

MSNA - Research Terms of Reference

Multi-Sectoral Needs Assessment

UKR2308

Ukraine

[07/07/2023]

v.1

REACH Informing more effective humanitarian action

1. Executive Summary

| | | | | | |
|--|---|--|---|------------|---|
| Country of intervention | Ukraine | | | | |
| Type of Emergency | <input type="checkbox"/> | Natural disaster | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | Conflict | <input type="checkbox"/> Other (<i>specify</i>) |
| Type of Crisis | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | Sudden onset | <input type="checkbox"/> | Slow onset | <input type="checkbox"/> Protracted |
| Mandating Body/ Agency | HCT – Humanitarian Country Team | | | | |
| IMPACT Project Code | 64AVR | | | | |
| Overall Research Timeframe (<i>from research design to final outputs / M&E</i>) | 18/05/2023 – 31/12/2023 | | | | |
| Research Timeframe <i>Add planned deadlines</i> | 1. Pilot/Training: 12/06/2023 to 16/06/2023 | | 7. MSNI DAP sent for validation: 21/06/2023 | | |
| | 2. Start collect data: 19/06/2023 | | 8. MSNI analysis sent for validation: 25/08/2023 | | |
| | 3. Data collected: 31/07/2023 | | 9. Bulletin sent for validation: 31/08/2023 | | |
| | 4. Data analysed: 14/08/2023 | | 10. Bulletin published: 08/09/2023 | | |
| | 5. Data sent for validation: 21/08/2023 | | 11. Final presentation: 25/09/2023 | | |
| | 6. Preliminary presentation: 19/09/2023 | | 12. Other specify: NA | | |
| Humanitarian milestones <i>Specify what will the assessment inform and when</i> <i>e.g. The shelter cluster will use this data to draft its Revised Flash Appeal;</i> | Milestone | | Deadline | | |
| | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | Donor plan/strategy | HNO 09/2023 (publishing of 2024 HRP) | | |
| | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | Inter-cluster plan/strategy | HNO 31/08/2023 (MSNA dataset to be shared with ICCG/HCT) | | |
| | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | Cluster plan/strategy | HNO 31/08/2023 (MSNA dataset to be shared with ICCG/HCT) | | |
| | <input type="checkbox"/> | NGO platform plan/strategy | _ / _ / _ _ _ | | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | Other (Specify): | _ / _ / _ _ _ | | | |
| Audience Type & Dissemination <i>Specify who will the assessment inform and how you will disseminate to inform the audience</i> | Audience type | | Dissemination | | |
| | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | Strategic | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> General Product Mailing (e.g. mail to NGO consortium; HCT participants; Donors) | | |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | Programmatic | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Cluster Mailing (Education, Shelter and WASH) and presentation of findings at next cluster meeting | | | |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | Operational | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Presentation of findings (e.g. at HCT meeting; Cluster meeting) | | | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | [Other, Specify] | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Website Dissemination (Relief Web & REACH Resource Centre) | | | |

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| Detailed dissemination plan required | X | Yes | <input type="checkbox"/> | No |
| General Objective | To understand and analyse the demographics, multi-sectoral humanitarian needs, service access, and displacement dynamics of populations living in Ukraine; so as to inform the Humanitarian Needs Overview (HNO) and Humanitarian Response Plan (HRP) for 2024 and contribute to a more targeted and evidence-based humanitarian response. | | | |
| Specific Objective(s) | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To understand household demographics and displacement trends. 2. To identify vulnerabilities¹ and humanitarian needs of households, both internally displaced (within and outside of collective sites) and host communities, residing in Ukraine driven by the escalation of the war in February 2022. 3. To understand the variation of humanitarian needs among different household demographics across the surveyed area, including displaced and non-displaced households and rural and urban settled households. 4. To measure household reliance on consumption-based and livelihood coping mechanisms as defined in the Consolidated Approach to Reporting Indicators of Food Security (CARI guidelines).² 5. To determine the characteristics of households with deprivations in their essential needs and living standard gaps³ within each sector and across sectors to identify compounding humanitarian needs, households' overall sectoral needs, and the severity of these needs. 6. To understand accountability to affected populations, including preference for types of and satisfaction with humanitarian assistance as well as needs and preference for types of information to be received. | | | |
| Research Questions | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. What is the demographic breakdown of households (HHs) and what are the displacement trends in Ukraine? 2. What are the essential needs of households related to shelter and NFI, WASH, food security, infant and young child feeding, education, health, livelihoods, emergency telecommunication, and protection? 3. What are the patterns of income, expenditure, savings, and debt amongst different categories of households? 4. What is the variation of humanitarian needs among different household demographics across the surveyed area, including displaced and non-displaced households and rural and urban settled households? 5. To what extent do affected populations rely on coping mechanisms to meet their immediate needs, and what are the most prevalent ways of coping? 6. What are the geographic differences in the severity of living standard gaps between the assessed areas? What are the differences of needs across the sectors between areas? What are the specific needs and vulnerabilities of the | | | |

¹ Vulnerability of a household can be defined as diminished capacity to anticipate, cope with, resist and recover from the impact of a conflict due to any members of the household having certain characteristics that imply such a vulnerability.

² CARI guidelines are available [online](#).

³ Living standard gaps here are understood as a situation when a household is not able to fully meet all humanitarian needs in a given sector.

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| | <p>population residing in collective sites? How do sectoral needs overlap with one another and influence the overall severity of living standards gaps across sectors?</p> <p>7. What types of humanitarian assistance are being offered to affected populations, and are affected populations satisfied with the provided assistance? What types of information would affected persons like to receive and in what format?</p> | | | |
| Geographic Coverage | <p>Whole of Ukraine</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Accessible areas away from the frontline and/or Russian border <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 78 raions across 13 oblasts 2. Accessible areas close to the frontline and/or Russian border <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 49 raions across 10 oblasts 3. Inaccessible conflict-affected areas <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 15 raions across 4 oblasts | | | |
| Secondary data sources | <p>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:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2021 REACH Ukraine Multi-Sector Needs Assessment (MSNA) • 2022 REACH Ukraine Multi-Sector Needs Assessment (MSNA) • 2023 REACH Ukraine Gender Focus Brief (MSNA) • 2023 REACH Ukraine Area Based Assessment (ABA) Lvivska oblast • 2022 REACH Ukraine Area Based Assessment (ABA) Dnipropetrovska • 2022 REACH Ukraine Area Based Assessment (ABA) Kharkiv • 2022 REACH Collective Site Monitoring • 2023 REACH Collective Site Monitoring • IDP Collective Site Monitoring Dashboard • Ukraine Social Protection Assessment • Ukraine Shelter Sector Assessment • Ukraine Education Sector Assessment • Ukraine Health Sector Assessment • Ukraine WASH Sector Assessment • 2022 REACH Ukraine Humanitarian Situation Monitoring (HSM) • 2023 REACH Ukraine Humanitarian Situation Monitoring (HSM) • 2023 Ukraine Humanitarian Needs Overview (HNO) • 2022 Ukraine OCHA • 2022 IOM Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) • 2022 Ukraine UNFPA Population Statistics • WFP Hunger Map Live Ukraine (HML) | | | |
| Population(s) <i>Select all that apply</i> | <input type="checkbox"/> | IDPs in camp | <input type="checkbox"/> | IDPs in informal sites |
| | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | IDPs in host communities | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | IDPs in collective sites |
| | <input type="checkbox"/> | Refugees in camp | <input type="checkbox"/> | Refugees in informal sites |
| | <input type="checkbox"/> | Refugees in host communities | <input type="checkbox"/> | Refugees [Other, Specify] |
| | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | Host communities (incl. non-displaced conflict affected populations) | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | Returnees |

| | | | | |
|---|---|----------------------|---|------------------------------------|
| Structured questionnaire (Quantitative) <i>Select all that apply</i> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | Probability sampling | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | Non - Probability sampling |
| Data collection level: | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | Individual | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | Household (F2F & phone interviews) |
| | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | Settlement | <input type="checkbox"/> | Other (specify): _____ |
| If Probability Sampling (for HH survey outside collective sites) | Sampling method: <input type="checkbox"/> Random sampling <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Cluster sampling The sampling is stratified: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No If yes what are the stratifications: - Geographic: by oblast, urban/rural, and for selected raions - Population groups: n/a - Other: n/a What is the Primary sampling unit (PSU): settlement If cluster sampling, what is the minimum cluster size? 6 Sampling frame: Do you have the population number at PSU level for all population groups? <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No | | Selection: Probability Proportional to Size (PPS) : <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No Selection of PSUs with replacement? <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No Aimed precision at stratification level: 95% level of confidence 7+/- % margin of error Buffer: 5% Total sample size: (Target #):13,288 Resampling: Do you have a reserve list of PSUs / households in case of inaccessible area ? <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No Data collection method: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Face to face <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Remote data collection | |
| If Probability Sampling (for HH survey component in collective sites) | Sampling method: <input type="checkbox"/> Random sampling <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Cluster sampling The sampling is stratified: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No If yes what are the stratifications: - Geographic: macro-regions - Population groups: HHs in collective sites - Other: collective sites What is the Primary sampling unit (PSU): Collective sites If cluster sampling, what is the minimum cluster size? CSs with 10 or more residents Sampling frame: Do you have the population number at PSU level for all population groups? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No | | Selection: Probability Proportional to Size (PPS) : <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No Selection of PSUs with replacement? <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No Aimed precision at stratification level: 95% level of confidence 7+/- % margin of error Buffer: 50 % Total sample size: (Target #): 2,000 HH interviews in 774 collective sites Resampling: Do you have a reserve list of PSUs / households in case of inaccessible area ? <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No Data collection method: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Face to face <input type="checkbox"/> Remote data collection | |

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|--|---|---|--|-------------------------------------|
| If Non-Probability Sampling (for AoK component) | Sampling method: <input type="checkbox"/> Quota sampling <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Purposive <input type="checkbox"/> Snowballing The sampling is stratified: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No If yes what are the stratifications: - Geographic: oblast - Population groups: n/a - Other: n/a | | If quota sampling, what characteristics will be used as quota?: _____ _____ Data collection method <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Face to face <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Remote data collection | |
| Semi-structured questionnaire (Qualitative) | <input type="checkbox"/> | Yes | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | No |
| Semi-structured data collection tool (s) # 1 | Sampling method: <input type="checkbox"/> Purposive <input type="checkbox"/> Snowballing <input type="checkbox"/> [Other, Specify] | | Data collection method <input type="checkbox"/> Key informant interview (Target #):_____ | |
| Semi-structured data collection tool (s) # 2 | Sampling method <input type="checkbox"/> Purposive <input type="checkbox"/> Snowballing <input type="checkbox"/> [Other, Specify] | | Data collection method <input type="checkbox"/> Key informant interview (Target #):_____ | |
| Questionnaire design | Mandatory indicators All the madatory indicators from the 2023 MSNA indicator bank , have been included without alteration: <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No [If no, please fill the table in annex 2] | | XLSform for mandatory indicators The kobo questionnaire provided for the mandatory indicators was used without alteration: <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No [If no, please fill the table in annex 3] | |
| Data management platform(s) | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | IMPACT | <input type="checkbox"/> | UNHCR |
| Expected ouput type(s) | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | MSNA Bulletin#: 1 | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | Executive Intersectoral Report #: 1 |
| Data publication plan | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | Final (anonymised) dataset public, available on REACH resource center – <i>Data for CAA areas likely not be publically shared</i> | | |

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| | X | Final (anonymised) dataset public, through HDX connect – <i>Data for CAA areas likely not publically shared</i> |
| | X | Analysis table public, available on REACH resource center – <i>Data for CAA areas likely not publically shared</i> |
| | X | Analysis table public, available on HDX – <i>Data for CAA areas likely not be publically shared</i> |
| Visibility Specify which logos should be on outputs | REACH | |
| | Donor: BHA | |
| | Coordination Framework: HCT/Inter-Cluster Coordination Group | |
| | Partners: World Food Programme | |

2. Rationale

2.1 Background

Since the escalation of the war in Ukraine in February 2022, 5.4 million people have been displaced internally across the country, 58% of whom have been displaced for six months or more, 5.5 million people have returned home, and 8 million Ukrainians are refugees in European countries.⁴ Over 2022 the conflict rapidly led to the destruction of houses and infrastructure (including power plants, hospitals and train stations) in the conflict vicinity, such as Kyiv city and Kharkiv.⁵ This situation has forced thousands of families to flee from cities and villages mostly from eastern Ukraine to other parts of the country or abroad. Simultaneously, as the situation stabilises and conflict appears more localised, large numbers of people have been returning to Ukraine, with 20% of whom returned from abroad⁶. However, this return has been accompanied by difficulties finding a suitable job (predominantly in rural areas), unavailability of basic services due to facility damages, and concerns with community tensions. These impacts of the escalation of the war, increasingly 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.

Additionally, the population of IDPs living in collective sites remains substantial in Ukraine. Though accurate estimates are difficult to obtain, according to the CCCM Cluster-REACH Master List (as of May 2023) more than 110,000 people are still residing in accommodations managed by humanitarian actors.⁷ The residents of collective sites are often amongst the more vulnerable groups living in Ukraine, even compared to displaced households located outside collective sites or to the host communities, and their long-term prospects remain unclear amidst risks of prolonged residence in often-inadequate facilities.⁸

As of April 2023, the Office of the UN High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR) recorded 22,734 civilian casualties in the country: 8,490 killed and 14,244 injured. Active hostilities continue in eastern and southern Ukraine, with continuous reports of civilian casualties and damage to civilian infrastructure – and wider-scale disruptions in power, heating and water supplies. The lack of functioning power infrastructure was particularly concerning over the winter months (November 2022 to March 2023), as households dealt with blackouts and power shortages in low temperatures. Besides, unexploded ordnances such as landmines have been posing danger to civilians, especially in newly liberated areas, including many regions of eastern Ukraine.

Hostilities have been more intensive around the town of Bakhmut in Donetsk oblast, where intense fighting continues, provoking the deterioration of the humanitarian situation in the region.⁹ Aside from wider-scale disruption, the risk of a nuclear

⁴ OCHA. [Ukraine Situation Report](#). February 2023.

⁵ REACH. [Ukraine: Summary on Infrastructure and Facilities Damage Analysis North-West of Kyiv](#). February-March 2022.

⁶ IOM, DTM – [Conditions of Return Assessment Factsheet – Round 1 \(January-February 2023\)](#)

⁷ CCCM cluster, REACH Initiative, Collective Site Monitoring, 2023

⁸ REACH, Area-based Assessment Lvivska oblast, February 2023

⁹ OCHA [Situation Report](#) February 2023

accident at the Zaporizhzhia nuclear power plant – the largest nuclear plant in Europe –has significantly increased, due to ongoing fighting around the site.¹⁰ Nevertheless, the chances of explosion, nuclear meltdown or radioactive release are considered low due to good backup emergency cooling systems and large concrete containment structures.¹¹¹²

Additionally, the conflict has led to deteriorations in the socioeconomic situation of the Ukrainian population. Damage and destruction of productive assets, as well as comparatively higher levels of unemployment were seen after the conflict escalation, with predictions to reach 26% in 2023 (according to the National Bank of Ukraine). The impact has been particularly severe on the agriculture sector – with significant implications to food security and Ukraine's rural development. Along with protection, livelihoods was one of the key drivers of the extreme multi-sector needs in Ukraine, reported by 19% of households nation-wide in the 2022 MSNA.

Living standard gaps were mostly found amongst populations living in raions of the East and South macro-region, particularly those close to the conflict frontline in Donestka, Mikolaivska, Zaporiska, Odeska, and Kharkivska oblasts and many times affecting differently IDPs, returnees and host community households. In this context, vulnerable groups living in Ukraine have been facing difficulties to access basic services, including healthcare, primary education and social protection.

2.2 Intended impact

Overall, 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. Specifically, the findings of the MSNA will directly feed into the People-in-Need (PIN) calculations and 2024 Humanitarian Needs Overview (HNO), and inform strategic planning for the 2024 Humanitarian Response Plan (HRP). As such, REACH is conducting the 2023 MSNA building upon the 2022 Ukraine MSNA, in collaboration with the HCT, Inter-Cluster Coordination Group (ICCG) and United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Assistance (OCHA). Furthermore, the CSM component of the 2023 MSNA will inform the CCCM Cluster with household-level information on collective sites. Such information is difficult to obtain and can fill an information gap by complementing key informant data. Its inclusion in the MSNA can also facilitate the inclusion of this particularly vulnerable population in the HNO and HRP 2024 processes.

3. Methodology

This assessment will employ a quantitative data collection methodology, including face-to-face (F2F) and computer-assisted telephone interview (CATI) surveys conducted at the household (HH) level, as well as 'area of knowledge' (AoK) data collection at the settlement-level in selected areas of the country. F2F HH surveys will be conducted in secure areas which can be directly accessed by enumerators, while CATI will be used in inaccessible areas where F2F data collection is not feasible but where phone networks are still functioning (see Map 1). The AoK approach will then be applied in areas which are not under the control of the Government of Ukraine (GoU) during data collection, and therefore inaccessible using either F2F or CATI methodologies. Under the AoK approach, F2F settlement-level interviews will be conducted with individuals who are knowledgeable about the target settlement. This entails surveying respondents who have been (within the 14 days prior to the start of data collection) in the settlements of interest or have had contact with family members/friends living in these areas and are thus knowledgeable of the situation. Identification of respondents will be through a combination of WFP beneficiary lists, REACH networks developed under the Humanitarian Situation Monitoring (HSM) research cycle, and via surveys conducted in transit and collective sites.

Map 1: Ukraine MSNA 2023 Coverage and Sampling Approach

¹⁰ Geoff Brumfiel. [Here's why the risk of a nuclear accident in Ukraine has 'significantly increased'](#). *NPR News*. 9 September 2022.

¹¹ Ibid.

¹² Calla Wahlquist, Donna Lu. [Zaporizhzhia nuclear power plant: everything you need to know](#). *The Guardian*. 4 March 2022.



Map 2: Ukraine MSNA 2023 Data Collection Modalities



Key definitions

- **Accessible areas:** For the purpose of this assessment, accessible areas refer to areas where F2F data collection is possible. Accessible areas include those recently retaken by the GoU or over the control of the GoU (conflict-affected or not).
- **Inaccessible areas:** For the purpose of this assessment, inaccessible areas refer to areas where F2F data collection is not possible, and instead phone interviews are conducted. Inaccessible areas include areas beyond/not under the control of the Government of Ukraine that became hard to reach after February 2022⁹, as of 2022, and 'old' areas not under the control of the Government of Ukraine before February 2022.
- **Conflict Affected Areas (CAA):** For the purpose of this assessment, conflict affected areas (CAA) refer to areas that are considered as inaccessible for F2F data collection, as of August 2022, and instead phone interviews are conducted. Based on this, CAA include areas that became beyond the control of the government of Ukraine, after February 2022⁹ as of August 2022, and 'old' before February 2022.
- **Internally Displaced Person (IDP):** Persons or groups of persons who have been forced or obliged to flee, or to leave their homes or places of habitual residence, in particular as a result of or in order to avoid the effects of armed conflict, situations of generalized violence, violations of human rights or natural or human-made disasters, and who have not crossed an internationally recognized State border. Operationally, for this exercise, interviewers define and understand IDPs as persons who left their habitual place of residence due to the current war. (This includes individuals who moved within their locations, across locations, within their districts, across districts, within governorates, and across governorates).¹³
- **Returnee:** A person who had undergone a migratory movement and returned back to their original place of habitual residence (place where they lived prior to being displaced). For purposes of the present analysis, REACH identified as returnees those respondents who indicated having left the place of their habitual residence since the 24th of February due to the current war for a period of a minimum of 2 weeks (14 days), but who have indicated that they had since returned. (Does include refugees who have returned from outside the Ukraine).¹⁴
- **AOK approach:** 'Area of Knowledge' Approach, is an approach, where respondents are interviewed who have recent knowledge of a specific area without residing their currently, based on personal experience or from stories from family/friends, given within a specific time period (14 days).
- **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.

3.1 Secondary data review

As part of this assessment, REACH will use the below secondary resources.

Table 1. Overview of secondary sources

| Source | Relevance | Usage |
|---|---|--|
| IMPACT 2023 Global MSNA Indicator List | Global IMPACT guidance on core MSNA indicators | Inform questionnaire design |
| REACH Ukraine 2021 MSNA (GCA) questionnaire | Provides an overview of intersectoral needs in 2021 in Donetsk and Luhansk oblast (before the 2022 escalations) | Inform methodology, questionnaire and sampling design |
| REACH Ukraine 2023 Collective Site Monitoring (CSM) | Provides a bimonthly update on collective site situation, needs, and demographics profile nationally and a | Inform methodology, questionnaire, and sampling design for the part concerning IDPs in CSs |

¹³ Aligned with [IOM's Glossary on Migration](#) (2019).

¹⁴ Ibid.

| | | |
|--|---|--|
| | Master List with information on all known CSs in Ukraine | |
| REACH Ukraine 2022 Humanitarian Situation Monitoring (HSM) | Provides detailed information on humanitarian needs, displacement dynamics, 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 Rapid Assessment of Internal Displacement | Provides initial, rapid information on humanitarian needs, displacement dynamics, and service access in conflict affected and IDP-hosting settlements in Ukraine. | Aid understanding of the context and inform assessment methodology |
| REACH Arrival and Transit Monitoring (ATM) | To understand displacement trends, as well as displacement drivers and intentions. | Aid understanding of the context |
| REACH Joint Market Monitoring Initiative (JMMI) | Assessment to inform cash-based interventions and better understand market dynamics in Ukraine. | Aid understanding of the context |
| OCHA Ukraine 2022 Humanitarian Needs Overview (HNO) | Compilation of humanitarian needs (before 2022 escalations) | 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 DTM Internal Displacement Reports Ukraine | Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) on Internal Displacement in Ukraine | Aid understanding of the context, specifically in relation to displacement |
| 2023 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 |

3.2 Primary Data Collection

3.2.1 Households Outside of Collective Sites

REACH does not have the capacity to conduct random sampling across every raion in Ukraine for the 2023 MSNA. Therefore, REACH has developed a sampling strategy designed to allow for disaggregation by key geographic areas and population groups, balanced against time and resource constraints. REACH's sampling approach for the Whole of Ukraine was guided by the aim of conducting increased targeted data collection in areas along the frontline and Russian border, as findings from the MSNA 2022 indicated needs to be higher and more localised in these areas. Thus, the 2023 MSNA will include more granular data at the raion level (with a precision of 95% confidence level and 7% margin of error) within these 'conflict-affected' oblasts (Chernihivska, Dnipropetrovska, Donetska, Kharkivska, Khersonska, Kyivska, Mykolaivska, Odeska, Sumska and Zaporizka) across the East, South and North macro-regions of Ukraine. Data collection for the

remaining oblasts in Ukraine will be done at the oblast rather than raion level, while still maintaining separate samples of urban and rural households.

These considerations collectively have resulted in the following sampling strategy:

Accessible areas where F2F data collection is possible: Total of 11,434 household surveys.

- Accessible areas away from the frontline/Russian border: In these areas REACH will implement 6,284 household-level F2F surveys across 741 settlements in 13 oblasts via random and cluster sampling, with the aim of reaching a sample which is representative with a 95% level of confidence and 7% margin of error at the oblast level. The sample will allow representative data to be reported at the oblast level, stratified by urban and rural population groups, implementing random and cluster sampling approaches for these areas respectively.
- Accessible areas along the frontline/Russian border: In these areas REACH will implement 5,150 household-level F2F surveys across 1,426 settlements in 25 raions via random and cluster sampling, with the aim of reaching a sample which is representative with a 95% level of confidence and 7% margin of error at the raion level. The sample will allow representative data to be reported at the raion level, as well as (combined with the CATI surveys below), to be aggregated at the oblast level for reporting purposes.

Inaccessible areas which cannot be reached by enumerators in-person: Total of 1,854 telephone surveys and 600 AOK settlement surveys.

- Inaccessible areas along the frontline/Russian border: In these areas REACH will implement 1,854 household-level telephone surveys in 23 raions with a 95% level of confidence and 7% margin of error (at grouped-raion¹⁵ level). Telephone surveys will be conducted by a national partner, the Kyiv International Institute of Sociology (KIIS) using the CATI method. CATI is a voice call survey method in which trained enumerators call randomly selected telephone numbers until they reach the desired quota per strata. Using this method, sampling at raion level is not feasible, so findings will be representative at the grouped-raion level (a single strata per oblast including all inaccessible raions).
- Inaccessible areas behind the frontline: In these areas where telephone surveys are not feasible due to limited electricity and mobile network functionality/connectivity, WFP will follow an AOK approach. WFP will conduct telephone settlement level surveys with respondents identified from WFP beneficiary lists and REACH's network of contacts from the HSM research cycle. Selection of respondents will be based on the following criteria: (i) respondent was recently – in the past 14 days - in the raion of interest himself/herself OR (ii) respondent has family/relatives/friends who stayed behind and he/she is frequently in contact with them and thus aware about the situation (at least had contact within the last 14 days). Using this approach, findings are indicative, not representative, given the nature of the interviews and non-random selection of the respondents.
- In general, the MSNA questionnaire for inaccessible CAAs will be shortened from that used for accessible CAAs to reduce the burden for respondents, particularly during telephone surveys. Core indicators for sectors and the multi-sectoral needs index will be kept, however, those too sensitive to ask over the telephone will be removed.

For F2F surveys, each settlement is divided into a number of quartiles (size is 2x2km). Population density data from World Population 100x100m Raster Grid will then be used to weight the number of interviews (performed by computerized random selection with R) to be conducted in each settlement. This means that within each stratum, areas with higher density are proportionally more likely to be selected for interview, thereby reducing the likelihood of a computer-selected point being in an uninhabited area (i.e. settlements with higher population density are will get more sample points, while those with lower population density will get less).

¹⁵ 'Group-raion level' refers to raions which have been grouped for sampling at the oblast level due to challenges with reaching high numbers of respondents when using the CATI sampling method.

For security reasons, areas highlighted as 'No Go areas' in ACTED's Risk Map (i.e. potential military targets such as critical infrastructure) and conflict-affected 'hazardous' industrial infrastructure mapped by IMPACT Ukraine were excluded. It should be noted that both ACTED and IMPACT sources only cover areas in which ACTED and IMPACT regularly operate and thus do not cover the whole of Ukraine. Overall, households that are considered to be living in areas at risk of being a military target can thus not be interviewed as part of this, to protect REACH enumerators.

Enumerators will be given a smartphone with downloaded Google Map that will show these randomly selected GPS points, which they will then go to and conduct the surveys. If GPS points fall close to military targets (i.e. military facilities or critical infrastructure) or in now uninhabited settlements, Team Leaders will use the additional sampling points generated before the start of data collection.

For telephone surveys, telephone data collection partners (KIIS) will randomly call households per grouped-raion until they reach the total sample. For telephone surveys with the AOK approach, respondents will be identified from WFP beneficiary lists or REACH's network of contacts from the HSM research cycle..

Any respondent selected will be at least 18 years old, the head of the household or any other adult member that is able to speak on behalf of the household.

| Face-to-Face Oblast-level Sample | | | | |
|----------------------------------|---------------------|---------------|---------------|--------------|
| Oblast | Population Estimate | Rural Surveys | Urban Surveys | Surveys |
| Vynnytska | 1304910 | 288 | 206 | 494 |
| Volynska | 836954 | 276 | 206 | 482 |
| Zhytomyrska | 943547 | 270 | 206 | 476 |
| Zakarpatska | 1103956 | 276 | 206 | 482 |
| Ivano-Frankivska | 1081061 | 276 | 206 | 482 |
| Kirovohradska | 679821 | 282 | 206 | 488 |
| Lvivska | 2075934 | 270 | 206 | 476 |
| Poltavska | 1131776 | 276 | 206 | 482 |
| Rivnenska | 947422 | 282 | 206 | 488 |
| Ternopils'ka | 843541 | 270 | 206 | 476 |
| Khmelnyska | 832668 | 276 | 206 | 482 |
| Cherkaska | 940055 | 276 | 206 | 482 |
| Chernivetska | 749102 | 288 | 206 | 494 |
| Total | 13470747 | 3606 | 2678 | 6,284 |

| Face-to-Face Raion-level Sample | | |
|---------------------------------|---------------------|---------|
| Raion | Population Estimate | Surveys |
| Dniprovskiy | 991514 | 206 |
| Kamianskyi | 318611 | 206 |
| Novomoskovskiy | 126695 | 206 |
| Pavlohradskiy | 133745 | 206 |
| Bilotserkivskiy | 357307 | 206 |
| Boryspilskiy | 195887 | 206 |
| Brovarskiy | 244408 | 206 |
| Buchanskyy | 262598 | 206 |
| Obukhivskiy | 186839 | 206 |
| Fastivskiy | 136081 | 206 |

| | | |
|-----------------------|----------------|--------------|
| Voznesenskyi | 128706 | 206 |
| Pervomaiskyi | 91165 | 206 |
| Berezivskyi | 77745 | 206 |
| Bilhorod-Dnistrovskyi | 177152 | 206 |
| Bolhradskyi | 110273 | 206 |
| Izmailskyi | 153412 | 206 |
| Odeskyi | 1112945 | 206 |
| Podilskyi | 129232 | 206 |
| Rozdilnianskyi | 69025 | 206 |
| Romenskyi | 83684 | 206 |
| Krasnohradskyi | 80360 | 206 |
| Lozivskyi | 66004 | 206 |
| Nizhynskyi | 176064 | 206 |
| Prylutskyi | 122854 | 206 |
| Kyiv | 2134529 | 206 |
| Total | 7666835 | 5,150 |

| Telephone Grouped Raion-level Sample | | | |
|---|--------------------|-----------------------------|----------------|
| Oblast | Raion | Population Estimates | Surveys |
| Chernihivska | Chernihivskyi | 485382 | 206 |
| | Koriukivskyi | | |
| | Novhorod-Siverskyi | | |
| Dnipropetrovska | Kryvorizkyi | 1030136 | 206 |
| | Nikopolskyi | | |
| | Synelnykivskyi | | |
| Donetska | Kramatorskyi | 980953 | 206 |
| | Pokrovskyi | | |
| | Volnovaskyi | | |
| Kharkivska | Kupianskyi | 1418668 | 206 |
| | Bohodukhivskyi | | |
| | Chuhuivskyi | | |
| | Iziumskyi | | |
| Kharkivskyi | | | |
| Khersonska | Beryslavskyi | 29044 | 206 |
| Kyivska | Vyshhorodskyi | 102558 | 206 |
| Mykolaivska | Bashtanskyi | 606210 | 206 |
| | Mykolaivskyi | | |
| Sumska | Konotopskyi | 781843 | 206 |
| | Okhtyrskyi | | |
| | Shostkynskyi | | |
| | Sumskyi | | |
| Zaporizka | Zaporizkyi | 484375 | 206 |
| Total | | 5919169 | 1,854 |

| AoK Raion-level Sample | | | |
|------------------------|-------------------|----------------------|------------|
| Oblast | Raion | Population Estimates | Surveys |
| Donestska | Bakhmutskyi | 689029 | 150 |
| | Mariupolskyi | | |
| Khersonska | Henicheskyi | 254852 | 150 |
| | Kakhovskiyi | | |
| | Khersonskiyi | | |
| | Skadovskiyi | | |
| Luhanska | Shchastynskiyi | 699242 | 150 |
| | Sievierodonetskyi | | |
| | Starobilskiyi | | |
| | Svativskiyi | | |
| Zaporizka | Berdianskyi | 445867 | 150 |
| | Melitopolskyi | | |
| | Polohivskiyi | | |
| | Vasylivskiyi | | |
| Total | | 2088991 | 600 |

3.2.2 Households in Collective Sites

Selection Criteria

The population of interest is displaced households living in collective sites. Interviews will be conducted face-to-face with the heads of households wherever possible, or with a member of the household who can speak as or on behalf of the head of household. The CSs considered will be those that have been reached in 2023 CSM rounds and are hosting 10 people or more, or those which have been confirmed through some other method (potential pre-survey round of calls, integration of IOM data on CSs with CSM ML).

Sampling Plan

IDPs living in collective sites: Total of 2,000 interviews in 774 collective sites

The MSNA 2023 will include approximately 2,000 interviews of households living collective sites previously mapped by REACH and CCCM cluster partners. The Master List (ML) currently includes 2,495 collective sites actively hosting IDPs, for a total population of 116,295 people. Due to a combination of operational constraints, methodological considerations, and limits to the size of the survey, a cluster sampling approach with a sampling frame built on the basis of the ML will be followed:

- The current ML is not exhaustive and does not contain all collective sites in the country, it is however the only reliable source of information with all the necessary pieces of information to conduct a household survey at a national scale.
- Movement into and out of collective sites is very dynamic, which may outdate the information quickly.
 - To minimize the chances of the field teams finding out during the survey that the actual population in a given collective site is significantly higher or lower than expected, the sampling frame will be built only on the basis of those collective sites surveyed during the 2023 CSM rounds and which were hosting at least 10 people at the time, for a total of 1,223 CSs. This total, and the attendant calculations noted below, will be updated according to the ML updates from the latest round of CSM immediately prior to data collection.
 - If resources allow, a preliminary round of phone calls may allow to confirm the activity and number of people hosted in collective sites not surveyed during the 2023 year, increasing the sampling frame.

- Given the limited number of interviews (2,000) and of maximum number of CSs realistically visited (774), oblast-level representativeness is not conceivable. Instead, representativeness will be pursued at the macro-regional level.¹⁶
 - For those macro-regions with less than 200 known CSs surveyed in 2023 and hosting at least 10 people (North, 64 CSs, South, 50 CSs), a census approach will be followed. For the other macro-regions, a minimum of 220 CSs will be visited, selected with Probability Proportional to Size.¹⁷
 - The number of HH interviews conducted in each site will be proportionally assigned according to the size of their hosted population. There will be a minimum of 300 HH interviews in each macro-region, with the further 500 HH interviews (to reach 2,000 HH interviews) to be distributed between macro-regions according to the number of CSs and population size in each macro-region, or to be used to reflect potential increases in the sampling frame.

Regarding the households, the survey will aim for representativeness at 95% confidence level and 7% margin of error at the macro-regional and national level.¹⁸ For those macro-regions with less than 200 known CSs surveyed in 2023 and hosting at least 10 people (North, 64 CSs, South, 50 CSs), a census approach will be followed. For the other macro-regions, a minimum of 220 CSs will be surveyed. This number includes a 50% buffer relative to the minimum sampling number of 145 for the macro-region with the largest number of relevant CSs. In order to take into account cluster sampling and the fact that CSs host heterogeneous sets of HHs, the sample of HH interviews to be conducted in each macro-region will include a 50% buffer, from 196 minimal sample to the target of 300 HH interviews.

The Shiny App sampling calculator will be used to randomly select collective sites within each macro-region, and to assign the number of interviews per site based on the relative population of the sites. As sites may be activated and de-activated frequently, and population data is subject to change, the field teams will be equipped with a map showing alternative sites in case they encounter a site that is no longer hosting IDPs. Where the security situation does not allow for F2F interviews, phone interviews will be conducted. In addition, phone interviews may be conducted in CSs where not enough usual residents are present at the time of data collection.

Field teams will be encouraged to employ a systematic approach when engaging households at the collective sites for interviews. Where possible, enumerators should aim to select collective site residents randomly for interviews (i.e. every 3rd person in a given room of the collective site, entering/leaving the premises, or around the collective site).¹⁹ If this is not possible due to a low number of occupants, enumerators may employ a convenience sampling approach whereby respondents are selected based on their willingness to participate.

Table 1: Sampling of Interviews in Collectives Sites

| Macro Region | # of active settlements (with population of 10 or more, and surveyed in 2023) | Population in active sites (with population of 10 or more, and surveyed in 2023) | Minimum number of CSs visited (census) | Target number of interviews |
|--------------|---|--|--|-----------------------------|
| West | 543 | 11814 | 220 | 510 |

¹⁶ West: Volynska, Zakarpatska, Ivano-Frankivska, Lvivska, Rivnenska, Ternopils'ka, Khmelnytska, Chernivetska; Center: Vinnytska, Kirovohradska, Poltavska, Cherkaska; East: Donetska, Dnipropetrovska, Zaporizka, Kharkivska; North: Zhytomyrska, Kyivska oblast, Sumska, Chernihivska, Kyiv city; South: Mykolaivska, Odeska, Khersonska.

¹⁷ If it does not affect macro-regional representativeness, or if such representativeness is not achievable and wider coverage is considered more desirable by REACH and the CCCM Cluster, the number of CSs might be increased up to the field team's capacity.

¹⁸ Weights will need to be applied at the analysis stage in relation to the size of the CSs themselves as well as the number of CSs and their population within each macro-region.

¹⁹ The aim is to avoid interviewing households found in the same place within the collective site, who may share characteristics (e.g., families with young children present in the recreation area), and to seek potentially different respondent profiles elsewhere in the collective site.

| | | | | |
|--------------|------|-------|-----|------|
| Centre | 283 | 11613 | 220 | 414 |
| East | 283 | 17679 | 220 | 476 |
| North | 64 | 3957 | 64 | 300 |
| South | 50 | 1978 | 50 | 300 |
| Total | 1223 | 47041 | 774 | 2000 |

3.3. Tool

Cluster partners have been given the opportunity to provide feedback on the 2022 MSNA questionnaire. The questionnaire will include suggestions from cluster leads and partner agencies to the extent possible, bearing in mind the burden of lengthy HH interviews on respondents.

F2F data collection will be conducted by a combination of REACH enumerators and data collection partners, while telephone data collection will be conducted fully by telephone data collection partner (KIIS) enumerators, however, both will use KOBO with access limited to enumerators and previously defined list of REACH team, who will each have their own level of access needed to perform relevant tasks. During data collection REACH enumerators will use smartphones for data input through KOBO and location check through online mapping services, while telephone data collection partner (KIIS) enumerators will use Enketo (online KOBO) without location checks.

AOK surveys will be conducted using telephone by WFP using Mobile Operational Data Acquisition (MoDA).

The MSNA tool described above will be complemented with a technical preamble containing the same metadata information as usual (KII) CSM rounds to allow compatibility of the datasets. A CCCM Module of 10 questions will be added at the end of the questionnaire to be asked specifically to CS residents. The module will cover questions of site management, humanitarian aid distribution, protection, protection information access, and relations with the host community.

3.4. Enumerator Training

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. Trainings on Protection from Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA) and Accountability to Affected Populations (AAP) will be conducted separately.

On arriving in remote settlements, the REACH team leader will seek to brief local authorities on REACH and the assessment and seek permission to post the information leaflet in a prominent public space (such as a community notice board). Enumerators will be required to monitor their health and wellbeing at the start of each day and report any interactions with members of the public who appear unwell.

In addition, due to the heightened security situation in the Ukraine, REACH is adapting its Personal Safety and Security in the training and include a First Aid training, a training on behaviour during air raids, as well as Mine and UXOs training. In addition, WhatsApp communication channels will be used to monitor the movement of enumerators during data collection, who will remain in close contact with the ACTED security team through their relevant Field Officers. All vehicles will be equipped with first aid kits, and enumerators will also carry individual first aid kits during all field movements.

During data collection each enumerator will be monitored by a Team leader or Assessment Officer to ensure their adherence to IMPACT/REACH data collection standards. After monitoring a report will be filled through KOBO tool. Enumerators will have a special field in the KOBO tool for any feedback about the visited area/settlement, the questionnaire, a respondent and general information\impression about the survey.

Telephone data collection partner (KIIS) enumerators will be trained separately on the MSNA tool and guidance online to ensure they have the same understanding of the questions as REACH enumerators. Since interviews are conducted via phone, no security, First Aid- or COVID-19 related training is needed.

3.5. Data Processing & Analysis

Primary data for **F2F surveys** will be collected through KOBO and directly exported to Excel for accessible areas (areas with F2F data collection). During primary data collection, the REACH Database Officer will review data daily to ensure the data collection methodology is being followed by enumerators and investigate any extreme outliers or other problematic data, including ensuring random sampling is being carried out in accordance with the sampling plan. 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.

Phone surveys conducted by telephone data collection partner (KIIS) will be collected with the CATI method using KOBO. KIIS have worked together with REACH on numerous assessments in past years, including the MSNA 2022 and all HSM research cycles. KIIS is therefore familiar with and is instructed to adhere to REACH procedures to make sure the data cleaning is aligned to relevant quality standards and will conduct a conclusive checking and cleaning of data as necessary. The data teams of REACH, KIIS will keep a log of any changes, 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 be conducted in the same way as cleaning of data from F2F surveys: using the same methodology, checks and instruments, explained above to have comparable and standardized datasets ready for binding.

AOK surveys conducted by data collection partner WFP will be collected with MODA. WFP will be closely involved with the development of data processing steps developed for the F2F and telephone data to be able to mirror these steps in their own data processing, aligning with IMPACT's data cleaning minimum standards checklist and data protection SOPs.

4. Key ethical considerations and related risks

For detailed guidance on how to complete this section, see also Step 5 of the IMPACT Research Design Guidelines

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 (<i>specifically by: seeking informed consent, designing length of survey/ discussion while being considerate of participants' time, ensuring accurate reporting of information provided</i>)? | Yes | |

| | | |
|--|-----|---|
| ... Does not expose data collectors to any risks as a direct result of participation in data collection? | No | In general, data collection methods are designed to minimize risk for data collectors wherever possible. While in GCA areas data collection will be conducted F2F due to the improved security situation, there remains the possibility of bombardment anywhere in Ukraine due to the recent escalations. Nevertheless, REACH is monitoring the security situation daily and data collectors are trained on how to react in an emergency situation. In NGCA 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 | Personal information (name and phone number) will be collected during the interview for building trust/better communication during the interview (name of respondent) and in case of a need to clarify any data/response after the interview during cleaning (phone number). To mitigate the risk of exposure of personally identifiable data IMPACT SOPs for management of such information are followed, as well as an option to refuse to provide this information is given together with asked consent with details on how the phone number will be used and stored. In addition, respondents are not asked sensitive political or ideological questions that could put them at risk or make them feel uncomfortable. |
| ... Does not involve collecting information on specific topics which may be stressful and/ or re-traumatising for research participants (both respondents and data collectors)? | No | The assessment includes questions on vulnerability, income, chronic illnesses, effects of UXO on a HH, safety and security concerns for women, any of which can be sensitive for a respondent. Risk is mitigated by careful phrasing of the questions and adding an option to refuse to answer. In addition, enumerators are trained on how to approach sensitive topics during interviews. |
| ... Does not involve data collection with minors i.e. anyone less than 18 years old? | Yes | |
| ... Does not involve data collection with other vulnerable groups e.g. persons with disabilities, victims/ survivors of protection incidents, etc.? | No | While vulnerable groups are not purposefully sampled as part of this assessment, Heads of Households (HoH) or household members that are interviewed could represent an at-risk group. Respondents have the right to refuse the whole interview or answering specific questions. |
| ... Follows IMPACT SOPs for management of personally identifiable information ? | Yes | |

5. Roles and responsibilities

Table 3: Description of roles and responsibilities

| Task Description | Responsible | Accountable | Consulted | Informed |
|---|--|-------------------------------------|--|----------------------------------|
| <i>Research design</i> | MSNA AO, MSNA SAO, CSM SAO | MSNA SAO, RM | ICCG, Research Design & Data Unit (RDDU) at IMPACT HQ, Deputy Country Coordinator (DCC), Country Representative (CR) | IMPACT HQ |
| <i>Supervising data collection</i> | Senior Operations Manager (SOM), Senior Field Officer, MSNA SAO, MSNA AO | SOM, MSNA SAO, MSNA AO, CSM SAO, RM | DCC | IMPACT HQ |
| <i>Data processing (checking, cleaning)</i> | DBOs, MSNA SAO, CSM SAO, MSNA AO | MSNA SAO, CSM SAO, RM | DCC, CSM DO, RDDU | |
| <i>Data analysis</i> | DBOs, MSNA SAO, CSM SAO, MSNA AO | MSNA SAO, RM | DCC, RDDU | |
| <i>Output production</i> | MSNA SAO, CSM SAO, MSNA AO | MSNA SAO, RM | DCC, Research Reporting unit (RRU) at IMPACT HQ | CR |
| <i>Dissemination</i> | MSNA SAO, CSM SAO, MSNA AO, RM | MSNA SAO, RM, DCC | DCC, CSM SAO, Research Reporting unit (RRU) at IMPACT HQ | HQ Communication |
| <i>Monitoring & Evaluation</i> | PDO, MSNA AO, MSNA SAO, CSM SAO | MSNA SAO, RM | DCC, CR | Research Department at IMPACT HQ |
| <i>Lessons learned</i> | AO, SAO | SAO, RM | DCC, CR | Research Department at IMPACT HQ |

Responsible: the person(s) who executes the task

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

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

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

6. Data Analysis Plan

Available at: https://repository.impact-initiatives.org/document/reach/35a67368/REACH_UKR_Data_Analysis_Plan_MSNA_July_2023.xlsx

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 | # of downloads of x product from Resource Center | Country request to HQ | User_log | x Yes |
| | | # of downloads of x product from Relief Web | Country request to HQ | | x Yes |
| | | # of downloads of x product from Country level platforms | Country team | | <input type="checkbox"/> Yes |
| | Number of individuals accessing IMPACT services/products | # of page clicks on x product from REACH global newsletter | Country request to HQ | | <input type="checkbox"/> Yes |
| | | # of page clicks on x product from country newsletter, sendingBlue, bit.ly | Country team | | <input type="checkbox"/> 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 2023 HPC |
| | | # references in single agency documents | | | |
| Humanitarian stakeholders are using IMPACT products | Humanitarian actors use IMPACT evidence/products as a basis for decision making, aid planning and delivery | Perceived relevance of IMPACT country-programs | Country team | Usage_Feedback and Usage_Survey template | |
| | | Perceived usefulness and influence of IMPACT outputs | | | |
| | | Recommendations to strengthen IMPACT programs | | | |
| | Number of humanitarian documents (HNO, HRP, cluster/agency strategic plans, etc.) directly informed by IMPACT products | Perceived capacity of IMPACT staff | | | |
| | | Perceived quality of outputs/programs | | | |
| | | Recommendations to strengthen IMPACT programs | | | |
| Humanitarian stakeholders are engaged in IMPACT programs throughout | Number and/or percentage of humanitarian organizations directly contributing to IMPACT programs (providing resources, | # 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 |

| | | | | | |
|---------------------------|--|--|--|--|-------|
| the research cycle | <i>participating to presentations, etc.)</i> | # of organisations/clusters attending briefings on findings; | | | x Yes |
|---------------------------|--|--|--|--|-------|

ANNEX 1: METHODOLOGY NOTES (IF RELEVANT)

N/A

ANNEX 2: MODIFICATION TO THE CORE INDICATOR (IF RELEVANT)

| Indicator number | Indicator | Question | Please explain what modifications were made? | Justification for the change? | Change made in consultation with IMPACT CSU? If yes, who was consulted? |
|------------------|---|--|--|---|---|
| 1a | % of children aged between 5 and 17 y.o. who attended formal school during the 2022-2023 school year, by teaching modality | During the 2022-2023 school year, what modality of schooling did your child mostly attend? | Blended (Remote and In-person) response option added | Relevant to the Ukrainian context | Yes |
| 83 | % of households living in safe and dignified dwellings (structure that protects them against external threats, health problems, weather and natural hazards) % of households reporting enclosure damage / issues | What damage and/or noticeable issues does your enclosure have? | Question changed to: What damage and/or noticeable issues, if any, <i>caused by the conflict</i> does your enclosure have? | Greater emphasis in the conflict-related damages are relevant to the Ukrainian context | Yes |
| 95 | % of HHs by type of primary source of drinking water | What is the main source of drinking water for members of your household? | Changed to “What is the main source of water used by your household for drinking?” | Wording ease the understanding | Yes |
| 86f | % of households living in a functional domestic space | What other core NFIs is your household missing? | Changed to What non-food-items is your household missing? | Wording ease the understanding | Yes |
| 105a | % of households with access to functioning handwashing facilities | 1) Can you please show me where members of your household most often wash their hands? | Indicator wording was changed to “% of HHs with reported access to functioning handwashing facilities with water and soap available” | Observational approach was not appropriate to the Ukrainian context. Self-declared question works better to the Ukrainian case. | Yes |

| | | | | | |
|----|---|--|--|--|-----|
| | % of households with access to functioning handwashing facilities, by type of device (observed) (H1) | 2) Observe availability of water at the place for handwashing. 3) Observe availability of soap or detergent at the place for handwashing. | | | |
| 87 | % of households living in safe and dignified dwellings (structure that protects them against external threats, health problems, weather and natural hazards) % of households by occupancy status | What is the occupancy arrangement for your current shelter? | Response options added Rented (with agreement) and Rented (without agreement) | Requested by Shelter cluster | Yes |
| 2 | % of children aged between 5 and 17 y.o. who attended formal school during the 2022-2023 school year, by teaching modality | [If C_1 yes] During the 2022-2023 school year, what modality of schooling did your child mostly attend? | Response option "Blended (Remote and In-person)" was added | Relevant to the Ukrainian context | Yes |
| 5a | % of children aged between 5 and 17 y.o. who were not able to learn in acceptable conditions during the 2022-2023 school year, by main reasons | If not, what were the main barriers faced by your child to learn in acceptable conditions? | Response options were shorten | Relevant to the Ukrainian context based on request made by Education cluster | Yes |
| 22 | Household income over the 30 days prior to data collection, by amount and % from each source | Can you estimate your household's income (in local currency) over the last 30 days from each of the following sources? Please only | Question wording changed and response options added (Income from own business or commerce) | Requested by Cash Working Group | Yes |

| | | | | | |
|-----|--|--|---------|--|-----|
| | | report income received in the form of money, not items or services. | | | |
| 23b | Household income over the 30 days prior to data collection, by amount and % from each source | [if total income > 0 (see indicator 23a)] Can you estimate what percentage of your household's income over the last 30 days came from each of the following sources? | Removed | Excluded as data findings were not used in MSNA 2022 | Yes |

ANNEX 3: MODIFICATION TO THE ODK / KOBO QUESTIONNAIRE (IF RELEVANT)

| Kobo question name | Question | Please explain what modifications were made? | Justification for the change? | Change made in consultation with IMPACT ISU? If yes, who was consulted? |
|---|---|--|--|---|
| edu_pre_primary | C_11 At any time during the 2022-2023 school year did your child attend any early childhood education programme (kindergarten)? | Age constraint was change = "\${&D50&}>=3 and \${&D50&}<=5" | Kindergarten age from the template was not relevant to the Ukrainian context | Yes |
| edu_enrolment | C_1 For the 2022-2023 school year, was your child enrolled (registered) in formal school? | = "\${&D50&}>=5 and \${&D50&}<=18" | Standard constraint is not appropriate to the Ukrainian context | Yes |
| respondent_age, hh_size, ind_age, group_income_v1, group_expenditure_frequent, group_expenditure_infrequent | In total, how many rooms are there in use in this shelter? | In questions that require integer a previous Yes or No question was added to avoid the use of the "999" code. For example: number of rooms, age, expenditure amount, income amount, etc. | Avoid problems of data cleaning with integer questions | Yes |
| group_income_v2 | Can you estimate what percentage of your household's income over the last 30 | Deleted | Question was not used in MSNA 2022 | Yes |

| | | | | |
|------------------------------|---|---|--|-----|
| | days came from each of the following sources? Enter an integer (0 - 100) for each of the following: | | | |
| group_expenditure_frequent | During the past 30 days, how much did your household spend, in local currency, on each of the following categories of items and services for domestic consumption? For each, please estimate the total amount spent by your household using all modalities (cash, credit, mobile money, etc.). | Constraint . >= 0 or . = -999 was changed to . >=0, as enumerators were instructed to not use 999 to indicate "Don't know" answers | Avoid problems of data cleaning with integer questions | Yes |
| group_expenditure_infrequent | During the past 6 months, how much did your household spend, in local currency, on each of the following categories of items and services for domestic consumption? For each, please estimate the total amount spent by your household using all modalities (cash, credit, mobile money, etc.). | Constraint . >= 0 or . = -999 was changed to . >=0, as enumerators were instructed to not use -999 to indicate "Don't know" answers | Avoid problems of data cleaning with integer questions | Yes |
| fs_group_fcs | Food Consumption Scores | Constraint . >= 0 and . <= 7 was deleted. Options were added as single choice option | Avoid problems of data cleaning with integer questions | Yes |

ANNEX 4: [OTHER SPECIFY]