FACTSHEET

Humanitarian Situation Monitoring in Frontline Government-Controlled Areas: Overview of Humanitarian Needs in June 2026

June 2026 | Ukraine

Key findings

- **Across assessed frontline and border areas, 75% of settlements were classified as having severe or above overall vulnerability, based on the Settlement Vulnerability Index (SVI), including 33% classified as extreme or above.**
- **Settlement vulnerability increased markedly with proximity to the front line or Russian border.** Within 20 km, 94% of assessed settlements had a severe or above SVI, including 60% classified as extreme or above, compared to 67% and 21%, respectively, among settlements located 20-50 km away.
- **In the East, Health, Protection, and Cash and Markets emerged as the most severe sectors.** The area also recorded the highest severity levels across assessed areas for Food Security, Shelter and NFIs, WASH, and Health, with severity levels approximately twice those observed in other areas for Food Security and Shelter and NFIs, and more than five times higher for WASH.
- **In the South, Protection, Health, and Cash and Markets emerged as the most severe sectors.** Compared to other assessed areas, the South recorded the highest severity levels for Protection and Cash and Markets, as well as the highest share of settlements with severe or above overall vulnerability (90%).
- **Overall vulnerability was lower in the North than in the East and South.** Protection, Health, and Cash and Markets had the highest shares of assessed settlements classified with severe or above needs within the North, although these shares were lower than in the other two areas.
- **Access to essential goods and services was most constrained in eastern oblasts**. Donetska and Dnipropetrovska Oblasts recorded the highest shares of settlements where over 10% of residents lacked sufficient drinking water, while barriers to healthcare access were most frequently reported in Donetska, Dnipropetrovska, and Zaporizka Oblasts.

Map 1: Assessment Coverage - HSM Round 27 (June-July 2026)



Context & Rationale

Since March 2022, REACH has conducted the Humanitarian Situation Monitoring (HSM) in Government-Controlled Areas to provide timely information on humanitarian conditions in frontline areas. The assessment collects settlement-level data on multi-sectoral needs, service availability, infrastructure damage, and population movements.

Since February 2025, the HSM has focused on settlements located within 50 kilometres of the front line and/or the border with the Russian Federation, aligning with the geographical prioritisation of humanitarian response efforts which took place in early 2025. Each round covers approximately 300 settlements through around 900 key informant (KI) interviews. Through the Settlement Vulnerability Index (SVI), which measures the severity of needs across sectors, the HSM supports humanitarian actors in identifying settlements facing elevated humanitarian vulnerabilities and informing evidence-based response planning.

Assessment overview

The factsheet provides a situation overview of humanitarian needs and key factors driving needs across frontline and border areas of Ukraine. Findings are based on data collected during Round 27 of the HSM, conducted between 23 June and 9 July 2026. A total of 293 settlements were assessed through 918 Key Informant (KI) interviews.

The sample includes all raion and hromada centres with 50 residents or more, in addition to all other settlements with over 1,000 residents located within 50 kilometres of the front line/Russian border. REACH interviews three to five KIs per settlement, depending on settlement size. Cleaned responses are aggregated into a settlement-level dataset. Due to reliance on KIs, the findings presented in this factsheet should be considered indicative.

See the analysis by area:

East: Dnipropetrovska, Donetska, Zaporizka

North: Kharkivska, Sumska, Chernihivska

South: Odeska, Mykolaivska, Khersonska

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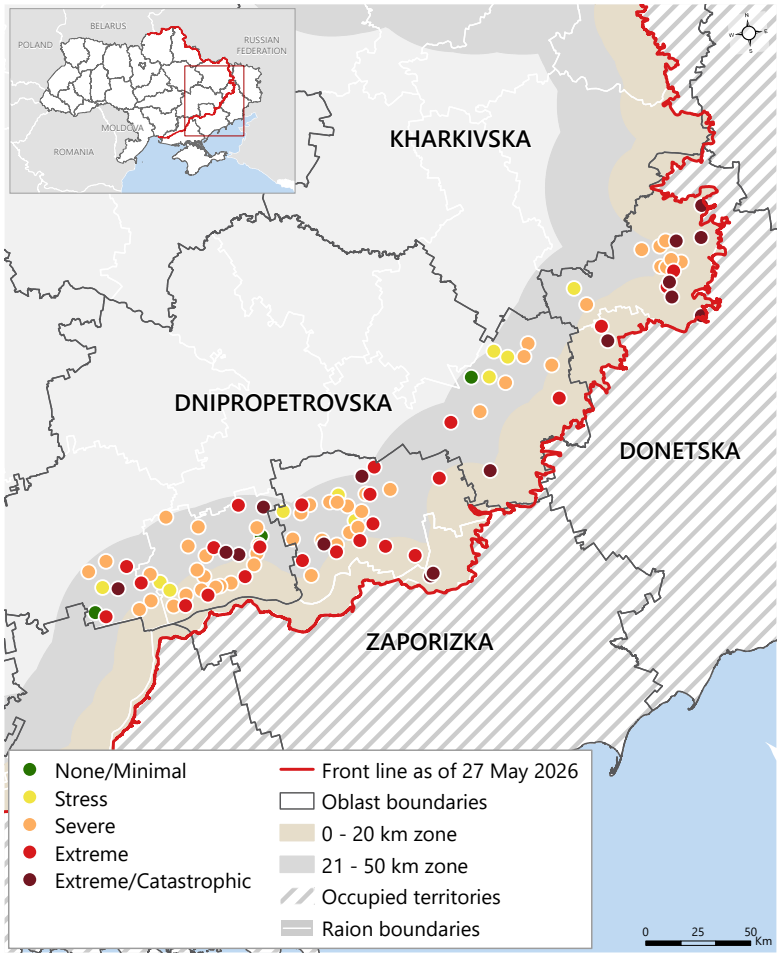
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EAST AREA (DNIPROPETROVSKA, DONETSKA, ZAPORIZKA OBLASTS)

Map 2: Settlements by severity level of multisectoral needs



ACCOUNTABILITY TO AFFECTED PEOPLE (AAP)

Table 1: Most reported significant challenges faced by most settlements' residents, by oblast

	Dnipropetrovska	Donetska	Zaporizka
Lack of money or income	40%	21%	21%
Lack of access to enough drinking water	36%	37%	32%
Lack of safety or protection due to conflict, violence, or crime	23%	53%	29%

In the assessed settlements of Eastern Ukraine (n=94), i.e., settlements in Dnipropetrovska (n=47), Donetska (n=19) and Zaporizka (n=28) Oblasts, **the most common problems faced by the majority of residents as reported by KIs were: a lack of drinking water (35%), insufficient access to income or money (31%), and lack of safety (31%).** Other common problems faced by residents included lack of adequate healthcare (20%), insufficient mobile network coverage (18%), and insufficient access to public transportation (17%).

Another common problem in the East was insufficient access to adequate healthcare, reported by KIs in 25% of assessed settlements in Zaporizka Oblast (n=28), 21% in Donetska (n=19), and 17% in Dnipropetrovska Oblast (n=47).

While the main challenges were broadly similar across the East, other issues varied by oblast. Insufficient access to energy was most commonly reported in Donetska Oblast (42% of assessed settlements), insufficient mobile network coverage in Zaporizka Oblast (32%), and lack of access to public transportation in Dnipropetrovska Oblast (26%).

The level of humanitarian aid coverage in the East was very high as reported by KIs. KIs in 92% of assessed settlements reported receiving aid in the two months prior to data collection. Humanitarian assistance was received in 96% of assessed settlements in Dnipropetrovska, 89% in Donetska (n=18), and 87% of settlements in Zaporizka (n=31) Oblasts. In 77% of the settlements assessed in the East, KIs reported that the aid received mostly or fully met residents' needs, whilst in a further 23% it partially met their needs. International NGOs and/or UN agencies were the primary aid actors operating in 99% of settlements in the area (n=92), followed by national NGOs (38%), and local volunteer groups or settlement-based organisations (7%) as reported by KIs.

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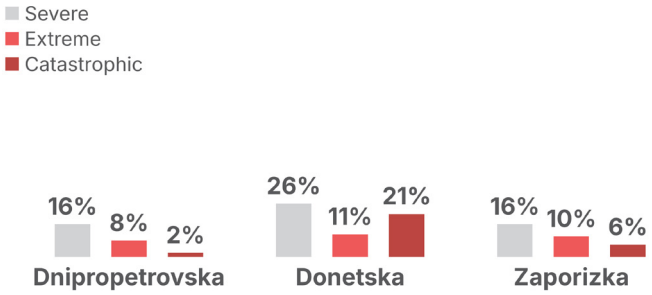
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SHELTER AND NON-FOOD ITEMS (SNFI)

Figure 1: Percentage of settlements by severity level of SNFI needs



Thirty-four percent of assessed settlements in the East area were classified as having severe and above unmet needs in Shelter and Non-Food Items (NFI). Severe SNFI needs were identified in 18% of the settlements, extreme needs in 7%, and catastrophic needs in 9%.

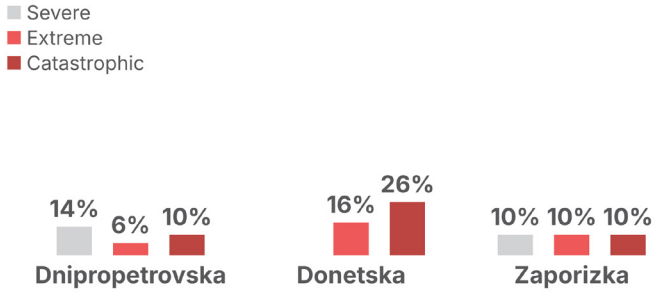
SNFI needs were driven by frequent disruption to telecommunications and electricity. In 94% of assessed settlements in Donetska (n=17), 77% in Zaporizka (n=30), and 71% in Dnipropetrovska (n=51) Oblasts KIs reported that residents experienced at least weekly interruptions to mobile phone network, with a large share of settlements facing daily mobile outages (59%, 47%, and 33% respectively). Regarding electricity, KIs in 87% of assessed settlements in Donetska (n=15), 47% in Zaporizka Oblasts (n=30), and 30% in Dnipropetrovska (n=50) reported that residents experienced at least weekly interruptions to electricity supply, with a large share of settlements facing daily power outages (27%, 14%, and 4% respectively).

Likely related, damage to infrastructure was prevalent in the East, as well. KIs in 37% of assessed settlements in the East reported that 10 percent or more of their settlements' residents lived in war-damaged housing (n=95). The problem was most pronounced in Donetska Oblast, where KIs reported it in 81% of assessed settlements (n=16), compared to 38% in Zaporizka (n=29) and 22% in Dnipropetrovska Oblasts (n=50).

Unrepaired damage to civilian infrastructure was also reported across the assessed settlements in the East (n=94), most commonly affecting schools and educational facilities (40%) and government buildings (30%). By oblast, unrepaired damage was most commonly reported to schools and educational facilities, and government buildings in Donetska Oblast, at 58% each (n=19); schools and educational facilities (46%) and markets and grocery stores (25%) in Zaporizka Oblast (n=28); and schools and educational facilities (30%) and telecommunications infrastructure (28%) in Dnipropetrovska Oblast (n=47).

WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE (WASH)

Figure 2: Percentage of settlements by severity level of WASH needs



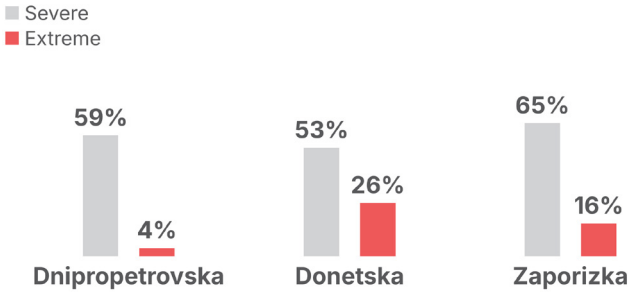
Thirty-two percent of assessed settlements in the East (n=101) were assessed to have severe or above WASH needs, while an additional 6% were classified in stress.

KIs in 36% of settlements in the East area reported that at least one in ten residents in their settlements lacked access to sufficient drinking water, and 27% to sufficient water for domestic purposes. In 5% of assessed settlements, KIs reported that 80% or more of residents faced difficulties accessing sufficient drinking water. Regarding the latter when disaggregated by oblast, KIs in 11% of assessed settlements in Donetska Oblast (n=19), 4% in Dnipropetrovska (n=49) and 3% in Zaporizka (n=30) Oblasts reported 80% or more of residents in their settlement faced difficulties accessing sufficient drinking water.

Weekly or more frequent interruptions to the centralized water supply were reported in 69% of assessed settlements in Donetska Oblast, compared to 35% in Dnipropetrovska and 17% in Zaporizka Oblasts, thus following the pattern of water access challenges being most severe in Donetska Oblast.

HEALTH

Figure 3: Percentage of settlements by Health SVI score



Seventy-one percent of the assessed settlements in the East area were assessed to have severe (59%) or extreme (12%) Health needs.[1]

Healthcare services were reportedly still available in most assessed settlements in the East (n=101), including primary healthcare providers (85%), emergency healthcare (51%), laboratory and basic diagnostic services (51%).

However, healthcare access remained inhibited in some settlements. More than one in ten residents were reported by KIs as unable to access needed healthcare services in 42% of settlements in Donetska (n=19), 29% in Zaporizka (n=31), and 32% in Dnipropetrovska (n=50) Oblasts. Notably, in Donetska, the share of settlements where more than 80% of residents were unable to access healthcare was at least twice as high as in the Zaporizka and Dnipropetrovska – 26% compared to 13% and 4% respectively.

Barriers for accessing healthcare were wide-ranging. The most frequently reported barriers to accessing health care in the area were security concerns during travel or while at the facility (51% of assessed settlements where some residents were unable to access healthcare), the need for transport to get to the health services (40%), and the lack of necessary medical services (37%).

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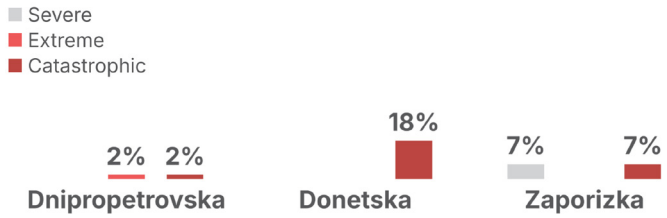
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FOOD SECURITY AND LIVELIHOODS

Figure 4: Percentage of settlements by severity level of Food Security needs



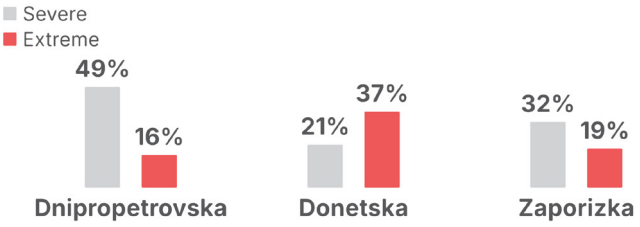
The great majority of assessed settlements in the East (n=96) did not display Food needs, with 9% of the settlements classified as having severe or above need.

Access to sufficient food remained high across assessed settlements in the East. However, KIs reported that at least 10% of residents lacked sufficient food in 24% of assessed settlements in Donetska (n=17), 17% in Zaporizka (n=29), and 6% in Dnipropetrovska (n=50) Oblasts. More than one in four residents lacked access to food in 18% of settlements in Donetska, 14% in Zaporizka, and 4% in Dnipropetrovska Oblasts. Donetska had the highest prevalence of severe food access challenges, with 80% or more of residents unable to consistently access sufficient food in 6% of assessed settlements, compared to 3% in Zaporizka and 2% in Dnipropetrovska Oblasts.

The main livelihood challenges in the East (n=95) were a lack of job openings (63% of assessed settlements), security concerns when travelling to or being at work (43%), and transport needs to access employment or earn a living (24%). A lack of job openings was the most commonly reported challenge across all three oblasts, cited in 69% of assessed settlements in Dnipropetrovska (n=48), 63% in Donetska (n=19), and 54% in Zaporizka (n=28). Security concerns were the second most common challenge, reported in 58% of settlements in Donetska, 54% in Zaporizka, and 31% in Dnipropetrovska Oblasts.

PROTECTION

Figure 5: Percentage of settlements by severity level of Protection needs



More than half of assessed settlements in the East area (n=101) were classified in severe (39%) or extreme (21%) Protection need[2].

Protection needs were driven by exposure to conflict and limited access to protection and social services. KIs reported the presence of mines and UXOs in 47% of assessed settlements in Donetska Oblast, while land inaccessible due to military restrictions and active hostilities was reported in 50%. In Zaporizka Oblast, these figures were 22% and 21%, respectively, compared to 19% and 30% in Dnipropetrovska Oblast.

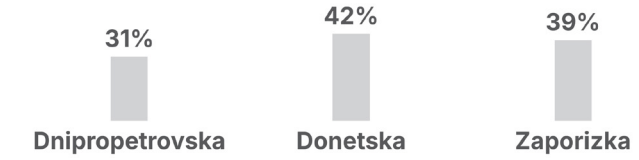
Besides conflict-related events, four out of five settlements in the East (n=93) did not face other safety and security incidents (e.g., crime, physical violence, or others). In Donetska and Zaporizka Oblasts, property offences, including robbery and property looting, were most commonly reported by KIs (24% and 11%, respectively), while conscription-related incidents were the most common according to KIs in Dnipropetrovska Oblast (8%).

Among services available to the majority of residents of the East as reported by KIs in the assessed settlements, elderly care (81%), educational support for children (71%), and support for persons with disability (70%) were the most commonly mentioned as present in assessed settlements. In contrast, vocational training and reproductive health services were the least accessible, each reported as accessible in 11% of assessed settlements. This aligns with healthcare and livelihood challenges previously discussed.

Legal assistance was generally available in 34% of the assessed settlements in the East. Providing support in obtaining identity documents (36%), property documentation (48%), and civil documents (54%) were reported by KIs as most commonly unavailable services.

CASH AND MARKETS

Figure 6: Percentage of settlements with severe Cash and Markets needs



Thirty-six percent of settlements in the East (n=101) faced severe needs in Cash and Markets.

Limited access to cash was reported across assessed settlements in the East. KIs reported that most or all residents were unable to access cash in 37% of assessed settlements overall, including 42% in Donetska Oblast, 40% in Zaporizka Oblast, and 34% in Dnipropetrovska Oblast.

KIs in 67% of assessed settlements in the East reported no functioning ATMs, 86% no functioning bank branches, and 14% no financial services at post offices. ATM access was most limited in Zaporizka Oblast (83% of settlements), followed by Dnipropetrovska (63%) and Donetska (53%). Bank branches were unavailable in 97% of assessed settlements in Zaporizka, 84% in Donetska, and 80% in Dnipropetrovska Oblasts. Post office financial services were more widely available, although unavailable in 32% of settlements in Donetska, 17% in Zaporizka, and 6% in Dnipropetrovska Oblasts.

Spending their cash in residents' settlement was at time restricted by the lack of functioning stores or markets. KIs reported no functioning store or market in 9% of the assessed settlements in the East (n=101). When disaggregated by oblast, the absence of stores and markets was most frequently reported in Donetska Oblast, with 21% of assessed settlements affected (n=19), compared to 13% in Zaporizka (n=31) and 2% in Dnipropetrovska Oblasts (n=51).

For some stores and markets, item availability was at times limited. According to KIs, food was limitedly available in 13% of assessed settlements in Donetska Oblast with a store or market, 4% in Dnipropetrovska and 4% in Zaporizka Oblast. This aligns with the relatively low food need present in the settlements in the East.

Essential hygiene items were reported as having limited availability in 18% of assessed settlements in Dnipropetrovska, 13% in Donetska, and 12% in Zaporizka Oblasts, while they were completely unavailable in 4% of assessed settlements in Zaporizka and 2% in Dnipropetrovska Oblasts.

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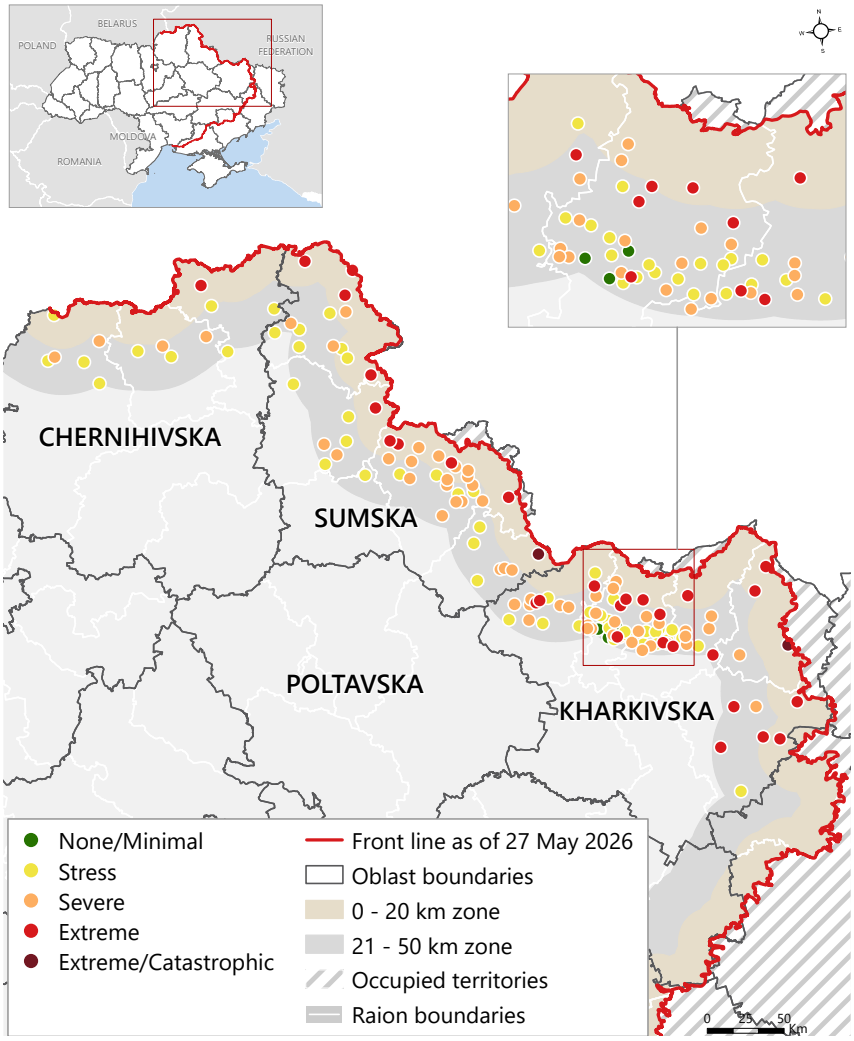
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NORTH AREA (KHARKIVSKA, SUMSKA, CHERNIHIVSKA OBLASTS)

Map 3: Settlements by severity level of multisectoral needs



ACCOUNTABILITY TO AFFECTED PEOPLE (AAP)

Table 2: Most reported significant challenges faced by most settlements' residents, by oblast

	Kharkivska	Sumska	Chernihivska
Lack of money or income	41%	36%	86%
Lack of or insufficient access to public transportation	12%	40%	14%
Insufficient access to energy (heating, electricity)	3%	31%	29%

In the assessed settlements in Northern Ukraine (n=127), i.e., settlements in Kharkivska (n=68), Sumska (n=45) and Chernihivska (n=14) Oblasts, **the most common problem faced by the majority of residents as reported by KIs was a lack of money or income, affecting two out of five assessed settlements (44%).** Other common problems faced by residents of the area included lack of safety or protection due to conflict, violence, or crime (24%) and lack of access to public transportation (22%).

Beyond the main challenges identified across the North, some issues were particularly prominent at the oblast level. Lack of safety or protection due to conflict, violence, or crime was reported in 44% of assessed settlements in Kharkivska Oblast (n=68), while insufficient mobile network coverage was reported in 27% in Sumska Oblast (n=45) and insufficient heating during winter in 29% in Chernihivska Oblast (n=14).

The level of humanitarian aid coverage as reported by KIs in the assessed settlements in the North was high: 93% of settlements in Chernihivska (n=14), 80% in Sumska (n=49), and 65% of settlements in Kharkivska (n=72) Oblasts received humanitarian assistance in the two months prior to data collection. Reported satisfaction with aid was also high, with KIs reporting that **the aid received mostly or fully met residents' needs in 88% of assessed settlements,** while it partially met their needs in the remaining 12%. International NGOs and/or UN agencies were the primary aid actors operating in 94% of settlements in the area (n=95), followed by national NGOs (26%), and local volunteer groups or settlement-based organisations (6%).

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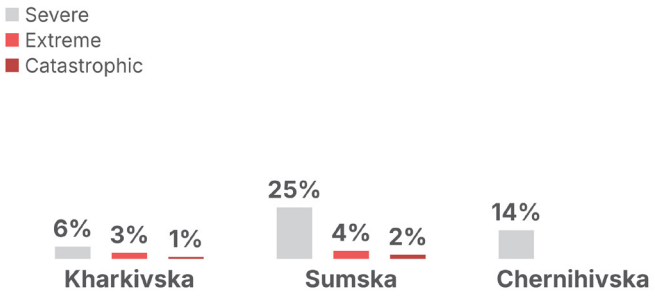
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SHELTER AND NON-FOOD ITEMS (SNFI)

Figure 7: Percentage of settlements by severity level of SNFI needs



Eighteen percent of assessed settlements in the North were classified as having severe or above unmet Shelter and Non-Food Item (SNFI) needs. Severe SNFI needs were identified in 14% of the settlements, extreme needs in 3%, and catastrophic needs in 1%.

SNFI needs were driven by frequent disruption to telecommunications and electricity. In 84% of assessed settlements in Sumska (n=49), 79% in Chernihivska (n=14), and 66% in Kharkivska (n=74) Oblasts, KIs reported that residents experienced at least weekly interruptions to the mobile phone network.

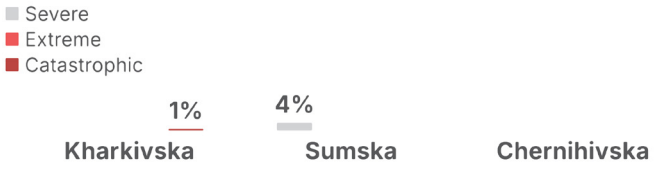
KIs in 85% of settlements in Sumska Oblast (n=48), in 50% in Chernihivska (n=14), and 31% in Kharkivska Oblast (n=75), reported that settlement residents were affected by at least weekly interruptions to electricity supply, with 15% of assessed settlements in Sumska, 14% in Chernihivska, and 7% in Kharkivska Oblasts facing daily power outages.

KIs in 18% of assessed settlements (n=137) reported that at least one in ten residents lived in war-damaged housing. When disaggregated by oblast, this was reported in 20% of assessed settlements in Sumska Oblast (n=49), 19% in Kharkivska Oblast (n=74), and 7% in Chernihivska Oblast (n=14).

Damage was pronounced in the North area. The most commonly reported unrepaired damage in the North (n=130) was to schools and educational facilities (37%), industrial facilities (32%), and government buildings (30%). By oblast, unrepaired damage was most commonly reported to power facilities and electricity networks, and industrial facilities in Chernihivska Oblast, at 57% each (n=14); government buildings (47%) and schools and educational facilities (38%) in Sumska Oblast (n=45); and schools and educational facilities (41%) and industrial facilities (32%) in Kharkivska Oblast (n=71).

WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE (WASH)

Figure 8: Percentage of settlements by severity level of WASH needs

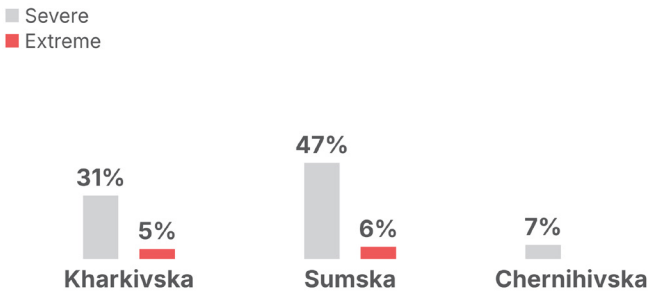


A small share (2%) of assessed settlements in the North was assessed to be in severe or above WASH needs, while an additional 4% of settlements were classified in stress.

Access to sufficient water remained high across the assessed settlements, with KIs reporting that fewer than 10% of residents were unable to access sufficient water for drinking in 96% of assessed settlements and for domestic purposes in 97%. Weekly or more frequent interruptions to the centralized water supply were reported in 46% of assessed settlements in Sumska and 15% in Kharkivska Oblasts.

HEALTH

Figure 9: Percentage of settlements by severity level of Health needs



Thirty-nine percent of the assessed settlements in the North were assessed to have severe or above unmet Health needs, of which 35% were classified in severe need and 5% in extreme need.

A wealth of essential healthcare services was reportedly available in most settlements in the North (n=141), including primary healthcare providers (93%), emergency healthcare (77%), and pharmacy (70%).

KIs reported that residents' access to healthcare services remained generally high across assessed settlements, with only 16% of assessed settlements in Sumska (n=50) and 9% in Kharkivska (n=74) Oblasts reporting that more than one in ten residents were unable to access needed healthcare services. More than 80% of residents were reportedly unable to access healthcare services in 4% and 3% of assessed settlements in Sumska and Kharkivska Oblasts, respectively.

Barriers to accessing healthcare for settlements' residents as reported by KIs were wide-ranging similar to the East region. The most frequently reported barriers to accessing healthcare by KIs in the area were the lack of necessary medical services (47% of assessed settlements), the need for transport to get to the health services (47%), and security concerns during travel or while at the facility (36%).

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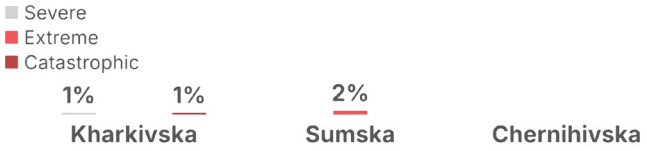
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FOOD SECURITY AND LIVELIHOODS

Figure 10: Percentage of settlements by severity level of food security needs



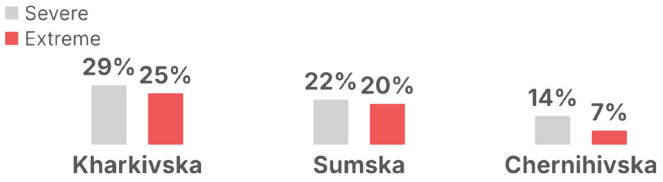
Overall, the great majority of assessed settlements in the North (n=142) were not assessed to have Food needs, with only 2% of the settlements classified severe or above need.

KIs reported that residents' access to sufficient food remained high across the assessed settlements, with only 5% of settlements in Kharkivska (n=77) and 2% of settlements in Sumska (n=51) Oblasts displaying a share of residents greater than 10% unable to access food.

The biggest challenges as reported by KIs in the assessed settlements in the North (n=132) were the lack of job openings (55% of assessed settlements), men's fears of conscription or mobilization, which limit their ability to find or keep a job (27% of assessed settlements), and security concerns while travelling to or being at the workplace (22%). In Kharkivska and Sumska Oblasts the most frequently reported issue by KIs in the assessed settlements was the lack of jobs (59% and 51% respectively), while in Chernihivska it is men's fears of conscription or mobilization (69%).

PROTECTION

Figure 11: Percentage of settlements by severity level of Protection needs



Forty-six percent of the settlements in the North area (n=142) were classified in severe (25%) or extreme (21%) Protection need.

Protection needs were driven by exposure to the conflict and availability of protection and social services. Overall, 29% of settlements in Kharkivska Oblast were exposed to the presence of mines and UXOs as reported by KIs, while KIs in 20% of assessed settlements reported the presence of land that was inaccessible due to military restrictions and active hostilities. In Sumska, the figure accounted for 24% and 18% of settlements respectively, while in Chernihivska they were 8% and 7% respectively.

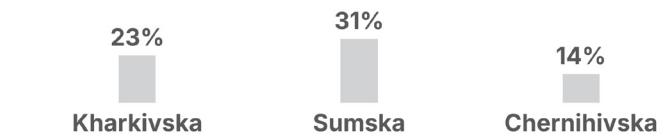
Besides conflict-related events, the vast majority of assessed settlements (81%) reportedly did not experience other safety and security incidents, such as crime or physical violence. The most commonly reported types of incidents were physical violence unrelated to the conflict in Chernihivska Oblast (18% of assessed settlements), property offences and conscription-related incidents in Kharkivska Oblast (4% each), and property offences and physical violence unrelated to the conflict in Sumska Oblast (2% each).

Among services available to the majority of residents, KIs reported that support for elderly care (92%), support for persons with disability (87%), and educational support for children (84%) as the most common in assessed settlements. In contrast, vocational training (12%) and reproductive health services (18%) were the least accessible in the area.

Legal assistance was generally available in 51% of the assessed settlements in the area. However, providing support in obtaining identity documents (32%), property documentation (42%), and civil documents (51%) were least available services.

CASH AND MARKETS

Figure 12: Percentage of settlements with severe Cash and Markets needs



Twenty-five percent of assessed settlements in the North area (n=142) faced severe needs in Cash and Markets.

Limited access to cash was reported across assessed settlements in the North. KIs reported that in 8% of the assessed settlements, almost nobody could access cash, while in a further 16% of settlements KIs reported that most people could not access cash. Access to cash was notably limited in Sumska Oblast: in 33% of assessed settlements, either most people (15%) or almost everyone (17%) could not access cash as reported by KIs. In Kharkivska Oblast, the figures equalled 17% and 5%, while in Chernihivska Oblast in 14% of settlements most people could not access cash.

The ability of residents to use cash locally was rarely constrained by the absence of functioning stores and markets. KIs reported no functioning stores or markets in 3% of assessed settlements in the North (n=142). By oblast, the absence of markets was reported in 4% of assessed settlements in Kharkivska Oblast (n=77) and 2% in Sumska Oblast (n=51), while markets were available in all assessed settlements in Chernihivska Oblast (n=14).

According to KIs, availability of sufficient quantities of food remained high: **access to food was limited in only 2% of settlements in Sumska Oblasts.** Access to essential hygiene items was limited in 12% of settlements in Sumska and 6% in Kharkivska Oblasts, while no limitations were reported in Chernihivska Oblast.

In 34% of settlements in the North area KIs reported that there was full or limited access to operational ATMs; in 23% of settlements KIs reported that residents were able to use bank branches; and in 91% of settlements KIs reported that residents were able to use financial services provided by post offices.

When disaggregated by oblast, access to financial services was most commonly reported in Chernihivska Oblast, where KIs reported residents had access to ATMs in 64% of assessed settlements and to bank branches in 43%. In comparison, reported access to ATMs and bank branches was lower in Kharkivska Oblast, at 35% and 23% of assessed settlements, respectively, and in Sumska Oblast, at 17% and 16%, respectively.

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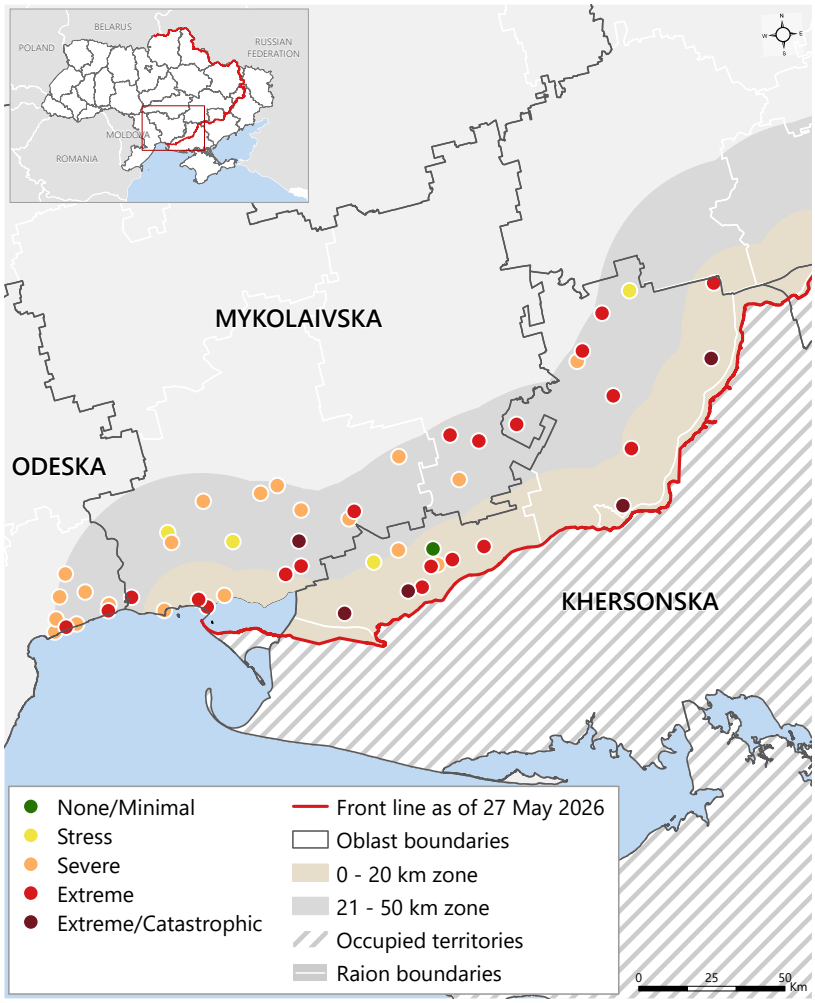
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SOUTH AREA (ODESKA, MYKOLAIVSKA, KHERSONSKA OBLASTS)

Map 4: Settlements by severity level of multisectoral needs



ACCOUNTABILITY TO AFFECTED PEOPLE (AAP)

Table 3: Most reported significant challenges faced by most settlements' residents, by oblast

	Odeska	Mykolaivska	Khersonska
Lack of money or income	44%	60%	45%
Lack of job or livelihoods	11%	55%	45%
Lack of safety or protection due to conflict, violence, or crime	0%	5%	70%

In the assessed settlements in Southern Ukraine (n=49), i.e., settlements in Odeska (n=9), Mykolaivska (n=20) and Khersonska (n=20) Oblasts, the most common problems faced by the majority of residents as reported by KIs were: a lack of money or income, affecting more than half (51%) of assessed settlements, **a lack of access to jobs or livelihoods (43%), lack of safety or protection due to conflict, violence, or crime (31%).**

While the main challenges were broadly similar across the South, several concerns were reported more prominently in specific oblasts. Limited access to adequate healthcare was most commonly reported in Mykolaivska Oblast, affecting 35% of assessed settlements (n=20). In Odeska Oblast, limited access to adequate healthcare and humanitarian aid were each reported in 11% of assessed settlements (n=9), while in Khersonska Oblast shortages of energy for heating or cooking and access to non-drinking water were each reported in 10% of assessed settlements (n=10).

The level of aid coverage in the area was high: 95% of settlements in Khersonska Oblast (n=20), 78% in Odeska (n=9), and 76% of settlements in Mykolaivska (n=21), received humanitarian assistance in the two months prior to data collection. **In 75% of the settlements in the area, the aid received mostly or fully met residents' needs, whilst in a further 25% it partially met their needs.** International NGOs and/or UN agencies were the primary aid actors operating in 92% of settlements in the area (n=37), followed by national NGOs (30%), and local volunteer groups or settlement-based organisations (5%) as reported by KIs.

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SHELTER AND NON-FOOD ITEMS (SNFI)

Figure 13: Percentage of settlements by severity level of SNFI needs



Sixteen percent of assessed settlements in the South area were classified as having severe and above unmet needs in Shelter and Non-Food Items (NFI). Severe SNFI needs were identified in 4% of the settlements, extreme needs in 4%, and catastrophic needs in 8%.

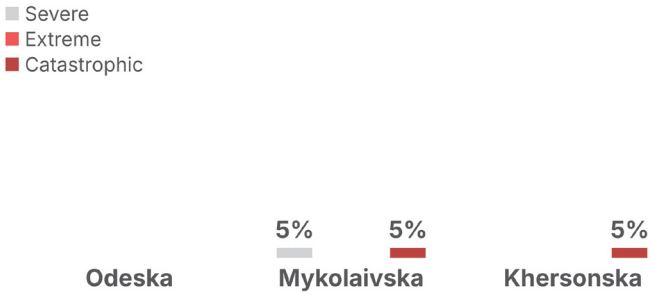
SNFI needs were driven by frequent disruption to telecommunications and electricity. In 79% of assessed settlements in Khersonska (n=19), 56% in Odeska (n=9), and 55% in Mykolaivska (n=20) Oblasts, KIs reported that residents experienced at least weekly interruptions to the mobile phone network. Further, KIs reported in 61% of assessed settlements in Khersonska (n=18), 16% in Mykolaivska (n=19), and 22% in Odeska Oblasts (n=9) that residents experienced at least weekly interruptions to electricity supply, with 11% of settlements in Khersonska Oblast facing daily power outages.

KIs in 29% of assessed settlements in the area (n=49) reported that at least one in ten residents lived in war-damaged housing, with the situation most severe in Khersonska Oblast. This was reported in 50% of assessed settlements in Khersonska Oblast (n=20) and 15% in Mykolaivska Oblast (n=20), while no assessed settlements in Odeska Oblast (n=9) were reported to face this issue.

Damage across the assessed settlements in the South as reported by KIs was substantial. The most commonly reported unrepaired damage in the South (n=50) was to schools and educational facilities (48%), government buildings (36%), and health facilities and pharmacies (30%). By oblast, unrepaired damage was most commonly reported to schools and educational facilities (80%) and health facilities and pharmacies (75%) in Khersonska Oblast; government buildings (38%) and schools and educational facilities (33%) in Mykolaivska Oblast (n=21); and schools and educational facilities (11%) and industrial facilities (11%) in Odeska Oblast (n=9).

WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE (WASH)

Figure 14: Percentage of settlements by severity level of WASH needs



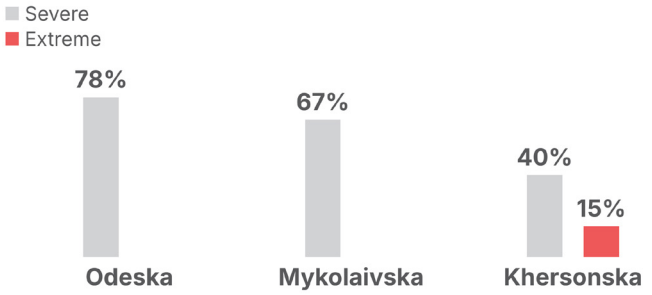
Six percent of assessed settlements in the South displayed severe or above WASH needs, while an additional 8% was classified in stress.

Access to sufficient water remained high across the assessed settlements, with KIs indicating that fewer than 10% of residents were unable to access drinking water in 92% of assessed settlements and water for domestic purposes in 94% of assessed settlements. However, in 4% of assessed settlements, 80% or more of the residents faced problems accessing sufficient quantities of drinking water (with 5% of assessed settlements in Khersonska (n=20) and 5% in Mykolaivska (n=21) Oblasts, reporting this issue).

Weekly or more frequent interruptions to the centralised water supply were reported in 50% of assessed settlements in Khersonska and 20% in Mykolaivska Oblasts.

HEALTH

Figure 15: Percentage of settlements by severity level of Health needs



Sixty-four percent of the assessed settlements in the South area displayed severe or above unmet Health needs, of which 58% were classified in severe need and 6% in extreme need.

A wealth of essential healthcare services was reportedly available in most settlements in the South (n=50), including primary healthcare providers (92%), pharmacy (74%), and laboratory and basic diagnostic services (58%) in the assessed settlements.

However, healthcare access remained inhibited in some settlements. KIs in 15% of assessed settlements in Mykolaivska (n=20) and 15% in Khersonska (n=20) Oblasts reported that more than one in ten residents were unable to access needed healthcare services. Notably, in all of these settlements in Khersonska Oblast, 80% or more of residents were reportedly unable to access healthcare.

Barriers for accessing healthcare were wide-ranging. The most frequently reported barriers to accessing health care in the area were the lack of necessary medical services in the settlement (50% of assessed settlements), the need for transport to get to the health services (25%), security concerns during travel or while being in the facility (25%), and the absence of medical facilities in the settlement (25%).

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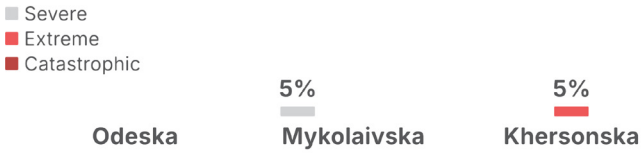
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FOOD NEEDS AND LIVELIHOODS

Figure 16: Percentage of settlements by severity level of Food Security needs



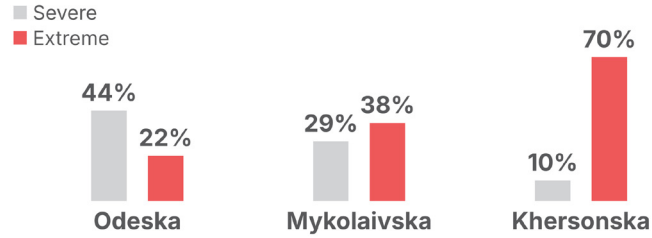
The great majority of assessed settlements in the South (n=50) were not assessed to have Food needs, with 4% of the settlements classified severe or above need.

Residents' access to sufficient food remained high across the settlements, with KIs in 5% of assessed settlements in Mykolaivska (n=21) and 5% of settlements in Khersonska (n=20) Oblasts reporting that more than 10% of residents were unable to access sufficient food.

The main livelihood challenges in the South (n=46) were a lack of job openings (63% of assessed settlements), a mismatch between available jobs and residents' skills or experience (17%), low wages (15%), and security concerns while travelling to or being at the workplace (15%). In all three oblasts, the main challenge was a lack of jobs: Khersonska (75% of assessed settlements), Mykolaivska (61%), and Odeska (38%) Oblasts. By oblast, the second most commonly reported livelihood challenge was a mismatch between available jobs and residents' skills in Mykolaivska Oblast (33%), security concerns while travelling to or being at the workplace in Khersonska Oblast (30%), and low wages and high competition for limited job opportunities in Odeska Oblast (15% each).

PROTECTION

Figure 17: Percentage of settlements by severity level of Protection needs



Nearly three-quarters (72%) of the assessed settlements in the South area (n=50) were classified in severe (24%) or extreme (48%) Protection need.

Findings highlighted exposure to conflict and limited access to protection and social services as key protection concerns. Overall, KIs in 70% of assessed settlements in Khersonska Oblast reported the presence of mines and UXOs, while KIs in 44% of assessed settlements reported that land was inaccessible due to military restrictions and active hostilities. In Mykolaivska Oblast, the figure accounted for 42% and 48% of settlements respectively, while in Odeska Oblast, it was 22% and 0% respectively.

Besides conflict-related events, the great majority of the settlements assessed (83%) reportedly did not experience other safety and security incidents, such as crime or physical violence. In Mykolaivska and Khersonska Oblasts, the most common non-conflict problem identified in assessed settlements were conscription-related incidents (28% and 6%, respectively), while in Odeska Oblast it was not specified (13%).

Among services available to the majority of residents of the area, elderly care (86%), support for persons with disability (86%), and educational support for children (76%) were the most commonly mentioned in assessed settlements as reported by KIs. In contrast, KIs reported that vocational training (6%) and reproductive health services (8%) were least available in the assessed settlements.

KIs in 68% of the assessed settlements in the area reported that legal assistance was generally available. However, providing support in obtaining identity documents (52%), civil documents (52%), and property documentation (58%) were least available services.

CASH AND MARKETS

Figure 18: Percentage of settlements with severe Cash and Markets needs



Limited access to cash was reported across assessed settlements in the South. Two in five assessed settlements in the South (n=50) faced severe needs in Cash and Markets. In 19% of the assessed settlements in the South KIs reported that almost nobody could access cash, while in a further 23% of settlements KIs reported that most people could not access cash.

Access to cash was notably limited in Khersonska Oblast: in 58% of assessed settlements, KIs reported that either most residents (32%) or almost everyone (26%) were unable to access cash. In Odeska Oblast, most residents were unable to access cash in 38% of assessed settlements, compared to 10% in Mykolaivska Oblast, where almost everyone was unable to access cash in a further 20% of settlements.

Six percent of the assessed settlements in the area did not have a functioning store or market as reported by KIs.

The absence of markets was reported in 15% of assessed settlements in Khersonska Oblast (n=20), while markets were reported as available in all settlements in Odeska (n=9) and Mykolaivska Oblasts (n=21).

According to KIs, **food was limitedly available in 6% of settlements in Khersonska Oblast** as reported by KIs, while essential hygiene items were limitedly available in 12% of settlements in Khersonska and 5% of settlements in Mykolaivska Oblasts.

In 35% of settlements in the South area, KIs reported that there was full or limited access to operational ATMs; in 18% of settlements residents were able to use bank branches; and in 94% of settlements, they were able to use financial services provided by post offices.

In Odeska Oblast, access to financial services was significantly better than in Mykolaivska or Khersonska Oblasts; while 56% of settlements in Odeska Oblast had access to ATMs as reported by KIs, the figures for Mykolaivska and Khersonska were almost half that (24% and 37%, respectively). An even greater disparity was observed in access to bank branches: while residents in 33% of the settlements in Odeska Oblast had access to bank branches, the figures for Mykolaivska and Khersonska were 19% and 10% respectively.

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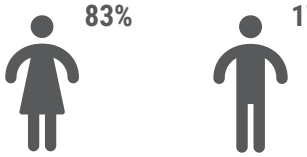
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Demographics

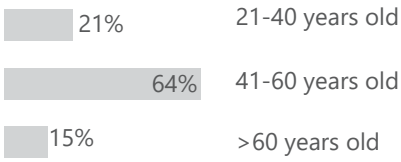
KI Profiles

1	Local authorities	67%
2	Local NGOs representatives	4%
3	Public sector workers	29%

KIs by gender



KIs by age



HSM Methodology Overview

The factsheet is based on data collected between 23 June and 9 July 2026 through telephone interviews conducted by REACH enumerators. A total of 293 settlements were assessed through 918 interviews.

Currently, HSM takes place every other month. HSM strives to interview the same key informants every round, which include representatives from local government and non-governmental organisations (NGOs), public service providers, and more broadly individuals who possess broad knowledge of community-level conditions. Interviewing the same respondents over time allows to control for respondent bias in the sample.

The respondents are asked to provide answers to the same questions every round via a structured quantitative tool, in order to monitor how needs shift across time. Additional questions are added depending on need and relevance to the current needs of the humanitarian response.

Settlements are included in the sample according to the following criteria: settlements which are located within the 0-to-50-kilometre zone of the front line and/or border with the Russian Federation in Government-controlled areas according to LiveUA at the time of sampling and are 1) either raion (admin-2) or hromada centres (admin-3) which have more than 50 residents or 2) non-administrative centers with more than 1,000 residents according to IOM Frontline Flow Monitoring, or, for those settlements not covered by IOM since August 2026, have more than 1,000 residents according to estimates calculated via using the annual UNFPA Common Operational Dataset on Population Statistics (COD-PS) in combination with the 2022 Government of Ukraine census.

The number of KIs per settlement varies according to settlement size. For settlements with less than 10,000 residents, three are interviewed. For settlements with more than 10,000 residents, five are interviewed. Settlements with only one KI are not added to the aggregated dataset upon which this brief is based.

All KI responses from the same settlement are aggregated to have one data point for each indicator per settlement, based off a Data Aggregation Plan. The Plan varies according to question type (numeric, select-one categorical, select-one ordinal categorical, select multiple) and number of KIs.

The statistics presented in this factsheet cannot be extrapolated to represent a proportion of the population, and thus should be interpreted as indicative rather than representative. Further information can be found in the Terms of Reference.

Settlement Vulnerability Index (SVI) Framework

In line with the primary objective of REACH's Humanitarian Situation Monitoring (HSM) of providing up-to-date multisectoral data on the evolution of humanitarian needs in Ukraine to enable monitoring of change in needs (through collection of longitudinal data at the settlement level) and targeting of response plans, REACH's Settlement Vulnerability Index (SVI) framework is tailored to ascertain the severity of vulnerability at the settlement level in a single score.

The current SVI framework is composed of HSM indicators across six sectors: Food Security, Shelter and Non-food items (NFIs), Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene (WASH), Health, Protection and Cash & Markets. The Education sector is excluded from SVI calculations due to the frontline context, where evacuations and the departure of families with children have reduced the relevance and comparability of Education SVI scores across settlements. Cash & Markets sectoral scores are not included in the multisectoral SVI calculations. This is because these indicators primarily reflect market functionality rather than direct deprivation, and therefore are not fully reflective of the severity of humanitarian needs.

Each sectoral SVI score is obtained through different dimensions, some related to settlements' residents and others to settlements' broader conditions. The indicators incorporated in the calculation of sectoral scores were selected in consultation with the Humanitarian Clusters in Ukraine to measure people's access to basic services and essential items. The collected indicators not incorporated in the score are included in the analysis and reporting as a way to present a comprehensive overview of the situation in the assessed settlements.

The levels of sectoral severity of vulnerabilities imply:

- None/minimal: Essential basic sectoral needs are met in the settlement,
- Stress: Borderline inability to meet basic sectoral needs in the settlement,

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- Severe: Moderate inability to meet basic sectoral needs in the settlement,
- Extreme: Extreme inability to meet basic sectoral needs in the settlement,
- Extreme+/Catastrophic: Collapse of basic services and/or total inability to meet basic sectoral needs in the settlement.

For sectoral SVI: the highest severity score of any dimension is taken as the final score. For the overall SVI score, the average of all sectoral scores is calculated and then assigned as the overall SVI score.

The data utilised in the score calculation is reported by KIs referring to the situation in the whole settlement. It thus does not capture specific household inputs and potential nuances within individual household situations. Due to the included data being indicative in the scoring process, the resulting scores cannot be considered representative of the conditions within settlements and offer an approximate understanding of the humanitarian situation.

Due to different approaches, units of measurement, indicators used, and objectives, the current framework should not be considered comparable to other similar frameworks, including by REACH.

Endnotes

1 For this sector, the highest SVI level is 'Extreme' (Extreme inability to meet basic sectoral needs in the settlement)
2 For this sector, the highest SVI level is 'Extreme' (Extreme inability to meet basic sectoral needs in the settlement)

ABOUT REACH

REACH Initiative 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).

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