

Cost of Living Assessment: Adaptation Strategies & Social Interventions in the Communities of Kharkivska Oblast

September 2024 | Ukraine

Context & Rationale

The full-scale invasion of Ukraine, which began in February 2022, has been accompanied by sustained inflation and location-specific supply chain difficulties. The increase in prices of essential items on the one hand and a rise in unemployment with a shrinkage of economic activity² on the other led many households to adopt negative Livelihood Coping Strategies (LCS), as well as become dependent on new and sometimes unstable sources of income. In 2024, formal employment was reported as a source of income by only 53% of households in urban areas and 41% in rural areas of Kharkivska Oblast³, whereas reliance on Multi-Purpose Cash Assistance (MPCA) and social protection transfers increased⁴. This dynamic put additional pressure on locally-led service delivery and social services provision, which, since the 2016 reforms, has gradually become the responsibility of hromadas⁵. Given varying degrees of conflict impact across oblasts and disparities in capacity between rural and urban hromadas, the assessment seeks to bridge the knowledge gap by collecting in-depth qualitative data at the local level.

This assessment explores hromada-level variance in MPCA and social protection coverage, local systems' adaptations, and households' adoption of LCS. This factsheet presents the findings from two hromadas of the Kharkivska Oblast: Chuhuivska (an urban hromada) and Novopokrovka (a rural hromada). They can be used to inform interventions geared towards strengthening the long-term sustainability of socio-economic recovery, addressing the challenges facing households and their local government.

Map 1: Hromadas in which data collection took place.



Key Messages

- The invasion of Ukraine in February 2022 has led to infrastructural damage, out-migration and disruption of economic activities in Chuhuivska and Novopokrovka hromadas, causing job losses and prompting further dependence on social protection mechanisms. Yet, the existing support remains inadequate to fully address the financial needs of affected populations, particularly in rural areas.
- Many households faced difficulties accessing MPCA and other social protection benefits due to stringent eligibility criteria and bureaucratic barriers. This has left significant gaps in support, particularly for the elderly, unemployed individuals and low-income families, exacerbating their economic vulnerability.
- The rise in prices of essential items has been identified as the main factor driving the adoption of LCS, such as reducing consumption and seeking informal work. Health expenses were a burden for households, especially vulnerable groups, who often avoid them or use LCS to cover the rising costs of medicines and procedures.
- Local Authorities expected a further increase in demand for support, amidst a worsening security situation and stagnating employment rates, including greater psychological support, increased social protection payments, and improved local service delivery to address both immediate and long-term impacts of the ongoing conflict. Nonetheless, they were constrained by limited financial resources and workforce.

Methodology Overview

This assessment explores hromada-level variance in MPCA and social protection coverage, local systems' adaptations, and households' adoption of LCS.

It employs qualitative data collection in two hromadas in Kharkivska Oblast, differing by administrative status (urban vs. rural). Chuhuivska (urban hromada) and Novopokrovska (rural hromada) in Kharkivska Oblast were selected as locations with extensive conflict damage.

Data collection occurred in February and March 2024 and included two components. First, key informant interviews (KIIs) were held with local stakeholders, including hromada social protection departments, public service providers in health, education, and employment services, as well as civil society organisations (CSOs), local and international non-governmental organisations (NGOs). Second, household-level interviews (HHIs) were conducted with household (HH) members, with sampling based on displacement status and receipt of the external support. Interviews were collected in person, following a semi-structured questionnaire. A total of 47 KIIs and 96 HHIs were conducted.

Given the use of purposive sampling and of a qualitative semi-structured tool, these findings should be considered indicative of the situation for the surveyed hromadas. This factsheet includes findings from the two hromadas of Kharkivska only.

For conciseness, when the Kharkivska Oblast is referenced in the factsheet (apart from the MSNA citations and other secondary data), it specifically refers to the two assessed hromadas within the Oblast.

Economic context and hromadas' budget

Chuhuivska and Novopokrovska hromadas, located in Kharkivska Oblast along the Russia-Ukrainian border, face severe humanitarian challenges due to the proximity to ongoing hostilities. The security situation disrupted the hromadas' primary economic sectors: industry and agriculture. KIs reported extensive closures and relocations of industrial plants and factories due to conflict-related damage and security risks. Many of them, especially in Chuhuivska hromada, also reported that agricultural activities have been severely limited by the presence of mines and by close active hostilities. Apart from a damaged economy, the full-scale invasion has prompted outmigration, resulting in a workforce shortage, especially qualified healthcare professionals and those with a specific skill set. The outflow of workforce and disruptions to the operations of businesses resulted in a reduction in tax payments (Figure 1), which have been largely retained at the hromada level since the 2010s and represented the largest source of local governments' revenues⁷. Although the hromadas' income increased in 2023, it did not keep pace with expenditures (Figure 2), bringing about a deficit in Chuhuivska.

Figure 1: Sources of hromadas' income in 2023 and income dynamics between 2021-2023, by income type^{8,9}.

	Chuhuivska			Novopokrovska		
	Income (UAH) in 2023	Share of income (2023)	Income Dynamics (2021-2023)	Income (UAH) in 2023	Share of income	Income Dynamics (2021-2023)
Tax income	240 983 358	39%	-20%	51 448 873	30%	5%
Non-tax income	48 159 941	8%	193%	18 211 725	11%	905%
Income from capital transactions	6 100	0.001%	-94%	0	0%	-100%
Official transfers	325 148 583	53%	104%	102 585 28	60%	56%
Overall	614 297 982	100%	28%	172 245 880	100%	48%

<0% 0% >0%

To meet the rising demand for social support caused by both war-related and pre-existing vulnerabilities, which were further exacerbated by the national economic crisis, local governments faced the need to cut back on activities considered too costly or less important. This has negatively impacted infrastructure repair allocations, despite roads and public buildings being heavily damaged, with some destroyed by ground and artillery conflict in 2022 and ongoing air strikes.

The employment sector in the surveyed hromadas reportedly faced challenges in both demand and supply of labor. Salary from formal employment was not reported frequently in the HHIs. Many of the surveyed households reported having lost a job, with common reasons being destruction or closure of industrial facilities, layoffs, and reluctance to register at the Recruitment Centres. Several respondents reported having had to change jobs for a lower-paying

one, whereas business owners noted a decrease in customers. According to one KI, the risk of unemployment prevents many people from returning to Kharkivska Oblast. The reduction in unemployment benefits at the beginning of the full-scale invasion exacerbates the vulnerability of those struggling to find employment: for people who did not belong to specific vulnerable categories, benefits were reduced from six to three months and required proof of previous employment.

Findings also revealed gender-specific barriers to the job market. Women often emphasized the strain of inadequate childcare options as school education in Kharkivska Oblast has transitioned entirely to online mode for security reasons, and many kindergartens stopped working as well. This shift has intensified the challenges of juggling childcare, traditionally considered a woman's responsibility, and work.

Figure 2: Distribution of hromadas' expenses as of 2023 and expense dynamics between 2021-2023, by sector ^{8,9}.

Expenses by type	Chuhuivska			Novopokrovka		
	Expenses (UAH) in 2023	Share of expenses (2023)	Expenses dynamics 2021-2023	Expenses (UAH) in 2023	Share of expenses (2023)	Expenses dynamics 2021-2023
State functions	72 978 328	12%	4%	38 945 933	24%	58%
Public order, security and judiciary	5 006 485	1%	No data	1 006 401	1%	No data
Economic activity	99 331 795	16%	45%	17 434 299	11%	1080%
Protection of the environment	4 242 993	0,8%	1210%	234 900	0,1%	-82
Utilities	144 475 629	23%	591%	12 900 898	8%	649%
Healthcare	49 517 819	8%	120%	10 319 896	6%	47%
Culture and sports	13 949 978	2%	-35%	3 924 933	2%	28%
Education	200 929 142	32%	-5%	65 262 346	40%	-2%
Social protection and social security	36 673 987	6%	13%	11 305 966	7%	1607%
Overall	627 106 156	100%	40%	161 335 571	100%	52%
Net balance	-8 565 181			10 910 309		

<0% 0% >0%

Additionally, some households experienced a reduction in earnings, as the role of provider shifted from men to women.

KIs reported that the current conscription dynamics resulted in difficulties in finding formal employment and in receiving state support for men who are not registered with the local conscription office, and as such avoid movement or interactions with public officials.

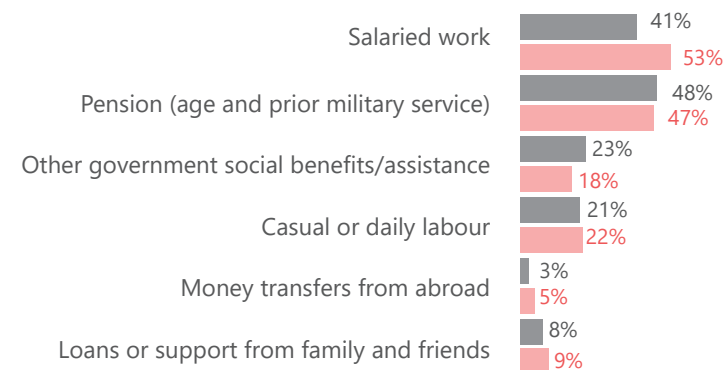
Declining purchasing power and Livelihood Coping Strategies

The population of Ukraine has been negatively impacted by the country's stagnant economy, particularly the vulnerable groups with pre-existing vulnerabilities. The Joint Market Monitoring Initiative's (JMMI)* data shows that median prices of food and non-food baskets in March 2024 reached 1,118 UAH in the Kharkivska Oblast, marking over 50% increase in prices since May 2022¹⁰.

The assessed households primarily derived income from pensions, formal employment, MPCA, and IDP allowance, with less common sources including informal employment and part-time jobs. Households receiving social payments were purposefully selected for this assessment. Nonetheless, findings from MSNA 2024 indicate that across Kharkivska Oblast, pensions and other social benefits were frequently cited as common sources of income (Figure 3).

* The JMMI basket is a subset of the 335-item set of consumer goods and services maintained by the State Statistics Service of Ukraine (SSSU), focusing on core food and hygiene items that an average household must purchase regularly. The JMMI basket was defined in consultation with the Ukraine Cash Working Group.

Figure 3: Primary income sources reported by households over the last 30 days prior to data collection in Kharkivska (MSNA 2024³).



Most of the households in Chuhuivska and Novopokrovska reported their income being insufficient to meet their monthly needs. Salaries have reportedly remained at the same level as before the full-scale invasion. Although the social protection benefits have increased: pensions were indexed on March 1st (by 7%)¹¹, and payments for people with disabilities and children also slightly increased, these adjustments have not kept pace with the rising prices, especially in the rural hromada.

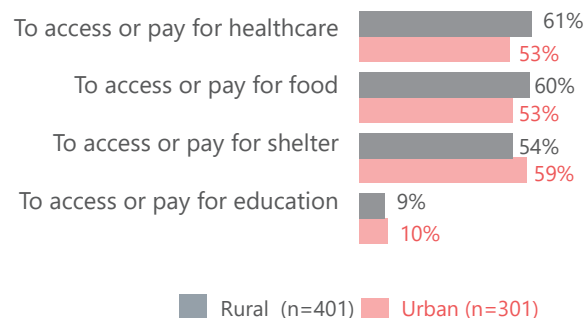
Healthcare costs were apparently a barrier for many households, particularly the elderly, whose pensions were insufficient in today's economy, according to some KIs. Both KIs and households reported an increase in the price of medicines, both common and specific to certain illnesses. A KI in Novopokrovska stated that it has become increasingly difficult to obtain subsidized medications for diabetics, schizophrenics, epileptics, and individuals on the autism spectrum.

IDPs are another group heavily affected by rising prices. Several IDP households reported increased expenses, as they must pay for rent and utilities, whereas they had their own house before displacement. Rent prices were particularly challenging for IDPs who have lost their houses due to the conflict. According to KIs, the cost of living has also been a significant issue for low-income families, large families, and unemployed individuals, since social payments are often insufficient to cover their expenses. Moreover, families with up to two children who are not eligible for state support or in-kind aid and people between 50 and pension age who are not targeted by specific support or pension eligibility were also reportedly vulnerable.

According to the MNSA 2024, in more than half of the cases, households in Kharkivska used LCS to cope with high prices for food, healthcare, and pay for shelter, which is consistent with the findings of this assessment (Figure 4).

Job losses and extended periods of unemployment also played a role in the shift. Some households faced initial resource depletion from the war, high costs for essential

Figure 4: Main reasons households reported for using Livelihood Coping Strategies over the last 30 days prior to data collection in Kharkivska (MSNA 2024³).



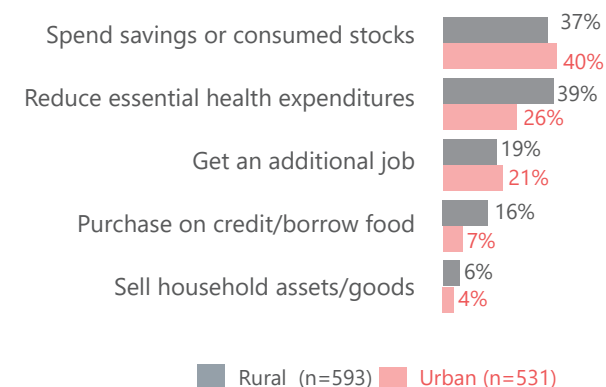
goods, and travel restrictions due to mobilization, all of which contributed to the decision to adopt LCS. For others, the reasons included the need for support of family members and education expenses, especially for online learning.

Many HHs reported saving on expenses by buying less or shopping for cheaper items. Some of them, especially in urban areas, reported beginning to rely more on subsistence agriculture, but the increase in prices for fertilisers, seeds, and necessary items presents additional barriers. A few KIs in rural hromadas reported an increase in the price of solid fuel, on which the region relies in winter for heating. Many households also reported receiving in-kind aid, particularly food aid, more of them in urban hromadas, where the supply is more regular.

The assessed households have also avoided health expenses due to the high cost of medicines and procedures, with some avoiding the procedures not completely covered by the state, such as oncology procedures, operations for improved mobility, and heart-related diseases. The elderly often reported saving on medicines for chronic conditions by taking them less often than prescribed or switching to lower-quality medicines. In addition, some households avoided necessary repairs due to the high cost of these expenses.

Other reported LCS included selling household property, such as apartments, cars, or cattle, after displacement. Others mentioned taking up debt, getting financial help from their family, borrowing food from neighbors, buying on credit, and moving to cheaper accommodation. Some households have started working or taking additional jobs to cover expenses, with three respondents reporting involvement in dangerous or negatively socially impacted jobs (Figure 5).

Figure 5: Households adopting Livelihood Coping Strategies over the last 30 days prior to data collection in Kharkivska by strategy (MSNA 2024³).



The Ukrainian state social protection system addresses various vulnerabilities and life-stage contingencies. The state calculates most benefits using the Statutory Subsistence Minimum (SSM) and Actual Subsistence Minimum (ASM) figures. The SSM is set annually by the Budget Law and not adjusted for inflation. The Ministry of Social Policy calculates the ASM based on essential item prices, with the latest figures at 4,666 UAH¹², but these amounts have not been updated after inflation in 2023. UNICEF highlights the ASM for 2023 as closer to 6,986 UAH.

Multi-Purpose Cash Assistance (MPCA) was introduced by humanitarian actors to address the basic needs of conflict-affected populations. Eligible households must earn less than the ASM and meet certain vulnerability criteria¹³. The transfer amount is 2,220 UAH per person per month for three months. In October 2023, an increased amount of 3,600 UAH was introduced to align with reported gaps.

The targeting of social protection transfers and MPCA in Ukraine is similar, leading to some groups receiving multiple benefits while others receive no direct support. Among the groups inadequately supported by income transfers and aid KIs highlighted the unemployed, low-income households, and individuals aged 50 to pension age, particularly if they have lost their jobs.

Receipt of income support and social protection targeting

According to MNSA data, over 40% of households in rural areas and 53% in urban areas in Kharkivska Oblast reported struggling to obtain enough money to satisfy their basic needs (Figure 6). MSNA 2024 also shows that 50% of households in urban areas and 49% in rural areas of the Kharkivska Oblast identified the low size of pensions and social benefits as the main obstacle to meeting their basic needs (Figure 7).

While some families, with the help of social protection payments—often supplemented by wages, free services, or other forms of aid—could cover their expenses, they still found it difficult to save. This lack of savings could increase their vulnerability in the future, especially given the seasonal fluctuations in opportunities and costs in Ukraine. At the same time, those who received multiple types of support reported being in a better financial position, able to meet their needs, and, in some cases, even save.

The challenges in meeting monthly needs were reportedly common, particularly affecting “left-behind groups” and households with specific medical needs. Despite this, many of the assessed households did not apply for or receive MPCA, due to reasons such as ineligibility, lack of information, or distrust in the programme.

Some households benefited from the Affordable Medicines programme, which offers free or subsidised medications. Others reported receiving utility bill subsidies, though

Figure 6: Households reportedly struggling to obtain enough money to cover basic needs in Kharkivska (MSNA 2024³)

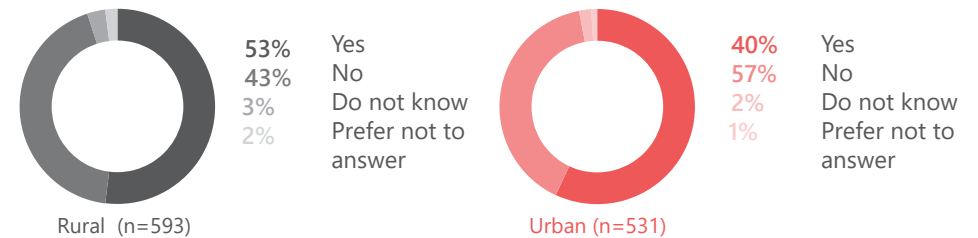
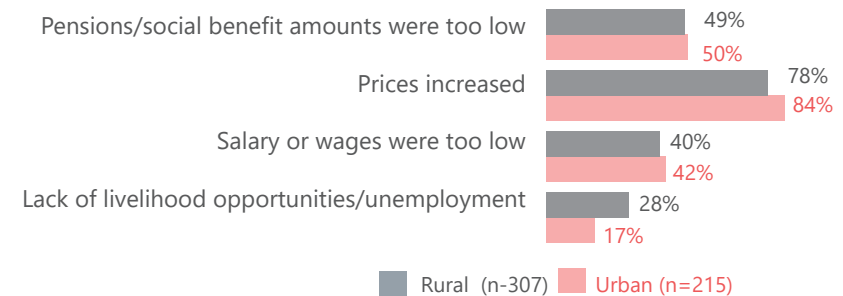


Figure 7: Main challenges reported by households to obtain money to meet basic needs over the last 30 days prior to data collection in Ivano-Frankivska (MSNA 2024⁴).



most found the payments inadequate. Additionally, some households accessed employment.

services, which provide unemployment benefits for up to three months. However, these services were often criticised for being ineffective in securing employment. Some households also participated in distance learning support programs, where local authorities covered internet and device costs for children’s education.

Local authorities’ adaptation strategies

After the full-scale invasion, there has been a significant increase in the demand for support from local authorities and public service providers. This includes physical and psychological healthcare, accommodation, and education. More healthcare and financial assistance for the purchase of medications was needed for the elderly, IDPs, and those living close to the hostilities. These groups frequently needed specialized care, which was difficult to obtain in the early months following the invasion. Demand for temporary housing and rent support has increased after direct conflict damage. KIs also reported receiving more requests for offline education activities and financial help

in buying the necessary equipment for children to follow online classes.

KIs reported curtailed income support provisions due to nationwide decrees and laws affecting local hromadas' decision-making power and hindering allocations of budget for activities like road maintenance and infrastructural improvements, whereas social support remains a priority. Other institutions' budgets, such as healthcare and education providers, are allocated based on the number of registered service recipients, but have received reduced funding due to outmigration and the shift towards online activities.

Despite the proximity to hostilities, many households in Kharkivska reported no delays in social protection payments and public services. Local authorities and some public service providers have reportedly expanded their services as a response to the increased needs and pressures of the conflict, introducing rehabilitation activities, support for veterans and families of fallen military personnel, and developing different forms of psychosocial support through personnel training or hiring psychologists.

Several KIs, mostly governmental, have adopted a more individual approach, focusing on evaluating each applicant's situation to help them apply for all their entitlements and directly reaching out to vulnerable individuals in need without waiting for a formal application for benefits or support. In the beginning of the invasion, when travel and circulation of goods were severely restricted, some governmental employees engaged in the direct delivery of humanitarian aid and conducted house visits to vulnerable citizens to provide healthcare and social services, such as registration or pension payments. Two KIs reported the introduction of new communication activities and channels, such as Viber for public health provision in Chuhuivska and electronic consultations with the community in Novopokrovka. On the other hand, few NGOs managed to expand their services, and instead, KIs reported them mostly playing a support role to institutions.

However, these additional initiatives and activities were usually not supported by an increase in budget or personnel. Some KIs have reported that their institutions have continued to pay salaries on time and without issues, while others have reported working on two-thirds of their wages for some months at the beginning of the invasion. Many KIs reportedly have started working longer hours to respond to increased needs and process new applications for support. They also face difficulties in their daily tasks due to damage to premises caused by the conflict. Other KIs emphasized the need to hire more qualified personnel, especially in social protection, health, and psychological fields. They also stressed raising salaries to attract specialists and compensate for long hours and difficult working conditions.

KIs reported active cooperation between the governmental bodies, NGOs, public service providers, and IDP councils in the context of humanitarian aid. In the Oblast, government bodies are subordinated to the military administration at both the raion and oblast levels, resulting in a new level of coordination compared to pre-war times.

KIs also reported extensive cooperation with international organizations for the distribution and coordination of in-kind aid delivery, as well as for bigger projects: reconstruction, delivery of material and equipment. Many KIs reported that the cooperation greatly intensified with the beginning of the full-scale invasion, however, they also noted that some projects (or even the entire scope of work of certain NGOs) oriented at social issues or development were then re-directed to face the emerging humanitarian needs. One KI, working in an educational center, noted that since the full-scale invasion, there had been a mixing of educational and social spheres, as well as functions between employees of these spheres. The rapid rise in humanitarian service providers and institutional re-qualification now requires increased coordination to prevent duplication of services.

Households noted some barriers to accessing social and essential services, most often long queues or waiting times when trying to access public healthcare, which may be due to military personnel being treated in the public hospital. Issues related to documents were also a major barrier, particularly for displaced people, who face barriers to applying for IDP status, disability, and pensions due to difficulties in collecting necessary documents, presenting originals in person, and replacing documents left behind during evacuation. Men who are required to provide proof of registration with the recruitment center also faced difficulties when accessing services. Moreover, increased transport costs, limited public transport, and damaged roads, caused by full-scale invasion, have prevented people from accessing services, especially those unsure of their eligibility. This issue is particularly relevant for people with limited mobility and disabilities. Several respondents also highlighted a lack of information and receipt of income slightly over the threshold for registering as a low-income family as additional barriers to receiving the services. The elderly were among the groups that faced the most difficulties in this regard, owing to limited pensions and the inability to supplement them with work, as well as less access to information than the general population, particularly for those who could not navigate the internet.

Nonetheless, the quality of public services in Chuhuivska and Novopokrovka hromadas has reportedly remained consistent, despite temporary disruptions in the first months of 2022 due to active combat. Some households even reported that public services have improved since February 2022, with local centers opening and simplified procedures facilitating access, including e-restoration** and online services.

However, some respondents noted decreased quality or accessibility of medical care, interruptions in electricity provision and communication, or lack of specialised equipment which forced patients to travel to Kharkiv for treatment. Several KIs in Chuhuivska expressed concerns about access to drinkable water due to infrastructure damage. Despite these challenges, many have managed to cope with the difficulties through community help and humanitarian aid.

** Citizens whose homes have been damaged as a result of Russia's armed aggression can receive funds for reconstruction from the state-funded e-restoration service.



USAID
FROM THE AMERICAN PEOPLE

REACH Informing
more effective
humanitarian action

Future challenges

The demand for public services and social support is expected to rise due to the ongoing conflict. KIs predicted an increase in psychological support. They also expressed concerns about a potential increase in IDPs registrations due to intensifying hostilities and evacuation from Kupiansk. New regulations for IDP allowances went into effect on March 1, 2024, according to the Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine No. 94¹⁴. This meant that IDPs would have to reapply for the benefits and that social protection departments would have to take on more work. However, some people are still unsure about the new regulations and eligibility requirements. This situation underscores the necessity for clearer rules and eligibility criteria to address the increasing needs of IDPs and local social protection departments.

In the medium-term, KIs expressed their desire for a wide range of services to be expanded or established. They suggested a granular approach to social protection and access to public services, with new offices and mobile teams to ensure everyone has access to support and services. Additionally, they also emphasised the need for improved psychological support, particularly for veterans, children, adults, and displaced families. KIs also suggested restoring pre-invasion levels of benefits, simplifying procedures for employment centers and unemployment benefits, and providing more skills training for employment and social integration. Others advocated for increased social protection payments and legal minimum wage to help people meet their needs amidst rising prices.

When asked about the organizations' preferred kind of support, most KIs emphasized the need for budget support for external assistance, which would allow them to expand their services and deliver direct aid. Additionally, many KIs favored in-kind assistance, such as food and hygiene packages, educational supplies, and medications. Some KIs also highlighted the need for construction materials, while others pointed out that vehicles like cars or vans are crucial for accessing remote areas or assisting those with low mobility. In the healthcare sector, KIs requested specialized tools and support for hiring and training.

Outstanding needs of the organisations or local authorities' departments include materials, equipment, or repairs caused by the necessity of rebuilding premises damaged or destroyed by the conflict. Many KIs in the rural area reported outdated equipment for schools and healthcare facilities, as well as the need to fund reconstruction of destroyed public buildings. Other noted needs included building a shelter for the homeless and hiring specialists to support families of prisoners of war and fallen soldiers' relatives.

Most households reported that they need further support, preferably financial, as they are dissatisfied with the quality of food and hygiene products provided, have specific dietary and health restrictions, or prefer to manage money themselves. Those already receiving assistance, such as old-age pensions, IDP payments, disability, or child assistance, would like their amount to increase more than additional money from different sources, as these payments have not been adequate to inflation. Some households also need continued in-kind food and aid packages, such as medicines, child products, and fuel for winter and travel. Several households expressed the need for expanded and higher-quality services, such as subsidized specialised healthcare, education and employment support.

Endnotes

1. National Bank of Ukraine, [Inflation Report](#), October 2023.
2. The World Bank [Macro Poverty Outlook](#), Ukraine, October 2023.
3. [REACH 2024 Multi-Sector Needs Assessment, General Population](#), 2024.
4. Humanitarian Situation Monitoring, Calibration 2024 ([forthcoming](#))
5. PONARS Eurasia, [Explaining Ukraine's Resilience to Russia's Invasion: The Role of Local Governance and Decentralization Reform](#), September 2023.
6. For more detail, see the [Terms of Reference](#), p. 10-11.
7. V. Romanova, A. Umland, [Ukraine's Decentralization Reforms Since 2014](#), Chatham House, September 2019; Kyiv School of Economics, Personal Income Tax Place of Collection in Ukraine – Legal Background and Current Practice, December 2021.
8. Open Budget of Ukraine. "[Local budget indicators for Chuhuivska hromada](#)," 2023.
9. Open Budget of Ukraine. "[Local budget indicators for Novopokrovka hromada](#)," 2023.
10. REACH, [Joint Market Monitoring Initiative](#), Round 24, March 2024.
11. Government of Ukraine Portal, [State will pay pensions and benefits on time in 2024](#), 3 January 2024.
12. CCD, [Alignment Options for Humanitarian Cash with the Ukrainian Social Protection System](#), Live Discussion Paper, September 2023.
13. Cash Working Group Ukraine, [Ukraine Cash and Voucher Assistance Induction Document](#), accessed in June 2024.
14. Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine. (2024, January). [On certain issues of social support for internally displaced persons and other vulnerable categories](#) (Decree No. 94).

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).



USAID
FROM THE AMERICAN PEOPLE

REACH Informing
more effective
humanitarian action

Map 2: Land-use maps. On the left: Chuhuivska, an urban hromada in Kharkivska. On the right: Novopokrovska, a rural hromada in Kharkivska

