

Introduction

As of 23 June 2022, there were an estimated 6.4 million internally displaced persons (IDP) across Ukraine as well as 5.5 million people who have returned to their settlement.¹ In early April, further escalation of the conflict was reported in the eastern part of the country, causing more damage to infrastructure and disruptions in access to services in affected areas, as well as additional displacement.² In addition, as of 3rd of August the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (UNOCHA) reported that a new expected wave of displacement before the start of the winter could increase the severity of humanitarian needs.³

To inform humanitarian actors, REACH launched a **Humanitarian Situation Monitoring initiative** across conflict-affected settlements and in areas hosting IDPs. After a baseline round of data collection ('Rapid Needs Assessment'), REACH launched a second round of data collection, focused specifically on conflict-affected areas (CAA)⁴ in the east and south, as well as a selection of IDP-hosting settlements along evacuation routes or in key arrival hubs. Following two additional rounds of data collection, a fifth round was launched in government-controlled areas (GCA), covering conflict-affected, IDP-hosting areas and newly liberated areas.⁵

The fifth round of HSM aims to provide additional information to support the clusters and increase their awareness of the most pressing needs. In addition, the findings can be used to triangulate with findings from the **Humanitarian Needs Overview** (HNO) 2023 and thus contribute to building a stronger and evidence-based response. However, this round **cannot** be used to calculate the People In Need (PiN) per se.

While the current assessment was conducted in GCA settlements, concurrent data collection was conducted in non-government-controlled areas (NGCA). The findings of that assessment can be found in a separate factsheet (available upon request).

Methodology

Data collection for the fifth round was conducted between July 4th and July 26th through **1658 telephone interviews** with key informants (KIs) representing non-government organizations (NGOs), local authorities and civil society in **306 settlements (towns or villages)**. To achieve a more even distribution of female and male respondents, women-led organizations are specifically targeted, if present in the selected settlements.

For the fifth round, the Data Aggregation Plan uses the **average approach** to aggregate the settlement response by using a severity scale in the cases of **single-choice** questions. All KI responses from the same settlement are aggregated to have one data point per variable per settlement. The findings are presented at settlement and/or oblast level. Thus, this methodology does not provide non-consensus data points. In case of **multiple-choice** question, the rule is to select all responses that have been reported/cited by at least 1 out of 3 respondents in rural settlements, 2 out of 5 in urban-type settlements and 3 out of 7 for urban settlements.

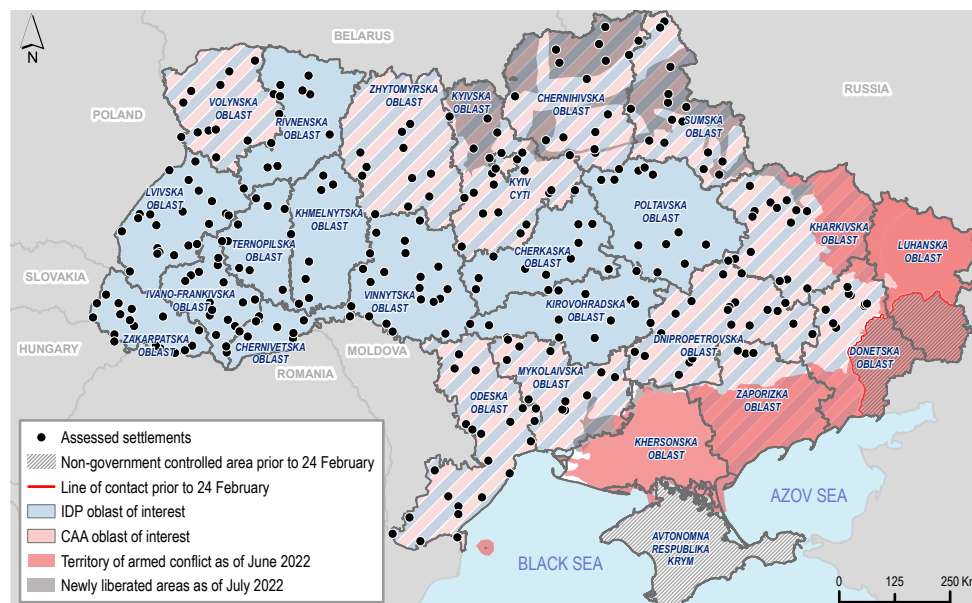
For more information on the **sampling frame** for this assessment please refer to page 2 of this factsheet.

Interpretation of findings and limitations

In this report, the data represents a percentage of settlements (town or village) for which KIs reported a specific answer to a survey question. These statistics **cannot be extrapolated to represent a proportion (%) of the population**, and thus should be interpreted as indicative rather than representative. Given the small and unrepresentative sample, results only provide a rough idea of the situation in assessed regions. The results should be considered based on **coverage**; some oblasts/raion can be better covered than others due to availability of KIs or better access.

KIs are members of local administration, volunteer networks or NGOs field employees, and answer questions regarding the overall situation in their settlement, across multiple sectors. KIs may not be sectoral experts for each topic that they are required to speak about. KIs are also more likely to report on large scale concerns or issues facing the settlement and may not be aware of more specific concerns. Even though REACH uses secondary data review and qualitative data collection to triangulate findings, data collected in hard-to-reach areas is often difficult to verify. Partners should get in touch with the REACH team where they notice discrepancy between findings presented in this report and observations on the ground.

Assessment coverage



| | Total settlements assessed | Settlements in CAA ⁶ | Settlements hosting IDPs ⁷ | Settlements in newly-liberated areas |
|------------------------|----------------------------|---------------------------------|---------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| # KIs | 1658 | 876 | 1652 | 79 |
| # assessed settlements | 306 | 168 | 304 | 16 |

Key highlights

Overall humanitarian needs

- The most frequently reported concerns across all assessed settlements were **safety concerns, disruptions to utilities, access to education, disruptions to transportation or fuel, and access to financial services**. In CAA settlements, the same concerns were highlighted by KIs, with **access to water** (including drinking water) being reported among the top concerns in CAAs.
- In addition to being among the most common concerns across assessed settlements, **car fuel** was also the most frequently reported need by KIs, followed by **financial resources, food, and housing**.
- Consistent with the concerns surrounding access to financial services as well as the need for financial resources being widely reported across assessed settlements, findings also indicate that **lack of money or high prices** are a commonly reported **barrier** to accessing specific services across the assessed sectors, including **access to food, access to NFIs, access to healthcare, access to heating during winter, access to education**, etc.

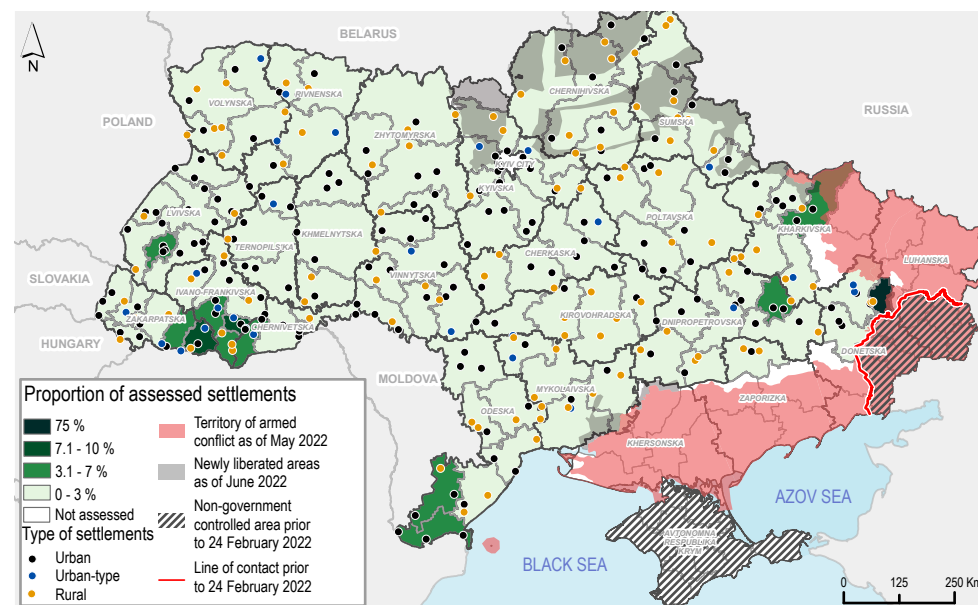
Overall IDP needs

- The most frequently reported needs by KIs across all assessed settlements, were **provision of food items, employment, provision of accommodation, cash, and hygiene products**.
- KIs in Dnipropetrovska, Donetsk, Kyivska, Sumska, Kirovohradska and Zakarpatska oblast reported a **“large influx”** of individuals who **arrived** to the settlements in the 14 days prior to data collection. A **large influx of IDPs** was reported in Vorontsivka, Sofiivka, Stepanivka, Sotnytska and Balka (**Kirovohradska oblast**) while a **large influx** of people that **returned** was reported in Yasna Poliana (**Donetsk oblast**). In addition, in these settlements a **high level of overall needs** was reported.
- For returnees, KIs reported that their priority needs were primarily **employment**, followed by **no assistance needed** and **cash**. The need for **employment** is even more pronounced in areas with large influx of IDPs and CAA for both **IDPs and people who have returned**.
- In settlements where KIs reported a **high influx** of IDPs, the presence of **older persons** and **people with a physical disability** that were «less able» or «unable» to meet their daily needs was also reported. This points toward a worsening humanitarian situation for these particular population groups.

Needs in recently liberated areas

- The most frequently reported **concerns** by KIs across all assessed settlements in recently liberated areas were **safety concerns, disruption to telecommunications, access to financial services, disruptions to transportation or fuel supply and disruptions to utilities**. The level of concern was particularly higher than the overall settlements.
- The most frequently reported **needs** by KIs across all assessed settlements in recently liberated areas were **financial resources, car fuel, transport and Non-Food-Items (NFIs)**.
- The most frequently reported level of needs by KIs in recently liberated areas was **moderate**. However, KI respondents in Sosnivka in **Sumska oblast** reported having **severe needs** and Chervona Sloboda in **Sumska oblast** and Lashuky in **Chernihivska oblast**, KIs reported having **high needs**.

Sample distribution map



Sample criteria

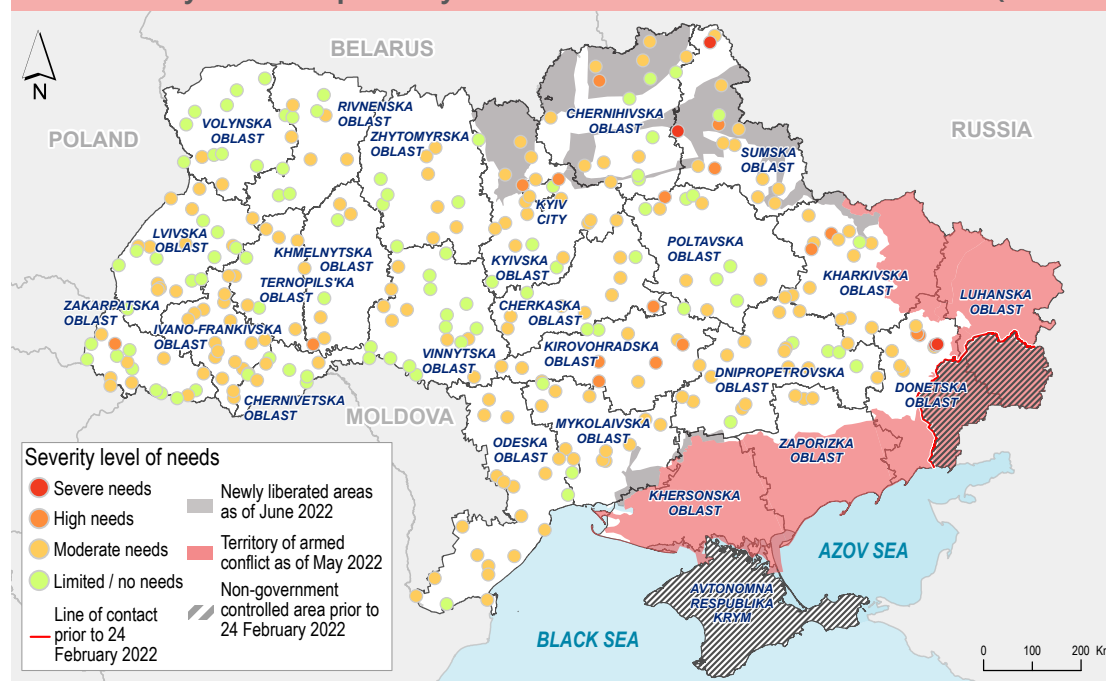
- The **choropleth map** shows the proportion of assessed settlements within each raion as a percentage of the total number of settlements in each raion. This shows the HSM's geographical coverage of the assessment where there is a different distribution of the proportion of assessed settlement per raion that can vary between 0 to 75%.
- In each raion, 3 settlements are randomly sampled. In addition, a **35%/ 58%/ 7%** distribution between **rural, urban, and urban-type** settlements is set for the entire sample. This is reflective of the rural/urban population distribution in Ukraine. The distribution between rural, urban, and urban-type of settlements is calculated at the oblast level. To account for a possible higher variation in needs in units with larger population sizes, the number of KIs per settlement differs for the 3 categories of measurement units (settlement, urban-type and urban). The sample includes 3 KIs in every selected settlement, 5 KIs in all selected urban-type settlements and 7 KIs in selected urban areas (see data processing section on how the data is aggregated).

Sample summary of government-controlled areas

| | No of settlements | Population (%) | Sample of settlements | Interviews |
|--------------|-------------------|----------------|-----------------------|-------------|
| Rural | 23538 | 37% | 108 | 324 |
| Urban | 336 | 56% | 170 | 1190 |
| Urban type | 544 | 7% | 28 | 140 |
| Total | 24418 | 1 | 306 | 1654 |

Overall severity of needs, priority needs and main concerns⁸

Overall severity of needs reported by KIs in assessed conflict-affected settlements (n=306 settlements)



KIs were asked to estimate the level of need in their settlement, according to the following scale:

- Extreme:** loss of life or imminent risk of loss of life as a result of lack of access to life-saving assistance,
- Severe:** living conditions are very poor and most people are finding it difficult to meet basic needs, leading to serious concerns for physical and mental wellbeing,
- High:** most people are still able to meet their basic needs, but living conditions are very poor in the settlement,
- Moderate:** most people are still able to meet their basic needs, but living conditions are deteriorating,
- Limited / no needs:** most people are continuing to meet their needs as normal, without significant deterioration of living conditions in the settlement.

Although an **extreme level of need** was not reported by KIs in any of the assessed settlements, a **severe level of need** was mentioned in **Bohdanivka**, **Kalynivka** (Donetska oblast), and **Sosnivka**, **Zhykove** (Sumska oblast).

As of 4 August, the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (UNOCHA) reported that **11.7 million** people had received humanitarian assistance since the start of the war in February.⁹ In addition, UNOCHA stated that between March and August 2022, **12.1 million** people were in need of **health assistance**, **13 million** people were in need of **water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH)**, and **15.7 million** people needed **protection assistance**.¹⁰

Priority needs:¹¹

In **10 out of 12** assessed settlements in **Rivnenska** and **16 out of 21** settlements in **Dnipropetrovska**, KIs reported **car fuel** as one of priority need in the settlement. **Financial resources** were reported as a priority need by KIs the majority of settlements in **Sumska (9/15)**, **Kharkivska (8/15)**, and **Ternopils'ka (5/9)** oblasts. **Food** was reported as a priority need in settlements in **Cherkaska (5/12)**, in **Khmelnyska (4/9)** and **Ternopils'ka** with **(4/9)** settlements.

Concerns:

In **19 out of 21** assessed settlements in **Dnipropetrovska**, **8/9** in **Donetska** and **13/15** in **Sumska**, **safety concerns** were mentioned by KIs as a one of the greatest concerns. In all assessed settlements in **Donetska (9/9)** and **Zaporizka (3/3)** oblasts KIs reported **disruption to utilities** as a concern in the settlement. Moreover, **access to education** was reported as a concern for **Donetska (7/9)**, **Sumska (10/15)** and **Chernivetska (6/9)**.

Most commonly reported **priority needs** across all assessed settlements (n=306)

| | | | |
|---|---------------------|-------|--|
| 1 | Car fuel | n=176 | |
| 2 | Financial resources | n=76 | |
| 3 | Food | n=66 | |
| 4 | None | n=48 | |
| 5 | Housing | n=37 | |

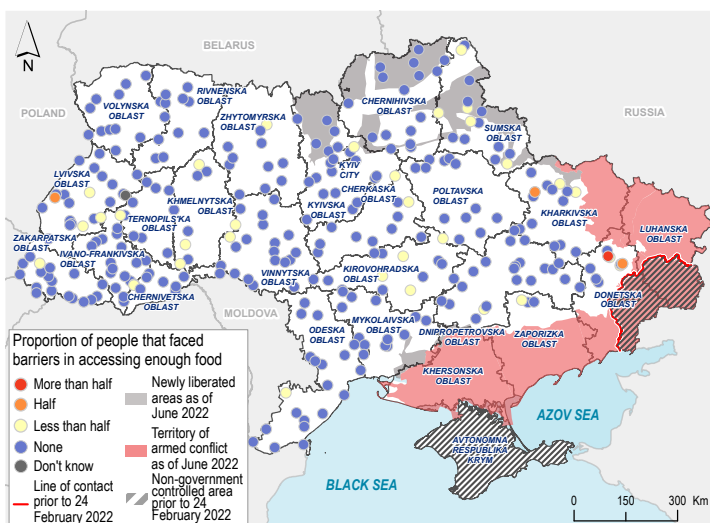
Most commonly reported **concerns** across all assessed settlements (n=306)

| | | | |
|---|--|-------|--|
| 1 | Safety concerns | n=189 | |
| 2 | Disruptions to utilities | n=121 | |
| 3 | Access to education | n=117 | |
| 4 | Disruptions to transportation or fuel supply | n=75 | |
| 5 | Access to financial services | n=59 | |

Overall humanitarian needs and access to basic services (n=306 settlements)

🍲 Access to food

Assessed settlements by the reported proportion of people that faced barriers in accessing enough food



In **17% (n=53/306)** of assessed settlements, KIs reported concerns surrounding access to food.

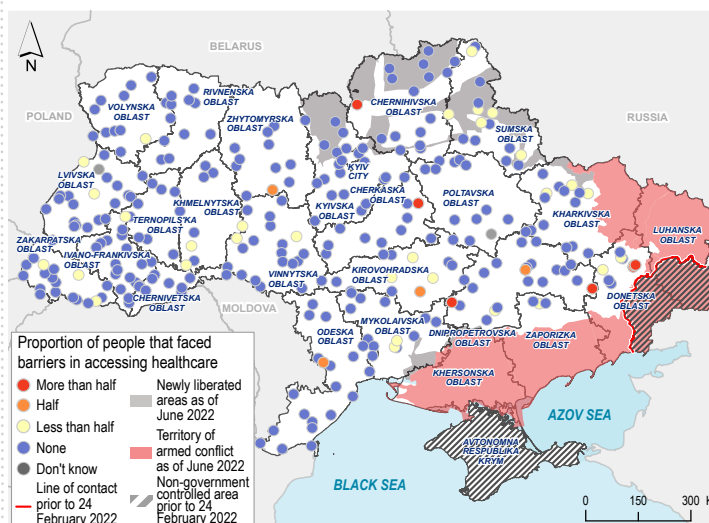


In **10% (17 out of 168)** of assessed settlements in conflict-affected areas, KIs reported that most people did not have enough food, in the 14 days prior data collection.

- Around half (**n=27/53**) of settlements with reported concerns surrounding access to food were located in CAAs. Similarly, nearly half of settlements among those where KIs reported that most people in the settlement had not had access to food in the 14 days prior to data collection (**n=17/32**), were in CAAs. In **Yasna Poliana** (Donetska), “**more than half**” of the population was reportedly facing barriers in accessing enough food. This is consistent with REACH’s recent Joint Market Monitoring Initiative (JMMI) assessment¹⁸. The JMMI findings indicate that food availability is high nationwide, but remains comparatively low in eastern Ukraine.
- The food security situation was likely further exacerbated by reported concerns surrounding **disruptions to transportation and fuel supply** reported in **75 out of 306** of assessed settlements.
- In settlements where KIs reported that people faced barriers in accessing enough food, the most commonly reported barriers were: **lack of money (n=33/36)** and **high prices (n=28/36)**. **Lack of items in stores** was identified as a barrier in 4 settlements in CAA, namely, **Bohdanivka, Chasiv Yar, and Kramatorsk** (Donetska oblast).

🏥 Access to healthcare services

Assessed settlements by the reported proportion of people that faced barriers in accessing healthcare services



In **16% (n=48/306)** of assessed settlements, KIs reported concerns surrounding access to healthcare services.

In **8% (n=25/306)** of assessed settlements, KIs reported concerns surrounding access to medicines.



in **12% (20 out of 168)** of settlements in conflict-affected areas, KIs reported that most people did not have access to healthcare facilities, in the 14 days prior data collection.

- Overall, **29 of 48** assessed settlements, where KIs had reported concerns related to access to healthcare, were located in CAAs. In addition, in **6 out of 306** of assessed settlements KIs reported that “**more than half**” of the population had been facing barriers in accessing healthcare services in the 14 days prior to data collection. These settlements were **Chasiv Yar, Bohdanivka** (Donetska oblast), **Druzhba, Chuhiwie** (Dnipropetrovska), **Chornobai** (Cherkaska), and **Vorokhivka** (Chernihivska).
- Overall, KIs most frequently reported that in the same recall period people were **unable to access specialty hospital healthcare (e.g., cancer treatment, paediatric hospital care, dialysis, substance abuse support, dentistry)** (reported by KIs in **24/43** settlements where people reportedly faced barriers in accessing healthcare services), **pharmacies (14/43)**, **hospital care (12/43)**, and **mental health care (9/43)**.
- In settlements where KIs reported that people faced barriers in accessing healthcare services the most commonly reported barriers were: **lack of cash to pay for medicines or services** (reported by KIs in **27/43** settlements), **cost of medicines (22/43)**, and **cost of services (18/43)**. Consistently, in most of these settlements KIs also reported concerns in relation to access to financial services, which appeared to impact the ability of people to pay for the necessary healthcare services.

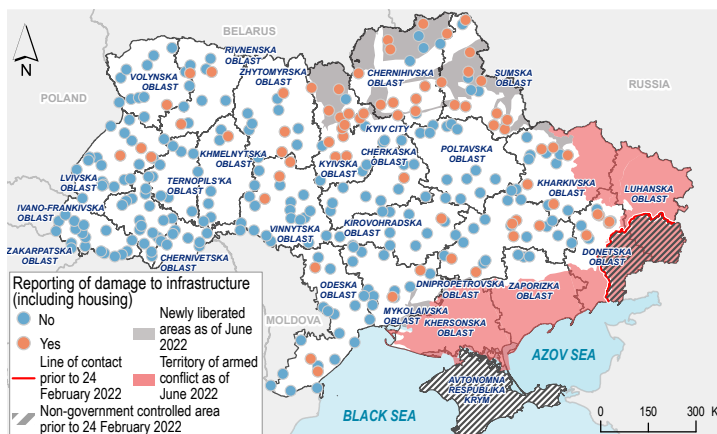
Overall humanitarian needs and access to basic services (n=306 settlements)

Across all assessed settlements, the reported damage to infrastructure was particularly notable in **Borodianka** (Kyivska oblast), **Trostianets** (Sumska), **Lashuky** (Chernihivska) (all these 3 settlements are among recently-liberated areas), as well as **Yasna Poliana** (Donetska), **Irpın** (Kyivska), and **Kharkiv** (Kharkivska) (conflict-affected areas), where KIs reported damage to most types of infrastructure. While there was limited reporting of concerns surrounding disruptions to telecommunications (reported by KIs in **44/306** settlements), the quality of telecommunications services has reportedly deteriorated due to persistent attempts of network sabotaging.¹⁹

❗ Damage to infrastructure

- Across assessed settlements where KIs reported there was infrastructure (including housing) damaged since the start of the war (**n=72**), the most frequently reported types of infrastructure damaged included **schools and education facilities** (**n=29/72**), **industrial facilities** (**n=27/72**), **utility networks** (**n=16/72**), as well as **railway**, and **road infrastructure** (**n=14/72**). Damage to vital infrastructure continued to impede access to humanitarian aid, and imposed additional obstacles for people's evacuation attempts, particularly from the eastern and southern Ukraine.²⁰
- Additionally, the scale of reported damage to private housing was particularly high in **Irpın** (Kyivska oblast), **Druzhba** (Kharkivska), **Hlyboke** (Odeska), and **Dniprove** (Dnipropetrovska), where KIs reported that **"more than half"** of houses had been damaged since the start of the war.

Assessed settlements by reporting of damage to infrastructure (including housing) in or around the settlement since the start of the war (Feb 24, 2022)



In 24% (n=72/306) of assessed settlements KIs reported some damage to infrastructure since the start of the war

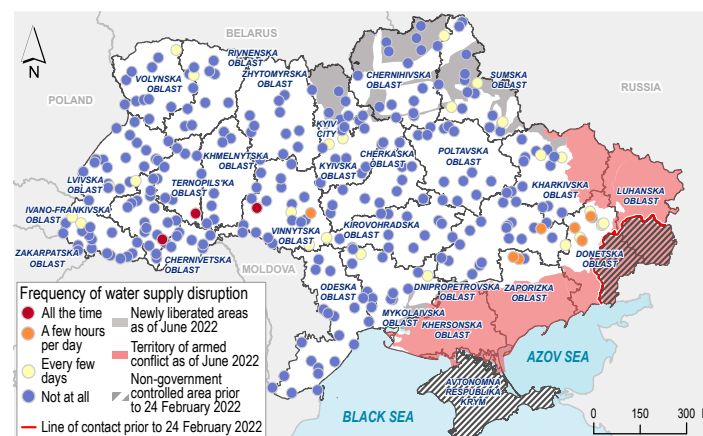
📶 Access to telecommunication services/network

- In **14% (n=44/306)** of assessed settlements, KIs reported concerns relating to disruptions to telecommunications in their settlement in the 14 days prior to data collection. In **4 of those settlements**, telecommunications services were reportedly disrupted **"all the time"** as opposed to **"a few hours per day"** (**n=3**) and **"every few days"** (**n=15**). The settlements where disruption was reported **"all the time"** were: **Bohdanivka** (Donetska oblast), **Liubeshiv** (Volynska), **Zelenytsia** (Rivnenska), and **Borshchiv** (Ternopils'ka).
- In **97% (n=296)** of all assessed settlements, KIs reported uninterrupted internet network coverage. In **Yasnohorodka** (Kyivska oblast, recently liberated), **Chuhuiv** (Kharkivska, CAA), and **Slavkovytsi** (Zhytomyrska), coverage was reportedly available for **"several hours (4-8 hours) per day"**.

🚰 Access to water supply and access to toilets/latrines

- Access to water (including to drinking water) was reported as a concern in **19% (n=57)** of assessed settlements, and over half of these settlements (**n=37/57**) were in CAAs.
- The settlements where KIs reported that water supply was disrupted **"all the time"** were **Popivtsi** (Vinnytska oblast), **Borshchiv** (Ternopils'ka), and **Kosiv** (Ivano-Frankivska).
- In addition to water supply disruption, in **9% (n=29/306)** of assessed settlements, KIs reported concerns related to access to toilets/latrines. In **Bar** (Vinnytska) and **Korostyshiv** (Zhytomyrska), KIs reported that **"more than half"** of the population had faced barriers in accessing toilets in the 14 days prior to data collection. **No toilets**, in general, or **insufficient number of available toilets** were the most frequently cited barriers to accessing toilets.

Assessed settlements by reported frequency of water supply disruption



In 3 out of 306 assessed settlements KIs reported that water supply was disrupted 'all the time', in the 14 days prior data collection.

⚡ Access to utilities (electricity and gas)

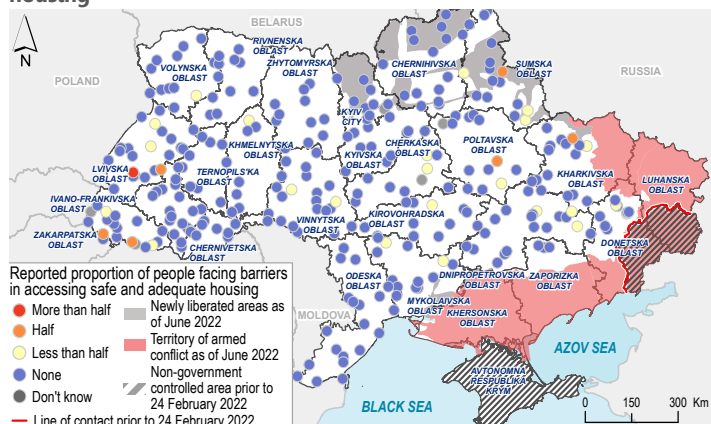
- Overall, concerns surrounding disruption to utilities were reported in **40% (n=121/306)** of assessed settlements. Concerns surrounding disruptions to utilities were most commonly reported in assessed settlements in CAA (**71 out of 121 settlements**).
- In **19** of these settlements (**11 of which in CAAs**), disruptions to gas were reported **"all the time"** as opposed to **"a few hours a day"** / **"every few days"**. **"All the time"** disruptions to electricity were only reported in **Borshchiv** (Ternopils'ka oblast), in the 14 days prior data collection.
- Additionally, KIs in **16** settlements (all of which in CAAs) reported **damage to utility network** in or around their settlements since the start of the war.

Overall humanitarian needs and access to basic services (n=306 settlements)

Across all assessed settlements, there were limited concerns raised by KIs in relation to access to housing or non-availability of housing for most people in their settlements. The most frequently reported barriers were **overcrowded houses and communal shelters, as well as the unaffordability of rent**. Consistently, KIs in around **70% (n=214/304)** of settlements with reported IDP presence stated that rental apartments were “difficult” or “very difficult” to find (more details on page 8). In addition, in a number of settlements concerns were raised in relation to availability of education facilities for educational purposes. As schools and education facilities were among the most frequently reported types of infrastructure to have been damaged, this adds up to the challenges in education. Furthermore, as of early August, only a third of the schools met the security requirements and were ready to start in person lessons, according to ACAPS.²¹

🏠 Access to housing/Non-Food Items (NFIs)

Reported proportion of people in the settlement that faced barriers in accessing safe and adequate housing



In 4 out of 72 settlements where KIs reported some damage to infrastructure, it was reported that “more than half” of the housing had been damaged since the start of the war



in 10% (16 out of 168) of assessed settlements in conflict-affected areas, KIs reported that either half or less than half of the people in the settlement faced barriers accessing safe and adequate housing.

- In **9 out of 306** of assessed settlements KIs reported concerns related to lack of housing. In **Kharkiv** (Kharkivska), **Vorozhba** (Sumska, recently liberated), **Reshetylivka** (Poltavska), **Khodoriv**, **Drohobych** (Lvivska), **Bushtyno** and **Berehove** (Zakarpatska), “half” or “more than half” of the people reportedly had been facing barriers in accessing adequate housing conditions in the 14 days prior to data collection.
- In nearly all assessed settlements (**96%, n=293**), KIs reported most people were living in their own houses. The main reported barriers to accessing housing in the settlements where people had reportedly faced such barriers were **overcrowded houses** (reported by KIs in **12 out of 35** of settlements), **overcrowded communal shelters** (**n=8/35**), **damaged housing / shelters** (**n=8/35**), and **unaffordability of rent** (**n=7/35**).
- In **51 out of 306** of assessed settlements, KIs reported concerns in relation to accessing NFIs, and over half of these settlements were in CAAs (**n=33/51**). Overall, in **34** of settlements, KIs reported that most people were not able to access NFIs in the 14 days prior to data collection. In **6** settlements (4 in Donetsk oblast and 2 in Dnipropetrovska), the proportion of people facing barriers was “more than half”. The most frequently reported barriers in settlements where people had reportedly faced barriers in accessing NFIs were **lack of money** (reported by KIs in **28/37** of settlements), and **high prices** (**n=26/37**).

❄ Winterization

- In nearly all assessed settlements (**99%, n=302/306**) KIs reported that most accommodations in the settlement were suitable for winter conditions. The settlements where this was reportedly not the case were: **Kramatorsk**, **Myrnohrad** (Donetska oblast), **Valky** (Kharkivska), and **Lashuky** (Chernihivska, recently-liberated).
- The main source of energy that most people reportedly used for heating during winter were **gas** and **wood** (reported by KIs in **84%, n=257**, and **77%, n=235** of assessed settlements, respectively). KIs reported that **high prices** and **lack of money** were the main barriers that most people would face in accessing heating during winter in their settlement (reported by KIs in **91%, n=278**, and **69%, n=211** of assessed settlements).

🎒 Access to education

Proportion of education facilities in the settlements that were reportedly NOT available for educational purposes



In 38% (n=117/306) of assessed settlements, KIs reported concerns surrounding access to education.

- In **7% (n=20/306)** of all assessed settlements, KIs reported that educational premises (primary and secondary schools) had **not been available for education purposes** in the 14 days prior to data collection. In **9** of these settlements, KIs mentioned that “**all or almost all**” the **education facilities** in the settlement had not been available for educational purposes.
- The main reasons that educational facilities were not available were that **IDPs were hosted in those facilities** (reported by KIs in **9/20** settlements, and that these **facilities were damaged** (**n=7/20**). Moreover, children with limited financial resources were most commonly reported by KIs as a particular group less able or unable to access (online) education (reported in **27%, n=83/306** of assessed settlements).

Preferences and access to information/assistance/ protection (n=306 settlements)

In the majority of assessed settlements (**68%, n=208**), KIs reported no preference for any of the two modalities of assistance (multi-purpose cash or in-kind assistance) over the other, while in **24% (n=73)** preference was given to multipurpose cash. **Roads and rails** were reportedly the most reliable method for delivering humanitarian aid, along with **home delivery to persons with low mobility** which was mostly reported by KIs in settlements within non conflict-affected areas. However, the delivery of life-saving aid remains challenging,²⁵ particularly in areas where intense hostilities are ongoing.

✓ Preferred modality of assistance

- In **73 out of 306** of assessed settlements KIs reported most households preferred multi-purpose cash assistance over in-kind assistance, and in a quarter of these settlements (mostly in CAAs), KIs also reported **need for financial resources** as one of the top priorities.
- In **17 out of 306** of settlements, KIs reported a preference for in-kind assistance. These settlements were mostly located in CAAs (**n=12/17**).
- Meanwhile, KIs in a majority of assessed settlements (**n=208**) reported no preference over either of two modalities of assistance. In line with this, it is notable that humanitarian actors are expected to reach 6.3 million people with multi-purpose cash,²² up from the 2

⊗ Movement restrictions and delivery of humanitarian assistance

- In the majority of assessed settlements (**90%, n=275/306**), **no restrictions** on movement in and out of the settlement were reported by KIs. Movement in and out of the settlement was reportedly **"very restricted"** in **Vylkove** (Odeska), **Syniakiivshchyna** (Poltavska), **Holubivka** (Sumska), and **Slabozhanske** (Dnipropetrovska) among CAAs. In **8% (n=25/306)** of settlements, **"some"** restrictions were reported. Overall, in all assessed settlements where **"some"** or **"a lot of"** restrictions on movement were reported (**n=31/306**), KIs also highlighted **restricted population movement** as one of the main safety concerns for people in the settlement.
- With low reporting on movement restriction across assessed settlements, **humanitarian aid delivery was reportedly most reliable via roads (100%, n=306)**, followed by **rail (21%, n=64)**, and **home delivery to persons with low mobility (9%, n=27)**.
- However, as fuel remained a priority need in over half of the assessed settlements (**58%, n=176**, most of which were located in CAAs), aid delivery was likely impeded, with effects most pronounced in Eastern Ukraine.²⁴

📄 Access to information

- Access to information about humanitarian assistance was reported among the concerns in the 14 days prior to data collection by KIs in **Yasna Poliana**, **Bohdanivka** (Donetska oblast), and **Druzhba** (Dnipropetrovska oblast).
- The most commonly reported information sources on humanitarian assistance that were used in assessed settlements were **volunteers (used in 80% of assessed settlements, n=245)**, **social workers (66%, n=203)**, **government officials (66%, n=203)**, **friends/neighbors/family (58%, n=178)**, and **community leaders (54%, n=165)**.
- Phone communications** were the most commonly reported communication means used by people in assessed settlements (**92%, n=282**), followed by **social media (87%, n=265)**, and **face-to-face communication (80%, n=244)**.

📄 Types of information needs

Most frequently cited types of information about humanitarian assistance needed in assessed settlements (n=306)

| | |
|--|-------------|
| How to register for assistance | 9% (n=29) |
| How to get money/financial support | 7% (n=20) |
| How to access Government's social benefits and assistance | 6% (n=17) |
| How to get food and water | 3% (n=9) |
| How to apply for compensation to damaged/destroyed housing | 3% (n=9) |
| Information about humanitarian assistance and agencies | 3% (n=9) |
| No information needs | 88% (n=270) |

✓ Protection

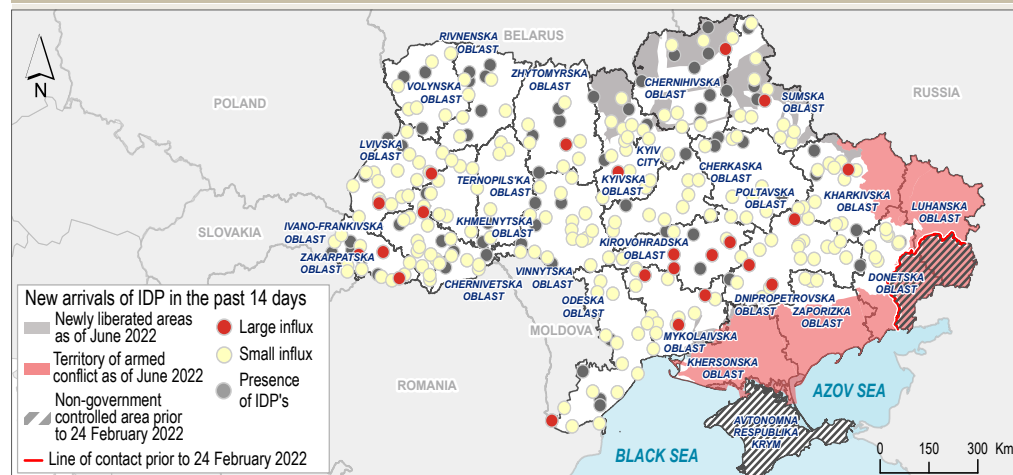
- In **62% (n=189)** of assessed settlements, KIs reported safety concerns in the 14 days prior to data collection. While in a majority (**75%, n=94/125**) of assessed settlements where people reportedly faced some safety concerns, KIs reported that there were no groups of people facing more safety concerns than the others, KIs in **20% (n=25/125)** and **19% (n=24/125)** of assessed settlements highlighted that, respectively, **older persons** and **people with physical disabilities** were facing more safety concerns.
- Overall, in more than half of the assessed settlements (**59%, n=181/306**) there were no safety concerns for people identified by the KIs, nevertheless, in **42% (n=129/306)** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **threats of missile attacks** as a concern in their settlements, followed by **restricted population movement (19%, n=59/306)**. Most of the settlements where KIs identified population movement restrictions were in CAAs, and particularly higher proportion in Donetska (reported by **6/9** of assessed settlements in the oblast).

👤 Vulnerable population groups

Most commonly reported population groups that were less able or unable to meet their everyday needs in assessed settlements (n=306)

| | |
|---------------------------------------|-------------|
| People with physical disabilities | 36% (n=109) |
| Older persons | 33% (n=101) |
| Chronically ill people | 9% (n=27) |
| Female-headed households | 3% (n=9) |
| People directly harmed by hostilities | 3% (n=9) |
| No vulnerable population groups | 60% (n=183) |

Needs in settlements with reported IDP-presence (n=304 settlements)



Settlements with IDP presence by characterization of an influx of displaced people

As of July 2022, the International Organisation for Migration (IOM) reported that there were **6,645,000 IDPs** present across Ukraine, following an upward trend in **Kyiv city, Eastern, Southern and Northern macro-regions**.²⁶ In line with IOM's findings, KIs in Dnipropetrovska, Donetsk, Kyivska, Sumska as well as KIs in Kirovohradska and Zakarpatska oblast also reported a **"large influx"** of individuals who **arrived** to the settlements in the 14 days prior to data collection. A **large influx of IDPs** was reported in Vorontsivka, Sofiivka, Stepanivka, Sotnytska and Balka (**Kirovohradska oblast**) while a large influx of people that **returned** was reported in Yasna Poliana (**Donetsk oblast**). In addition, in these settlements a **high level of needs** was reported. This high level of needs combined with a large influx of IDPs or people that have returned likely indicating a significant strain on existing services and infrastructures in settlements in this oblasts in particular.

In the settlements with **high IDP influx**, the level of needs were similar to the settlements that reported a small influx of IDPs.

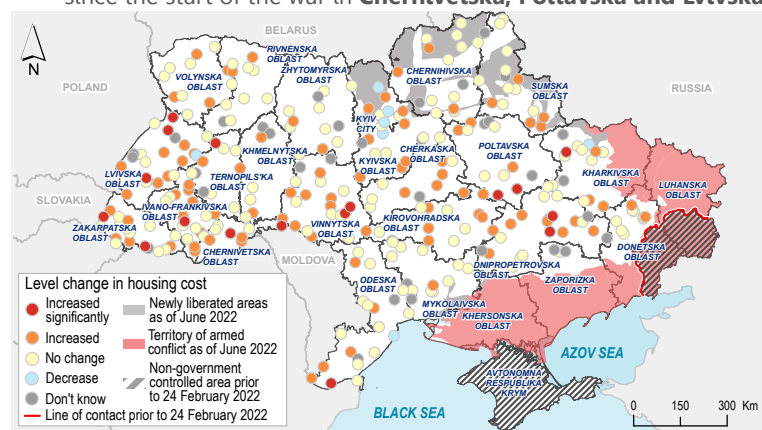
For returnees, KIs reported that their priority needs were primarily **employment**, followed by **no assistance needed** and **cash**. The need for **employment** is even more pronounced in areas with large influx of IDPs and CAA for both **IDPs and returnees**.

In line with HSM's findings, the REACH Arrival and Transit Monitoring (ATM)²⁷ found that the most commonly reported destination of IDPs passing through one of the 7 transit hubs assessed were **Odeska (24%), Dnipropetrovska (15%) and Kirovohradska (14%) oblasts**.

Access to housing among IDPs

- KIs in the majority of assessed settlements reported that **IDPs were living with friends and family (90%, n=273/304)** and in **rented apartments or houses (72%, n=218/304)**. In **54% (n=163/304)** of settlements, IDPs were reportedly staying in **collective centers**. This is in line with findings from IOM as of 23 June, 2022.
- In addition, in the majority of assessed settlements, KIs reported that **rental apartments were difficult to find (52%, n=159/304)** or **'very difficult to find' (18%, n=55/304)**, especially in the case of Bila Tserkva (Kyivska), Olshanske (Mykolaivska), Reni (Odeska) and Zelenyi Kolodiaz (Kharkivska), which already saw a **"large influx"** of IDPs recently. Furthermore, KIs reported that the average cost of housing **"increased significantly"** since the start of the war in **Chernivetska, Poltavska and Lvivska oblasts**.

In **37% (n=113/304)** of assessed settlements with IDP presence, KIs reported having observed an **"increase" or a "significant increase"** in housing costs since the start of the war



Assessed settlements by reported changes in housing costs since the start of the war

Top 5 assistance needs, by % of assessed settlements with IDP presence²⁸ (n=304)

| | | |
|------------------|-------------|--|
| Food items | 73% (n=223) | |
| Employment | 70% (n=213) | |
| Accommodation | 70% (n=212) | |
| Hygiene products | 39% (n=120) | |
| NFIs | 29% (n=89) | |

Vulnerable population groups

Top 5 most commonly reported groups that were "less able" or "unable" to meet their everyday need, by % of assessed settlements with IDP presence²⁹ (n=304)

| | | |
|-----------------------------------|-------------|--|
| People with physical disabilities | 41% (n=125) | |
| Don't know | 38% (n=116) | |
| Older persons | 37% (n=112) | |
| None | 15% (n=47) | |
| Chronically ill people | 10% (n=31) | |

- The settlements where KIs reported a high influx of IDPs also reported a number of **older persons (14/22)** and people with **physical disabilities (15/22)**, among IDPs that were less able or unable to meet their daily needs. Thus, it is likely that humanitarian needs amongst this population group were higher, particularly in settlements that generally reported a high level of needs and thus increased pressure on services and infrastructure.

Endnotes

1. IOM, [Ukraine Internal Displacement Report: General Population Survey, Round 6](#), 23 June 2022.
2. UN OCHA, [Ukraine Situation Report](#), 13 April 2022.
3. UN OCHA, [Ukraine Situation Report](#), 3 August 2022.
4. Conflict-affected areas are defined as oblasts identified by the Government of Ukraine as being conflict-affected.
5. IDP-hosting settlements were identified based on KIs in assessed settlements reporting the presence of displaced people in their settlements at the time of data collection.
6. Assessed settlements in conflict-affected oblasts were located in Luhanska, Donetsk, Zaporizka, Mykolaivska, Dnipropetrovska, Odeska, Sumska, Chernihivska, Kyivska, Zhytomyrska, and Volynska oblasts, as well as Kyiv city.
7. Almost all assessed settlements were identified to be hosting IDPs, also including the assessed settlements in conflict-affected oblasts. Only the following settlements were reportedly not hosting IDPs: **Pryvillia** (Luhanska oblast), **No-voandriivka** (Zaporizka oblast), **Kanivshchyna** (Chernihivska oblast), and **Dolynka** (Vinnytska oblast). KIs in **Orikhiv** (Zaporizka oblast), and **Kurortne** (Kharkivska oblast) cited that they did not know whether there were displaced people staying in the settlement at the time of data collection. In **Rozlyv and Blahodatne** (Donetsk oblast), **Stepnohirsk** (Zaporizka oblast), and **Inzhenerivka** (Kirovohradska oblast), there was no consensus about the presence of IDPs at the time of data collection.
8. Results do not add up to 100%, it is because the respondents had multiple option for their answers
9. UN OCHA, [Ukraine Situation Report](#), 3 August 2022.
10. Ibid.
11. When analysing the regions by clusters (CAA, IDPs presence, severe/etreme needs, and high influx of IDPs, the top three priority needs were similar as for the overall assessed settlements.
12. UN OCHA, [Ukraine: Situation Report](#), 29 June 2022.
13. UN OCHA, [Ukraine: Situation Report](#), 24 June 2022.
14. UN OCHA, [Ukraine: Situation Report](#), 29 June 2022.
15. UN OCHA, [Ukraine: Situation Report](#), 24 June 2022.
16. UN OCHA, [Ukraine: Situation Report](#), 29 June 2022.
17. UN OCHA, [Ukraine: Situation Report](#), 24 June 2022.
18. REACH, [Joint Market Monitoring Initiative \(JMMI\)](#), June 2022.
19. UN OCHA, [Ukraine: Situation Report](#), 10 August 2022.
20. UN OCHA, [Ukraine: Situation Report](#), 10 August 2022.
21. ACAPS, [Ukraine: Impact of conflict on education](#), 17 August 2022.

22. OCHA, [Ukraine Flash Appeal \(March to December 2022\)](#), 8 August 2022.
23. OCHA, [Ukraine Flash Appeal March - August 2022](#), 1 April 2022.
24. USAID, [Ukraine - Complex Emergency Factsheet #21](#), 24 June 2022.
25. UNHCR, [Ukraine situation: Flash Update #25](#), 12 August 2022.
26. IOM, [Ukraine Internal Displacement Report: General Population Survey, Round 7](#), 29 July 2022.
27. REACH, [Arrival and Transit Monitoring](#), round 2, July 2022.
28. The needs are reported by KIIs (not IDPs)
29. This proportions do not indicate that these vulnerable groups are only present in those settlements in which they were reported to be less able or unable to meet their everyday need.

About REACH

REACH facilitates the development of information tools and products that enhance the capacity of aid actors to make evidence-based decisions in emergency, recovery and development contexts. The methodologies used by REACH include primary data collection and in-depth analysis, and all activities are conducted through inter-agency aid coordination mechanisms. REACH is a joint initiative of IMPACT Initiatives, ACTED and the United Nations Institute for Training and Research - Operational Satellite Applications Programme (UNITAR-UNOSAT). For more information please visit our website: www.reach-initiative.org. You can contact us directly at: geneva@reach-initiative.org.