Ukraine Conflict Analysis Brief

1 May 2022

Overview of the Data Landscape

Key Takeaways

- The overall information landscape for the Ukraine crisis is challenging, with massive population movements both internally and to neighbouring countries. There is a clear lack of current data on the number of people in need, the severity of those needs and the living conditions of both those displaced and those in conflict-affected areas. However, it should be noted that Ukrainian local authorities are likely to have a much clearer picture of the situation in their areas of jurisdiction.

- Definitive demographics figures, disaggregated per age and gender are missing for all affected groups, with continued displacement, returns and a lack of adequate central registration systems, although in some countries, more detailed refugee data is provided by local authorities. Estimates that are available provide IDPs by macro-region, and origin of displacement, along with pre-conflict population data, is used to calculate those remaining in conflict-affected areas. Information on the number of refugees who have moved on to other countries is also patchy.

- Assessments and reports have been limited to either the country/macro region level, or to specific locations. This provides a broad overview of the needs of affected groups, or some local indicative findings. However, the scale and severity of needs per sector are not specified. In addition, information on the numbers and needs of people displaced (or forcibly moved) to the Russian Republic is missing.

- Information on the overall humanitarian conditions of the populations remains insufficient. Assessments provide a good understanding of the impacts on facilities in Ukraine (mainly health structures and schools), and data such as those without access to electricity or gas. Data on damage to other infrastructure (railways, airports, bridges etc.) is widely reported in local press and ISW updates, but an overall central database is not available. Although there is some idea of the prevalence of vulnerable groups within the affected populations, critical data such as the number of people with chronic diseases that lack access to health, IDPs with no income sources, the use of negative coping mechanisms or children unable to access remote schooling are not available. Protection risks are also highlighted for all populations' groups and with specific risks highlighted for those living in conflict-affected areas and a somewhat different set of risks for displaced people. However, the number of those at risk, or those without access to services is hard to verify.

- Within Ukraine, operational and security challenges are limiting humanitarian actors' capacity to conduct assessments. Remote assessments are implemented but telecommunication is restricted in some areas, posing further issues. The large and continuing displacement restricts the ability to understand their rapidly changing needs. In neighbouring host countries, language can be a barrier to data collection as well as movements back to Ukraine or onward to other countries.

Introduction

As the Russian Federation's invasion of Ukraine reaches its third month the crisis is characterised by increasing civilian casualties, large waves of displacement and widespread humanitarian needs. The rapidly changing context driven by violent conflict and the expanding refugee crisis is impacting the capacity of international and national actors to collect updated and reliable data. This report aims to provide an overview of the data landscape for the current humanitarian crisis in Ukraine and in neighbouring countries hosting refugees.

Responding effectively to the crisis, requires a good understanding of the operational environment as well as the living conditions and needs of the affected populations. To plan a targeted and prioritised response, humanitarian organisations require reliable, timely data and robust analysis that provides a good understanding of the context, key humanitarian needs and conditions as well as the identification of information gaps. Thus, this report tries to answer the three following questions: What do we know? What don't we know? What are the challenges hampering data collection? These questions are examined across three main population groups, namely people in conflict-affected areas, IDPs and people displaced into neighbouring countries.

Information Sources

The main sources for humanitarian data in Ukraine include assessment and monitoring reports which focus on conditions, needs and response priorities along with situational reports which tend to focus mainly on response and response gaps. Satellite imagery is also being used to assess the extent of damage and facebook data has also been used to try to estimate population numbers. In Ukraine, local media provides a significant source of information related to conflict related events as well as evacuation data and usually taken from local government statements. It is often possible to triangulate either several local data sources or local sources with international press. Any use of data in the media should include a consideration for bias. Outside Ukraine, local media are also a main source for information on the government and local response to the refugee crisis.

A recent analysis (25/04/22) of the Ukraine assessment registry indicated there were 55 assessments in Ukraine including 28 where the report was completed, 20 ongoing and a further 7 planned. The greatest coverage was for Donetsk oblast, followed by Kyiv, Kharkiv, Zakarpattia and Chernivtsi oblasts. Shelter and Food Security/Livelihoods were the sectors with most coverage though 19 of the completed or ongoing assessments were inter-cluster. More information can be found on the IMAC sharepoint.

Most of the assessments lack the granularity required for humanitarian purposes and are remote in nature. There is a need for a more comprehensive situation and needs monitoring approach which is adaptable to access constraints.

People in Conflict-affected areas

Location and demographics of people in conflict-affected areas

Since the Russian Federation's invasion of Ukraine on February 24, conflict lines have changed, with cities such as Kyiv and Kharkiv having been bombed in Northern and Central Ukraine. However, the conflict-affected areas remain largely in the Eastern oblasts. Information about conflict development and the cities and oblasts most impacted are found in the Institute for the Study of War's reports Russian Offensive Campaign Assessment, and OCHA sitreps.

Up-to-date figures on the breakdown of the demographics and numbers of people who remain in these areas, especially those in encircled cities, are not available with estimates based on pre-conflict population figures[1]. Alternatively, there is some analysis using Facebook usage that provides population estimates disaggregated by gender and age[2]. The three rounds of IOM general population surveys provided estimates at macro region level of non-displaced people. There is some demographic data present at the household level. The surveys provide the percentages of respondents in different age groups and percentages of respondents who report one or more of their current household members falling within a vulnerability category (infants, children, elderly, pregnant or breastfeeding, chronically ill or people with disabilities amongst others). The surveys also provide the figures among the non-displaced population for those actively considering leaving their place of habitual residence due to war (IOM 17/04/2022, IOM 01/04/2022, IOM 16/03/2022).

Daily civilian casualties across the entire country have been recorded and published by the Office of the UN High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR) since February 24. This data segregated by sex, but no overall geographical breakdown on the casualties (some local reports are included). The ACLED database and dashboard provides more details on violent events, as well as the ACAPS Dashboard which provides an estimate on rayons with the highest number of reported damages, however, data is limited to publicly available information.

Humanitarian access into conflict-affected areas is challenging and often requires local negotiations. There is limited data in the public domain but efforts to coordination and share data between humanitarian actors are being made through the Ukraine Humanitarian Access Working Group.

Needs of people in conflict-affected areas

The most recent available assessment conducted in Eastern Ukraine highlights the needs for the Eastern oblasts (Donetska, Kharkivska, Luhanska, and Zaporizka) in the Rapid Needs Assessment (RNA) by IMPACT Initiatives. The IOM Surveys also provide an overview of the most immediate needs among those not displaced (IOM 17/04/2022, IOM 01/04/2022, IOM 16/03/2022). The needs highlighted in both sources (REACH and IOM) include needs related to food, healthcare, cash, WASH, childcare and shelter. Similar needs were highlighted in ACAPS thematic report on the humanitarian situation in Donetsk, Kharkiv, and Luhansk oblasts. The severity and scale of these humanitarian needs and the demographic profile of those in need are unknown, especially in areas and cities with the most active hostilities or those reported to be under Russian control. As demographic information related to age, gender and disability for the population in conflict-affected areas is lacking, understanding the needs of each affected group remains limited. More information is needed on nutrition needs in these geographical areas (REACH 06/04/2022).

The psychological impact of the conflict on local populations is highlighted in various local press articles, with the IOM surveys tracking the percentage of respondents[3] that request to receive the number of IOM's free psychological support hotline, but there is a lack of a more in-depth understanding of the psychological needs of those in conflict-affected areas (IOM 17/04/2022).

Humanitarian Conditions

Assessment of damage to understand the impact of hostilities on densely populated urban areas in Ukraine in Eastern Ukraine is found in the REACH RNA (REACH 06/04/2022). UNITAR published (April 05 - 07) maps with satellite imagery based on the Rapid Damage Building Assessment (RDBA) for the structure damage analysis of Mariupol as of April 03, while Bucha and Irpin as of March 31. It is likely that structure damage assessment of

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[1] UNFPA population data for Ukraine are being used as the common population baseline
[2] Estimates are provided by the Leverhulme Centre for Demographic Science and are shared within IMAC but are not publicly available
[3] Respondents were from all affected groups not exclusively those in conflict areas.

Bucha and Irpin did not continue after areas had been taken back from Russian forces from these regions by the end of March (UNITAR 07/04/2022, UNITAR 06/04/2022, UNITAR 05/04/2022). UNOSAT have also provided a number of damage assessments using satellite imagery including Kharkiv and Mariupol amongst others (UNOSAT 29/04/2022, UNOSAT 28/04/2022).

There is a humanitarian dataset containing the reported incidents of violence against or obstruction of health care in Ukraine between 24 February and 21 April 2022 (Humdata 26/04/2022). Attacks on health facilities across Ukraine in addition to any associated fatalities and casualties are documented via the WHO's Surveillance System for Attacks on Health Care (SSA) and press releases. Other sources also documenting details on the attacks on health facilities, include insecurity insights through media monitoring, and Associated Press and Frontline's project, War Crimes Watch Ukraine as well as local media. These sources provide estimates of healthcare infrastructure destruction (with some variance in figures) but lack a breakdown of the specialty hospitals affected or number of health workers impacted[4]. The REACH RNA provides percentages of the assessed settlements reporting disruption to health services as a concern. The overall health situation can be found in WHO's Ukraine emergency situation reports including priority public health concerns. However, with inadequate data on people (including children, women and elderly) suffering from chronic diseases or serious illness, and on the current situation of maternal and new-born health, any understanding of the extent of health needs in these areas is limited, especially as access to facilities and medicine remain highly constrained.

The Ukrainian Ministry of Education and Science launched a website for destroyed and damaged educational institutions across the country, Save Schools showing damage by region[5]. Save the Children estimates that more than 400,000 children were living in Eastern Ukraine before the conflict escalated, however, there are no figures of the current number of children who remain in these areas and in need of education. While there are country-wide estimates of teachers who have left Ukraine there are no figures of how many remain in the east. In conflict-affected areas some online classes are running but in other areas classes are still suspended. Lack of internet in some areas will prevent access to online learning, but limited data is available on how many children are using this form of learning and other remote learning methods (UNICEF 30/04/2022, interfax 14/04/2022, Save the Children 04/04/2022, Geneva Solutions 25/03/2022, UNICEF 16/03/2022).

There is some information via local press and the WASH cluster about damage to WASH facilities and the impact on water supply, but no similar database exists.

Concerns have been raised that the release of sensitive data (such as the geocoded data of health and education facilities) could lead to the further targeting of health infrastructure. It is recommended that such information should be aggregated and verified before being published to minimise the risk of harm.

On March 25, FAO published, the impact of the war on food security in Ukraine, giving an overview on the agricultural situation in the country, including its contribution to livelihoods of the population and the impact on food security aspects such as staple grain availability and storage and agricultural production. However, there are no disaggregated food insecurity levels available. Premise Data [6]also published a food security and food price monitoring report showing food availability (such as flour, sugar, rice, meat etc.) in west, central and eastern oblasts, it also provides trends of prices and shortages of staple foods (such as flour and sugar) between March 2 and April 20. There is no available data on the income sources (across genders) in conflict-affected areas, which is important to understand economic vulnerabilities and resilience to economic shocks, although there are many

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[4] Note that these sources have not been verified or endorsed by the Health Cluster
[5] This data has not been independently verified or endorsed by the Education Cluster
[6] This data is collected autonomously by premise and is not part of a regular assessment activity. Review of the methodology is recommended if this data is to be used.

reports in the local press of damages to businesses and of business closures. Level of indebtedness and reasons for going into debt would also provide an indication of economic vulnerability.

The gendered impact of the conflict on labour and food security is highlighted in an Information Note by FAO, FAO also published another note on the impact of the conflict on rural labour markets. While some reports note consumption gaps in places with active hostilities, there is limited information available on the prevalence of coping strategies for food insecurity across the conflict-affected areas. In addition, limited information is available on the nutritional status in this demographic.

UN Women and CARE International produced a secondary data review of a Rapid Gender Analysis (RGA) conducted between March 14 - 22. This study gives an overall understanding of pre-war situations and potential vulnerabilities. Assessment of current food insecurity levels, income, and mobility restrictions of women is needed to understand the impact and needs of the conflict. A UN Women survey was conducted between March 4 -10, and published a Rapid Assessment: Impact of the war in Ukraine on women's civil society organisations. Insecurity Insight highlighted protection concerns related to gender-based violence and the impact of the conflict on women and children. However, incidents of sexual violence are often difficult to verify and hence the extent in which these protection concerns are spread remains unknown. Also there is little information on the needs of other vulnerable groups such as minorities, people, with disabilities, LGBTQI+ etc.(Insecurity Insight 04/04/2022, UN Women 31/03/2022, UN Women 22/03/2022).

While there is also some data on the prevalence of UXOs and mines, much of this information comes from the local press. Mine Action and Impact provide data from before the current Russian invasion. OCHA's regular situation reports (OCHA 01/04/2022) also flag the issue but detailed UXO/Mine presence is a gap.

Challenges to data collection:

Operational and security challenges continue to grow, preventing humanitarian organisations from conducting humanitarian operations such as aid deliveries in the hardest-hit area. These challenges are likely to include needs assessments and other data collection activities (OCHA 15/03/2022, IOM 14/03/2022). This means that data collection is done primarily through remote data collection tools such as telephone interviews (such as the REACH RNA, and IOM population survey). While telecom service has been mostly spared from the devastation affecting parts of the country, telecommunication challenges persist. For example, LifeCell, a telecoms provider, says its services in Mariupol have been disconnected since February 27. By early March, only the central base station in the Budivel'nykiv Avenue office was online. Even with service restored in some areas, the connection was weak (Wired 31/03/2022, CNET 14/03/2022). This means that some of the people most in need are not being assessed and their needs remain unknown. This limitation is highlighted in the REACH RNA where it states "as some settlements were experiencing disruptions to telecommunications, it was not possible to ensure their equal participation in the assessment". Data collection relating to protection issues can be challenging to collect and verify, although the use of hotlines/helplines gives an idea of the extent of issues with the number of calls to the national GBV hotline tracked in OCHA sitreps (OCHA 27/04/2022). Finally, with Ukraine under martial law it is usually necessary in advance of any assessment for NGOs to inform and get agreement from the authorities in the locations where the assessments are planned.

Internally Displaced People

IDP and Returnee Numbers, Demographics and Location

IDP numbers have been estimated at macro region level by the IOM Ukraine International Displacement Reports rounds 1-3 (IOM 21/04/2022, IOM 05/04/2022, IOM 18/03/2022). These surveys provide a good overall idea of the number of IDPs in each region, the region of origin for IDPs, and with three reports, initial trends are also evident. There is also information on the number and location of returnees, though this is a mix of refugee and IDP returnees.

> **2,775,000 estimated returnees as of 17 April 2022, but it is unclear how many are returnee refugees, or returnee IDPs and how permanent their situation is.**

There is some demographic data present at the household level. As for conflict-affected areas, the surveys provide the percentages of respondents who report one or more of their current household members fall within a vulnerability category (infants, children, elderly, pregnant or breastfeeding, chronically ill or people with disabilities amongst others). REACH surveys also contain some data on the prevalence of unaccompanied minors. There is world vision survey from Chernivtsi that gives more details of IDP household demographics but the scope is limited to a single location (WVI, 18/04/2022, REACH 21/04/2022, REACH 16/04/2022, REACH 16/04/2022, REACH 07/04/2022, REACH 03/2022).

Intentions of whether households are likely to move on are also provided (by both the IOM Surveys and REACH RNAs) and there is some data on households who would like to move but cannot, including a breakdown of the reasons preventing them from fleeing.

There is a lack of clarity on the number of infants, children, elderly etc. amongst the displaced. With analysis at the household group level, households could contain one or several members of the same vulnerable group, or one member could fall into multiple groups (e.g. Elderly, disabled and chronically ill). Therefore, there is little certainty on the numbers for any of the vulnerable groups.

Also, with the majority of data calculated at the macro-region level there is very little data on where exactly IDPs are located. Some data is provided by local media (reports on large numbers of IDPs in Lviv for example), and oblast civil-military administrations along with the government IDP registration scheme also provide oblast level information for around 1.8 million IDPs (IOM, OCHA, REACH, UNHCR 21/04/2022).

Therefore, while the macro-region level data is good for strategic purposes, the granularity of data at the sub-national level is required and remains a gap.

IDP Needs

The IOM general population surveys give details of the current needs identified by IDPs, this is provided as the percentage of respondents citing a certain need (e.g. cash or financial support, food, accommodation etc.) (IOM 21/04/2022). Analysis on assistance priorities was also presented in the REACH RNA's.

There is limited information on the severity of needs, for example 100% of settlements in all oblasts in the south and east REACH RNA reported provision baby products/food, provision of food items and provision of medicines as priorities (REACH 21/04/2022).

It is also unknown how many IDPs require these items, or how needs differ depending on the size/makeup of the household or its geographic location. Do households with more children have different needs to those with more elderly members? What other factors (length of displacement for example, or current type of accommodation) are drivers of different needs? Again, the world vision survey from Chernivtsi gives a little more insight on coverage, severity and immediate versus medium term needs, but the overall picture remains unclear.

Humanitarian Conditions

The IOM general population surveys provide data on the type of shelter solution (e.g. home of friend or family, rented accommodation etc.), plus information on if finding accommodation was difficult. In addition, there is data on accessibility to water and health services, availability of food and medicines and obstacles to accessing health services, though this is likely to fluctuate over time (IOM 21/04/2022).

REACH rapid needs assessments for the central, north, eastern, south and east regions provide data on issues being faced by IDPS. These are expressed as the percentage of assessed settlements where IDPs express concerns regarding the issues (e.g. access to food, access to medicine, lack of information on services available etc). Findings are summarised at macro-region level as well as by oblast though the sample size per oblast is quite small (REACH 21/04/2022, REACH 16/04/2022, REACH 16/04/2022, REACH 07/04/2022, REACH 03/2022).

Protection risks are highlighted through press reports with IDPs including large numbers of single women and children (some of whom are unaccompanied or separated). In addition, recent studies from UN Women highlight protection concerns related to gender-based violence and the impact of the conflict on women and children. Although protection data is often necessarily confidential, use of hotlines and perceptions of safety can give some information on the overall picture and this is provided through the IOM surveys and OCHA situation reports (OCHA 27/04/2022, UN Women 31/03/2022, UN Women 22/03/2022).

Premise Data have published a food security and food price monitoring report showing food availability (such as flour, sugar, rice, meat etc.) in west, central and eastern oblasts, giving an idea on availability and prices of basic necessities.

Challenges to data collection:

Due to the large numbers of IDPs on the move, the fact that many will subsequently move again, and that there have been close to 3 million returnees, getting accurate data on the current numbers of IDPs in any location is difficult (IOM 21/04/2022). Also, due to the constant movement, the displaced population in one location may change quite rapidly over time, and therefore the needs of that population might also change. It is difficult to have any certainty that (needs) data collected one week is still in line with IDP needs in subsequent weeks. Information on service availability is likely to be more consistent, though may change if IDP numbers increase and of course if availability and prices for goods continue to fluctuate. There are some reports in local press o the pressure on local services but there is a lack of any quantitative analysis.

Refugees

Location and demographics of people displaced outside of Ukraine

Displaced people fleeing the war of Ukraine and crossing international borders are registered by each hosting country's borders crossing points. Indeed, the specific temporary protection status allows them to move freely within the European Union thus there is no central registration process as it usually the case in other refugee crises. While UNHCR[7] keeps track of the overall compiled number of displaced people outside of Ukraine (close to 5.5 million by the 30th of April), it is unclear whether pendular movements of returnees are taken into account. UNHCR states that returnees from bordering countries are not counted, so this would indicate a lower number of refugees outside of Ukraine than the headline figure. Moreover, the very few border controls in Europe make it challenging for humanitarian actors to get reliable data regarding the number of refugees in each hosting

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[7] UNHCR compiles arrival statistics from a variety of sources, mainly data provided by authorities from official border crossing points. While every effort all statistical information is verified, figures on some arrivals represent an estimate. Triangulation of information and sources is performed on a continuous basis.

country. Indeed, many of the displaced who arrived in the neighbouring countries of Ukraine have moved on. In Poland for instance, there is a lack of harmonised figures of refugees staying in major cities with gaps between the numbers of refugees per city given by the authorities and the media and the number of refugees registered with PESEL in each city (Poland's electronic ID system).

Another challenge in this regard is the disaggregation of demographics per gender and age that can only be given through estimations (REACH 25/04/2022, UNHCR 12/04/2022). Moldova is the only country that published a report with clear figures of refugees per gender (UN Women 22/03/2022). IOM and REACH provide displacement surveys covering refugees in neighbouring countries with figures disaggregated per age and gender, however this is not representative of the whole refugee population (REACH 18/04/2022, IOM 13/04/2022, IOM 04/04/2022, IOM 22/03/2022, IOM 19/03/2022).

While it is known thanks to UNHCR that there are illegal crossings of Ukrainian refugees at the border of Moldova, there is little in-depth information and no information on this regard for other countries.

Finally, there is a major information gap on the location and the needs of people who were displaced to Russia. OCHA is giving estimates of displaced people who crossed the border to the Russian Federation, however, these figures are hard to verify (OCHA 26/04/2022).

Living conditions

Information on access to goods and services for displaced people outside of Ukraine is mainly reported by national (host countries') and international media, though there are information gaps on the needs of refugees and the number of people in need per sector. Websites of hosting countries' national authorities can also present information on the services offered to refugees and on the number of people reached (i.e number of children enrolled in schools; number of Ukrainian employed etc.). Finally, news and reports from the UN and from NGOs are less frequently published than media articles but additionally bring understanding on the refugees' living conditions and needs. For instance, bi-weekly reports from NRC present clear information on the refugees' situation in Moldova, Poland and Romania. ACAPS also published reports on refugees' conditions in Hungary and on displacement patterns (ACAPS 01/04/2022, ACAPS 29/03/2022). Regarding shelter specifically, REACH monitors short and medium term accommodation solutions in host countries (REACH 25/04/2022). There is also some data on refugees accessing employment and those who are able to access local health services.

Economic data given by media sources and the World Bank shows that inflation is impacting all hosting countries. However, there is very little information on the impact of this inflation on refugees.

Finally, although reports are generally positive, increasingly the pressure on local populations is being (lack of affordable accommodation for example), but there is little information on whether this is pushing a rise in tensions between the communities etc.

Refugees' needs

Overall, information remains incomplete in most hosting countries and is scattered depending on the sectors. WASH sectoral data, data on nutrition and data on diseases including COVID-19 are scarce. Furthermore, though information on the number of children enrolled in local schools is provided by hosting authorities, the lack of data on children attending informal types of education -such as online curriculum - makes it difficult to comprehend the educational needs. Some specific needs assessments were conducted in host countries - such as one in Romania led by World Vision- but so far these types of assessment are very few in number.

Protection risks

Protection risks have been highlighted by most actors concerning refugees fleeing Ukraine. Indeed, a large number of refugees is composed of single women and children -some unaccompanied or separated. UN agencies and NGOs have been warning against such risks (including human trafficking, kidnapping, gender-based violence, rape, exploitation etc.) however little information is available on actual cases. National and international press have so far been the main sources accounting for such occurrences. Moreover, very few assessments on children have been published so far in the neighbouring hosting countries. Third-country nationals are also reported by media and UN sources to be a population group facing major challenges and discrimination in neighbouring hosting countries. However, there is a lack of information regarding their actual access to goods and services as well as their living conditions and needs in each country, though there is some analysis of their situation in Slovakia and response provision in Moldova ([IOM](#) 02/05/2022, [UNHCR](#) 17/04/2022).

Returns

According to sources, it appears that returns to Ukraine are increasing (although as mentioned previously this is not tracked on the [UNHCR dashboard](#)). IOM DTM is giving some details on returnees' intentions and conditions as well as estimates of returnees including both IDPs and refugees ([IOM](#) 21/04/2022). UN News also provided some estimates by the beginning of April stating that about 30 000 refugees were crossing the border back to Ukraine every day. OCHA refers to 1.4 million returnees who entered Ukraine by May 2nd, based on State Border Guards statistics ([UN News](#) 14/04/2022). The numbers of returnees per host country can be found, mostly on the national authorities websites or social media (for instance, there was close to one million returns from Poland by May 2nd and about 50,000 returns from Moldova by April 29th), but the language barrier can be an additional challenge to access these data ([Polish Border Guards](#) 02/05/2022, [Moldovian Ministry of Interior](#) 29/04/2022). Moreover, the sources do not state whether pendular movements are included in these figures. Information remains very sparse on this topic with little data on the reasons, frequency and goal (whether pendular or definitive displacement) of these movements. [REACH published an analytical report](#) on returnees and highlighted the reasons per country of origin for return. However, the sample is fairly low (518 interviews) and therefore not representative. Online media are the main sources covering these returns, notably through individual testimonies.

Challenges to data collection:

The national authorities are leading the response and provide some information on the refugees they host, but international humanitarian actors face challenges in having detailed knowledge of the location and needs of the refugees. This is exacerbated by the fact that most refugees are not staying in accommodation centres. Some are even staying in hard-to-reach areas, such as refugees in the Transnistria region of Moldova who have not gone through registration and who are therefore less covered by assessments.

Furthermore, the main challenge to data collection remains in the lack of a central registration system. This does not allow humanitarian actors to have specific demographic data allowing them to plan responses accordingly. Finally, language issues (lack of translator and/or experienced staff in data collection) are additional challenges hampering the capacity of actors to collect data.

Overview of Secondary Data available on the DEEP

Since the onset of the crisis (February 24) and the end of April 2,747 documents have been uploaded onto the DEEP platform from 265 different sources and a total of 11,547 entries have been tagged. Initially the majority of sources covered the refugee influx to neighbouring countries, but since the third week of the crisis the number of sources[8] for both inside Ukraine and the wider refugee situation have both climbed at a steady rate.

Figure 1: Cumulative totals for documents relating to within Ukraine and the refugee crisis loaded into the DEEP
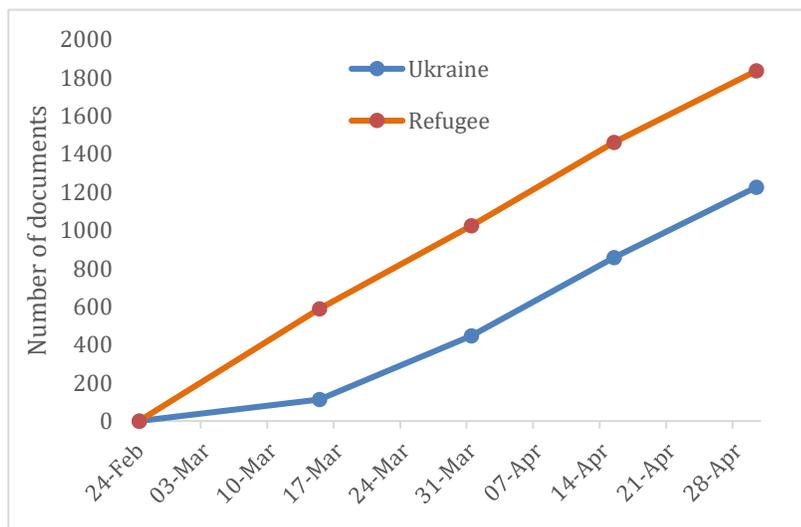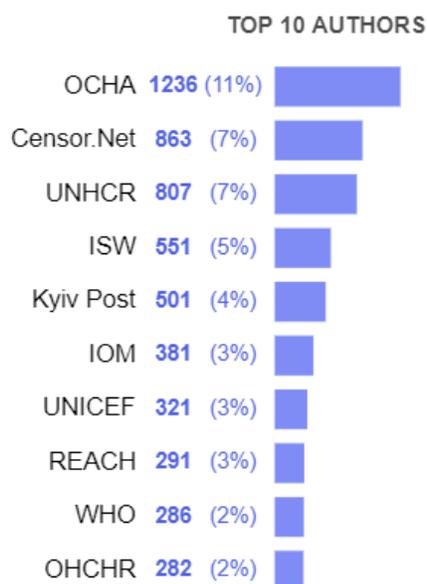

Figure 2: The ten organisations with the highest number of excerpts tagged on the DEEP

TOP 10 AUTHORS

OCHA	1236	(11%)
Censor.Net	863	(7%)
UNHCR	807	(7%)
ISW	551	(5%)
Kyiv Post	501	(4%)
IOM	381	(3%)
UNICEF	321	(3%)
REACH	291	(3%)
WHO	286	(2%)
OHCHR	282	(2%)

Documents have been sourced from a range of actors including UN organizations, local press, international NGOs and the Institute for the Study of War (ISW). Figure 2 shows the top 10 sources in terms of number of excerpts tagged, With OCHA providing the most excerpts inside of Ukraine and UNHCR for refugee hosing countries. Local news sources also feature highly as does the ISW who provide regular in-depth updates on the conflict.

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[8] Some sources cover both the refugee crisis and areas inside Ukraine

Figure 3. Excerpts by pillar for Ukraine

Ukraine	24/02 - 15/03	16/03 - 31/03	01/04 - 15/04	16/04 - 30/04
Conflict	284	855	1034	777
Displacement	160	312	193	120
Humanitarian Access	32	104	204	111
Protection	292	332	195	160
Health	249	399	132	100

For Ukraine the largest number of excerpts were consistently in the Conflict pilar with Protection and Health sectors also featuring heavily at the start of the conflict. As the situation has progressed issues of Humanitarian Access have also become more prevalent.

Note that the easter holiday saw a decrease in the number of published documents.

Figure 4. Excerpts by sector for Refugee Hosting Countries

Refugee	24/02 - 15/03	16/03 - 31/03	01/04 - 15/04	16/04 - 30/04
Protection	285	217	157	194
Shelter	204	119	128	91
Health	187	111	123	87
Food	126	67	104	53
Livelihoods	31	100	166	135

For refugee hosting countries Protection issues has been the most common concern reported. Initial reports focused on Shelter, but more recently Livelihood issues have been increasingly flagged.

Finally in terms of location within Ukraine, unsurprising the eastern oblasts of Donetska (476) and Luhanska (442) feature in the largest number of excerpts followed by Kyivska (352). The dashboard feature on the DEEP platform can be accessed for further analysis of sources and excerpts.

About this brief

The analysis provided is a synthesis of information collected and tagged using the **DEEP** platform from publicly available sources and supplemented by assessment data provided by humanitarian partners working in Ukraine and neighbouring countries. This brief was prepared on behalf of the Information Management and Analysis Cell (IMAC) in Ukraine, but the analysis provided is produced independently by Data Friendly Space (DFS). **MAPACTION** provided mapping support to this brief.