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Executive Summary

Conflict

If Ukrainian forces can hold the significant areas of territory they are reported to have recaptured in recent weeks, or indeed have continued success, it is likely that more areas will be accessible for humanitarian assistance. Reclaimed areas have been characterised by widespread UXO and mine contamination as well as significant damage to civilian infrastructure impacting utilities such as heating, gas, electricity and telecoms as well as the loss of many civilian homes. In addition, attacks on Ukrainian urban centres continue to be a danger with Kharkiv city reporting attacks on power and water supplies causing a blackout for large sections of the city.

Displacement

The displacement picture remains volatile with IDP numbers rising by 330,000 over the last month. The situation is somewhat confused by the number of returnees, currently estimated at just over six million, however many of these are likely to be temporary in nature. Conflict and safety remain the biggest push/pull factors, but access to services and employment also feature highly. The largest number of IDPs now reside in the eastern-macro region, which is also where the majority of IDPs originate (61%). This will place a lot of strain on areas close to the conflict front lines, areas that are also furthest to reach in terms of supplies and logistics. The average IDP household size has been reducing, perhaps as some family members return, but the number of vulnerable groups across the IDP population remains significant.

Humanitarian Access

Humanitarian access is heavily constrained by conflict in the east and south of the country with much of the assistance being provided to front line areas by government workers and national NGOs. Access to NGCAs is severely limited and there is little information on the humanitarian situation in cities such as Mariupol and Kherson. Evacuations from areas close to the frontline in the east have been proceeding, however over 330,000 residents are estimated to remain in Donetska oblast. Logistical challenges are another barrier with widespread destruction to the road and rail network disrupting supply routes. In addition, the high cost of fuel is particularly impacting local NGOs.

Humanitarian Conditions

The conflict in Ukraine has had major impacts on humanitarian conditions. Damages and fear of violence have led close to seven million of individuals to flee their homes while hundreds of others have remained in conflict-affected areas, facing restricted access to goods, services and assistance and risking protection incidents. At least 5,663 civilians have died since February and 8,055 were wounded, including 365 children killed and 623 wounded.

The stress coupled with the trauma have left an estimated 15 million people in need of psychological care throughout the country. Moreover, with large-scale migration within the country, including many trying to return to their area of origin, transmission of communicable diseases is facilitated, resulting in several outbreaks. The lack of healthcare services, the crowded and poor conditions of shelter and the lack of access to safe water are worsening the risks of diseases. Six million people are estimated to be having limited or reduced access to piped water.

Costs of services and goods are also putting pressure on the households and leading them to adopt negative coping strategies. By July, over 35% of families reported using food-based coping mechanisms at or above crisis levels. Both the costs of food (28% annual increase of food basket) and of medicines (between 10 and 25% since January) are putting at risk the health of families who may suffer from nutrition problems and from untreated noncommunicable diseases.

As winter approaches, increased risks are expected to appear for vulnerable households, with heightened needs of heating supplies and electricity, notably in conflict-affected areas and for displaced persons struggling to find appropriate accommodation before winter.
Crisis Timeline

TIMELINE OF EVENTS

13 September
Close to 6,000 square miles reportedly retaken by Ukraine in the Kharkiv region

01 September
Schools reopen in certain parts of the country. IAEA team arrives to investigate integrity of the Zaporizhzhya Nuclear Power Plant.

22 August
Damage reportedly worth a total $113.5 billion. Reported civilian death is 5,587. Blasts rock Russian military airbase in Crimea

4 August
Amnesty International accuse Ukraine of breaching international laws of war

22 July
Deal signed by both parties to free grain exports.

10 July
One-third of the country’s population has been displaced by the conflict

23 June
Ukrainian forces withdraw from Sievierodonetsk

1 June
OHCHR reports over 4,000 civilian deaths

17 May
Fighting evacuates from Mariupol steelworks.

3 May
UN and partners evacuate 101 civilians from Azovstal steel plant, Mariupol.

12 April
President Vladimir Putin declares peace talks with Ukraine have hit a dead end.

3 April
Mounting evidence of war crimes in Bucha and other areas around Kyiv.

19 April
Bill submitted by the Ukrainian President to extend the martial law.

6 September
1,000 children confirmed killed or injured in Ukraine

29 August
Ukraine announces a counteroffensive in South

16 August
Half million tons of grain exported from Ukraine

5 August
Shelling of the Zaporizhzhia Nuclear Power Plant

26 July
Capture of the Vuhlehirskra Power station by the Russian troops

20 July
Russia officially extends its war goals beyond the eastern Donbas region

3 July
Russia takes full control of Luhansk as Ukrainian forces withdraw from Lysychansk

3 June
The war in Ukraine reaches its 100th Day with approximately 20% of Ukraine under the control of Russian forces.

30 May
Approximately 4.5 million previously displaced people have returned to their areas of origin.

13 May
Surrender of Ukrainian fighters in Mariupol.

26 April
OHCHR reports the civilian death toll has reached 2,729.

18 April
New Russian offensive commences against eastern oblasts and Kremenchuk city is captured by Russian troops

8 April
An attack on Kramatorsk railway station causes 130 civilian casualties amongst evacuee families.

30 March
10% of Ukraine’s population has fled the country.

23 March
Over 2,500 casualties of civilians reported*. Agreement between Russia and Ukraine on 9 humanitarian corridors, excluding Mariupol.

4 March
More than two million people fled Ukraine.

2 March
UN Resolution demanding the cessation of hostilities.

24 February
Russian Launches military invasion of Ukraine. Missile and artillery attacks in Ukraine by Russia (including Kyiv).

Adoption of the Martial law in Ukraine.

*Figure likely higher
Information Sources and Gaps

For displacement numbers, trends and humanitarian needs across the different affected population groups this report relies heavily on the regular IOM Ukraine Internal Displacement Report - General Population Surveys, especially the most recent (IOM 30/08/2022, IOM 29/07/2022) alongside the UNHCR operational data portal for data on refugees. This is supplemented by the REACH Humanitarian Situation Monitoring Factsheets (REACH 07/09/2022, REACH 08/07/2022, REACH 14/06/2022) although it should be noted that round 5 was release too late to be fully integrated into this analysis. The main gap with displacement data is the lack of disaggregation by age and gender of the displaced/returnee and conflict affected populations, plus granularity at oblast and raion level (however it is expected some more detailed datasets will become available as the part of the HNO process). Also, the volatility of population movements means the numbers are often changing day-to-day.

Information relating to the conflict was primarily taken from the Institute for the Study of War (ISW), with civilian casualty numbers provided by the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR) (ISW 04/09/2022, OHCHR 05/09/2022). Local and international press coverage of various incidents was also sourced, which gave an idea of the scale and sheer volume of incidents across the country. Main sources included Censor.net (local) as well as a wide selection of international press. Often articles from several sources were reviewed covering the same incident, but for the sake of brevity one was quoted in the analysis. Examples include: Censor.Net 23/08/2022, Al Jazeera 13/09/2022, The Guardian 12/09/2022, Reuters 15/08/2022, AP 08/06/2022.

Conflict events and human rights violations and concerns are covered although the extent of violations and their impact is not yet known. Sources included Human Rights Watch (HRW), Amnesty International (AI), Medecins Sans Frontieres (MSF) and ACLED amongst others (AOAV 19/08/2022, HRW 21/07/2022, AI 30/06/2022, MSF 20/06/2022). Some of these sources were also used for Protection analysis whereas quantitative data related to the protection incidents were mainly obtained from reports quoting the UN Human Rights Monitoring Mission in Ukraine (HRMMU). Information related to mental health were sourced mostly from the International Medical Corps’ (IMC) assessments and situation reports (IMC 28/07/2022). Other news releases as well as thematic reports and media articles were used to cover the protection sub-sectors. As it is the case in many conflict settings, reliable and extended GBV data is not available.

For health, needs assessments from CORUS and the Health Cluster were used to understand the extent of the conflict’s impact on the population’s conditions and the impact on health services (CORUS 20/06/2022, Health Cluster 01/08/2022), with the Ukrainian Government, local and international news alongside the WHO Surveillance system for attacks on health care providing information on attacks against health personnel and infrastructure. There were several other smaller assessments and sources, they gave a variety of snapshots as to health needs across Ukraine. However, a definitive picture is difficult to realise due to population movements, the variance in functionality of health centres due to damage, lack of utilities, scarcity of medicines and also the movement of health personnel.

Data concerning livelihoods, markets and the cost of goods (including medicines and hygiene items) was primarily based on the Ukraine Joint Market Monitoring Initiative reports rounds 3 and 4 (REACH 05/08/2022, REACH 21/06/2022) and the more recent WFP market analysis (WFP 23/08/2022). Overall Food Security information was drawn from the WFP Global HungerMap. There is very limited information on Nutrition with no specific Nutrition assessments available.

Education data came through regular Ministry of Education and Science of Ukraine (MES) updates (Govt. Ukraine, 09/07/2022) and the Education Cluster supported national needs assessment (MES 04/07/2022). An in-depth analysis of the education sector was provided by ACAPS (ACAPS 18/08/2022). It should be noted that the school year started on September 1, so an understanding of how education services are functioning will only be fully possible once data covering September has been obtained. Data on damage to education infrastructure was obtained from local and international press as well the Government of Ukraine tracking site.

Although there is identification of households that contain one or more members of vulnerable groups, there is a lack of information on how the
specific needs of these groups are being met. Additional information on the challenges faced by the elderly was available from Helpage (Helpage 01/08/2022), but information on women-headed households, unaccompanied children, persons with disabilities and other vulnerable groups (whether as IDPs or in conflict affected areas) was mostly anecdotal in nature.

Finally, analysis of the humanitarian situation, key events and the needs and response were gathered from various situation reports including those from OCHA and other major agencies (OCHA 12/08/2022) and used to supplement and strengthen sectoral analysis. Recent reports on winterisation were incorporated as far as possible (REACH 02/09/2022, ACAPS 30/08/2022) but these came a little too late to be fully integrated into this report and will be incorporated into the next round of analysis.

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

### Context

#### Political Background and the wider Economic Impact

**The conflict has grown since 2013, leading to the 2022 Russian invasion**

The current conflict has its roots in 2013 (although the struggle between Pro-Russian and Pro-Western politicians’ dates further back) with disagreement between Ukraine and Russia on who provoked the start of the conflict. Unrest erupted after Ukraine’s then-President Viktor Yanukovych refused to sign an association agreement with the EU. Pro-Western demonstrations eventually forced Yanukovych to flee the country, after which an interim government took over Ukraine. The removal of president Yanukovych in 2013 was the trigger to Russia’s invasion in Crimea and establishment of Russian separatist entities in eastern Ukraine (DW 03/03/2022). The Minsk agreements were signed in 2014 and 2015 by Ukraine and Russia and formalised a cease fire and the restoration of Ukrainian control over Donetsk and Luhansk, though with a special status for these areas. However, armed hostilities have continued along the 420km long ‘contact-line’. In 2020, a strengthened ceasefire was adopted but became very fragile as soon as 2021. Throughout the conflict, there was a build-up of troops by Russia in Crimea and OHCHR reported cases of human rights violations towards minorities. According to OHCHR and UNHCR, 10,000 combatants and 3,400 civilians died in the conflict before 2022 while 1.4 million people were internally displaced (OHCHR 06/05/2021, UNHCR 28/10/2021, Congressional Research Services 05/10/2021).

In October 2021, Russia began moving troops and military equipment near its border with Ukraine, reigniting concerns over a potential invasion. Commercial satellite imagery, social media posts, and publicly released intelligence from November and December 2021 showed armour, missiles, and other heavy weaponry moving toward Ukraine. By December, more than one hundred thousand Russian troops were in place near the Russia-Ukraine border and U.S. intelligence officials warned that Russia may be planning an invasion for early 2022 (CFR 21/03/2022). On February 21, Russian President Vladimir Putin signed a decree recognizing the self-proclaimed "Donetsk People's Republic" (DPR) and the "Luhansk People's Republic" (LPR) as independent (DW 21/02/2022).

**The invasion of Ukraine leaves the international community divided and there are fears that certain triggers could lead to an escalation of the conflict**

According to the NATO Secretary-General, the conflict could last for years, potentially having a long-lasting impact on international relations. Western allies including amongst them European countries, the United States, Japan and Australia have imposed a range of sanctions on Russia. However other countries, including the major economic giants China and India have refused to impose sanctions and some smaller countries such as Syria and North Korea have shown strong support for Russia (with both countries recognising the independence of Luhansk and Donetsk on June 29th and on July 15th respectively). The sanctions adopted by the western countries are overlapping with existing measures that were imposed on Russia in 2014 after the annexation of Crimea. Overall, they include sanctions against individuals from Russia as well as economic restrictions (European Council 12/08/2022, Le Monde 19/07/2022, RFERL 30/06/2022, WPF 24/06/2022, Euronews 19/06/2022, Al Jazeera...
The expansion of NATO is an additional factor that is increasing tension and could risk escalating the conflict. Finland and Sweden completed NATO accession talks in July, despite Russia articulating serious misgivings over the issue. Some expert opinion indicates that a strong response would be expected from Russia, a particular concern with its status as a nuclear power (The Guardian 27/07/2022, The Guardian 29/06/2022).

The war continues to have a heavy impact on Ukraine’s fragile economy as well as exacerbating food insecurity across the globe

Ukraine’s economy has been severely impacted by the Russian invasion. The war has displaced a large part of the population, disrupting economic activities, whilst there has been widespread damage to the country’s infrastructure, its factories and farmland. According to UNDP, more than a third of Ukraine’s businesses have suspended their operations due to the invasion and 60% of all enterprises are operating at reduced levels (Foreign Policy 04/08/2022, UNDP 08/07/2022, Foreign Policy 09/05/2022, OCHA 02/2022). These events are exacerbating what was an already difficult situation following both the 2014 Russian annexation of Crimea (and ensuing conflict in the east) and the more recent COVID-19 pandemic and subsequent economic crisis. In early 2022 the Ukrainian economy was already experiencing an unemployment rate of around 10%. By May 2022, the International Labour Organization estimated that close to 5 million jobs had been lost in Ukraine since the start of the invasion. The World Bank forecasts a 45% economic contraction by the end of 2022 (WFP 11/07/2022, REACH 05/07/2022, ILO 11/05/2022, Congressional Research Services 05/10/2021).

The international community has been supporting Ukraine and its economy through promises of funding. However, amongst the 26 billion euros that were officially pledged for budgetary support, only 4.41 billion had been disbursed (17%) by June 7th according to the Kiel Institute for the World Economy (The Kiel Institute for the World Economy 20/06/2022).

The war in Ukraine has also impacted the world’s economy, contributing to high inflation with rising food and energy prices. While in 2021, over 40% of the natural gas used for heating in power in the European Union came from Russia, the import quantity has been halved this year and its price has been multiplied by four. The International Monetary Fund warns about a potential shutdown of the gas flow from Russia to Europe. Moreover, according to WFP, the ripple effects of the conflict alongside the aftereffects of the COVID-19 pandemic is leading to heightened food insecurity in the world with estimates of 345 million people food insecure in 2022 (across 82 countries) - an increase of 200 million compared to before the pandemic. Some foodstuffs are particularly affected as Ukraine and Russia supplied (together) 30% of globally traded wheat, 20% of maize and 70% of sunflower supplies. Ukraine alone stood out also as the main supplier of the world’s corn (16%) and of the world’s sunflower oil (40%). The blockade of the Ukrainian ports by Russia since February has been preventing the export of grain and other foodstuffs. This, coupled with sanctions on Russian exports have driven worldwide inflation and food insecurity in many countries (NY Times 07/09/2022, IMF 26/07/2022, WFP 24/06/2022, Wilson Center 02/06/2022, International Labour Organization 11/05/2022). Recently, progress was made on the possibility to export agricultural products. On July 22nd, authorities from Turkey, Russia and Ukraine signed the Initiative on the safe export of foodstuffs and fertilizers, including ammonia, from Ukrainian ports, also called Black Sea Grain Initiative. At least 12 vessels carrying over 375,000 tons of grains and foodstuff had sailed from Ukrainian ports as of 9 August under the control of the Joint Coordination Centre, and wholesale food prices are now following a downward trend (UN News 02/09/2022, De Maribus 11/08/2022, OCHA 10/08/2022).

Infrastructure and Environment

Widespread damages and destruction of vital infrastructure continue to worsen living conditions

Infrastructure damage has been widespread across the country with conflict-affected areas in the north, east and south worst affected. According to a study from Kyiv School of Economics, the war caused over 108 billion dollars of damage to public infrastructure with 140,000 residential buildings damaged and 3.5 million people estimated to be homeless. Essential infrastructure affected includes health and education facilities, water and sanitation networks, waste management, communication...
networks and transportation hubs, roads and railways (Forbes 02/08/2022).

An estimated 1.4 million people in Ukraine currently have no access to safe water due to damages to water supplies, and a further 4.6 million people have only limited access. By July, IFRC reported that 5,500 attacks on vital civilian infrastructure had been documented across Ukraine, with Luhansk, Kiev, and Kharkiv oblasts most affected. As well as the damage from air strikes and shelling, UXO and mine contamination remains a critical issue for the inhabitants of many of the reclaimed areas (IFRC 05/07/2022, OECD 01/07/2022, IMPACT 29/06/2022, OHCHR 29/06/2022, Interfax 19/04/2022, IMC 19/05/2022).

The conflict continues to negatively impact the environment in Ukraine, with heightened problems of pollution and risks of nuclear disaster

The war has caused severe damage to the environment in Ukraine with immediate and long-term consequences for ecosystems and human health. The pollution is due to the different types of weapons used, fires, building and infrastructure collapse. It affects air, water and the soil. Military waste including used and unexploded munitions also worsens the environmental situation. The Ukrainian authorities estimate that 30% of all the protected areas of Ukraine have experienced a negative impact from the war (OECD 01/07/2022).

Furthermore, there continues to be an increased risk of potentially catastrophic contamination due to shelling close to hazardous sites in Ukraine. In late July and early August, reports of shelling at the Zaporizhzhia nuclear plant led to heightened concern amongst the international community with Russia and Ukraine blaming each other for the military strikes. There is an increased risk of nuclear disaster according to the director general of the International Atomic Energy Agency who conducted a preliminary inspection of the plant in early September. Two inspectors should be staying on site. Already in late March, the occupation of the site of the former nuclear reactor at Chernobyl had raised concerns as it led to air pollution and a danger of radioactive contamination (France24 01/09/2022, USAID 16/08/2022, New Scientist 08/08/2022, BBC 06/08/2022, Euronews 25/02/2022).

Conflicts

The conflict in Eastern and Southern Ukraine continues to result in civilian casualties and accusations of war crimes

The Russian Federation launched a large-scale military offensive into Ukraine on February 24, 2022. As of September 4, over 13,917 civilian casualties were recorded in Ukraine OHCHR including over 5,718 deaths (OHCHR 05/09/2022). Most casualties were registered in Donetska, in Kharkivska, in Kyivska and Luhanska. The actual figure is likely to be considerably higher as information from some conflict areas experiencing heavy conflict is still pending corroboration.

Hostilities have mostly concentrated on populated areas and, according to OHCHR, the principles of distinction, proportionality and precaution prescribed by the laws of warfare are not being respected by any of the parties to the conflict (although on a lower scale by the Ukrainian armed forces). This has led to numerous civilian casualties and damage to civilian infrastructure and property. According to Action on Armed Violence, urban residential areas are where most incidents caused by Russian explosive weapons were registered between February and August 2022. Most of the civilian casualties recorded by OHCHR were caused by the use of explosive weapons. Some of the most shocking attacks include the shelling of the Mariupol theatre in March which, according to local authorities, led to hundreds of civilian casualties; the bombing of an apartment building in Chernihiv in March that led to 47 deaths; the striking of a train station in Kramatorsk that resulted in nearly 60 deaths; and the striking of a shopping centre in Kremenchuck in June that let to dozens of civilian casualties. Moreover, the use of cluster munitions has been reported by Human Right Watch, with the majority of registered incidents committed by Russian troops. Civilian buildings have also been used on military purposes, notably as military bases by Ukrainian troops despite this being forbidden by International Humanitarian Law (AAV 19/08/2022, ACLED 18/08/2022, HRW 16/08/2022, HRW 21/07/2022, OCHA 13/07/2022, IFRC 05/07/2022, HRW 30/06/2022, AI 30/06/2022, AAV 28/06/2022, OHCHR 16/06/2022, HRW 10/06/2022).

Since April, Russian troops have withdrawn from Kyiv, Chernihiv, and Sumy oblasts. However, mass
graves and reports of atrocities were revealed after the departure of the Russian forces. War crimes have been reported since the conflict began, including torture, rape, summary executions, enforced disappearances and forced displacement with accusations made by both sides. In Bucha, OHCHR documented in March the unlawful killing, including summary executions, of at least 50 civilians. The Ukrainian Prosecutor General’s Office reported that over 43,000 crimes related to Russian aggression were registered. Russia has proposed to create an international tribunal to judge crimes against humanity and Ukraine has already begun the judicial process of prosecuting and convicting Russian soldiers on war crime charges (Censor.Net 21/08/2022, UNHCR accessed 13/08/2022, HRW 30/06/2022, OHCHR 29/06/2022, Censor.Net 24/05/2022).

Between April and August front lines remained relatively static with small advances being periodically achieved by Russian forces in Luhansk and Donetsk, however Moscow has officially set its war goals beyond the Donbas region

After six months of conflict, fighting and hostilities continue, mostly in Eastern and Southern Ukraine. In early April, Russian troops withdrew from Kiev, focusing their effort on Luhansk (which was captured entirely in early July) and the Donetsk and Kherson oblasts. In July, Russia officially set its war goals beyond Donbas (HRW 16/08/2022, Reuters 20/07/2022). The last peace talks took place in April and were inconclusive, the Russian authorities lately claimed that there was no use for them to re-enter in such a process (OCHA 10/08/2022, The Guardian 20/07/2022, ABC 25/07/2022, MSF 20/06/2022, Foreign Policy 17/06/2022, IMC 19/05/2022, Global Conflict Tracker 12/05/2022).

Since August, combat has been concentrated in the Donetsk region in August, with Russian troops attempting to advance towards Pisky, Marinka and Bakhmut while maintaining control over the captured areas in Kherson, Kharkiv, Zaporizhzhia and Mylokaiv regions. Russian troops continue shelling the frontline whereas Ukrainian forces carry on striking Russian bases and ammunition depots as well as bridges to cut Russian capacity to supply its troops, notably in the Kherson and Zaporizhzhia regions (Censor.Net 28/08/2022, Nikopol Regional Military Administration, 11/08/2022, ISW 10/08/2022, ISW 08/08/2022, KyivPost 12/08/2022).

Following the capture of Mariupol city in May, the Russian army concentrated their efforts on Syevyerodonetsk, the largest city in Luhansk region still under Ukrainian control, and this fell to Russian forces in June. Since then, the defence lines shifted towards the city of Bakhmut in Donetsk Oblast. The situation in the whole region remains volatile with the most active hostilities taking place in Avdiivka, Marinka, Pisky, and Bakhmut. At the beginning of September, Ukrainian troops secured areas across the Seversky Donets River in Donetsk Oblast. Ukrainian authorities declared having liberated two settlements in southern Ukraine and one in Donetsk Oblast (ISW 04/09/2022, ISW 01/09/2022, Censor.Net 27/08/2022, Ukrinform 15/08/2022, Reuters 15/08/2022, Institute for the Study of war 15/08/2022, AP 08/06/2022).

Ukrainian Forces make gains around Kherson and Kharkiv after offensive actions launched at the beginning of September

Ukraine forces have started counteroffensives in the south and the east. In western Kherson Oblast, the Ukrainian troops have been advancing, targeting Russian logistics to weaken Russian supplies. Operations are however mainly kept under silence, although Ukrainian military officials emphasized on September 12 that Ukrainian troops are making tangible gains in Kherson Oblast.

In the north of the country, around the city of Kharkiv, Ukraine has launched a major offensive that appears to have caught the Russian military by surprise. Ukrainian authorities have declared the recapture of around six thousand square kilometres of territory including the vital supply hub of Izyum. Russian sources claimed that the front has largely stabilized at the Oskil River, which runs just west of the Kharkiv-Luhansk Oblast border, and that although fighting continues around Lyman, the town under the control of Russian and proxy forces (Al Jazeera 13/09/2022, ISW 12/09/2022, NBC News 11/09/2022, Politico 11/09/2022, ISW 04/09/2022, ISW 01/09/2022).

Kharkiv and other urban areas in central and eastern Ukraine have been targeted in missile strikes that have hit infrastructure facilities providing power and water according to Ukrainian national and local government sources. These are being framed as a response to the successful offensive by Ukraine in the northeast (BBC 12/09/2022, The Guardian 12/09/2022, ABC News 12/09/2022).
Displacement

The Russian invasion in Ukraine has resulted in the fastest forced population movement since the Second World War. Since 24 February 2022, the conflict has displaced about a third of the country’s population with close to seven million internally displaced persons within Ukraine and a further seven million refugees spread across Europe. In addition, around 13 million people are living in conflict affected areas with many unable to leave due to security risks. Women and children compose the majority of the displaced, both in and out of the country, heightening protection concerns (UNHCR visited on 13/08/2022, UNHCR 06/06/2022).

Individual refugees recorded across Europe since the military offensive on 24 February 2022, taken from the UNHCR Operations Portal for Ukraine accessed August 30, 2022. Note the number of border crossings from Ukraine is 11.98 million.

People Internally Displaced since the military offensive on 24 February 2022, from the latest Ukraine International Displacement Report, Round 8 July 2022 covering Aug 17 – Aug 23. Note the number of returnees* is 6.013 million including both IDPs and refugees.

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.

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

The number of refugees from Ukraine continues to increase in Europe with over 7 million individuals recorded across Europe, while 6 million returns were registered (both IDPs and refugees) and including more than 5 million border crossings into Ukraine.

Currently, UNHCR has recorded the number of Ukrainian refugees displaced due to the current conflict at 7,007,381 with approximately 3,969,537 of those having registered for international protection or similar national protection schemes. The largest number of refugees is estimated to be staying in the Russian Federation with 2.41 million persons registered. The neighbouring countries of Ukraine are also amongst the main host countries for individuals fleeing Ukraine. Poland hosts about 1.35 million, the Republic of Moldova around 90,000, Slovakia roughly 90,000 and Romania 56,000. Russia has seen a major increase in the number of refugees hosted in the country, the number doubling in two months (there were 1.04 million registered refugees in early June). It is not known whether this major increase is solely due to the conflict in Donbas or if it’s partly due to registration delays of the refugees. 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 (UNHCR accessed on 17/08/2022 and on 01/06/2022).

Border crossings (representing cross-border movements of family groups and not individuals) have risen to 11.98 million, with border crossings back into Ukraine also up at approximately 5.3 million. Return numbers do not necessarily indicate sustainable returns as the situation across Ukraine remains highly volatile and unpredictable, however IOM estimated that around 6 million IDPs and refugees had returned to their areas of origin in Ukraine by August 23, mainly in the North and West of the country. Many of those however may only be temporary (IOM 23/08/2022).

IDP numbers rose slightly in July, the first increase after several months of a downward trend

July 2022 marked an increase in the number of IDPs after months of a downward trend that had been driven by massive returns throughout the
country. The latest IOM Ukraine International Displacement Report (Round 8) estimated that there was a total of 6,975 million IDPs in Ukraine as of August 23. This represents a significant increase of nearly 330,000 IDPs since the previous survey (July 23) and an increase of 700,000 since June but the overall number of IDPs is still well below the peak of over 9 million in April. According to IOM, about half of those who were displaced due to the war since 24 February have now returned, especially to the north of the country and to the capital Kyiv (IOM 23/08/2022, OCHA 10/08/2022, IOM 23/07/2022, IOM 28/06/2022).

Most of the IDPs are hosted in the eastern region (1.9 million) and in the west (1.7 million). The north (1.2 million), the centre (1.0 million) with the south and Kyiv host the remaining IDPs (respectively 669,000 and 410,000). Trends analysis with previous GPS reports show that the presence of IDPs in the west and in the east is increasing while it is decreasing in the Kyiv and central regions. The majority of IDPs originate from the eastern part of the country (61%) where the conflict has been the most intense, and on a smaller scale from the south (20%) and from Kyiv (10%). A significant proportion of new IDPs come from Donetsk and Kharkiv oblasts with 21% of overall IDPs coming from each of these oblasts. the Government of Ukraine has announced a mandatory evacuation from the Government-controlled areas of Donetsk oblast where an estimated 330,00 residents remain (OCHA 07/09/2022, IOM 23/08/2022).

Insecurity remains the main reason for people to flee, notably with threats of artillery strikes and shelling, active conflict, worries that conflict could quickly escalate and risks of a potential radiation leak. Loss of livelihoods and loss of access to services have also been reported as push factors in conflict-affected areas assessed by REACH, such as from Zaporizhzhia oblast (29% households reporting the loss of access to services and 29% the loss of livelihoods as the main reasons for displacement). Pull factors leading to the choice of destination for displacement includes the presence of relatives or friends, information about availability of temporary accommodation, and organized resettlement opportunities (USAID 05/08/2022, REACH 08/07/2022, REACH 05/07/2022).

The prevalence of vulnerable groups within displaced populations continues to decrease, but remains important, however definitive data is unavailable

The percentage of IDP households containing vulnerable groups has decreased slightly since the previous round. In terms of children, 35% of IDP households report having a child/children aged 5 – 17 (down 11 percentage points since the last survey), 14% have children aged 1 < 5, score that has decreased since round 6 (down six percentage points) and only 4% of households report having infants less than a year (down one percentage points compared to round 7 but same rate as for round 6). The number of IDP households containing someone pregnant or breastfeeding is 5% which is a four percentage points decrease compared to June (round 6) and those hosting someone with disabilities have encountered similar increase, being now at 25% (24% in June and 20% in July). Likewise, households with chronically ill members encountered increased to 36% score. Those with at least one older person is now at 46% (up from 38% in July, but not as high as the June figure of 51%). Earlier in the conflict there were many reports of older people unable or unwilling to leave their homes in Donetsk and Luhansk, but many have since been evacuated as population centres in the region are threatened by the Russian advance (IOM 23/08/2022, HelpAge 01/08/2022, Reuters 28/06/2022, Irish Times 19/04/2022).

With the high numbers of returns to some areas and the increase 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 is down to 3 compared to the round 6 of the DTM (down one person per household) but is still higher than the pre-war size (where the average household was 2.6 persons) (IOM 23/08/2022, IOM 23/06/2022, IOM 23/07/2022).
Local integration of IDPs in hosting areas is mostly reported to be satisfactory, however, cases of discrimination were noted by some IDPs.

Even though data is not available for IOM GPS rounds 7 and 8, rounds 2, 4 and 6 show that the attitude of host communities towards internally displaced persons remains positive across all macro-regions. However, 9% of the IDPs surveyed in June suffered from discrimination in the host communities, this number rising to 14% in western Ukraine. Discriminations are noted in the interaction with local populations, in access to assistance, to public transport, and to local institutions and organizations. Competition over essential resources has also been perceived by host communities and IDPs with 13% of the assessed host communities perceiving some or great competition against 10% of IDPs. A REACH assessment from June indicated that tensions were reported by locals and IDPs, with a higher perception of tensions by locals (36% of IDPs perceiving some tensions versus 52% of locals). Other tensions related to the access to assistance were reported by REACH in July (disputes in queues, differences in received aid packages, tensions between people from different age groups etc.) (IMC 29/07/2022, REACH 19/07/2022, REACH 05/07/2022, IOM 27/06/2022).

The number of IDPs willing to move again drops compared to the previous months, however, most IDPs are still hoping to return home, and many have been subject to multiple displacements.

As of July 23, according to the IOM GPS, 21% of IDPs had already experienced secondary displacement and 9% have experienced 3 or more displacements. The main reasons given by interviewees explaining multiple displacements were the inability to earn income (60%), the lack of accommodation (53%), the security situation (40%), the family separation (30%) and the inability to access services (22%). The number of IDP households answering yes to the question “Are you considering (further) relocation from your current location?” has seen an important decrease since May (45%) with only 26% willing to relocate in July and 29% in August. The number of IDPs considering moving again had been on a continuous rising trend until June (peaking at 45%) and has been decreasing since. For some, this would be a case of returning their areas of origin, for others moving further away from the conflict or perhaps out of Ukraine itself.

The number of returnees increased in August (round 8) after it had remained relatively stable in the previous month. The latest numbers recorded in August are 8% higher than in July. The main macro-regions of return are the north (2.03 million), Kyiv (1.18 million returnees) and the east (962,000) (IOM 23/08/2022), but again care must be taken in interpreting this figures as some of the returns are likely to temporary in nature.

Amongst the assessed IDPs, 68% planned to return and 11% were willing to return in the coming two weeks (at the time of the survey). Although the main push and pull factors were not given during round 8, round 7 showed that the returns were explained by family reunification (41%), property ownership and free accommodation in place of habitual residence (35%), and perception of safety in the primary residence location (23%). Perception of safety in the area of return was the first reason for returning to Kiev in June according to REACH (65%). REACH and Non-violent Peaceforce also reported employment and livelihood as push and pull factors contributing to returns. According to the Protection Cluster, temporary returns find other push factors such as visiting homes, remaining family members and to get supplies. Those not returning explained it mostly through the security situation in their area of origin (81% of those from the eastern macro-region), by the Russian troops controlling their area of origin (20%) and by the damages done on their house (19%). Returnees are also at risk of being forced to be displaced again due to the conflict. Of the six million recorded by August, an estimated 661,000 returnees (11%) were considering leaving their homes again (IOM 23/08/2022, IOM 23/07/2022, REACH 05/07/2022, REACH 04/07/2022, Global Protection Cluster, UNHCR 28/06/2022, NP 22/06/2022, REACH 13/06/2022).
Humanitarian Access

Safety and security risks for both humanitarian actors and civilians continue to hamper access in areas most heavily affected by the conflict. The north of Ukraine and around Kyiv areas, which are now back under Ukrainian control, were heavily contaminated by mines and UXOs although efforts continue to make the areas safe. Despite an important humanitarian presence in Donetsk, partners face high access constraints due to ongoing ground conflict. It is also the case in Luhansk oblast in which the humanitarian presence is lower. In south-eastern cities controlled by Russian troops, direct access for international humanitarian organisations remains impossible.

Currently coordination tracking data (Ukraine 5W) indicates the presence of 531 humanitarian partners working in Ukraine, indicating a significant increase these past months as it represents 200 more partners operating or who have been operating compared to June. Lvivska oblast in the west and Dnipropetrovsksa as well as Donetsk oblast in the east are the areas hosting the most actors. Most agencies are local NGOs (334), although 98 international NGOs and 11 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 11.99 million as of May 05 (OCHA 21/08/2022).

The Ukrainian government has lifted most administrative regulations limiting humanitarian access in the country; however, non-Government-controlled areas (NGCA) are still almost impossible to reach

Since early March, a Presidential Decree allowed humanitarian staff to enter the country with a 90-day visa. However, an invitation from the Cabinet is needed for this visa and access is only possible by roads/ trains, leading actors to go through neighbouring countries in which additional visa’s may be required. While no new NGOs could be registered in Ukraine until May, simplified administrative requirements have been adopted for registrations since then. This is probably a factor in the increased numbers of operating partners in the country over the past months (OCHA 18/08/2022, ACAPS 30/06/2022, DRC 23/03/2022, President of Ukraine 14/03/2022).

Humanitarian access to NGCAs remains limited with very few actors allowed to operate there. In Donetsk and Luhansk, access is only possible for organisations that were present before the February Russian invasion, but even this is limited to NGCAs from before the invasions, not newly controlled areas. Cities that have fallen under non-Government control also face constraints. This is the case of Mariupol which has been under Russian control since May 20 after two months of siege. Humanitarian supplies were mostly unable to reach the city during the siege and access is still restricted today (BBC accessed 30/05/2022, OCHA 21/06/2022, Mariupol City Council 07/06/2022, OCHA 21/04/2022). In addition to these restrictions, diversion of aid was also reported by the media and by Ukrainian authorities, some confiscation being attributed to Russian forces. Russian media reports allegations of aid diversion from Ukrainian officials (RT 31/08/2022, Interfax 22/06/2022, AP News 18/04/2022, Kyiv Independent 31/03/2022).

Evacuations corridors were often not respected resulting in limited “windows of silence” and more recently, mandatory precautionary evacuations implemented by the Ukrainian government

Since the beginning of the conflict, in contested areas and NCGAs, evacuations have proven to be a challenge especially in areas close to the front line with many efforts proving to be unsuccessful. In fact, many evacuation corridors were reportedly blocked by Russian troops or targeted by shelling. On April 8, 50 people were killed by a missile strike while waiting to evacuate at Kramasork’s train station in government-controlled Donetsk. Likewise, on August 24, a Russian attack on a train station killed more than 20 people in Chaplyne (Dnipropetrovsk oblast). Between March 17 and May 6, over 118,000 people were reportedly evacuated via green corridors which were approved by the government. According to IMPACT, such evacuations out of conflict-affected areas and NGCAs have ceased since May 6. Evacuations from Sievierodonetsk in Luhansk oblast are for instance no longer possible after the bridges connecting the city to the government-controlled areas were destroyed in June (IPBS 25/08/2022, MSF 22/06/2022, BBC 26/06/2022, ABC News 15/06/2022, The Guardian 13/06/2022).
Transportation options for civilians to flee eastern regions have decreased since May and this has also impacted the provision of aid to populations who cannot escape conflict-affected areas. Other challenges impact the ability for civilians to use green corridors. This was the case in Zaporizhzhia region in early August as heavy flooding blocked the road leading from Russian-controlled areas to Ukrainian-controlled territories. Checkpoints can also lead to several days queuing, which led at the Vasylivna checkpoint to 12 deaths in August. Moreover, population movement within southern NGCAs and towards GCAs are limited by Russian forces - areas in Odeska, Poltavskaya, Sumaska and Dnipropetrovskaya encounter major movements restrictions according to REACH survey from August- and ‘windows of silence’ are still lacking in the conflict affected areas, hampering humanitarian assistance. Aid organizations have been prevented from reaching cities such as Mariupol in Donetsk oblast and Sievierodonetsk in Luhanska oblast, or Kherson in the south (REACH 07/09/2022, OCHA 26/08/2022, OCHA 05/08/2022, Egypt independent 04/08/2022, IMPACT 04/07/2022).

To ensure more safety for civilians living near the frontlines of the conflict, the Ukrainian government decided to implement mandatory evacuations. They began in August in districts and towns under Ukrainian control in Eastern Donetsk - 330,000 people remained in this oblast according to OCHA - with over 11,600 people evacuated by August 28. Overall, in August alone, mandatory evacuations were achieved in four regions for 35,000 people, including 10,000 children (Kherson, Donetsk, Zaporizhzhia and Mykolyv regions (Censor.Net 28/08/2022, Euronews 27/08/2022, Censor.Net 25/08/2022, USAID 16/08/2022, OCHA 12/08/2022, NYT 31/07/2022).

Since April, restrictions and obstruction preventing civilians from accessing services is the main challenge to humanitarian access

According to the ACAPS Ukraine Access Events dataset, the most common constraints to access events reported across Ukraine since April is the restriction and obstruction to access services. This includes the existence of besieged areas, physical prevention of use of services and assistance, restriction of movement for people seeking safety, restriction to travel (ACAPS accessed on 26/08/2022). People with limited mobility, such as people with disabilities and the elderly, face further constraints and have a harder time accessing aid from distribution points, also notably due to lack of information. According to an assessment led by HelpAge in May, 69% of elderly persons interviewed had not been consulted by a humanitarian agency since the escalation (569 displaced elderly persons interviewed in Livivska, Chernivestka and Dnipropetrovskaya). Other groups such as men who have been hiding to avoid forced conscription or Roma people who face discrimination in the country also struggle to access services and assistance (HelpAge 01/08/2022, REACH 19/07/2022, Amnesty 13/06/2022, France24 26/05/2022, The Guardian 28/04/2022).

Damage to civilian infrastructure further limits the ability for civilians to access services (water, healthcare, electricity, gas infrastructure etc.). This is notably the case in Donetsk and Luhansk oblasts (OCHA 15/06/2022). Disruptions to telecommunications have also been reported, potentially preventing civilians from receiving information on humanitarian assistance (REACH 03/06/2022).

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

Airstrikes continue to be registered across the country along with shelling closer to the front line. Out of 26 oblasts, 23 have experienced shelling or an air strike since April 2022 (ACLED accessed 28/08/2022). Humanitarian actors are also being impacted by such insecurity. Indeed, according to the Aid Worker Security Database, the conflict has killed four aid workers, injured three, and led to the kidnapping of 38 others in Mariupol (Donetsk oblast), Lysychansk (Luhansk oblast), and Berdyansk (Zaporizhzhia oblast). Among those, only one staff member was international, the other 44 being nationals. Indeed, local partners are almost exclusively handling delivery and distribution. Recently, 10 staff from INGO were kidnapped during an ambush by Russian forces while evacuating civilians from Mariupol. They were released one week after their capture in July and reported suffering physical abuse (AWSD accessed 26/08/2022, REACH 05/07/2022). Furthermore, AOAV has recorded seven incidents of explosive weapons use on humanitarian infrastructure in Ukraine since the beginning of the conflict, resulting in 78 civilian casualties (26 killed and 52...
Injured) and no armed actor casualties. In July, a warehouse used as storage for humanitarian aid was destroyed in Mykolaiv (Southern Ukraine) (OCHA 29/07/2022, AOAV 29/06/2022).

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, Kherson, Kyiv, Luhansk, Mykolaiv, Sumy, and Zaporizhia oblasts. The State Emergency Services of Ukraine (SESU) reported that over 149,000 items of explosive ordnance were cleared in the country between end of March and end of June (Mine Action 01/07/2022). A survey led by DRC in May found that close to half of the respondents consider the EO contamination in their current residences to be dangerous (18%) or very dangerous (26%) (sample of 1924 respondents throughout the country, DRC 09/06/2022). Again, half of them have encountered some type of EO, mostly those from Chernihiv (66%), Kharkiv (63%), Mykolaiv (58%) and Kyiv, Vinnytsia, Kherson, Odessa and Zaporizhzhya (all over 40%). According to data collected by The HALO Trust in Ukraine, there have been 78 accidents during which 65 people have been killed and 87 injured as a result of mines and UXO (Mine Action 01/07/2022).

Logistics impediments such as fuel shortages, damaged roads and long waiting times for cargo are limiting response capacity with additional issues caused by cyber-attacks and internet outages.

Damage to road infrastructure has impacted both civilian evacuations and transportation of humanitarian cargo. As of August 1, a study estimates that 23,900 km of roads have been damaged in the country as well as 17,300 units of public transport and 19 civilian airports. Air movement has thus stopped, including for humanitarian cargo. In May, 289 bridges had been destroyed across the country (KSE 02/08/2022, ACLED 23/06/2022, Ukrinform 14/05/2022). In June, Kyiv oblast was considered by ACAPS as the oblast with the highest access severity score due to the road damage and mine presence noticed after the Russian withdrawal. This is also the case in many conflict-affected areas such as Sumy oblast or Chernihiv oblast (ACAPS 30/06/2022). The last figures published in June indicated that 6,300 km of the railway lines in the country (27% of the overall track) and 41 railway bridges were damaged, however the network is still functioning. Both Ukrainian and Russian forces have damaged the railways, reducing further the possibilities for evacuations and transport of aid. Due to all logistics and security impediments, relief supplies have not been sent to front lines since the beginning of the conflict, restricting humanitarian capacity (OCHA 05/08/2022, NPR 17/08/2022, Ukraine Military Centre 27/07/2022, OCHA 20/07/2022, Railfreight 07/06/2022).

Moreover, fuel shortages across the country are impacting the operational capacity of humanitarian organisations especially for local volunteer organisations that pay their own fuel. Half of the humanitarian organizations interviewed by the logistic cluster in June perceived the fuel scarcity as a challenge and only 9% of the customers and retailers interviewed by REACH could fully access fuel in Ukraine. Fuel prices have increased by over 20%. Border congestion and transport planning - notably from Romania and Poland - are also reported to be challenging, depicted as such by a third of the organizations assessed (WFP 08/08/2022, REACH 05/08/2022, WFP 11/07/2022, REACH 08/07/2022, USAID 24/06/2022, ACTED 21/06/2022, Logistics Cluster 08/06/2022, National Tax Administration accessed 17/06/2022).

In addition to physical threats, humanitarian actors are also being targeted by phishing attacks and a high volume of cyber-attacks on Internet Service Providers have been reported to cause significant disruption to telecommunications networks (ETC 17/08/2022).
Humanitarian Impact and Conditions

Summary of Humanitarian Conditions

Cross-sectoral: The ongoing hostilities have led to widespread damages and massive displacement restricting access to all basic services and goods for the populations in conflict-affected areas and for displaced people (both IDPs and returnees). Basic needs have become critical for a segment of the population. OCHA estimates that 17.7 million people in Ukraine are in need of assistance.

Assessments led in conflict-affected areas indicate that food, water, financial resources, access to medicines and fuel are the major needs. Needs for baby food and housing have also appeared to be increasing in July while they didn’t appear in REACH’s assessment implemented in June (NP 11/07/2022, REACH 08/07/2022, World Vision 27/06/2022, REACH 14/06/2022).

According to IOM GPS round 8 from August, cash and / or financial support is the main need of IDPs, non IDPs and returnees, access to medicine and health services being the second most urgent need given by all population groups. Overall, more needs tend to be identified by IDPs than by returnees or non-IDPs. They are however very similar in terms of ranking:

- IDPs are in more acute need of cash (74%) than non-IDPs (65%) and returnees (11%). Beside cash, IDPs are in need of menstrual hygiene items (45%), clothes and other NFIs (34%), medicines and health services (30%), hygiene items (28%) and food (27%). IDPs’ needs have remained similar between rounds except for transportation and accommodation which have increased since round 7 but remain lower than previously cited needs.
- Non-IDPs are also in need of menstrual hygiene items (36%), medicines and health services (25%) as well as food (22%).
- Returnees have very similar needs with the most cited being menstrual hygiene items (29%), food (21%) and medicines and health services (20%) (Global Protection Cluster 31/07/2022, IOM 30/08/2022).

As the winter approaches, increased risks are expected to appear, notably due to the predicted access challenges with snow and ice covering the roads. The damage to gas, electricity and heating systems have left many non-functional, putting additional populations at risk particularly those who would not be able to face harsh winter conditions. By July, over 5,000km of gas pipelines, 3,800 gas distribution facilities, 336 gas-fired boiler houses and 8 combined heat and power plants were damaged or destroyed throughout the country. In some areas, repairs are expected not to be possible in the near future due to ongoing hostilities. This is the case for heating infrastructure in Polohivskyi and Vasylivskyi raions (REACH 07/09/2022, BBC 31/07/2022, Government of Ukraine 14/07/2022, REACH 08/07/2022, Wilson Center 05/07/2022).

Food Security: Across Ukraine a third of families are food insecure, the conflict affected areas in the east being the most affected. IDPs appear to be the population group facing the most food scarcity (27%). Market closures, a lack of food items and the high cost/lack of finance were the main barriers to accessing food. To illustrate the high costs, the price of the Joint Market Monitoring Initiative (JMMI)’s basket has seen an annual increase of 28% by June 2022. Families are adopting a range of negative coping mechanisms in the face of reduced incomes and lack of access to sufficient food. By July, over 35% of families reported using food-based coping mechanisms at or above crisis levels. However, recent surveys indicate food availability is improving, and that the rate of inflation has stabilised. For IDPs in collective centres, the majority are now receiving food assistance.

Livelihoods: Lack of financial services, closure of businesses and disruption to utilities are having a negative impact on livelihoods, especially in the eastern macro region, but also in areas of the north and south, although the entire country is under some stress. Estimates indicate roughly five million jobs have been lost across Ukraine due to the conflict with many households struggling due to a loss of income. According to round 7 of IOM’s GPS, 60% of IDPs, who had employment prior to the war, lost their jobs after being displaced, with many finding it difficult to find new employment and some taking lower paid or lower skilled jobs. Round 8 IOM GPS (August) found that 94% of IDPs had indicated that their household had adopted at least...
one coping strategy in reaction to reduced incomes or increased insecurity. Spending savings (75%), saving money on food (68%) and reducing essential non-food expenditure (67%) were the top three coping strategies adopted. Some returnees also reported facing barriers to access employment (15%) and therefore earning no or lower income.

Health: The Ukraine population is facing increasing risks of transmission of communicable disease (measles, polio, cholera, tuberculosis, influenza, diphtheria etc.) due to the war. Reduced availability and quality of healthcare facilities, massive displacement and poor living conditions (both for IDPs and those in conflict-affected areas) are inducing lack of hygiene and care, resulting in the spread of waterborne and other types of diseases. The disruption of vaccination campaigns from February is amplifying this danger. The reduced access to treatment and care for noncommunicable diseases is putting the health of millions of individuals at risk, especially the elderly, as 22% of households have a member who has stopped their treatment. This is notably caused by the damages to facilities, the flight of the healthcare staff and the lack of medicine (coupled with the price rises of those that are available). Moreover, 15 million people are estimated by the government to be in need of psychological care.

Protection: Ongoing hostilities have led to 5,663 civilian deaths and 8,055 wounded according to HRMMU, including 365 children killed and 623 wounded. War crimes continue to be reported, from both parties of the conflict. Gender-based violence represents a major risk for the civilians; however, the actual number of incidents is difficult to verify. To face the effects of the hostilities on civilians’ mental health, negative coping mechanisms are adopted, including alcohol consumption, self-medication etc. Children are also particularly vulnerable to mental health issues with about 1.5 million children possibly suffering from such disorders. The destruction of infrastructures and closure of protection services restrict the possibility for victims and civilians affected by the conflict to access such services, particularly GBV and psychosocial services. Lack of freedom of movement and insecurity further limits access.

Shelter: Widespread damage to residential housing is driving shelter needs as winter approaches with an estimated 7.4 million people in need of shelter repair materials. The conflict is also having an impact on the supply of key utilities such as electricity and gas that many rely on to cook or heat their homes. Conflict affected areas and reclaimed areas in the north, east and south are the most affected. With many IDPs relying on rented accommodation, some are struggling to find appropriate accommodation as winter approaches mainly due to a lack of money and the increasing cost of rents. Some households also face difficulties in obtaining essential NFI’s such as blankets.

WASH: Damage to infrastructure is impacting access to safe water, with an estimated 6 million people having limited or reduced access to piped water. Populations in the hard-to-reach areas of active conflict continue to have urgent needs as residents face shortage of drinking water, however, significant damage to WASH infrastructure can also be seen in the newly liberated and post-conflict zones. Some residents of conflict affected areas are resorting to negative coping mechanisms due to a lack of access to sufficient clean water, and the elderly and those with disabilities are facing additional challenges. Access to hygiene items continues to be flagged as a need by IDPs and some IDPs report the state of WASH facilities in some collective centres as an issue.

Education: Over 5.7 million children have had their education disrupted by the conflict with over two thousand schools or other education institutions destroyed or damaged. For many children the new school year begins online, yet IDP children, children in conflict-affected areas and children in rural communities all face barriers to accessing internet learning. Children with special education needs (SEN) also require additional support to access education services. The impact of conflict and displacement is taking a toll on children's wellbeing and there is widespread need for more psychosocial support programmes targeting learners and teachers. Many schools continue to be utilised for other purposes such as hosting IDPs and the proximity of military equipment to some schools is putting children at risk. Teachers as well as children face their own challenges caused by the conflict, with many teachers displaced and others have taken on additional roles including increased family care responsibilities.
Food Security

Across Ukraine a third of families is food insecure, the conflict affected areas in the east being the most affected

One out of three Ukrainian families is food insecure – rising to one out of two in areas in the east. The latest GPS General Population Survey (round 8) found that across Ukraine 22.5% of respondents reported a shortage of food, a small increase from 20.5% in July. IDPs had the highest proportion of those reporting food scarcity at 27% whereas the figure was 22% for non-displaced respondents (including returnees) (IOM 30/08/2022, WFP 19/08/2022). The southern macro-region has the most severe food scarcity with 28% of all respondents reporting it (although this is a slight improvement from 30% in Round 7) with the situation being at its best in Kyiv where only 15% of respondents reported a shortage of food. Finally, approximately two thirds of respondents cited a need for cash assistance as their most pressing need, another indicator that families are struggling to meet their basic needs (IOM 30/08/2022, IOM 29/07/2022).

People living in hard-to-reach areas in the north, east and south continue to have the most pressing needs, as residents deal with severe shortages of food, water, medicine, and energy due to the shelling. According to REACH, access to food was reported in 27% of assessed settlements in conflict-affected areas and nearly half (7/17) of KIs from assessed settlements reported that people were facing barriers in accessing food ‘to a great extent’, in the others people were facing ‘some’ barriers to food access. Additionally, residents from besieged and remote places who had been evacuated by MSF reported facing terrible conditions, cut off from access to essential services such as health, water as well as a scarcity of food (REACH 14/06/2022, REACH 08/07/2022, MSF 22/06/2022). Fig 2 gives an overall picture of the prevalence of food insecurity across Ukraine based on estimated insufficient food consumption scores.

Market closures, a lack of food items and the high cost/lack of finance were the main barriers to accessing food, although recent surveys indicate food availability is improving, and that the rate of inflation has stabilised. For IDPs in collective centres, the majority are now receiving food assistance

REACH HSM surveys conducted in June and July found that market closures, a lack of food items in stores, the high cost of food, and a lack of money to buy food were the most frequent obstacles for individuals to get food (REACH 08/07/2022, REACH 14/06/2022).

High inflation has been driving up food prices since the beginning of the conflict (see Fig 1). The JMNI basket (which focuses on core food and hygiene items that an average household must purchase on a regular basis) had increased by 28% (year on year) by June 2022, with the cost in Kyiv being significantly higher than the other regions. Food price inflation had peaked at around 6% (month-on-month) at the beginning of April and had dropped steadily since then to below 3% by late May. Although the rate of inflation rose again in June it has since dropped back (see Fig 1) (REACH 05/08/2022).

This aligned roughly with data from Statistical Services of Ukraine which showed that in early April the Ukrainian food basket (296 items) had increased by nearly 12% compared to the beginning of the year, dropping back to only a 5% increase in early May. There was then a sharp hike in the price of the basket in late June (to 31% more than the price at year start) as the 2022 vegetable harvest became available. However, this has fallen back to 16% as vegetable prices dropped off by 25 July.

Food availability has stabilized and is generally good, with the east still experiencing the lowest food availability, although 84% of customers indicated that food items were fully available (WFP 23/08/2022, REACH 05/08/2022).

According to round 1 of the collective site monitoring (CSM) study conducted by REACH, the most reported methods of accessing food was through provision by NGOs (54% of sites), this was followed by IDPs who purchased or prepared their own food (43%), government providing food (29%) and finally at 12% sites of access to social restaurants was cited (REACH 03/08/2022). Compared to non-displaced respondents, displaced respondents had more difficulty obtaining
necessities including food, money, and transportation according to an IDMC survey between April and July 2022. (IDMC 27/07/2022).

**Fig 1: Inflation rates, month-on-month since March 2021**

![Graph showing inflation rates month-on-month since March 2021]

Source: JMMI round 4 July 2022

The conflict is driving multiple factors that are negatively impacting food security

The conflict has caused damage to industrial, agricultural, and transport infrastructure and has restricted access to agricultural land and production. Food stores have been destroyed in cities including Kharkiv, Doneska, Kyiv, and Severodonetsk. Market functioning has also been impacted by the conflict including by the disruption caused to local supply chains. Increases in NFI costs and the cost of fuel have put pressure on family budgets. All these factors are combining to have a negative impact on food security across Ukraine (IFRC 23/08/2022, HRW 16/08/2022, REACH 08/07/2022, REACH 29/06/2022, OCHA 15/06/2022).

Families are adopting a range of negative coping mechanism in the face of reduced incomes and lack of access to sufficient food

A common coping strategy used by the people of Ukraine is eating inadequate amounts of food. As of 6 July, about 22% of families reported eating insufficiently, while over 35% used food-based coping mechanisms at or above crisis levels, according to remote monitoring systems analysing the food-based coping situation in Ukraine. In the country's eastern region, 40% of those surveyed indicated they were cutting back on meal portions (with adults doing so to feed children) or households were borrowing food. The highest prevalent oblasts of insufficient food consumption are Luhanska, Khersonska, Donetska, Zaporizka, Kharkivska, Sumska, Chernihivska, Kirovohradska, Khmelnytska, Odeska, Zhytomyrska and Mykolaivska (WFP 19/08/2022, OCHA 13/07/2022).

Figures for August 8 indicate the number of people with insufficient food is dropping (now at 5.7M, a drop of 1.05 M in the last month), but the use of negative coping mechanisms is rising again and now tops 10 million (WFP HungerMap accessed 07/09/2022).

Households, and especially IDP families are facing difficulties in providing enough food and nutrition to infants and babies

According to the IOM, Round 8 General Population Survey, since the beginning of the war, 54% of IDP households with infants and children under the age of five reported having trouble providing enough food for their infants and babies. This represents a significant gain compared to 32% in July (Round 7). 31% of non-IDPs experience the same problem. The issue is not unique to the east and south; for instance, with 60% of IDPs in the west reporting this as an issue. (IOM 30/08/2022, IOM 29/07/2022).
Livelihoods

Estimates indicate roughly five million jobs have been lost across Ukraine due to the conflict with many households struggling to meet their needs due to a loss of income. This is driving the adoption of negative coping strategies.

In Ukraine, there has been a significant loss of livelihood and income because of the conflict and displacement. The International Labour Organization (ILO) reports that an estimated 4.8 million jobs have been lost across Ukraine, although local press cite a figure of 5.2 million people, taken from a report published by the National Bank of Ukraine. The actual number of unemployed is difficult to quantify as many have fled the country. In addition, for some sectors, such as trade, agriculture, and construction, the share of people working unofficially ranged between 40-60%. It is clear however that in some areas of the country many businesses have closed, and jobs have been lost. The number of vacancies at job sites is currently around 35,000-40,000, whereas before the invasion the number ranged from 100,000 to 120,000. In eastern regions, previously known for metallurgy and mining industries, there are almost no job openings due to heavy hostilities. However, despite the challenges, the labour market has slowly started to recover in Ukraine's central and western regions farther away from the front lines (Kyiv Independent 21/08/2022, OCHA 12/08/2022, REACH 05/07/2022, OCHA 29/06/2022).

IDP households are adopting coping strategies to deal with loss of income/employment. The latest IOM GPS found that 94% of IDPs indicated their household had adopted at least one coping strategy in reaction to reduced incomes or increased insecurity. Spending savings (75%), saving money on food (68%) and reducing essential non-food expenditure (67%) were the top three coping strategies adopted, followed by reducing expenditure on health care (54%). Some respondents indicated they had taken lower paid
The impact of the conflict is also undermining key services such as healthcare and education.

According to the Ministry of Health in the first few months of the war, 1658 medical professionals - including doctors, specialists, nurses, midwives, paramedics, pharmacy assistants, and technical workers were compelled to leave and find employment in other regions of the country. Teachers are also facing hardship, with reduced working hours and a loss of local resources (which partly covers their salaries). Oblast level education authorities reported that a total of 43,000 teachers left the area where they work (ACAPS, 18/08/2022, Health Cluster, 01/08/2022, MESU 04/07/2022, WB 18/05/2022).

Many of those displaced have lost their jobs and have subsequently found it hard to find employment, with some taking lower paid or lower skilled jobs

IDPs have struggled to find employment following their displacement and many have seen a significant drop in income, including some of those who did find employment. According to round 7 of IOM’s GOS, 60% of IDPs who had employment prior to the war lost their jobs after being displaced. The latest IOM GPS (round 8) has found that only 31% of those surveyed have found paid work, whilst 27% were unemployed despite actively seeking work. Nearly one-fifth (19%) of displaced interviewees had accepted to work in a lower paid job, while others (17%) had agreed to work in a lower-skilled job. The highest share of unemployed IDPs aged 18-64 looking for a job were in the southern macro region (36%) and Kyiv (35%), whereas the lowest percentage was in the North (17%).

Only 33% of the respondents indicated salary as their primary source of income following displacement, while 24% mentioned IDPs’ monthly financial assistance. In an IDMC survey 32% of respondents cited access to money and personal income as the most common challenge, this is in line with incomes reported in IOM GPS round 7 which found that the total monthly income for 35% of respondents’ families was less than UAH 5,000 (which is UAH 1,500 less than the minimum wage) (IOM 30/08/2022, IOM 29/07/2022, IDMC 27/07/2022).

Returnees are also struggling with many reporting reduced income and that the closure of businesses is a major barrier to finding employment

The employment situation of returnees has seen some improvement, but many earn less than they did before the war. While the share of returnees without income has decreased by nearly 10% since May, 42% of returnees reporting earning less than they did before February 2022, a further 15% are unemployed whilst actively seeking work. The most pressing need reported by 68% of returnees is cash or financial assistance. Round 7 of the IOM GPS found that the number of returnees earning income differed by macro region with the highest proportion being 69% of returnees in the Centre macro region and the lowest was only 45% in the South macro region. Overall, 83% of returnee respondents agreed that “A lot of people are unable to earn money due to war” (IOM 30/08/2022, IOM 29/07/2022).

The closure of businesses is one of the biggest factors identified as impacting the ability of returnees to earn a living. This was cited by 80% of returnees surveyed in the eastern macro region, by 78% in Kyiv and 67% in the north. Reduced farming and industrial activity in their area was also a common issue, cited most frequently in the north (65%) and Kyiv (63%), along with the presence of UXO, mentioned by 52% of returnee respondents in the east, 47% in Kyiv and 43% in the north. Local press reports also align with these findings. In Mykolaiivska, the head of the regional military administration (RMA) at least 12 of the largest enterprises of the Mykolaiv region are currently out of business due to the invasion. Shops also face difficulties with 48% of stores (nationally) reporting challenges in keeping the store operational and well stocked, rising to 57% in the eastern and 56% in the northern macro regions. Lack of key utilities such as electricity and water will also be impacting commerce and business (IOM 30/08/2022, Censor.Net 23/08/2022, REACH 05/08/2022, IOM 29/07/2022).
Lack of financial services are also having a negative impact on livelihoods and businesses, especially in the eastern macro region, but also areas of the north and south.

The availability of banks, ATMs, and Ukrposhta services has remained roughly stable nationwide but access to these services is still challenging in many of the conflict affected areas in the east and south of the country. According to the latest JMMI (June), the availability of Ukrposhta offices, Bank branches and ATMs remained roughly similar to that of May, namely that countrywide approximately 81% Ukrposhta offices remained fully available, 76% ATMs were fully available, and 69% Bank branches were fully available. However, it is likely that significant discrepancies between regions remain. For June, only 38% of respondents in the east reported Ukrposhta offices functioning as normal; Bank branches were reported to be fully available by only 53% and 67% of respondents in the southern and eastern regions respectively; and ATM availability was only 68% in the north (REACH 05/08/2022, REACH 21/06/2022).

Elderly persons who have remained in conflict affected areas and those who have been displaced face various barriers to accessing pensions, social benefits, and humanitarian assistance.

Elderly persons have also been impacted by the war’s impacts on Ukraine’s economy and are particularly vulnerable to loss of income. Senior citizens who had stayed behind in conflict affected areas face several barriers in terms of accessing finances such as their pension. A helpage assessment in March found that almost all (99%) of older persons interviewed in eastern Ukraine’s Donetsk and Luhansk regions had no plans to leave (although it is likely that many have now been evacuated). A study of protection needs in Kharkiv found that many older persons had been unable to access pensions for several months. Closure of banks and other services, mobility issues as well as other disabilities make it more difficult for the elderly to access cash and pensions. Those who are displaced are also struggling with 39% of older people surveyed by Helpage) who are registered as internally displaced reported not receiving their social benefits. Older persons were identified as a group “less able” or “unable” to meet their basic needs in 37% of settlements assessed as part of the available by only 53% and 67% of respondents in the southern and eastern regions respectively; and ATM availability was only 68% in the north (REACH 05/08/2022, REACH 21/06/2022).

Health

With reduced availability and quality of healthcare facilities, poor living conditions, massive displacement and insufficient vaccination levels, the Ukraine population is facing increasing risks of transmission of communicable disease.

Since the Russian invasion in February, the widespread damage caused by the war have impacted water and sanitation systems and impacting the hygiene practices of the populations in conflict-affected areas. This has led to an increased risk of communicable diseases such as measles, tuberculosis, poliomyelitis, COVID-19 as well as waterborne diseases including cholera and dysentery. Cases of influenza, Diphtheria and leptospirosis have been identified within the displaced population, notably due to living conditions (overcrowding, lack of basic services) and the high rate of children in the displaced population. Influenza has even exceeded the epidemic levels for the 2021-2022 season, affecting largely children (27.5% of cases). Between March and June, the Emergency Medical Technicians (EMTs) in Ukraine registered 16% of their medical visits as response to cases of infectious diseases, a higher percentage than the cases of injuries (14%). The shortage of medicines and medical supplies and the lack of availability of health facilities limit the response possibility, increasing both the severity and the transmission of these diseases (USAID 16/08/2022, Health Cluster 01/08/2022, OCHA 29/07/2022, IFRC 05/07/2022, WHO 16/06/2022, OCHA 15/06/2022).

The disruption of prevention and vaccination campaigns coupled with the low rate of COVID-19 vaccination (34% of full vaccination by February) adds a threat to the population’s health. A vaccination campaign for children had started in February 2022 and was halted, reaching only 22% of the targeted coverage and omitting the use of the improved oral polio vaccine. Due to the violence, the risk of tetanus is particularly high and is compounded by insufficient vaccination of children. Polio vaccinations are also needed in rural areas of Ukraine which face low vaccination rates.
Even though registered cases of COVID-19 are low, it remains a substantial threat according to WHO. Moreover, laboratory testing capacities are limited and the surveillance system is mostly non-functional in conflict-affected areas and newly liberated areas, thus restricting the ability for actors to access updated and reliable figures of cases of communicable diseases (Health Cluster 01/08/2022, WHO 28/07/2022, WHO 14/07/2022, CORUS 20/06/2022).

The disruption of treatment for noncommunicable diseases is putting the health of millions of individuals at risk

According to WHO, chronic and noncommunicable diseases remain the main cause of morbidity and mortality in Ukraine. The five major diseases to date are cardiovascular disease, diabetes, cancer, chronic respiratory disease and mental health conditions. In 2017, these NCDs accounted for 84% of all deaths. WHO estimates that over a third of adults in Ukraine today have a chronic disease requiring healthcare and this rate rises to 51% of respondents assessed by CORUS (475 respondents in 4 regions). Due to the ongoing conflict, some individuals have seen their conditions deteriorate with a lack of available healthcare and medication.

An assessment led by Premise in April showed that 30% of the households interviewed have at least one person with a chronic disease who reported challenges in accessing care for their condition. IOM surveys show that in April, 22% of respondents indicated that someone in their household had to stop their medication due to lack of availability, mostly cardiovascular disease medications (58%) and hypertension medications (50%). The need for medical treatments has even led certain displaced populations to return to their area of origin (Health Cluster 01/08/2022, WHO 28/07/2022, IMC 14/07/2022, ACAPS 10/07/2022, IOM 27/06/2022, MSF 22/06/2022, CORUS 20/06/2022, OCHA 15/06/2022).

Elderly populations are particularly at risk of suffering from disruption of treatment for chronic diseases. According to HelpAge, 89% of older people have a health problem, 43% a disability and 57% struggle to access medication. IOM GPS round 7 found that 41% of people over 60 reported a lack of medicines and health services (HelpAge 01/08/2022, IOM 29/07/2022).

Due to the conflict, mental health has become a priority across the whole country

Mental health stands out as a main issue for families, both those living in conflict-affected areas and those having been displaced. World Vision reports that 45% of the parents assessed in April were mostly worried about their children’s mental health (out of 185 household surveys). A Gradus Research Study implemented in April shows that about 50% of respondents noticed worsening mental health conditions of their children since the war started (out of 784 respondents). People in Need has recorded a 73% increase in calls to a hotline from people seeking psychological assistance since the start of the war. Thirty one percent of IDP respondents requested the psychological support hotline number in August (IOM 30/08/2022, OCHA 13/07/2022, World Vision 05/07/2022, Education Cluster 04/07/2022, Gradus Research Company 29/04/2022). Humanitarian partners highlight the need for psychological care as well as psychotropic medications and antiepileptics. The government of Ukraine estimates that about 15 million people are in need of psychological assistance. In June, IOM reported that the main need of psychological counselling was found amongst IDPs (21%), then returnees (19%) and finally non-displaced (14%). Mental health support for children is particularly needed as schools resume in areas not directly affected by the conflict (Mercy Corps 18/08/2022, OCHA 08/07/2022, World Vision 05/07/2022, Education Cluster 04/07/2022, IOM 27/06/2022, CORUS 20/06/2022, WHO 16/06/2022).

Access to healthcare services is being impacted by the ongoing conflict with conflict-affected areas facing the most barriers

The ongoing conflict is restricting access to healthcare for an important part of the Ukrainian population, notably in the eastern regions of the country. An assessment led by REACH in June shows that 29% of assessed settlements in conflict-affected areas are encountering concerns related to access to healthcare services. The proportion of KI having such concerns decreased by August (16%), possibly indicating an improvement of the situation in conflict-affected areas. According to IOM, the macro-regions in which respondents are meeting the most barriers to accessing healthcare are the eastern (39%), southern (39%), northern (36%),
Central (35%) and Kyiv (34%) regions. These rates have been increasing over time in the central region but have decreased in the northern, southern, and eastern regions (between March and June). In some areas, health facilities are almost impossible to access. In the Mykolaiv region in southern Ukraine for instance, over 75% of people assessed reported the inaccessibility of healthcare services in March. This rate is also over 75% in Chernihiv and Irpin and over 50% in Malyn. Individuals trapped in besieged and isolated areas are facing the most significant barriers to access. Displaced people are also concerned by the lack of access, with 17% of the assessed returnees from round 7 of the IOM GPS leaving partly due to the difficulty in accessing health services (REACH 07/09/2022, Health Cluster 01/08/2022, IOM 29/07/2022, IOM 27/06/2022, MSF 22/06/2022, REACH 14/06/2022).

Barriers to access include physical impediments such as active hostilities and safety concerns, movement restrictions, martial law (curfew), distance, damage to roads, lack of transportation, fuel shortages and massive displacement. People living in rural areas are more likely to report a lack of access to health services and medicines (26% according to IOM by August). The availability and quality of health services are also in jeopardy. By April, the Ukrainian authorities counted 307 health infrastructure damaged, and 21 hospitals destroyed. In contrast, UNDP reports by August 900 health facilities destroyed or damaged. By August 23, the health cluster verified 473 reports of attacks on healthcare facilities / transport / warehouses / supplies / personnel / patients which impacted health facilities (IOM 30/08/2022, OCHA 26/08/2022, UNDP 05/08/2022, WHO 28/07/2022, Health Cluster 01/08/2022, IOM 29/07/2022, WHO 14/07/2022, CORUS 20/06/2022). Damages to the electricity and water systems are also restricting the functionality of services, thus impacting the quality of the services. By April, only ten oxygen plants were operating across the country to supply health facilities. The restricted humanitarian access in some areas is impeding assistance to those in need and to deliver medical supplies (IOM 30/08/2022, Health Cluster 01/08/2022, OCHA 15/06/2022).

According to MSF, hospitals and health facilities were asked to halt services on non-emergency care in order to first respond to the wounded, which has further delayed access to healthcare. Other services such as mental health referral and care are also limited, and people need to queue or take appointments months in advance to get medical consultations. Sexual and reproductive health services have also suffered from damage to facilities and disruption of supplies, leaving women and girls without appropriate access. Data is however limited on the severity and scale of the disruption. A CORUS survey found that 2% of women were in need of receiving postnatal care. In conflict-affected areas, many health care workers have fled (over 1,000 doctors and 400 specialists by April according to the authorities), further limiting the functionality of services. In the eastern region of the country, the high concentration of IDPs is also putting a burden on the health system (Censor.Net 22/08/2022, Health Cluster 01/08/2022, IMC 29/07/2022, WHO 14/07/2022, IFRC 05/07/2022, MSF 22/06/2022, CORUS 20/06/2022, WHO 16/06/2022).

Overall, increased prices, reduced availability, and lack of access to medicine are reported as the main barriers to receiving adequate healthcare.

Access to medicines and treatments is another major issue for the population. These issues stem from the lack of availability caused by the disruption of supply chains, the lack of available pharmacies and finally the large increase in cost of medicines since February (see Fig 3). Reports highlight the lack of medicine as the main barrier to receiving adequate healthcare in the country. A CORUS assessment from May indicates that access to medicine was the main issue related to healthcare for all three parts of the country surveyed (western, central and eastern regions), far beyond access problems and quality problems. A REACH telephone survey (639 interviews in 213 settlements) presented similar results in June: the lack of medicine in stores being the main barrier to health services (65%) followed by the non-availability of needed services (58%) and the lack of transport (45%). In western oblasts, access to medicines (21%) and psychological support (28%) were the main concerns according to IOM’s April needs assessment. The lack of ambulance availability has also been raised in several surveys (USAID 16/08/2022, Health Cluster 01/08/2022, IOM 27/06/2022, REACH 08/07/2022, CORUS 20/06/2022).

Regarding priority geographical areas, according to the latest JMMI assessment from REACH, medications were fully available for 80% of the respondents nationwide but only for 30% in...
eastern Ukraine. This is corroborated by IOM results from an August survey which shows that 29% of respondents in the east and 31% in the south lack health services and medicines. In Kyiv the situation is improving as although 23% of IOM respondents reported in March that very few or no pharmacies were open in their area, this percentage has fallen to 1% in June. In the southern region, the Khersonska oblast is particularly suffering from disruptions of supply of medication, with many pharmacies closed (IOM 30/08/2022, REACH 06/08/2022, IOM 29/07/2022, IOM 27/06/2022, ACTED 21/06/2022).

Medication prices have largely increased in the whole country. This is illustrated by REACH’s findings: Kyiv encountered a 16% price increase between December 2021 and June 2022, Kirovohradska 15%, Sumska and Dnipropetrovska 13% and Zaporizka 12%. Imported medicines face the largest price increases, notably antibiotics but also analgesics and vasodilating agents (between 10 and 25% increase since January) (REACH 05/08/2022, REACH 21/06/2022). Supply chains have been disrupted as certain cargo movement has largely stopped on roads thought to be too dangerous to travel on. Production of medication has also reduced or halted at many facilities, all factors resulting in difficulties providing critical medical supplies such as medications and (Health Cluster 01/08/2022, WHO 14/07/2022, IFRC 05/07/2022).

Fig 3: Cumulative price increase of selected medicines, national averages, as a percentage from January 2022

Source: JMMI round 4 July 2022

Protection

In addition to physical injuries and traumas, children in conflict-affected areas or those having fled hostilities are vulnerable to mental health issues

The ongoing conflict in Ukraine is likely to impact millions of children in the short and long-term. The latest figures given by OHCHR from August indicate that over 365 children have been killed since February and over 623 wounded. The actual figures are likely to be higher due to the challenges inherent to registering casualties during a conflict. In addition to these physical threats, children also face risks related to their mental health. In fact, whether in conflict-affected areas or having fled, children who have been exposed to war and displacement can suffer from various psychological issues, including depression, PTSD, anxiety and stress among others. The exposure to violence, to continuous distress and the destruction of the sense of security can alter a child’s brain development with effects lasting until adulthood. According to an assessment led by the International Medical Corps, children in Kyiv are suffering from distress, fear, nocturnal enuresis and stuttering. Children with autism and epilepsy are also more impacted as they can suffer respectively from increased behavioural difficulties and more seizures. Studies have shown that more than 22% of conflict-affected people could suffer from mental health disorders, representing over 1.5 million children in Ukraine settings (OHCHR 29/08/2022, Mercy Corps 18/08/2022, Education Cluster 04/07/2022, UNICEF 15/06/2022).

Several factors are putting additional burden on children. Indeed, displacement leads to risk of family separation, violence, abuse, sexual exploitation and trafficking. Children and women represent the vast majority of those fleeing the countries, making them more vulnerable to protection threats. According to CARE, women make up to 65% of the IDPs. A REACH survey from July indicates that 75% of displaced households (in 6 transit hubs) had at least one vulnerable member, 37% of them hosting a child between 6 and 17 and 16% of them a child under five. The disruption of education and the loss of home are also preventing children from preserving a sense of security. Last but not least, the stress endured by parents and caregivers due to the conflict can lead to anxiety for the children and even to domestic violence.
Ongoing hostilities put at risk civilians’ safety as well as their mental health, with numerous accounts of war crimes being reported

Indiscriminate attacks were largely reported by international organizations, resulting in numerous civilian casualties. 5,663 deaths and 8,055 wounded were registered by the Human Rights Monitoring Mission between February 24 and August 28, the actual number likely to be higher (see conflict section). Such attacks occurred notably in residential areas and even during evacuations. Civilians are also at risk of being harmed by explosive weapons, which caused at least 28% of the overall civilian deaths registered (AOAV 19/08/2022, HRW 16/08/2022, USAID 05/08/2022).

Moreover, allegations of war crimes have been made by several sources, including murder, mass murder, mass graves, rape, torture, terror, bodily dismemberment, use of civilians as human shields. Verifications were held by the UN Human Rights Monitoring Mission in Ukraine (HRMMU) and put in light cases of killings and summary executions, of arbitrary detention and enforced disappearance, of torture and ill-treatment, and of conflict-related sexual violence. Unlawful killings were documented in 30 settlements in Kyiv, Chernihiv, Kharkiv and Sumy regions (OHCHR 28/08/2022, Mercy Corps 18/08/2022, Censor Net 17/08/2022, HRW 16/08/2022, OHCHR 29/06/2022, MSF 20/06/2022). In addition to war crimes, extrajudicial punishment against individuals has been reported by OHCHR, mostly in territories controlled by the Government of Ukraine (89 cases registered between February and June) (OHCHR 29/06/2022).

Adults as well as children can suffer from trauma, stress, insomnia, PTSD, depression amongst other types of mental disorders. The ongoing conflict and the fear of violence, the lack of access to services, the displacement and the fear of the future, the parental stress, the limitation of movement and the restriction of one’s rights can lead to such issues.

According to a CORUS assessment implemented with IDPs and host communities in five catchment areas, 18% of households reported having at least one member being too worried to do their usual daily activity. WHO reported that between May and July, stressors have continued, likely leading individuals to adopt negative coping mechanisms to deal with mental health problems due to the conflict. For instance, the International Mercy Corps indicated that self-medication and alcohol were used by adults in Kyiv. Aggressive behaviour, assault and robbery were also detailed as coping strategies (Mercy Corps 18/08/2022, Censor.Net 17/08/2022, Health Cluster 01/08/2022, OHCHR 29/06/2022, MSF 22/06/2022, CORUS 20/06/2022).

Gender-based violence continues to be highlighted by humanitarian actors as a major risk for the civilians, however the actual number of incidents is difficult to verify

Risks related to gender-based violence have been flagged since the Russian invasion in February, notably due to the large waves of displacement and the high numbers of women and children making up the displaced. During the conflict in eastern Ukraine in 2016, UNFPA reported that IDP women were three times more likely to suffer from violence than those non-displaced due to a heightened vulnerability (calculations done based on their survey) (MES 04/07/2022, OCHA 15/06/2022, Human Right Watch 03/04/2022, UNFPA 20/04/2016).

By June of this year, the HRMMU verified 23 cases of rape, gang rape, torture, forced public stripping, threats of sexual violence and other forms of sexual violence. National and international media regularly report such protection incidents. In July for example, nine women were allegedly raped and killed in Luhansk and Melitopol (ACLED 04/08/2022, 24 Channel 27/07/2022, Unian 27/07/2022, OHCHR 29/06/2022, IMC 24/06/2022, ACLED 23/06/2022). A case of sexual abuse on a Ukrainian soldier was also reported, highlighting the risks also faced by men and boys. An analysis led by Justice for Peace in Donbas in 2016 showed similar results, proving that GBV incidents were almost as regular and widespread for both men and women in such a conflict-setting (ACLED 04/08/2022, Justice for Peace in Donbas 02/02/2017).

As stated by OHCHR, assessing the extent of violations is difficult as survivors are often not willing or able to be interviewed. However, data predating the ongoing conflict can give a glimpse at the potential GBV situation today. In fact, an
assistance (documentation and registration for receiving Zaporizka oblast for instance, most of the displaced social payments and pensions. In south destroyed property, registration, passport issuance, including obtaining documentation of the Due to displacement, IDPs witnessed in areas of arrival limit access to

The destruction of infrastructures and closure of protection services restrict the possibility for victims and civilians affected by the conflict to access such services

Several factors restrict access to services for civilians. The ongoing conflict directly impacts the infrastructure (damages, destruction) and thus the availability of basic services. This is mostly the case in conflict-affected areas with staff having mostly fled the areas. The lack of security due to the violence and to the presence of mines and UXO is another restricting factor. Freedom of movement has also been reported to be restricted in some areas, notably in non-Government-controlled areas. In other regions less impacted by the conflict, martial law and curfew can also limit the access to services for both host communities and IDPs (Health Cluster 01/08/2022, ACAPS 30/06/2022, OHCHR 29/06/2022). The lack of access to GBV services including referral mechanisms, legal and psychological services, is particularly noted by humanitarian partners. Access to police services is also limited, potentially increasing the untreated traumas experienced by GBV victims (IMC 29/07/2022, CORUS 20/06/2022, OCHA 15/06/2022).

Lack of documentation and discrimination witnessed in areas of arrival limit access to services for IDPs

Due to displacement, IDPs face legal issues, including obtaining documentation of the destroyed property, registration, passport issuance, social payments and pensions. In south-eastern Zaporizka oblast for instance, most of the displaced arriving face major issues related to access to documentation and registration for receiving assistance (OCHA 29/07/2022, OCHA

13/07/2022). Moreover, a small proportion of IDPs assessed by IOM in June (9%) indicated suffering from discrimination relating to access to humanitarian assistance, access to public transport and from local institutions and organizations such as schools (IOM 27/06/2022).

The elderly, people with disabilities, women and children are particularly vulnerable to protection risks

As mentioned above, children are at heightened risks of violence and mental issues. In Donetsk alone, 50,000 children are estimated to be remaining in conflict-affected areas by early August. Unaccompanied children and orphans are also facing specific risks. Before the conflict, there were more than 91,000 children living in boarding schools and other institutions, half of them having disabilities. Even though some of these children returned to their families, many were left in hospitals, lacking thus caretakers providing them with protection and assistance (OCHA 12/08/2022, World Vision 01/07/2022, World Vision 27/06/2022). Children with disabilities are also more vulnerable as families with these children face more challenges in fleeing the conflict or receiving relevant assistance (ACAPS 18/08/2022, OHCHR 29/06/2022).

Isolated women and women head of households are highly vulnerable to violence, women being displaced are at heightened risk of GBV. As most men have been enrolled in the Ukrainian army, many women have become heads of households, being in charge of the survival, the protection and the care of the children. They are thus under increasing pressure and therefore more at risk of mental health disorders due both to the conflict and added stressors (CARE 22/08/2022, IDMC 27/07/2022, World Vision 01/07/2022).

Many elderly persons and people with disabilities did not want or were not capable of leaving their hometowns or their institution despite the conflict. Due to forced isolation, they are therefore heavily reliant on social services (which in the worst affected areas are almost non-existent) and on assistance that is difficult to access due to mobility issues. This drives up the risks to people’s health due to the ongoing violence, but also due to a lack of access to necessary healthcare and to basic assistance such as food and water. It must be noted that one person out of 4 in Ukraine is over 60 years old and that over two million older people in eastern Ukraine are at risk (OHCHR 29/06/2022,
Shelter

Widespread damage to residential housing is driving shelter needs as winter approaches

There has been widespread damage to residential homes across Ukraine. Information shared by the Ministry of Communities and Territories Development of Ukraine in June indicated that over 3.5 million people have had their homes damaged or destroyed. Conflict affected areas in the east and south are currently worst affected. Data Friendly Space collated 34 incidents of damage to residential housing in Kharkivska oblast during August alone - reported by just one Ukraine media source (censor.net). Similarly, there were 31 incidents reported in both Donetska and Dnipropetrovska oblasts, 25 incidents reported in Mykolayivska oblast and 13 in Zaporizka oblast during August. It is likely therefore that damage to residential housing and therefore shelter needs will continue to increase (Censor.Net 30/08/2022, Censor.Net 29/08/2022, OCHA 15/06/2022).

Conflict damage is driving an increasing need for building and reconstruction materials across Ukraine as winter approaches. IOM GPS round 8 reports that an estimated 7.4 million people are in need of shelter repair materials with these reported needs being the highest amongst the non-IDP and returnee populations. However it is surprising to note the greatest reported need is in the western macro-region, one of the regions least affected by the conflict in terms of damage (IOM 30/08/2022).

Conflict is also having an impact on the supply of key utilities such as electricity and gas that many rely on to cook or to heat their homes; issues around heating have also been flagged in some collective centres

The conflict has resulted in widespread damage to gas supply infrastructure leaving many households without access to gas as the ongoing conflict continues to be a barrier to effecting repairs in some areas. Ukraine’s Energy Ministry reported on June 22 that 177,000 people lacked gas supplies in the country. The entire oblast of Luhansk was reportedly out of gas supply by June, without the possibility of repair. The current situation in this oblast is not known. In Zaporizka, over 81,000 people were without gas supply in June. Other cities and areas continue to face similar issues as airstrikes and shelling continue. In Kharkiv there is a concern that the damaged gas supply may not be fixed before winter, putting thousands of people at risk, especially the most vulnerable. Forty percent of settlements assessed by REACH in August were concerned about utility disruptions, mostly commonly these were in conflict affected areas. Disruptions to gas supplies "all the time" were reported in 19 of the 306 settlements assessed (REACH 07/09/2022, OCHA 29/07/2022, OCHA 29/06/2022, Ministry of Energy of Ukraine 22/06/2022).

Concerns are growing as to the functionality of heating systems as winter approaches. The country's gas supply is under strain as Russia reduces gas supplied to the European union. Ukraine buys its natural gas from European neighbours, so the restriction of deliveries to Europe also threatens its access to energy. In early July, the country had only slightly more than half of its target of gas storage (ACAPS 30/08/2022, NYT 02/08/2022)

In addition, many areas in the east and south of the country rely on district heating with the highest share of residential buildings equipped with central heating facilities are in Zaporizka, Donetska, Dnipropetrovska and Kharkivska oblasts and Kyiv city (ranging from 55.8% to 98.7 %). District heating is a form of public heat distribution where a central heat generation plant provides heat to an entire neighbourhood. Systems in Ukraine are quite old and liable to malfunction. They are also mostly reliant on natural gas (although currently efforts are being made to switch to biomass). This adds an extra vulnerability to residents in these areas during winter. Heat pipeline networks, particularly aboveground, are exposed to damage from artillery shelling and air strikes. The Ukraine government reported on July 12 that as a result of the conflict, 345 critical infrastructure objects in the field of heat supply were either damaged or destroyed (REACH 02/09/2022, ACAPS 30/08/2022, IOM 29/07/2022, Ukraine Government 14/07/2022).

Lack of electricity is also affecting hundreds of thousands of households across Ukraine, again mostly in conflict affected areas (see Fig 4). It is estimated that 646,600 households and businesses remain without electricity in August, more than half of them residing in Donestka oblast. This lack of electricity restricts the ability of households to...
cook, preserve food, to heat their home and to access information and communication channels (Ukraine Government 02/09/2022, OCHA 26/08/2022, REACH 08/07/2022).

Lack of heating was cited as an issue at 9% of the sites for collective centres, with the problem most prevalent in Odeska, Poltavsk and Zhytomyrska oblasts where it was reported at 15% of sites. Lack of electricity was also raised at 8% of the sites and was most often reported at centres in Lvivska (21%), Ivano-Frankivska (17%), and Kyivska (15%) (REACH 03/08/2022).

**Fig 4: Electricity outages, thousand subscribers**

![Graph showing electricity outages](source: REACH Winterization 2022/23: damage to energy infrastructure)

With many IDPs relying on rented accommodation, some are struggling to find appropriate accommodation as winter approaches mainly due to a lack of money and the increasing cost of rents. Some households also face difficulties in obtaining essential NFI’s such as blankets.

Findings from the latest IOM RPS (round 8) indicate that the majority of IDPs continue to live in rented dwellings (48%) or with family or friends (30%) with only 3% living in collective centres, in addition 15% of returnees also live in either rented accommodation or with family/friends. Lack of access to adequate housing for oncoming winter remains a primary need for IDPs. It is also reported that 26.4% of assessed IDP households in the eastern macro-region and 26.5% from the northern macro-region state that their shelter is inadequate for winter conditions (IOM 30/08/2022).

With such a high percentage of IDPs relying on rented accommodation, the increasing cost of rents has been concerning. In 16% of settlements assessed KIs reported having observed an “increase” or a “significant increase” in housing costs since the start of the war. Lack of funds remains the main barrier preventing IDPs moving to more appropriate lodging (REACH 07/09/2022, IOM 30/08/2022).

REACH’s June JMMI found that across the country, rent prices for a 1-room apartment have increased by 16% since the start of the year. In 2021, the increase in the same period was 3%. With other costs such as food also increasing (see food security section), it is unsurprising that cash or financial assistance was the most expressed need across all population groups and was cited as such by 60% of IDPs, 68% of returnees and 65% of the non-displaced in the latest round of the IOM GPS (round 8). Rent increases have not been linear across Ukraine with major increases in rent observed in Chernivetska (58%), Kirovohradska (53%), and Ivano-Frankivska (45%). Currently it is unclear what is driving rents higher in these particular areas compared to the rest of Ukraine, although IDP influxes are likely to be a contributing factor.
There are also significant needs in terms of NFIs. According to a survey led by World Vision in May, 24% of households did not have access to proper or sufficient mattress or to blankets. Lack of NFIs such as blankets was identified by 31% of IDPs along with 10% of returnees and 12% of settlements assessed by REACH reported concerns in accessing NFIs, and in 11 of those, KIs reported people faced barriers “to a great extent” in accessing NFIs (REACH 07/09/2022, IOM 30/08/2022, World Vision 27/06/2022).

**WASH**

Damage to WASH infrastructure is driving WASH needs in both conflict-affected areas and newly reclaimed areas

Damage to infrastructure is impacting access to safe water, with an estimated six million people having limited or reduced access to piped water. Major factors include damage to essential infrastructure such as desalination and purification facilities, lack of electricity for pumping and hostilities preventing the repair of damaged infrastructure (Health Cluster 01/08/2022, OCHA 13/07/2022, IFRC 05/07/2022).

Access to drinking water was reported as a concern in 7% of sites assessed during round 4 (July) of Humanitarian Situation Monitoring, with 12% of sites reporting disruption to water supply. In particular this was flagged in several settlements across the Dnipropetrovsk, Donetsk, Luhanska, Mykolaivska and Zaporizka oblasts. Damage to water infrastructure is frequently reported in these oblasts and is affecting the supply of water to hundreds of thousands of people (OCHA 12/08/2022, OCHA 29/07/2022, ACAPS 10/07/2022, REACH 08/07/2022, OCHA 08/07/2022, ACAPS 30/06/2022).

Populations in the hard-to-reach areas of active conflict continue to have urgent needs as residents face shortage of drinking water. The situation is most serious in the east, especially Donetsk oblast, where the situation with the water supply remains critical; and in the south where the situation has also deteriorated. IDPs report lack of drinking water comparatively more often than other population groups, but there are difficulties in obtaining accurate, up to date information from population centres on the front line as well as from NGCAs (IOM 30/08/2022, OCHA 12/08/2022, CORUS 20/06/2022).

Significant damage to WASH infrastructure can be seen in the newly liberated and post-conflict zones (such as Kyiv, Chernihiv and Sumy oblasts) increasing humanitarian needs in these areas. Satellite imagery and damage analysis has been used to show the extent of damage in some of these areas, for example north-west Kyiv close to 30% of all buildings in Hostomel and Irpin appear damaged (IMC 29/07/2022, REACH 29/06/2022).

Some residents of conflict affected areas are resorting to negative coping mechanisms due to a lack of access to sufficient clean water, with the elderly and those with disabilities facing additional challenges.

Limited access to water in regions of active conflict has forced residents to adopt negative coping mechanisms. These include using water from puddles and sewers for non-drinking purposes, collecting rainwater, or walking longer distances to wells putting them at increased risk due to shelling and air strikes (Health Cluster 01/08/2022, OCHA 08/07/2022).

The ability of elderly persons to access water distribution centres in areas of active conflict is a particular concern. Access to clean water remains challenging in areas impacted by hostilities, as the large-scale destruction of water and electricity infrastructure is forcing the population to rely on alternative sources such as water distribution. The elderly and other vulnerable groups with mobility issues face challenges getting to and from distribution points, as well as putting themselves at increased risk in areas affected by shelling and airstrikes and they were the groups identified most as facing particular difficulties in accessing humanitarian assistance (REACH 19/07/2022, OCHA 13/07/2022, OCHA 21/06/2022, HelpAge 03/06/2022).

There are concerns that limited access to water will limit people’s ability to practice good hygiene, and that this, along with crowded conditions in collective centres and bomb shelters, will increase the risk of communicable disease outbreaks (see Health section). A lack of electricity often results in a lack of piped water and heating, reducing people’s ability to shower or bathe. Reliance on rainwater and other unsafe water sources for washing and bathing has also been reported (Mercy...
Access to hygiene items and the state of WASH facilities in collective centres are concerns expressed by IDPs

The need for hygiene items remains high amongst IDPs as prices continue to rise. The IOM GPS round 8 found that 22% IDP respondents reported the need for hygiene items, which were also flagged by 9% of non-IDPs (both figures roughly in-line with the previous round). Amongst both groups women respondents were twice as likely to specify a need for hygiene items than men. Price inflation continues to push up the price of many items, with the overall inflation rate reaching 22.2% by the end of July (WFP accessed 08/09/2022, IOM 30/08/2022, REACH 05/08/2022, IOM 29/07/2022).

As per June JMMI, prices of basic hygiene items have continued to rise nationally although there have been some regional exceptions, most notably in the east where the price of four of the six items tracked by the JMMI actually dropped. This probably represents an aligning of market prices nationally as the price of all items rose in the west and east (where prices had previously been lower) resulting in relatively similar prices across the macro-regions. Availability of goods (nationally) improved again, with 93% of customers surveyed reporting items were fully available (up from 87% in the previous month), although there is an issue with the availability of a few items according to some customers in the east (REACH 05/08/2022).

IDPs living in collective centres have reported several issues with WASH facilities, particularly a lack of showers/baths, a lack of gender segregation for facilities and issues around availability of hot water and access to washing machines. Monitoring of 1541 sites for collective centres found that 43% of sites reported insufficient number of showers/baths for the current level of occupation and 66% of sites reported bathing facilities are not separated by gender, while also 41% of toilets are not separated by gender. Furthermore, 90% of sites reported that disability-friendly showers are not available on the site. In terms of availability of hot water, 71% of sites reported having full access to hot water, while 17% have access in particular hours, 6% in a particular season, and 6% do not have access at all. Lastly 33% of sites reportedly do not have washing machines available and accessible for residents of the site. Many of these issues may be down to the original purpose of the site with many centres being housed in schools or kindergartens (REACH 03/08/2022).

Education

Over five million children have had their education disrupted by the conflict with over two thousand schools or other education institutions destroyed or damaged

In Ukraine, over 5.7 million school-aged children have been negatively impacted by the war. 3.3 million children need educational support and 2.2 million need protection services, 2.8 million children are estimated to be internally displaced. Additionally, around 665,000 school-aged children are now refugees in neighbouring countries (MES 04/07/2022, OCHA 24/06/2022). Education infrastructure continues to be damaged and destroyed during the conflict with close to two and half thousand schools, universities, technical colleges and specialized education care institutions affected. Latest information (Sept 4) from a government of Ukraine website list cites 2117 institutions damaged and 284 totally destroyed due to bombing and shelling (see Fig 5). Local press report further incidents on a daily basis with areas currently seeing active conflict in the east and the south of the country worst affected. However other cities, especially Kharkiv in the north continue to be hit by air strikes, missiles and shelling (Ukraine.gov accessed 04/09/22, Censor.Net 26/08/2022, Censor.Net 22/08/2022, HRW 16/08/2022).
Face to face education remains suspended in areas facing conflict and it is likely that many children will be forced to continue online learning at the start of the new school year. A back-to learning campaign for the new academic year is focused on continued education instead of schools’ reopening. The Ministry of Education and Science (MES) requires schools to have early warning alarm systems and access to bunkers before they can hold face-to-face classes and less than 60% of schools are deemed safe and eligible to reopen by the Government ([UNICEF](https://www.unicef.org/), 01/09/2022, [ACAPS](https://acaps.org/), 18/08/2022, [OCHA](https://www.ocha.org/), 12/08/2022).

Higher education and Vocational education are facing similar challenges. However, the educational process in VET institutions has been fully resumed in remote mode in 18 oblasts of Ukraine. In 6 more oblasts the educational process in VET institutions takes place partly in distance mode ([Govt. Ukraine](https://www.gov.ua/), 13/06/2022).

Many children still face challenges in continuing their education via online learning.

Many children face issues in accessing online learning. According to a national education assessment the biggest challenges in organization of distance (online) education are access to high-speed internet, lack of devices for online teaching and learning, the shifting security situation across regions, and a lack of digital skills. An assessment by World Vision found that 54% households do not have enough devices for children to continue/complete online education. In IOM GOS round 6 the most reported reason for lack of access to education was poor or no internet. This can affect rural areas and conflict affected areas where telecoms have been damaged. IDPs have also indicated difficulties in accessing appropriate equipment and internet facilities for online education.

Pre-primary children in particular are affected by the shift to online learning with nearly a third of hromadas (29%) reporting a quarter or less of pre-primary aged children returned to studying at the time of the survey (June). The World Vision survey painted a similarly bleak picture finding that 60% of children under 6 years old did not have access to any education activities. Data from the start of the new school year should show whether the situation has improved ([ACAPS](https://acaps.org/), 18/08/2022,
There is a widespread need for further psychosocial support programmes for learners and teachers

Children’s ability to learn is being severely impacted by ongoing exposure to conflict related trauma and psychosocial stress. According to a national assessment over 50% of all hromadas surveyed reported that the ability of children to study significantly deteriorated due to war and up to 80% believe it would be useful to provide additional psychosocial support to learners and teachers. This view is also supported by parents from displaced families whose biggest worry for their children was their mental health (45%), followed by their dropping out of school (30%). Without it, some students may suffer from the long-term consequences of the mental health impact of the conflict, such as post-traumatic stress disorder, anxiety, and depression (ACAPS, 18/08/2022, World Vision 05/07/2022, MES 04/07/2022, Al Jazeera 31/03/2022).

IDP children and children in conflict affected areas face the biggest challenges in continuing their education and children with Special Education Needs (SEN) also require additional support

IDP children were particularly affected in terms of education access with only 62% of IDP households with one or more children aged 5 - 17 indicating their child(ren) had full access to education (on and offline) according to round 6 of the IOM GPS. In the east macro-region, 16% of IDP households indicated that their children had no access to education at all, as did 14% in the centre region. However, 79,015 internally displaced children had joined learning in schools at the places of their temporary residence by mid-June (IOM 27/06/2022, Govt. Ukraine 13/06/2022).

Children in conflict affected areas have faced many difficulties in accessing education services. Some students continued learning from where they were forced to shelter, including public spaces such as metro stations and bomb shelters. It is likely that oblasts in the south and east of the country will face the most severe challenges in the new school year. On top of receiving the highest amount of damage to educational institutions, they are also still facing insecurity, a disruption of utilities and are experiencing a significant displacement of people, leading to a shortage of teachers as well as the pressure of additional IDP students (OCHA, 26/08/2022, WFP, 08/08/2022, ACAPS, 18/08/2022, UNICEF 25/05/2022).

Children with SEN and disabilities require additional support but according to a national survey close to 40% of hromadas lack enough technical means for organizing the learning process of children with SEN. Additional needs in equipment and materials for inclusive education are also linked to the increased number of IDP children in the host communities that require support (MES 04/07/2022).

Many schools continue to be utilised for other purposes such as hosting IDPs and the proximity of military equipment to some schools is putting children at risk

Many schools continue to be utilised for hosting IDPs as well as for other uses such as information centres and supply hubs. The Education Cluster assessment from June found that over 10% of schools and learning facilities were not available for education. Dnipropetrovsk, Kirovohrad, Lviv, Rivne, and Ternopil oblasts were identified as those being most affected. REACH found that 34% of collective centres assessed were schools, a further 22% were Kindergartens (REACH 03/08/2022, Govt. Ukraine 09/07/2022, MSE, 04/07/2022).

Schools are also being used as military bases with heavy military equipment being placed close to learning facilities. Where schools were used by the military there remains a risk to children due to the presence of mines or explosive remnants of war (ACAPS, 18/08/2022, AI 04/08/2022, OHCHR 10/05/2022).

The conflict has dramatically impacted the teaching workforce with many teachers displaced and others facing issues such as reduced wages or increased responsibilities outside of the classroom.

The conflict has heavily impacted teachers with an estimated 43,000 displaced and over 25,000 who have become refugees. Some oblasts face challenges in paying teachers and many teachers have taken on an additional burden of humanitarian activities or family care with most teachers in Ukraine being female (ACAPS, 18/08/2022, OCHA, 05/08/2022, MES 04/07/2022).
Methodology

DFS Analysts and Information Management Officers collect 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 Figures 7 and 8 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, 980 documents (collected between June 01 and August 31) were reviewed, sourced from 105 publishers resulting in a total of 4,868 entries being tagged. The distribution of excerpts per sector is shown in Fig 6.

Fig 6: Distribution of excerpts by sector using the DEEP Ukraine Analytical Framework
### Fig 7. Ukraine Analytical Framework – Humanitarian Conditions

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## Acknowledgements

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### Fig 8. Ukraine Analytical Framework – Operational Environment

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