

UKRAINIAN CRISIS

Situational Analysis

27 Jan 2023

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Executive Summary

Conflict

In December, missile and drone attacks targeting energy infrastructure continued throughout the country resulting in widespread damage and the interruption of electricity supplies. Around the line of control Ukrainian forces made small advances in Kherson and Kharkiv oblasts claiming to have regained about 40% of the area that had been occupied by non-government forces. However Russian forces continue to mount attacks around Bakhmut in Donetsk oblast. Along with the drone and missile strikes, intense shelling has continued over the past month, with attacks resulting in 804 civilian casualties in December alone (192 killed and 612 injured). Contamination with mines and unexploded ordination (UXO) continues with approximately 30% of the territory of Ukraine now affected.

Displacement

Displacement figures have continued to mostly follow a downward trend since August with a decrease of 626,000 IDPs in October compared to the previous month. However, among the almost six million IDPs, 680,000 individuals have been newly displaced within the last 30 days. The number of returnees has also reduced by 700,000 compared to last month. Across Ukraine, est. 785,000 IDPs currently plan to integrate in their current location. Conflict and safety remain the biggest push/pull factor, although family reunification, access to employment and services and accommodation are also commonly cited. The majority of IDPs continue to originate from, and reside in, the eastern part of Ukraine. The number of refugees from Ukraine is relatively static in Europe with over 7.98 million individuals having fled the country.

Humanitarian Access

Mine contamination in the newly accessible areas continues to hamper humanitarian access, however, humanitarian partners managed to get through to several locations in Donetska, Kersonska and Chornobaivka oblasts in December. Insecurity remains one of the main factors restricting access for both the population and the humanitarian actors. By mid-December, a staff member from the Red Cross was killed in Kherson during shelling. Freedom of movement continues to be limited near the front line for civilians whether willing to evacuate conflict-

affected areas or to access distribution centres. A lack of transport and a lack of information were also listed as main barriers to accessing assistance.

Humanitarian Conditions



Livelihoods: Households in frontline areas and IDPs have faced a significant drop in their income due to the conflict. Local press indicates that about 20% of the population of Ukraine have fallen below the poverty line poverty, impacting an estimated additional 400,000 children. This situation has pushed a large part of the population to adopt negative coping strategies, 43% of IOM Global Population Survey (GPS) respondents reporting having used all of their savings; the figure rising to 56% for IDPs, which shows a constant trend since August. A multi-sector needs assessment by the Joint Emergency Response in Ukraine (JERU) group of organisations further indicates that 41% of the households surveyed in north-eastern and central Ukraine employ crisis to emergency coping strategies. An FAO report found that rural households in conflict-affected areas have lost on average 483 USD per household due to the impact on agricultural production and many rural households in these areas are adopting the most severe coping strategies. The majority of rural households now spend over half of their total expenditure on food and many households rely on government assistance or humanitarian aid.



Food Security: [WFP's Hungermap](#) indicates that 11.5 million people are living with insufficient food consumption in Ukraine (an increase of 1.28 million people since last month), although data from a recent s assessment indicates that the situation may not be quite as severe in some areas. Internally displaced households however were typically 2 to 3 times more likely to have poor or borderline food consumption. This situation is partly due to the significant food price inflation, with the inflation rate rising as high as 35.1% in November. Despite sufficient food availability, access to it remains a major issue, particularly for items such as eggs, complementary cereal, and oil, which saw significant increases in prices across all regions of the country and doubling in some areas. Reduced household incomes are also pushing IDPs in Ukraine to resort to negative coping mechanisms including using cheaper, less desirable food options, cutting down

on portion sizes and reducing frequency of meals. A significant portion of households have to rely on food assistance and cash assistance as their primary source of food and income.



Health: Winter conditions are contributing to an increased spread of acute respiratory illnesses whilst at the same time aggravating chronic illnesses.

Access to health services remains challenging as the ongoing conflict continues to have a direct impact on the availability and quality of healthcare services, notably in eastern and southern Ukraine. As of 30 November, 745 attacks on health care were reported, Donetsk oblast being the most impacted. The provision of health services has been further compromised by the disruption of the water and electricity networks to health facilities. Data does suggest a slight increase in the availability of medicine and healthcare, but as household incomes fall costs for healthcare and medicines increase, many people have adopted negative coping strategies. Overall, 71% of respondents to the IOM GPS in the east and 67% in the south reporting adopting at least one health-related coping strategy.



Protection: The escalation of the conflict has resulted in breaches of international law by both parties to conflict. War crimes have been continuously flagged, notably this month with the reports of torture inflicted on Ukrainian prisoners in Kherson and the discovery of dozens of torture chambers and camps in newly accessible areas. Children are also at risk of war crimes, 2,415 proceedings being investigated by prosecutors, covering crimes against children and in the field of child protection. Cases of rape were also reported, 154 cases being registered by the General Prosecutor of Ukraine by mid-December. These incidents coupled with the prevailing insecurity have resulted in a lack of safety perceived by the population, as shown in the assessments led by UNHCR, REACH and JERU. This is further impacting the mental health of the population, while availability of psychosocial support varies from one oblast to another.



Shelter: Damage to residential properties remained prominent in the month of December, Zaporizhzhia and Kherson oblasts being particularly hit. Overall, 11.2 million people in Ukraine need support with

emergency shelter, mostly IDPs, returnees and people in transit. Massive waves of strikes on energy infrastructure also continued to take place in December and reduced access to electricity, water, and heating across the country. OCHA reported that the energy system was only able to cover 70% of the peak demand while the months lasting from December to March are the coldest of the year. Therefore, there has been a growing need for winter appropriate clothing and thermal blankets in Ukraine, OCHA reporting that about 6.4 million internally displaced people lack warm clothing or duvets in Ukraine. The demand for solid fuels is also increasing for all population groups, leading to spikes in the price of fuels such as firewood and coal.



WASH: The wave of attacks on energy infrastructure have resulted in the disruption of water supplies to millions of people across Ukraine. With many water pumps reliant on mains electricity, communities across the country are losing access to clean water. Some of the most severe issues have been reported in Kharkiv city in which access to water was reported to be non-existent by mid-December. At the country level, about 10 million people would have been facing water disruption this month. WASH needs are also particularly high in collective centres, with a lack of sufficient toilets being highlighted in Lvivska and Chernivetska oblasts; hygiene items are also flagged as a major need by IDPs whether or not in collective centres.



Education: Damage and destruction to educational institutions continue to hamper the access to education for children across the country, especially in conflict-affected areas. Indeed, since February 2022, 3,045 education institutions have suffered bombing and shelling with 424 of them having been completely destroyed. A third of the damaged institutions are located in Kharkivska and Donetsk oblasts. Thus, online education has been reported to be the predominant modality for children in northeast and central Ukraine. However, the lack of internet access due to telecommunication and electricity disruption is restricting the ability for students to attend online classes. Furthermore, the lack of electricity in schools and the lack of educational materials have reduced the quality of services all over the country.

Crisis Timeline



Information Sources and Gaps

Widespread disruption to electricity supplies and internet services due to missile and drone attacks delayed many data collection activities limiting some inputs into this month's report. The most recent IOM Ukraine Internal Displacement Report - General Population Survey - Round 11 was used for displacement numbers and trends and Cross sectoral analysis of identified needs ([IOM](#) 14/12/2022). For returnees, the third returns report gave a lot of detail using the October IOM GPS round 11 dataset ([IOM](#) 05/12/2022). However, it should be noted that this data has not been updated since the last DFS Situational Analysis. As usual refugee data comes from the [UNHCR operational data portal](#).

The REACH Ukraine Arrival and Transit Monitoring (ATM) Report for December also provided demographic data, intentions and needs ([REACH](#) 21/12/2022). This data is contrasted with the IOM GPS findings within the report as there is significant variance. In part this is due to methodological differences (the REACH findings are indicative only), however there are large differences between oblasts, and it is likely that IDP and returnee profiles have a level of variance at the oblast and raion level that is not visible at the macro region level. Differences in needs and issues from a gender perspective was supplemented by gender analysis of the regional response ([CARE](#) 10/10/2022).

Civilian casualty numbers provided by the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR) ([OHCHR](#) 15/12/2022, [OHCHR](#) 07/12/2022), with coverage of the war taken from the Institute for the Study of War ([ISW](#) and the [Global Conflict Tracker](#)), and triangulated from local and international press. In addition conflict incidents were reported/tracked by ACLED and ACAPS ([ACLED](#) 13/01/2023, [ACAPS incident tracker](#)). A report from PAX also highlighted the risks and impacts of the recurrent attacks on energy infrastructure ([PAX](#) 22/12/2022).

Information on Humanitarian Access was highlighted in oblast level assessments, notably the REACH Humanitarian Situation Monitoring on newly accessible areas around Kharkivska and Donetsk oblasts and the REACH assessment on conflict-affected area of Ukraine ([REACH](#)

23/12/2022, [REACH](#) 16/12/2022). In addition information was taken OCHA and WHO sitreps and updates from international organizations and press reports ([WHO](#) 22/12/2022, [UNHCR](#) 22/12/2022, [OCHA](#) 20/12/2022). A report from the Logistics Cluster also gave insight on specific barriers to access ([Logs cluster](#) 06/12/2022). The situation is quite dynamic with the issue of UXO and mines prevalent, however detailed information of accessible routes is not generally published but shared through the [Humanitarian Access Working Group](#).

In terms of humanitarian conditions, needs analysis from the IOM GPS, the REACH ATM, HSM and area-based assessment in conflict-affected areas, was supplemented with a multi-sector needs assessment led by the Joint Emergency Response in Ukraine (JERU) in five oblasts from northeast and central Ukraine ([JERU](#) 24/12/2022). This last assessment gave an insight into the issues in some of the oblasts most impacted by the conflict and by displacement. Wider economic, food security and livelihoods information was provided by a FAO report covering rural populations and round 6 of the Joint Market Monitoring Initiative ([FAO](#) 16/12/2022, [REACH](#) 23/12/2022). Latest food security information was also taken from the WFP dashboard ([WFP](#) accessed on 20/01/2023). Factsheets and situation reports from several international agencies and organizations further brought insight to sectoral living standards and needs ([USAID](#) 06/01/2023, [WHO](#) 04/01/2023, [UNICEF](#) 31/12/2022, [World Vision](#) 26/12/2022, [OCHA](#) 20/12/2022, [IMC](#) 09/12/2022).

Protection information continues to be limited although issues are highlighted consistently in local and international press as well as via OCHA, UNHCR and other situational reports and updates (e.g. [OCHA](#) 20/12/2022, [UNHCR](#) 22/12/2022). A safety audit report conducted by UNHCR's partners in September in collective centers across 10 oblasts also brought understanding on protection risks ([UNHCR](#) 23/12/2022). Health information came mainly from WHO including details on attacks ([WHO](#) 04/01/2023) and from REACH and the JERU assessments. Damage to Education institutions continues to be tracked by the Ukrainian authorities ([Government of Ukraine](#)). Shelter and WASH information is mainly drawn from REACH sources, IOM GPS, the JMMI, organization's situation reports and the fairly wide coverage in local and international press

concerning the impact of recent attacks on utilities and water supply (e.g. [Censor.Net](#) 09/12/2022, [Kyiv Independent](#) 24/12/2022). Specific information on older persons were found in a report from Amnesty International ([AI](#) 06/12/2022).

Finally, there is still a dearth of information on the humanitarian situation in non-government controlled areas although some of the recently liberated areas provide an idea of what conditions may be like. Also, the impact of the missile and drone attacks on learning and children's mental health is projected in the literature, but there is a lack of hard data on number of days learning lost etc.

The source list above is not definitive, and the authors would like to acknowledge and thank all those who provided information that was quoted in this situational analysis.

Context

Political Background and the wider Economic Impact

Despite a noticeable reduction in the Ukrainian exports since the escalation of the conflict, the “grain corridor” allowed over 16 million tons of agricultural products to leave the ports of the country

The overall export of goods and services in the country is estimated to have decreased by 40% in 2022 ([Kyiv Post](#) 30/12/2022). Yet, according to IOM, the Black Sea Grain initiative implemented in July 2022 has enabled over 1,200 shipments to leave from the three ports of the country, resulting in the export of over 16 million tons of grain and other foodstuffs. Ukrainian authorities stated that 44% of the products exported through this “grain corridor” were sent to Europe, 29% to Asia, 15% to Turkey and 12% to Africa ([WFP](#) 06/01/2023, [ECHO](#) 06/01/2023, [Kyiv Independent](#) 26/12/2022). According to local media, the overall figure of foodstuffs exported since the full-scale escalation has reached 39 million tons, 40% of the export composed of corn and 22% of wheat ([Censor.Net](#) 05/01/2023).

Economic losses are estimated to have reached up to \$700 billion in 2022, leading to increased inflation and pushing 20% of the population into poverty.

Ukrainian authorities declared this month that the escalation of the conflict led to over \$700 billion damage to the economy. The cost of damage to infrastructure in the country totals \$136 billion. Damage to the environment is estimated to have reached \$35.3 billion, with over 291 million square meters of land polluted, and over 8 billion square meters littered with debris. The damage and losses in the agricultural sector accounts for over \$2.2 billion according to the FAO, putting at risk rural households ([Censor.Net](#) 03/01/2023, [Kyiv Independent](#) 02/01/2023, [Kyiv Independent](#) 27/12/2022, [FAO](#) 14/12/2022).

The drop of the gross domestic product (GDP) is estimated at 30,4% and the budget deficit at 20,5% of the GDP. According to local media, the overall situation resulted in an exacerbated poverty. Indeed, in 2022, 20% of the population could have fallen into poverty while the unemployment rate is estimated at 24.5% and a real terms wage decrease estimated at 27%. This is particularly concerning as the inflation rate could have reached 30% in 2022 according to local media (versus an estimation of the National Bank at 24,6% in September 2022), directly impacting the households' purchasing power ([Kyiv Independent](#) 07/01/2023, [Kyiv Post](#) 30/12/2022, [ACTED](#) 23/12/2022, [FAO](#) 16/12/2022, [UCMC](#) 10/12/2022, [AI](#) 06/12/2022).

Infrastructure and Environment

Key figures:

- 702 objects of critical infrastructure have been damaged, in particular, gas pipelines, electric substations, bridges, etc. 35,000 objects have been damaged in total ([UCMC](#) 09/01/2023).
- 3051 education institutions have suffered bombing and shelling with 332 of them having been completely destroyed ([MoES](#) accessed 19/01/2023).
- Between February and November 30th, 745 attacks on healthcare were registered, including 659 which impacted facilities ([WHO](#) 04/01/2023).
- \$1.79 billion would be needed to restore the Ukrainian telecommunications sector ([The Guardian](#) 07/01/2023).

Damage to civilian infrastructure continues to be a concerning issue in the country, leading to disruption of vital energy sources.

Although attacks on infrastructure have been reported since the escalation of the conflict in Ukraine in February 2022, attacks targeting energy infrastructure have notably been increasing these past months all across the country. The first major wave of specific attacks took place on September 11, other major waves were recorded on October 10, October 19, October 31, November 15, November 23, December 5, December 10, December 16 and December 31. Local media reports that over 1,000 missiles and drones were used against energy infrastructure these past two months. According to PAX's database, many incidents on energy infrastructure were registered in Kyiv, around the Dnipro River and in occupied areas. After the missiles strikes reported on December 16, the Ukrainian state grid operator declared a state of emergency as 50% of the consumption of the overall energy was estimated to be lost. The city of Lviv alone had 90% of its population cut off from power and Kyiv 40% ([Kyiv Independent](#) 01/01/2023, [Kyiv Independent](#) 29/12/2022, [PAX](#) 22/12/2022, [WHO](#) 22/12/2022, [Kyiv Independent](#) 11/12/2022, [HRW](#) 06/12/2022).

Attack on energy infrastructure have directly led to electricity and water disruption for civilians. According to Ukrainian authorities, all of Ukraine's thermal and hydroelectric power plants have been damaged as well as 40% of Ukraine's high-voltage network facilities, putting at risk millions of inhabitants who must face extreme temperatures during winter, down to -20°C ([WHO](#) 21/12/2022, [USAID](#) 16/12/2022). Despite repair work implemented by the government after each wave of attacks, millions of people face frequent electricity and water cuts. At the beginning of December, 12 million Ukrainian were without electricity, which dropped to 9 million by December 26. By early January, consumption limits were implemented across the country to prevent from electricity disruption as the temperature fell to -7°C. Other emergency outages were reported in certain oblasts in December ([Kyiv Independent](#) 08/01/2023, [Kyiv Independent](#) 27/12/2022, [Censor.Net](#) 19/12/2022, [OCHA](#) 19/12/2022, [UNHCR](#) 16/12/2022, [AJ](#) 13/12/2022, [Kyiv Independent](#) 11/12/2022).

Attacks on infrastructure are putting the environment particularly at risk, threatening people's health.

In addition to putting the civilians' lives directly at risk, attacks on industrial infrastructure also threaten the environment, though the scale and scope of the impact on the environment are difficult to monitor. Risks of water contamination has been flagged by PAX, both in case of flooding in mines and in case of non-operational wastewater treatment facilities. Contaminated water can have long-term deleterious effects on the population's health and on the wildlife. Furthermore, concerns remain regarding the Zaporizhzhya nuclear power plant (ZNPP) and potential radiation dangers ([UCMC](#) 05/01/2023, [PAX](#) 22/12/2022).

Conflict

- From 24 February 2022, when the Russian Federation's armed attack against Ukraine started, to 15 January 2023, the Office of the UN High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR) recorded 18,358 civilian casualties in the country: 7,031 killed and 11,327 injured ([OHCHR](#) 15/01/2023).
- 804 civilian casualties were recorded for the month of December (192 killed and 612 injured), a small increase compared to November ([OHCHR](#) 15/01/2023).
- Most of the civilian casualties recorded were caused by the use of explosive weapons with wide area effects, including shelling from heavy artillery, multiple launch rocket systems, missiles and air strikes. OHCHR believes that the actual figures are considerably higher ([OHCHR](#) 15/01/2023).
- According to Ukrainian military commanders approximately 40% of the area occupied by non-government forces is now under Ukrainian control, an area of approximately 40,000 square kilometres. This area includes 1,888 settlements (as of December 7), with almost as many villages and towns remaining under occupation ([Kyiv Independent](#) 03/01/2023, [Censor.Net](#) 31/12/2022, [UCMC](#) 20/12/2022).
- ACLED registered 3,005 violence targeting civilians since the invasion in February as well as 33,581 political violence events, mostly in eastern and southern Ukraine ([ACLED](#) 13/01/2023).
- UCMC reports that 15,000 people are considered missing in Ukraine, including 3392 Ukrainian military in Russian captivity ([UCMC](#) 04/01/2023).

Missile and Drone attacks targeting energy infrastructure continue into the new year disrupting energy and water supplies and heating systems.

Missile and drone attacks have been regular occurrence since the first major attack on energy infrastructure recorded on September 11. A [report by PAX](#) published in December analysed the impact of these attacks on the country's energy system, with verified incidents occurring in 17 of Ukraine's 24 regions. The largest number of incidents occurred in Zaporizhzhia, Donetsk, Kharkiv, Dnipropetrovsk, Kyiv and Mykolaiv oblasts. Local and international press continue to report missile and drone attacks several times each week. In December and early January significant damage impacted the cities of Odessa, Kyiv and Lviv. Estimates indicate that between 40 – 50% of Ukraine's energy infrastructure has been damaged or destroyed, with Ukraine's Prime Minister stating that all thermal and hydroelectric power plants have been damaged. Further analysis of the impact of the strikes can be seen in the [Infrastructure section](#) of this report and for individual sectors such as Shelter and WASH in the [Humanitarian Conditions section](#) ([Kyiv Independent](#) 06/01/2023, [Kyiv Independent](#) 29/12/2022, [USAID](#) 23/12/2022, [PAX](#) 22/12/2022, [The Guardian](#) 20/12/2022, [UNHCR](#) 15/12/2022, [Kyiv Independent](#) 11/12/2022, [HRW](#) 06/12/2022).

The contact line has remained relatively stable, stretching from Mykolaiv and Kherson Oblasts in the south up to Kharkiv oblast in the north-east with minor gains being made by each side.

The current conflict situation is characterised by high levels of shelling and bombardment resulting in significant damage to civilian infrastructure as well as both military and civilian casualties. Some of the most intense shelling has occurred around Kherson city and in Kharkiv oblast where Ukrainian forces have made small advances reclaiming small settlements. The head of the Kharkiv Regional Military Administration Oleh Syniehubov stated that only 2% of Kharkiv oblast remained under occupation. Local press reports from late December indicate that Kherson city was subject to a number of attacks and that the intense shelling resulted in many civilian casualties ([UCMC](#) 30/12/2022, [Censor.Net](#) 26/12/2022, [OCHA](#)

19/12/2022, [Censor.Net](#) 23/12/2022, [Censor.Net](#) 19/12/2022).

Russian attacks have centred around the city of Bakhmut in Donetsk region with limited territorial gains. The fighting here has been particularly fierce with high levels of casualties on both sides. The Russian mercenary Wagner Group claimed credit for achieving the capture of Soldedar which would support further assaults on Bakhmut, but Ukrainian sources state that resistance in the town is still ongoing (which is also the opinion of analysts at the Institute for the Study of War (ISW)). The destruction of civilian infrastructure in Bakhmut is particularly extreme with an estimated 60% of the city destroyed ([Al Jazeera](#) 11/01/2023, [ISW](#) 11/01/2023, [The Guardian](#) 09/01/2023, [ECHO](#) 05/01/2023).

Local and international press have also cited shelling in Dnipropetrovsk, Sumska, Mykolaivska, Poltavsk and Zaporizka oblasts with villages of the Esman community (Sumska), on the border with Russia targeted with artillery, machine guns and small arms. More details of attacks and their location can be found via the [ACAPS incident tracker](#) (accessed 17/01/2023), the latest [OCHA Sitrep](#) (19/12/2022) and the latest [ACLED situation report](#) (13/01/2023).

Reports continue of Russian forces using incendiary ammunition, cluster bombs and laying extensive mine fields, all of which put civilian populations at risk.

Local press reported the use of incendiary ammunition against the Tavriysk district of Kherson city as well as the use of cluster munitions in Kherson and Zaporizhzhia. These represent two more incidents in the course of the conflict which has seen such munitions used on multiple occasions. Reports also indicate extensive minefields around Kherson city including in recently liberated areas. The Deputy Minister of Internal Affairs of Ukraine Mary Akopian stated that approximately 30% of the territory of Ukraine is currently contaminated with explosive hazards. Prime Minister Shmyhal indicated that the size of the contaminated area was around 250,000 square kilometres, or approximately the size of the United Kingdom ([Censor.Net](#) 08/01/2023, [Censor.Net](#) 08/01/2023, [Censor.Net](#) 08/01/2023, [PAX](#) 22/12/2022, [HRW](#) 13/12/2022, [UCMC](#) 13/12/2022, [Censor.Net](#) 06/12/2022).

Displacement

The Russian invasion in Ukraine has resulted in the fastest forced population movement since the Second World War. Since 24 February 2022, the conflict has displaced roughly a third of the country's population with around six million internally displaced persons within Ukraine and a close to eight million refugees spread across Europe. Women and children compose the majority of the displaced, both in and out of the country, heightening protection concerns. **Note** that there has been no new IOM General Population Survey available since the publishing of the last DFS situational analysis, so overall IDP numbers reported are from Nov 25 – Dec 05 2022 ([UNHCR](#) accessed on 20/01/2023, [IOM](#) 14/12/2022).

7.977 M 

Individual refugees recorded across Europe since the military offensive on 24 February 2022, taken from the [UNHCR Operations Portal for Ukraine](#) accessed January 24, 2023. Note the number of border crossings from Ukraine is **17.689 million**.

5.914 M 

People Displaced Internally since the military offensive on 24 February 2022, from the latest [Ukraine International Displacement Report, Round 11](#) covering Nov 25 – Dec 05. Note the number of returnees* is **5.236 million** including both IDPs and refugees.

***Returnees:** How to clearly define returnees is difficult in the Ukraine context as there are many pendular movements both across the border and from the western/central areas into the more conflict areas as people travel home to check on relatives, property etc. and then return to their place of displacement. Therefore, the total number of “returnees” may include many who have not made a permanent return.

197 days is now the average displacement time average duration of displacement among IDPs in Ukraine following 284 days of war, with 70% of current IDPs in Ukraine having been displaced for **six months** or longer. However, even though the percentage of those displaced for less than 30 days is low, at 6%, there are approximately 682,000 newly displaced persons within the last 30 days. Overall, 37% of IDPs have been displaced more than once, with 14% displaced three or more times and 5% of IDPs in eastern region have been displaced five times ([IOM](#) 14/12/2022).

The number of Ukrainian refugees increased slightly over the past month with over 7.977 million individuals recorded across Europe; there were an estimated 5.236 million returns (both IDPs and refugees), a drop of 701K.

Currently, UNHCR has recorded the number of Ukrainian refugees displaced due the current conflict at 7,976,980 with 4,030,057 of those having registered for international protection or similar national protection schemes. The largest number of refugees are estimated to be staying in the Russian Federation with 2.87 million persons recorded. The neighbouring countries of Ukraine are also amongst the main host countries for individuals fleeing Ukraine. Poland hosts about 1.56 million, Slovakia roughly 106,000, the Republic of Moldova around 102,000 and Romania 107,000. Concerns remain for those who have been displaced into the Russian Federation with the Ukrainian government and local press reporting

that many of these are forced displacements. Border crossings (representing cross-border movements of family groups and not individuals) have risen to 17.689 million, with border crossings back into Ukraine increasing to around 9.59 million. Return numbers do not necessarily indicate sustainable returns as the situation in Ukraine remains highly volatile and unpredictable, however IOM estimated that around 5.27 million IDPs and refugees had returned to their areas of origin in Ukraine by December 5 ([UNHCR](#) accessed on 24/01/2023, [IOM](#) 20/12/2022, [IOM](#) 14/12/2022, [OHCHR](#) 02/12/2022, [BBC](#) 27/11/2022).

IDP numbers continue their downward trend in November, with a significant drop of 626K, however there were a reported 680,000 individuals newly displaced within the last 30 days

As of December 5, IOM estimates 5.914 million IDPs are displaced across Ukraine, which

represents a 626,000-decrease compared to October. However, 680,000 IDPs have been newly displaced within the last 30 days. Most new displacements took place from locations in the east (43%) and south (25%), with the east continuing to host the largest number of IDPs (1.865M). The centre and west also host more than a million IDPs (1.166 M and 1.102M respectively), with a large drop of approximately half a million IDPs in the North. The number of IDPs in Kyiv and the south remained relatively stable.

The number of returnees also dropped significantly, with an estimated 5.236 million returns (down approximately 701K from October). According to IOM Returns report (round 11), 48% of returnees came from another region in Ukraine, 28% came from a location within their region of origin and 23% came from outside Ukraine (of which 91% returned from a European country). Returnees are mostly hosted in Kyiv City (28%), the northern macro region (26%) and in the east (20%). There are much smaller numbers in the west (11%), south (7%) and central (5%) regions.

In terms of likely further movement, 32% of the displaced population reported that they were considering leaving their current location, an increase of five percentage points since October (IOM GPS round 10). For those Ukrainians who had not been displaced the number considering moving continues to be low and stable at 2%. Among all returnees, 8% (equivalent to 430,000 people) were considering leaving their current location. A further 10% of returnees may consider leaving, depending on situation.

Note that IOM advise that the change in numbers could be partly driven the recent expansion of phone service coverage to newly liberated areas, where fewer IDPs reside, as well as disruption to power networks impacting the data collection [IOM 20/12/2022](#), [IOM 14/12/2022](#)).

The demographic profile of displaced groups and returnees has changed little over between November and December; however, returnee households are less likely to contain vulnerable members such as the elderly or children, indicating there are some factors (real or assumed) that are creating barriers to their return.

Overall, the main noticeable change regarding demographics of IDPs within Ukraine is the reduction in IDP households that have a member who is pregnant or breastfeeding, down to 2% from 6% in October. The previous month saw an

increase in the number of households with elderly persons, but this dropped by four percentage points back to 42%. All other metrics remained similar.

In terms of returnee household profiles, there were fewer households with older members (36% for returnee's households compared with 42% for IDPs) and also fewer households with members who had disabilities (19% compared to 25% for IDPs) and those chronically ill (33% compared to 39%). As these three demographic characteristics overlap a degree of correlation is expected. Returnee households also had fewer children and infants. These findings indicate that households are less likely to return if they contain vulnerable members, or perhaps those who are vulnerable are left behind (possibly with relatives or friends).

Given that the December Arrival and Transit Monitoring report found that 40% of households reported their areas of origin as somewhat unsafe and 16% reported their areas of origin to be completely unsafe this could be a reason that households are unwilling to bring more vulnerable members to such areas. Another possibility is the return is not permanent, with some people returning just to visit relatives or check on property before going back to their place of displacement. Finally, another factor may be the lack of services in areas of return (such as health) or utilities (heating/water) that would also impact vulnerable groups more severely ([REACH 21/12/2022](#), [IOM 20/12/2022](#), [IOM 14/12/2022](#), [IOM 04/11/2022](#)).

Security concerns, disruption to utilities and lack of access to critical services are the main push factors, with joining family/friends cited as the main reason for choosing a place of displacement. The security situation and lack of services were also the two most common reasons why IDPs were not currently planning to return to their areas of origin.

For households closer to conflict-affected areas the December ATM report indicates that conflict is a key push factor. The destruction to homes during the conflict as the harsh Ukrainian winter approaches was reported by 35% of households interviewed in Kharkiv, 21% in Kryvyi Rih and 14% in Dnipro and also echoed by KIs in both Kharkiv and Kryvyi Rih. Loss of access to critical services such as health (mostly due to the impact of attacks on key infrastructure) was also cited by 18% of households in Kryvyi Rih and 15% in Kharkiv as a reason for displacement. Loss of livelihoods was

also a heightened concern for almost half of HHs (46%) interviewed in Dnipro.

Some households have continued their journey further west with close to a third of displaced households in Kyiv, Kropyvnytskyi and Lviv initially displaced early in 2022. Again, security concerns were the main push factors but households in both Kropyvnytskyi (16%) and Lviv (15%) noted psychological concerns for either themselves or family members, as a reason to leave their areas of origin.

In terms of pull factors, family and/or friends continues to be a prominent factor in choosing where households relocate. This was reported by 62% of households in Zaporizhzhia as well as close to half of all interviewed households in Odesa (52%), Kryvyi Rih (52%) and Dnipro (47%) – areas where the number of registered IDPs in these areas remain high.

Significant numbers of households also report that there were more inclined to choose their intended destination due to its close proximity to areas of origin – perhaps indicating that they were likely to return rather than settle in their place of displacement. This was cited as a primary pull factor in Kryvyi Rih (49% of households), Zaporizhzhia (45%), Dnipro (35%) and Odesa (34%).

Data from the IOM GPS also investigated reasons for secondary displacement with the most common identified as the inability to earn money (47%), followed by the lack of adequate accommodation (41%). In addition, reunification with other displaced family members (33%), inability to access services (32%) and the security situation (28%) were other common factors. Inability to access health care, inability to access humanitarian aid and tensions with the local community were also cited ([IOM](#) 14/12/2022). ([REACH](#) 21/12/2022).

The reasons for returnees considering re-displacement were also highly security related with the belief that they would be safer elsewhere (38% of respondents), concern about further utility disruption (33%) the top reasons. The inability to make sufficient income or find suitable work in their area of origin (17%) and to reunite with family or friends (13%) were also mentioned. However, as with the REACH ATM, reasons varied depending on the location of return. In the east safety reasons dominated (86% of respondents), in the North it was lack of income/employment (67%) and in the West and Kyiv it was concerns about utility disruption (75% and 50% of respondents respectively).

For those IDPs not planning to return home, 55% cited security reasons, 32% indicated the inability to access services (such as education, healthcare and government services) and 27% stated that their homes were under the control the Russian Federation armed forces. Other factors included damage or destruction of their home in the area of origin (cited by 19% of IDPs), the inability to earn income/gain employment (17%) and family reasons (6%) were also cited ([IOM](#) 20/12/2022).

Humanitarian Access

Mined areas other physical constraints continue to restrict humanitarian access, mostly in newly accessible areas.

Civilian infrastructure has been widely impacted by the war, with many bridges and roads damaged or contaminated with explosive ordnance, leading to longer routes being needed to reach areas of interest. According to Ukrainian authorities, 30% of the territory is mined, representing 250,000 square kilometres. The oblasts of Kharkivska, Khersonska and Mykolaivska are particularly affected by mines and the presence of mines was flagged as a main concern by key informants in 67% of the settlements in Donetsk assessed by REACH ([Censor.Net](#) 08/01/2023, [Kyiv Independent](#) 02/01/2023, [REACH](#) 23/12/2022, [OCHA](#) 19/12/2022, [UCMC](#) 13/12/2022).

In addition to these safety concerns, logistics challenges further reduce humanitarian access. Fuel shortages were reported by the Logistics Cluster and the lack of electricity and phone network hampers the ability for humanitarian workers to communicate with local partners and suppliers ([IRC](#) 20/12/2022, [Logs cluster](#) 06/12/2022).

Humanitarian staff are facing risks to their own safety and wellbeing.

Humanitarian staff are impacted by the violence of the conflict, some of them being injured, detained, and even killed. On December 15, an aid distribution centre was hit in Kherson, killing a humanitarian worker from the Red Cross. In Donetsk, the offices of two humanitarian NGOs were damaged during attacks on 5 and 6 December. According to local media, staff delivering humanitarian assistance were also targeted by fire in Bakhmut on December 11th ([WHO](#) 22/12/2022, [OCHA](#) 19/12/2022, [Censor.Net](#) 17/12/2022).

Humanitarian convoys are reaching newly accessible areas, supporting the population with critical supplies. However, barriers to access are still reported in the country.

According to UNHCR, humanitarian partners were able to assist the population of Kherson city three days after Ukrainian forces regained control in November. Newly accessible areas of Chornobaivka and Bilozerka in Khersonska oblasts were also reached by a UN convoy on December 1. On December 16, an inter-agency convoy delivered humanitarian aid to 10,000 people in the front-line town of Bakhmut in Donetsk oblast. On December 28, another convoy reached Donetsk's Lyman and Sviatohirsk towns ([USAID](#) 06/01/2023, [UNHCR](#) 22/12/2022, [OCHA](#) 19/12/2022, [UNHCR](#) 08/12/2022).

Several barriers continue to restrict the population to access humanitarian assistance. Local media reported by early January that evacuation through the checkpoint of the Zaporizhzhia region was not

made possible by the Russian forces anymore, further limiting the freedom of movement of the civilians. People willing to evacuate conflict-affected areas also face the lack of information on safe routes and transportation, especially older persons who may get lower access to information on internet ([Censor.Net](#) 05/01/2023, [OCHA](#) 19/12/2022, [AI](#) 06/12/2022). Lack of transport, lack of access to medicines/emergency healthcare, limited information on available services, limited services for persons with a disability, lack of food, lack of registration as IDPs and lack of identity documents were the main barriers to access to assistance reported by key informants surveyed by the Protection Cluster PMT in October ([GPC](#) 05/12/2022). Moreover, according to OCHA, once displaced, men are more reluctant to get assistance due to fear of stigma and conscription. Feedback on the lack of coordination between volunteers' initiatives was also mentioned, which can result in the slowdown of aid distribution ([OCHA](#) 19/12/2022, [REACH](#) 16/12/2022).

Humanitarian Impact and Conditions

Cross Sectoral

The ongoing hostilities led to widescale damage and to massive displacement, restricting access to all basic services and goods for the populations in conflict-affected areas, in recently liberated areas and in areas hosting displaced people. While basic needs have become critical for a large segment of the population, the winter in Ukraine is adding a new burden on the population and can last for up to 6 months, the coldest months lasting from December to March. Attacks on energy infrastructure have further limited the access to critical services across the country, depriving millions of people of temporary access to electricity, heat, and water. According to the Age and Disability Working Group assessment, more than 60% of surveyed older people and people with disabilities are not prepared for winter. Urgent needs reported include financial assistance (marked by 72% of the respondents), medicine (51%), blankets or thermal blankets (45%), clothes and shoes (42%).

OCHA estimates that 17.7 million people in Ukraine were in need of assistance between March and December 2022, representing close to 40% of the population of the country. Among those, 3.3 million are children in need. Overall, partners have already reached close to 13.6 million people in the country ([UNICEF](#) 31/12/2022, [WHO](#) 30/12/2022, [REACH](#) 21/12/2022, [OCHA](#) 19/12/2022, [UNICEF](#) 14/12/2022, [HRW](#) 06/12/2022).

The December IOM GPS (round 11) continues to show that the most pressing need across all population groups is cash/financial assistance. Compared to the previous months, the population's needs have decreased in all categories except for IDPs in the need of access to money (18% compared to 12% during round 9) and in the need to information and communication means (18% compared to 17% during round 9), and for returnees in the need of menstrual hygiene items (45% compared to 30% during round 10). Surprisingly, the IDPs, non-IDPs and returnees' needs in cash and in heating appliance / fuel for heating have met a noticeable reduction compared to last round. Female IDPs continue to show the highest needs in most of the categories listed by IOM. They notably reported the highest need in terms of financial assistance (69%). This can partly be explained by the fact that many heads of IDPs households are women, notably due to mandatory conscription of men in the country, resulting in them being in charge of caring for the households' needs ([IOM](#) 13/12/2022, [IOM](#) 04/11/2022). **Note:** No new IOM GPS figures have been published since the last DFS

situational analysis so some of these figures reflect Round 11 data will not have changed since that report. The needs for each affected group are summarised below:

IDP Household Needs

Figure 1: IDP Households indicated the following needs (source: [IOM GPS Rnd 11](#))

Needs	HHs*
Cash - Financial support	67%
Menstrual hygiene items	43%
Clothes and shoes and other NFIs	31%
Heating appliance	29%
Medicines and health services	25%
Food	22%

All of the needs listed above have reduced since Round 10.

* Percentage indicates those who answered "Yes" and "Partially yes", some of the less common needs are not shown.

Figure 2: Most pressing need for IDP Households (source: [IOM GPS Rnd 11](#))

Most Pressing Need	HHs*
Cash - Financial support	53%
Solid fuel – coal, wood, etc.	7%
Heating Appliance	5%
Medicine and health services	4%

Financial assistance/cash remains the single most pressing need for IDPs but has reduced slightly. Solid fuel and heating appliance are the two other main needs with similar rates of respondents citing them compared to the last round.

Figure 3: Most commonly reported priority assistance needs for IDPs across all assessed settlements ([REACH December Arrival and Transit Monitoring round 5](#))

Locations	First need	Second need	Third need
Lviv	None (37%)	Employment (28%)	Accommodation (24%)
Kyiv	Health services (28%)	Employment (25%)	Medicine (22%)
Odesa	Winter clothes (49%)	Employment (45%)	Food items (41%)
Kropyvnytskyi	Food items (81%)	Accommodation (50%)	Medicine (36%)
Kyiv	Food items (73%)	Medicine (50%)	NFI (47%)
Dnipro	Food items (50%)	Medicine (37%)	Winter clothes (36%)
Zaporizhzhia	Food items (45%)	Medicine (37%)	Winter clothes (34%)
Kharkiv	Winter clothes (82%)	Medicine (60%)	NFI (53%)

Needs in the arrival and transit locations surveyed by REACH have substantially changed since October. Cash is not the priority assistance reported as it was in almost all locations in the previous report. Food items, medicine, employment, and winter clothes appear to be the four main needs for displaced people assessed in December. Regional disparities are however very noticeable, Kropyvnytskyi, Kyiv, Dnipro and Zaporizhzhia all highlighting food as the first need, with medicine second or third. Food items and winter clothes were mostly cited by households with children (18% and 15%) while medicine was mainly cited by households with older persons (15%) and with persons with chronic illnesses (10%). Respondents in Lviv and in Kharkiv (opposite sides of the country) appeared to be the ones facing the most difficulties in meeting their daily needs (respectively 29% and 21% stating they can rarely or never meet their everyday needs) ([REACH 27/10/2022](#)).

Non-Displaced Household Needs (including returnees)

Figure 4: Non-Displaced Households indicated the following needs (source: [IOM GPS Rnd 11](#))

Needs	HHs*
Cash - Financial support	47%
Menstrual hygiene items	36%
Solid fuel (coal, wood etc)	19%
Medicines and health services	16%
Heating Appliance	13%

All needs have reduced compared to Round 10, the need for cash decreasing by 12 percentage points this month.

Figure 5: Most pressing need for Non-Displaced Households (source: [IOM GPS Rnd 11](#))

Most Pressing Need	HHs*
Cash - Financial support	44%
Solid fuel – coal, wood, etc.	10%
Medicine and health services	5%
Heating Appliance	4%

As with other affected groups, cash or finance assistance dropped slightly but remained as the clear top priority need. Medicine and health services remain a similarly pressing need compared to last round, however, the need in solid fuel and in heating appliance has reduced.

Returnee Household Needs

Figure 6: Returnee Households indicated the following needs (source: [IOM GPS Rnd 11](#))

Needs	HHs*
Cash - Financial support	46%
Menstrual hygiene items	45%
Baby and adult diapers	20%
Heating appliance	13%

Most of the returnees' needs have reduced compared to Round 10, the need for cash decreasing by 13 percentage points this month, the most noticeable decrease for cash amongst all population groups. The need for menstrual hygiene items has however increased by 15 percentage points.

Figure 7: Most pressing need for Returnee Households (source: [IOM GPS Rnd 11](#))

Most Pressing Need	HHs*
Cash - Financial support	46%
Solid fuel – coal, wood, etc.	8%
Heating Appliance	7%
Medicine and health services	4%

As with other affected groups, cash or finance assistance dropped slightly but remained as the clear top priority need. The need for solid fuel and for heating appliance remain similar than in Round 10.

Population in North-eastern and Central Ukraine

Figure 8: Main needs of displaced people and host communities in central and eastern Ukraine (source: [JERU assessment \(Oct 25 - Nov 9\)](#))**

Oblasts	First need	Second need	Third need	Fourth need	Fifth need	Sixth need
Dnipropetrovska	Food (78%)	Utilities (55%)	Medication (53%)	Heating (fuel) (33%)	Clothing (20%) // Hygiene items (20%)	
Kharkivska	Food (94%)	Utilities (70%)	Medication (34%)	Clothing (31%)	Heating (fuel) (24%)	Hygiene items (23%)
Kirovohradska	Food (85%)	Clothing (51%)	Utilities (34%)	Medication (30%) / Hygiene items (30%)	Heating (fuel) (25%)	Rent (23%)
Poltavksa	Food (85%)	Clothing (47%)	Medication (46%)	Utilities (30%)	Rent (29%)	Hygiene items (24%)
Sumska	Food (85%)	Utilities (51%)	Medication (42%)	Clothing (36%)	Hygiene items (29%)	

** This assessment was implemented in five oblasts, namely Dnipropetrovska, Kharkivska, Kirovohradska, Poltavksa and Sumska, covering 1,383 household of which approximately two thirds were displaced.

The findings of this assessment give a different picture of the population's needs than the one provided by the IOM GPS results. Indeed, the needs given here are much higher, which could be a consequence of the different phrasing of the question used by the assessing organization. Moreover, the priority needs of the population also differ with food appearing as the first main need in all of the oblasts (although this in line with the REACH ATM report where food was the first priority need in 4 out of the 5 settlements assessed near to the front line). Most striking are the very high rates of households in need of food, ranging from 78% to 94% while it only appeared as the sixth most reported need by IOM GPS IDP respondents. Utilities and clothing appear as the second main need, which is probably driven by cold seasonal temperatures. This result is similar to the IOM GPS findings as clothing was the third most reported need for IDPs. Finally, medication has been widely reported as the third main need, except in Kirovohradska oblast in which clothing and utilities needs were higher.

Livelihoods

Key Figures

- As a result of the war, more than 20 percent of the population of Ukraine fell into poverty ([Kyiv Post](#) 30/12/2022).
- Approximately 43% of households in Ukraine having used up all their savings, with the figure rising to 56% for IDP households ([IOM](#) 13/12/2022).
- Nationally, one in every four respondents (25%) of the rural population reported that they have suspended or reduced agricultural production as a result of the war ([FAO](#) 16/12/2022).

Latest Developments

There is widespread use of negative coping mechanisms across Ukraine with approximately 43% of households in Ukraine having used up all their savings. The issue particularly acute for IDPs where the figure rises to 56%.

Data from the latest IOM GPS found that 43% of households across Ukraine have used up all their savings with the figure rising to 56% for IDP households. Regionally the issue is most prevalent in the West, with the North being somewhat less affected, though the differences between regions are not large. When compared to similar data from August, there has been limited change in the prevalence of coping mechanisms amongst IDP households, with spending savings, buying cheaper food products and cheaper NFI's the most common coping mechanisms used. For returnees, reduced usage of utilities was the most commonly reported coping mechanism, cited by 75% of respondents.

This data was corroborated by a survey of five oblasts in northeast and central Ukraine which found that 41% of households (both IDP and non-displaced) across the five oblasts were employing crisis or emergency coping mechanisms and a

further 20% of households were using coping mechanisms categorised at "stress" level. The oblasts of Poltavaska (60%) and Sumska (49%) had the highest proportion of households reported with spending savings and reducing expenditure on health the most common mechanisms used.

Furthermore, a recent FAO assessment also found that around 57% of rural households interviewed are adopting stress and crisis coping strategies. Spending savings and borrowing money again were the most common stress level strategies, with agricultural related strategies (selling productive assets, decreasing expenditure on fertilizers, pesticides, animal feed, and veterinary services) along with reducing expenditure on health being the most prevalent crisis strategies employed.

Finally IOM data indicated that the use of coping mechanisms was more prevalent amongst female IDPs compared to men ([JERU](#) 24/12/2022, [IOM](#) 20/12/2022, [FAO](#) 16/12/2022, [IOM](#) 13/12/2022).

FAO analysis shows rural households in "frontline" oblasts are more likely to adopt harmful coping strategies that rural households in other areas.

Rural households in frontline oblasts surveyed (Chernihivska, Dnipropetrovska, Donetska, Kharkivska, Mykolaivska and Zaporizka) had higher levels of stress, crisis, and emergency coping strategies than the national average. Overall, 6% of households were using emergency coping strategies, with a further 45% using crisis strategies compared to a national average of 4% and 29% respectively. At oblast level Zaporizka had the highest prevalence of rural households adopting stress level or worse negative coping strategies with more than 90% of households so affected. For Sumska, Chernihivska and Dnipropetrovska the figure was roughly 75% (or 3 out of every 4 households) ([FAO](#) 16/12/2022).

In line with the prevalence of negative coping mechanisms, households in frontline oblasts have seen a significant drop in income according to recent assessment data, with IDP households most affected.

The rural population in areas along the front line have experienced a greater decrease in income compared to rural populations in other regions of the country. For example, 67% of the rural population in Sumska, 65% in Mykolaivska, and 63% in Zaporizka and Donetsk have seen a decrease in income. A similar impact on incomes for all population groups was also reported in a multi-sector assessment covering five oblasts in northeast and central Ukraine, where the steepest decline was in Poltavska at 39%. However, in Kharkiv, households saw a smaller drop in income than the other oblasts despite this being the oblast most affected by the conflict. This could be related to lower levels of IDPs in the oblast compared to elsewhere ([JERU](#) 24/12/2022, [FAO](#) 14/12/2022, [USAID](#) 23/12/2022).

Surveys reveal vulnerability and dependence on government assistance and humanitarian aid among returnee and displaced households with many rural households also vulnerable due to limited income sources, especially in frontline oblasts.

A national survey by FAO found that many rural households (45%) have limited sources of income or rely on just one main source, which makes them vulnerable to economic shocks. This is especially true in front-line regions, where over half of the respondents (56%) have limited income sources. Economic vulnerability was also highlighted in a recent multi-sector assessment found that almost half of households (49%) in the five oblasts surveyed identified government or NGO cash assistance as their main source of income, with salaried employment as the second most common. Interestingly, in Kharkivska oblast (the oblast most severely impacted by the conflict out of the five surveyed) most households identified salaried employment as their primary source of income. It would be interesting to explore if this is in part due to a lack of government service provision in the newly accessible areas and whether humanitarian aid is more in-kind assistance here than cash modalities.

The reliance on humanitarian aid and social assistance for displaced and returnee households was also highlighted in the December ATM Report (round 5). Findings indicated that most households

in the monitored locations relied on humanitarian aid and government social assistance as their main source of income, with the exception of Kyiv where the majority of households (70%) reported relying on employment income and Odesa where (startlingly) 20% households reported having no income (this is consistent with the previous round) ([JERU](#) 24/12/2022, [REACH](#) 21/12/2022, [FAO](#) 14/12/2022).

Spotlight on Rural Communities

Note: This section draws heavily on the FAO Report: [Impact of the war on agriculture and rural livelihoods in Ukraine – Findings of a nation-wide rural household survey, December 2022](#)

The war has negatively affected the agricultural production of one-fourth of the rural households interviewed nationally, rising to over 40% in some oblasts near the frontline. This has led to a drop in income for many rural households with the conflict also resulting losses equating to approximately 483 USD per rural household.

Overall, 72% of the households in rural areas across the country are involved in agriculture; this rises to 80% of rural households in central regions and drops to approximately 63% of rural households close to the front line. Nationally, one in every four respondents (25%) of the rural population reported that they have suspended or reduced agricultural production as a result of the war. For front line oblasts the average is higher at 38%, with 40% or more of rural households suspending or reducing agricultural production in Sumska, Dnipropetrovska, Odeska, Chernihivska, and Mykolaivska. Statistical analysis showed that stopping or reducing agricultural production resulted in a significant (25-50%) or drastic (over 50%) decrease in income.

The total damages and losses for the Ukrainian households in rural areas amount to almost USD 2.25 billion in the first six months of the war, including USD 1.26 billion in the crops sector and USD 0.98 billion in the livestock sector. These damages and losses amount to approximately USD 483 per rural household on average, not considering the temporarily occupied territories. Agricultural damages and losses include the destruction of assets, increased production costs (mainly due to inflation and logistics/supplies issues), additional production costs (such as clearing of mines/UXO), lost animals and reduced production value. In general damages were greater in oblasts close to the front line ([FAO](#) 14/12/2022).

FAO report reveals an increase in debt across the majority of rural households in in Ukraine with front-line oblasts the worst affected.

Overall, 31% of respondents reported a slightly higher increase in debt (up to 25%), while 22% reported a significantly higher or drastically higher increase in debt (25% - 50% and over 50% respectively). Front-line oblasts were found to be the most affected, with 60% of respondents reporting an increase in debt, and 25% of them reporting a significant or drastic increase. However the situation was not uniform, with Lvivska oblast (in the west) also reporting 37% of rural households taking on significantly higher or drastically higher increases in debt ([FAO](#) 14/12/2022).

Many rural households rely on their own production as a main food source; however, the majority of households still spend over half of their total expenditure on food.

Food expenditure was utilized as a proxy of the level of vulnerability in terms of food access of the surveyed households. While most oblasts lay between 30 - 70% of interviewed rural households relied on their own production as the main source of food there were some significant outliers with Rivnenska (90% of households relying own production) down to 20% in Zaporizka. Ternopil'ska and Chernivets'ka were the oblasts with the highest proportion of respondents citing humanitarian aid as a main food source (approximately 15 - 20%).

The analysis of food expenditure in the last three months showed that more than half of the surveyed rural households spent over 50% of their total expenditure on food. This proportion is even higher in the front-line areas, where almost 60% of households reported spending half of their total expenditure on food, whilst most concerningly 20% of households interviewed reported spending more than two thirds of their income on food ([FAO](#) 14/12/2022, [USAID](#) 23/12/2022).

Overall Situation

UNICEF reports that around 400,000 children will fall into poverty in Ukraine as a result of the conflict and other global pressures, with the economic downturn and inflation also impacting pensioners, especially older women.

Economic forecasts and analysis provided by UNICEF indicates that increasing costs of food and energy, combined with high unemployment rates and limited job opportunities, are causing more people to fall into poverty. In Ukraine this is likely

to affect roughly 400,000 children. In addition, as inflation erodes the value of pensions and social benefits, some older persons will also see their incomes fall below the poverty line. With a large disparity in the pensions received by older men and women (women generally receiving 30% less) older women are more likely to be impacted ([UNICEF](#) 31/12/2022, [FAO](#) 16/12/2022, [AI](#) 06/12/2022, [REACH](#) 16/12/2022, [UNICEF](#) 01/10/2022).

Lack of employment and a subsequent loss of income is a major concern for IDPs. The ending of the harvest season has led to a reduction in agricultural work and both IDP and returnee households have been the most impacted in rural communities by losses in income.

According to the FAO, IDP and returnee households are disproportionately affected by decreases in income driven by the conflict, with nearly 80% reporting a decline, compared to an overall figure of 55% for rural households in general.

Employment was the second most cited priority need by respondents in Odessa, Lviv and Kyiv and Odessa and was also cited as a major concern contributing to displacement by 49% of respondents in Dnipro according to the December ATM published by REACH. Furthermore, IDP focus group participants from the JERU survey of five oblasts in the northeast and central regions highlighted that finding jobs for them was particularly difficult, stating that employers appear to assume those displaced will return to their place of origin at any moment. They also indicated that displacement made it more difficult to be recognised as officially unemployed and therefore access unemployment services. Finally with harvest season over, seasonal work has dried up, affecting rural communities in particular ([JERU](#) 24/12/2022, [REACH](#) 21/12/2022, [FAO](#) 14/12/2022).

High healthcare costs are a significant burden to many households with health vulnerabilities with IDP households the most severely affected.

Roughly half of all household's interview as part of the December IOM GPS indicated that their household contained members with long-term/chronic illness that requires constant care. A third (36%) of these households confirmed spending over 25% of their income on medical services and medications. IDP households appear the worst impacted with the proportion of returnees and non-displaced households reporting such expenditures lower at 20% and 23%

respectively. Households without a member who has a chronic illness are also affected although to a lesser degree (nine percent of these households report spending more than a quarter of their income on health expenses) ([IOM](#) 20/12/2022, [IOM](#) 13/12/2022).

Nearly four in ten returnee households no longer have savings.

With reliance on savings a common coping strategy amongst all population groups it is concerning that data from IOM GPS (rnd 11) indicates that 34% of returnee households have used up all their savings and a further 5% indicated they never had savings to begin with. Returnee households in the east of Ukraine seem to be the most affected by this, with 51% of households reporting that they have no savings ([IOM](#) 20/12/2022).

Data for September (taken from the JMMI) indicates that that banks, ATMs, and postal services are still largely accessible in Ukraine, in line with the previous month although there some areas where services are limited.

Overall financial services remained widely available in line with the previous months results. However, some respondents reported that certain services were unavailable in their specific settlements, such as full-service bank branches and mobile banking offices (9% of respondents) and ATMs (8% of respondents, with a higher percentage in the east). Additionally, a small percentage of respondents (4%) reported that postal offices were only open a few days a week and 2% had only mobile post offices in their communities ([REACH](#) 23/12/2022).

Food Security

Key Figures

- 11.5 million people are living with insufficient food consumption in Ukraine (an increase of 1.28 million people since last month) ([WFP](#) assessed on 20/01/2023).
- Nationwide IDP households are twice as likely to cite a need for food as non-displaced households with 22% of IDP households citing a need for food assistance ([IOM](#) 13/12/2022).

Latest Developments

Reduced household incomes are pushing IDPs in Ukraine to resort to negative coping mechanisms including using cheaper, less desirable food options, cutting down on portion sizes and reducing frequency of meals.

In Round 11 (IOM GPS), 68% of IDP respondents report buying lower quality food products and 52% reported reducing their overall food consumption; (IDPs also reported reducing spending on other areas such as healthcare, utilities and solid fuel). Slightly fewer returnee households reported using food coping mechanisms compared to IDPs. This data correlates with a recent assessment covering five regions in northeast and central Ukraine which found that the most common strategy used by IDP households to manage food consumption was to rely on less preferred and less expensive foods, with 82% of households using this strategy at least once in the previous week. Additionally, 35% of households limited portion sizes at mealtimes, 27% reduced the number of meals eaten per day, and 17% restricted consumption by adults in order to provide food for small children ([JERU](#) 24/12/2022, [IOM](#) 20/12/2022, [IOM](#) 13/12/2022).

Given the widespread use of food coping mechanisms it is unsurprising that in northeast and central Ukraine many households report not being able to meet all of their food needs. In addition, a significant portion of households rely on food assistance and cash assistance as their primary source of food and income.

A survey by JERU of 1,383 households in northeast and central Ukraine found that almost a third (29%) of respondent reported that they could only meet some or none of their food needs, with food cited as a need by 94% of households in Kharkiv and between 78% - 85% in other oblasts surveyed. According to the REACH Initiative, in 17 out of 40 settlements in the Kharkivska oblast, most people did not have access to enough food, with the degree of barriers reported as 'extreme' in one settlement and 'high' in 12 others. In addition, food was indicated as a priority need in 50% of settlements ([JERU](#) 24/12/2022, [REACH](#) 23/12/2022).

The JERU assessment also found that 28% of households relied on food assistance as their primary source for staple food, and 25% relied on it as the main source for oil and fats. Also, about half of all households surveyed relied on cash assistance from NGOs or the government as their

primary source of income. Markets and shops were the most common way for households to purchase food items ([JERU](#) 24/12/2022).

Overall Situation

11.5 million people are living with insufficient food consumption in Ukraine (an increase of 1.28 million people since last month), although data from a recent multi-sector needs assessment indicates that the situation may not be quite as severe in some areas.

According to the [WFP Hunger Map](#) there are 5 regions (Vinnytska, Cherkaska, Poltavska, Dnipropetrovska, Kirovohradka) considered very high risk of deteriorating food security in Ukraine with insufficient food consumption rates faced by 42% of the population and 18% of the population using crisis or above food-based coping mechanisms. These numbers indicate a somewhat worse picture than that found in the JERU assessment which surveyed five regions (Sumska, Kharkivska, Dnipropetrovska, Kirovohradka, Poltavska) and found on average that 17% of households were found to have inadequate food consumption (this assessment used the Consolidated Approach for Reporting Indicators of Food Security). However, the worst affected oblasts were Dnipropetrovska (30%) and Poltavska (22%), more closely in line with WFP findings, and roughly four out of five households surveyed cited a need for food assistance.

Furthermore, when comparing the results based on whether the households were displaced or not, it was found that internally displaced households were typically 2 to 3 times more likely to have poor or borderline food consumption. This is also reflected in households citing a need for food with the IOM GPS (round 11) reporting 22% of IDP households citing a need for food nationwide compared to 11% for non-displaced households and 10% for returnees ([WFP](#) assessed on 22/01/2023, [JERU](#) 24/12/2022, [IOM](#) 13/12/2022).

In 2022, Ukraine experienced significant food price inflation, with the inflation rate rising as high as 35.1% in November. Despite sufficient food availability, access to it remains a major issue, with the price of certain items doubling in some areas.

In 2022, food price inflation rose from 14.3% in February to 35.1% in November. Despite a decrease in cereal production, food availability is reported to be sufficient, but access to it remains a

major issue. For instance, according to JMMI, in September, the prices of eggs, complementary cereal, and oil (sunflower, refined) increased by 29%, 24%, and 12% respectively, across all regions of Ukraine. Also, the cost of complementary cereal more than doubled in the East compared to the previous month. It's worth noting that despite the new harvest, potato prices have already started to rise in some regions (by 10% in the central part of Ukraine, by 7% in Kyiv, and in the South of Ukraine) ([FAO](#) 16/12/2022, [JMMI](#) 23/12/2022).

Essential items however appear widely available in Ukraine with the availability of food items at 99% according to the September JMMI. Similar findings were observed in the five surveyed regions of Ukraine, where only 20% of households had difficulty accessing food. However the JMMI also reported that one in five retailers rely on a single supplier for food products, which highlights the dependence of stores on one supplier for their products and the vulnerability of stores to not having the necessary products ([JERU](#) 24/12/2022, [JMMI](#) 23/12/2022).

Many rural households have the buffer of being able to rely on their own production (approximately 50% of rural households nationally), however the main sources of food for rural households varies greatly between oblasts (for a fuller analysis of rural households see the [livelihoods section](#)).

Rural households of Ukraine depend on their own production as a primary source of food (around 50% of respondents), while slightly over 40% rely on markets and shops. However, the main source of food varies greatly across different regions. For example, in Rivnenska, nearly 90% of rural households reported relying on their own production as their main source of food, whereas in Zaporizka, less than 20% reported the same. The remaining sources of food include humanitarian assistance (6%), gifts from relatives (1%), and local farmers (1%) ([FAO](#) 14/12/2022).

Health

Key Figures

- An estimated 14.5 million people in Ukraine are in need of health assistance as of December 20th 2022 ([OCHA](#) 20/12/2022).
- As of 30 November, 745 attacks on health care have been reported since the start of the war, including 659 attacks on facilities, 96 on

transport, 62 on personnel, 182 on supplies and 13 on warehouses ([WHO](#) 04/01/2023).

- According to local media, more than 1,250 medical institutions had been destroyed by the end of December ([Censor.Net](#) 07/12/2022).

Latest Developments

Availability to medicine and to healthcare services has increased slightly this month, especially for those living in newly accessible areas, but barriers still remain.

Although limited access to health services and medication has been a problem across Ukraine, the percentage of respondents from IOM GPS reporting a lack of medicines and health services has decreased slightly between October and November, moving from 23% to 17%, indicating that availability is becoming less of an issue overall. This is supported by ACTED data which show that by September 2022, 92% of respondents had full access to over-the-counter medication, a 16 percentage points increase compared to the summer. The lack of availability of services and of medicines is however depicted as the major issue in occupied areas of Kherson, Mariupol and Kharkiv and also in newly accessible areas. Indeed, this was flagged as the main issue for respondents from newly accessible areas in Kharkivska and Donetsk oblasts according to REACH assessment from September with half of the assessed settlements in Kharkivska and 74% of those in Donetsk reporting no access to facilities and services. Pharmacies were particularly reported as difficult to access. Movement restrictions and shortage of staff were also listed as barriers in Donetsk. These findings differ slightly from the ones of the WHO health needs assessment in newly accessible areas (from December) which indicate that 47% of respondents from Kharkiv oblast have seen an improvement in the access to healthcare services after the liberation. Cost and security are the two main barriers to accessing health services/medication (25% for both answers), before availability (21%). This may be partly due to humanitarian aid reaching these areas as described in the latest WHO situation report ([Censor.Net](#)

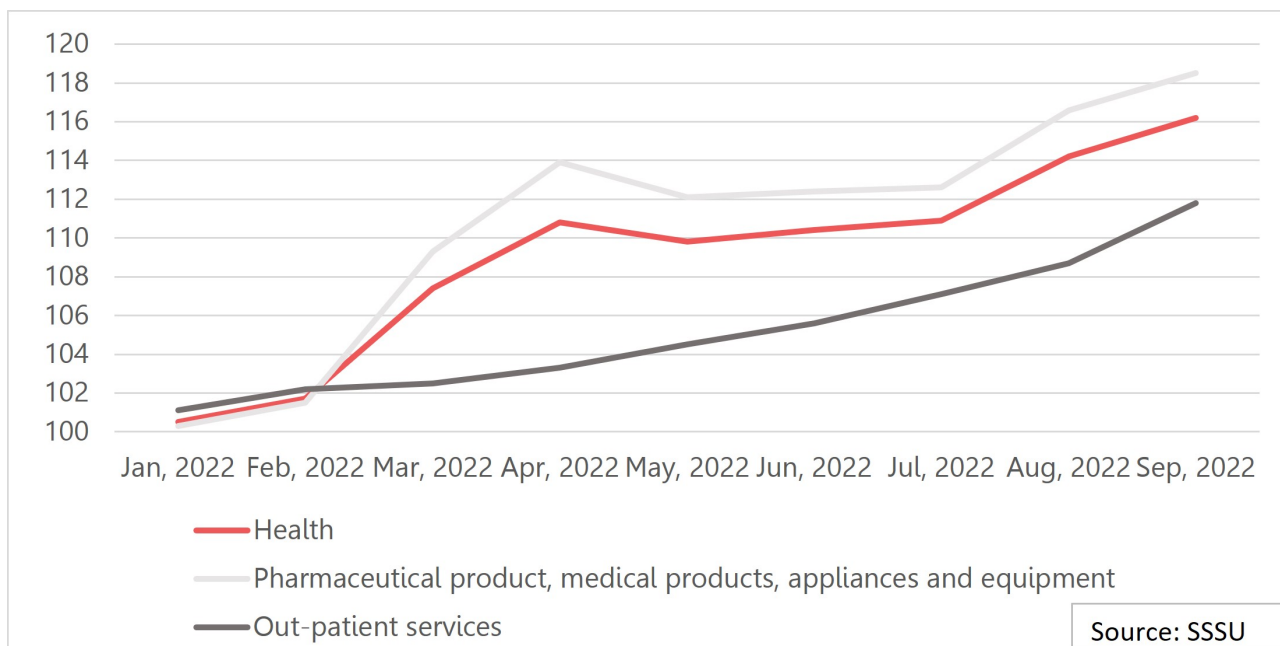
07/01/2023, [WHO](#) 04/01/2023, [REACH](#) 23/12/2022, [JMMI](#) 23/12/2022, [IOM](#) 13/12/2022, [IMC](#) 09/12/2022, [AI](#) 06/12/2022, [IOM](#) 27/10/2022).

Access to healthcare continues to be depicted as a major concern, resulting in health and medicines still being flagged as major needs across the country.

The Ukrainian population has seen a drastic drop in access to health services and to medical supplies as the conflict escalated, especially in conflict-affected areas. In Eastern Ukraine, this is mostly due to the lower availability of functioning health facilities, to the shortage of staff who fled due to the violence and to the physical barriers restricting movement (distance, safety issues, mobility issues, lack of transport, damaged roads etc.). These factors have led some people to move to other parts of the country to be able to meet their basic needs. Across the whole country, the lack of funds, the high prices of medicines and the lower availability induced by disrupted supply chains appear as major barriers to accessing health. The September JMMI reported that the cost of healthcare services was 16% higher in September 2022 than in December 2021 (see Figure 9) ([JMMI](#) 23/12/2022, [UNHCR](#) 23/12/2022, [IFRC](#) 22/12/2022, [REACH](#) 21/12/2022, [REACH](#) 16/12/2022).

According to IOM GPS round 11, 31% of the respondents faced at least one barrier in accessing medical services and 35% at least one barrier in accessing medicines, with lack of funds being the main issue. Overall, respondents from the South and from the East of Ukraine were more likely to face one or more barriers in accessing both medicines and health services compared with other parts of the country. In eastern areas of Ukraine which are not on the front lines, access seems to be less problematic as 95% of respondents from JERU MSNA reported having safe access to health facilities. The December IOM GPS Returns Report shows that households who have members with long-term illnesses are also facing more barriers than other households ([JERU](#) 24/12/2022, [IOM](#) 20/12/2022, [IOM](#) 13/12/2022, [IOM](#) 27/10/2022).

Figure 9: Consumer price indices for healthcare services, national average, % to Dec 2021 – Sep 2022



Source: [December JMMI \(factsheet 6\)](#)

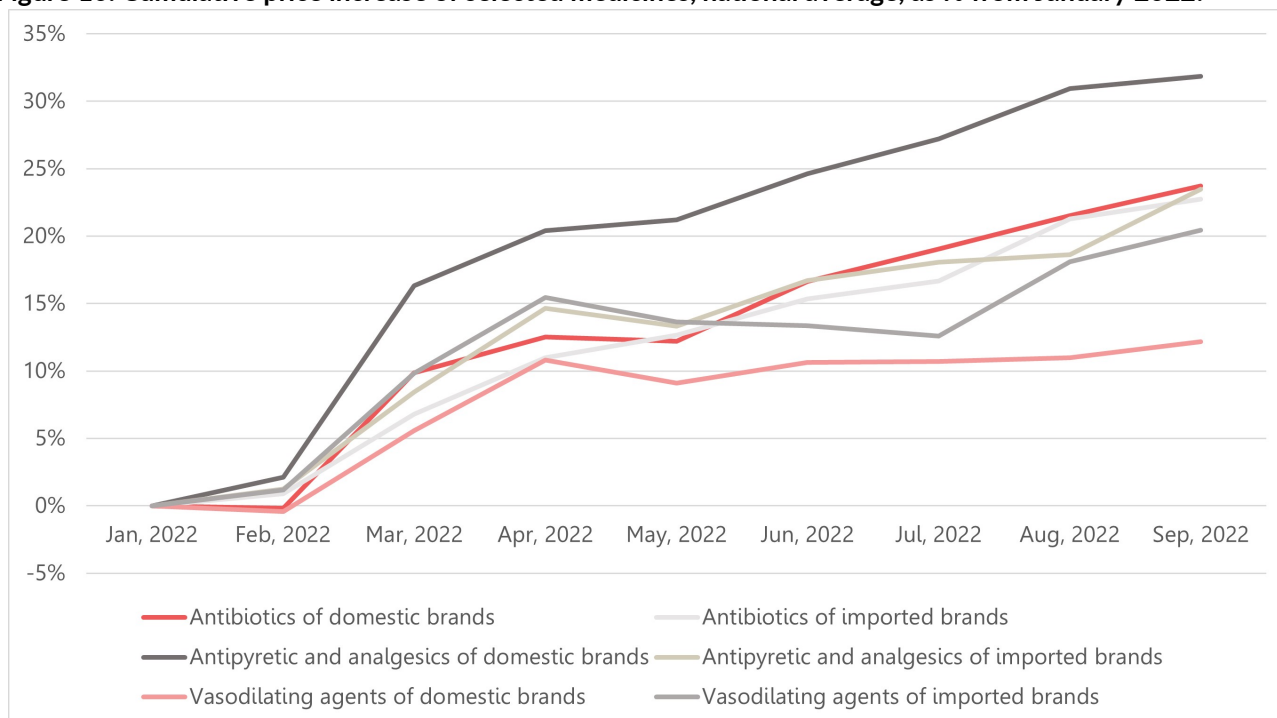
Fall in household incomes and the increasing cost of healthcare and medicines are factors in driving the adoption of health-related negative coping mechanisms across Ukraine.

To overcome access barriers to healthcare, over half of the respondents surveyed in the IOM GPS (round 11) reported using phone or online consultations with family doctors as a method of accessing health services, and over 10% reported using mobile medical teams. Despite these positive strategies, for 6 to 7% respondents, there is no alternative service in their area ([IOM 13/12/2022](#)). This can be a major issue, especially for those who can't access functioning health facilities or who reside far from them. This is notably the case of half of the respondents from Dnipropetrovska who could not reach health care in less than 30 minutes ([JERU 24/12/2022](#)).

Negative coping strategies are widely used in the country, 71% of the respondents in the east and 67% in the south reporting adopting at least one health-related coping strategy (the percentage being lower but still over 50% in the rest of the

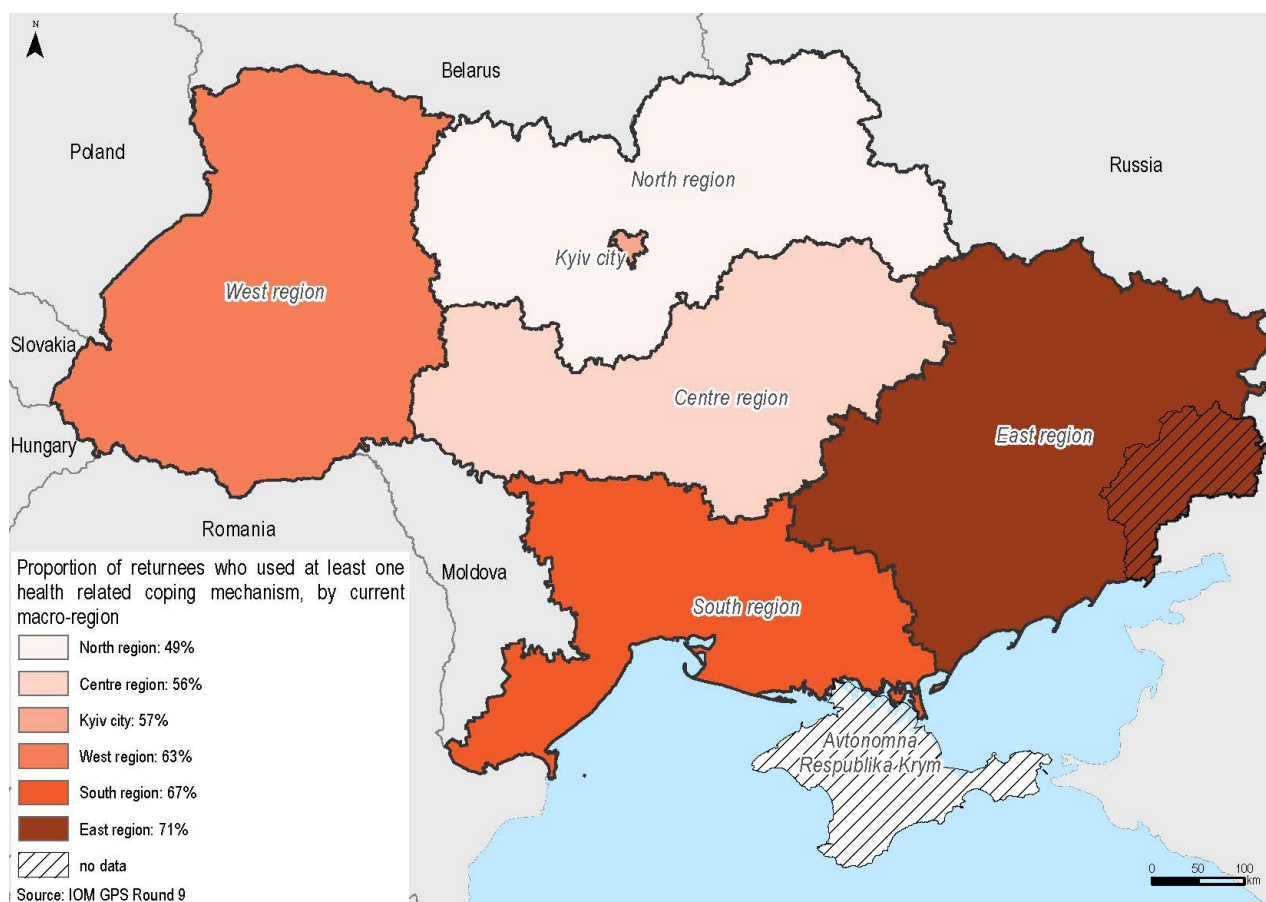
country). Due to the cost of services and medicines and to the lack of income, many households have had to reduce their expenditure in health, this is the case for 41% returnee respondents, a slight decrease compared to the findings from round 9 (48%). Furthermore, the lack of access to medicine -detailed above- has pushed people to stop taking their medication. This is the case for 19% of IOM GPS respondents who indicated that they or someone from their family had to adopt such a strategy due to the cost of medicine (69%) or due to the lack of availability (57%). This is particularly a concern as it mostly refers to hypertension and cardiovascular disease medications, without which people's health are particularly at risk. (See Fig 10 showing the rising cost of medicine across Ukraine). Other harmful strategies have been highly reported by households (Most common first): self-medication, use of traditional medicine, reduced dosage or frequency of medicine usage and purchase of low-quality medicines. Fig 11 shows the prevalence of health related coping mechanisms amongst returnees across Ukraine ([IOM 20/12/2022](#), [IOM 13/12/2022](#)).

Figure 10: Cumulative price increase of selected medicines, national average, as % from January 2022.



Source: [December JMMI \(factsheet 6\)](#)

Figure 11: Proportion of returnees who used at least one health related coping mechanism.



Source: [IOM Returns Report \(round 11\)](#)

Overall Situation

Winter conditions are contributing to an increased spread of acute respiratory illnesses whilst at the same time aggravating chronic illnesses. In addition, the cold weather allied to the continued attacks on energy infrastructure are negatively impacting the mental health of the population.

Winter conditions have increased the spread of acute respiratory illnesses and have also aggravated chronic illnesses with 49% of IOM GPS respondents reporting that their household contained members with long-term/chronic illness that required constant care. Influenza, pneumonia and diphtheria are among the illnesses spreading within the population. COVID-19 has also seen a slight increase in the number of cases registered these past weeks after a noticeable decrease between October and December. The number of cases of acute respiratory infection (ARI) has also slightly increased in December ([WHO](#) 04/01/2023, [Kyiv Independent](#) 02/01/2023, [WHO](#) 30/12/2022, [WHO](#) 22/12/2022, [IOM](#) 13/12/2022). Furthermore, the wide-scale damage on energy infrastructure from missile and drone attacks is reducing the population's access to electricity and thus to heating, leading the population to suffer not only from health effects from direct exposure to cold temperatures but also puts increases risks related to other forms of indoor heating (exposure to toxic substances for instance, or smoke inhalation). In November alone, according to local media, 370 cases of carbon monoxide poisoning were recorded ([IFRC](#) 22/12/2022, [Censor.Net](#) 22/12/2022, [PAX](#) 22/12/2022, [AI](#) 21/12/2022). The disruption to health services mentioned earlier and the barriers to access to healthcare are exacerbating health risks for the population, especially for those residing in conflict-affected areas. Moreover, people fleeing these areas are also particularly at risk of such effects on health due to displacement and living conditions in hosting areas ([USAID](#) 16/12/2022).

According to UNHCR staff, severe anxiety was reported among IDPs in Ukraine, in relation to the winter season and the disruption of energy sources. A similar concern has been raised by UNICEF regarding the psychosocial situation of children across the country ([UNHCR](#) 15/12/2022, [UNICEF](#) 14/12/2022). This could be another aggravating factor with the mental health of civilians already widely flagged by partners as a major issue. Indeed, 95% of the households responding to the by JERU

assessment reported a detrimental impact on their physical or mental wellbeing since the escalation of the conflict in February 2022 ([JERU](#) 24/12/2022, [IFRC](#) 22/12/2022).

The continued damage to health facilities and ongoing disruption of electricity and water supplies are contributing to a reduction in the quality of care in eastern Ukraine.

Attacks on health facilities have continuously been reported in the past months, with the number of attacks recorded by WHO reaching 745 by November 30. Donetsk oblast has been the most impacted (133 attacks) before Kharkiv (85) and Kyiv (68). Of 144 medical facilities completely destroyed, the highest number were recorded in Kharkiv, Kyiv, Donetsk, Luhansk, Mykolaiv, Chernihiv and Sumy ([USAID](#) 06/01/2023, [WHO](#) 04/01/2023, [WHO](#) 22/12/2022). Some health facilities have even been converted in military hospitals, restricting the access to civilians. This happened notably in Luhansk oblast according to local media ([Kyiv Independent](#) 08/01/2023). According to the IOM GPS, 8% of respondents do not have access to an operational medical facility. In addition to the damages caused on these facilities resulting in the loss of equipment and in a lower quality of services, the disruption of electricity and water due to the conflict is further deteriorating the capacity of practitioners to provide healthcare. Sources reported occurrences of surgeries under candlelight while the cold chain storage of vaccines and medicines have been disrupted ([WHO](#) 21/12/2022, [AJ](#) 13/12/2022, [IOM](#) 13/12/2022, [IMC](#) 09/12/2022).

Due to the lower availability of functioning health facilities and to the high needs in primary care due to the violence, many infrastructures are overcrowded. Local media are reporting hospitals refusing patients in Mariupol and discharging patients who haven't received a full treatment in Luhansk – both areas not under government control ([Censor.Net](#) 09/01/2023, [Censor.Net](#) 07/12/2022). Staff shortages have been driven by displacement of some staff and others becoming casualties through shelling and other conflict events. This has also impacted the quality of care with the decreased availability of specialized staff. This situation is putting increased pressure on those who remain creating an increased risk of burnout ([JERU](#) 24/12/2022, [REACH](#) 16/12/2022).

Protection

Key Figures

- According to UNHCR, between March and December 2022 17.7 million people were in need of humanitarian assistance and protection in Ukraine ([UNHCR](#) 29/12/2022).
- According to OCHA, 3.4 million Ukrainian children need child protection interventions ([IFRC](#) 22/12/2022, [OCHA](#) 19/12/2022).
- Local media state that over 2 million people could have been deported from Ukraine, possibly 3 million according to the Commissioner for Human Rights of the Verkhovna. Figures for the number of deported children differ and range from 10,000 to 200,000 ([Censor.Net](#) 28/12/2022, [Censor.Net](#) 18/12/2022, [Censor.Net](#) 09/12/2022, [Censor.Net](#) 07/12/2022, [UCMC](#) 06/12/2022).
- UCMC reports that 15,000 people are considered missing in Ukraine ([UCMC](#) 04/01/2023).
- Local media report that over 47,000 war crimes allegedly committed by Russian forces were registered by the police ([Censor.Net](#) 11/12/2022).

Latest Developments

War crimes continue to be frequently reported by international and Ukrainian sources, mostly in Russian-occupied parts of the country and in newly accessible areas.

Torture and ill-treatment have regularly been highlighted by different actors since the beginning of the war, standing as breaches to international humanitarian law. In December, ACLED reported the occurrence of such abuses inflicted on thousands of Ukrainian prisoners in occupied Kherson region. This is particularly a concern due to the fact that over 3300 Ukrainian military are still in Russian captivity, including 700 Mariupol defenders ([UCMC](#) 04/01/2023, [Censor.Net](#) 27/12/2022, [ACLED](#) 07/12/2022). Moreover, according to the Prosecutor General's Office, by the end of December, 54 torture chambers have been discovered so far in territories regained from Russian occupation and over 5,000 cases of torture and inhumane treatments are being investigated. Local media reported that 25 torture camps were discovered in the territories retaken by Ukrainian forces in Kharkiv alone. Local residents are likely to have been the victims of such violence, notably in

Mykolaiv oblast, due to their unwillingness to cooperate with Russian forces and proxy administrations. Over 200 residents of Zaporizhzhia region are also held captive, and although no information on potential torture has been published, it remains as a concern ([Kyiv Independent](#) 03/01/2023, [Kyiv Independent](#) 02/01/2023, [Censor.Net](#) 02/01/2023, [UCMC](#) 23/12/2022, [UCMC](#) 15/12/2022).

Other types of abuse and attacks have been recorded in violation of international humanitarian law. Multiple cases of disproportional/undistinguished attacks which target civilians or civilian objects have been reported since the onset of the conflict leading to widespread damage of civilian infrastructure and the deaths of civilians (please refer to the [conflict section](#) for more information on civilian casualties). Arbitrary detentions, gender-based violence and summary executions are other human rights violations regularly reported. According to an OHCHR report from December, men and boys comprise the vast majority of the victims of summary executions (88% of the cases recorded), showing a specific targeting based on gender ([Censor.Net](#) 20/12/2022, [OHCHR](#) 15/12/2022, [OHCHR](#) 07/12/2022).

Children face protection risks due to the ongoing conflict but also because of intra-family violence.

Children are particularly vulnerable to war crimes, abuse, and torture during conflict. The Ukrainian Parliament's Commissioner for Human Rights declared that torture on children were recorded for the first time these past months, with occurrences in Kharkiv and Kherson regions. Children in these situations have endured a lack of water and food and also psychological pressure. According to local press, 2,415 proceedings are being investigated by prosecutors, covering crimes against children and in the field of child protection, including 10 related to sexual violence. Children are also at risk of being separated from their families and thus at heightened risks of being victims of trafficking. This concern was raised by key informants assessed by REACH in Kharkiv ([Censor.Net](#) 23/12/2022, [REACH](#) 16/12/2022, [UCMC](#) 15/12/2022, [Kyiv Independent](#) 07/12/2022).

In addition to the protection risks faced by children, intra-family child violence has been raised as a concern by key informants interviewed by REACH in Kharkiv. However, no other data published in December gave more information on this risk ([REACH](#) 16/12/2022). Another key concern

reported by OCHA is the lack of psychosocial services for some children, exacerbating the risk that they could face long-lasting trauma ([OCHA](#) 19/12/2022).

Latest assessment findings show that the perception of safety within the population differs depending on geographic area and population group.

Different assessments published in December have highlighted the lack of safety perceived by the population in conflict-affected areas and in collective centres. Depending on the settings, the reasons behind this perception differ. Overall, women, older persons and people with disabilities feel the least safe. The lack of perceived safety also appears to be one of the main reasons preventing displaced people returning to their area of origin ([GPC](#) 23/12/2022).

UNHCR's safety and audit report from September reveals that displaced men, women and adolescents do not feel entirely safe in collective centers. This is partly due to psychological and emotional abuse for men, added to intimate or domestic violence and to physical violence for women, and to harassment in schools for adolescents. Women also highlighted the fear of gender-based violence. Nonetheless, children and older persons reported feeling relatively safe. The situation is however different for displaced people living close to the front lines. Indeed, respondents in Mykolaivska, Zaporizka and Odesa oblasts lived in fear because of continued shelling ([UNHCR](#) 23/12/2022).

REACH HSM round 6 shows similar findings for people living in newly accessible areas, as key informants in almost all the assessed settlements of Donetsk and Kharkivska oblasts reported that safety concerns were the main concern for the population, including the exposure to violence (90%), the threat of missile attack (83%), the damaged or destroyed properties (74%), the trauma or psychological distress (72%), the restricted freedom of movement (67%), the presence of mines and UXO (67%) and the looting of private property (64%). Older persons, people with disabilities or those with chronic illnesses were the groups experiencing the most safety concerns ([REACH](#) 23/12/2022).

Another assessment covering 5 oblasts in north-eastern and central Ukraine shows that the fear related to shelling and bombing is predominant in Dnipropetrovska oblast and is the second main

safety issue in Poltavska. However, in Kharkivska, Kirovohradska and Sumska oblasts, unemployment was described by the respondents as the main protection risk resulting in lack of safety perception. Personal security and family separation come as the third and fourth main concerns in terms of protection. This same assessment reported that over half of the surveyed households felt that security concerns for women and girls had increased since February 2022. The issue of not enough privacy for women and girls was particularly felt by those living in collective centres in Kirovohradska ([JERU](#) 24/12/2022).

Limited freedom of movement is widely reported in Eastern Ukraine, mainly due to security issues

Different factors are reducing the ability of the population to roam freely. According to the September JMMI retailers highlighted the East and the South parts of Ukraine as areas facing the most movement restrictions and physical danger ([REACH](#) 23/12/2022). Data from an NGO partnership assessment found that movement restrictions are mainly due to security issues, especially in Sumska oblast (73% of respondents) and in Kharkivska oblasts (72%). Air raids, bombing and shelling were the key factors in Dnipropetrovska (64%) while IEDs and UXOs were a higher concern in Sumska oblast (15%). Other factors not directly related to physical safety are limiting freedom of movement, notably the cost of transportation and the disruption of transportation. Overall, 5% of the respondents reported not being free to move at all ([JERU](#) 24/12/2022). According to local media, curfews were implemented in occupied-areas of Ukraine, restricting civilians' movement, this is the case in some settlements of Zaporizhzhia and Kherson oblasts ([Censor.Net](#) 07/01/2023, [Kyiv Independent](#) 24/12/2022, [Censor.Net](#) 18/12/2022).

Overall Situation

The ongoing conflict continues to have a heightened impact on civilians' mental health while the provision psychosocial support has also been negatively impacted.

Concerns on civilians' mental health due to the ongoing violence have been raised by international partners since the escalation of the conflict in February 2022. WHO estimates approximately 10 million people in Ukraine are at risk for mental health conditions such as acute stress disorder, anxiety, depression, post-traumatic stress disorder, and substance abuse, representing one person out

of four. This includes around 1.5 million children who may suffer from mental distress according to World Vision International, notably due to the escalation of hostilities for those living in conflict-affected areas and for children separated from their family. The coordinated MSNA implemented by NGO partners in North-east and central Ukraine supports these findings, indeed it indicates that 19% of assessed households with children stated that their children had been displaying signs of distress due to the current situation including crying, shouting, insomnia, and aggressive or antisocial behaviour ([UNICEF](#) 31/12/2022, [JERU](#) 24/12/2022, [IFRC](#) 22/12/2022, [USAID](#) 16/12/2022, [REACH](#) 16/12/2022, [WVI](#) 23/08/2022). Recently, the onset of the winter coupled with the frequent electricity and water cuts have exacerbated the mental distress of the population ([UNHCR](#) 29/12/2022).

Findings from IOM GPS round 11 indicate that 23% of respondents requested to receive the number of IOM's free psychological support hotline, which represents a slight increase compared to October's findings (21%). IDPs are the population group the most in demand of such support (27%), while 4% of them also report psychosocial assistance as an integration need ([IOM](#) 13/12/2022). However, IOM collective centre assessments show that the availability of psychosocial support varies from an oblast to another, for instance, it is available in 87% of sites in Chernivestka oblast but only in 71% of sites in Lvivska ([IOM](#) 15/01/2023, [IOM](#) 05/01/2023).

The JERU assessment shows that households have been adopting different coping strategies to face the psychological burden of the war. Negative strategies have been adopted by households such as the use of alcohol, medication, or other substances (predominantly sedatives) to cope which were notably high in Dnipropetrovska (29%), and Poltavska (22%), in comparison to an average of 3% across the other oblasts ([JERU](#) 24/12/2022).

While the scope of gender-based violence is difficult to estimate, over 150 cases are investigated by the Ukrainian authorities. Domestic violence is also on the rise according to international partners.

Gender-based violence has been continuously reported since the escalation of the conflict. By mid-December, the General Prosecutor of Ukraine reported that 154 cases of rape had been registered, compared to 100 in November, the actual number of such cases is likely very much

higher. In the newly accessible part of Kherson region alone, 64 cases of sexual violence were reported. Cases of genital electric torture on civilians were also registered by Ukrainian authorities in December ([Censor.Net](#) 05/01/2023, [Kyiv Independent](#) 13/12/2022).

Other than civilians residing in conflict-affected areas, displaced women are also particularly vulnerable to GBV, notably because they make up to 64% of the population residing in collective centres and because of the living conditions there. According to a UNHCR audit, psychological and emotional abuse was the main form of GBV reported by IDPs in collective centres. Domestic violence appears to be on the rise and is partly being triggered by the living conditions of the displaced households and by the difficulty to respond to households' needs. However, UNHCR reports that overall, more than half of the collective centres do not have a referral system in place for GBV and human trafficking incidents, and 30% do not have information on protection against sexual exploitation and abuse, restricting thus the capacity of potential victims to find support and response services. The need for states services to focus on urgent needs of displaced people (accommodation, social protection etc.) is also restricting the response capacities for GBV services ([UNHCR](#) 23/12/2022, [IFRC](#) 22/12/2022).

Shelter

Key Figures

- 11.2 million people in Ukraine need support with emergency shelter and essential household items with an additional 1.7 million people having winter related needs. The OCHA situation report from December shows 6.4 million internally displaced people lacking warm clothing or duvets across the country ([OCHA](#) 19/12/2022).
- As of November 28, the Ukrainian energy system is only able to cover 70% of its peak demand with widespread destruction disrupting the services ([OCHA](#) 19/12/2022).
- More than 1.2 million residential properties (housing about 3 million people) have been damaged or destroyed during documented attacks on civilian infrastructure across the country. Donetsk, Kharkiv, Luhansk, Mykolaiv, Zaporizhzhia, Kyiv and Chernihiv regions remain the most affected ([IFRC](#) 22/12/2022).

Latest Developments

Damage to residential properties remained prominent in the month of December.

Local news continues to report widespread destruction to residential infrastructure. More than 30 settlements were shelled in and around Zaporizhzhia and Kherson regions along the right bank of Dnipro River. Some of the worst hit areas included Plavni, Gulyaypole, Dorozhnyanka, Olgivske, Nikopol in Zaporizhzhia oblast and Chornobaivka, Antonivka, Kherson, Mykilske, Tokarivka and Milove in Kherson oblast. In Ochakiv, an estimated 100 houses were damaged after an attack in early January. Local Ukrainian officials have also spoken about the near total destruction of the town of Bakhmut where 60% of the town's infrastructure has been destroyed. UNHCR has also reported that 289 civilian homes were completely destroyed and 1000 residential houses were damaged in the Zhytomyr region since the beginning of the war ([Censor.Net](#) 16/12/2022, [Censor.Net](#) 06/12/2022, [Censor.Net](#) 06/12/2022, [New York Times](#), 05/01/2023, [UNHCR](#) 21/12/2022).

Aerial attacks on cities and energy infrastructure continue to cause widespread power shortages.

Strikes on critical infrastructure in Ukraine continue to impact the quality and continuity of service provision. OCHA reports that as of November 28, the Ukrainian energy system is only able to cover 70% of its peak demand. The situation is worst in Kharkiv city, Kyiv city and Kryvyi Rih where regular disruptions have left hundreds of thousands of people without electricity for hours, sometimes days. Furthermore, an attack on energy facilities left 1.5 million in Odesa oblast without electricity in early December ([REACH](#) 16/12/2022, [World Vision](#) 26/12/2022, [USAID](#) 23/12/2022 and [HRW](#) 06/12/2022, [ECHO](#) 12/12/2022).

There is a growing need for winter appropriate clothing and thermal blankets in Ukraine, most concerning amongst its vulnerable population.

OCHA reports an estimated 6.4 million internally displaced people lack warm clothing or duvets in Ukraine. The Age and Disability Working Group assessment identified a similar issue amongst the older people and people with disabilities where 45% of the assessed population were in need of

thermal blankets and 42% in need of clothes and shoes for the winter. Round 5 of REACH's ATM report, 'winter clothes' was cited as one of the top needs in four of the eight assessed settlements. In Kharkiv especially, 82% of assessed households¹ cited winter clothing as an area where they need the most assistance. Households with vulnerable members were widely affected with 15% of households with children needing winter clothes, followed by 11% of households with older people, 6% of households with people with chronic illnesses and 4% of households with people with disabilities. Round 11 of IOM GPS also found that 31% of IDPs are in need of clothes, shoes and other NFIs. The same need is reported by 8% of assessed non-displaced households and 7% of returnees. ([OCHA](#) 19/12/2022, [IsraAID](#) 27/12/2022, [REACH](#) 21/12/2022, [IOM](#) 13/12/2022).

A multi-sectoral needs assessment in Poltavaska, Kirovohradska, Sumska, Dnipropetrovska, and Kharkivska oblasts also identified similar findings. Around 56% of the assessed households stated that they could meet only some or none of their clothing needs. This was reported highest in the Poltavaska and Kirovohradska oblast where 75% and 71% of assessed displaced households respectively had two only sets of clothing or less for each member ([JERU](#) 24/12/2022).

JMMI data collected from September indicated that 89% of assessed customers reported full availability of warm clothes (indicating active preparedness for winter), however cost may be a barrier for some households. A more recent assessment from November shows that amongst the five oblasts assessed all the interviewees struggled most in accessing winter appropriate clothing (41%) especially for children with clothing items being very expensive in Poltavaska (46%) and Sumska (42%). The JMMI has also identified high prices for NFIs in Luhansk and Zaporizka ([JMMI](#) 23/12/2022, [JERU](#) 24/12/2022).

¹ REACH enumerators interviewed households that have recently arrived and transited through eight settlements across Ukraine: Lviv, Kyiv, Odessa, Kropyvnytskyi, Kryvyi Rih, Dnipro, Zaporizhzhia and Kharkiv. In total, 1,667 household interviews

were completed. Some of these households had older people, people with disability, people with chronic illnesses and children.

Overall Situation

Loss of heating systems continues to heavily impact all population groups in the face of harsh winter conditions with UNICEF flagging a particular concern for the approximately seven million children in the country.

As an extremely cold winter sets in, it is estimated that 11.2 million people in Ukraine need support with emergency shelter and essential household items with an additional 1.7 million people having winter related needs. Attacks on critical infrastructure such as the power grid has heavily disrupted heating systems with Kharkiv one of the worst affected cities. UNICEF have raised serious concerns that these disruptions have left nearly seven million children in Ukraine without sustained access to heating facilities, taking both a physical and psychological toll on their well-being ([OCHA](#) 19/12/2022, [REACH](#) 16/12/2022, [UNICEF](#) 14/12/2022).

The IOM GPS (round 11) reflects the need for heating appliances which have been identified as atop 'pressing need' by 7% of assessed returnees followed by 5% of IDPs and 4% of non-IDPs. This need is most likely to be identified more by female IDPs (32%). This concern over access to heating is also highlighted in a multisectoral report by JERU covering five oblasts where around 27% of interviewed households in Poltavaska oblast had no heating system at all with around 40% of households in Sumska oblast reporting that their heating appliances were damaged or destroyed ([IOM](#) 13/12/2022, [JERU](#) 24/12/2022).

The demand for solid fuels grows amidst hike in prices as Ukrainians continue to face barriers in accessing alternate sources of heating.

With households across the country experiencing an increase in disruptions to electricity and gas supplies the reliance on alternate sources has grown tremendously. As per an IOM solid fuel assessment conducted with authorities and local suppliers across 20 oblasts and Kiev city, half of the assessed vendors reported that the conflict caused an increase in demand for solid fuel items. Fifty six percent of these assessed markets reported a rise in demand for firewood since the beginning of the military offensive, the highest being reported in eastern Ukraine (73%). All the assessed vendors also indicated that the conflict has had a moderate or significant impact in the supply of coal with 50% reporting an increase in demand. Furthermore, the demand for briquettes and peat briquettes is seen to be highest in the north and eastern regions respectively ([IOM](#) 05/12/2022).

This rise in demand for solid fuels has contributed to the spikes in the price of firewood, coal, wood pellets and briquettes. IOM identifies these items to be most expensive in western Ukraine with the exception of peat briquettes whose prices have surged in the south. Availability is also an issue with a recent assessment pointing towards Dnipropetrovaska and Kirovohradaska as oblasts where no fuel stock was cited as the main barrier in accessing heating alternatives during the winter ([REACH](#) 23/12/2022, [IOM](#) 05/12/2022).

Figure 12: Cost of solid fuels by macro region with percentage of population lacking solid fuels and percentage of vendors expecting price increases. (Source: [IOM Solid Fuel Assessment](#) 05/12/2022)

	West	North	Centre	South	East	Kyiv	Overall
Price of Coal	56	-	36	14	16	-	31
Price of Wood Pellets	14	-	11	11	12	-	13
Price of Briquettes	18	13	9	8	26	-	15
Price Peat Briquettes	4	7	9	10	8	-	7
Expectation for increase in prices	62%	73%	64%	57%	100%	73%	-
% of Population that lack solid fuels	38%	21%	33%	15%	25%	36%	-

This need for solid fuels has also remained high amongst the displaced and non-displaced households.

The IOM GPS (round 11) echoes the findings from the solid fuel assessment with 23% of assessed IDP respondents identifying coal, firewood, pellets, and briquettes as a pressing need. The same was highlighted by 19% of the non-displaced and 12% of returnee respondents. When asked for their primary most pressing need, solid fuel was identified by 10% of non-IDPs followed by 8% of returnees and 7% of IDPs. This data is roughly the same as round 10. For the IDPs, lack of solid fuel was seen highest in the western macro region (38%), Kyiv city (36%) and centre macro region (33%). It is also important to highlight that there has been a significant decrease in this number in the southern macro region from round 10 (46%) to round 11 (15%). Furthermore, 18% of assessed returnee households reported a lack of solid fuels especially briquettes in the eastern region where there is active conflict ([IOM](#) 13/12/2022, [IOM](#) 20/12/2022).

A recent assessment covering Sumska, Kharkivska, Dnipropetrovska, Kirovohradska and Poltavska oblasts outlines a continued growing need for shelter repair and construction materials.

A multi sectoral needs assessment found that 22% of the assessed households in the five oblasts cited that some levels of repair were needed in their current shelters; most of these were IDP and returnee households. Damage to shelter was majorly reported in the oblasts of Kirovohradska (37%), Poltavska (26%), and Dnipropetrovska (21%). Amongst the households who reported damaged shelters, 74% highlighted doors and windows to be the areas that were most in need of repair. This aligns with findings highlighted in the previous [DFS Situational Analysis \(November\)](#) where all population groups reported widespread damage to their homes ([JERU](#) 24/12/2022).

Accommodation remains a prominent need for IDPs, returnees and people in transit.

Round 11 of the IOM GPS reported that 12% of assessed IDPs cited accommodation as a priority need, a number that has decreased slightly since the previous round. The same is also reflected in the REACH report covering eight settlements. Some of the households cited not having accommodation during their transit journey with the situation most problematic in Lviv where over half of the assessed households (56%) did not have

a place to stay during their transit. The report showed that rented dwellings were common forms of accommodation in the intended destinations especially in Odessa and Kropyvnytskyi where close to one third of the assessed households reported to be living in rented properties. It should also be noted that the September round of the ATM presented data that landlords were unwilling to rent shelter to the elderly persons, however there has been no update on the situation in the latest round (5) ([IOM](#) 13/12/2022, [REACH](#) 21/12/2022).

Assessments of IDP collective centres in Lviv and Chernivska have highlighted a number of issues including a lack of heating and the need for more beds, blankets and mattresses.

IDPs in collective centres mostly consist of women, children, older people and people with a disability, residing in poor living conditions with a lack of private space. A collective sites assessment conducted by IOM, shows that there is an increasing need for NFI items like beds, blankets and mattresses in the sites in Lviv and Chernivska. An estimated 87% of the interviewed sites in Chernivska do not have enough beds and blankets, 67% reported a need for more mattresses and 17% of the assessed sites cited that they do not have sufficient heating. In Lviv, the situation was somewhat better in terms of the availability of heating systems. However, 83% of the assessed sites in the oblast reported not having the required number of beds and blankets and 61% highlighted a need for mattresses ([OCHA](#) 19/12/2022, [IOM](#) 05/01/2023 and [IOM](#) 15/01/2023).

WASH

Key Figures

- Approximately 16 million people in Ukraine need water, sanitation and hygiene assistance. Communities near the front line are most affected, as their water and wastewater infrastructure has been severely damaged ([OCHA](#) 19/12/2022).

Latest Developments

Missile and Drone attacks continue to disrupt the supply of electricity and water to millions of people across Ukraine. With many water pumps reliant on mains electricity, communities across the country are losing access to clean water and/or the ability to run their heating systems.

Millions of people are being directly impacted by attacks on energy infrastructure and its subsequent impact on water supplies. The scale of the attacks was demonstrated on October 10 when energy facilities were damaged in Kiev city and 11 provinces (Kyiv, Lviv, Zaporizhzhia, Dnipro, Vinnytsia, Khmelnytskyi, Ivano-Frankivsk, Sumy, Kharkiv, Zhytomyr, and Kirovohrad). Some of the most severe issues have been reported in Kharkiv city, where local officials reported that the city had no electricity, heating, or water as of December 16 due to infrastructure damage sustained from recent strikes. Also, local press reported that in Odeska oblast all pumping stations and reserve lines were disconnected resulting in the loss of water supply for all consumers. Smaller scale issues are also widespread with, for example, more than 9,000 families from several villages and towns in Chervonohryhoriv being left without water due to attacks in early December. Many other instances are being reported in local and international press ([World Vision](#) 26/12/2022, [USAID](#) 23/12/2022, [PAX](#) 22/12/2022, [HRW](#) 06/12/2022, [Censor.Net](#) 06/12/2022, [Kyiv Independent](#) 05/12/2022).

Overall Situation

Latest estimates indicate that around 10 million consumers across Ukraine are facing disruption to their water supply.

The impact of missile attacks on energy infrastructure is the most common cause for disruption to water supplies both through direct damage to energy and water infrastructure, but also because of controlled blackouts as the energy network supply is managed to cover the demand

for power. Shelling and other conflict related damage is also occurring close to the contact line, while engineers and repair teams seek to restore supply. Although disruption to energy supplies and water is common, a recent assessment of five oblasts in central and north-eastern Ukraine indicated that most households have access to water. Overall, 96% of respondents to the survey indicated they had the minimum Sphere standard of 15 litres of water per person per day, (though in some areas, such as Pokrovska hromada in Dnipropetrovska the percentage was lower at 90%). Whilst 80% of households received water directly in their home, for 9% of respondents in both Dnipropetrovska and Kirovohradska the nearest water point is over 500 metres away, and a further 14% of respondents indicated that purchasing water bottles was their main source of water ([JERU](#) 24/12/2022, [WHO](#) 21/12/2022, [Censor.Net](#) 16/12/2022, [UNHRC](#) 15/12/2022).

Significant WASH needs have been identified in collective centres in Lvivska and Chernivetska oblasts in the West of the country.

Assessments carried out by IOM CCCM teams, local authorities and partner agencies identified a number of concerns regarding WASH facilities in collective centres. The surveys (undertaken between late October and December 2022) found that only 4% of sites met or exceeded the standard of 20 persons per toilet in Lvivska, with only 17% of sites meeting or exceeding the same standard in Chernivetska. Also 80% of sites in Lvivska and 87% of sites in Chernivetska do not have toilets and/or showers equipped for people with physical disabilities. Site managers in both oblasts identified shower and toilet renovation as one of the top 5 most urgent needs. A need for hygiene items and for more washing machines was flagged at the majority of sites in both oblasts.

The prevalence of vulnerable groups within the collective centres including children, older persons and persons with disabilities underlined the critical nature of WASH gaps ([IOM](#) 15/01/2023, [IOM](#) 05/01/2023).

This data is actually worse than overall findings presented in last month's [DFS Situational Analysis](#) that highlighted WASH needs in collective sites across the country. WASH issues in collective centres were also flagged in December's OCHA sitrep where it was also reported that the small number of CCCM partners in some geographic areas, along with limited operational resources,

present challenges in meeting critical needs ([DFS](#) 19/12/2022, [OCHA](#) 19/12/2022).

There remains a widespread need for hygiene items, particularly amongst IDPs with menstrual hygiene items along with baby and adult diapers being the items identified most.

According to the December IOM GPS (round 11), 19% of IDP households identified hygiene items as a need. This was less prevalent amongst returnee households (7%) and non-displaced households (6%). More than a third of households requiring hygiene items cited a shortage of menstrual hygiene items as an issue and between 20% - 28% of households required either baby or adult diapers. These findings were similar to the previous month and corroborated by an assessment of six oblasts in the north-eastern/central Ukraine where 25% of households surveyed stated a need for hygiene items, with the needs in Sumska (30%) and Kirovohradska (29%) being highest. However in contrast, according to the REACH December ATM report, hygiene items did not make it into the top 3 households needs in any of the eight oblasts surveyed, nor were hygiene items identified as priority items by households traveling with vulnerable groups ([JERU](#) 24/12/2022, [REACH](#) 21/12/2022, [IOM](#) 13/12/2022).

Although nationally hygiene items remain readily available the prices of items relatively stable, certain areas of the country and facing significant price rises and a lack of stocks which are likely factors in driving the need for hygiene items described above.

Overall, the September JMIMI found that 95% of respondents nationwide reported hygiene items to be fully available, with 4% citing limited availability and 1% not knowing or not needing items. Additionally, the median price of NFI hygiene items basket dropped by 3% (to 443 UAH) compared to the previous month. However, there were significant differences between macro region with infant diapers increasing in price by 126% in the east of the country and 27% in the north and 22% in the west. As the most expensive item in the basket this pushed a large increase in the overall basket cost in these regions, peaking at 816 UAH in the east, close to double the national median basket price. Hygiene/sanitary pads increased in price by 30% nationally, washing powder was up 18% and laundry soap by 8% with the rises higher in some regions.

Price as a barrier to hygiene items was flagged by an assessment of five oblasts carried out in late October/Early November where 17.9% of households surveyed indicated the price of hygiene items was very expensive (rising to 31.1% in the northern oblast of Sumska). Overall 40% of households in six oblasts surveyed indicated they could meet none, or only some of their hygiene needs, and 23% of households cited a lack of availability in accessible markets as a key barrier ([JERU](#) 24/12/2022, [REACH](#) 23/12/2022).

Environmental impacts, a reliance on negative coping mechanisms and concerns for vulnerable groups whose water supply has been disrupted are issues that have appeared in recent data although the evidence available is limited.

Environmental impact: This includes disruption to garbage collection services and the discharge of polluting effluents into rivers when wastewater treatment facilities become non-functional due to lack of energy supply. Concerns include the contamination of water supplies, or increased health risks where households are forced to use water from unsafe sources ([JERU](#) 24/12/2022, [PAX](#) 22/12/2022).

Vulnerable Groups: Older persons with health conditions and/or disabilities are particularly vulnerable when water supplies are cut off. They require support to access alternative water sources (communal taps or bottled water) and existing health condition can be exacerbated by poor hygiene and living conditions ([AI](#) 06/12/2022).

Non-Government Controlled Areas: There are occasional but concerning reports from NGCA at the lack of functional utilities with residents in Mariupol who are reportedly forced into collecting water from puddles ([Censor.Net](#) 29/12/2022, [AI](#) 06/12/2022).

Education

Key Figures

- 3,045 education institutions have suffered damage from bombing and shelling with 424 institutions completely destroyed ([MoES](#) accessed 17/01/2022).
- At the start of the new Ukrainian academic year (September 1) the Ministry of Education and Science (MoES) reported that 27% of schools resumed face-to-face learning, 43% distance learning and 30% mixed modality (face-to-face and distance learning). However many children

are now being forced into online learning due to worsening security and a lack of heating/electricity in schools due to continuing missile attacks ([JERU](#) 24/12/2022, [UNICEF](#) 14/12/2022, [OCHA](#) 20/09/2022).

Latest Developments

Online education is the predominant modality for the vast majority of children from five oblasts in northeast and central Ukraine with a worrying number of children not attending school in some areas.

An assessment covering five oblasts has also thrown some light on the status of schooling in northeast and central Ukraine. Findings indicate that nearly 85% of households (with school aged children) report their children are attending their classes online, rising to almost 100% in Dnipropetrovska and Kharkivska. Roughly 25% of children attend school in person in Kirovohradska, with just under 20% doing the same in Poltavka oblast and approximately 10% in Sumska. Concerningly around 10% of children in Poltavka oblast were reported not to be attending school at

all and similarly around 4% were also missing school in Kirovohradska. There were also 1-2% of children out of school in the other oblasts assessed. The main reasons given were for non-attendance were that the school has been closed due to the conflict or that it was located in an unsafe area ([JERU](#) 24/12/2022).

Wide ranging issues face educational institutions in north, east and central Ukraine.

Five conflict affected oblasts reported a growing need for building bomb shelters in school according to findings from a recent assessment. An estimated 67% of households in Kirovohradska and 64% of households in Kharkivska requested bomb shelters for school when asked for types of assistance they needed in education support (as highlighted in last month's [DFS situation analysis](#), bomb shelters are required if schools are to provide in person classes). The need for bomb shelters was also seen in all the other assessed oblasts, with Poltavka standing at 58%, Sumska at 54% and Dnipro at 37%. Moreover, the request for establishing temporary spaces for learning was also widely cited by the assessed households in Kharkivska and Poltavka.

Figure 13. Requested education support by oblast (source: [Joint Emergency Response in Ukraine](#))

	Dnipropetrovska	Kharkivska	Kirovohradska	Poltavska	Sumska	Total
Repairing damaged classrooms	7%	35%	26%	8%	6%	16%
Repairing damaged WASH facilities	2%	21%	20%	5%	3%	10%
Repairing other damaged infrastructure	5%	27%	13%	4%	5%	11%
Bomb shelters for schools	37%	64%	67%	58%	54%	56%
Ensuring safety of children and education personnel	31%	30%	17%	37%	22%	27%
Establishing temporary spaces for learning	5%	21%	4%	20%	8%	11%
Psychosocial support to students and teachers	1%	2%	3%	12%	7%	5%
Finding teachers	1%	5%	4%	11%	7%	6%
Teacher training	19%	12%	18%	17%	20%	17%
Replacing school materials	1%	6%	10%	11%	4%	6%

Furthermore, the request for classroom repairs was cited by more than one third of the assessed households in Kharkivska (35%), the highest across the five oblasts. This information aligns with findings highlighted in the previous [DFS Situational Analysis \(December\)](#) where various sources of information pointed towards the widespread damage to school infrastructure in Kharkiv. Teacher training was also a need reported by 17% of respondents ([JERU](#) 24/12/2022).

Overall Situation

The damage and destruction to educational institutions continues unabated in Ukraine especially in Donetsk and Kharkiv oblasts.

The current toll on education institutions (as of 17th January 2023) has reached 424 institutions totally destroyed and a further 3,045 institutions that suffered damage from bombing and shelling. Amongst this, 1,263 damaged institutions are in Kharkiv and Donetsk, which are areas of active conflict. Throughout the month of December, local news reported such damage to schools and colleges with multiple being cited in Kiev, Kherson and in several settlements of Donetsk ([Govt of Ukraine](#) accessed 17/01/23, [Censor.Net](#) 01/01/2023, [OCHA](#) 19/12/2022, [Kyiv Independent](#) 08/01/2023).

Learning remains constrained in many conflict-affected areas amidst a continued and growing need for educational support and assistance.

Shelling and damage to educational institutions and power supplies have continued to hinder children's access to education as many are unable to continue their online learning because of the lack of electricity. A REACH assessment in Kharkiv also noted the impact this had on parents, especially single women who have to stay at home to supervise their children. The same assessment also highlighted the impact that conflict damage on schools has in reducing safe access to specialized equipment for children with disabilities, disrupting their learning process. A recent assessment covering five oblasts (northeast and central

Ukraine) also shows that only 30% of the assessed households had access to educational materials, items and books. Nationally, this need for aid in accessing education and educational services was also cited by IDPs with the IOM GPS (Round 11) reporting that around 6% of IDPs spoke of requiring support in getting education access for children when asked about their integration needs ([JERU](#) 24/12/2022, [UNICEF](#) 14/12/2022, [REACH](#) 16/12/2022, [IOM](#) 13/12/2022).

Lack of internet access and online devices alongside the deteriorating security situation are impacting students' ability to learn.

Data from a nationwide survey of higher education establishments highlighted that the lack of an internet connection (79% of responding institutions), deteriorated security situation (46%) and the lack of technological devices for online learning (39%) were the largest reported barriers to learning. Other assessments also indicate that the widespread outages of electricity and internet services are having a negative impact on students ability to attend online classes as well preventing children from being safely able to travel to and from school ([JERU](#) 24/12/2022, [UNICEF](#) 14/12/2022, [MoES](#) 02/12/2022).

Over 2,000 schools and kindergartens are currently in NGCA's with many also damaged or destroyed.

The Ministry of Education and Science in their report has cited that as of November 24, 2022, more than 2,000 schools and kindergartens are currently in the NGCAs. Occupied territories in Donetsk, Kherson, Luhansk and Zaporizhia oblasts all contain hundreds of schools/colleges and kindergartens with, Kharkiv and Mykolaiv also affected. Local press report that some facilities have been relocated whilst others are now being forced to follow a Russian curriculum. In addition, many schools have been damaged or destroyed in the fighting (as evidenced by recent reports from NAAs in Kharkiv and Kherson) ([UCMC](#) 19/12/2022, [REACH](#) 25/11/2022, [ACAPS](#) 07/10/2022, [The Guardian](#) 18/09/2022).

Methodology

DFS Analysts and Information Management Officers collate and structure available information in the [DEEP](#) platform daily. Each piece of information is tagged based on the pillars and sub-pillars of the Ukraine Analytical Framework which was based on the JIAF and developed in line with successful models used across previous projects. The framework is shown in **Figure 15** and comprises of the humanitarian conditions (by sector) and the operational environment. All the captured information receives additional tags to allow examination of different categories of interest (such as affected group, geographic location, demographic profile etc.).

The analysis provided is a synthesis of the information that was collected and tagged from publicly available sources and supplemented by assessment data provided by humanitarian partners working in Ukraine and neighbouring countries. For this report, **288 documents** (collected between 06 December 2022 – 09 January 2023) were reviewed, sourced from **20 publishers** resulting in a total of **1,521 entries** being tagged. The distribution of excerpts per sector is shown in **Fig 14**.

Figure 14: Distribution of excerpts by sector using the DEEP Ukraine Analytical Framework



Figure 15: Ukraine Analytical Framework – Operational Environment and Humanitarian Conditions

1. Context			
Political	Peace and Security	Socio cultural	Demographic
Legal and Policy	Economics	Infrastructure	Environment
2. Conflict			
Drivers & Aggravating factors	Conflict Events	Casualties & missing	Combatants & Affected Population
Conflict Damages	Security Measures		
3. Other Events/Shock			
Type and Characteristics	Drivers and Aggravating factors	Risk and Threats	
4. Displacement			
Type, # Movement	Push factors	Pull factors	Intentions
Local Integration	Resettlement/relocation	Repatriation/return	
5. Humanitarian Access			
Access of affected population to assistance	Access of relief actors to the affected population	Security / physical constraints	People facing humanitarian access constraints
6. Communication and Information			
Info channels and means	Info challenges and barriers	Knowledge and Information	

		Cross sector	Food Sec	Livelihood	Health	Protection	Education	WASH	Shelter	Logistics
6. Impact	Drivers & Aggravating factors									
	Impact on people									
	Impact on services and systems									
7. Humanitarian Conditions	Living standards									
	Coping mechanisms									
	Physical / mental wellbeing									
8. At Risk	People at risk/vulnerable									
9. Priorities	Priority needs (pop)									
	Priority needs (Hum.)									
	Priority interventions (pop)									
10. Capacities / Response	Government & local authorities									
	International actors									
	National/local actors									

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