UKRAINIAN CRISIS
Situational Analysis
07 June 2022

CONTENTS

Executive Summary .............................................................................................................................................. 2
Information Sources, Gaps and Challenges ................................................................................................. 3
Crisis Timeline .................................................................................................................................................. 4
Conflict ........................................................................................................................................................... 5
Displacement ................................................................................................................................................... 6
Humanitarian Access ...................................................................................................................................... 8
Humanitarian Impact, Conditions and Response ......................................................................................... 9
  Conflict-Affected Areas in Ukraine ............................................................................................................... 9
  Humanitarian Needs for Conflict-affected Populations ................................................................................. 11
  IDPs in Ukraine ............................................................................................................................................. 12
  Humanitarian Needs for IDPs ....................................................................................................................... 13
  Displaced people who have crossed international borders to neighbouring countries ......................... 14
  Humanitarian Needs for Refugees ............................................................................................................... 14
Intense fighting is continuing around the cities of Severodonetsk and Lysychansk, which should they fall would effectively put the whole of Luhansk oblast under Russian control. The conditions for residents that remain are dire, with near constant shelling and utilities such as water and electricity non-functional.

A clearer picture of refugee numbers is emerging as more Ukrainians register for Temporary Protection or similar national protection schemes. Increasing numbers of returns to Ukraine means that the estimated number of Ukrainian refugees in Europe is now put at 4.7 million, with roughly half having moved to countries other than those bordering Ukraine.

The number of Internally displaced persons within Ukraine has fallen for the first time and is now estimated to be around 7.134 million. This reduction is in part due to large scale returns to the northern region and to Kyiv. There are still evacuations and new displacements occurring, especially in the eastern region, but numbers are relatively low (in the thousands).

Physical constraints and security issues are threatening humanitarian actors and posing challenges in access to conflict-affected areas. Difficulties also remain in establishing "windows of silence" or arranging safe evacuation corridors for the worst affected populations.

In conflict affected areas of Ukraine access to medication remains challenging, especially in Eastern oblasts, with Southern and Northern oblasts also reporting poor access. Access constraints are primarily due to lack of open or functioning pharmacies, lack of medications, and the high cost of medications. Access to specialised healthcare such as maternal, SRH and GBV services continues to be negatively impacted.

Multiple protection risks continue to be highlighted across all affected groups. In areas of conflict and of Russian occupation there are reports of arbitrary detention, torture, extra judicial killings, and GBV. For IDPs there are concerns of a greater risk of sexual exploitation and abuse as well as human trafficking as displaced women struggle to meet their basic needs due to loss of income and increasing prices. There is also an increase in intimate partner violence. Third country nationals and minorities such as Roma and LGBTQ+ people face additional barriers in accessing support as well as continued discrimination and increased protection risks.

The additional challenges faced by displaced older persons is putting them at increased risk. Older persons are more likely to have chronic illnesses requiring medication, they are more likely to face mobility issues or to have a disability. Many survive off very low incomes which are inadequate to meet their basic needs, especially as prices rise and they have limited access to their normal support networks.

Cash or financial assistance is the preferred assistance modality across all affected groups, although there is a lack of data for some of the worst affected areas in conflict zones.

Concerns are rising that unsustainable accommodation solutions in most of the neighbouring countries will put refugees at risk in the near future as housing availability is decreasing and financial government assistance will soon come to an end.
Analysis on the humanitarian conditions and needs in conflict-affected areas utilised data from the latest IOM general population survey round 5 (17 – 23 May). However, many areas remain inaccessible in the most affected areas in Eastern and Southern Ukraine, therefore, adequate data on the living conditions and needs in these areas are lacking. Data on inaccessible areas are mainly derived from local reports. Data on access to healthcare services and facilities is provided by the WHO’s External Situation Report. The report by VOICE and HIAS was also used to provide information on the impact of war on minorities and marginalised communities.

Information on the humanitarian conditions and needs of the IDP population also drew heavily on the latest IOM survey (Round 5). There was a lack of additional recent assessments (for analysis of previous WFP and REACH assessments see the last two DFS situational analyses from May 23 and May 09). The IOM survey was supplemented by an in-depth look at the issues facing women and girls fleeing the Ukraine crisis provided by VOICE and HIAS. HelpAge also provided an advanced copy of their latest rapid needs assessment of displaced older people and findings from this report have been integrated into the analysis.

There is still a lack of definitive demographic data for IDPs, it is also hard using the available survey findings at the macro region level to look at differences between groups within regions, for example how do the needs of IDPs in the east compare to those of non-displaced in the same region. It may be necessary in future to focus more on geographical area findings and then, if useful, on the affected groups within them, as opposed to generic group findings for the whole of Ukraine.

For refugee analysis, several regional assessments were implemented in the neighbouring countries of Ukraine, enabling this analysis to be based on reliable and quantitative as well as qualitative data. HIAS and VOICE conducted assessments on women refugees' living conditions and needs in five countries in the region including Hungary, Moldova, Poland, Romania, and Slovakia. UNHCR continues to report on the situation in hosting countries, particularly on the populations’ needs and on the local infrastructures’ capacities (notably shelter). IOM also publishes reports on displacement per country and for the region, with demographic composition of refugees. NRC conducts bi-weekly situation analysis based on secondary data on Moldova, Poland and Romania. Data from the different government bodies is also used to get quantitative data and some understanding on the national capacities and response. Finally, press sources were used to support evidence and to understand underlying factors leading to the humanitarian conditions of the refugees.

Even though the number of returns to Ukraine is increasing from all neighbouring countries, very little information is available on the needs of refugees willing to return. Regarding refugees’ living conditions and needs, newly published assessments have put a light on previously unclear areas, including livelihood barriers and challenges as well as shelter limitations. However, more details would be needed on the inadequate working conditions reported by HIAS and VOICE in several countries as no other source highlighted such issues.
The Russian Federation launched a large-scale military offensive into Ukraine on February 24, 2022. As of 24:00 midnight on June 07, the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR) recorded 9,444 civilian casualties (4,266 killed, and 5,178 injured). However, the actual figure is likely to be considerably higher as the receipt of information from some locations where intense hostilities have been going on has been delayed and many reports are still pending corroboration (OHCHR 08/05/2022).

It has been nearly two months since the last publicly known, face-to-face peace talks after Russia's invasion of Ukraine on February 24. On May 28, Ukrainian presidential adviser and peace talks negotiator Mykhailo Podolyak said that any agreement with Russia cannot be trusted and Moscow can only be stopped in its invasion by force (RFERL 29/05/2022, VOA 28/05/2022).

Eastern and Southern Ukraine

Mariupol (Donetsk Oblast): In May Russian forces captured Mariupol city. Ukrainian officials estimate that tens of thousands of people, including children, may have been killed in the battle for the city. As of June 08, Ukraine's military intelligence agency says Russia has so far turned over the bodies of 210 Ukrainian fighters killed in the battle for Mariupol. Additionally, local reports state that Russian authorities introduced a new access system in Mariupol; to enter or leave the city residents need to get one-time passes for cars and passengers, which are valid for three days. Passes are issued by Russian authorities. Mariupol's remaining residents continue to lack sufficient access to electricity, food, income, and safe drinking water (AP 08/06/2022, BBC 07/06/2022, UCMC 24/05/2022, USAID 27/05/2022).

Kherson (Kherson Oblast): The city of Kherson and its surrounding districts were the first major Ukrainian region to fall to Russian forces. Russian forces have since installed pro-Moscow "military-civilian administrations" in occupied areas and introduced Russian currency, media and internet services. According to Ukrainian authorities, In the Kherson region, Russian forces are holding about 600 people hostage who have reportedly resisted the occupation, mostly journalists and public activists (The Moscow Times 08/06/2022, UACRISIS 08/06/2022).

Severodonetsk and Lysychansk (Luhansk Oblast): Intense fighting is happening in both cities, Russian forces are attempting to reinforce their operations in the Severodonetsk-Lysychansk area. Russian forces have likely established control over the majority of the residential sector of Severodonetsk and conducted assaults against Ukrainian positions in the industrial zone. If captured, the two strategic targets would deliver Russian forces the entire Luhansk region in Ukraine's east. Both cities lack access to water and electricity (ISW 07/06/2022, BBC 07/06/2022, Kyiv Post 29/05/2022).

Central, Northern and Western Ukraine

Kharkiv Oblast: The frontline north and east of Kharkiv has stabilized around Lyptsi, Ternova, and Rubizhne. Russian forces continue to shell Ukrainian-held settlements in the area, including the southern Novobavarskyi District of Kharkiv. As of the first week of June, Russian forces are focused on holding the occupied frontiers, border areas north of Kharkiv city, and restraining the advance of Ukrainian troops (Crisis 24 09/06/2022, Ukrinform 07/06/2022).

Since April, Russian troops have withdrawn from around Kyiv, Chernihiv, and Sumy oblasts. However, Ukrainian local officials continue to find bodies of dead civilians. According to local authorities, 418 bodies have already been found and examined in Bucha alone, and most of them - more than 50% - are people who died not from mines or debris, but from small arms, but from small arms (Censor.Net 24/05/2022).
Individual refugees recorded across Europe since the military offensive on 24 February 2022, taken from the UNHCR Operations Portal for Ukraine accessed June 01, 2022. Note the number of border crossings from Ukraine is 6.98 million.

People Displaced Internally since the military offensive on 24 February 2022, from the latest Ukraine International Displacement Report, Round 5 May 2022 covering May 17 – May 23.

Note: there is a lack of disaggregated figures (by age, gender and vulnerable groups) and information on third country nationals for both IDP and refugee population groups, although some of this data is available at host-country level.

A clearer picture of refugee numbers has emerged with an 4,712,784 individual refugees from Ukraine recorded across Europe. A clearer picture of the number of refugees across Europe is now emerging as many have completed registration for Temporary Protection or similar national protection schemes. Currently, UNHCR has recorded the number of Ukrainian refugees displaced due to the current conflict at 4,712,784, with approximately 1.14 million in Poland, 1.04 in the Russian Federation and around 280,000 in the other five countries neighbouring Ukraine. Across the rest of Europe there are roughly 2.25 million Ukrainian refugees (UNHCR 01/06/2022).

Border crossings (representing cross-border movements and not individuals) have risen slightly to 6.98 million, however border crossings back into Ukraine are also up at approximately 2.1 million. Return numbers do not necessarily indicate sustainable returns as the situation across Ukraine remains highly volatile and unpredictable, however local press are reporting that some Ukrainians are heading back with the intention of staying and the latest IOM survey found roughly 7% of returns (which would approximate to around 300,000 people) reported they had come back from abroad (UNHCR 01/06/2022, IOM 30/05/2022, Novy cas 24/05/2022).
Of the total number of refugees 2.83 million have registered for Temporary Protection or similar national protection schemes (data is not available from the Russian Federation, Hungary or Belarus). Concerns remain for those who have been displaced into the Russian Federation with the Ukrainian government and local press reporting that many of these are forced displacements; the current condition and status of this population is not known (UNHCR 01/06/2022, Censor.Net 26/05/2022, Kyiv Post 13/05/2022).

Internal Displacement numbers drop for the first time as Kyiv and the northern region see large numbers of returns

The latest IOM Ukraine International Displacement Report (Round 5) estimated that there was a total of 7.134 million internally displaced persons in Ukraine as of May 17, 2022. This represents a significant drop of nearly 900,000 IDPs since the previous survey (May 03). There are some new displacements occurring, mainly from areas heavily impacted by conflict, particularly the eastern oblasts of Donetsk and Luhanska, with local press providing daily numbers of those evacuated from the Donbas region. However, the conflict is making such evacuations increasingly difficult (IOM 30/05/2022, Censor.Net 28/05/2022, UCMC 24/05/2022, UCMC 23/05/2022).

More than half of the IDPs are from the eastern region (3.9 million), with Kyiv (1.124 million), the South (930,000) and the North (886,000) being the areas of origin for most of the remaining IDPs. This is backed up by data from a REACH survey at the beginning of May found that for some towns and cities in the eastern oblasts of Donetsk and Luhanska, KI's reported 50 - 75% of the population had left, for others it was even higher (75 – 100%). The decrease in IDPs has been driven by a large increase in those returning to Kyiv and the northern region, areas where Ukrainian forces have regained control, with for example, an estimated 2 - 2,500 arrivals returning each day to Kharkivoda by railway alone. Latest estimates put returnee numbers at 4.481 million (IOM 30/05/2022, KRMA 18/05/2022, REACH 10/05/2022).

The west of Ukraine is still home to the largest number of IDPs (1.84 million), but this number has dropped by a third since the last survey. IDP numbers remain relatively static in the other regions, except for the east where there has been a notable increase of over 322,000 (now totalling nearly 1.8 million), likely caused by the heavy fighting as mentioned above, with some of those displaced unwilling or unable to move further away from the conflict. (IOM 30/05/2022).

The prevalence of vulnerable groups within displaced populations is still high, although slightly lower than previous rounds, however definitive data is unavailable

The percentage of IDP households containing vulnerable groups has decreased slightly since the previous round. In terms of children 47% of IDP households report having a child/children aged 5 – 17 (down 5 percentage points since the last survey), 21% have children aged 1 < 5 (down one percentage point) and only 5% of households report having infants less than a year old (down 2 percentage points). Similarly, the number of IDP households containing someone pregnant or breastfeeding is 8% (down one percentage point), and those with at least one older person is now at 49% (down 6 percentage points).

There has been an increase in IDP households containing someone with disabilities, now over a quarter at 26% (up 3 percentage points), this is the highest level since the survey began. Those households with chronically ill members remained constant at 31%.

With the high numbers of returns to some areas and push of additional displaced persons from the eastern region (representing many who did not originally evacuate for various reasons) it would not be unexpected to see the profile of displaced household's change. However, it is difficult to see any clear rationale for the specific changes recorded and in some cases these numbers can be attributed to natural fluctuations within the margin of error. The overall median size of IDP households remained constant at 4, higher than the pre-war size (where the average household was 2.6 persons) (IOM 30/05/2022, DFS 27/05/2022, IOM 09/05/2022).

Many IDPs and returnees are considering moving again

The number of IDP households answer yes to the question "Are you considering (further) relocation from your current location?" has seen a marginal increase and now stands at 45%, with a further 10% answering "it depends". This means roughly half of the current IDP population may move on. For some this would be a case of returning their areas of origin, for others moving further away from the conflict or perhaps even out of Ukraine itself. In addition, a further 400,000 thousand (roughly 9%) of returnees also indicated that they may leave their homes again due to the war. These findings indicate the highly fluid nature of the IDP situation and underline the challenges of providing support to a population that is highly mobile (IOM 30/05/2022).
HUMANITARIAN ACCESS

Lack of respect for humanitarian corridors and failure to implement "windows of silence" continue to hamper access to areas most heavily affected by the conflict. The north of Ukraine and around Kyiv areas, which are now back under Ukrainian control, are heavily contaminated by mines and UXOs. In South-Eastern cities, direct access for international humanitarian organisations remains impossible. NRC provides an online overview of humanitarian access across Ukraine. Currently coordination tracking data (Ukraine SW) indicates the presence of 311 humanitarian partners working in Ukraine, with a significant presence in the eastern region as well as IDP and border oblasts in the south and west. The majority of agencies are local NGOs (187), although 66 international NGOs and eight UN agencies are also reporting response implementation. Overall the response has been scaling up week on week with the estimated number of people reached with humanitarian aid now reaching 7.8 million as of May 05 (OCHA 19/05/2022).

While evacuations in Mariupol were finally implemented last month, evacuations remain sparse across the country

In contested areas, evacuation figures remain notably low, and mainly rely on informal civil initiatives with the support of municipalities' military-civil councils. Population movement within southern NGCAs and towards GCAs are limited by Russian troops and 'windows of silence' are still lacking in the conflict affected areas, hampering humanitarian assistance. In East Donbas, several informal humanitarian convoys and evacuation buses were recently shelled (NRC 01/06/2022, denisovaombudsman 24/05/2022, Ukraine Crisis Media Center 30/05/2022, Ukraine Crisis Media Center 31/05/2022). In the South sea coast, during the last two weeks, humanitarian agencies did not organise new evacuation convoys (Nowinukraine 24/04/2022). Vehicles carrying civilians trying to evacuate from Kherson towards Mykolaiv came under shelling, injuring six people (OCHA 26/05/2022).

Fuel shortages and the lack of humanitarian actors are reducing response capacity for the affected populations

The number of humanitarian agencies working in hard-to-reach areas remains low, especially international organisations. The situation is even more critical in non-GCA areas due to crossline restrictions. Moreover, fuel shortages across the country are also impacting the operational capacity of humanitarian organisations especially in the South and East (NRC 01/06/2022, The Economist 23/05/2022, OCHA 12/05/2022).

Physical constraints and security issues are threatening the humanitarian actors and posing challenges in accessing conflict-affected areas

Airstrikes continue to be registered from both parties, resulting in indiscriminate shelling and causing civilian casualties. Humanitarian actors are also being impacted by such insecurity. In Donbas for example, humanitarian vehicles came under RF fire on several occasions (NRC 01/05/2022). Explosive devices contamination is also critical in the whole country, reaching more than 300,000 km² (almost half of the country's territory) according to the Ukrainian civil society head of demining services (Obs 24/04/2022, GoU 04/04/2022, UKRinform 13/04/2022). Cluster munitions were reported to be used both by the Russian troops and the Ukrainian troops according to Human Right Watch, the Russian troops using at least six types while Russian troops were only reported to use such munitions once (HRW 11/05/2022). Since the beginning of the current offensive, the presence and distribution of unexploded devices have been concentrated along the frontlines in Chernihiv, Donetsk, Dnipro, Kharkiv, Kyiv, Luhansk, Mykolaiv, Sumy, and Zaporizhzhia oblasts (NCR 01/06/2022).

In conflict-affected areas, humanitarian access remains limited for all actors, exacerbating populations' needs

In Kharkiv GCAs, access is still possible through the southern routes and several humanitarian actors expanded their activities in the north-eastern districts. In Kharkiv NGCA and ex-GCAs, there is an overall movement restriction for both civilians and humanitarian actors. Lately, there has been no report of humanitarian assistance of any kind while humanitarian corridors have failed since March (NRC 01/06/2022, Guardian 18/04/2022, Tass 08/04/2022).

In East Donbas, the insecurity caused by bombardments and the lack of 'windows of silence' reduce the possibility for humanitarian actors to access the areas, notably the contested ones. Mine contamination exacerbated the access challenges. Areas eastwards of Bakhmut and in Severodonetsk are overall inaccessible (NRC 01/06/2022). In Luhansk ex-GCAs, there is an overall movement restriction for both civilians and humanitarian actors and a partial restriction in Donestk and Luhansk oblasts with the need of administrative authorisations. The northern raions of Luhansk's NGCAs (Svatovska, Starobiltska, Severodonetska) remain inaccessible (NRC 01/06/2022).

In the South sea coast, insecurity is largely present in Kryvyi Rih, Mykolaiv Raion and Zaporizhzhia due to bombardments, but humanitarian access remains possible in GCAs and limited in ex-GCAs. Fuel rationing however has been reported in Odessa and Mykolaiv oblasts. Military activity decreased the window of opportunity to cross the frontline around the north of Vasylivka (NRC 01/06/2022, zoda.gov.ua 29/05/2022).
HUMANITARIAN IMPACT, CONDITIONS AND RESPONSE

Conflict-Affected Areas in Ukraine

Access to medication remains challenging especially in Eastern oblasts, with Southern and Northern oblasts also reporting poor access. Access constraints are primarily due to lack of open or functioning pharmacies, lack of medications, and high cost of medications.

Across Ukraine, 50% of pharmacies are closed. According to the latest IOM survey (round 5), the East remains the region with the highest share of respondents (25%) indicating no or little access to pharmacies, followed by the North (22%) and South (22%) regions of Ukraine. However, the availability of pharmacies has improved significantly in Kyiv, where only 1% of respondents indicated in Round 5 that no or very few pharmacies were operational near them, compared to 23% in Round 2 (April 01).

The lack of access is especially impacting people with chronic and severe illnesses such as diabetics and people living with HIV and trauma patients. Health Cluster Rapid Needs Assessments conducted across 11 oblasts from 18 to 22 April found that more than half of respondents had a household member with a long-term health problem (other than mental health problems), 63% reported someone in their community/shelter had a serious problem accessing medication, with cardiovascular medications (i.e., heart or blood pressure medicines) the most commonly cited, and 80% reported cost and 65% lack of pharmacy stock as being the greatest barriers to access.

Overall, the top three barriers in accessing medications reported in conflict-affected areas are closed pharmacies, lack of medications, and high cost of medications. The situation is particularly concerning in the occupied Kherson region, where it is reported that about 90% of pharmacies are closed, partly due to interruption to normal supply of drugs, and prices for most drugs have increased three- to fivefold. Lack of access to medication in conflict-affected areas is compounded by reports of pharmacies being damaged by shelling (Foreign Policy 06/06/2022, IOM 30/05/2022, Borgen Project 27/05/2022, UCMC 26/05/2022, WHO 26/05/2022, OCHA 26/05/2022, WHO 19/05/2022).

Access to specialised healthcare such as maternal, SRH and GBV services remain impacted

While only limited data are available on the current situation of access to specialised healthcare such as maternal and new-born health, sexual and reproductive health (SRH) and gender-based violence (GBV) services, there has been reports of disruptions, and destruction of hospitals due to the conflict. In regions close to the war zone, a lack of medical personnel and of medications is likely to be experienced (WHO 26/05/2022, HIAS, VOICE 26/05/2022).

Elevated risk of infectious diseases in conflict affected areas including vaccine-preventable diseases

Infectious diseases such as polio, measles and gastrointestinal are at risk of spreading. While vaccinations for polio and measles are continuing, vaccine coverage remains low, increasing the risk of outbreak. Additionally, the state of vaccination campaigns in conflict-affected areas remains unknown. The situation is exacerbated by the impact of conflict including the disruption of health services and destruction of WASH infrastructure in conflict-affected areas. In fact, cases of hepatitis C and polio have been confirmed (World Vision 30/05/2022, WHO 26/05/2022, UNICEF 15/04/2022).

Destruction of educational facilities continues, with schools in the East being particularly impacted

The Ukrainian Ministry of Education and Science reports that as of May 10, 1,755 educational facilities across the country have been damaged, and 186 destroyed (Save Schools accessed 07/06/2022). According to the latest available data (as of 31 May), education facilities in the east remain the most impacted, with Donetsk oblast having the highest share of damaged schools, and Kharkiv oblast having the highest number of destroyed schools. In comparison to mid-May, Kyiv oblast is experiencing a significantly higher number of damaged and destroyed educational facilities (MapAction). The continuous targeting of education facilities is likely to prolong the period needed to restore the damaged infrastructure (Babel 03/06/2022).

Multiple reports of protection issues, including trafficking and domestic violence continue in conflict-affected areas with marginalised communities such as the Roma and the LGBTQ facing significant risks

There have been multiple reports of rape and sexual violence, coming most prominently from the occupied and newly liberated areas. In the past few weeks, several reports have also suggested an increasing presence of domestic violence in the areas of intense fighting along with reported instances of kidnapping of children by both husbands and ex-husbands.

The Roma and the LGBTQ community who often lack adequate documentation and have a history of being discriminated against, are facing specific and significant risks related to the war and humanitarian crisis (USAID 27/05/2022, HIAS, VOICE 26/05/2022, UNHCR 24/05/2022).
People including children are being deported forcefully from Ukraine to Russia

There are reports of adults and children from Ukraine being deported to Russia. Prosecutors investigating war crimes cases in Ukraine are examining allegations of the forcible deportation of children to Russia, investigating more than 20 cases of forcible transfer. However, it is expected that there are more cases, according to local authorities more than 210,000 children have been forcibly deported to Russia. According to local news, in Mariupol alone, more than 300 people, including 55 children, were deported from Mariupol to the filtration camp in Bezmyenne as of May 21 (Reuters 03/06/2022, Censor.Net 22/05/2022, Reuters 13/05/2022).

Civilians in Kherson are facing mounting protection issues as it remains largely under Russian control

While Ukrainian forces have regained some ground in Kherson, it remains largely occupied by Russian forces. According to Ukrainian officials, some 600 Ukrainians are being held captive in the basements of police stations, government offices and schools and are subject to torture. There are also reports of harassment from Russian forces, disappearances and violence against those who remain in the Kherson region, and convoys of cars have been blocked for days at a time and occasionally fired upon. At the same time, Russian forces have reportedly prevented anyone from leaving Kherson and the region, leaving civilians at risk of injury and further psychological stress, and facing reduced access to basic services. As the connectivity to mobile phone networks has been lost in Kherson; Ukrainian mobile operators and, in part, home internet connections are not working, it is likely that the extent of the deteriorated living conditions is unknown (Al Jazeera 06/06/2022, France24 05/06/2022, MSF 02/06/2022, Pravda 30/05/2022, IOM 30/05/2022).

Fighting is intensifying in the eastern cities of Severodonetsk and Lysychansk with civilians living with disrupted access to water and electricity

In recent weeks, Russian forces have increased attacks in Luhansk Oblast’s Severodonetsk city and the neighbouring city of Lysychansk. Damages and access issues left residents of both cities lacking access to water and electricity. In Severodonetsk city, an estimated 15,000 civilians remained largely without access to water or electricity for more than a week as of May 26. The lack of electricity is impacting pumps at city wells. Residents of both cities also reportedly do not have cell phone connection, which is impacting the available information on the current living conditions in these cities (France24 30/05/2022, Kyiv Post 29/05/2022, USAID 27/05/2022, OCHA 26/05/2022, France24 15/05/2022).

The ongoing conflict has caused significant loss to residential buildings causing a lack of housing

According to the latest IOM survey (round 5), 8.5% of all respondents across all regions have indicated their home (primary residence before war) was damaged by attacks/war. This is reflected by the overall lack of housing, currently, access to housing is a major concern within Ukraine especially in Mykolaivska, Odeska, Chernihivska, Kyiv and Sumy oblasts. Notably, 50% of houses are damaged in Irpin (Kyiv Oblast) and the population continues to face a severe lack of decent housing options (IOM 30/05/2022, HIASVOICE 26/05/2022, OCHA 26/05/2022). It is also expected that in newly liberated areas, residents are likely to face obstacles in rebuilding their homes during wartime, including legislative delays and red tape, and a lack of resources, all compounded by an overall bigger national-level priorities (RFERL 05/06/2022, France24 16/05/2022).

WASH situation in Mariupol is dire with an increased risk of disease outbreak

According to local officials, drinking water in Mariupol had been contaminated by decomposing garbage and corpses, increasing the risk of a cholera outbreak. Local news also stated that Russian authorities controlling Mariupol were effectively shutting down the city and introducing a self-imposed quarantine. More than 100,000 people remain in Mariupol, and they have not had access to drinking water or food since April, which has led people to use negative coping mechanisms such as the use of untreated water1 (NBC 07/06/2022, Pravda 11/06/2022).

Access to food has slightly improved in the East and South in round 5 of the IOM survey in comparison to round 4. However, the occupied areas and areas experiencing the heaviest fighting remains inaccessible

During the IOM survey (round 5), when respondents were asked about food stocks in the stores, 6.7% of respondents reported that almost all food products were missing from the stores in the South compared to 10.5% during Round 4, and 5% in the East of the country compared to 6.4% in the previous round of the survey, as opposed to 0% in Kyiv and West macro-regions (IOM 30/05/2022). However, some areas remain inaccessible, such as those most impacted by the fighting or those under Russian control. These are also the areas likely to be facing the most severe food access constraints, highlighted by reports from cities such as Severodonetsk and Lysychansk.

---

1 For a more in depth analysis please see DFS analytical brief: Humanitarian Conditions in Conflict Affected Areas of Ukraine.
The conflict continues to negatively impact the agriculture sector which is both an important source of livelihoods and is putting the food security of the country at risk.

Additionally, the ongoing blockade of ports coupled with the destruction of grain silos and warehouses, and other basic infrastructure with rocket attacks is expected to have an impact on food security, and many agriculture-dependent livelihoods. There are also reports of Russian forces stealing grain from Ukraine’s occupied territories which must be investigated immediately. According to pre-war data, Ukraine’s agriculture sector accounted for 11% of the country’s GDP, nearly 20% of its labour force, and nearly 40% of total exports (Reuters 07/06/2022, USAID 26/05/2022, Pravda 23/05/2022, WFP 23/05/2022).

Livelihoods in conflict-affected areas are impacted by insecurity and movement restrictions reducing income, and leading to further barriers in accessing basic services and commodities.

Insecurity and restricted movement have led businesses to shut down impacting livelihoods in the most affected areas, limiting people’s access to sufficient income (Kyiv Independent 24/05/2022, Censor.Net 23/05/2022, Censor.Net 22/05/2022). According to the latest IOM survey (round 5), a third of non-displaced respondents reported that they lost the ability to earn personal income after February 24. In fact, 30% of the non-displaced respondents reported that they did not earn any money now with 34% saying they are earning less money now. In addition, many have lost their cash savings in destroyed houses, and while others are spending their savings leaving them financially vulnerable. Such financial barriers are impacting access to almost all basic services and commodities such as food and medicine with prices soaring and purchasing power of the people decreasing. This has led to people in conflict-affected areas adopting negative coping mechanisms2 (DFS 31/05/2022, IOM 30/05/2022, HIAS, VOICE 26/05/2022).

Financial support is highly needed in conflict-affected and newly liberated areas.

Financial support was the one most pressing need for all respondents from all the regions. When asked to identify their single most pressing need, financial support (cash) was identified by the largest number of non-IDP respondents (36% indicated this as their most pressing need). The highest percentage of respondents from the Kyiv region (45%) mentioned financial support as their most pressing need followed by 42% from the central region and 41% from the north and 40% from the east (IOM 30/05/2022).

Food needs are expected to be highest in areas with the heaviest fighting and areas occupied by Russian forces such as Severodonetsk and Lysychansk. These areas remain insecure, movement is restricted and residents are unable to access income due to restricted banking systems. Based on data from other encircled cities, it is expected that the needs in these areas are mainly in-kind assistance, as shops are unable to restock (France24 27/05/2022, DFS 23/04/2022).

Health needs including medication remains high for people in conflict-affected areas.

According to the latest IOM survey, medicines and health services are the second highest need after cash/financial support in North, East and South regions of the country. This is also in line with a phone survey cited by WFP (in a 12 May report), where among the most frequently mentioned essential needs were health and medicine (19%) (OCHA 26/05/2022, IOM 30/05/2022). Given that high cost of the medication is among the top barriers to accessing medication, it is expected that financial support potentially can improve access to health services.

As Eastern and Southern Ukraine continue to experience intense fighting, injuring civilians, there is a need for special medical care from frontline areas in the east or the transfer of trauma patients elsewhere to safer areas in western Ukraine. The transfer of patients will also release some of the burden on the remaining functioning hospitals in conflict-affected areas (Reuters 12/05/2022).

---

2 For a more in depth analysis please see DFS analytical brief: Humanitarian Conditions in Conflict Affected Areas of Ukraine.
Around 15.7 million people in Ukraine are facing urgent protection needs, marginalised communities, women and children are especially in need of adequate access to protection services

Currently, there are around 15.7 million people in the country facing urgent protection needs, marginalised communities such as the Roma and LGBTQI communities are especially in need of support. Women and children are also in need of support against GBV and trafficking, access to basic services, registration processes, legal rights, and other essential information related to these risks (OCHA 26/05/2022, HIAS, VOICE 26/05/2022).

Reports of children being forcibly deported to Russia highlights the need for adequate access to protection services, and the need for anti-trafficking efforts (Reuters 03/06/2022, HIAS, VOICE 26/05/2022).

Civilians in conflict-affected areas and those in newly liberated areas are in need of building and reconstruction materials, and overall better access to housing

According to the IOM survey (round 5), the need for shelter repair materials has increased significantly across Ukraine with the exception of Kyiv, particularly among returnees in Central Ukraine followed by East, South and North regions of the country. Residents of newly liberated areas are in need for better access to housing and support in navigating obstacles associated with wartime to rebuild their homes (RFERL 05/06/2022, IOM 30/05/2022).

IDPs in Ukraine

The economic consequences of the war are increasingly impacting displaced populations with women and female-headed households disproportionality affected

The latest IOM general population survey found that 57% of IDP respondents indicated they do not currently earn any income with a further 19% earning less now than before the war. Sixty percent of those employed before the war lost their jobs (30% of jobs in Ukraine — 4.8 million in total — having been lost since the Russian invasion). Looking at household income, 30% have no household income and 25% have an income between 1 and 5000 UAH compared to 1% and 11% respectively before the war. It is a similar picture in higher income backets with 15% households having an income above 10,000 UAH, compared with 56% pre-war. It is unsurprising then that financial assistance is highlighted as a need by 77% of IDP households.

Data also indicated the increased impact on women and female headed households. Displaced women were more likely not to be employed prior to the war compared to men (19% and 5% respectively), and 13% of respondents indicated they lived in single female-head households (households with only women and children aged under 18). For these households more than 70% mentioned having no income or having income less than UAH 5,000 (far higher than the overall percentage (55%)) (IOM 30/05/2022, Kyiv Post 11/05/2022).

Protection concerns are rising as displaced families face increasing difficulties in meeting their basic needs

Concerns are rising that displaced women and their families are running out of financial resources to cover their basic needs, and thus are at much greater risk of exploitative labour, engaging in sex work, and falling prey to trafficking or sexual exploitation and abuse (SEA). Women also struggle to work if they do not have access to schooling for their young children or day care options—putting further strain on them to provide for their families. As well as reduced access to income-generating activities, the lack of affordable accommodation, reduced access to essential commodities; loss of documentation; and family separation, all these factors are also contributing to an increased risk of human trafficking (USAID 27/05/2022, HIAS, VOICE 26/05/2022).

Conflict and displacement are driving an increase in the risk of intimate partner violence (IPV)

A recent assessment found that one of the most frequently mentioned concerns from women and women's rights organisations (WROs) in Ukraine is the major increase in intimate partner violence. Partly this is driven by the additional stressors put on families by the war in general including displacement, shelling/bombing, lack of basic necessities and loss of work and income. In addition, the requirement for Ukrainian men to undertake military service, along with the easy access to weapons have also added to stressors on households, increasing the risk of intimate partner violence. Additional risks are for women who are displaced and forced to stay with friends or family, when that brings them back into contact with former partners who had been violent in the past; or for those women who are unable to find alternative accommodation so cannot flee an abusive partner (HIAS, VOICE 26/05/2022).

Older persons are more likely to face additional risk and challenges when displaced

Almost half of all displaced households that include older persons as members, and with over 7 million Ukrainians internally displaced and a median household size of 4, it is likely there are more than one million older persons amongst this population (IOM 30/05/2022).

Older persons are more likely to face issues such as chronic health conditions and/or disabilities affecting their mobility compared to younger persons. This can be a particular issue in collective centres where there can be access issues for hygiene and sanitation facilities for example, impacting those with reduced mobility. Forty three percent of older people had at least one disability with the most common being health conditions and/or disabilities affecting their mobility compared to younger persons. This can be a particular issue in collective centres where there can be access issues for hygiene and sanitation facilities for example, impacting those with reduced mobility. Forty three percent of older people had at least one disability with the most common being (HelpAge 06/06/2022, GPC 27/03/2022).

For the most part the banking system is still functioning, and state pensions and other allowances are being paid. However, for the majority of those receiving a pension the amount is equivalent to US$135 per month, which is below the monetary poverty line set by the UN (US$150). With...
rising prices and scarcity of some goods in the markets many will struggle to meet their food needs. In addition, displacement can often impact people’s ability to store and cook food, due to limited facilities and NFI. Cash or financial assistance was the highest priority in terms of assistance for older persons (HelpAge 06/06/2022, HIAS, VOICE 26/05/2022).

The vast majority (89%) of displaced older people have at least one health condition. Access to health care and medications has been compromised by the impact of the war and this is yet another expense that stretches already inadequate incomes. A recent helpAge survey found that 12% of respondents reported they could not access their medication at all, a further 45% reported that they could currently only partly access their medication. Mobility issues and transportation costs are barriers to older people accessing health care. Overall, HelpAge found that medicine and healthcare ranked as the second highest priority for older people after cash (HelpAge 06/06/2022).

Hygiene items were the third highest priority of older people interviewed and ensuring that older people have access to the appropriate hygiene items is crucial, especially for those with health conditions such as incontinence (HelpAge 06/06/2022).

**Shelter, water and sanitation provision for IDPs stable but some concerns remain**

The majority of IDPs are still using private accommodation (rented, owned, friends/family), with no increase in accommodation needs identified, although it is likely the increase in financial needs is linked in part to payment of rent. Lack of safe toilet access was reported by very few respondents (less than 2% of displaced persons), however access to water was still flagged as an issue by between 4 and 6% of respondents in Kyiv and the west and central regions. Lack of water is a larger issue in the east and south, with between 12 and 14% of respondents identifying either no or unstable access to water. Data from the IOM survey is not disaggregated between IDPs and non-displaced, but there is little evidence to suggest that challenges differ widely between populations groups although the worst issues are in the settlements close or on the front line of the fighting (IOM 30/05/2022).

**Humanitarian Needs for IDPs**

**IDP needs are increasing with more than three-quarters of IDP households citing a need for cash assistance**

Data from the latest IOM survey indicates needs are increasing across the IDP population. The percentage of households identifying the need for cash or financial assistance has risen to 77%, compared to 66% for the last 2 rounds (April 17 and May 3). Other needs that saw an increase included Food that was identified as a need by 25% of respondents compared to 17% in the previous round, Medicines and health services now at 27% (23% in round 4), Clothes and shoes, other NFI at 27% (25% in round 4) and Hygiene items at 22% (16% in the previous round). All these increases indicate a growing pressure on IDP households with increasingly dependent upon assistance as most households lack a regular income (as described previously).

The need for accommodation remained unchanged (at 15%), with perhaps a drop in pressure on housing with the large numbers of returnees. In addition, less respondents (15% in round 5) indicated a need for Information or means of communication.

Transportation needs however jumped from 17% in round 4 to 28% in round 5. This may be caused by the large numbers of IDPs indicating an intention of moving again, as well as those wishing to return (see the displacement section) (IOM 30/05/2022).

**Specific vulnerable groups including older persons and female headed households in need of extra support**

Vulnerable groups such as female headed households, households with infants and older persons are particularly in need of financial and other support due to lower income levels and specific needs. All these groups identified the need for improved access to hygiene items with menstrual hygiene items and diapers (baby and/or adult) being mentioned. Households with infants need support in sourcing enough food for their baby/babies. For older persons better facilities that accommodate mobility issues and support in accessing health care and medication are identified priorities (HelpAge 06/06/2022, IOM 30/05/2022).

**Protection services need to be maintained and strengthened for all IDP populations in Ukraine, especially in areas directly impacted by the conflict, along with increased provision of mental health and psychosocial support**

With the increase in protection risks such as IPV, as well as the increase pressures on household meeting their basic needs it is important to increase efforts for the prevention and protection of IDPs from GBV, trafficking, sexual exploitation and abuse as well as to provide services to SGBV survivors. It is also important that protection risks are addressed across the humanitarian response ensuring that programmes are gender sensitive and inclusive of groups such as older persons, persons with disabilities and Roma and LGBTQIA+ communities. In addition more widely available psychosocial support services are needed, particularly in view of a likely increase in negative coping mechanisms (HelpAge 06/06/2022, WHO 26/05/2022, NP 06/05/2022).
Displaced people who have crossed international borders to neighbouring countries

As well as inflation and decreasing purchasing power, barriers to employment and inadequate working conditions exacerbate the refugees’ livelihood needs

The conflict in Ukraine has had a major impact on all the neighbouring countries’ economies. Inflation continues to be a main concern, impacting the purchasing power of all households - both host communities and refugees - despite the economic measures adopted by some countries. This situation could also impact livelihoods for small and medium-sized enterprises entrepreneurs due to the fuel and energy prices’ increases and the potential challenges in accessing raw materials, but also for farmers in Moldova who encounter challenges in exporting and in importing fertilisers (Jurnal 02/06/2022, Point 02/06/2022, The First News 02/06/2022, Deschide 02/06/2022, Bursa 31/05/2022, Hungary Today 18/05/2022). In Moldova, inflation coupled to the ban proposed by Russia on their export could lead to food shortages in the second half of the year and is driving increased poverty levels in the country. Food prices have peaked and are still rising in the whole European areas since 2021 and continue to increase due to several factors including the Ukrainian war. According to local press, food and drink producers in the euro area would have raised their prices by 14% on average since 2021, with the highest price increases among everyday products. In Poland, food prices inflation is expected to reach 10.6% by the end of the year (Point 05/06/2022, WBJ 30/05/2022, noi 28/05/2022, pluska 16/05/2022).

Despite these challenges, neighbouring countries continue to show massive solidarity and mobilisation of citizens, organisations, civil society and government departments to support refugees. In Moldova, a centralised platform was implemented to provide information for refugees and in Slovakia a website collects the data on available accommodations. A common website for several countries including Romania and Hungary was set up to present work opportunities for refugees (UNHCR 03/06/2022). As for Ukrainian refugees working in neighbouring countries, 524 have found employment in Moldova and more than 185,000 in Poland since February 24, most of them being women. According to a survey led by the Polish government in mid-March, the most pressing need for the refugee population was to find a job (62% of respondents). Similar results were found by IOM in Slovakia with 60% of respondents highlighting support to employment as a key need (NRC 06/02/2022, Agrotov 02/06/2022, GoP and Beeline Research 02/06/2022, The First News 02/06/2022, IOM 28/05/2022). Several factors act as barriers to employment for refugees, including the language barrier and the lack of information. Moreover, an assessment led by HIAS and VOICE in Slovakia and Hungary highlights the exploitative working conditions suffered by some refugees, including lower salaries, longer hours and even unpaid jobs (HIAS, VOICE 26/05/2022, HIAS, VOICE 26/05/2022).

Returns are reporting to increase towards Ukraine, leading to new type of needs

While a large part of the refugees entering the neighbouring countries continue their way to other European countries, an increasing number are returning to Ukraine. In Romania, the proportion of returnees in June is estimated at 28% of all those entering the country, an increase compared to the 15% registered in April (Politia de Frontiera 02/06/2022, UNHCR 02/06/2022). In Poland, out of about 3.8 million refugees who entered the country, close to 1.7 million returns to Ukraine were registered (which can be of permanent or pendular nature) (GoP and UNHCR 06/06/2022). In Slovakia, 20% of respondents stated they needed support to return home (IOM 28/05/2022).

Humanitarian Needs for Refugees

Refugees predominantly require support to meet their basic needs despite the governments and humanitarian organisations’ efforts

Basic needs such as access to food, to financial support, to information and to transportation remain major needs for refugees. In Slovakia, 58% of the assessed refugees stated that food was one their most urgent needs, this percentage rising up to 68% for respondents travelling with at least one child. 68% also reported financial support and support with communication and information as the most immediate needs while 67% indicated transportation as an immediate need (IOM 28/05/2022).

Health also continues to be reported as a main need by refugees throughout the neighbouring countries, access to healthcare being limited by costly transportation and translation. Several illnesses have been reported amongst the refugees, notably 287 cases of acute diarrhoea syndrome of which 106 cases were hospitalised and 3 cases of diphtheria in Romania. In Poland, 14 cases of chickenpox were reported in Warsaw (WHO 02/06/2022, Gazeta Współczesna 31/05/2022). In Romania, out of over one million refugees who crossed into Romania, only 1,404 individuals received inpatient care by the 30th of May, indicating the lack of access to healthcare (WHO 02/06/2022, HIAS, VOICE 26/05/2022). In Slovakia, 40% of respondents reported access to healthcare and medicine as an urgent need and 18% needed psychological counselling. Moreover, it was estimated that in Poland 40% of refugee households have someone in need of health care, over 70,000 refugees are in need of mental health services, and 35% of children under 4 years old are not fully vaccinated. In Hungary, a lack of access to mental-health care was reported by a HIAS and VOICE assessment (IOM 28/05/2022, HIAS, VOICE 26/05/2022, WHO 26/05/2022, UNHCR 23/05/2022).
Unsustainable accommodation solutions in most of the neighbouring countries will put refugees at risk in the near future as housing availability is decreasing and financial government assistance will soon come to an end.

Accommodation centres continue to empty as the influx of refugees out of Ukraine is easing up and because most refugees find shelter through their own means. In Romania, for example, only 2% of the transit centres’ capacity and 21% of the longer-term accommodation facilities are occupied in June (UNHCR 02/06/2022, UNHCR 19/05/2022). In Moldova, the occupancy rate is steady, reaching 51% for the RAC (Refugee Accommodation Centres) by the end of May. Hygiene items, cleaning items and appliances (e.g. microwaves, fridges, washing machines) are still the three most requested items in RACs in this country (REACH 31/05/2022).

As highlighted in the previous DFS situation analysis, the need for long-term shelter remains essential. Indeed, refugees rely mostly on solidarity of family or friends while financial assistance for those hosting refugees will end on the 1st of July in Poland, with other hosting countries likely to follow suit. In Poland, UNHCR identified challenges to shelter including the lack of a national shelter strategy for medium-to-long term accommodation; unavailability of consolidated comprehensive sites mapping and corresponding needs assessments; and the impact of increased rental costs and decreased availability of rental options in urban locations. In Hungary, Budapest is suffering from a lack of affordable housing (similar to the situation previously reported in Poland). In Moldova, many refugees who stayed with host families are now staying in RACs (9% of those assessed), showing the increasing need for sustainable accommodation. According to an 8-day assessment by HIAS and VOICE in the country, sustainable housing remains out of reach for most refugee women, with no longer-term solutions being presented. In Slovakia, 48% of refugees assessed by IOM reported needing help with accommodation, documentation and legal services (GoP and Beeline Research 02/06/2022, I24 News 02/06/2022, Notes From HBGB Poland 01/06/2022, REACH 31/05/2022, IOM 28/05/2022, HIAS, VOICE 26/05/2022, UNHCR 23/05/2022).

Situational Analysis | 07 June 2022

Enrolment of children in local schools is slowly increasing but capacity limitations and language barriers continue to halt education for refugees.

Children continue to be enrolled in local schools in all hosting countries, even if the ratio remains low compared to the numbers of children amongst the refugees. By the end of May, 194,000 children were enrolled in schools in Poland, 9,700 in Slovakia, 2,379 in Romania and 1,120 in Moldova (UNHCR and GoP 02/06/2022, Point 31/05/2022, UNICEF 27/05/2022, HIAS, VOICE 26/05/2022, Bursa 20/05/2022). Capacities are on the verge of reaching their limits, notably in Slovakia where there is a shortage of teachers. Language continues to be a barrier for refugee children (UNHCR 27/05/2022, HIAS, VOICE 26/05/2022).

The demographic composition of the refugee influx is heightening the vulnerability and protection threats faced by the individuals.

Refugees in the neighbouring countries are still composed largely of women and children. In Moldova, children make up to 50% of the refugee population; in Poland, 96% of the refugees are reported to be women and children and in Slovakia, 40% of the temporary protection applicants are children. This induces protection risks including sexual exploitation, abuse, and GBV and higher vulnerabilities. The lack of GBV services in hosting countries restrict victims to find support, it’s notably the case in Slovakia and Poland (NRC 30/05/2022, REACH 31/05/2022, GoP and UNHCR 30/05/2022, UNHCR 29/05/2022, UNHCR 27/05/2022, UNHCR 27/05/2022, HIAS, VOICE 26/05/2022).

Moreover, individuals with disabilities and with serious medical conditions also require prioritisation. In Moldova, they are present in respectively 25% and 3% of the assessed RACs in Moldova (REACH 31/05/2022). Elderly people are also facing specific integration challenges as they may feel isolated with a lack of interaction and a lack of adequate access to services (HIAS, VOICE 26/05/2022).

Third-country nationals are additional vulnerable individuals as they face major discrimination barriers in accessing goods and services. In Moldova, the main needs of those at border crossing points are transportation, support to return, financial assistance, legal assistance and accommodation. For those in private accommodation or in accommodation centres, the main needs are NFI, access to health services, education services, employment, psychological services and family tracing (IOM 31/05/2022, HIAS, VOICE 26/05/2022, UNHCR 23/05/2022). In Hungary and Poland, governments are responding by imposing harsher conditions for third-country nationals (non-related to the Ukrainian war) trying to enter their countries. Reports of beating and arrests have been made by press sources (euromedmonitor 16/05/2022).

---

4 For a more in depth analysis please see DFS analytical brief: The humanitarian conditions of refugees in countries neighbouring Ukraine.

5 Ibid.

6 Ibid.
Other groups of refugees such as stateless persons, minorities such as Roma people, and LGBTIQ+ people face barriers accessing national services due to a less protective legal framework and discriminatory practices (UNHCR 27/05/2022, HIAS, VOICE 26/05/2022, UNHCR 23/05/2022).

As stated by UNHCR, reliable and updated information remains essential to enable refugees to access the services they need and to allow them to get prevented on protection threats (UNHCR 27/05/2022).

ABOUT THIS REPORT

The analysis provided is a synthesis of information collected and tagged using the DEEP platform from publicly available sources and supplemented by assessment data provided by humanitarian partners working in Ukraine and neighbouring countries. For this report, 537 documents (collected between May 23 and June 01) were reviewed, covering 6 countries and sourced from 93 publishers resulting in a total of 2,018 entries being tagged. This report has been prepared on behalf of the Information Management and Analysis Cell (IMAC) in Ukraine, but the analysis provided is conducted independently by Data Friendly Space (DFS). MAPACTION has provided mapping support to this product.