

## Ukraine | Local Responder Area Profile: Kherson

# INTRODUCTION

The Local Responder Area Profile aims to collect actionable, area-based information on local non-governmental actors' (LNGAs)<sup>1</sup> needs, capacities, ways of working, and preferences for international support, to give international organisations (IOs) data they can use to **avoid duplication, support LNGAs directly, and improve international integration with local systems on local terms**. This research covers LNGAs operating out of Kherson city. **See p. 4 for full methodology.**

## ACTIVITIES OVERVIEW <sup>2</sup>

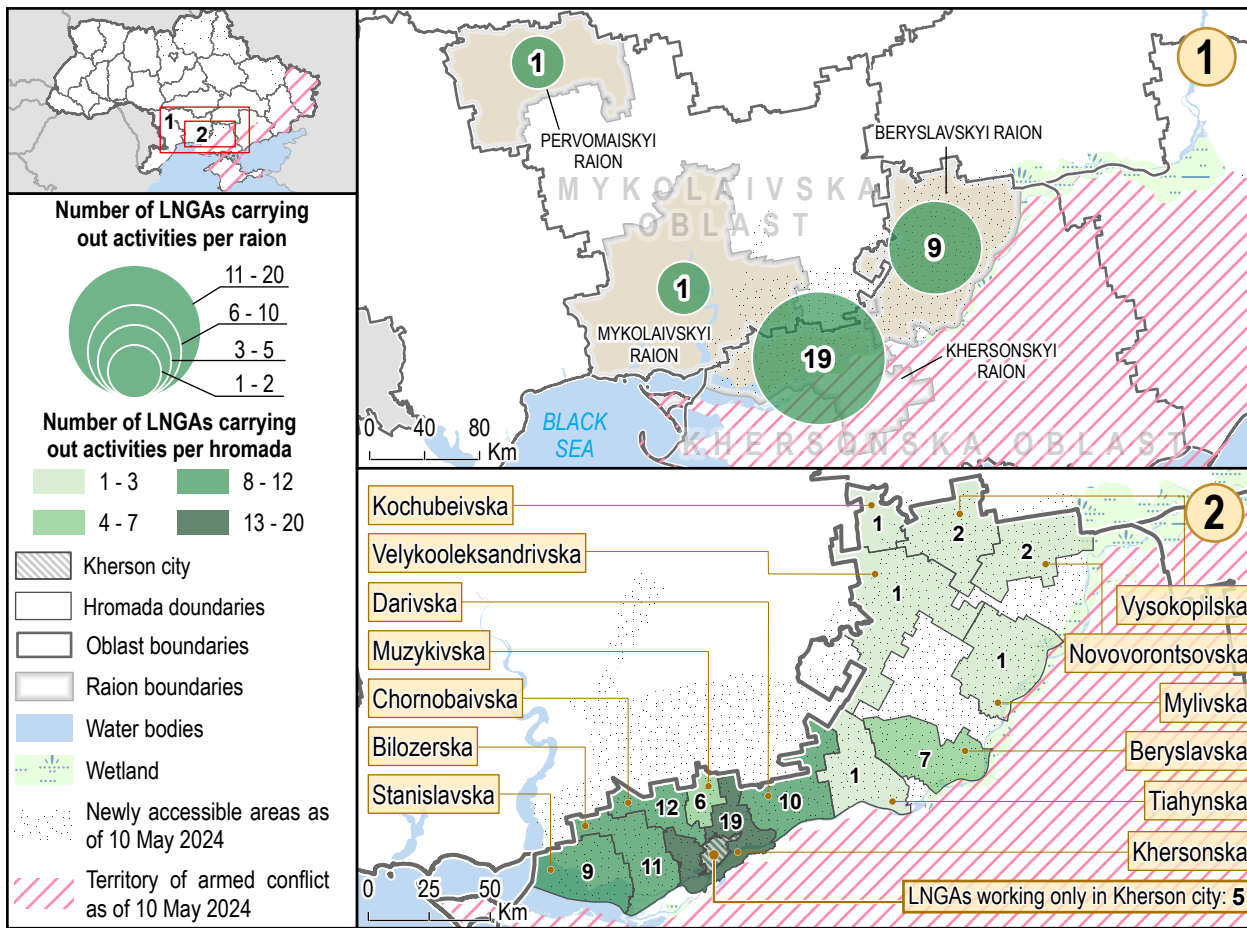
## Distribution of in-kind goods

	General hygiene supplies	8
	Food	8
	Clothing	6
	Water	6
	Assistive devices for those with limited mobility	6
	Items for older adults	6
	Bedding/blankets	6
	Light shelter repair supplies	5
	Winterization items	5
	Electricity/lighting substitutes	5
	Cooking supplies	4
	Medicines	4
	Items for babies/children	4
	Water treatment supplies	3
	Fuel	2
	Education materials	2
	Agricultural inputs	1



## LNGAs involved in distribution 17

## RAION- AND HROMADA- LEVEL ACTIVITIES COVERAGE OF LNGAS

**Areas where LNGAs are reportedly conducting activities, by number of LNGAs reporting:**






## Frontline and first response

	Evacuation	5
	Animal rescue	2

LNGAs reporting heavy shelter repair activities: 9
















## Information and coordination

	Assessing/monitoring needs	11
	Coordination	8
	Awareness-raising/sharing information	6

LNGAs' top awareness-raising activities reportedly included mental health and domestic violence awareness, hotlines for general information-sharing (4 LNGAs), and mine risk and legal rights awareness (3).







4 LNGAs reported cash assistance with bank transfer modality. The main types of assistance were general multipurpose and healthcare (2 LNGAs each).

## Services for general population

	MHPSS <sup>3</sup> services	11
	Assistance for survivors of violence	8
	Legal assistance	6
	Livelihoods/employment support services	5
	General assistance	5
	Education for <18 children	4
	Housing assistance	3
	Transportation services for older people	3
	Healthcare services	2
	Home-based care	2
	Light shelter repair	1
	Repair/installment of bathing	1
	Mine victim assistance	1
	Services targeting veterans	1
	Other support for children	1

**LNGAs involved in services for the general population** 14

## Services for IDPs and returnees

	MHPSS <sup>3</sup> services	4
	Legal assistance	4
	Assistance for survivors of violence	3
	Housing assistance	2
	General assistance	2
	Transportation services for disabled	2

**LNGAs involved in services for IDPs/returnees** 5

1 Throughout this factsheet, “LNGA” refers to Ukrainian non-governmental actors including national NGOs operating out of Kherson, registered civil society organisations (CSOs), and volunteer groups that met inclusion criteria (see p. 4).

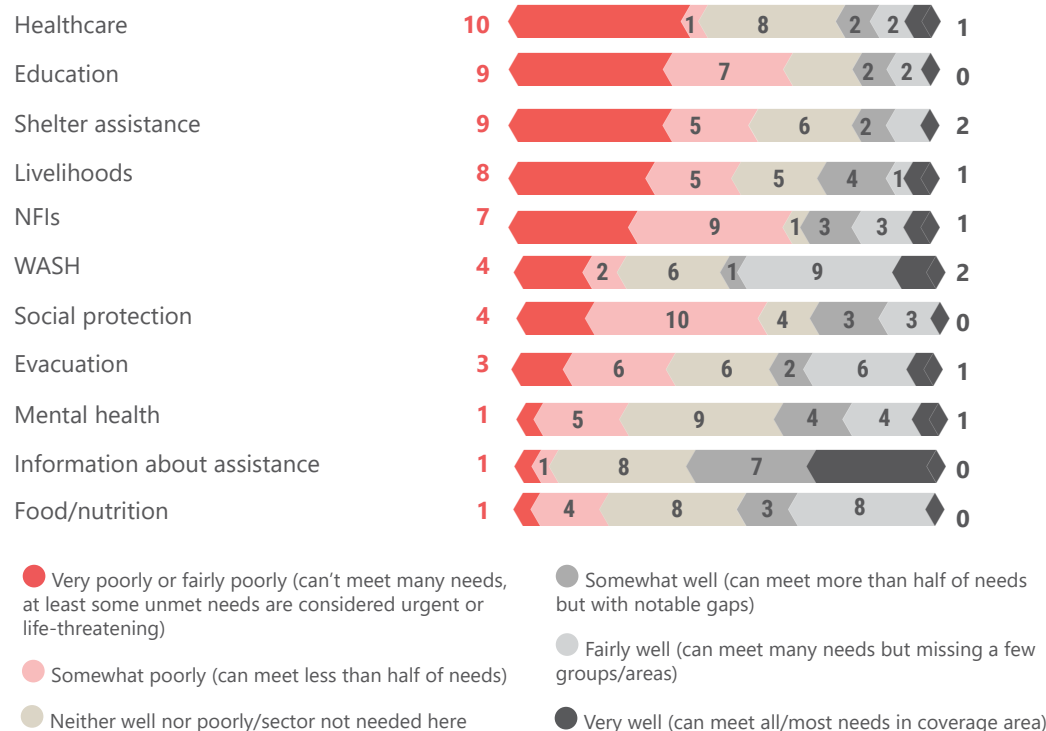
2 Displayed by number of LNGAs reporting participation in each activity. LNGA respondents could select more than one option.

3 Mental health and psychosocial support



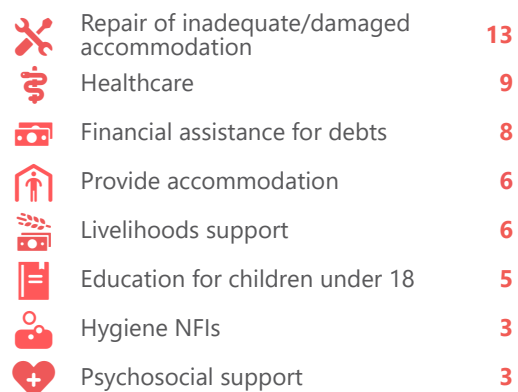
## SECTORAL RESPONSE CAPACITY

Perception of assessed LNGAs on how well local capacity is able to address sectoral needs, by number of LNGAs reporting:

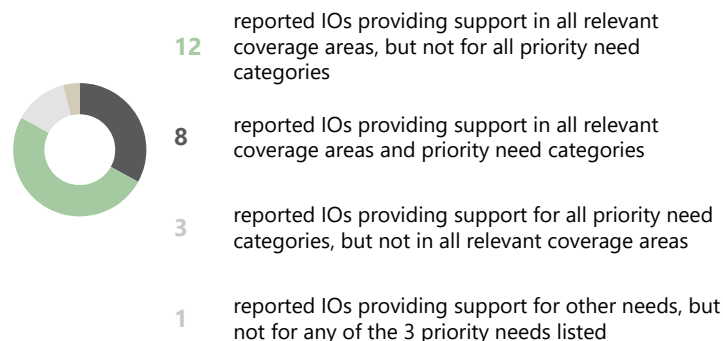


## LOCAL PERCEPTION OF PRIORITY NEEDS

Top 3 priority needs in their area of coverage, by number of LNGAs reporting:<sup>4</sup>



Targeting of international organisations' support, by number of LNGAs reporting:



## LOCAL COORDINATION AND COMMUNICATION

Among assessed LNGAs,



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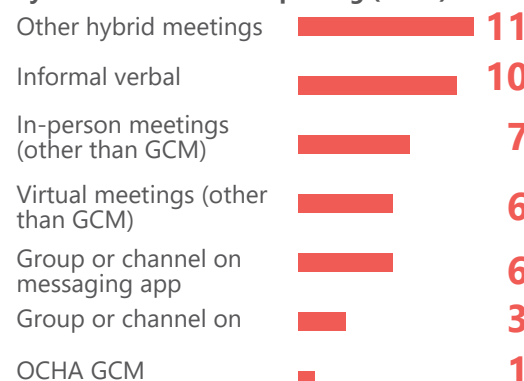
reported that they had some kind of local mechanism **for coordinating the emergency response**



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assessed LNGAs reported being aware of General Coordination Meetings

Coordination mechanisms used among LNGAs reporting any coordination efforts, by number of LNGAs reporting (n=13):<sup>4</sup>



Main means by which LNGAs communicate with their target population, by number of LNGAs reporting:<sup>4</sup>



## Local vs international capacity

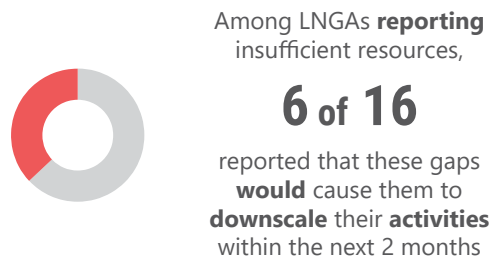
Shelter repair and housing were among top priority needs reported in Kherson. With perception of low local capacity in shelter assistance and livelihoods, these could represent possible gaps for IOs to cover.

The proportion of LNGAs reporting fairly or very poor local capacity is higher than in past LRAPs. The primary reason for high perception of struggling local capacity in comparison to areas assessed in other LRAP products is likely to be the challenging security situation and high overall needs in Kherson.<sup>5</sup> However, the stricter movement coordination requirements for international actors/foreigners that have been introduced in certain areas in Khersonska oblast in comparison to the lower requirements for local actors<sup>6,7</sup> could potentially be adding to the burden for LNGAs.



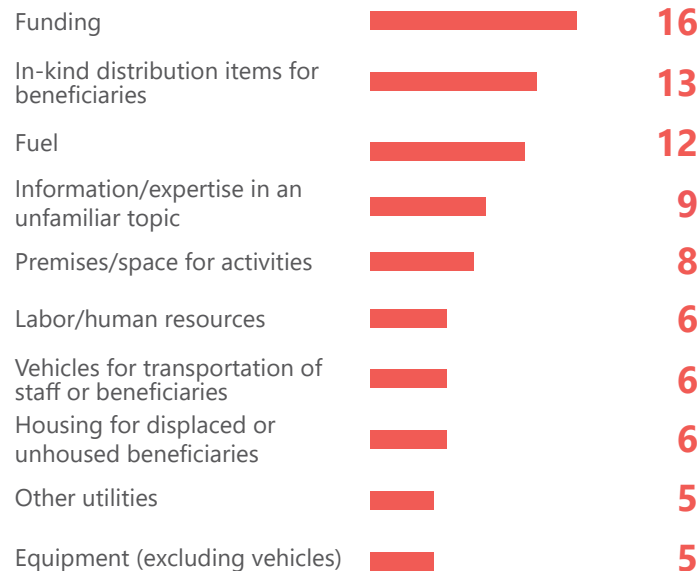
## OPERATIONAL RESOURCE GAPS AND EFFECTS

Ability of LNGAs to meet beneficiary needs with their own resources, by number of LNGAs reporting:



## TOP REPORTED OPERATIONAL NEEDS

Most reported operational needs across all assessed LNGAs facing resource gaps, by number of LNGAs reporting (n=16):<sup>5</sup>



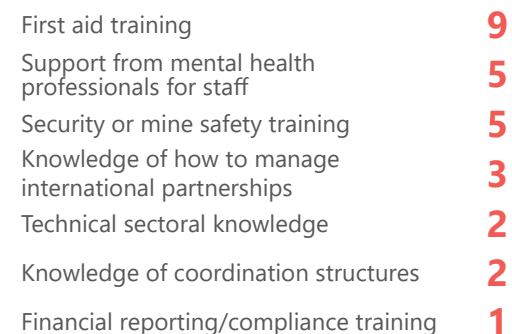
## INTERNATIONAL ASSISTANCE

Provision of support to LNGAs by international organisations, by number of LNGAs reporting:

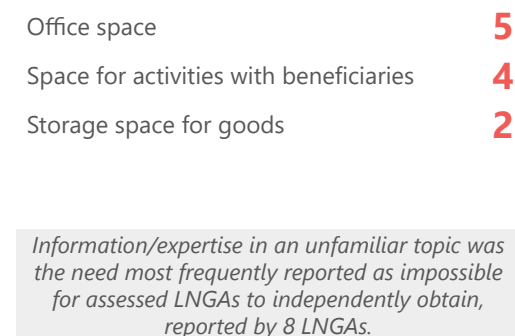


## OPERATIONAL NEEDS ZOOM-IN

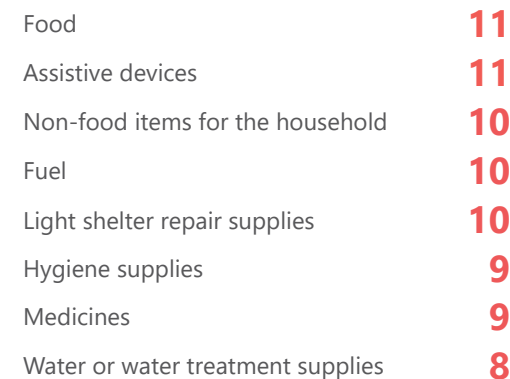
Types of information/expertise needed among LNGAs reporting information/expertise as resource gap, by number of LNGAs reporting (n=9):<sup>5</sup>



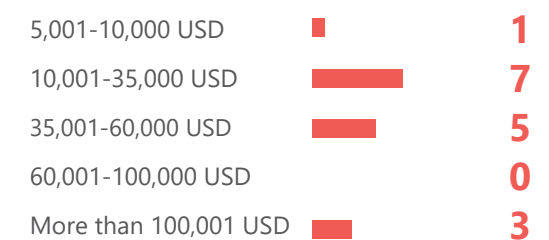
Types of premises needed among LNGAs reporting equipment as resource gap, by number of LNGAs reporting (n=8):<sup>5</sup>



Most reported in-kind distribution items for beneficiaries needed among LNGAs reporting in-kind items as a resource gap, by number of LNGAs reporting (n=13):<sup>5</sup>



Amount of funding reportedly needed to meet resource gaps, by number of LNGAs reporting (n=16):



5 LNGA respondents could select more than one option.



## METHODOLOGY OVERVIEW

The Local Responder Area Profile (LRAP) assessment aims to collect actionable, area-based information on local non-governmental actors' (LNGAs) needs, capacities, ways of working, and preferences for international support, in order to give international actors information that they can use to **avoid duplication, support LNGAs directly, and improve international integration with local systems** *on local terms*.

Kherson city in Khersonska Oblast was chosen for this assessment based on its relevance as a joint "coordination hub" from which local non-governmental actors conduct activities both within the city and outside of it, primarily throughout Khersonska. Initial field information about Kherson city was confirmed by informal discussion with key stakeholders during scoping that took place April 2. This scoping also confirmed the existence of information gaps particularly around LNGAs in the area, demonstrating the value of an LRAP to international organizations that carry out activities in Khersonska oblast in particular.

Due to access challenges, REACH used a **quantitative-only** approach for this assessment. A quantitative phone-based survey was conducted with as many LNGAs based in Kherson as could be identified/reached out.

Quantitative data collection was conducted between 16-26 April. REACH field teams attempted to contact all LNGAs that were able to be identified as operating out of (i.e. had an office or consistent presence in) Kherson city and whose activities included humanitarian support for civilians; the threshold of inclusion for more informal volunteer groups was a group with a minimum of 3-4 members, a clear focal point who could be contacted, and sustained support activities. Ultimately Key Informants (KIs) representing **24 LNGAs** completed the quantitative survey, exceeding scoping estimates from key stakeholders stating that approximately 10-15 civil society organisations (CSOs) were operating out of Kherson. The quantitative survey focused on LNGAs' activities, coverage, operational needs, coordination awareness and perception of local capacity by sector.

## LIMITATIONS

REACH cannot guarantee that their field department was able to identify all relevant LNGAs operating out of Kherson city. Additionally, although REACH contacted as many LNGAs as they were able to identify that met the inclusion criteria, a small number did not answer or chose not to participate in the survey. As such, there are likely LNGAs in Kherson whose perspective has not been included in this study. Results also cannot be assumed to be statistically representative of this group, given that the baseline population total of Kherson-based LNGAs is not clearly known. As such all findings are indicative only. Furthermore, the area-based approach is not generalisable to the broader context, and these findings may not be relevant for LNGAs in other areas.

## 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).