

UKRAINIAN CRISIS

Situational Analysis

02 June 2023

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Introduction

This situational analysis concentrates on the sector analysis provided via the national Multi-Sector Needs Assessment led by REACH in the fourth quarter of 2022 along with additional sources covering the same time period. This provides a sectoral analysis of the impact of the conflict, the humanitarian conditions at the end of 2022, and perceived priority needs. More recent data from 2023 is then compared against these findings to examine how the situation has evolved over first few months of 2023.

Information Sources and Gaps

This month's situational analysis utilises the recently released sectors summaries from the REACH MSNA carried out between October and December 2022: [MSNA Livelihoods](#), [MSNA Food Security](#), [MSNA Health and Nutrition](#), [MSNA Protection](#), [MSNA Shelter and NFI](#), [MSNA WASH](#), [MSNA Education](#), along with the [MSNA Gender Focus Brief](#). In addition certain assessments carried out during the same period are used to contrast or corroborate MSNA findings. These include an Joint multi-sector needs assessment in 5 oblasts in north-eastern Ukraine ([JERU 24/12/2022](#)), IOM GPS surveys ([IOM Round 10](#), [IOM Round 11](#), [IOM Round 11 Returns](#)). This data is used to paint an in-depth picture of the situation in Q4 of 2022 including both geographic, affected group and vulnerability analysis (such as Gender and Disability).

This analysis is then contrasted with more recently available data. This includes the latest HSM from February which concentrates on settlements closer to the frontline ([REACH 03/05/2023](#)) and a special Arrival and Transit report from Mykolaiv ([REACH 28/02/2023](#)). Recent economic data has been sourced from the National Bank of Ukraine ([NBU 11/05/2023](#)), along with the latest JMMI reports ([JMMI 15/04/2023](#), [JMMI 28/02/2023](#)) and a JMMI trend analysis ([REACH 31/03/2023](#)). The latest food security data was taken from global WFP tracking website ([WFP accessed 20/04/2023](#)) - although the last update was in March - and a trend analysis for 2022 ([WFP 13/03/2023](#)).

For health the latest HERAM report provided extensive analysis ([WHO 03/04/2023](#)), along with agency and cluster updates ([WHO 05/05/2023](#), [Health Cluster 03/05/2023](#), [IFRC 13/04/2023](#)) as well as a detailed look at mental health in Ukraine ([Heal Traumas International 20/04/2023](#)).

The Protection section utilises local sources ([UCMC 07/03/2023](#), [Censor.Net 11/03/2023](#)) along with agency reports and press releases ([ActionAid 24/02/2023](#), [UN Women 24/02/2023](#), [Tdh 24/02/2023](#), [HRW 24/02/2023](#), [Save the Children 22/02/2023](#)). Conflict events are taken from ACLED ([ACLED 01/03/2023](#)). The situation in collective sites uses the latest regular monitoring reports rounds six ([REACH 25/01/2023](#)) and seven ([REACH 27/03/2023](#)).

Protection and education analysis was provided by a child protection report from World Vision covering Dnipro, Kharkiv and Kherson ([World Vision 22/02/2023](#)), along with a War Child assessment covering Chernihiv, Dnipro, Kharkiv, Kyiv and Sumy ([War Child 02/02/2023](#)). Further analysis for education includes an in depth report from Plan International ([PI 02/03/2023](#)) and a detailed study by Educo ([Educo 20/02/2023](#)), and the latest damage tracker ([MoES assessed 18/05/2023](#)). REACH reports also provided focussed analysis on Shelter ([REACH 31/01/2023](#)) and WASH ([REACH 31/01/2023](#)),

Additional findings come from the last full IOM GPS Round 12 ([IOM 23/01/2023](#)), a short assessment (535 surveys) of frontline areas in six oblasts by Samaritan's Purse ([Samaritan's Purse 24/04/2023](#)), a HSM report from January concentrating on damage to infrastructure and disruptions to utilities ([REACH 31/01/2023](#)) and an assessment of IDPs and host communities in Lviv oblast ([CCCM/REACH 23/02/2023](#)).

Executive Summary

Humanitarian Conditions



Livelihoods: MSNA findings indicated that 41% of assessed households (HH) nationally were found to have Severe or Extreme Livelihoods needs, the highest prevalence of any sector, with the North (47%) and the East (45%) having higher percentages of households in this category. Households containing a member with a disability, female-headed households, households headed by older persons and households with three or more children had higher levels of severe/extreme Living Standards Gaps (LSG) compared to the average. The average monthly income of households across all demographic categories dropped after February 2022, with a lack of sufficient income to meet basic needs driven by several factors. Primarily it was through loss of employment, added to the difficulty in finding new work. For those who did find work lower wages were a factor, but another key driver was the erosion of purchasing power due to inflation. The macroeconomic indicators of unemployment and inflation rates are falling, but the recovery is reportedly slow, therefore issues around household income generation and an erosion of household purchasing power are likely to persist through 2023. Therefore, it is unsurprising that there has been widespread use of livelihood coping mechanisms across Ukraine, with displaced households, female and older person headed households, and households that do not include someone who is employed more likely to face challenges in meeting their basic needs.



Food Security: Across Ukraine, 25% of households assessed in the MSNA had severe or extreme Food Security LSGs. Households containing a member with a disability were the most likely to face severe or extreme Food Security needs (39% of HHs), although all household vulnerability characteristics were an indicator for increased food insecurity (echoing findings for livelihoods). Lack of enough income (driven by economic factors such as unemployment, reliance on pensions or unskilled temporary work) is a key driver of food insecurity. Food consumption levels identified by the MSNA indicated that approximately 1 in 10 households had poor food consumption. However, more recent data shows a steady increase in households with inadequate food consumption particularly for areas close to the

frontline where people face additional barriers in accessing food. During the last quarter of 2022, most households employed some sort of food security coping strategies (with female-headed households and households including at least one member with a disability more likely to resort to them), although the number using severe strategies was quite low. Although data is limited, it is reasonable to assume that many households across Ukraine continue to experience food insecurity and employ coping strategies. Even though the rate of food inflation is decreasing (overall inflation is at 17.9%, down from 26.0% in January), the latest JMMI indicates that the price of food is still increasing putting further pressure on already stretched incomes. Many food stuffs increased in price dramatically over the course of the first year of the war with the cost of food still representing the main barrier to accessing it for many households.



Health: Access to healthcare and to medicine has been one of the main needs of households in Ukraine since the escalation of the conflict. Although access to healthcare has improved, it remains limited by costs, availability, functionality issues and physical access. Health facilities have been continuously impacted by conflict-related damage as health infrastructure continues to be hit by shelling, missiles, and airstrikes. Displaced households, people with long-term illnesses and people living in conflict-affected areas face greater difficulties in accessing healthcare. The high cost of medicines continues to be the main barrier in accessing them for those in need. Since January 2023, after a yearly 22% inflation on pharmaceutical products, medical products, appliances and equipment, problems of availability and price have started to ease. The limited access to healthcare and to medicines has led to degrading medical conditions for a part of the population, leaving them unable to get healthcare, especially for households in conflict-affected areas, in newly liberated areas and in displacement settings. Indeed, 24% of households assessed by REACH across Ukraine had a health LSG by the end of 2022, 5% of them having an extreme or higher level, with the highest prevalence in the South (9%) and in the East (7%).



Protection: One in six households assessed by REACH by the end of 2022 had Protection LSG, 11% of these were in the Extreme LSG category, with the highest

prevalence in the East and South macro-regions. Since the escalation of the conflict, various safety concerns have been highlighted by households across Ukraine with fear of armed violence being the most prominent. The presence of mines remains a major security concern for settlements near the frontline, as it continues to limit people's movement. Children and women are particularly vulnerable to protection threats. Women across various demographic profiles have continuously reported security concerns since the onset of the conflict, notably in conflict-affected areas and in displacement sites. Children continue to face mental health issues in Ukraine with many resorting to negative coping strategies to deal with the psychosocial stress induced by the war. Although only making up a small proportion of children impacted by the conflict, separated children continue to remain vulnerable to protection risks and can face issues in accessing services. The MSNA data highlights that various types of households across Ukraine continue to face barriers to accessing social services, most notably seen in households with children. Collective sites (CS) continue to raise concerns over limited visits of social protection workers although the situation seems to have improved over the last four months.



Shelter: Data from the MSNA (Q4 2022) showed that across all population groups, significant numbers of households were experiencing shelter or living conditions issues. Amidst growing rent hikes, reports show that nearly half of the households who live in rented shelters do not have formal rental agreements. Reports of conflict-related damages continue as the need for shelter repair and building materials remains prominent. Disruption to electricity also remains a concern in many settlements, especially in the eastern region of the country. Disruptions to heating systems was one of the most reported barriers to accessing adequate heating, urban households in particular rely on such systems. In the past six months, concerns regarding the availability and accessibility of bomb shelters have also grown, particularly in some CSs, where other issues also persist.



WASH: MSNA results from the last quarter of 2022 showed that overall, 25% of the households had Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) LSGs, the highest being reported in the southern region (31%). At the time of the assessment, access to safe drinking water was the norm across Ukraine, with relatively few households reporting interruptions to water supply. More recently however, damage to WASH infrastructure and power cuts have led to the disruption to water supplies with urban households (who are more likely to rely on piped water) predominantly affected. Water quality issues were also more prevalent in urban areas, including issues with taste, smell, and colour. Frontline areas continue to identify access to water as a concern with settlements in Donetsk Oblast amongst the worst affected. At the beginning of 2023, essential hygiene items were reported as widely available, though their cost continues to rise. Increasing costs and lack of income are the main barriers to older persons accessing essential hygiene items. Those with limited mobility can face additional difficulties in getting to markets. Finally, CSs continue to report WASH issues, particularly a lack of sufficient toilets and hygiene products.



Education: Across Ukraine towards the end of 2022, 22% of the households had Severe or Extreme Education Living Standard Gaps (LSGs) with the north (39%) and west (27%) being the worst affected regions. Air raids, missile attacks, and shelling continue to disrupt learning across the country (with areas close to the frontline worst affected) amidst a continued growing need for educational support and assistance. Online education is the predominant modality for the vast majority of children in areas of the northeast and central Ukraine with many children facing significant challenges in continuing their learning due to non-functional educational facilities, safety concerns and the lack of internet access and electricity. Concerningly, there are reports from some areas of children dropping out of school or failing to attend. For example, a recent assessment in Lviv oblast finding that 16% of IDP children from collective sites were not enrolled in formal education.

Humanitarian Conditions

Cross Sectoral

The conflict in Ukraine has been escalating for 15 months, leading to widescale damage and massive displacement and restricting access to most basic services and goods with populations in conflict-affected areas, in newly accessible areas and in areas hosting internally displaced people particularly impacted. Attacks on energy infrastructure have further limited access to critical services across the country, with widespread destruction, (especially in the east of the country), resulting in millions of people being deprived of access to electricity, heat, and water. The lack of financial resources and the high prices of goods and services have contributed to many households struggling to meeting their basic needs, leaving a large part of the population heavily dependent on humanitarian assistance.

The HNO estimates that 17.6 million people in Ukraine are in need of assistance, representing close to 40% of the population of the country. Among those, over 4 million are children. The MSNA conducted by REACH by the end of 2022 shows that overall, the protection and livelihood sectors accounted for the highest proportion of households needs. Geographically, the highest needs were recorded for households residing in the east and in the south of the country. Households with members having a disability, displaced households, households with members aged over 60 years, returnee households and female-headed households were also more likely to face extreme levels of needs ([REACH MSNA 02/03/2023](#), [OCHA 15/02/2023](#)).

Sector level Living Standard Gaps and overall MSNI scores by macro-region

Figure 1: Living Standard Gaps per sector and per macro-region (Source: [REACH MSNA 02/03/2023](#))

Macro-region	Livelihoods	SNFI	Protection	WASH	Health	Food security	Education
Overall	19%	17%	11%	5%	5%	2%	11%
East	23%	26%	31%	7%	7%	4%	13%
South	17%	21%	21%	9%	9%	4%	16%
North	22%	15%	6%	3%	3%	1%	9%
Centre	21%	13%	2%	4%	4%	1%	5%
West	14%	12%	2%	4%	4%	1%	6%

In the eastern region, households reported extreme levels of need in higher proportions across all sectors, compared to the overall average. The most reported extreme LSGs in this region were related to protection (31%), SNFI (26%), and livelihoods (23%). Livelihoods LSGs were also found in high proportions in the North and Centre (18% and 17%, respectively). *Living Standard Gaps (LSGs)* are composite indicators designed to measure the sector-specific severity and magnitude of needs for each humanitarian sector included in the MSNA ([REACH MSNA 02/03/2023](#)).

Figure 2: Percentage of households by severity of the Multi-Sectoral Needs Index* disaggregated by geographical area (Source: [REACH MSNA 02/03/2023](#))

Macro-region	Severity				
	1	2	3	4	5
East	1%	15%	24%	55%	5%
South	1%	19%	27%	45%	8%
North	1%	21%	37%	36%	5%
Centre	2%	27%	37%	33%	1%
West	2%	25%	43%	27%	3%

Notable differences of severity of needs were noted between regions. In the conflict-affected East and South macro-regions, extreme level of need was encountered in 60% and 53% (respectively) of assessed households.

* The MSNI is a composite indicator designed to measure the overall severity of humanitarian needs of a household. It is based on the highest sectoral severity identified in each household and expressed on a scale of 1 to 4+ ([REACH MSNA 02/03/2023](#)).

Figure 3: Percentage of households by Multi-Sectoral Needs Index severity disaggregated by population group (Source: [REACH MNSA 02/03/2023](#))

Vulnerable Groups	Severity				
	1	2	3	4	5
Members with disability	0%	6%	38%	49%	7%
Displaced households	1%	16%	28%	50%	5%
Members over 60 years	0%	16%	35%	44%	5%
Returnee households	1%	18%	32%	43%	6%
Female-headed households	1%	20%	33%	41%	5%
Non-displaced households	2%	23%	37%	35%	4%

Assessed households including a member(s) with a disability were most likely to face extreme levels of needs (56%), followed by displaced households (55%), households with members aged over 60 years (48%), returnee households (49%), and female-headed households (46%) ([REACH MNSA 02/03/2023](#)).

Needs in Frontline Areas

Figure 4: Percentage of KIs indicating the following needs in areas closer to the frontline in February ([REACH HSM 8 24/04/2023](#))

Needs	Settlements*
Electricity	24%
Food	19%
Fuel for heating	17%
Financial resources	15%

* 1197 community key informants (CKIs) were interviewed in 317 settlements.

According to REACH HSM conducted in areas close to the frontline, the need the most reported was electricity, before food and fuel for heating. KIs in 17 out of 19 settlements with reported 'extreme' or 'severe' level of need highlighted food as a priority need. KIs in 14 out of 19 settlements with reported 'extreme' or 'severe' level of need highlighted drinking water as a priority need. KIs in 11 out of 19 settlements with reported 'extreme' or 'severe' level of need highlighted healthcare as a priority need.

Evolution of Needs per type of Household over time

Overall, when analysed throughout the IOM GPS rounds conducted since June 2022, IDP households has higher needs in all assistance types compared to returnees and non-displaced. The need for cash has remained particularly high (over 70% for IDPs during each round). The need for medicine and healthcare has increased exponentially during the past months, with 37% of IDPs showing such need by January 2023. IDPs have seen their need in terms of hygiene items increase slightly (29%) while it has remained constant for other households. The need for food has decreased for both returnees and non-displaced but has increased for IDPs (32%). Accommodation and transportation needs have remained approximately the same for all types of households.

Figure 5: Percentage of respondents by displacement type indicating accommodation was a priority need over time (IOM Rnd 12 23/01/2022, IOM Rnd 10 27/10/2022, IOM Rnd 6 23/08/2022, IOM Rnd 6 23/06/2022)

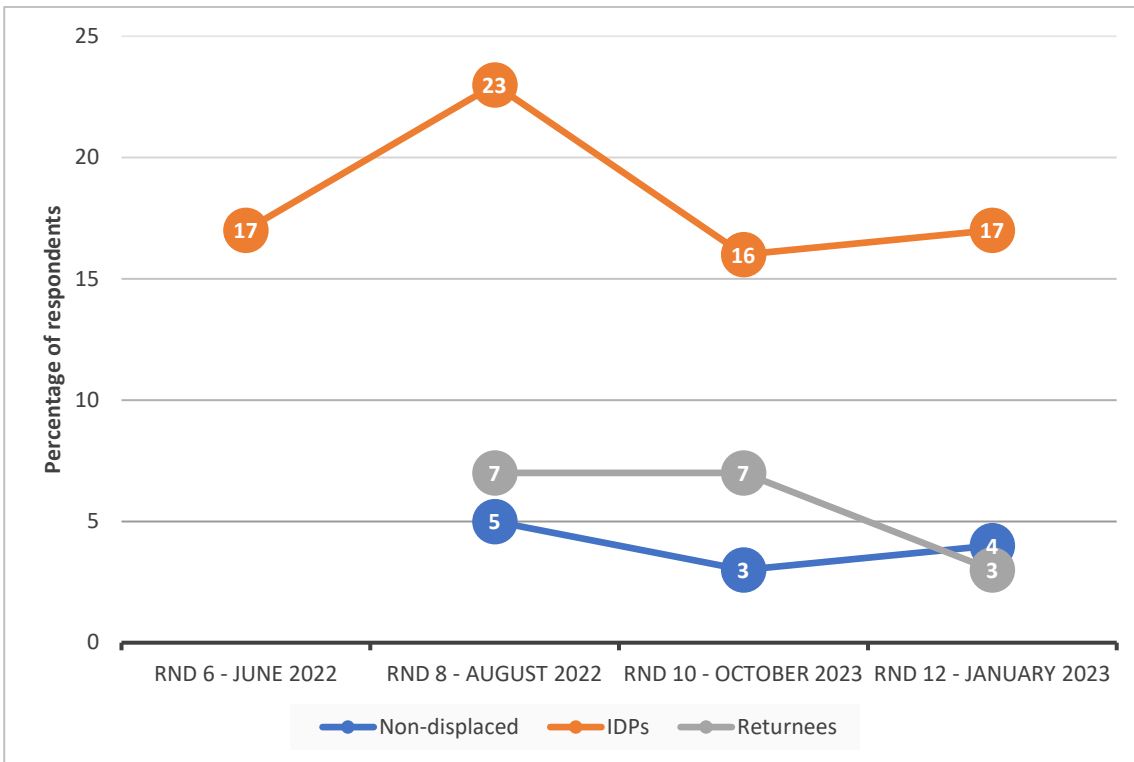


Figure 6 : Percentage of respondents by displacement type indicating cash and financial support was a priority need over time (IOM Rnd 12 23/01/2022, IOM Rnd 10 27/10/2022, IOM Rnd 6 23/08/2022, IOM Rnd 6 23/06/2022)

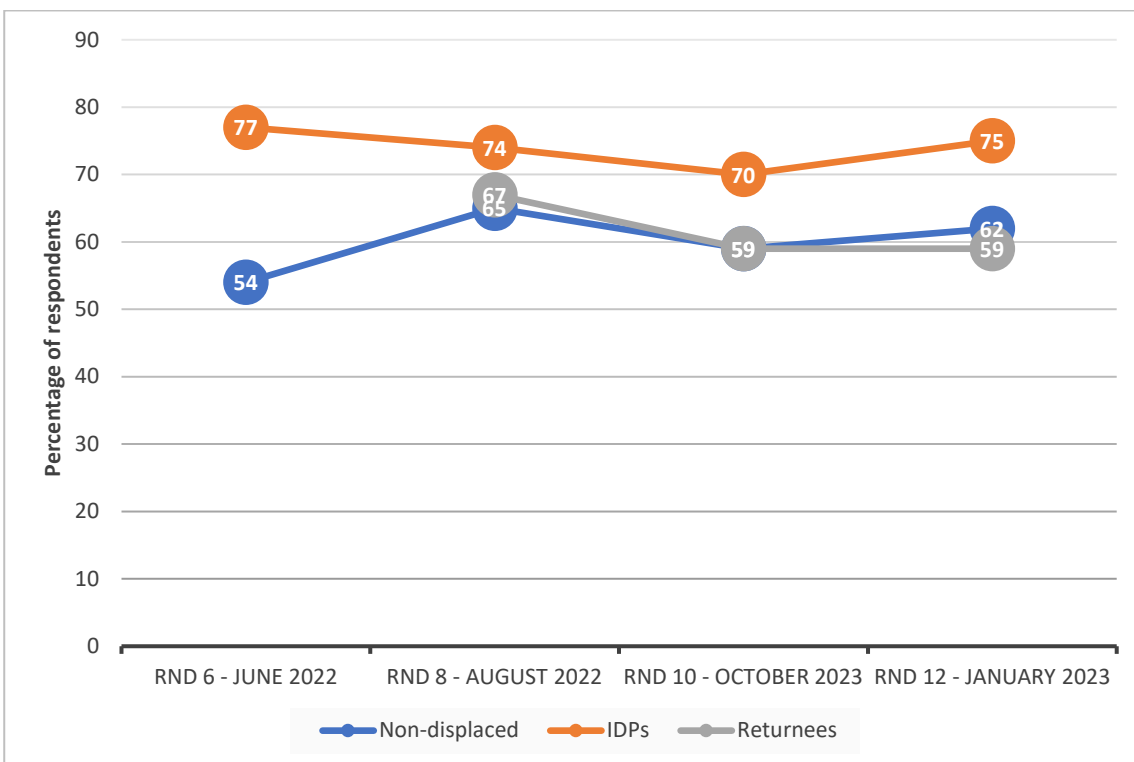


Figure 7: Percentage of respondents by displacement type indicating Food was a priority need over time ([IOM Rnd 12](#) 23/01/2022, [IOM Rnd 10](#) 27/10/2022, [IOM Rnd 6](#) 23/08/2022, [IOM Rnd 6](#) 23/06/2022)

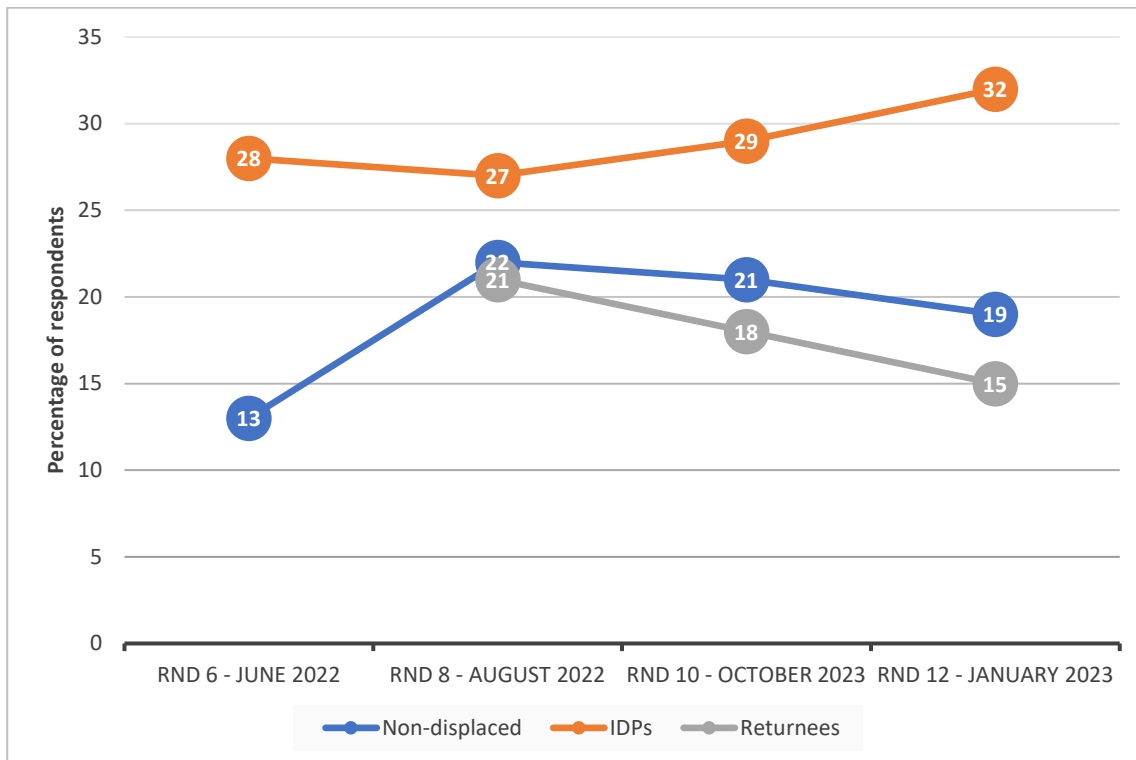


Figure 8: Percentage of respondents by displacement type indicating Hygiene items was a priority need over time ([IOM Rnd 12](#) 23/01/2022, [IOM Rnd 10](#) 27/10/2022, [IOM Rnd 6](#) 23/08/2022, [IOM Rnd 6](#) 23/06/2022)

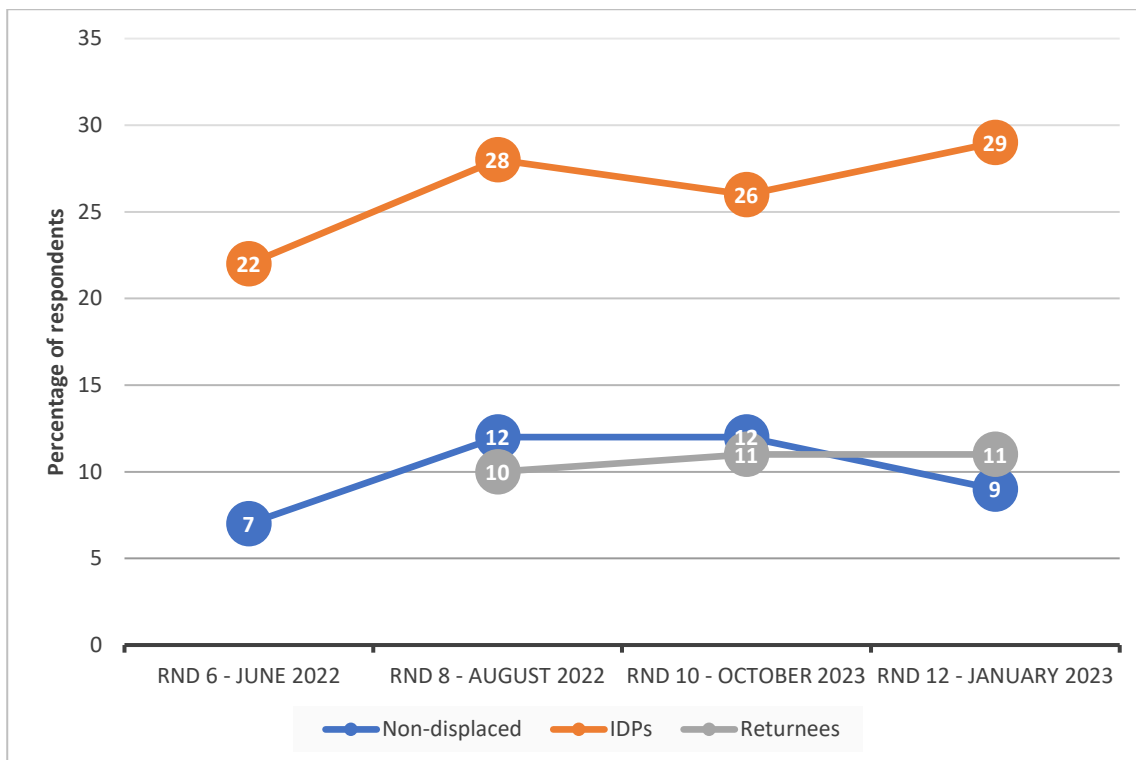


Figure 9 : Percentage of respondents by displacement type indicating Medicine and Health services were priority needs over time ([IOM Rnd 12](#) 23/01/2022, [IOM Rnd 10](#) 27/10/2022, [IOM Rnd 6](#) 23/08/2022, [IOM Rnd 6](#) 23/06/2022)

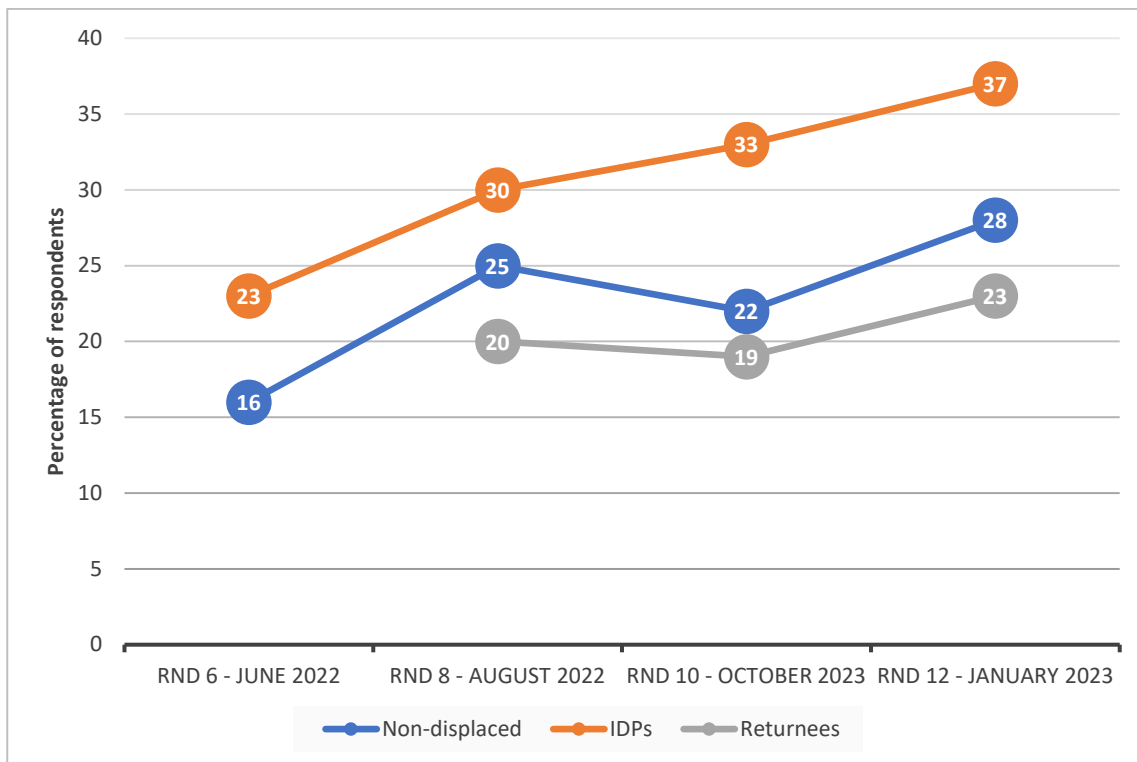
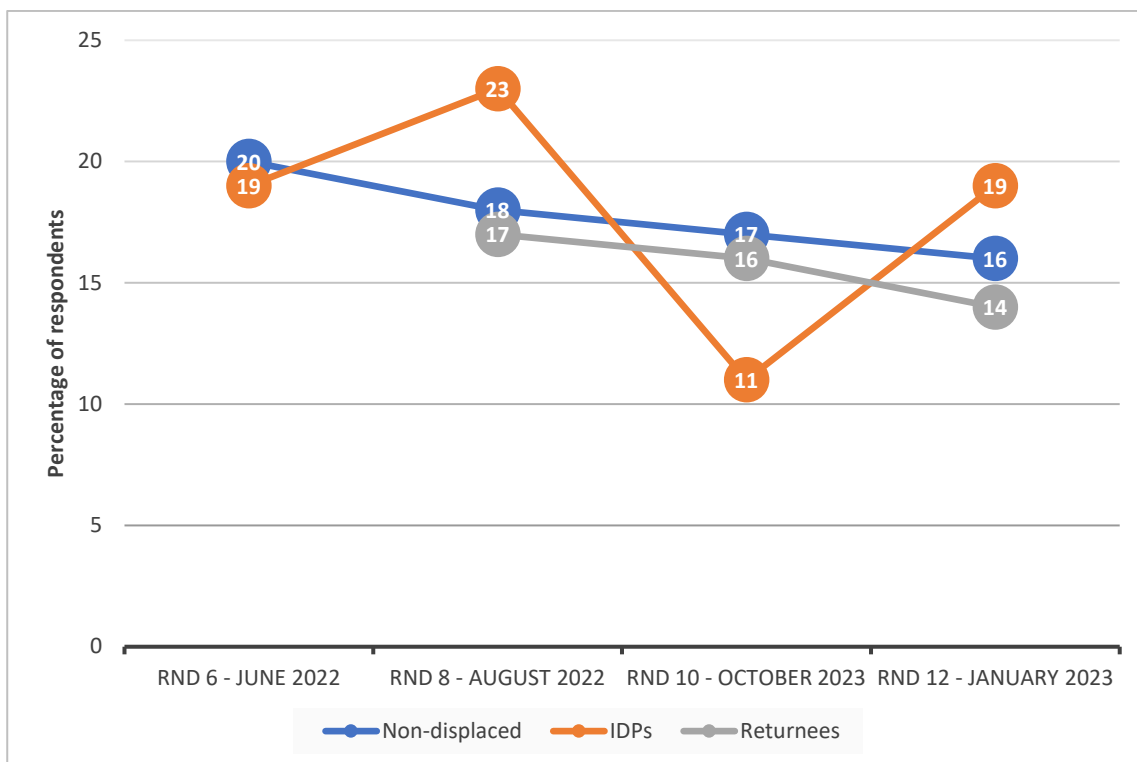


Figure 10: Percentage of respondents by displacement type indicating Transportation was a priority need over time ([IOM Rnd 12](#) 23/01/2022, [IOM Rnd 10](#) 27/10/2022, [IOM Rnd 6](#) 23/08/2022, [IOM Rnd 6](#) 23/06/2022)



Needs in Arrival and Transit Locations

REACH has been publishing Arrival and Transit Monitoring (ATM) reports since mid-2022. Households who recently arrived or transited through urban settlements across Ukraine were assessed. Since the ATM Rnd 4, REACH has been reporting on the populations' needs in terms of assistance. The findings show that overall, the main needs have changed from multi-purpose cash in most settlements by October 2022 to food and accommodation for most settlements in December and February 2023. In Lviv and in Kyiv, no assistance was majorly needed since December. Employment being the second main need for both areas in December, was replaced in February by winter clothes and accommodation for Lviv and Kyiv respectively. In Kropyvntskiy, Kryvyi Rih and Zaporizhzhia, food has remained the main need for the population in the two past rounds. In Chernivtsi and Kharkiv, food was also the main need by February. In Mykolaiv and Dnipro, accommodation appeared to be the main household's needs. Interestingly, both in December and in February, medicine was the most reported second main need across settlements, except for a few of them

([REACH ATM 6 25/04/2023](#), [REACH ATM 5 21/12/2022](#), [REACH ATM 4 27/10/2022](#)).

According to the latest ATM conducted in February 2023, households in Odesa, Dnipro and Chernivtsi indicated the most difficulties in meeting their everyday needs compared to households in other locations.

Figure 11: HHs indicating they rarely/never have the ability to meet their everyday needs ([REACH ATM 6 25/04/2023](#))

Oblasts	Rarely / Never
Chernivtsi	33%
Dnipro	35%
Kharkiv	8%
Kropyvntskiy	16%
Zaporizhzhia	19%
Kryvyi Rih	18%
Kyiv	20%
Lviv	4%
Mykolaiv	15%
Odesa	37%

Severity and magnitude of needs in collective sites

The collective centres across Ukraine are continuously reporting issues with accessing services, resulting in significant needs in most sectors. Between June 2022 and March 2023, needs reported by key informants in CSs have remained similar. The need for kitchen items, washing and drying machines, and hygiene items / NFIs have slightly reduced since December 2022. The Collective Site Monitoring (CSM) survey conducted in March 2023 shows a lower percentage of sites in which washing and drying machines were required, demonstrating a lower need. However, the need for WASH-related repairs has jumped between Rnd 6 and Rnd 7 of the CSM. By March 2023, 45% of CS managers reported needing WASH-related repairs (such as showers, and toilet renovations), while 13% reported issues with the drainage system.

Figure 12: Urgent humanitarian needs in collective sites (Source: [REACH CSM Rnd 6 25/01/2023](#), [REACH CSM Rnd 5 27/03/2023](#), [REACH CSM Rnd 4 18/11/2022](#), [REACH CSM Comparative 11/11/2022](#))

Type of needs	CSM 1 June 2022	CSM 2 July 2022	CSM 3 August 2022	CSM 4 October 2022	CSM 6 December 2022
Cleaning materials	17%	13%	20%	23%	13%
Personal hygiene items / NFI	24%	24%	24%	24%	20%
Food products	34%	25%	30%	32%	35%
Kitchen support	31%	34%	38%	30%	25%
Site repairs (non-WASH)	17%	23%	16%	16%	17%
WASH-related repairs	27%	28%	21%	24%	20%
Washing and drying machines	33%	30%	29%	23%	22%
Generators	6%	12%	9%		67%

Over 1,000 sites were assessed per round for Collective Site Monitoring. Site management officials were interviewed as Key Informants. Given the non-representative sampling, findings should be read as indicative.

Note that it was not possible to directly compare the percentage of urgent needs given in the CSM Rnd 7 to the figures found in the previous CSMs, however, as reported in the narrative of CSM Rnd 7, the needs in collective sites have remained in line with those highlighted in CSM Rnd 6.

Livelihoods

Key Figures

- MSNA findings indicated that 41% of assessed households nationally were found to have Severe or Extreme Livelihoods needs, the highest prevalence of any sector ([REACH MSNA 20/04/2023](#)).
- The National Bank of Ukraine reports that the unemployment rate is expected to gradually decline, reaching 18.3% in 2023 and to 16.5% in 2024 ([NBU 04/05/2023](#)).
- 67% of larger households (those with 3 or more children) had severe/extreme livelihoods needs, the highest level of any vulnerable group ([REACH MSNA 20/04/2023](#)).
- In April 2023, consumer inflation in annual terms dropped to 17.9% year on year ([NBU 11/05/2023](#)).

Overall Situation

MSNA findings indicated that 41% of assessed households nationally were found to have Severe or Extreme Livelihoods needs, the highest prevalence of any sector. Regionally the North (47%) and the East (45%) had the highest proportion of interviewed households with Severe or Extreme Livelihoods needs.

MSNA findings indicated that 41% of assessed households nationally were found to have Severe or Extreme Livelihoods needs, the highest prevalence of any sector. Regionally the North (47%) and the East (45%) had the highest proportion of interviewed households with Severe or Extreme Livelihoods LSGs, with the West (35%) having the lowest. Across Ukraine, 19% of assessed households had Extreme Livelihoods LSGs, again the highest of any sector, underlying that livelihoods issues were a key driver of humanitarian need.

Of the critical indicators used to produce this analysis it was found that 28% of assessed households had an income below the Statutory Subsistence Minimum (2,589 UAH per capita, monthly) and 2% relied exclusively on humanitarian assistance as their main source of income.

The vast majority of raions surveyed in the East, North and South had a higher-than-average percentage of households with severe or extreme livelihood LSGs. For the west and central regions, it was a much more of a mixed picture, but Lubenskyi (Poltavska oblast) recorded 57% of HH with

extreme or severe livelihood LSGs, and Vyzhnytskyi (Chernivetska) 56%. This ties in with findings from a concurrent multi-sector needs assessment that reported 53% of surveyed households in Poltavska using crisis level livelihood coping strategies and a further 7% emergency level coping strategies.

Even though areas more impacted by the conflict recorded a great proportion of households with livelihood LSGs, the fact that even in the west of the country over a third of HHs also had Severe or Extreme Livelihoods LSGs shows that households faced challenges across the whole country. Also pertinent is that in mid-October 2022 the western region of Ukraine was host to 1.3 million IDPs which as the analysis below shows, faced particular livelihoods challenges ([REACH MSNA 20/04/2023](#), [JERU 24/12/2022](#) [IOM 04/11/2022](#)).

Households containing a member with a disability, female-headed households, households headed by older persons and households with three or more children had higher levels of severe/extreme LSG compared to average. However, the average monthly income of households across all demographic categories dropped after February 2022.

Lower income levels and lower expenditures were key drivers resulting in 23% of female-headed households having extreme livelihood needs compared to 14% of male-headed households. This could also be partially due to female-headed households being more likely to be single, divorced, or widowed (and therefore more likely to be a single-income household). Households containing a member with a disability also reported higher income-expenditure gaps, with additional expenditures on medicines and healthcare a likely driver.

Female-headed households were more reliant on pensions and, to a lesser extent, assistance from NGOs, the government, or the community. Half of male-headed households (50%) reported regular work as a primary source of income compared to 42% of female-headed households, although male-headed households were also a little more (4 – 5%) reliant on casual/daily labour or informal employment compared to female-headed households.

Households headed by women aged 60 or over reported the lowest monthly average incomes (6,875 UAH, vs. 12,681 UAH for the general population), in line with studies conducted by

HelpAge where women's average pension was cited as being 30% lower than those of men. The larger numbers of older women compared to men also pushes the average income figures for female-headed households downwards. Overall, 53% households headed by older persons had severe/extreme livelihoods needs compared to 32% of those headed by those aged under 60. Two thirds of larger households (those with 3 or more children) had severe/extreme livelihoods needs, the highest proportion of any vulnerable group.

Finally rural households (46%) were more likely than urban households to have severe/extreme livelihoods needs, as were non-displaced (42%), compared to IDPs (40%) and returnees (34%).

Data from the IOM GPS (round 10) underlines how the loss in income impacted household spending power. For non-displaced households, 30% reported earning more than 15,000 UAH before February 2022, that number had dropped to 19% by October 2022; (The average salary in Ukraine was approximately 17,500 UAH before the war). For IDP households 44% reported earning more than 15,000 UAH before February 2022, with less than half (19%) reporting the same level of income in October. Similarly, there were large increases in the percentage of both displaced and non-displaced households reporting incomes below 7,000 UAH (the current minimum wage in Ukraine is 6,700 UAH a month). The former figure also indicates that lack of income may also have been a barrier to people wishing to flee the conflict as IDPs had, on average, proportionally higher incomes than the non-displaced before February 2022 ([Restore Ukraine](#) accessed 01/06/2023, [Business Media](#) 30/05/2023, [REACH](#) 01/05/2023, [REACH MSNA](#) 20/04/2023, [HelpAge](#) 23/02/2023, [IOM](#) 04/11/2022).

The lack of sufficient income was driven by several factors. Primarily it was through loss of employment, added to the difficulty in finding new work. For those who did find work lower wages were a factor, but another key driver was the erosion of purchasing power due to inflation.

MSNA findings indicated that HH members 18-59 years old located in western (60%), northern (58%), and central (56%) oblasts were more likely to report being officially employed than those in southern (52%) and eastern (47%) oblasts. By this point southern and eastern oblasts were being more regularly impacted by conflict events and the eastern region was host to the largest number of IDPs (1.6 million), both drivers of unemployment. In the western Lvivska oblast, host to many of the

IDPs in the region, 75% of HH members above 18 years old were reportedly employed compared to only 40% in the heavily conflict impact oblast of Donetsk. In November, local press cited government sources in estimating that Ukraine's unemployment rate could reach 30% by the end of 2022, with roughly 5 million jobs having been lost due to the conflict.

MSNA data underlined the problems of unemployment and low salaries. Overall, 75% reported their main challenge as "salary or wages too low" and 30% indicated "lack of work opportunity" (30%). HHs living in CSs who had reported facing financial challenges indicated that "Lack of work opportunity" (55%), "low level of salary" (51%), and "unregular salary payment" (11%) were the most recurrent issues. These challenges were echoed in results from the IOM GPS (round 10) where the most common difficulties faced by both IDPs, and non-displaced job seekers were: "No jobs in area matching interest/experience", "No work due to the war in a location", "Low offered salary" and "Offered informal employment". Also, 45% of IDPs mentioned "Employers are not interested to hire IDPs" as an issue.

Lack of job opportunities was also impacting areas of return with IOM GPS (round 11) reporting that 15% of those deciding not to return home cited the inability to earn income in place of primary residence as a reason not to return. In addition, 17% of returnees considering leaving their current location stated that the primary reason was the inability to make sufficient income or find suitable work in their area of origin.

Inflation remained high throughout 2022, with annual consumer inflation steady at around 26.5% throughout September and October 2022, according to data published by the State Statistics Service of Ukraine. Analysis for market trends based on JMMI data throughout the first year of the conflict shows the rapid increase of prices in the first six months of the conflict, with prices of some items continuing to increase into the autumn. Overall, a JMMI basket that cost an average of 730 UAH in May 2022 rising 38% to 1008 UAH by September 2022 ([NBU](#) 11/05/2023, [Kyiv Post](#) 05/05/2023, [REACH](#) 20/04/2023, [REACH](#) 31/03/2023, [IOM](#) 20/12/2022, [IOM](#) 14/12/2022, [NBU](#) 12/12/2022, [Kyiv Independent](#) 20/11/2022).

Unemployment and Inflation rates are falling, but the recovery is reportedly slow, therefore issues around household income generation and an

erosion of household purchasing power are likely to persist through 2023.

Many of the factors driving severe and extreme livelihood needs continue to persist, although economic indicators are moving in a more positive direction. In April 2023, consumer inflation in annual terms continued to slow to 17.9% yoy, down from 21.3% yoy in March, according to data published by the State Statistics Service of Ukraine. Local press report that the National Bank of Ukraine estimates the unemployment rate for Q1 2023 to be around 20%, with improvement in the labour market slowing, but still expected to continue in a positive direction. It is likely then, that unemployment will remain an issue across all population groups, and inflation will continue to erode household purchasing power, albeit at a reduced rate ([NBU 11/05/2023](#), [Kyiv Post 05/05/2023](#)).

There has been widespread use of livelihood coping mechanisms across Ukraine, with displaced households, female and older person headed households, and households that do not include someone who is employed more likely to face challenges in meeting their basic needs.

Across Ukraine approximately half of the households surveyed reported using livelihood coping strategies according to the MSNA with the proportion noticeably higher in the south where the figure rose to 61% of households and 10% of those employed emergency level coping strategies. The strategies most used included spending savings (cited by 25% of households), additional work/job (19%), reducing health costs (19%). The reason households needed to employ such strategies was underlined by data examining households' capacity to meet essential needs (ECMEN), which uses a comparison between consumption expenditures and consumption expenditure thresholds. It was clear that the majority of households struggled to meet essential needs in the economic sense. In line with other findings groups that were more likely to face challenges in obtaining enough money to meet their needs included:

- Female-headed HHs more commonly reported facing challenges meeting basic needs (48%) than male-headed households (39%).
- Displaced HHs more commonly reported facing challenges (51%) than returnees (44%) and host community households (43%).
- HHs headed by those aged 60+ years old more commonly reported facing challenges (49%)

than those headed by other adults (aged 18 – 59).

- HHs without at least one member employed more commonly reported facing challenges (57%) than households that contained at least one member who was employed (37%).

These findings are corroborated by data from IOM GPS (round 11) which found that over half IDP households surveyed (60%) had already exhausted all their savings (or had none to start with). Many non-displaced households (55%) had also exhausted all their savings, as had 47% of returnee households (47%).

Findings from an area-based assessment of Lvivska oblast indicate that the situation is worsening with 86% of IDP households in CSs, and 90% of IDP households outside CSs reported that their ability to meet basic needs 'significantly' or 'slightly decreased' since 24 February 2022. For non-IDP households the figure was 61%, however it should be noted that the worst affected non-IDP households are more likely to be found in the south, east and north of the country. Between 40 – 50% of all assessed households reported using coping strategies to meet basic needs ([REACH 01/05/2023](#), [REACH MSNA 20/04/2023](#), [CCCM/REACH 23/02/2023](#), [IOM 20/12/2022](#), [IOM 14/12/2022](#)).

Food Security

Key Figures

- The latest data from WFP (early March) indicates that approximately 12.7 million people in Ukraine have insufficient food consumption, up from around 10.66 million at the beginning of the year ([WFP accessed 20/04/2023](#), [WFP 13/03/2023](#)).
- Across Ukraine 25% of households assessed in the MSNA had severe or extreme Food Security LSGs with the South (31%) and East (29%) the worst affected regions ([REACH MSNA 20/04/2023](#)).
- The rate of inflation continues to drop with year-on-year inflation for April now at 17.9%, down from 26.0% in January ([NBU 11/05/2023](#)).

Overall Situation

Across Ukraine, 25% of households assessed in the MSNA had severe or extreme Food Security LSGs with the South (31%) and East (29%) worst affected. However, pockets of both high and low levels of Food Security LSGs were found across the whole country. Households containing a member with a disability were the most likely to face severe or extreme Food Security LSGs (39% of HHs), although all household vulnerability characteristics were an indicator for increased food insecurity.

Across Ukraine, 25% of households assessed in the MSNA had severe or extreme Food Security LSGs with the highest levels observed in the South (31%) followed by the East (29%) and the lowest levels observed in the Centre (19%). There was wide variance across the sampled raions with every macro region containing areas with over 40% of households having severe or extreme Food Security LSGs and other areas where the proportion was closer to 10% of households. It is likely that settlements within individual raions also show variation.

The vulnerability characteristics of households have clear implications for food security LSGs with households containing a member with a disability (39% of those sampled), large households with 3 or more children (30%), female-headed households (27%) and households headed by an older person (aged 60+) (29%) all having increased levels of severe or extreme Food Security LSGs. Urban households (27%) also showed higher food insecurity than rural ones (23%), as were displaced households (33%), compared to returnee households (28%) and non-displaced (23%). There were some regional variations, most notably in the East where one in three female-headed HHs (34%) had a severe or extreme food security LSG compared to one in five for male-headed HHs (22%). Also, HHs with a female single parent and HHs with a person with a disability (not registered) had the highest rates of severe food insecurity at 6%.

Food Security LSGs for IDPs in CSs were at comparable levels to other demographic groups with 90% of HHs in CSs being found to have an acceptable food consumption score, 8% borderline and 2% poor. Overall food was a top reported need, identified by just over half (52%) of HHs. Although in many cases households in CS represent some of the most vulnerable people in Ukraine, being in a CS can allow much easier access to

humanitarian assistance thus mitigating the impact of other factors on a household's food security ([REACH MSNA 20/04/2023](#)).

Without detailed capturing of the relevant indicators, there is no comparable data available to investigate how food security LSGs have changed since the final quarter of 2022. However, the following sections illustrate findings related to a number of specific indicators (such as the reported use of coping mechanisms) and provide some ideas of change. It is important to note that many assessments are limited in scope to one or several oblasts.

Lack of sufficient income driven by economic factors such as unemployment, reliance on pensions or unskilled temporary work is a key driver of food insecurity. Food consumption levels identified by the MSNA indicated that approximately 1 in 10 households had poor food consumption. More recent data shows a steady increase in households with inadequate food consumption particularly for areas close to the frontline where people face additional barriers in accessing food.

Overall, 3.5% of assessed households had poor food consumption with a further 8% borderline and 89% acceptable levels. Poor and borderline food consumption rates were highest in the East (12% and 6% respectively) and the South (9% and 6% respectively). The biggest driver of food insecurity is likely due to the households' limited economic capacity to meet essential needs (as described in the livelihoods section), which was characterised by HHs buying cheaper foods or dipping into saving or reducing essential expenditures.

Almost all HHs with severe or extreme food security LSGs had LSGs in other sectors, with livelihoods being the most common. This correlation between economic factors and food insecurity was further underlined when looking at employment profiles. Thirty-nine percent of HHs with at least one member unemployed were food insecure compared to 16% of HHs with at least one member in regular employment. Other factors that indicated a household was more likely to be food insecure included: where the head of household was either unable to work due to disability or sickness, was retired, was a student or relied on day labour work ([REACH MSNA 20/04/2023](#)).

Food security data from March continues to indicate widespread food insecurity with WFP estimating 12.7 million people have insufficient food consumption. This data uses a slightly

different methodology to the MSNA, but numbers have been rising steadily since December 2022 when the estimate was at 9.5 million. Data taken mainly from areas close to the frontline (collected in February) indicates that the situation in some settlements might be particularly acute. In Bakhmut, Velyka Novosilka, Vuhledar, and Hrodivka (Donetska oblast), KIs reported that most people (>50% of the people in the given settlement) had been unable to access enough food in the 14 days prior to data collection. Regardless of how far settlements were from the contact line, lack of money was cited as the main barrier (49% of settlements), with high prices also prevalent (23% of settlements). For settlements closer to the contact line a lack of items in stores, closure of stores and movement restrictions were also identified as barriers to accessing enough food.

It would seem that food insecurity remains a major issue across Ukraine and has probably deteriorated over the first quarter of 2023. Economic reasons remain the main barrier, but in areas close to the frontline other issues are impacting households' ability to access enough food ([WFP accessed 17/05/2023](#), [REACH 03/05/2023](#))

During the last quarter of 2022, most households employed some sort of food security coping strategies, although the number using severe strategies was quite low. Female-headed households and households including at least one member with a disability were more likely to resort to food security coping strategies. Although data is limited, it is reasonable to assume that many households across Ukraine continue to experience food insecurity and employ coping strategies.

Most HHs were employing some sort of food security coping strategies during the last few months of 2022, although the number using severe strategies was quite low. The most common strategies included eating cheaper food (53% of HHs), limiting portions (18%), borrowing food (14%) and reducing the number of meals (13%). Female-headed HHs were slightly more likely to employ these strategies than male-headed HHs. Households with a member who had a disability also showed a higher use of coping strategies. Geographically there were no big differences between regions, but prevalence was slightly higher in the south and north ([REACH MSNA 20/04/2023](#), [REACH MSNA Gender 01/05/2023](#)).

This data is corroborated by findings from the IOM GPS (round 11) and a joint multi-sector needs assessment covering 5 oblasts in the north-

eastern/central Ukraine. Overall, 68% of IDP respondents to the IOM GPS reported 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). In terms of the JERU assessment 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 week prior to data collection. 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. These numbers are higher than the overall average from the MSNA, but did include some of the most food insecure oblasts such as Kharkiv and larger numbers of IDPs compared to host communities ([JERU 24/12/2022](#), [IOM 20/12/2022](#), [IOM 13/12/2022](#)).

There is limited current data on the prevalence of food security coping mechanisms across Ukraine. An assessment of frontline areas in the South and East found that 24% of HHs were skipping meals (stress level strategy) or selling livelihood assets in order to pay for food (crisis level strategy). It is difficult to make a comparison to MSNA data as only a single figure for two coping strategies is provided. Data from Lviv oblast in the far west of the country painted a worse picture with 72% of non-displaced HHs reporting that they consumed less. This was followed by 64% of IDPs outside of collective centres and 60% of those in centres. Tellingly however, only 5% of non-displaced HHs were recipients of humanitarian aid compared to the vast majority of IDPs.

Overall, it is likely that food security coping strategies are still being widely used with households lacking humanitarian support more likely to rely on them. This is likely the case across Ukraine with a variety of factors impacting the prevalence of food insecurity thus giving quite wide variations between settlements, population groups and individual households ([Samaritan's Purse 24/04/2023](#), [CCCM/REACH 22/02/2023](#)).

Although the rate of food inflation is decreasing, the price of food is still increasing putting further pressure on already stretched incomes. Many food stuffs have increased in price dramatically during the first year of the war with cost being the main barrier to accessing food for many households.

Although the rate of inflation continues to drop with year-on-year inflation for April now at 17.9%,

(down from 26% in January), this still means increasing prices (albeit at a slower rate). The February JMMI reported an increase in the median price of the full JMMI basket with an overall median value across the country of 1097 UAH (up 4% from January). The full basket is now most expensive in the East at 1180 UAH and is lowest in the central region (1047 UAH).

The price of foodstuffs as a driver of food insecurity was underlined by analysis in the February JMMI (see Figure 2) which showed dramatic increases in terms of the year-on-year price of some items. Eggs were 80.3% more expensive, fruit 74.9%, followed by fish (44.1%), vegetables (36.2%) and sugar (32.5%). All other foodstuffs listed were between 14% and 26% more expensive year-on-year. These price increases along with the loss of income (see livelihoods) have combined to be a key driver of food insecurity and the insufficient levels of food consumption seen in many households ([NBU](#) 11/05/2023, [WFP](#) 13/03/2023, [JMMI](#) 28/02/2023, [JMMI](#) 31/01/2023).

Health

Key Figures

- According to REACH MSNA findings, by the end of 2022, a quarter (24%) of households across Ukraine had a health living standard gap (LSG), 5% of them having an extreme or higher level, with higher scores in the south (9%) and in the east (7%) ([REACH MSNA](#) 20/04/2023).
- REACH JMMI indicated that between January 2022 and January 2023, pharmaceutical products, medical products, appliances and equipment increased in price by 22% ([JMMI](#) 15/04/2023).
- 93% of the health facilities assessed by WHO were fully accessible in early 2023 ([WHO](#) 03/04/2023).

Overall Situation

Over the past eight months, access to healthcare has improved but remains limited due to costs, availability, functionality issues and physical access. Displaced households, people with long-term illnesses and people living in conflict-affected areas faced more difficulties in accessing healthcare.

As shown by the findings of WHO assessment, REACH MSNA and IOM GPS, access to health

services was still limited by the last quarter of 2022. Households that have members with long-term illnesses were also facing more barriers than other households. According to the WHO health needs assessment conducted in December 2022, the percentage of assessed households who could not receive the health service they needed has decreased since the first round (September 2022). This is the case for primary healthcare, healthcare related to chronic conditions, healthcare for children, and healthcare services for injuries. The percentage of respondents facing barriers in accessing healthcare is however higher than in previous reports, with 70% of people in areas in active hostilities meeting at least one problem of access (among those seeking primary healthcare), compared to 62% in the rest of the country.

Similarly, over a quarter of members of households assessed for REACH MSNA had a medical problem requiring healthcare but about a quarter of these individuals did not seek the healthcare services they needed, particularly in the east, south, and north of the country. In inaccessible settlements, access to healthcare services was reported to be a concern by 40% of the assessed households. The IOM GPS Rnd 11 (December) shows comparable results with 31% of respondents facing barriers to accessing medical services. 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.

The latest quantitative data related to accessibility to healthcare originate from WHO Herams. Although it does not provide comparable figures of households by the level of perceived accessibility, it shows that 93% of the assessed health facilities were fully accessible against 6% partially accessible. This could demonstrate improved access to healthcare, which could be due to the lower frequency of missile attacks.

Overall, the low access has been mainly due to cost, this was reported by the end of 2022 by 28% of REACH MSNA respondents who did not get the healthcare they needed. IOM respondents also stated that the lack of funds was the main issue. Similar findings were drawn from the CCCM Vulnerability Index data which showed that 34% of IDPs facing barriers to accessing health services reported the unaffordability of consultation. Likewise, according to WHO, the main issue remained the cost (47% of respondents). This was particularly the case for specialized healthcare such as care for chronic conditions (59% of

respondents). Figures from the February JMMI indicated that health prices increased by 14.5% between March 2022 and March 2023 ([JMMI 15/04/2023](#), [REACH 20/04/2023](#), [WHO 03/04/2023](#), [WHO 17/03/2023](#), [JERU 24/12/2022](#), [JMMI 23/12/2022](#), [IOM 20/12/2022](#)).

In areas close to the frontline, other factors also present significant barriers to access. By the end of 2022 and according to the MSNA, the non-functionality of health facilities was a barrier notably in the east of the country. KIs from the conflict areas further indicated that the non-functionality of health facilities was the main barrier to access in these zones (48%), followed by the unavailability of specialized services (41%), the lack of staff (30%) and movement restriction (22%).

Likewise, as of February, non-availability of services, the shortage of medical personnel and movement restrictions were the most commonly reported challenges as shown by the REACH HSM. Insecurity was also commonly identified as a barrier in areas closest to the conflict and to the border with Russia compared to further areas ([REACH 03/05/2023](#), [REACH 20/04/2023](#)).

The high costs of medicines continue to be the main impediment to obtaining medication. Since January 2023, after a yearly 22% inflation on pharmaceutical products, medical products, appliances and equipment, problems of availability and price have started to ease. However, access to medicine remains a significant need throughout the country.

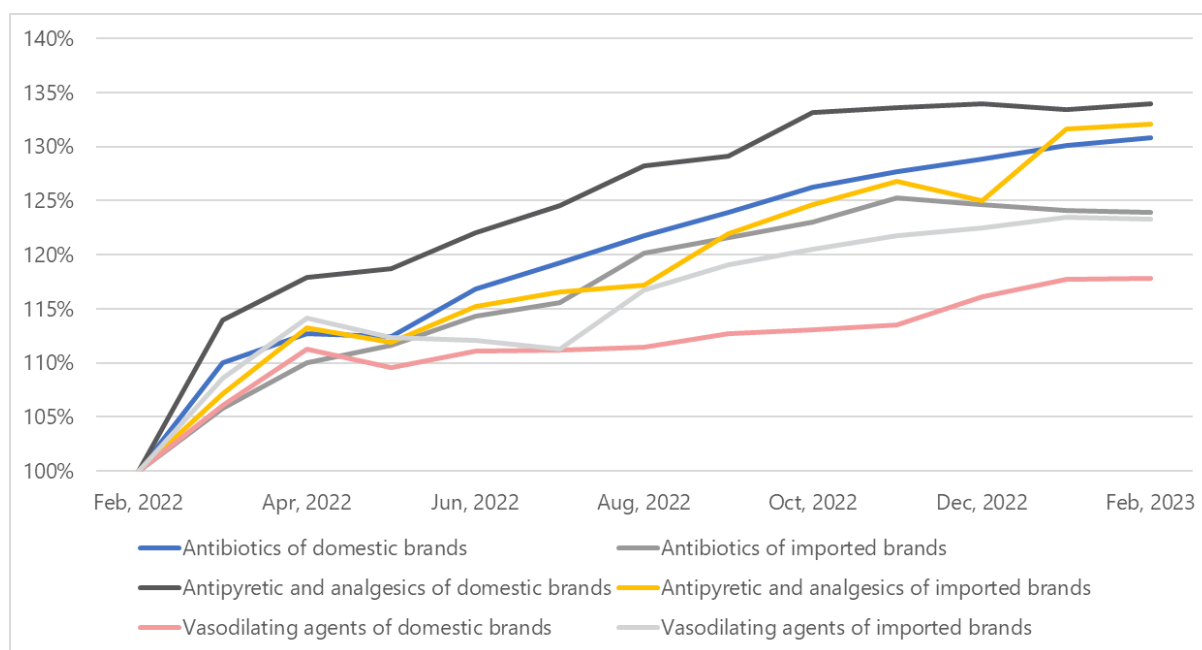
The lack of availability and the price of medicines have remained factors restricting access to health for the population since the escalation of the conflict. The situation has however improved since January 2023. According to September data from REACH, the lack of availability of medicines was depicted as a major issue in the then occupied area of Kherson, Mariupol and Kharkiv and also in newly accessible areas. Medicines appeared then as the main need in the assessed settlements in Kharkivska oblast (83%) and in Donetsk oblast (70%). REACH MSNA findings show that, by the end of 2022, medicines were the second main need self-reported by the assessed population. In inaccessible settlements, access to medicines was reported as the second main concern of assessed households, highlighted by 46% of respondents. The unaffordability of medication was the main

barrier to accessing medicine followed by lack of availability. Heads of households over 60 years old were twice more likely to report the unaffordability of medicine in comparison to other households. The CCCM Vulnerability Index data showed similar results with 16% of households in CSs not able to afford the cost of medication.

REACH JMMI indicated that between January 2022 and January 2023, pharmaceutical products, medical products, appliances and equipment increased in price by 22%. In Mykolayivska oblast, prices of health goods and services have increased by 121% between December 2021 and December 2022, in Khersonska by 112%. REACH analysis explains the unavailability of medication by the disruption of the supply chain and the closure of pharmacies, resulting in medicines being sold on the street at very high prices.

In February, access to medicines appeared to be more stable according to REACH HSM findings. Indeed, access to medicine was only a main concern in 10% of the settlements assessed. The cost of medicine was reported once again as the main barrier to accessing medication in all of the three zones covered for the assessment (27% of KIs). The lack of availability was the second main barrier. During the same timeframe, access to medicine was a very high need for displaced people assessed for REACH ATM: it was prioritized in Kharkiv (by 60% of assessed households), Zaporizhzhia (42%), Odesa (39%), Kryvyi Rih (35%), Dnipro (31%), and Kropyvnytskyi (29%). WHO assessment among the population showed similar findings with almost half of the respondents citing the costs of medicines as the main barrier to healthcare. Problems related to obtaining medication however decreased between September and December according to WHO, namely the unavailability of medicines (46% down to 26%), closed pharmacies (27% to 17%), long lines (45% to 14% and security concerns (16% to 9%). The overall situation related to the availability of medicine has widely improved since last summer (notably for medicines for diabetes, fever, and antiseptics), moving from 60% of KIs reporting full availability in the country to 94%. Availability remains limited in the newly liberated areas of Kherson oblast and potentially in newly liberated areas and in occupied areas ([REACH 03/05/2023](#), [REACH 20/04/2023](#), [JMMI 15/04/2023](#), [REACH 28/02/2023](#), [REACH 23/12/2022](#)).

Figure 13: Percentage cumulative price increase of selected medicines (national average) from February 2022



Source: [JMMI](#) 28/02/2023.

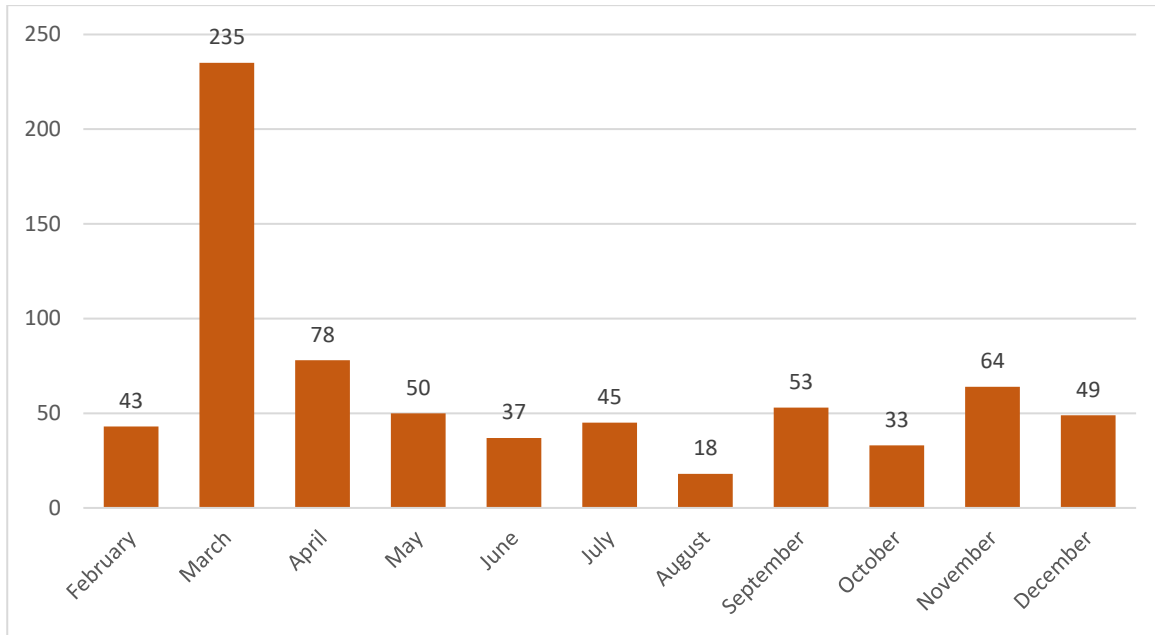
Health facilities have been continuously impacted by the conflict as health infrastructure continues to be hit by shelling, missiles, and airstrikes. WHO registered 959 attacks since the escalation of the conflict. Other challenges include a lack of supplies and functionality problems.

The health system in Ukraine remains resilient and overall access to health services proves to be relatively high despite the barriers mentioned above. However, the damage and destruction of health facilities have affected the availability and functionality of healthcare, especially in conflict-affected areas and in the north and the east of the country. According to Explosive Weapons Monitor, Ukraine is by far the country that suffered the highest number of healthcare incidents in 2021 and 2022. During the first three weeks of the conflict weeks of March 2022, an average of 10 hospitals per day were damaged by explosive weapon use. The mass waves of attacks on the energy infrastructure that started in October 2022 further impacted the functionality of the healthcare services with a lack of water and electricity resulting in reduced quality of care, disrupted services, disrupted cold chains, and difficulties in preserving medicines and vaccines. According to the Herams report, 9% of health facilities were destroyed by the conflict in the Kherkonska oblast alone. In Donetsk, 60% of the health facilities assessed by WHO were at least partially damaged, against 30% in Kharkiv and in Mykolaiv and 20% or

less in other assessed oblasts. Despite these large-scale damages, 90% of health facilities assessed by WHO in the nine most-affected oblasts remained operational. In addition to the damage to infrastructure, health facilities suffer from disruption of their supply chains and from damage and looting of their medical supplies. For example, the cold chain was unavailable in 33% of health facilities in Khersonska oblast. Facilities in non-conflict-affected areas have seen their reserve stocks deplete as the government sent it to the eastern front. The latest data from WHO from May show that 959 attacks were recorded on health by the beginning of May 2023, with 859 affecting facilities, 112 transport, 257 supplies and 17 warehouses. As of February 2023, the government of Ukraine had stated that 23% of hospitals were damaged as well as 4% of primary healthcare centres and 21% of ambulances.

The healthcare system is suffering from additional factors such as inflation, inaccessible stockpiles and a lack of doctors trained in battlefield medicine. Much of the medical staff have also fled, some have been killed and many have to endure high levels of stress which could lead to burnout and other mental health problems ([WHO](#) 05/05/2023, [Health Cluster](#) 03/05/2023, [HI.INEW](#) 24/04/2023, [Heal Traumas International](#) 20/04/2023, [World Bank](#) 23/03/2023, [WHO](#) 03/04/2023, [IOM](#) 24/02/2023, [REACH](#) 31/01/2023).

Figure 14: Number of attacks on health facilities by month between 24 February and 31 December 2022



Source: [Insecurity Insight](#) 21/02/2023

Access to healthcare has remained limited since the beginning of the conflict, resulting in degrading medical conditions for a part of the population unable to get healthcare, especially for households in conflict-affected areas, in newly liberated areas and in displacement settings.

Healthcare and medicine needs have been consistent since the escalation of the conflict in the country and are among the main needs of the population. This is explained by the injuries suffered by the population due to the conflict, by aggravated chronic conditions and long-lasting illnesses due to lack of healthcare and medicines. Displacement and associated poor living conditions for some of the displaced such as limited access to safe water and the spread of contagious diseases also drives up health needs. The number of Covid-19 cases has for example increased exponentially between January and March 2023 although it has reduced since. Cases of meningitis, rubella, measles, and acute intestinal infection have been also reported during the first few months of 2023 ([WHO](#) 05/05/2023, [WHO](#) 20/04/2023).

According to REACH MSNA findings, by the end of 2022, a quarter (24%) of households across Ukraine had a health living standard gap (LSG), 5% of them having an extreme or higher level, with higher scores in the South (9%) and in the East (7%). When severe and extreme LSG levels were combined, households in the east showed a higher proportion of households having severe to extreme needs (30% compared to 26% of HHs in the south

and 24% of HHs in the centre). Households that had members with disabilities showed the highest proportions of households with extreme health LSG (20%). Households headed by people over 60 years old were also more prone to have health LSG (31%) than younger-headed households (19%). No major difference was found between rural and urban households, the gender of heads of households, or between households with different displacement statuses.

Healthcare appeared as the third main reported need by households (20%) according to the MSNA, just after medicines (31%) which has been a major need since the escalation of the conflict. The last published IOM GPS round (January) shows a growing need for medicines and health services for IDPs. Indeed, between May 2022 and January 2023, the proportion of respondents reporting such needs grew from 23% to 37%, with female IDPs being at much higher need (42%) than any other respondents. The REACH ATM from February 2023 also showed a high need for medicines in most oblasts. It appeared as the second main need in Kropyvnytskyi, Kryvyi Rih, Dnipro, Zaporizhzhia, Odesa and Kharkiv oblasts. According to an assessment led in March by the Samaritan's Purse, medicine also appeared as the second most pressing need (18% of HHs) in the frontline areas ([REACH](#) 03/05/2023, [REACH](#) 01/05/2023, [REACH](#) 20/04/2023, [IFRC](#) 13/04/2023, [REACH](#) 28/02/2023, [IOM](#) 23/01/2023).

Access to specialized healthcare has been reported to be facing many challenges in the country, notably mental health services. This is mostly due to the lack of functioning facilities and staff.

Specialized healthcare has continuously been reported as missing in the country, most notably in areas close to the frontline. In conflict-affected areas, specialized healthcare is particularly limited due to damage of facilities and because many health professionals have fled these areas. According to Herams data from the beginning of 2023, in Khersonska oblast, the lack of staff was the main reason for the non-functionality of health facilities (79% of cases reporting lack of functionality). Cancer diagnostic services and treatment services are particularly lacking in Kersonska Oblast, also due to the lack of staff. Regarding healthcare related to chronic conditions and child health, the lack of availability of services was among the main barriers restricting access. Sexual and reproductive health and antenatal care services were only partially available in 32% of health facilities in Khersonska oblast and not available at all in a further 10%. The clinical management of rape survivors was only available fully in 18% of the assessed facilities.

Psychological support was also reported to be lacking since the escalation of the conflict, REACH reporting that 28% of households in the country who wanted mental health care could not access it by the end of 2022, and a further 8% of the collective centres indicated such services as inaccessible for the residents by March 2023. The lack of psychological support was mainly reported in Kyivska ([REACH](#) 04/05/2023, [REACH](#) 20/04/2023, [WHO](#) 03/04/2023).

The lack of access to healthcare has led households to adopt negative coping strategies such as self-treatment or postponement of consultation.

Negative health coping strategies have been reported to be widely used in the country. IOM GPS Rnd 11 showed that by the end of 2022, 71% of the respondents in the East and 67% in the South reported 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 the lack of income, many households have had to reduce their expenditure on health, this was the case for 41% of returnee respondents, a slight decrease compared to the findings from round 9 (48%). During the same timeframe, REACH reported that reducing essential health expenditures was a livelihood

coping strategy to maintain basic needs used by 23% of HHs in CSs. Fifty five percent of households who employ livelihood coping strategies further reported it as one of their main reasons for doing so. Reducing healthcare expenditures was a strategy used mostly by older female-headed households (25%), and female-headed households including a member with a disability (33%). A WHO assessment on health needs gave additional information on coping strategies as 35% of IDPs and 27% of non-displaced reported using self-treatment with medications ([REACH](#) 01/05/2023, [REACH](#) 20/04/2023, [WHO](#) 17/03/2023, [IOM](#) 20/12/2022, [IOM](#) 13/12/2022).

Protection

Key Figures

- MSNA data indicated that about one in six households had Protection LSGs, and a notable proportion of households had Extreme LSGs in Protection (11% of all assessed households), particularly in the east and south macro-regions ([REACH](#) 20/04/2023).
- Households with certain demographic characteristics were found to have more frequent Protection needs, particularly female-headed households, urban households for risks, and rural households for lack of awareness about social services ([REACH](#) 20/04/2023).
- As of March 2023, the Ukrainian government was able to verify 16,207 child abduction cases, however, according to Ukrainian authorities, the number of children taken out of the country by Russian troops could reach 150,000 ([UCMC](#) 07/03/2023, [Censor.Net](#) 11/03/2023)

Overall Situation

Various safety concerns are being highlighted by households across Ukraine with fear of armed violence being the most prominent.

Households across the country are reporting different types of protection concerns. Findings from REACH's MSNA show that fear of armed violence or shelling remained the most prominent fear across oblasts, most notably reported in the East (43%), South (39%) and North (37%) macro regions. Households in the North (18%) and West (16%) also identified attacks on civilian facilities such as schools and hospitals as an issue. Other concerns included social tension in the community

and presence of military actors. It was also seen that urban households more commonly reported safety and security concerns than rural households ([REACH](#) 20/04/2023).

Recent data also shows similar findings, the humanitarian situation monitoring survey (round 8) indicates that a quarter of assessed households living within 30km from the frontline and the state border with the Russian Federation reported safety as their major concern. Issues included threat of missile attacks, exposure to shelling, presence of mines, etc ([REACH](#) 03/05/2023).

The presence of gender-based violence (GBV) and sexual violence remain prominent throughout the conflict-affected areas with many women and civilians being at risk of exploitation.

Numerous forms of GBV have been reported across Ukraine including intimate partner violence, human trafficking, sexual exploitation, and abuse. Various reports have cited that women and children who have been displaced or who are on the move are at a greater risk with bomb shelters, border crossings and transit centres having been identified as high-risk areas. They also face an ongoing risk of Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (SEA) by service providers ([ActionAid](#) 24/02/2023, [IOM](#) 24/02/2023).

Women across various demographic profiles have continuously reported security concerns since the onset of the conflict, notably in conflict-affected areas and in displacement sites.

MSNA data shows that few households (8%) reported sexual, physical, verbal and economic harassment as a perceived threat to women across the country. Sexual and physical harassment concerns were more frequently cited by households in Lvivska, Zakarpatska and Sumska oblast. Female-headed households in the south reported safety concerns for women more commonly compared to households interviewed in other regions with 8% of these settlements citing that women or girls avoid checkpoints because of feeling unsafe ([REACH](#) 20/04/2023). Data collated from the last five months shows the increasing presence of GBV in Ukraine with many experiencing conflict-related sexual violence or intimate partner violence. This is especially the case in collective shelters in which living conditions are poor and privacy is limited. The risks of sexual exploitation and trafficking have also been flagged for the past year and continue to threaten women's well-being ([Censor.Net](#) 05/03/2023, [ACLEd](#) 01/03/2023, [UN Women](#) 24/02/2023,

[Tdh](#) 24/02/2023, [Save the Children](#) 22/02/2023, [OCHA](#) 15/02/2023, [OCHA](#) 10/02/2023, [PI](#) 02/03/2023).

There is a growing need for adequate GBV services in the country, as access is hampered by ongoing hostilities and social stigma. Data from the MSNA also highlights this issue. When asked about how aware households were about GBV services, 63% reported that they do not know of any GBV response service available nearby. The second most commonly reported answer was that no such services were locally available (17%). This was seen the most in the eastern macro region (27%). When disaggregated by rural/urban, rural households more commonly reported that none of the GBV services were available (33%) compared to urban households (9%) ([REACH](#) 20/04/2023, [HRW](#) 24/02/2023).

The MSNA data highlights that various types of households across Ukraine continue to face barriers in accessing social services, most notably seen in households with children. Collective sites continue to raise concerns over limited visits of social protection workers although the situation seems to have gotten better in the last four months.

Households across demographic profiles reported facing barriers while accessing social services provided by the government. The eastern region had the highest proportion (7%) of settlements citing barriers to access compared with other regions. When disaggregated by urban/rural, the proportion of rural households in the south presented the greatest disparity as opposed to urban households (12% and 3% respectively). Lack of information on the availability of social protection services was the most commonly reported barrier (27%), mostly identified by HHs in the southern macro region. Other barriers included irregular visits of social workers (24%), distance from place of residence (19%), financial constraints (14%), transportation/distance constraint (11%), lack of civil documentation (5%) amongst others. A portion of households (21%) also cited that there were no services available in their area. Same barriers were also cited in CSs ([REACH](#) 20/04/2023).

Furthermore, it was also seen that households also lacked awareness about services available for children with 45% of assessed settlements in the MSNA citing at least some barriers. Overall, the two most frequently reported barriers to social services for children were lack of awareness of the services available (22%) and lack of information on

the child protection services (awareness of service existence) (13%). A higher proportion of households in Kharkivska (45%), Khmelnytska (43%) and Zakarpatska (43%) said that they were completely unaware about the services available for children ([REACH](#) 20/04/2023).

Although there is limited current data to show how the situation has changed for the general population in Ukraine since the MSNA in December, households in CSs show an improvement. Throughout the year, CSs have reported issues in accessing government supported social protection services which often include visits from social protection workers. A comparative analysis brief on CSs (June - September 2022) showed that a high proportion of KIs reported that sites were not visited by social protection workers (stable proportion over three rounds, 36% in June, 35% in July and 41% in September). In particular, this was observed in sites of the Ivano-Frankivska, Zhytomyrska and Zaporizka oblast. However, data from the CSM in December showed little improvement with 59% of sites indicating that social workers visited sites with only 32% reporting no visit. The situation has seemingly improved in the last four months with data from the latest survey (March) showing a 10-percentage point increase from December with 69% of CSs reporting social worker visits. Of these, 33% were visited once a month, 30% upon request, and 24% were visited once a week ([REACH](#) 08/11/2022, [REACH](#) 18/11/2022, [REACH](#) 25/01/2023, [REACH](#) 27/03/2023).

Separated children continue to remain vulnerable to protection risks and can face issues in accessing services.

Data from the MSNA shows that towards the end of the year, on average 3% of assessed households reported having at least one separated child. This increases to 6% in the south and 5% in the east macro-region most notably identified in Mykolaivska and Odeska oblasts. Most common reasons for children to not be living with their families included moving elsewhere to study or living with foster families or friends. However, reasons appeared more critical among interviewed households in the west and north regions where a percentage of children had left home because they got married ([REACH](#) 20/04/2023). This information is corroborated by a recent World Vision report from three assessed oblasts (Kharkiv, Dnipro and Kherson) which identified similar findings: on average 10% of children in the age group of 14-17

resorted to early marriage as a coping mechanism ([World Vision](#) 22/02/2023).

Recent assessments from the first few months of the year also highlighted that separated and unaccompanied children face high protection risks, especially if they are living in conflict-affected areas. In Kharkiv alone, 8% of households assessed by War Child reported that they had heard of separated children from their caregivers. These children face challenges in accessing most services, including social housing due to housing shortage ([War Child](#) 02/02/2023, [Tdh](#) 24/02/2023, [Educo](#) 20/02/2023, [UNHCR](#) 27/12/2022).

The presence of mines remains a major security concern for settlements near to the frontline and continues to limit people's freedom of movement

Presence of mines as a security concern was reported in Buchanskyi, Vyshorodski and Chernihivskyi areas. Among all 105 households who reported perceiving the presence of landmines as a main security concern, 57% of the households indicated that the perceived presence of landmines negatively affected livelihoods in their community. When disaggregated by rural/urban, rural households more commonly reported landmine/UXO presence among their main security concerns than urban households, a disparity more notably identified in Romenskyi raion (13% rural and 1% urban) of Sumy oblast ([REACH](#) 20/04/2023).

This MSNA data is in alignment with various reports which have also highlighted a presence of mine and UXO contamination in parts of Ukraine. [DFS situational analysis](#) from the end of the year shows that 4.8 million hectares of land are mined in Ukraine. In north-eastern areas of Kharkiv oblast, territories such as Vovchansk and Dvorichna were almost impossible to access for humanitarian actors ([OCHA](#) 17/10/2022, [ACAPS](#) 07/10/2022, [WFP](#) 07/10/2022, [HI](#) 07/10/2022, [REACH](#) 31/08/2022). There is limited data to trace the current status of the situation in these areas. However, as of [February 2023](#), over 30% of the country's territory still remained contaminated by mines (4.5 million hectares).

Additionally, data from ACAPS show that between November 2022 and January 2023, Kherson oblast reported more mine and other explosive incidents than any other oblast. The localities with the most incidents were Beryslav city, Borozenske village, Kherson city, and Velyka Oleksandrivka town. Presence of these mines have restrained people's

movement and has made traveling along certain routes dangerous ([ACAPS 16/03/2023](#)).

Children continue to face mental health issues in Ukraine with many resorting to negative coping strategies to deal with the psychosocial stress induced by the war.

Ever since the onset of the conflict, various reports have identified the increasing presence of anxiety, stress and depression amongst the children in Ukraine most reported for displaced children and children living close to the frontline areas. A study on mental health issues in Ukraine after the invasion shows that exposure to different types of violence, conflict duration, and the nature of trauma either witnessed or experienced can lead children to experience mental health disorders later in life. It also documented more worry, avoidant behaviour, and post-traumatic stress reactivity amongst the war affected population in the country ([Heal Traumas International 20/04/2023](#)).

This aligns with a World Vision needs assessment from January conducted across Kharkiv, Kherson and Dnipro oblasts that shows that children are feeling unsafe at their current location with girls aged 14-17 feeling significantly more unsafe than boys in the same age group. The report also examined children in the age group 9-13, where it was found that almost half of the assessed girls and boys did not feel safe due to war conditions. Although boys aged 14-17 show the least number of children feeling "somehow unsafe/ unsafe/very unsafe," (38%), however this is still a worrying large number of children. Furthermore, children have been adopting different coping strategies to face the psychological burden of the war most notably using alcohol, medication and other sedatives. In the assessment, over half of all the interviewed children said their peers were using smoking and other addictions as a coping mechanism; this rises to 77% for boys aged 14-17. Additionally, addiction has appeared as the most common coping mechanism among girls and boys aged between 9-13, reported by 43% of girls and 39% of boys. This data is also corroborated by findings from a JERU assessment which cites high negative coping strategies being reported from Dnipropetrovska and Poltavaska ([World Vision 31/01/2023](#), [World Vision 22/02/2023](#), [JERU 24/12/2022](#)). DFS's report on [women and children](#) can be referred for more information on the mental health issues in Ukraine.

Shelter

Key Figures

- The REACH MSNA shows that more than a third of assessed households have Shelter/NFI LSGs, particularly in the east and south macro-regions. Households with certain demographic profiles were found to more frequently have Shelter/NFI needs, most notably displaced households, households with a member with a disability, urban households for conflict-related issues and urban households for development issues ([REACH MSNA 20/04/2023](#)).
- Amongst the 11% of households who rented their accommodation, nearly half (52%) of them did not have a formal rental agreement and a small but considerable portion (17%) did not fully have the ability to pay monthly living fees. This included female-headed households who were found more likely to be unable to pay their rent ([REACH MSNA 20/04/2023](#)).

Overall Situation

Data from the MSNA shows that populations groups with various demographic profiles all contain significant numbers of households experiencing shelter or living conditions issues.

Shelter and living condition issues continue to be reported by various households. Lack of insulation from cold, unsafe shelter, limited ventilation and leaks during rain were some of the most commonly reported shelter issues in REACH's MSNA. Roughly, 10% of assessed settlements reported lack of insulation from cold, particularly in Cherkaska (18%) and Sumska (17%) oblasts. Although on average only 6% of households reported being unable to keep warm or cold, this number was particularly high in Donetsk oblast where one in four assessed households identified it as an issue.

Additionally, 0.5% of households also reported a total collapse of their shelter, either due to conflict or not. In the East, where total collapse of shelter was most frequently reported, households with at least one disabled member were more likely to report living in a shelter that totally collapsed than households without. Returnee settlements in the East were more likely to report living in a shelter that totally collapsed (5.1%) than IDP households (3.8%).

Regionally, it was seen that households in the South and East were more likely to report shelter

and living conditions issues than surveyed households in the other macro-regions. Furthermore, rural households were more likely to be facing shelter issues than urban households ([REACH MSNA](#) 20/04/2023).

Amidst growing rent hikes, reports show that nearly half of the households who live in rented shelters do not have formal [rental] agreements.

Data from the MSNA shows that 11% of assessed households live in rented shelters across the country and only half of them have formal rental agreements. Seventeen percent of these households report not being able to fully pay their monthly rent. Additionally, 20% of female-headed households who rented were more likely to report an inability to afford monthly living costs (rent and utilities) compared to male-headed households (13%). Furthermore, the data also showed that 33% of female-headed households including a member with a disability could not pay rent, in comparison to 25% of male-headed households with a member with a disability. Past DFS situational reports have also shown that displaced households and households with older people and people with disability are more likely to face challenges in paying their rent as also identified in the MSNA ([REACH](#) 01/05/2023, [REACH MSNA](#) 20/04/2023).

With growing rent prices in many parts of Ukraine this could cause further hardship and financial difficulties for many households. The latest JMMI has shown that the average rent in February 2023 was 37% higher than that of in February 2022. Oblasts such as Mykolaiv, Khersonska, Zaporiska and Sumska have been hit by extremely high price hikes ([REACH](#) 28/02/2023).

Disruption to electricity remains a concern in many settlements especially in the eastern region of the country.

Mains electricity (54%) was the main utility service most reported to have had interruptions over the month prior to data collection (MSNA). This number was highest amongst the assessed households in the northern region, cited by 76% of rural and 68% of urban households ([REACH MSNA](#) 20/04/2023). This echoes findings in more recent reports including round 6 of the ATM survey, where nearly all assessed settlements reported disruptions to mains electricity ([REACH](#) 28/02/2023).

Across Ukraine, the largest number of incidents damaging energy and power infrastructure have occurred in the eastern oblasts of the country (Zaporizka, Donetsk, Kharkivska, Dnipropetrovska,

Mykolaivska), as well as in Kyivska oblast. While in September 2022, disruptions to electricity were reported in around a quarter (24%) of the assessed settlements, in December 2022/January 2023, the proportion of settlements reporting at least some level of disruption more than doubled (77%). Similarly, the frequency of disruptions in these settlements was reportedly higher, with nearly all of these settlements reporting that electricity disruptions occurred 'a few hours per day' or 'most of the day'. In Bohdanivka (Donetska oblast), KIs reported that the power was out 'all the time' ([REACH](#) 31/01/2023).

Households continue to report conflict-related damages as the need for shelter repair and building materials remains prominent.

Overall, 6% of surveyed households cited conflict-related damages to their accommodation, which was particularly reported by assessed households in Kyivska (31%), Donetsk (30%), Chernihivska (23%), Mykolaivska (21%), and Kharkivska (18%). When disaggregated by rural/urban profile, urban households in the East were notably more likely (17%) than rural households (5%) to have conflict-related damages. In terms of displacement, returnee households were more likely (15%) to report damages than displaced (5%) and host community households (4%). Most of these damages were to windows, doors or roofs. The JERU report from December also shows a similar trend in shelter repair materials. Amongst the assessed oblasts, 22% of households reported that some level of repairs were needed. Households in Kirovohradska (37%), Poltavska (26%), and Dnipropetrovska (21%) were most likely to report that their shelter was damaged and in need of repair ([REACH MSNA](#) 20/04/2023, [JERU](#) 24/12/2022).

More recent data has shown that many households from Kharkivska, Donetsk and those closer to frontline areas continue to live in damaged homes. Households in Chernihiv and Kharkiv oblast also reported similar damage to shelter. These damages have increased the need for shelter repair materials. The latest round of the general population survey (February 2023) highlighted the need for building materials being identified by 28% of assessed non-displaced respondents followed by 23% of returnee respondents and 21% of IDPs. The latest CSM survey (round 7) shows that more than 79% of assessed sites are in need of some kind of shelter repair work ([REACH](#) 04/05/2023, [IOM](#) 02/02/2023, [REACH](#) 31/01/2023).

Local and international media outlets continue to report the destruction of personal property as missile and drone strikes, air raids and shelling have caused further damage throughout the months of April and May. In the city of Orihiv in Zaprizhzhia region, local officials have stated that 80% of the houses are destroyed. Pavlohrad, Berislav and other cities of Kherson oblast have also seen similar attacks ([Censor.Net](#) 02/05/2023, [Censor.Net](#) 15/04/2023, [USAID](#) 05/05/2023).

In the past six months, concerns regarding the availability and accessibility of bomb shelters have grown.

There is a lack of awareness about the availability of nearby public bomb shelters amongst various households across Ukraine most in the centre, east and southern macro regions. The MSNA data shows that 71% of assessed households cited that they are not aware of the location of the nearest public bomb shelter, or they do not have access to a public bomb shelter available within 10 minutes' walk away from their home, or that there was no public bomb shelter available. Rural households were more likely to be less aware about bomb shelter or lacking a nearby bomb shelter in general (67%) than the urban households (37%). This rural-urban disparity was more pronounced in the centre and eastern regions ([REACH MSNA](#) 20/04/2023).

Previous rounds of the CSM survey have also identified this issue with 32% of assessed sites citing an absence of a bomb shelter in their area. High numbers were seen in Chernihiv (81%), Dnipro (65%) and Kyiv (56%) oblasts. This is very concerning as continuous missile attacks have affected these areas. Hostilities and fighting in the east and the south continue to take a heavy toll on civilians, killing or injuring dozens every day. According to an OCHA map from mid-October, Zaporizka was the most targeted with 230 attacks recorded, followed by Donestka with 196 in November ([REACH](#) 27/03/2023, [ACAPS accessed](#) 30/11/2022, [OCHA](#) 27/10/2022).

Currently, there is limited new data about the availability of bomb shelters in general, however, the latest CSM (round 7) shows that 79% of sites said that bomb shelters were available nearby or inside them. This could also mean that more than one in five of these sites still do not have close accessibility to bomb shelters. In fact, in Kherson oblast, half of the assessed sites cited the need for these shelters as one of their top three most urgent needs ([REACH](#) 04/05/2023).

Urban and rural households continue to rely on central heating and wood respectively as their main source of heating. Disruptions to heating systems remained one of the most reported barriers in reducing household's access to heating.

Centralized gas, central heating and wood were identified as the three most frequently used main sources of heating by the multi sector need assessment conducted by REACH. When disaggregated by rural/urban profile, it was found that urban households were found more likely (41%) than rural households (6%) to report using central heating as their main source. Similarly it was also seen that rural households more commonly reported (53%) using wood than urban households (11%) ([REACH MSNA](#) 20/04/2023).

MSNA findings are corroborated by recent data that shows that urban households are more reliant on central heating and continuous attacks on energy infrastructure and slow repairs have severely limited their ability to heat their homes. In fact, a REACH assessment conducted across seven oblasts show that only half of all the key informants reported that all their district's heating systems were functioning ([REACH](#) 31/01/2023)

These disruptions to heating systems also appeared to be the one of the most reported barriers in terms of accessing heating in the round 7 of the Humanitarian situation monitoring fact sheet where 26% of assessed key informants cited it as a barrier. This number has seen a 17 percent point hike since the round 6 of the survey conducted in September 2022. It was also reported the most by settlements in Donestka, Kyivska and Dnipropetrovska oblasts. Other significant barriers to heating include high prices and lack of money ([REACH](#) 31/01/2023).

Solid fuels and winter clothing were identified as priority needs going into the winter months and the need for warm clothing remained high into February, but more recent data on priority NFI and shelter needs is not available.

After food and healthcare, solid fuels and clothing were identified as the most prioritized needs in the MSNA. An estimated 60% of assessed displaced female-headed households reported missing at least one winterization item for at least one household member. Most of these households reported lacking winter jackets, boots or clothes.

Overall and across all macro-regions, displaced households reported missing winter clothing (36%) and bedding items (18%) more than three times as often as host communities and returnee

households. Additionally, households with a member with a disability were found to be more likely to report missing clothes and fuel for heating than those without ([REACH MSNA 20/04/2023](#)). This is in alignment with the JERU report from December which was conducted across four oblasts that showed that households limited clothing amongst them. The situation was particularly critical in Dnipropetrovska, Poltavaska, and Sumska, where around 1 in 5 households had less than two sets of clothing. Displaced households were typically much more likely to be in this situation ([JERU 24/12/2022](#)).

Although there is limited data to show just how the need for winter NFIs and solid fuels have changed in the recent months as summer sets in, IOM's solid fuel assessment (round 4) hints towards a decline in the percentage of vendors who anticipate an increase in the demand of solid fuel items with the number falling from 44% in December to only 11% in January. Similarly, the latest general population survey (round 12) also shows very little change in the number of IDPs identifying solid fuels as pressing need. In fact, there was an estimated 4% decrease in the number of non-displaced households who cite the need ([IOM 31/01/2023](#), [IOM 02/02/2023](#)).

The latest JMMI report (February) also shows an overall improvement in the availability of warm clothes across the country with 93% of KIs reporting full availability ([REACH 28/02/2023](#), [REACH 31/01/2023](#)). However, despite there being data that points towards an improvement in population's access to these items, the February's humanitarian situation monitoring overview shows that assistance in winter clothes still remains one of the most commonly reported needs in Kharkiv and Lviv oblasts. Overall, the need for bed linens, mattress and towels have remained prominent but there is a lack of more recent information ([REACH 28/02/2023](#), [REACH 31/01/2023](#)).

Collective sites in Ukraine continue to report a wide range of shelter infrastructure issues.

Throughout the year, disruptions to utilities have become a prominent issue in collective centres. The MSNA data shows that 72% of assessed households reported experiencing at least one type of utility interruption, the number even reaching a 100% in the sites of Kyivska and Chernihivska oblast ([REACH MSNA 20/04/2023](#)).

This data is in alignment with REACH's round 7 of the CSM survey which identifies various shelter issues in terms of infrastructure. For instance, 27%

of assessed sites cited lack of amenities for the elderly and persons with disability. Other infrastructure issues included lack of electricity (14%), lack of insulation (14%), leaking roof (13%), limited ventilation (12%), etc. Additionally, nearly a third of assessed sites reported needs in clothing items, while 47% called for sleeping items. Across the country, sites have also reported needing an additional heating source especially the those in eastern (31%) and western (28%) macro regions ([REACH 04/05/2023](#)).

WASH

Key Figures

- Findings from REACH's MSNA shows that overall, 25% of households face WASH Living Standard Gaps, with the highest proportion recorded in the southern region (31%) ([REACH MSNA 20/04/2023](#)).
- HHs with certain demographic characteristics were found to more frequently have WASH needs, particularly rural HHs, host community HHs, and older people HHs ([REACH MSNA 20/04/2023](#)).

Overall Situation

Overall, 25% of the households had WASH Living Standard Gaps (LSGs), the highest being reported in the southern region (31%). Host community households and rural households had slightly higher rates of WASH LSGs than other demographic profiles.

The Multi-Sector Needs Assessment (MSNA) conducted by REACH between October and December 2022 covered 23 oblasts and 55 raions in Ukraine. The assessment found that around 25% of HHs in Ukraine face challenges in meeting basic standards for water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH). The southern region had the highest proportion of HHs with WASH gaps at 31%, while the North region had the lowest at 20%. Households that included a member with a disability were significantly more likely to report WASH gaps compared to HHs without disabled members. The southern macro region also exhibited the highest regional differences with 43% of HHs with a disabled member and 28% of HHs without a disabled member facing WASH gaps.

In terms of displacement, host community HHs were the most likely (27%) to report WASH gaps, followed by displaced (21%) and returnee HHs (20%). Additionally, larger HHs (with three or more

children) were found to be more likely to have WASH gaps compared to HHs with fewer than three children ([REACH MSNA 20/04/2023](#)).

MSNA data indicated that access to safe drinking water was widespread across Ukraine towards the end of 2022, however, a small proportion still use unimproved water sources, particularly in urban areas of the south including Odeska oblast. There were relatively few households reporting interruptions to water supply, with 96% reported having sufficient water for drinking and cooking, 95% for personal hygiene, and 94% for other domestic purposes.

The MSNA shows that nearly all households (98%) reported having access to safe drinking water. The main sources were tap water (49%) and borehole or well water (32%). However, in urban areas of the south, particularly in Odeska oblast, a relatively higher percentage of households (20%) relied on unimproved sources like technical piped water. Among the households surveyed that used tap or technical piped water as their primary source almost all (97%) had uninterrupted access to running water throughout the week. Interruptions were reported only by some households (3%) mostly in the south and east regions in the raions of Donetska, Mykolaivska, and Bilhorod-Dnistrovskiyi.

Overall, 82% of households reported having water on their premises. Among them, 15% could fetch and return water within 30 minutes, while 3% took more than 30 minutes. Longer water collection times (>30 minutes) were more prevalent in the south (8%) and the east (5%).

The vast majority of interviewed households (96%) reported having sufficient water for drinking and cooking, 95% for personal hygiene, and 94% for other domestic purposes. However, in the south

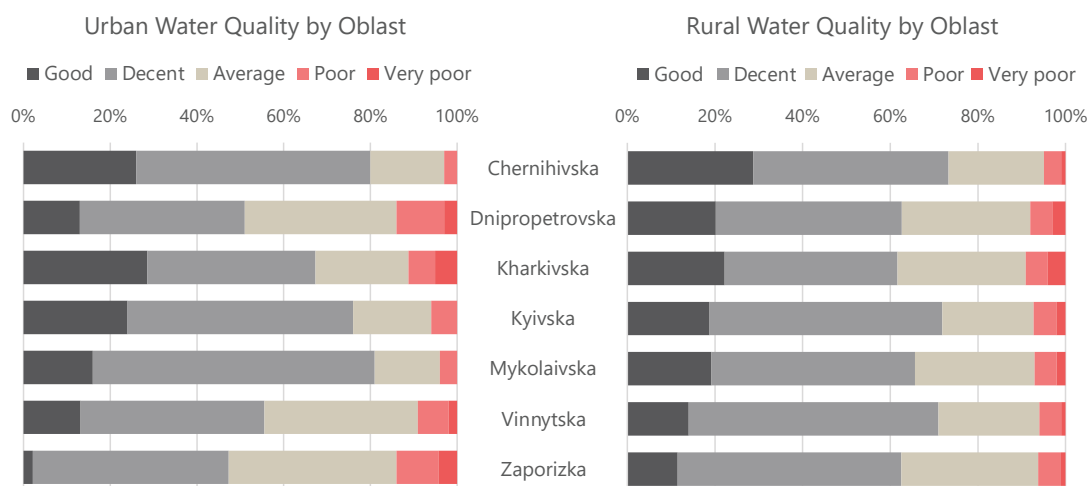
region, rural households were three times more likely (9%) than the average to report inadequate access to water ([REACH MSNA 20/04/2023](#)).

Damage to WASH infrastructure and disruption to water supplies due to power cuts has predominantly affected urban households who are more likely to rely on piped water. Water quality issues were also more prevalent in urban areas, including issues with taste, smell, and colour.

Data from an extensive REACH survey found that across the seven oblasts surveyed, piped water was the main source of drinking water for 45% of assessed households, with this rising to 51% for urban settlements, compared to only 30% of those in rural areas. A quarter of rural households (26%) relied on boreholes and a further 22% on protected wells. For urban respondents, water kiosks (16%) and bottled water (13%) were the second and third most common drinking water sources reported. These figures varied from oblast to oblast however, with for example 82% of urban households in Chernihivska reliant on piped water, compared to roughly a third of urban households in Kharkivska, Kyivska and Vinnytska. The percentage was even lower in Mykolaivska after severe damage to water infrastructure including the main pipeline (19%). Here public taps were the main water source for urban households.

Damage to pipes, water processing plants, and power supply disruptions significantly impacted households reliant on piped water. Water quality issues such as strange taste, smell, and color were reported by some households, and poor water quality was more likely to be cited in urban areas than rural ones. However, less than 10% of households overall described their water quality as poor or very poor.

Figure 15: Water Quality Ratings by Location Type.



Source: [REACH 31/01/2023](#).

Of the assessed oblasts, urban areas of Dnipropetrovska, Kharkivska, Vinnytska and Zaporizka had the highest percentage of respondents reporting water quality as poor or very poor, with rural areas of Dnipropetrovska, Kharkivska also reporting poorer quality water than the other oblasts ([REACH](#) 31/01/2023).

An assessment conducted in the frontline areas shows that approximately half of the surveyed settlements (48%) identified access to water as a concern within households. Those within 100km of the frontline also cited numerous issues related to water supply. Donetsk Oblast remained worst affected amongst all.

The February HSM report, focusing on areas near the frontline, found that approximately 48% of the assessed settlements had concerns about accessing drinking water. These concerns were likely due to damage to water infrastructure and potential limitations in water pumping capacity caused by electricity disruptions. Additionally, the absence of a centralized water system and lack of electricity or backup power exacerbated the situation.

In terms of water supply disruptions, the HSM also shows that most assessed settlements reported no disruptions or only occasional interruptions every few days in the 14 days prior to data collection. Frequent disruptions were more commonly reported by settlements within 100 kms of the frontline with Donetsk oblast experiencing a higher frequency of such disruptions. OCHA also highlighted the deteriorating situation in Donetsk oblast and the challenges faced by the towns Marinka, Vuhledar, and Kurakhove, particularly with regard to limited water supply. This is in alignment with the MSNA data which also reported a higher level of WASH needs in this oblast, with 17% of households reporting concerns during the data collection period from October to December 2022 ([REACH](#) 03/05/2023, [OCHA](#) 03/05/2023, [REACH MSNA](#) 20/04/2023).

Results from the MSNA indicated that most households had access to handwashing facilities with soap and water, with only some citing it as an issue, most notably seen in the eastern (8%) macro region. More recently data indicates that essential hygiene items are widely available with only minor regional differences.

Almost all households (95%) reported having access to handwashing facilities equipped with both soap and water in the MSNA. Three percent of HHs reported no access to handwashing facilities at all. Additionally, 90% of households reported that all

hygiene items were available in their local market, while 5% reported the unavailability of at least one item, most commonly water treatment supplies ([REACH MSNA](#) 20/04/2023).

However, IOM GPS (round 12) from January 2023, observed an overall increase in need for hygiene items with 26% of assessed IDP households citing the need, a number that has seen a 7-percentage point hike from round 11 (19%). Returnee and non-displaced households also show a similar trend. Additionally, although the most recent JMMI (February) shows a general availability of hygiene items in the country, the southern region still continues to report limited availability with 20% of KIs in Kherson oblast reporting that some hygiene items were not available in their local stores and market places ([IOM](#) 02/02/2023, [JMMI](#) 28/02/2023).

The cost of hygiene products continues to rise with the JMMI hygiene basket showing a rise of 6% across Ukraine in February 2023 and an increase of 13% compared to September 2022. This is primarily driven by increased costs for diapers, toothpaste, and washing powder. Although availability of hygiene items is high, retailers in conflict affected areas are particularly vulnerable to logistical disruptions.

Although across Ukraine 99% of assessed KI's indicated that hygiene products were fully available while being surveyed for the JMMI, the cost of these products continue to increase. Prices for hygiene items (especially diapers, which make up the bulk of the cost of JMMI Hygiene basket), rose by 6% nationwide, with higher numbers reported in the east oblasts (up 23%) and Kyiv (up 13%). The cost of products like toothpaste and washing powder has increased significantly since September 2022. The situation is still precarious for many retailers with 44% relying on a single supplier for core hygiene items, in the southern and northern regions, this rises to 68% and 56% respectively ([REACH](#) 31/03/2023, [JMMI](#) 28/02/2023).

Increasing costs and lack of income are the main barriers to older persons accessing essential hygiene items, and those with limited mobility can face additional difficulties in getting to markets as not all have support networks to rely on.

According to a recent survey by HelpAge, 56% of respondents said that their income is not enough to cover their basic needs including hygiene items, food, clothes, and healthcare. The situation is worse for older women and those over 70 years of age. More women (17%) said that it was impossible

to live a decent life to buy necessary hygiene products than men (8%).

This was also echoed in a REACH WASH survey where older persons interviewed indicated they spent most of their pensions on medications, leaving little for hygiene or other essential items. In addition, those with mobility challenges may also face some related barriers to accessing markets. Materials for incontinence, such as adult diapers, were the most requested item among those who need them ([HelpAge](#) 23/02/2023, [REACH](#) 31/01/2023).

Collective sites continue to report WASH issues particularly a lack of sufficient toilets and hygiene products.

Over the year, collective centres across Ukraine have reported multiple WASH-related issues. The various rounds of REACH's CSM survey have identified issues like lack of gender separated showers, insufficient number of toilets, limited hygiene products, etc. Round 6 of the CSM (December 2022) found that 24% of the assessed sites reported insufficient number of bathing facilities for the present level of site occupation. Furthermore, 83% of CSs reported the absence of disability-friendly showers. An estimated, 56% of the sites also indicated that bathing facilities were not separated by gender. This number however saw a 7-percentage point decline from the CSM round 4 (63%) that was conducted in October. Toilet paper, shampoo, tooth paste and towels remained the most needed hygiene items reported in stable proportions over the three rounds published towards the end of the year ([REACH](#) 25/01/2023, [REACH](#) 18/11/2022).

The latest CSM (round 7) has also identified similar issues with 45% of CS managers reporting the need for WASH-related repairs (such as showers and toilet renovations), while 13% reported issues with the drainage system. Needs for toilets and washing machines also remained prominent ([REACH](#) 27/03/2023).

Education

Key Figures

- Overall, 22% of the households had Severe or Extreme Education Living Standard Gaps (LSGs) with the North (39%) and West (27%) being the worst affected regions.
- 3259 educational institutions have suffered bombing and shelling with 260 of them having

been completely destroyed ([MoES](#) accessed 25/05/2022).

- 33% of settlements had reported concerns about access to education in the Government Controlled Areas (GCA) with almost 90% of these settlements in areas closer to the frontline ([REACH](#) 03/05/2023).
- A total of 11 percent (2,690 out of 24,423) pre- and general secondary schools registered for the academic year of 2022/2023 were located in areas under the temporary military control of the Russian Federation and in oblasts directly affected by the war ([HNO](#) 28/12/2022).

Overall Situation

Overall, 22% of the households had Severe or Extreme Education Living Standard Gaps (LSGs) with the North (39%) and West (27%) being the worst affected regions. Host community households and rural households also had higher rates of Education LSGs.

The Multi-Sector Needs Assessment (MSNA) conducted by REACH in October-December 2022 covered 23 oblasts and 55 raions. Among the 2,470 households with school-aged children assessed, 22% were identified to have Severe or Extreme Education Living Standard Gaps (LSGs). These gaps were found in both conflict-affected and non-affected areas. Regional differences were observed, with 39% of households in the North and 27% in the West having Severe or Extreme Education needs. Large households with three or more children were more likely to have Education LSGs (46%), while host community households had higher rates of Education LSGs (24%) compared to displaced (21%) and returnee (16%) households. Households headed by individuals aged 60 and above had a lower likelihood of Education LSGs (16%) than those headed by individuals aged 18-59 (24%). Rural households were more likely to have Education LSGs (26%) than urban households (19%) ([REACH MSNA](#) 20/04/2023).

Across Ukraine, 16% of households had children who were not enrolled in formal schools and in some areas, those who were enrolled did not attend regularly. Additionally, approximately 10% of households encountered challenges accessing distance learning, with the West region experiencing the highest percentage.

The Multi-Sector Needs Assessment (MSNA) conducted by REACH in October-December 2022 highlights various challenges in the education sector for households with school-aged children.

Approximately 16% of households did not have their children enrolled in formal schools, with the highest percentage in the eastern region (20%). Boys aged 12 to 17 were more likely to be out of school compared to girls, particularly in the east. Rural households had a slightly higher percentage of children not attending school regularly compared to urban households. Additionally, around 10% of households faced difficulties accessing distance learning during the previous school year, with the western region experiencing the highest percentage (14%). Lack of internet access was not the sole reason for these challenges, indicating the presence of additional factors ([REACH MSNA 20/04/2023](#)).

Throughout the country, MSNA data indicated access to education for IDPs in collective sites was relatively good, with only 93% of households reporting minimal or no gaps although in some areas the situation was much worse, in particular for Zaporizka oblast where 22% of households had an education LSG gap. More recently an assessment in Lviv oblast found that 16% of IDP children in collective sites are not enrolled in formal education, in line with the overall average reported in the MSNA.

Access to education for internally displaced persons (IDPs) residing in collective sites has shown a low level of unmet needs, as highlighted by both MSNA and the CCCM Vulnerability Index (Round 5) by REACH. According to the MSNA, a majority of households (93%) in collective sites reported minimal or no gaps in their ability to access education, and the CCCM Vulnerability Index revealed similar findings. This indicates that the majority of IDP households have been able to ensure educational opportunities for their children. However, there were several oblasts covered by the CCCM study that had slightly higher proportions of HHs with education unmet needs. Most concerning, in Zaporizka oblast, 22% of households with school-aged children scored severe or extreme vulnerability in education. The primary reason for this vulnerability was conflict leading to school closures, which hindered access to education for IDP children in this region.

In a recent assessment conducted in Lviv Oblast, it has been observed that despite the efforts made to provide education to displaced children, as evidenced by a nationwide assessment survey conducted by the Government of Ukraine, a significant number of IDP children remain unenrolled in any education program. A survey conducted jointly by the International Organization

for Migration (IOM) and REACH revealed that 16% of IDP households reported that their children are not currently enrolled in any education programs.

It is worth noting that despite these challenges, the overall attendance of formal schooling for children in collective sites remains relatively high, with 86% of IDP children attending regularly. However, there is a slight discrepancy between the reported number of enrolled children and the actual number of children present in households, possibly due to variations in enrolment age and graduation. Furthermore, the survey findings indicate that only a small percentage of households (4%) faced severe issues in accessing distance learning during school closures. This suggests that while some difficulties were experienced, the majority of IDP households were able to access distance learning during periods of school closures. These findings highlight the progress made in enhancing education access for IDPs in collective sites. However, it also underscores the need for targeted support in areas with higher vulnerability, such as Zaporizka oblast (MSNA findings) and Lvivska oblast (more recent assessment), where conflict and limited enrolment pose challenges to education access for IDP children ([CCCM, REACH 27/03/2023](#), [CCCM, REACH 22/02/2023](#), [REACH MSNA 20/04/2023](#)).

Online education is the predominant modality for the vast majority of children in areas of the northeast and central Ukraine.

At the start of Ukraine's new academic year (01/09/22), the Ministry of Education and Science (MoES) reported that only 27% of schools resumed face-to-face learning, with 43% relying entirely on distance learning, and 30% a mixed modality (face-to-face and distance learning).

During data collection in October-November 2022 in the assessed regions of northeastern and central Ukraine, online education was the primary method of learning for most children. The JERU assessment covered five oblasts (where almost one-third of the evaluated households had school-aged children) and shed light on the schooling situation. The findings indicated that children from nearly 85% of households reported attending online classes, with the number rising to almost 100% in Dnipropetrovska and Kharkivska. About 25% of children attended school in person in Kirovohradska, while just under 20% did the same in Poltavaska oblast. Additionally, about 4% of children missed school in Kirovohradska oblast, and 1-2% were out of school in the other assessed oblasts. The main reasons given for non-attendance

were that the school had been closed due to the conflict or that it was located in an unsafe area. As per a recent assessment by REACH in government-controlled areas, the damage and destruction of school infrastructure, coupled with safety concerns related to accessing these facilities, have had a significant impact on the mode of education delivery in areas directly affected by hostilities. As a result, there has been a shift towards online education, with reports indicating that nearly 100% of education in Donetsk, Zaporizka, and Khersonska Oblasts has moved online ([OCHA](#) 20/09/2022, [JERU](#) 24/12/2022, [REACH](#) 03/05/2023).

A recent assessment, predominantly looking at settlements within 100km of the frontline reveals significant challenges in accessing education, including non-functioning educational facilities, safety concerns, and a shift to online education which is being disrupted by regular internet and electricity outages.

Overall, 33% of settlements surveyed across Ukraine had reported concerns about access to education in the GCA with almost 90% of these settlements in areas within 100km of the frontline or Russian border. Shockingly, 7% of settlements reported that all or almost all educational facilities were not functioning, while in a further 6% of settlements, the proportion of non-functioning facilities was more than half. Overall, 45% of assessed settlements reported that at least some educational facilities were not functioning or were unsuitable for educational purposes. The physical

damage or destruction of facilities and safety concerns (related to mine contamination and the absence of bomb shelters) were the main reasons for non-functioning educational facilities. The areas of active hostilities and oblasts in the South and East of the country were most severely impacted. The damage and destruction of school infrastructure have resulted in nearly 100% of education moving online in areas closer to the frontline. This shift to online education has been problematic due to war-related disruptions to power and the loss of the internet ([REACH](#) 03/05/2023).

There is a growing need for educational support and assistance both in conflict affected areas and for IDPs.

As well as damage to education facilities and disruption to online learning attacks had also complicated the safe access to specialized equipment for children with disabilities in the city of Kharkiv. In addition, a multisectoral need assessment covering five oblasts, also showed that only 30% of the assessed households had access to educational materials, items, and books. Additionally, the need for aid in accessing education and educational services had also been cited by IDPs. The IOM General Population Survey (Round 11) had shown that around 6% of IDPs spoke of requiring support in education access for children when asked about their integration needs ([UNICEF](#) 14/12/2022, [REACH](#) 16/12/2022, [JERU](#) 24/12/2022, [IOM](#) 13/12/2022).

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 16** 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, **157 documents** (collected between 11 April – 08 May 2023) were reviewed, sourced from **19 publishers** resulting in a total of **1,074 entries** being tagged. The distribution of excerpts per sector is shown in **Figure 17**.

Figure 16: 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	Shelters	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									

Figure 17: Distribution of excerpts by sector using the DEEP Ukraine Analytical Framework



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