periodically impacts phone and internet networks. Further, while internet and phone use are high in Ukraine, with only 9% of the population reporting not using the internet,[20] CATI also only is able to randomly sample respondents who have access to phones and electricity to charge those phones. CATI surveys have also tended to take longer than F2F interviews, increasing the burden on respondents. Lastly, because these interviews are conducted by third-party service providers instead of REACH enumerators, the REACH assessment, data and field teams have less direct oversight of data collection practices. However, CATI surveys are more likely to sample male respondents, which are under-sampled in the F2F data collection. Further, given the volatile security context, CATI surveys better ensure the safety of both enumerators and respondents. Finally, CATI surveys allow the MSNA to gather critical information in areas which are inaccessible to F2F data collection, such as frontline and border areas. This information is highly sought after by stakeholders in Ukraine and ensures that the MSNA does not perpetuate assessment blind spots and that the voices of the most vulnerable people are included in the MSNA to the extent possible.

To respond to these CATI limitations, the oversight over third-party data collectors has been strengthened, the questionnaire has been reduced to the extent possible, and the security team and third-party data collectors are

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[19] This includes Chernihivska, Sumska, Kharkivska, Dnipropentrovska, Donetska, Khersonska, Mykolaivska, and Zaporizka Oblasts.
[20] United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), Opinions and Views of the Population of Ukraine on State Electronic Services: Analytical Report (Kyiv 2024).

robustly monitoring the internet and phone network situation in relevant raions to stagger data collection appropriately.

For F2F data collection, F2F-MSNA surveys in Ukraine have historically sampled a greater proportion of female respondents than men. Further, given the volatile security situation and increasing militarization in public spaces, there are increased risks to the physical safety of both respondents and enumerators when conducting F2F data collection. Additionally, relying purely on F2F data collection exacerbates data invisibilities for populations inaccessible to F2F data collection, such as frontline and border areas as well as Russian-controlled areas. However, F2F data collection is the preferred modality because of the length of the MSNA questionnaire, with lengthy questionnaires (e.g. longer than 20 minutes) being ill-suited for CATI surveys. Further, F2F data collection provides more granular and reliable data on a geographic level – which is desired by stakeholders in Ukraine. Finally, the randomization of the F2F data collection is more robust, as 2-staged random cluster sampling and 2-staged random sampling are applied, rather than CATI surveys which rely on simple random sampling and purposive sampling (AoK methodology).[21]

To respond to these F2F limitations, the MSNA chooses to employ CATI surveys in specific areas which have been determined to be too volatile for F2F data collection to be conducted safely. The Dual Voices methodology that the Ukraine MSNA team intends to implement this year will also help alleviate the gender bias in F2F data collection.

Further detail on F2F sampling
There are two groups for F2F sampling in the MSNA. **Group 1** is 2-staged random cluster sampling in the North, Center and Zhytomyrska Oblast, with a minimum cluster size of 4. **Group 2** is 2-staged random sampling in the North, East and South. The former is stratified by oblast, while the latter is stratified by raion. Both use settlement as the PSU with Probability Proportional to Size (PPS) and have a 95% confidence level and 8% margin of error (MoE). The PSUs for 2-staged random sampling are selected without replacements. As described above, the different sampling approach to these two groups relate to the differing heterogeneity of settlement sizes in different areas of the country.

Once the number of interviews per settlement has been allotted, interviews are distributed per settlement via a geographic grid. This grid is applied to the settlement and a population density matrix is then used to place the square in each settlement. For each settlement, geofencing is also done so that no square is placed in areas in which there are no households, such as cemeteries. The size of the square depends on the population, with 300 square meter squares used for settlements with less than 50,000 inhabitants, 400 square meter squares are for settlements between 5,000 and 50,000 inhabitants, and 500 square meter squares are for smaller settlements, where there is just one interview to conduct. These squares do not overlap, thus for each square there is one interview allowed.

Further details on CATI sampling
CATI interviews are divided by different populations, specifically:
- **Group 3:** General population in inaccessible F2F areas in the North, East and South.
- **Group 4:** Returnee households in the West and Center of Ukraine.
- **Group 5:** IDP households throughout the WoU, excluding Dnipropetrovska and Kharkivska Oblasts and areas under Russian occupation.
- **Group 6:** People who have recently left Russian-occupied frontline areas and Russian-occupied areas within the last 14 days or people who have regular contact with those in Russian-occupied frontline areas and Russian-occupied areas in the last 14 days people.

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[21] For CATI surveys conducted through simple random sampling, the sample is always generated via random digital dialing (RDD). For CATI surveys for the general population in raions which are completely inaccessible to F2F data collection, the randomized list generated by RDD is categorized by oblast to facilitate randomly sampling by raion from this list. For CATI surveys for IDP and returnee households, the randomized list generated by RDD is categorized by oblast and displacement status to facilitate randomly sampling by oblast / macro-region and by displacement status from this list.

- **Group 7:** People who reside in or in the last 14 days have left or had regular contact with those in Ukraine-controlled frontline areas which are inaccessible in REACH F2F raions.
- **Group 8:** Expert KIs in areas identified in Group 4 and 5.
- **Group 9:** Male household members of female respondents in the North, East and South.

In **Group 3**, the MSNA samples at the raion-level for the general population in those specific raions in the North, East and South for which a minimum of 10% of the population is inaccessible for F2F data collection due to security concerns. REACH works with a third-party data collector, Kiev International Institute of Sociology (KIIS), to survey this population group. It uses a simple random sampling approach from a sampling frame developed through random digital dialling (RDD) that is then categorized by oblast. From the oblast-specific (admin-1) list, KIIS then randomly samples by raion.

In **Group 4**, the MSNA samples at the macro-regional level for returnee households in the Center and West, given the relatively low severity of needs identified among these households in the 2023 MSNA and in line with recommendations from cluster partners. Returnee households are sampled through simple random sampling from a sampling frame developed through RDD that is then categorized by displacement status.

In **Group 5**, the MSNA samples at the oblast level throughout the WoU for IDP households, except for Dnipropetrovska and Kharkivska Oblasts and areas under Russian occupation. The desired confidence level and MoE is 90/10. Similar to returnee households, IDP households are selected through simple random sampling from a sampling frame developed through RDD that is then categorized by displacement status and oblast. It is expected that F2F surveys will include some IDP and returnee households based off 2023 data. As a result, this was taken into account when stratifying for returnee and IDP households at the macro-region- and oblast-level, respectively. In areas where it is expected that F2F data collection will collect the requisite sample size to be representative for returnee households at the macro-regional level and IDP households at the oblast-level, no additional data collection is expected, as the requisite number of interviews for returnee and displaced households will already have been achieved. This means that the MSNA is conducting additional CATI collection for returnee households only in the West and Center where it is not envisioned that F2F data collection will collect the requisite sample size and all oblasts for IDP households, except Kharkivska and Dnipropetrovska and areas under Russian occupation.

For **Group 4** and **5**,[22] the MSNA works with Multicultural Insights (MCI). This third-party data collector with whom REACH is partnering has a mobile phone number database including displacement status from which the MSNA can randomly sample stratified by displacement status and oblast. Given the time constraints and the challenges reaching the requisite sample sizes for returnee and IDP households, this CATI third-party data collector strategy was pursued.

The AoK methodology targets **Groups 6, 7** and **8 (sampled via Approach 6 and 7)** through two components, namely 1) the hromada (admin-3) in-depth assessment (**Approach 7**) and 2) the raion (admin-2) situation overview (**Approach 6**). Both of these components use purposive sampling with a maximum variation/ heterogeneous sampling approach to reach respondents from WFP beneficiary list. The latter approach (**Approach 7**: hromada in-depth assessment) also uses a mix of purposive and snowball sampling for expert KIs. The hromada in-depth assessment (**Approach** 7) includes one to two expert KIs and three to five community KIs per hromada. Two to three hromadas are selected per raion. To ensure that these hromadas capture the diversity of experiences in areas not accessible to F2F and traditional CATI data collection, these two to three hromadas are also distributed according to three geographic criteria, namely frontline areas under the control of the Ukrainian government, frontline areas under Russian occupation, and areas under Russian occupation (more

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[22] The sample frame size for MCI is extremely limited. Thus, the MSNA cannot afford to have high rates of attrition in the middle of the survey. However, given the MSNA can at times exceed 45 minutes, a key concern for CATI data collection is that the respondent will refuse to participate in the middle of the survey. In response, the MSNA questionnaire for MCI has been shortened. However, all sectors and indicators which are involved in the MSNI and LSG calculations remain. Thus, only those non-mandatory questions have been removed and LSG and MSNI calculations by displacement status will be unaffected.

than 30 kilometers from the frontline). In total, 100 to 175 community and expert KIs are envisioned. In contrast, the raion situation overview (**Approach 6**) includes only community KIs within target raions. The AoK samples three to five settlements per raion. Depending on whether the targeted raion has portions which are Russian-occupied (frontline) areas and Ukrainian-controlled frontline areas, the three to five settlements are distributed to cover these geographic areas. In total, 10 to 30 community KIs are conducted per raion across these three to five settlements, with 615 community KIs envisioned.

For expert KIs, they should either be: 1) representatives of hromada-level local authorities (for occupied areas, this would be Ukrainian local authorities who have since left), 2) representatives of response actors, 3) representatives of emergency services, or 4) representatives of the Ministry of Reintegration of the Temporary Occupied Territories of Ukraine. For community KIs, they are either 1) people who reside in or in the last 14 days have left or had regular contact with those in Ukraine-controlled frontline areas which are inaccessible in REACH F2F raions or 2) people who have recently left Russian-occupied frontline areas and Russian-occupied areas within the last 14 days or people who have regular contact with those in Russian-occupied frontline areas and Russian-occupied areas in the last 14 days people.

These two components of the AoK methodology diverge according to geographic scope, population interviewed and tool deployed. Regarding the geographic scope, the hromada in-depth assessment samples a specific number of hromada in specific raions of interest. These hromadas are purposively selected to cover at least two of the three different geographic areas in these raions, namely frontline areas under the control of the Ukrainian government, frontline areas under Russian occupation, and areas under Russian occupation (more than 30 kilometers from the frontline) (e.g. maximum variation/ heterogeneous sampling approach). The raion situation overview samples a specific number of settlements for those raions of interest, with the settlements purposively selected to cover both Russian-occupied (frontline) areas and Ukrainian-controlled frontline areas when relevant[23] (e.g. maximum variation/ heterogeneous sampling approach). Regarding the population interviewed, **Group 6** and **7** are considered community KIs in the AoK methodology and are present in both AoK components. However, **Group 8**, expert KIs in the AoK methodology, is only included in the hromada in-depth assessment. Finally, the tools differ. The tool for the raion situation overview is quasi-quantitative and largely reflects indicators within the standard MSNA tool. The tool for the hromada in-depth assessment is qualitative, using a semi-structured interview guide.

In **Group 9**, the MSNA is piloting the Dual Voices methodology to examine intra-household gender differences on key MSNA indicators. Given the Ukraine MSNA has historically oversampled female respondents and there are increasing protection risks specifically for men in Ukraine, the Ukraine MSNA has chosen to use the Dual Voices methodology to interview men. CATI surveys are used given security and conscription concerns, with men increasingly avoiding public spaces.

Groups 3 through 5 deploy a simple random sampling approach compiled from RDD and then categorized by oblast (**Group 3**) and oblast and displacement status (**Groups 4 and 5**). **Groups 6 through 8** use purposive sampling from WFP beneficiary lists (for community KIs) and purposive and snowball sampling (for expert KIs), with the purposive sampling approach deploying the maximum variation/ heterogeneous sampling type. **Group 9** uses a simple random sampling approach based off a list gathered from female respondents (interviewed through F2F cluster random sampling and 2-staged random sampling, as well as CATI simple random sampling) who referred male household members to potentially participate in the study. No respondents from the AoK methodology are asked to refer male respondents.

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[23] For example, some raions targeted by the AoK approach are completely under the control of the Government of Ukraine, some are completely occupied by the Russian Federation and some are mixed.

Table 5. Overview of MSNA Probability Sampling, F2F and CATI

Group / Approach	Data collector	Sampling strategy	Modality	Population	Geographic scope	Stratification	CL / MoE	PSU	# of survey / unit	# of units	Total
1 / 1	REACH	2-staged random cluster (min. 4)	F2F	General population	Center, West, Zhytomyrska	Oblast	95/8	Settlement	200-232	13	2732
2 / 2	REACH	2-staged random	F2F	General population	South, East, North	Raion	95/8	Settlement	158-159	37	5855
3 / 3	KIIS	Simple random	CATI	General population	South, East, North	Raion	95/8	Raion	159	11	1749
4 / 4	MCI	Simple random	CATI	Returnee	Ukraine	Macro-region	90/10	Macro-region	72	2	144[24]
5 / 5	MCI	Simple random	CATI	IDP	Ukraine	Oblast	90/10	Oblast	72	22	1584
9	REACH	Simple random	CATI	Dual voice - men	Ukraine	Non-stratified	95/8	Frontline and Russian border oblasts[25]	159	1	159
										Total	**12,223**

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[24] The North, East and South macro-regions are excluded from this sample as based of 2023 MSNA data, the MSNA will randomly sample enough returnees in the F2F and KIIS CATI components to be representative at the macro-regional level in those regions. Thus, the 144 includes only the sample of returnees from the North and West macro-regions.

[25] Conflict-affected oblasts are: Chernihivska, Sumska, Kharkivska, Dnipropentrovska, Donetska, Khersonska, Mykolaivska and Zaporizka.

Table 6. Overview of MSNA Non-probability Sampling

Component / Approach	Group	Data collector	Modality	Sampling strategy	Population	Purposive sampling approach	Geographic scope by group
Raion situation overview / Approach 6	Group 6 / 7	WFP	CATI	Purposive	Community KIs	10 – 30 community KIs / raion	Ukrainian-controlled frontline areas
						3 – 5 settlements / raion distributed across geographic group	Russian-controlled frontline areas
Hromada in-depth assessment / Approach 7				Purposive	Settlement by geographic group and population	3 – 5 community KIs / hromada	Ukrainian-controlled frontline areas
						2 – 3 hromadas / raion distributed across geographic group	Russian-controlled frontline areas
							Occupied areas
	Group 8			Purposive / Snowball	Expert KI	1 – 2 expert KIs / hromada	Ukrainian-controlled frontline areas
							Russian-controlled frontline areas
						2 – 3 hromadas per raion distributed across geographic group	Occupied areas

Table 7. Summary of sample by stratification

Approach / Group	Stratification	PSU	Modality	Confidence level	MoE	Buffer	Sample size	Sampling type
1/1	Oblast – General Population	Settlement	F2FF	95%	8%	5%	2,732	Probability, cluster
2/2	Raion – General Population	Settlement	F2F	95%	8%	5%	5,855	Probability, random
3/3	Raion – General Population	Household	CATI	95%	8%	5%	1,749	Probability, random
4/4	Oblast – IDP Households	Household	CATI	90%	10%	5%	1,584	Probability, random
5/5	Macro-region – Returnee households	Household	CATI	90%	10%	5%	144	Probability, random
n/a	Frontline / border oblasts – General Population	Household	CATI	95%	8%	5%	159	Probability, random
6 / 6, 7, 8	Hromada – AoK methodology – community and expert KIs – inaccessible areas	Household	CATI	n/a	n/a	n/a	100 - 175	Purposive, snowball
7 / 6, 7	Raion - AoK methodology – community KIs – inaccessible areas	Household	CATI	n/a	n/a	n/a	615	Purposive

Tools

In terms of tools, the MSNA uses: 1) a quantitative survey, 2) a truncated version of the quantitative survey to implement the Dual Voices methodology, 3) a semi-structured qualitative questionnaire and a 4) quasi-quantitative questionnaire based off the standard MSNA questionnaire.[26] The latter two tools are only deployed in AoK areas. Cluster partners were given the opportunity to provide in-depth feedback on the 2024 MSNA questionnaire and the 2024 MSNA core indicators, as well as the AoK quasi-quantitative questionnaire.

Some IMPACT HQ high priority indicators were removed from the 2024 Ukraine MSNA. This was in direct response to cluster requests and their discussions with the global clusters. An enumerated list of removed indicators can be found in Annex 1.

The Kobo questionnaire provided by IMPACT HQ for the mandatory indicators was not used because the Ukrainian MSNA team has developed a separate Kobo template along with associated cleaning and analysis scripts that have been perfected and streamlined over the previous two MSNAs.

F2F data collection will be conducted by REACH enumerators, while CATI surveys will be conducted by KIIS, MCI, WFP and REACH. All data collectors will use Kobo / ODKCollect with access limited to enumerators and a previously defined list of REACH team members, who will each have their own level of access needed to perform relevant tasks.

Data quality checks

Beyond AoK data, which is controlled and monitored by WFP, all other data in Kobo will undergo both daily and weekly data checks by the REACH data team. This includes checking the geolocation of F2F enumerators at the beginning and end of the survey, duration of the survey, freeze time on the survey, repeated survey patterns, and logic checks. For CATI

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[26] The semi-structured qualitative questionnaire and quasi-quantitative questionnaire are available upon request.

enumerators, the same checks will occur but without the geolocation checks. All such checks will be entered into a form which is then shared with the relevant focal points at MCI and KIIS, as well as REACH Team Leads and Field Officers (FOs). Depending on the frequency and the severity of the concern raised, the Data Team and the Assessment Team will discuss the consequences to be implemented.

In addition to such written communication, there will be weekly meetings with the Field Team, MCI and KIIS to discuss any other issues that are raised in the field. These will touch on data checks, but also on other relevant issues (e.g. repeated challenges with specific questions, sensitivities emerging during data collection, etc.).

Enumerator training

F2F enumerators will be trained prior to data collection in the use of Kobo as well as interviewing techniques and issues of protection of vulnerable populations. The training will also involve a robust training on the questionnaire. The trainings are to take place in Lviv from May 9th – May 11th, with May 11th acting as a pilot day. Team leads will then travel to their areas of data collection where they will hold in-person training from May 15th to May 18th, with May 17th and May 18th serving as pilot days for the enumerators. Each Field Officer will also accompany the Team Leads to ensure that the training is more uniform.

CATI training will take place on May 14th in an online session for KIIS focusing on the questionnaire. May 15th will then serve as a pilot day. CATI training will take place on May 21st in an online session for MCI focusing on the questionnaire. Piloting will take place in the following days, with data collection to start by May 28th.

3.4 Data Processing & Analysis

Primary data for all surveys will be collected through Kobo and directly exported to Excel, except for those surveys related to AoK methodology which will be collected, cleaned and analysed by WFP. The data cleaning team will keep a log of any changes, including cleaning of data, aligning to the IMPACT Data Cleaning Minimum Standards Checklist for Data Cleaning and Processing for Structured (Quantitative) Data as well as IMPACT's Data Protection SOPs. Cleaning of data will include conducting cross checks during data collection to ensure logical coherence and avoid errors, checking metadata is fully completed, "other" responses are recoded accordingly, and all personalized data is removed from the dataset.

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?	No	While data collection methods are designed to minimize risk for data collectors wherever possible, there remains the possibility that data collectors could be affected by bombardment anywhere in Ukraine, with a higher risk of this occurring in regions near the frontline and Russian border. To mitigate these risks, REACH

		staff engage intensively and continuously with ACTED security to delineate areas of high risk where data collectors will not enter, monitor the security situation daily and train data collectors on how to react in an emergency situation. Furthermore, data collectors entering accessible but higher risk areas will have received HEAT training, be accompanied by a backup car, and, if needed, collect household numbers and conduct interviews remotely. In occupied or inaccessible areas, data collection will take place via phone to protect data collectors.
… Does not expose respondents / their communities to any risks as a direct result of participation in data collection?	No	Respondent telephone numbers will be requested during the interview in case of a need to clarify responses during cleaning or conduct follow up data collection. However, respondents will first be informed of how their number will be used and stored and their numbers will only be collected if they provide their consent. To mitigate the risk of exposure of personally identifiable data, IMPACT SOPs for management of such information are followed. We do ask for the first name of the referred male respondent when interviewing female respondents who agree to refer an adult male in their household. The IMPACT SOPS for management of such data are similarly followed.

In addition, respondents are not asked sensitive political or ideological questions that could put them at risk or make them feel uncomfortable.

Data collection targeting occupied areas is carried out using the AoK methodology to avoid exposing respondents living there to adverse consequences for participating in direct interviews. |
| … Does not involve collecting information on specific topics which may be stressful and/ or re-traumatizing for research participants (both respondents and data collectors)? | No | The assessment includes questions on mental health and safety and security concerns, which may be stressful for |

		some respondents to answer. Risk is mitigated by careful phrasing of the questions and adding an option to refuse to answer. In addition, enumerators are trained on how to approach sensitive topics during interviews. The assessment also includes a question on ethnicity. This data point goes through a specific anonymization, cleaning and publication process to ensure sensitivity.
… Does not involve data collection with minors i.e. anyone less than 18 years old?	Yes	
… Does not involve data collection with other vulnerable groups e.g. persons with disabilities, victims/ survivors of protection incidents, etc.?	No	While particularly vulnerable groups such as persons with disabilities or victims/survivors of protection incidents are not purposively sampled as part of this assessment, respondents that are interviewed could represent an at-risk group. Respondents have the right to refuse the whole interview or answering specific questions. In addition, enumerators will be trained on ethical considerations and referral and reporting mechanisms. A specific reporting and referral mechanism has been developed specifically for the MSNA.
… Follows IMPACT SOPs for management of personally identifiable information?	Yes	

5. Roles and responsibilities

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*

Table 8. Description of roles and responsibilities

Task Description	Responsible	Accountable	Consulted	Informed
Research design	*Assessment Officer, Senior Assessment Officer*	*Research Manager*	*Senior Database Officer, Deputy Country Coordinator*	*IMPACT HQ, ICCG, AAWG*
Supervising data collection	*Field Officer, Senior Assessment Officer*	*Senior Field Operations Manager*	*Research Manager*	
Data processing (checking, cleaning)	*Senior Database Officer, Database Officer, GIS Officer*	*Senior Assessment Officer*	*Research Manager*	
Data analysis	*Senior Database Officer, Database Officer, GIS Officer, Assessment Officer, Junior Assessment Officer*	*Senior Assessment Officer*	*Research Manager*	*IMPACT HQ*
Output production	*Senior Assessment Officer, Assessment Officer, Junior Assessment Officer*	*Research Manager*	*Senior Database Officer, Deputy Country Coordinator*	*IMPACT HQ, ICCG, AAWG*
Dissemination	*Reporting and Communications Manager*	*Research Manager*	*Senior Assessment Officer, Deputy Country Coordinator*	
Monitoring & Evaluation	*Junior Assessment Officer*	*Monitoring, Evaluation and Learning Officer*	*Research Manager*	

Lessons learned	*Senior Database Officer, Database Officer, GIS Officer, Assessment Officer, Junior Assessment Officer, Field Officer, Senior Field Officer, Senior Field Operations Manager*	*Senior Assessment Officer*	*Research Manager, Deputy Country Coordinator*

6. Data Analysis Plan

Available on the IMPACT Document Repository platform at this link

7. Monitoring & Evaluation Plan

IMPACT Objective	External M&E Indicator	Internal M&E Indicator	Focal point	Tool	Will indicator be tracked?
Humanitarian stakeholders are accessing IMPACT products	Number of humanitarian organisations accessing IMPACT services/products Number of individuals accessing IMPACT services/products	# of downloads of x product from Resource Center	Country request to HQ	User_log	X Yes
		# of downloads of x product from Relief Web	Country request to HQ		X Yes
		# of downloads of x product from Country level platforms	Country team		□ Yes
		# of page clicks on x product from REACH global newsletter	Country request to HQ		□ Yes
		# of page clicks on x product from country newsletter, sendingBlue, bit.ly	Country team		□ Yes
		# of visits to x webmap/x dashboard	Country request to HQ		X Yes
IMPACT activities contribute to better program implementation and coordination of the humanitarian response	Number of humanitarian organisations utilizing IMPACT services/products	# references in HPC documents (HNO, SRP, Flash appeals, Cluster/sector strategies)	Country team	Reference_log	*Ukraine 2024 HPC*
		# references in single agency documents			
Humanitarian stakeholders are using IMPACT products	Humanitarian actors use IMPACT evidence/products as a basis for decision	Perceived relevance of IMPACT country-programs	Country team	Usage_Feedback *and* Usage_Surv	
		Perceived usefulness and influence of IMPACT outputs			

	making, aid planning and delivery Number of humanitarian documents (HNO, HRP, cluster/agency strategic plans, etc.) directly informed by IMPACT products	Recommendations to strengthen IMPACT programs		ey template	
		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 resources, participating to presentations, etc.)*	# of organisations providing resources (i.e.staff, vehicles, meeting space, budget, etc.) for activity implementation	Country team	Engagement_log	X Yes
		# of organisations/clusters inputting in research design and joint analysis			X Yes
		# of organisations/clusters attending briefings on findings;			X Yes

ANNEX 1: MODIFICATIONS TO THE CORE INDICATOR

IN # from Indicator bank	Indicator	Questionnaire Question	Please explain what modifications were made?	Justification for the change?	Change made in consultation with IMPACT HQ? If yes, who was consulted?
75 - 79	% children 5 to 18 y.o. whose education was disrupted, by type of event	During the 2023 – 2024 school year, was [child] education disrupted by any of the following events:	Not included	Discussion with national cluster	Yes, sector focal point
86	% of households having had access to a sufficient quantity of drinking water % of households by time (minutes) taken to fetch water (round trip by walking, queuing and time needed to fetch water) (W2)	Provide the number of minutes:	Not included	This was merged with 85	Yes, sector focal point
109	% of households with access to functioning handwashing facilities % of households with access to functioning handwashing	What type of soap do you have?	Not included	Discussion with national cluster	Yes, sector focal point

	facilities, by type of device (observed) (H1)				
432	% of households by issue for cooking	Please explain why your household can't cook / the issues you face for cooking?	Not included	Discussion with national cluster	Yes, sector focal point
434	% of households by issue for sleeping	Please explain why your household can't sleep / the issues you face for sleeping?	Not included	Discussion with national cluster	Yes, sector focal point
436	% of households by issue faced when storing food and water	Please explain why your household can't store food and water / the issues you face when storing food and water?	Not included	Discussion with national cluster	Yes, sector focal point
483, 484, 489, 491	% of households reporting at least one member of the household felt concerned about their safety or security in the last 3 months, by frequency and type of protection risk	Over the past 3 months, how often, if ever, have you felt concerned about you or any household member affected by:	Not included	Discussion with national cluster	Yes, sector focal point

| 519 | % of households having received assistance, by last time assistance was received | Has your household received aid in the past 12 months?

NOTE: Definition of aid / assistance: Any support in the form of goods, cash, services, sensitization activities, counselling or protection provided by local or international NGOs, UN Agencies, civil society organizations or government bodies as a response to an emergency, in complement to the regular provision of such support through the state's social protection apparatus. | Not included | This was merged with 520 as was not necessary to have two questions | No |
| 20 | % of households by type of setting (rural, urban, or camp) | Do you live in a in a rural area, urban or peri-urban, or camp like setting?

Hint: if the interview takes place in person at a drawn gps point, please check the given answer | Not included | We have GPS points in Ukraine that are categorized by rural, urban, peri-urban status so this is not necessary | No |

| 440 | % of households by lighting source reported | What is your household's main source of lighting?

Hint: If households have several lighting sources, they should report on the main one, the most commonly used by members of this household. | Not included | Not relevant | No |
| 10 | Note | For the purposes of this conversation, we are considering people in your "household" to be the group of people who regularly eat from the same pot and share the same shelter. The head of household is the individual who makes decisions on behalf of the entire household. This is unrelated to how many people are included on your registration card or whose name the registration card is under. Unless specified otherwise, please always try and answer on behalf of your whole household, taking into account the needs, preferences and challenges | Not included | This is not a relevant or applicable definition to the Ukraine context. | No |

		faced by all the members of your household. Do you have any questions?			
3	% of interviews by gender of the enumerator	What is the enumerator's gender?	Not included	Will link this with enumerator demographic information	No
4	% of interviews by age of the enumerator	What is the enumerator's age?	Not included	Will link this with enumerator demographic information	No

ANNEX 2: DUAL VOICES METHODOLGY NOTE

Introduction

The Dual Voices methodology involves collecting data from multiple perspectives within a household to gain a more comprehensive understanding of social dynamics, relationships, and decision-making processes. This approach recognizes that households are often comprised of individuals with different roles, responsibilities and viewpoints. Dual Voices thus seeks to capture these diverse perspectives. For the Ukraine MSNA, the Dual Voices approach will mitigate one of its limitations – its inability to analyze intra-household gender differences and gender-specific concerns – by shedding light on complex intra-household gender dynamics and the conscription concerns of men in Ukraine.

Rationale

In the 2022 and 2023 Ukraine MSNAs men were under-sampled in comparison with the actual gender distribution of the population. In the 2023 MSNA, 69% of respondents[27] self-reported as female and 31% self-reported as male.[28] In contrast, recent data on the Ukrainian population reports that 54% are female and 46% are male.[29] While the MSNA population only consists of adults, and thus these data are not directly comparable, they nonetheless indicate a severe gender bias in the MSNA respondent pool. This under-sampling of males in the Ukraine MSNA is an important research limitation, particularly for indicators for which respondent perception is influential (e.g. protection indicators).

The under-sampling of male respondents in the Ukraine MSNA stems partly from increasing enlistment/conscription whereby men are no longer residing in the household. Regarding the former, Defense Minister Rustem Umerov of Ukraine announced in late 2023 there were 1 million soldiers in the military in Ukraine, with 800,000 directly serving in the armed forces.[30] This represents about 3% of the total adult population in Ukraine. In many cases, these conscripted/enlisted individuals, the vast majority of whom are men, reside away from their household/settlement. Due to this, these men are generally excluded from the MSNA for both logistical purposes (e.g. unlikely to be sampled) and for methodological reasons (e.g. if they are not residing in the household, they cannot be sampled).

The under-sampling of male respondents also flows from increasing conscription concerns of men who are not serving in the military, particularly for those who are currently eligible for conscription (i.e. between the ages of 25 and 60). To evade conscription, this age group of men increasingly avoid public spaces, where they could be potentially asked to participate in the MSNA.[31] Further, recent REACH activities have indicated men are particularly suspicious of providing household and individual level data, fearing this may be reported and/or used by the Ukrainian government to conscript them. Thus, even when potential male participants are found

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[27] Respondents for the Ukraine MSNA are not just heads of households, but also those respondents who can answer on behalf of the head of household. For further information on the 2024 MSNA methodology from which male respondents for the Dual Voices are gathered, please see the 2024 Ukraine MSNA Terms of Reference (TOR).

[28] REACH. *Multi-Sectoral Needs Assessment (MSNA): Gender, Age and Disability Snapshot*. January 2024.

[29] World Bank. "Population, male (% of total population)" and "Population, female (% of total population)." Data Bank, The World Bank Group, 2022.

[30] Yalta European Strategy, "Ukraine is launching a new philosophy of attitude towards the military – Rustem Umerov." September 2023.

[31] Gibbons-Neff, Thomas. "'People Snatchers': Ukraine's Recruiters Use Harsh Tactics to Fill Ranks," The New York Times, December 15, 2023. Ukraine Military Recruiters Use Harsh Tactics to Fill Ranks - The New York Times (nytimes.com)

and are asked to provide consent to participate in the MSNA, there is a higher likelihood that protection concerns will lead them to refuse to participate.

On 16 April 2024, President of Ukraine Volodymyr Zelenskyy signed Law No. 3633-IX "On Amendments to Certain Legislative Acts of Ukraine on Certain Issues of Military Service, Mobilization and Military Registration," which strengthens of the mobilization mechanisms in the country and primarily impacts men in Ukraine. The signing of this law will likely exacerbate the sampling challenges of the MSNA.

In response to such realities, the 2024 Ukraine MSNA will use Dual Voices to home in on their specific protection concerns that the MSNA is not able to capture with household-level sampling, as well as identify intra-household gender differences on specific MSNA indicators. Even before this announcement, fear/ efforts to evade mobilization was stated as a barrier for men to access livelihoods.[3] Further, stakeholders within Ukraine and preliminary evidence from REACH[32] have referenced that conscription concerns are limiting the ability and willingness of men in Ukraine to seek and obtain humanitarian aid and government assistance, as well as follow protective measures (e.g. evacuation orders). The enforcement of the new amendments on mobilization and its impact on the conscription practices will likely exacerbate these trends.

Objectives

In light of such emerging data and policy changes, the Ukraine Dual Voices samples specifically adult men in any household where the primary respondent for the standard MSNA component was a woman with the following core objectives:

- Explore intra-household gender differences for key household-level indicators, such as for protection and AAP.

- Examine the specific impact of increased likelihood of conscription on men's employment, access to humanitarian and government assistance, willingness to participate in protective measures, and mental well-being.

- Examine if conscription concerns are leading to household-level vulnerability.[33]

- Inform key stakeholders on gendered barriers to access humanitarian and government assistance.

Methodology

Scope

A total sample of 159 complementary Dual Voices interviews are going to be collected, which will be representative at a 95% confidence level, with an 8% margin of error for men who belong to mixed-gender households in the oblasts (admin-1) along the frontline and on the border with the Russian Federation.[34] This area consists of 8 oblasts: Chernihivska, Sumska, Kharkivska,

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[32] This data is only available upon request.
[33] The 2024 Ukraine MSNA will be able to explore if the conscription concerns of male household members impacts household level indicators through intra-household analysis. Through such data, the 2024 MSNA may be able to indicate if conscription is also a household-level vulnerability.
[34] More specifically, the Dual Voices is representative for men belonging to households where at least one adult woman is present in the oblasts specified.

Dnipropentrovska, Donetska, Khersonska, Mykolaivska, and Zaporizka Oblasts.[35] Depending on the sample gathered from the MSNA, the description of the representativeness will be amended. While the Dual Voices aims for the sample frame to be evenly distributed across these oblasts, the actual sample frame may be biased.

Sampling approach

The Dual Voices component uses a simple random sampling approach. The sampling frame for the Dual Voices (a list of phone numbers with first name and gender of the referred respondent) is gathered by asking female respondents who: 1) identify themselves as women, 2) agree to provide their own phone numbers for follow-up and 3) report at least one household member who is an adult male to identify another household member as being potentially interested in participating in the survey and willing to give this person's phone number, gender and first name.

Following the conglomeration of this initial sample frame, it is then screened by gender. The MSNA does not ask female respondents to refer male, adult male household members due to potential ethical concerns (e.g. women feeling that their perspective is undervalued and thus needs to be verified by a man). From this revised sample frame, phone numbers are then randomly sampled in order to contact potential respondents and request consent to participate in the Dual Voices component.

Tool

The MSNA uses a truncated version of the standard MSNA questionnaire. The survey is envisioned to last 15 to 20 minutes and to only focus on those indicators, for which the perception of the respondent particularly influences reporting, such as protection and AAP indicators. Further, there are a specific subset of questions which focus on conscription concerns, and one question on the needs of men and boys, for which there is no equivalent in the MSNA standard questionnaire. The tool will be coded in Kobo.

Prior to gathering information on key indicators, the respondent will be screened. The screening is designed to ensure the respondent is 1) the referred respondent, 2) belongs to and resides in the household of the female respondent, 3) a man and 4) over 18.

Modality

The Dual Voices component will use computer-assisted telephone interview (CATI) surveys. The reason is two-fold. First, given the aforementioned concerns and challenges for men in Ukraine and male participants for the MSNA, face-to-face (F2F) interviewing will continue to be difficult – even with referrals. Second, logistically, the geographic spread of respondents and the low sample size, combined with the shorter length of the survey, makes F2F an inefficient use of MSNA resources and CATI a suitable alternative.

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[35] While these oblasts are the main target oblasts, there are concerns that the requisite sample size to conduct the Dual Voices will not be reached through restricting the sample size to such a degree. Thus, female respondents, regardless of oblast, will be asked to refer an adult household member. The MSNA team will then prioritize respondents from the eight-aforementioned-oblasts. In the instance that the sample size is not large enough, the geographic scope will be enlarged as appropriate.

Implementation

Timeline

The Dual Voices component of the Ukraine MSNA will take place between June 22 to June 25, 2024. Training is to take place on June 21, 2024 where enumerators will be trained on the CATI protocol for the Ukraine MSNA, as well as the specificities of the Dual Voices component and its questionnaire.

Gathering sample

During both F2F and CATI surveys,[36] enumerators will ask female respondents who: 1) identify themselves as women, 2) agree to provide their own phone numbers for follow-up and 3) report at least one household member who is an adult male to identify another household member as being potentially interested in participating in the survey and willing to give this person's phone number.[37] If the respondent agrees, the enumerator will then ask for the household member's gender, first name only and phone number.

This sampling approach means that the male respondents in the Dual Voices component will be men where at least one adult woman, who is either a head of household or who can answer on behalf of the head of household, is present in the household. The Dual Voices will thus exclude single male households, male-only households, male-adult-only households, households with adults of mixed genders but for which a man answered the questionnaire, and households where there are adults of mixed genders but for which the adult women are not head(s) of households and do not feel they are able to respond on behalf of the head of household. Conscription / enlistment status are not considered within the eligibility criteria.

Given the sensitivities, we will not specifically ask for male household members.

Closer to the end of MSNA data collection, REACH enumerators will then randomly sample from this frame 159 Dual Voices participants, conducting the interviews via telephone.

Ethical considerations

If during an interview, a female respondent mentioned experiencing gender-based violence/child abuse in the household or being a domestic abuse survivor, enumerators will not ask this respondent for phone number of another household member.

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[36] Female respondents from the CATI surveys conducted by Multicultural Insights will not be asked to participate in the Dual Voices component. This is because their specific advantage is having a list generated by random digital dialing (RDD) which is organized by displacement status. Gathering the phone numbers from the households belonging to their RDD list would thus not be acceptable to this service provider.

[37] For the MSNA respondent sample further detail can be found in the 2024 MSNA TOR. However, the following general inclusion criteria are applied to respondents in areas under control of the Government of Ukraine:1) reside within 5 kilometers of randomly selected GPS point in the randomly sampled settlement where residence is defined as intending to live in the settlement for at least months, having lived in the settlement for at least six months or, if the respondent is displaced, having lived in the settlement for at least one week, 2) 18 years old or older and 3) is the / a head of household or can respond on behalf of the head of household,

Contingency plans

In case of inability to conduct the required number of interviews in areas close to the frontline and border with the Russian Federation, previously collected phone numbers of men from other Oblasts (preferably from Odeska and Kyivska) will be utilized.

In case of inability to conduct the required number of interviews in the government-controlled area of Ukraine, the margin of error will be increased.

Analysis plans

The comparative analysis between male and female datasets is going to be conducted by assessment officers and data officers. After preliminary Dual Voices analysis is finished, more advanced statistical analysis (significance tests) might be performed by the data team, if needed.

Key points of analysis are:

- Intra-household gender differences on core indicators

- Male-specific protection concerns

- Impact of conscription concerns on men's employment, access to humanitarian and government assistance, willingness to participate in protective measures, and mental well-being.

- Male-specific protection concerns associations with household-level vulnerability

Given this component is gender-focused, the results of the analysis will be published as one section of MSNA Gender and Inclusion Brief, that is expected to be published by the end of 2024/in the beginning of 2025. Depending on cluster interest and the findings, a separate brief highlighting the Dual Voices component may be published instead.

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