Multisectoral Needs Assessment (MSNA) 2022

Shelter/NFI Findings

March 2023

REACH Informing more effective humanitarian action

Shelter/NFI Key Takeaways

- More than **a third of HHs were found to have Shelter/NFI Living Standards Gaps**, particularly in the East and South macro-regions.
- **Only 1% of the assessed HHs lived in collective sites**, however, this number increased to 6% for displaced HHs, particularly in the West and Center regions. Of HHs renting **nearly half did not have a formal rental agreement** and a small but considerable number **did not fully have the ability to pay monthly living fees**.
- **HHs in Kyivska, Donetska, Chernihivska, Mykolaivska, and Kharkivska most commonly reported conflict-related damages**, particularly to **windows, doors and roofs**. As for shelter and living condition issues, notably **lack of insulation from the cold and leaks from the rain**, were most frequently reported in the East and South.
- **Winter clothing, boots and fuel for heating were the most frequently reported non-food items** (NFIs) missing for HHs assessed, which is alarming when cross-analysed with the **more than half of rural HHs reporting wood as their main heating source** and **disruptions to mains electricity reported by than half of HHs overall**.
- HHs with certain demographic characteristics were found to more frequently have Shelter/NFI needs, particularly **displaced HHs, HHs with a member with a disability, urban HHs for conflict-related issues and urban HHs for development issues.**

Contents

Donor and Partners

Donor: USAID FROM THE AMERICAN PEOPLE

Partners: OCHA, WFP World Food Programme, KIIS, DATA FRIENDLY SPACE

Complementary assessments: CCCM CLUSTER SUPPORTING DISPLACED COMMUNITIES, UNHCR The UN Refugee Agency

01

Methodology and Sampling

Coverage

Overall, the MSNA collected **13,449 household-level** interviews across **23 oblasts** and **55 raions**.

- **12,804 face-to-face interviews** in accessible areas (REACH), and **645 computer assisted telephone interviews (CATI)** in inaccessible areas (WFP).
- The sample was structured to **prioritize data collection in conflict-affected areas**, with increased coverage of raions and resulted in a higher level of precision.
- Findings are representative at the raion level. Therefore, findings related to subsets of the total sample are indicative. When aggregated to the oblast and macro-region levels, findings also do not account for areas not covered by data collection, thus should be considered as indicative.

Overall, the MSNA collected 13,449 household-level interviews in 23 oblasts and 55 raions across the whole of Ukraine.

These interviews were collected using a mixed method face-to-face (f2f) and telephone (CATI) interview data collection. REACH collected 12,804 household (HH)-level interviews with the support of its own enumerators (data collection period 10 October - 4 November 2022). In inaccessible conflict-affected areas, the World Food Programme (WFP) conducted 645 HH-level CATI interviews (data collection period 14 November - 21 December 2022).

For reference, the CATI 'grouped' raions were in Donetska oblast (Bakhmutskyi, Kramatorskyi, Pokrovskyi, Volnovaskyi), Kharkivska oblast (Bohodukhivskyi, Chuhuivksyi, Iziumskyi, Kharkivskyi, Kupianksyi), and Mykolaviska oblast Bahstanksyi and Mykolaivkyi

Findings aggregated to the oblast, macro-region and national level do not take into consideration areas not covered by data collection and should therefore be considered as indicative rather than representative. It is also important to flag that data collection for Khersonska oblast was only conducted using the area of

knowledge (AoK) approach, the findings of which are shared below, and this oblast is therefore not captured in the f2f or CATI findings.

Demographically, the sample consisted of 8,712 (65%) female and 4,737 (35%) male respondents. These respondents were varied in age; 675 (5%) aged 18 to 25 years old, 4,725 (35%) aged 26 to 50 years old, 3,510 (26%) aged 51 to 65 years old and 4,590 (34%) aged 65+ years old. In terms of displacement, 1,080 were displaced, 1,350 were returnees and 11,069 were non-displaced, non-returnees (host community) respondents.

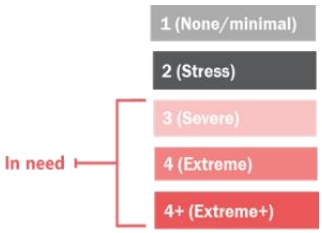
For more information on the MSNA methodology, sampling approach, research aims and questions, and limitations please go to: https://www.impact-repository.org/document/reach/a55a0d01/REACH_UKR_Methodology-Overview_MSNA-Bulletin_February-2023.pdf

Analysis Framework

Multi-Sectoral Needs Index (MSNI) and Living Standard Gaps (LSG) Analysis

The MSNI is a measure of both the magnitude and severity of unmet humanitarian needs across sectors, measured through Living Standard Gaps (LSGs)

- The *magnitude* is the total proportion of households affected (with at least one LSG)
- The *severity* is measured on a 5-point scale with the highest LSG forming the MSNI



	Sectoral LSG Severity Score						Final MSNI
	Food Sec	Health	WASH	Protection	Education	Etc.	
HH 1	**4**	**4**	**4**	**4**	3	3	**4**
HH 2	2	2	**4**	2	1	1	**4**
HH 3	3	3	3	**4+**	2	1	**4+**
Etc.	2	**3**	1	1	2	1	**3**

The MSNI is a measure of the household's overall severity of humanitarian needs scale of 1 (None/Minimal) to 4 or 4+ (Extreme/Extreme+), as seen in the figure to the left, based on the highest severity of sectoral LSG severity scores identified in each household. This methodology is roughly in line with the JIAF, however, we cannot go to a scale of 5 ('Catastrophic' in the JIAF) since this classification cannot be based on household reporting alone, requiring an area-level approach and data triangulation.

The MSNI is determined through the following steps: First, the severity of each sectoral LSGs is calculated per household, with HHs considered to meet a severity level criteria if one HH member meets the criteria. Next, a final severity score (MSNI) is determined for each household based on the highest severity of sectoral LSGs identified in each household.

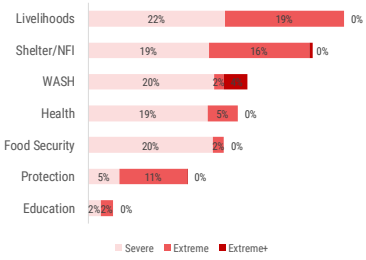
As shown in the example in the figure to the right, the highest severity score across the three households (HH) is taken to determine the MSNI.

Living standard gaps (LSGs) by sector

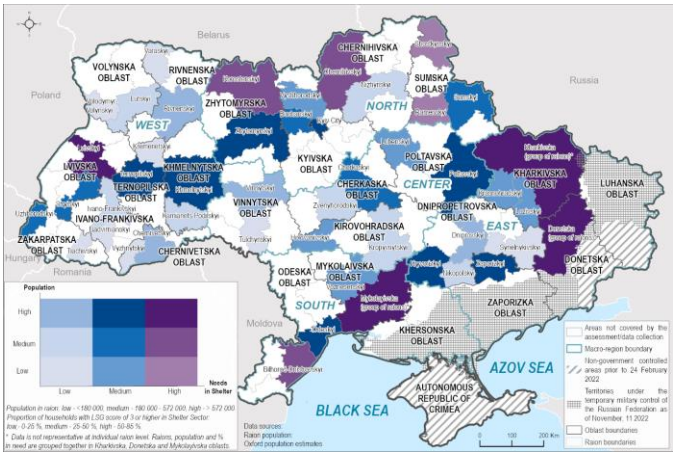
Sectors with the highest proportion of households found to have Severe or Extreme LSG severity scores were:

- Livelihoods
- Shelter & Non-Food Items (NFIs)
- Health

% of HHs found to have an LSG score of Severe, Extreme or Extreme+, per sector



% of assessed HHs with a Shelter/NFI Living Standard Gap Severity Score of 3, 4 or 4+, per raion



02
Shelter/NFI Living Standard Gap Analysis and Drivers

Analysis Framework

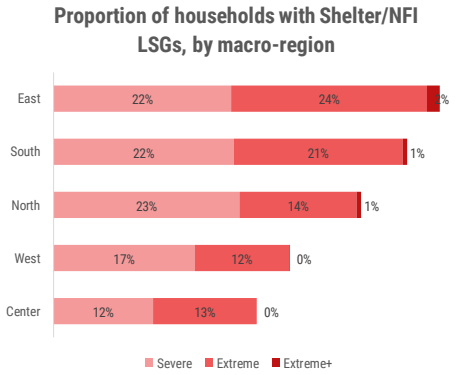
Shelter/NFI Living Standard Gap Framework

Critical indicators:

1. % of HHs without any shelter or living in inadequate shelter
2. % of HHs living in shelter with damages or defects
3. % of HHs living in a functional domestic space
4. % of HHs with conflict-related damages or defects
5. % of HHs by type of heating source
6. % of HHs with access to essential non-food items

36% of assessed HHs nationally were found to have Severe, Extreme or Extreme+ Shelter/NFI LSGs.

Findings suggest unmet needs are most common in regions affected directly by the conflict, with 47% of interviewed HHs in the East and 43% of interviewed HHs in the South found to have Severe, Extreme or Extreme+ Shelter/NFI needs (LSG score 3, 4 or 4+).

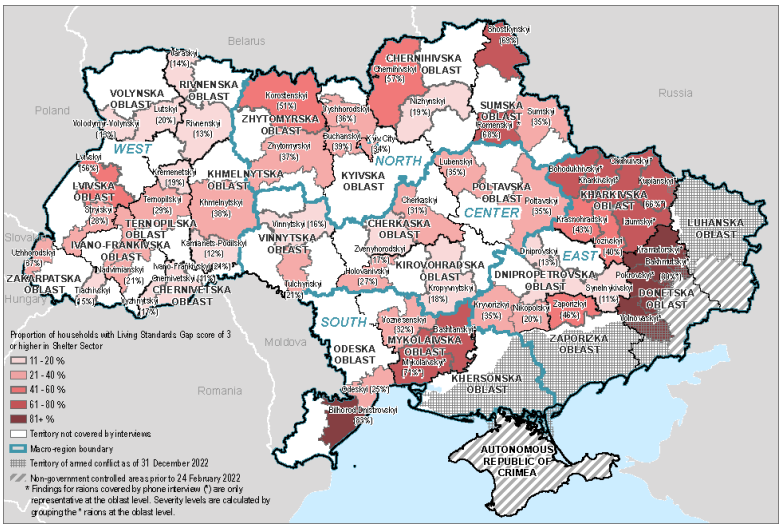


The Shelter/NFI Living Standard Gap (LSG) framework consists of 6 critical indicators. The first examines the type of shelter HHs lives in; the second examines if the shelter has any damages of defects; the third examines if HH members faced issues in terms of living conditions inside their shelter; the fourth examines if, and if so what, conflict-related damages and defects HH shelters have; the fifth examines the main heating sources and if there have been interruptions to them; and the sixth examines access to essential non-food items (alongside heating sources.

The following are the % of HHs with Severe, Extreme and (where relevant) Extreme+ severity levels in the critical indicators;

1. HHs without any shelter or living in inadequate shelter – 2%
2. HHs living in shelter with damages or defects – 9%
3. HHs not living in a functional domestic space – 6%
4. HHs with conflict-related damages or defects – 2%
5. HHs with inadequate or interrupted heating sources – 20%
6. HHs without access to essential non-food items – 18%

% of HHs with Severe (3), Extreme (4) or Extreme+ (4+) Shelter/NFI LSG severity scores



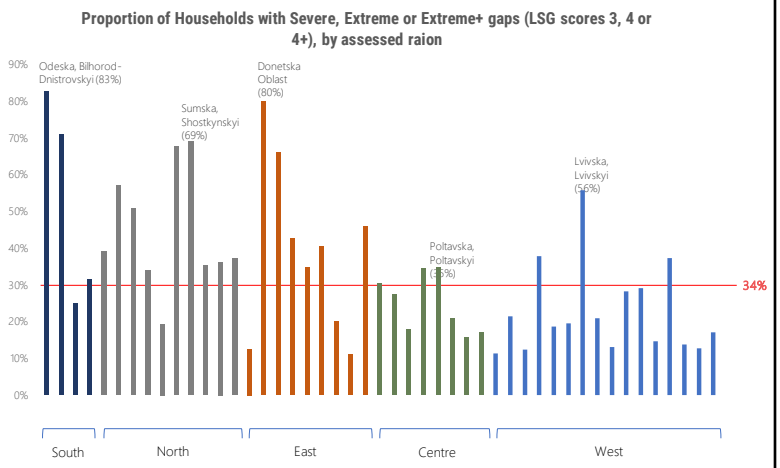
Here you have a map of the proportion of HHs falling into Severe, Extreme or Extreme+ severity levels of Shelter/NFI LSGs when implementing the Shelter/NFI LSG framework.

Overall, the Shelter/NFI LSG was one of the main drivers of the MSNI, in particular there were two areas (one f2f sampled and one CATI sampled) with notably higher Shelter/NFI LSGs scores than all other areas; Bilhorod Dnistrovskyi (83%) and Donetska (80%).

It is also noteworthy that the raion with the highest number of HHs with Extreme+ gaps (aka facing total collapse or shelter too damaged for living) was also Dilhorod-Dnistrovskyi at 5%, more than twice as much as any other raion. Furthermore, Chernihivskyi (Chernihivksa Oblast, North region) had 61% of HHs at Severe but only 8% at Extreme or Extreme+ gaps.

Localised Shelter/NFI Living Standards Gaps

In some locations, higher than average % of HHs with severe, extreme or extreme+ gaps were found suggesting a localised approach to prioritisation may be needed.



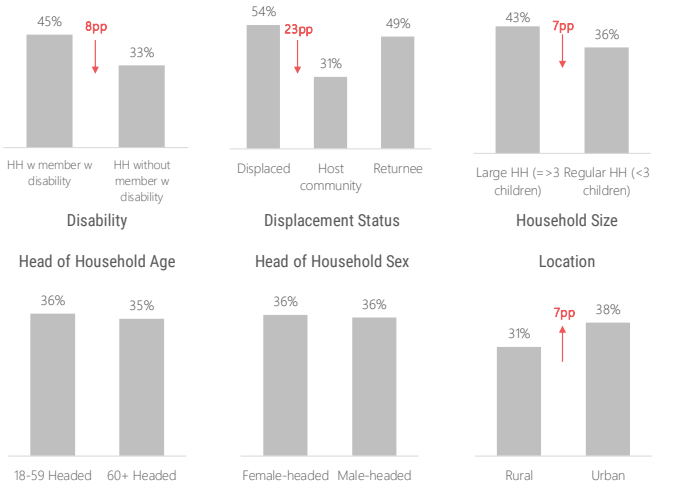
Here is a graph of the localised Shelter/NFI living standard gaps, in which the proportion of HHs with Severe, Extreme and Extreme+ needs can be observed.

Overall, the average proportion of HHs across the raions sampled was 34%, with the South region (to the left of the graph) having the highest regional average and the West region (to the right of the graph) having the lowest regional average.

For the telephone interview 'grouped' raions the groups are as follows;
- Donetska oblast raions: (Bakhmutskyi, Kramatorskyi, Pokrovskyi, Volnovaskyi)
- Kharkivska oblast raions: (Bohodukhivskyi, Chuhuivksyi, Iziumskyi, Kharkivskyi & Kupianksyi)
- Mykolaviska oblast raions: Bahstanksyi & Mykolaivkyi

Severe or Extreme needs by demographic

Response to Shelter/NFI needs should consider the following:



Proportion of assessed households with severe, extreme or extreme+ needs (LSG 3 or 4) by selected demographic group

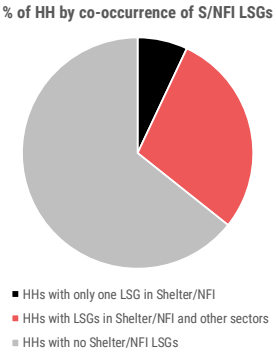
Overall, more than a third (36%) of HHs across Ukraine have S/NFI LSGs, with the highest levels observed in the East (47%) and the lowest levels observed in the Center (25%).

Disability – Overall, HHs that include a member with disability are much more likely to report a S/NFI LSG. Regionally, differences were highest in the South (23%) and East (13%), where HHs including a member with disability were notably more likely to have a S/NFI LSG.

Displacement Status – Overall, more than half of displaced HHs (54%) demonstrated S/NFI LSGs, while less than a half of Returnee HHs (49%) and a third of host community HHs (31%) did. In the Center, displaced HHs (44%) were more than three times as likely to have a S/NFI LSG than returnee HHs (14%). Meanwhile, in the West, displaced HHs were more than twice as likely (54%) to have a S/NFI LSG than HC HHs (25%).

HoHH Sex – Overall, large HHs (=>3 children) were more likely (43%) to have S/NFI LSGs than regular HHs (<3 children) (36%). In the East in particular, almost three-quarters of large HHs (72%) has S/NFI LSGs compared to less than half of regular HHs (47%), although the sample of large HHs was small (n=103).

Shelter/NFI LSG needs profile

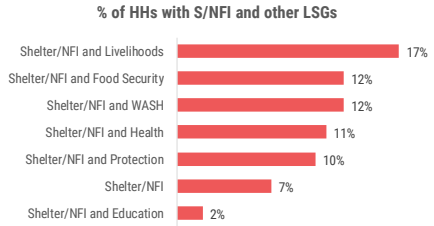


The most common combination of LSGs found among HHs with a Shelter/NFI LSG was the combination with a Livelihoods LSG (17% of HHs had concurring LSGs in these two sectors). Livelihoods was also the sector with the highest proportion of HHs found to have unmet needs (LSG), compared to the other assessed sectors.

The majority of HHs that were found to have Severe, Extreme or Extreme+ Shelter/NFI gaps (LSG 3 or 4) were also found to have a complex profile of needs that includes other sectors as well.

29% of assessed HH were found to have **Severe, Extreme or Extreme+ needs in Shelter/NFI and at least one other sector**.

7% of assessed HHs were classified with **Severe, Extreme or Extreme+ gaps only in Shelter/NFI**.

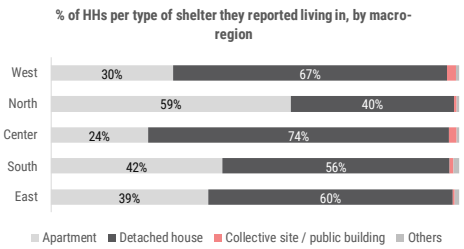


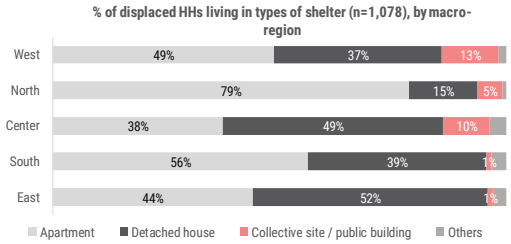
03

Shelter/NFI Indicator Analysis

Shelter/NFI Analysis

Type of shelter





Overall, **60% of HHs reported living in a detached house**, and 38% reported living in an apartment block.

Interviewed 60+ headed HHs were more commonly reported living in a detached house (64%) than 18-59 headed HHs (56%).

6% of displaced HHs reported living in a collective site (CS), which increased to 13% in the West and 10% in the Center.

In comparison, 1.5% of returnee HHs reported living in CSs, with higher proportions found in the Center (6.1%) and the West (5.6%).

What type of shelter does the HH live in?

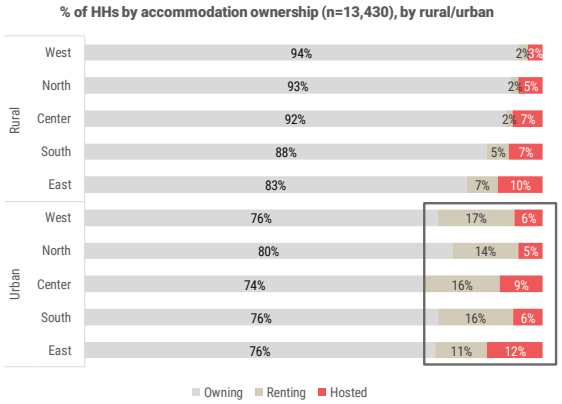
Overall, the most reported shelter types were detached house (60%) and apartment block (38%), only 1.3% of HHs reported living in a collective site (CS). Regionally, this trend was reflected in the Center where 74% of HHs reported living in a detached house while 24% of HHs reported living in an apartment block. Meanwhile, in the North, most interviewed HHs reported living in an apartment block (59%), compared to 40% of HHs reporting living in a detached house, which was likely partially due to the presence of Kyivska city in this macro-region.

When disaggregated by urban/rural, rural HHs were considerably more likely (91%) to report living in a detached house than urban HHs (42%). Meanwhile, when disaggregated by HoHH age, 60+ headed HHs were marginally more likely (64%) report living in a detached house than 18-59 headed HHs (56%).

Among surveyed displaced HHs, 6% reported living in a CS, which was particularly often reported by displaced HHs in the West (13%). In comparison, only 1.5% of interviewed returnee HHs reported living in CSs, with higher rates of reporting in the Center (6.1%) and the West (5.6%).

Shelter/NFI Analysis

Accommodation ownership



82% of HHs (n=11,656) reported owning their accommodation, of whom 96% reported having a contract to prove it.

11% of HHs (n=888) reported renting their accommodation, of whom only **52% reported having a formal rental agreement** and **17% reported not fully having the ability to pay monthly living fees**.

7% of HHs interviewed reported being hosted.

Urban HHs reported renting (15%) considerably more often than rural HHs (3%).

60+ headed HHs more commonly reported owning their accommodation (91%) than 18-59 headed HHs (75%).

Do you own the accommodation your HH currently lives in?

Overall, HHs were far more likely to report owning their accommodation (**82%**) than renting it (**11%**) or being hosted (**7%**). When disaggregated by rural/urban, rural HHs more often reported owning their accommodation (**91%**) than urban HHs (**77%**) and conversely, urban HHs more commonly reported renting (**15%**) than rural HHs (**3%**).

In terms of HoHH age, surveyed 60+ headed HHs more commonly reported owning their accommodation (**91%**) than 18-59 headed HHs (**75%**). Furthermore, interviewed displaced HHs often reported renting their accommodation (47%) or being hosted (40%); only 11% reported owning their accommodation, which is reasonable considering that these HHs were displaced from their area of origin

If the shelter is owned. Do you or any HH member have Ukrainian-government recognized contract/documents to prove ownership in which your HH lives in currently?

Overall, of those who own their accommodation (n=11,178), 96% reported having a contract to prove ownership.

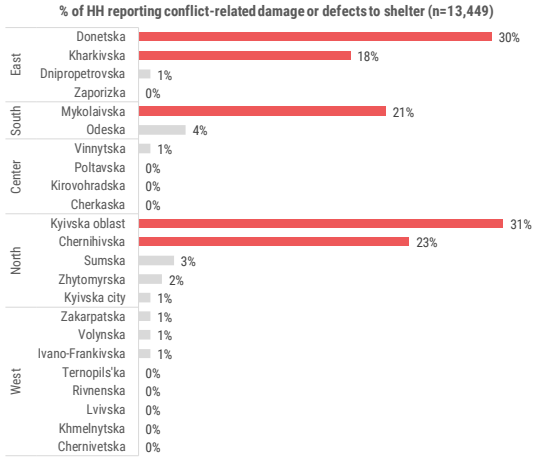
If shelter is rented. Do you or any HH member have a formal rental agreement with the owner of the accommodation you currently live in?

Overall, of those who reported renting (n=888), only 52% reported having a formal renting agreement compared to 46% reporting not having one.
Regionally, HHs who reported renting in the Center (n=192) and East (n=156) were least likely to report having a rental agreement (41% and 30%, respectively), which may make them more vulnerable to eviction or other HLP issues.
If shelter is rented OR if HH is hosted and has to pay utilities, does your HH have the ability to pay monthly living fees (rent + utilities) for the current accommodation?

Overall, of those HHs who reported having to pay utilities (n=1,291), 80% reported being able to pay their monthly fees, and 17% reported not being able to. In the East, HHs (n=315) particularly commonly reported not being able to pay their monthly fees (33%) , which could indicate risk of eviction.

Shelter/NFI Analysis

Conflict-related damages



HHs **in Kyivska (31%), Donetska (30%), Chernihivska (23%), Mykolaivska (21%), and Kharkivska (18%)** reported conflict-related damages most often.

In the East, damages were reported by 17% of urban HHs, compared to 5% of rural HHs. While in the North and South, the converse trend was observed, with rural HHs more often reporting damages than urban HHs.

Returnee HHs more commonly reported damages (15%) than displaced HHs (5%) and host community HHs (4%). In Kyivska oblast, 44% of returnee HHs reported damages, and in Donetska oblast, 34%.

Among those who reported damages, **nearly half (49%) indicated at least minor damages to windows and/or doors, and 36% reported minor damage to the roof**.

Does your current accommodation have any conflict-related damage or defects?

Overall, 6% of surveyed HHs reported conflict-related damages to their accommodation, which was particularly commonly reported by assessed HHs in Kyivska (31%), Donetska (30%), Chernihivska (23%), Mykolaivska (21%), and Kharkivska (18%).

When disaggregated by rural/urban, urban HHs in the East were notably more likely (17%) than rural HHs (5%) to have conflict-related damages. Meanwhile, in the South and North, the converse was observed, with rural HHs slightly more commonly reporting such damages (14% and 12%, respectively) than urban HHs (8% and 6%, respectively).

In terms of displacement, returnee HHs were more likely (15%) to report damages than displaced (5%) and host community HHs (4%). Among surveyed returnee HHs in Kyivska (n=246), Chernihivska (n=163), and Donetska oblast (n=66), the proportions were particularly high (44%, 37%, and 34%, respectively).

Finally, HHs with a disabled member were more likely (9%) to report conflict-related damages than HHs without a disabled member (4%).

If yes, what conflict-related damage or defect does your current accommodation have?

Overall: Of the HHs who reported conflict-related damages (n=647);

- 49% reported minor damage to windows and/or roofs;
- 36% reported minor damage to the roof;
- 24% reported minor damage to the walls;
- 24% reported major damage to the windows and/or doors;
- 10% reported major damage to the roof;
- 9% reported damage to gas and electric supply;
- 7% reported damage to water supply;
- 6% reported major damage to the walls;
- 5% reported damage to the heating system;
- 3% reported unrepairable damage.

Shelter/NFI Analysis

Shelter and living conditions issues

Reported shelter and living condition issues, by % of HHs per macro-region (n=13,449)

Region	Lack of insulation from cold	Leaks during rain	Lack of water supply	Lack/ defective sewage system	Unsafe shelter	Limited ventilation
Center	12%	6%	4%	5%	1%	1%
East	9%	10%	7%	3%	8%	2%
North	10%	5%	4%	4%	2%	2%
South	10%	11%	8%	6%	9%	6%
West	11%	5%	4%	5%	1%	1%

HHs in the East and South particularly commonly reported shelter and living conditions issues.

Generally, rural HHs more commonly reported facing shelter or living conditions issues than urban HHs. This trend is particularly marked in the South.

0.5% of HHs reported a total collapse of their shelter, either due to conflict or not. In the East, where total collapse of shelter was most frequently reported:

- HHs with at least one disabled member (n=841) were more likely to report living in a shelter that totally collapsed (5.3%) than HHs without (0.0%) (n=2,435).
- Returnee HHs (n=278) were more likely to report living in a shelter that totally collapsed (5.1%) than IDP HHs (n=355) (3.8%) or host community HHs (0.0%) (n=2,643).

Does your shelter have any of the following issues (due to damage and/or defects)?

Overall, 75% of surveyed HHs reported no shelter issues while 87% of HHs reported living condition issues. Regionally, HHs in the South and East more often reported shelter and living conditions issues than surveyed HHs in the other macro-regions.

What issues, if any, do members of your HH face in terms of living conditions inside your shelter?

The most reported shelter and living conditions issues reported were:

- 10% reported lack of insulation from cold, particularly in Cherkaska (18%) and Sumska (17%) oblasts.
- 7% reported leaks during rain, particularly in Zaporizka (14%) and Odeska (12%) oblasts.
- 6% reported being unable to keep warm or cold, particularly in Donetska (27%) oblast.

- 5% reported lack of water supply, particularly in Donetska (20%) and Zaporizka (20%) oblasts.
- 4% reported lack of defective sewage system, particularly in Zakarpatska (12%) oblast.
- 4% reported being unable to adequately wash, particularly in Donetska (19%) oblast.
- 4% reported feeling unsafe (issues with windows or doors), particularly in Donetska (15%) oblast.
- 0.5% reported living in a collapsed shelter, particularly in Donteska (9%) and Kharkivska (5%) oblasts.

When disaggregated by rural/urban, rural HHs were often more likely than urban HHs to report facing shelter or living conditions issues, particularly in the South where rural HHs more than twice as several issues including lack of insulation (19% rural HHs, 7% urban HHs), unable to keep warm (13% rural HHs, 6% urban HHs), feeling unsafe (15% of rural HHs, 6% urban HHs), and limited ventilation (11% rural HHs, 4% urban HHs).

In terms of disability, HH with a member with a disability (n=3,414) were more likely (35%, n=3,414) than HH without a member with a disability (18%, n=10,015) to report facing shelter or living conditions issues. Finally, in terms of displacement status, surveyed displaced (n=1,077) and returnee HHs (n=1,341) were not more likely than host community HHs (n=11,011) to report shelter issues but they did seem generally more likely to report issues with their living conditions. Displaced and returnee HHs reported being unable to keep warm or cool more often than host community HHs (19% and 16%, respectively, versus 5%).

Shelter/NFI Analysis

Household Member Access to Winter NFIs

% of HHs reporting not having access to essential NFIs

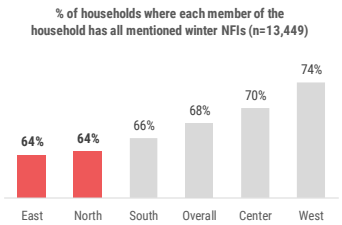
	Winter jacket	Winter boots	Winter clothes	Winter underwear	Mattress	Bedsheets	Towel set	Blanket	Heating appliances	Fuel for heating	Kitchen utensils	Power-bank lamps	Each member has all Winter NFIs
Center	12%	14%	14%	5%	4%	4%	3%	8%	2%	12%	3%	5%	70%
East	13%	14%	14%	9%	5%	6%	5%	8%	9%	15%	2%	14%	64%
North	9%	7%	14%	3%	2%	2%	2%	5%	9%	12%	1%	17%	64%
South	10%	11%	12%	7%	4%	4%	4%	6%	9%	15%	2%	8%	66%
West	9%	12%	13%	5%	3%	3%	3%	5%	4%	8%	2%	5%	74%

Fuel for heating and winter clothes were the most commonly reported NFIs missing overall.

Rural HHs reported fuel for heating missing more frequently (17%) than urban HHs (9%), particularly in the South (30% and 8%, respectively) and North (26% and 9%, respectively).

Overall and across all macro-regions, **displaced HHs reported missing winter clothes (36%) and bedding items (18%) more than three-times** as often as host community (11% and 2%, respectively) and returnee (10% and 3%, respectively) HHs.

HHs with a member with a disability more commonly reported missing winter clothes and **fuel for heating** than those without.

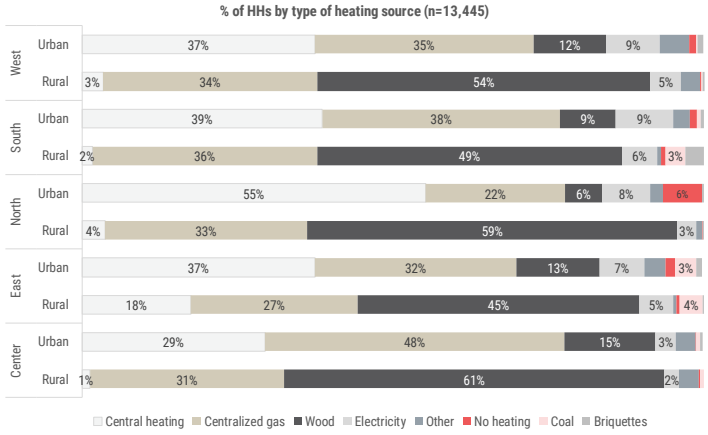


Please indicate which of the following items you DO NOT HAVE for every member of your HH?

No noticeable differences were found between HHs in urban and rural areas, except for the South, where a smaller proportion of assessed rural HHs (n=522) (55%) reported having all listed NFIs than urban HHs (n=910) (71%). Overall, displaced HHs reported having winter NFIs less often (42%) than host community HHs (72%) and returnee HHs (67%).

Shelter/NFI Analysis

Heating sources



Overall, the three most frequently used main sources of heating were **centralized gas (33%), central heating (29%) and wood (26%).**

When disaggregated by rural/urban, the greatest disparity was found for central heating. Urban HHs were considerably more likely (41%) than rural HHs (6%) to report using central heating as their main source of heating. Conversely, rural HHs more commonly reported (53%) using wood than urban HHs (11%).

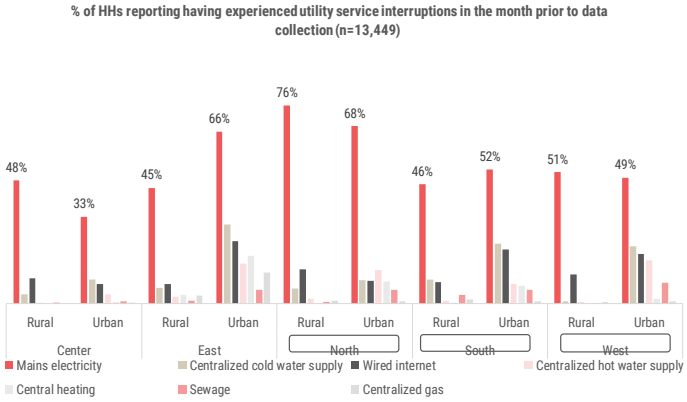
It is also noteworthy that **6% of urban HHs in the North reported having no source of heating.**

What is the current main heating source used in your accommodation?

Overall, the three most frequently cited main sources of heating were centralized gas (33%), central heating (29%) and wood (26%). Regionally, centralized gas and wood were most reported in the Center (41% and 35%, respectively) and least in the North (25% and 17%, respectively), while correspondingly central heating was most reported in the North (45%) and least in the Center (17%).

Shelter/NFI Analysis

Interruptions to main utility services



Mains electricity (54%) was the main utility service most reported to have had interruptions over the month prior to data collection, followed by wired internet (14%) and centralized cold-water supply (14%).

Surveyed HHs in the South, West and North macro-regions reported interruptions more commonly than HHs in the other macro-regions.

Urban HHs in the East, South and West more commonly reported interruptions to multiple utility services (Centralized cold-water supply, wired internet, centralized hot water supply and centralized heating) than HHs from other areas.

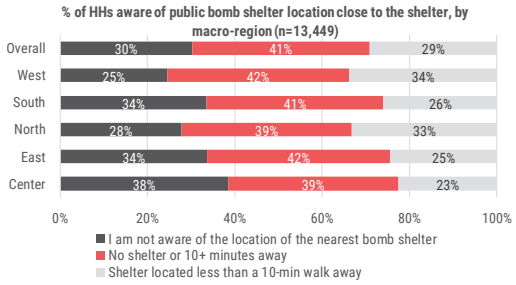
Have you experienced any interruption in the main utility services in your current accommodation in the past month?

The main utility services most reported to have had interruptions over the past month were mains electricity (54% of HHs), followed by wired internet (14%) and centralized cold-water supply (14%). Regionally, interruptions to mains electricity were reported most in the North (70%) and least in the Center (40%), which reflected the reporting of 'no interruptions experienced' to main utility services which was greatest in the Center (59%) and lowest in the North (23%).

When disaggregated by HoHH age, findings suggest no notable differences with the exception of reported interruptions to wired internet, which were slightly more often reported by 18-59 headed HHs (19%) than 60+ headed HHs (8%).

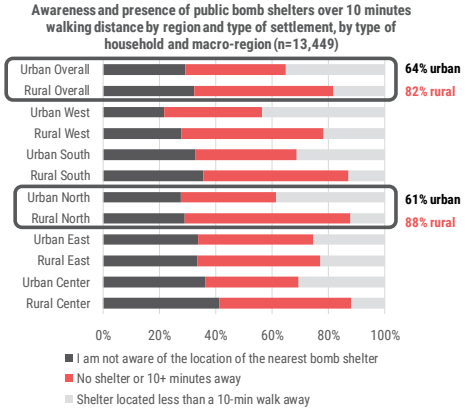
Shelter/NFI Analysis

Public bomb shelters



71% of HHs reported not knowing the location of the nearest public shelter, not having a public shelter or having a public shelter over 10 minutes' walk away

Findings suggest that awareness of availability of nearby public bomb shelters is lowest in the Center, East, and South.



Rural HHs were considerably more likely to not have or be unaware of a public bomb shelter in their settlement (67%) than urban HHs (37%). This rural-urban disparity was particularly prevalent in the Center (71% rural, 38% urban) and East (71% rural, 44% urban) regions.

Where is the location of the nearest official, public bomb shelter?

Overall, 71% of the HHs reported not being aware of the location of the nearest public bomb shelter, not having access to a public bomb shelter available within 10 minutes' walk away from their home, or that there was no public bomb shelter available. Only 23% of the interviewed HHs reported seeking a public shelter or secure basement in response to air alerts. Breakdown by type of settlement shows that in the North region, the divide between rural (n= 1,277) and urban HHs (n= 2,189) is higher (27pp) when compared with the overall figures (18pp).

Accordingly, 54% of rural HHs reported doing nothing in response to air alerts, compared to 31% of urban HHs.

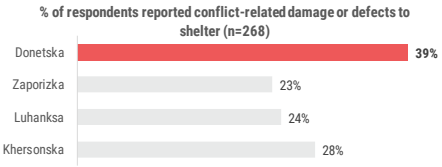
Area of Knowledge Analysis

Methodology

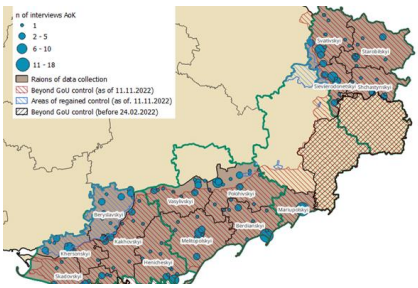
- Area of Knowledge interviews were conducted by WFP with respondents who had either moved out of or had been in regular contact with families/friends in Luhanska, Zaporizka, Khersonska or Donetska oblasts, within the 14 days prior to data collection;
- Relatively small sample size of 268 interviews. Respondents reported not about their own households, but about their knowledge of the general situation in the areas of interest. Thus, findings are indicative (non-representative);
- Due to the complexity and sensitivity of data collection in these areas, an adjusted and shortened questionnaire was used, focusing only on the most critical indicators.

Shelter/NFI Findings

- 66% of respondents reported civil housing damages in the area. Total collapse of shelter or the shelter being too damaged for living was claimed in all four oblasts by between a fourth and four in ten respondents.



Areas of Knowledge (AoK) coverage and sampling

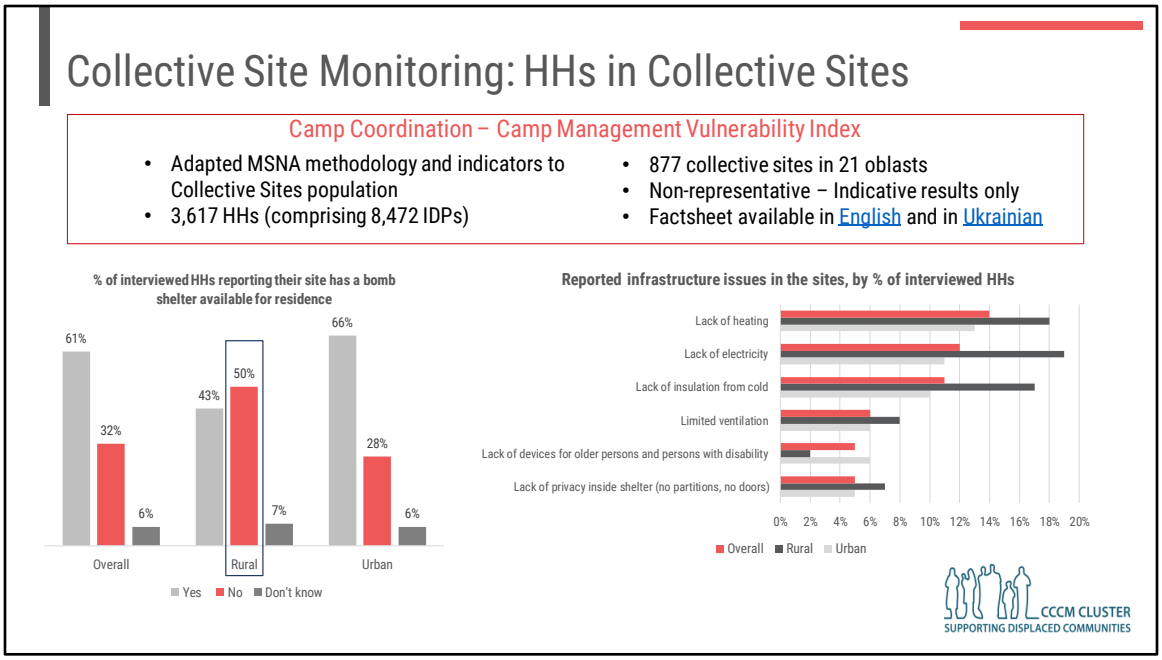


Because of inaccessibility of some areas after February 2022 (temporarily beyond control of Ukrainian Government or closeness to the contact line), WFP conducted an assessment there using “Area of Knowledge” approach (interview with key informants, having the recent knowledge about the area). Respondents were asked to describe the conditions and needs of people the know in the area/settlement, or to assess the situation in the whole settlement. The sample was drawn from people internally displaced from the areas of interest. Data was collected via telephone interviews between early November 2022 and mid January 2023. Because of the sensitivity and the methodology, used for this survey, the questionnaire was adjusted. The cutoff dates used in the map were set to correspond with the commencement of data collection. Source for territory control: Institute of War Studies.

Considering the small sample size, sampling methodology (convenience sampling) and key informant-type approach, these findings should be considered as indicative only. Findings cannot be interpreted directly as prevalence for the people living in the settlements, but rather shares of respondents asked about living conditions in the settlements/areas of interest.

04

Collective Site Population Indicator Analysis



The Camp Coordination Camp Management (CCCM) Vulnerability Index was data collection round undertaken by the Collective Site Monitoring unit in coordination with the CCCM Cluster and with funding from the UNHCR.

The CCCM Vulnerability Index adapted the MSNA methodology and indicators to the population of IDPs living in collective sites. Note that some **indicators are specific to the CCCM Vulnerability Index**. A dedicated Factsheet with sectoral Vulnerability Scores and the overall CCCM Vulnerability Index, alongside a dataset with the results for every indicator (at the overall, rural-urban disaggregation, and oblast levels), is available following this **link**.

The results from the CCCM Vulnerability Index are indicative only. In terms of coverage, 3,617 HHs were interviewed in face-to-face interviews, for a total of 8,472 IDPs. 877 collective sites were assessed in 21 government-controlled oblasts (all oblasts except Khersonska, Luhanska, Donetska, parts of Zaporizka) . Sixty per cent (60%) of IDPs were women, and 40% men, with the age disaggregation as follows: 6%

0-5; 21% 6-17 years old; 48% 18-59; 25% above 60 years old

Does this site have a bomb shelter available for residents?

Overall, 32% of interviewed HHs reported the site where they resided did not have a bomb shelter. The proportion was almost two times larger for surveyed HHs in rural collective sites than in urban ones – **50%** and **28%** respectively. Chernihivska oblast had the highest proportion of HHs in collective sites reporting lacking a bomb shelter on the site (81% of HHs), with Dnipropetrovska (65%) and Kyivska (56%) the two following oblasts with a proportion higher than 50% of HHs in collective sites reporting lacking a bomb shelter on site.

Does your site have any of the following issues in terms of infrastructure situation?

The question and options totally differ from the MSNA questionnaire and were added to contrast HH-level data with regular rounds of Collective Site Monitoring (Key Informants interview methodology). Despite discrepancies in percentages, both HHs and KIs indicated the same underlying problems.

Other related indicators, not presented on the slides

E15. List the main reasons that influence your decision of going to bomb shelter?

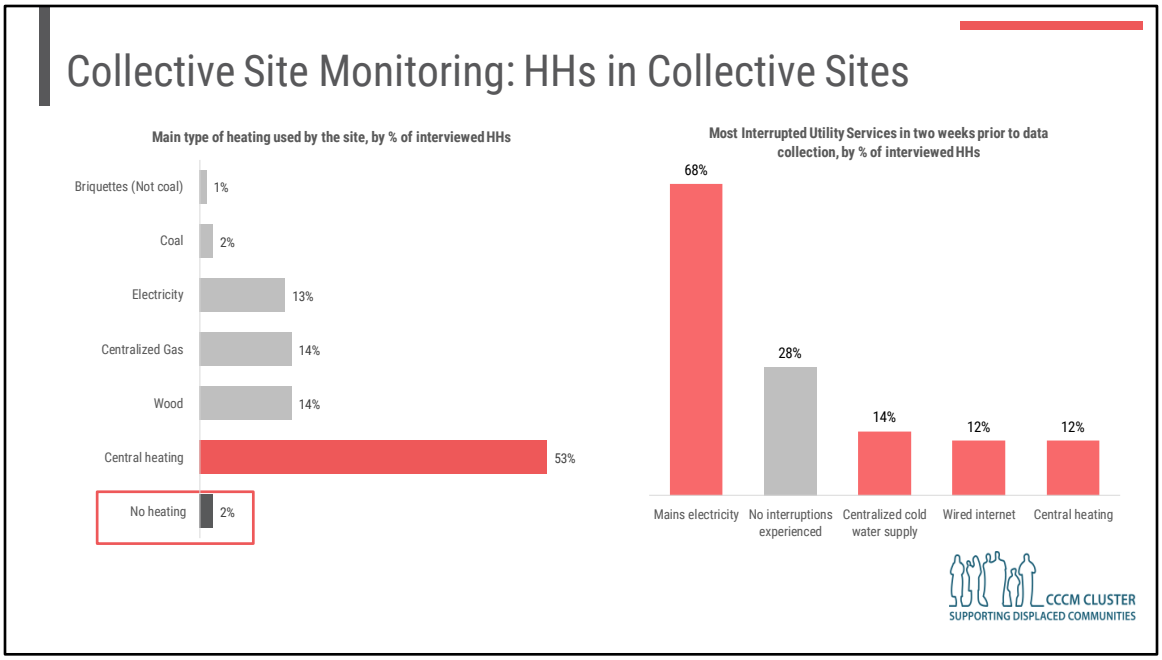
HHs in collective sites most frequently re ported the perceived level of danger (73%), the need to shelter the family (children) (21%), and visiting a bomb shelter being a collective centre requirement (10%) as main reasons that influence their decisions to go to the bomb shelter.

E13.1. What is the top priority in equipping the site bomb shelter to make it comfortable to use?

Surveyed HHs reported the following issues regarding site bomb shelter equipping (without notable differences between HHs staying in rural and urban CS):

- General sanitary condition (cleanliness) - 69%
- Places to sit/lie - 57 %
- Sufficient number of sanitary facilities – 42%

- Availability of water supply/drainage - 37%
- Access to communication/internet - 23%
- Premises for separate stay for families/with children – 19%
- Heating supply – 1%



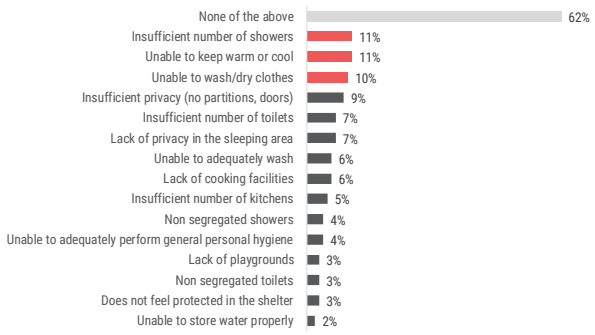
The considerably high % of HHs reporting central heating can be related to the fact sites are commonly located in educational facilities, such as schools, kindergartens, and dormitories, according to Round 6 Collective Site Monitoring data.

Have you experienced any interruption in the main utility services in the site last 14 days? - *NOTE: Interruption = more than 3 hours per day.*

Most surveyed HHs (72%) reported having experienced at least one type of utility interruption in the 2 weeks prior to data collection. In Kyivska and Chernihivska oblasts, interruptions were even reported by all interviewed HHs (100%), and in Dnipropetrovska oblast, 92% of surveyed HHs reported interruptions."

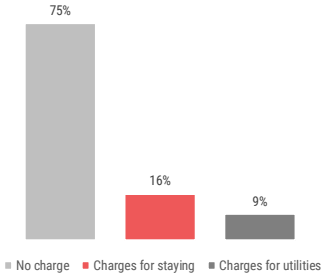
Collective Site Monitoring: HHs in Collective Sites

Reported issues faced in terms of living conditions inside the shelter, by % of interviewed HHs



- 95% of interviewed HHs reported having been living in collective sites for at least one month
- Average reported length of stay among interviewed HHs: 7,5 months as of November 2022

% of interviewed HHs reporting there are charges for staying or using utilities in their collective site



On average, HHs reportedly paid **UAH 1,770** for staying and **UAH 835** for utilities consumed per month (per resident)

CCCM CLUSTER
SUPPORTING DISPLACED COMMUNITIES

How is your HH being accommodated in the site?

Two-thirds (66%) of surveyed HHs in CS reported being accommodated in family rooms (each family had their own room), while 28% reported sharing rooms with another family, and 6% reported staying in one open space (e.g. gym or hall).

For any questions on these findings please contact

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