# Calibration Assessment Round 3 (2025)
## REACH Ukraine

**Key Findings and Comparisons with 2024 MSNA**

April 2025

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more effective
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# Contents

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# Research and analysis design

# Calibration Objectives

## 01
Provide **up-to-date multi-sectoral data** on the evolution of humanitarian needs.

## 02
Track **seasonal shifts** and emerging trends in the **severity and drivers of needs,** comparing findings with MSNA baseline data.

## 03
Inform **strategic and programmatic decision-making**, including re-targeting of humanitarian response.

# Coverage and Sampling

**3,847** **household-level interviews** conducted across **23 oblasts** and **Kyiv city**.

- Collected between **16 December 2024 and 12 January 2025** through randomized **Computer Assisted Telephone Interviews** by a third-party provider (KIIS).

- The Calibration survey was based on the **2024 MSNA questionnaire** to ensure comparability between findings.

- Findings are **representative at the oblast** level with a **95% confidence level and 8-8.6% margin of error.**

- Findings are available at two sub-national geographical levels: macro-region and oblast.

- Findings can be disaggregated for specific population groups based on key **demographic characteristics**. Findings disaggregated for population groups are **indicative**, as well as questions based on a skip pattern.

# Analysis Framework

## Contextualized Composite Indicator Analysis (CCIA)

- Framework developed by **REACH Ukraine** to conduct in-depth **country-level analysis**.

- It includes sectoral indicators **contextualized** for humanitarian planning and prioritization within Ukraine. Further details are available in the [CCIA Methodological note](#).
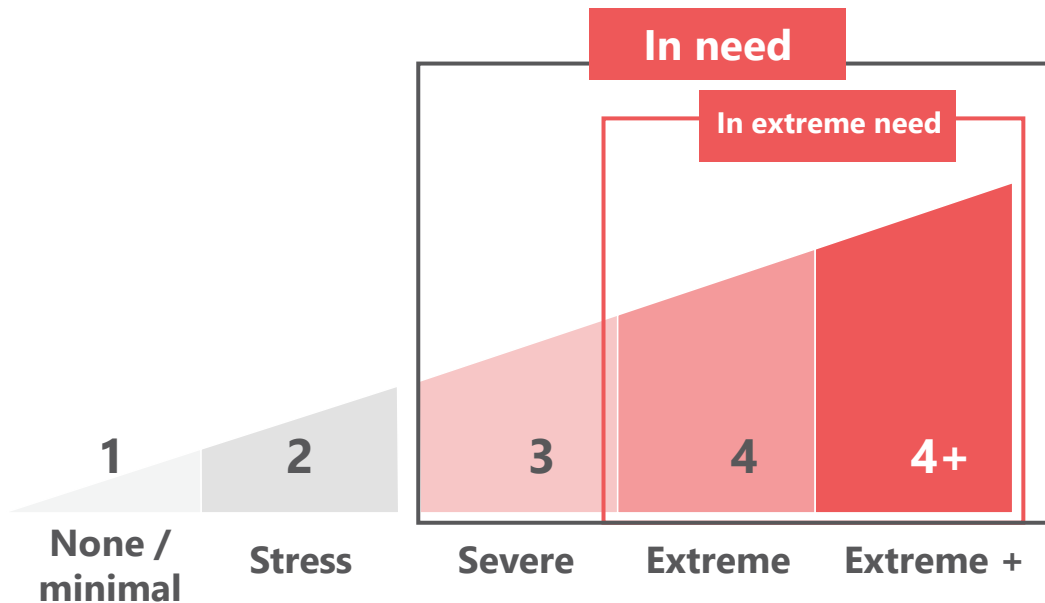
- The CCIA measures the **magnitude** and **complexity** of humanitarian needs across sectors, measured through Sectoral Composites.

- The CCIA categorizes each household based on the severity of its needs into five categories.

- **Households in need** have a severity score higher than **3**, and **households in extreme need** have a score of **4** and **4+.**

- The CCIA takes a **Mosaic Approach**. Sectoral severity is determined by a composite indicator for each sector. A final severity score is determined for each household based on the highest sectoral severity score.



**In need**

**In extreme need**

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 4+ |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| None / minimal | Stress | Severe | Extreme | Extreme + |

### Sectoral CCIA Severity Score

| | Food Security | Health | WASH | Protection | Education | Etc. | Final CCIA |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| HH1 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 3 | 3 | 4 |
| HH2 | 2 | 2 | 4 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 4 |
| HH3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 4+ | 2 | 1 | 4+ |
| Etc. | 2 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 3 |

# 02

# Key Takeaways

# Key Takeaways

**Increased needs between June (2024 MSNA) and December 2024 (Calibration Round 3)**

Compared to the 2024 MSNA conducted in May and June 2024, **the prevalence of needs may have increased for most sectors.**

**Needs are most severe in oblasts along the front line and Ukraine-Russia border**

The percentage of households with extreme need is higher in the **East (56%), South (41%), and North (37%) macro-regions**. Extreme needs notably **increased in the South** since June 2024.

**Demographic profiles of needs**

**IDPs**, **returnees**, **rural households, households with persons with disabilities**, **large households**, and **households comprising both older and younger members** were more likely to experience extreme needs.

**Over half of assessed households had Livelihood and Health needs**

Access to employment and sufficient income was limited in the East and South. In front-line oblasts, **higher reliance on humanitarian assistance** makes households vulnerable in the face of aid reductions. **Healthcare and medicines** were **unaffordable** for many households.

**Protection needs remained widespread**

45% of households had **Protection needs**, especially prevalent in **the East (78%) and South (66%)** macro-regions.

# Geography of extreme need, by oblast



%age of HHs with extreme or extreme+ CCIA score, by oblast

Areas not covered with household interviews

Oblast boundaries

- 1% - 20%
- 21% - 40%
- 41% - 60%
- 61% - 80%
- 81% - 100%

BELARUS

POLAND

RUSSIAN FEDERATION

ROMANIA

MOLDOVA

AZOV SEA

BLACK SEA

AUTONOMOUS REPUBLIC OF CRIMEA

VOLYNSKA 29%

RIVNENSKA 20%

ZHYTOMYRSKA 27%

CHERNIHIVSKA 48%

SUMSKA 67%

KYIV 16%

KYIVSKA 26%

POLTAVSKA 25%

KHARKIVSKA 65%

LVIVSKA 21%

KHMELNYTSKA 23%

TERNOPILSKA 37%

VINNYTSKA 28%

CHERKASKA 24%

LUHANSKA

IVANO-FRANKIVSKA 25%

KIROVOHRADSKA 29%

DNIPROPETROVSKA 39%

DONETSKA 90%

ZAKARPATSKA 22%

CHERNIVETSKA 38%

MYKOLAIVSKA 48%

ZAPORIZKA 94%

ODESKA 35%

KHERSONSKA 96%

0 75 150 300 450 Km

# 03
## Sectoral Findings

# Livelihoods

The prevalence of Livelihood needs increased from June 2024 to December 2024:

**58%**
**MSNA**
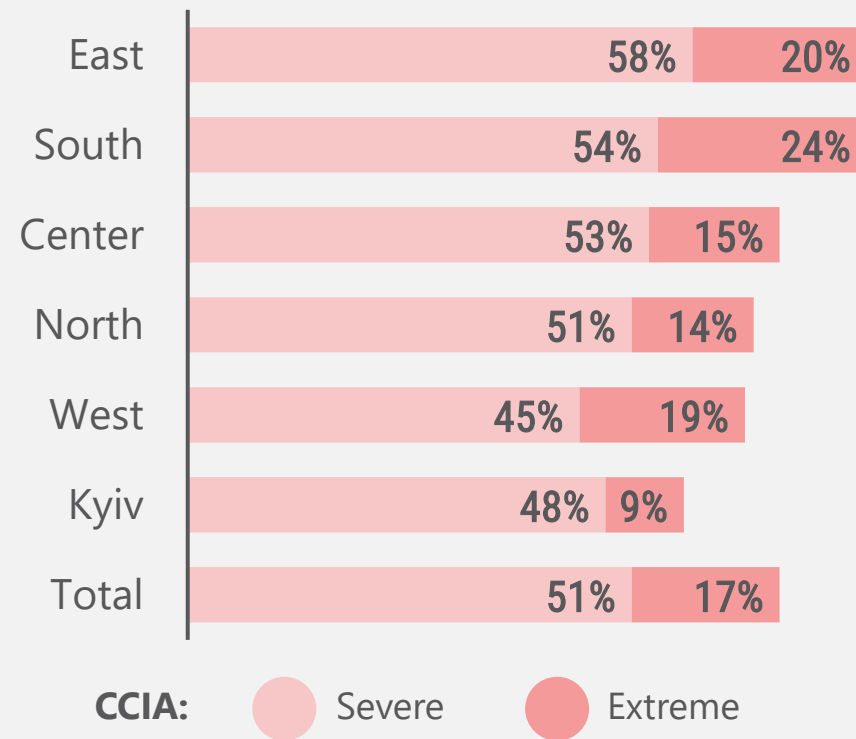
**68%**
**Calibration**

## KEY DRIVERS

**Over two-thirds of households (68%)** were identified as being in **need**, with 17% in extreme need. Needs were driven by:

- **Insufficient income quantity**: 44% of the households reported earning an income below the Minimum Expenditure Basket (<6,471.4 UAH).

- **Utilization of coping strategies:** 39% of the households have adopted crisis (34%) or emergency (5%) coping strategies.

## GEOGRAPHY

**Proportion of HHs by Livelihood CCIA severity score and macroregion**



| Macroregion | Severe | Extreme |
|---|---|---|
| East | 58% | 20% |
| South | 54% | 24% |
| Center | 53% | 15% |
| North | 51% | 14% |
| West | 45% | 19% |
| Kyiv | 48% | 9% |
| Total | 51% | 17% |

**CCIA:** ● Severe ● Extreme

Livelihoods needs were most common in **Donetska (83%), Odeska (78%), Dnipropetrovska (78%), Zaporizka (78%), Kharkivska (77%)**

# Livelihoods

## Coping Strategies

A **greater percentage** of households reported **utilizing coping strategies** in Calibration (66%), compared to 2024 MSNA (45%)

**Percentage of Households adopting Livelihood Coping Strategies, by strategy (n=3,356)**

| Category | Strategy | Value |
|---|---|---|
| Stress | Spending savings or consuming stocks | 45% |
| Stress | Getting an additional job | 20% |
| Stress | Purchasing food on credit or borrowed food | 16% |
| Stress | Selling household assets/goods | 8% |
| Crisis | Reducing essential health expenditures | 35% |
| Crisis | Reducing essential education expenditures | 5% |
| Crisis | Selling productive assets | 3% |
| Emergency | Using degrading sources of income | 3% |
| Emergency | Asking strangers for money | 2% |
| Emergency | Selling housing or land | 1% |

The most frequently reported reasons to apply livelihood strategies were to **access and pay for food (49%), healthcare (47%)**, and **shelter** (41%).

## Primary sources of income

**58%** **Salaried work**

**44%** **Pensions**

**31%** **Government benefits**
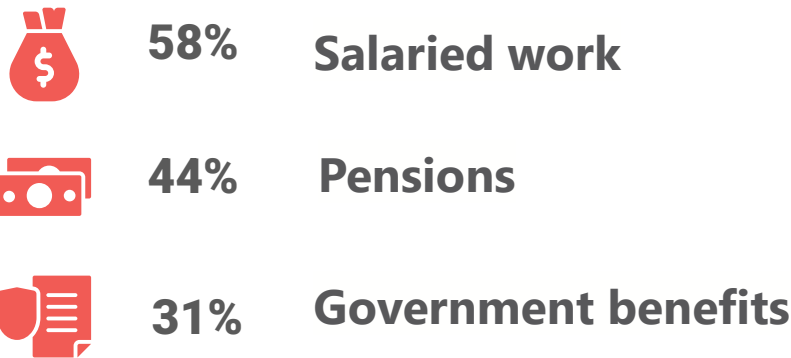
Sources of income **varied by oblast:**

- **Fewer households** reported **salaried work** in **Donetska** (32%) and **Khersonska** (35%) **but higher reliance on pensions** (60%, 63%), consistent with a higher prevalence of retired households members.

- **Higher reliance** on **IDP benefits** in **Donetska** (31%), **Kharkivska** (27%), and **Zaporizka** (24%).

- Higher reliance on **humanitarian aid** in **Khersonska** (23%), **Donetska** (16%), and **Mykolaivska** (11%)

# Food Security

**Potential change in the prevalence of Food security needs from June 2024 to December 2024:**
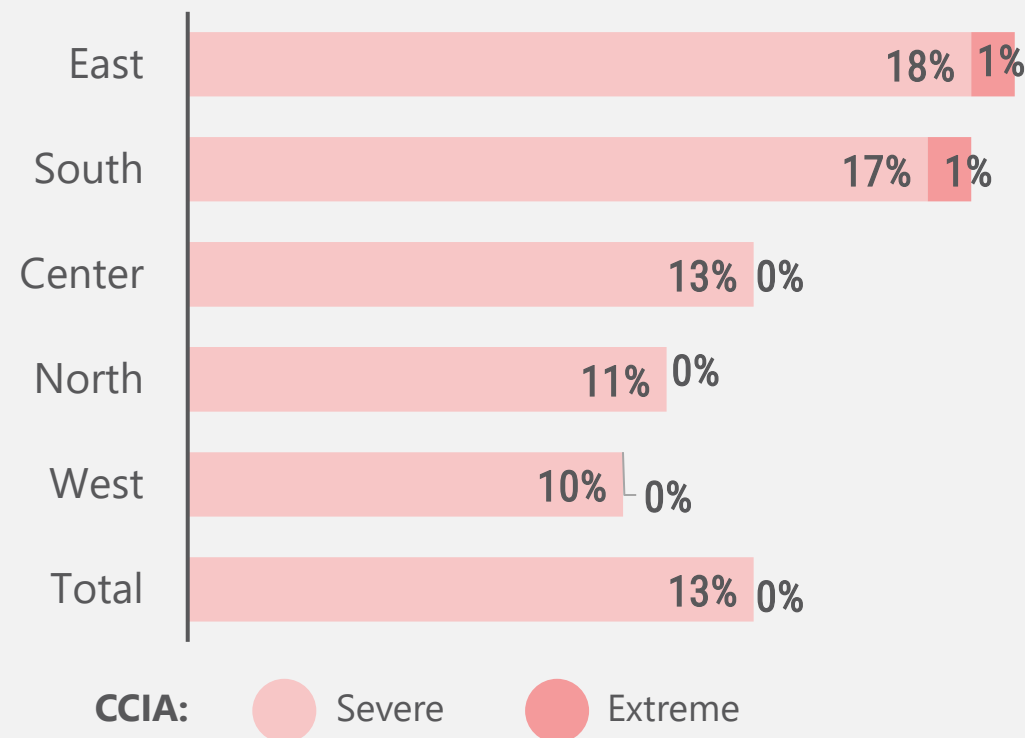
**9.5%**
**MSNA**

**13%**
**Calibration**

## KEY DRIVERS

- **Food consumption score**: 3% of the households had a poor food consumption, and 8% had borderline food consumption. Households living in the East and South, rural households, households with older adults were more likely to have borderline food consumption.

- **Consumption-based coping strategies:** 38% of the households reported relying on less preferred or expensive food, and 17% reported limiting meal portion sizes.

## GEOGRAPHY

**Proportion of HHs by Food Security CCIA severity score and macroregion**

| Region | Severe | Extreme |
|--------|--------|---------|
| East | 18% | 1% |
| South | 17% | 1% |
| Center | 13% | 0% |
| North | 11% | 0% |
| West | 10% | 0% |
| Total | 13% | 0% |

**CCIA:** ● Severe ● Extreme

Food Security needs were most common in **Khersonska (25%), Donetska (21%), Zaporizka (19%), and Mykolaivska (19%)**

# Protection

**Potential change in the prevalence of Protection needs from June 2024 to December 2024:**
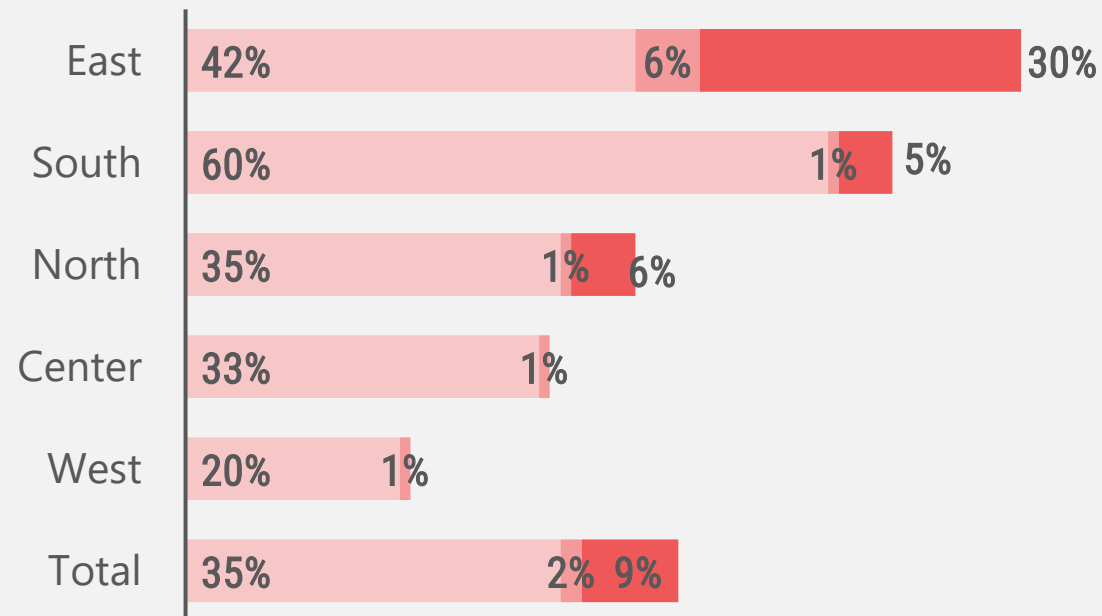
## 38%
## MSNA

↗

## 45%
## Calibration

## KEY DRIVERS

- **Safety and security concerns: 85**% of the households living within the 30 km from the frontline and 75% of those living between 30 and 100 Km reported **conflict-related safety** and **security concerns** impacted their sense of safety.
- **Housing, land, and property (HLP) concerns (20%),** mostly related to having damaged or destroyed housing in government-controlled and occupied areas

## GEOGRAPHY

**Proportion of HHs by Protection CCIA severity score and macroregion**

| Region | Severe | Extreme | Extreme+ |
|--------|--------|---------|----------|
| East | 42% | 6% | 30% |
| South | 60% | 1% | 5% |
| North | 35% | 1% | 6% |
| Center | 33% | 1% | |
| West | 20% | 1% | |
| Total | 35% | 2% | 9% |

**CCIA:**  ● Severe   ● Extreme   ● Extreme+

Extreme protection needs are most severe in **front line oblasts:** Zaporizka (88%), Khersonska (86%), Donetska (85%), Kharkivska (51%), Sumska (48%).

# Protection

**Safety and security incidents and concerns**

**59%** of households reported violence **impacting private infrastructure**

**55%** reported violence impacting **public infrastructure**

**52%** reported **violence impacting civilians**

- Most often reported by households **closer to the frontline**, border with Russia and **Kyiv city**

- <u>Increased percentage of households reporting conflict-related concerns</u>, compared to 2024 MSNA.

**Presence of UXOs/landmines**

- **16%** of households in the **East, 15%** in the **North,** and **12%** in the **South** macro-regions **reported observing or suspecting UXO/landmine in their settlements.**

- In **Khersonska**, half of households (48%) reported the presence of UXOs/landmines in their settlement.

**Women and men's sense of safety**

Besides **conflict-related violence**:

- Few households reported specific factors affecting women (3% reported violence and harassment) or children.

- **Conscription was widely reported as the main factor affecting men's sense of safety** (**28%** of households), especially in the **West** (35%). This was **reported by less households compared to the 2024 MSNA** (47%).

**Children separation**

- **4% of households (n=157) reported having children currently not living in the household.**

- The most commonly reported reason for separation was the **child living with a foster family** (53%), followed by **children leaving to study** (22%) and to live abroad (19%). Very few households reported the child being separated during displacement (n=8)) or having stayed behind in the area of origin (n=3).

# Health

The prevalence of Health needs increased from June 2024 to December 2024:

**35% MSNA** → **51% Calibration**

## KEY DRIVERS

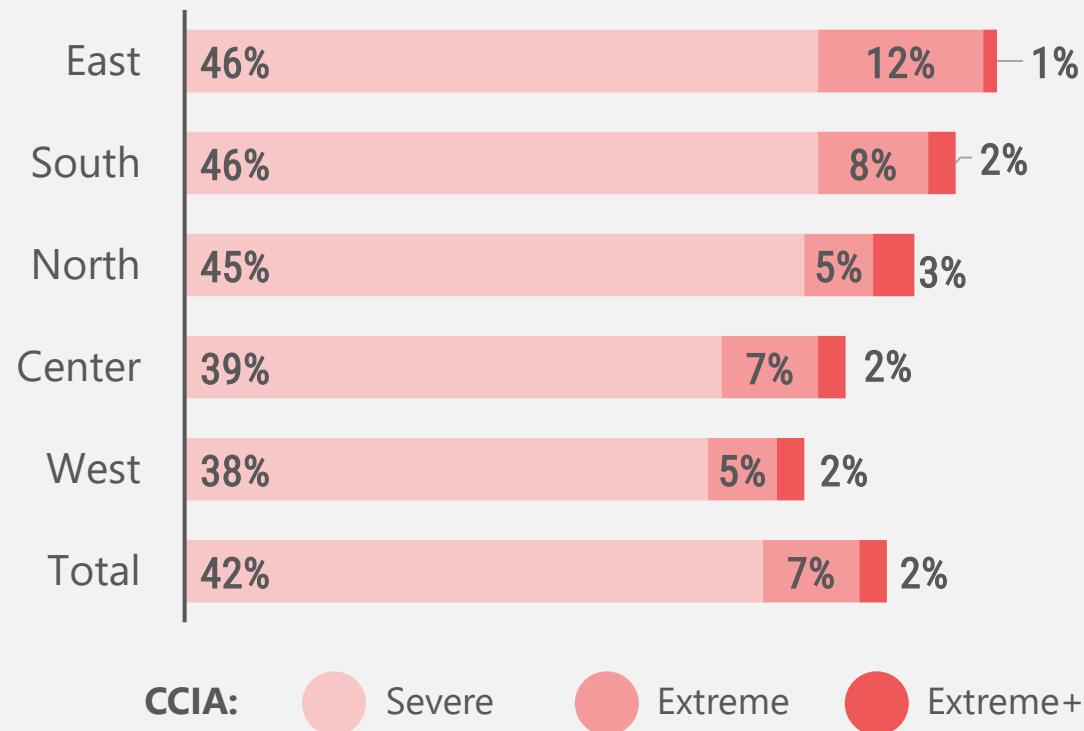**Half of households** had severe or above Health needs. Needs were driven by:

- **Households reporting unmet healthcare needs** - including consultation and medication needs for acute and chronic illnesses, surgery, and trauma care.

Calibration also sampled more **households with at least one member with a disability** (**31%** in Calibration R3 vs. **18%** in MSNA), thus elevating health needs.

## GEOGRAPHY

**Proportion of HHs by Health CCIA severity score and macroregion**

| Region | Severe | Extreme | Extreme+ |
|--------|--------|---------|----------|
| East | 46% | 12% | 1% |
| South | 46% | 8% | 2% |
| North | 45% | 5% | 3% |
| Center | 39% | 7% | 2% |
| West | 38% | 5% | 2% |
| Total | 42% | 7% | 2% |

**CCIA:** ● Severe   ● Extreme   ● Extreme+

Health needs were **widespread across all macroregions** and not limited to frontline oblasts.

# Health

## Access to healthcare

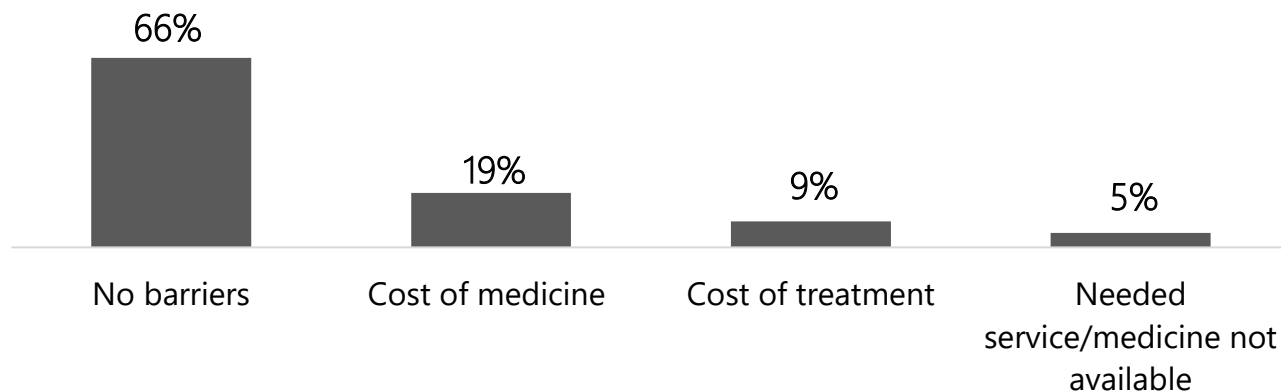# 46% of which 15%

of HH members reported **needing to access healthcare** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

were **unable to obtain** the desired **healthcare** services.

- A higher percentage of households members in **Donetska (26%), Mykolaivska (21%),** and **Odeska (19%)** reported being unable to access healthcare compared to other regions.

- Accessbility worsened compared to 2024 MSNA in Mykolaivska (-17 pp), Donetska (-11pp), Lvivska (-11) and Kyiv city (-10).

## Barriers to accessing healthcare



| No barriers | Cost of medicine | Cost of treatment | Needed service/medicine not available |
|---|---|---|---|
| 66% | 19% | 9% | 5% |

- **Widespread affordability issues,** with higher % of households reporting financial barriers in Odeska, Zaporiska and Donetska.

- **Security concerns** while accessing healthcare were reported by 26% of households in **Khersonska**

## Access to medicines

- **Medicines remained widely available in Ukraine,** with higher accessibility rates compared to healthcare services.

- Almost three in four households (74%) reported they had sought medicine in the past three months, and out of these 94% said they were able to obtain it.

- In **Donetska** and **Odeska** more households reported medicine availability issues (13%) compared to the national average (6%).

# Shelter and NFI

**Potential change in the prevalence of SNFI needs from June 2024 to December 2024:**

## 28%
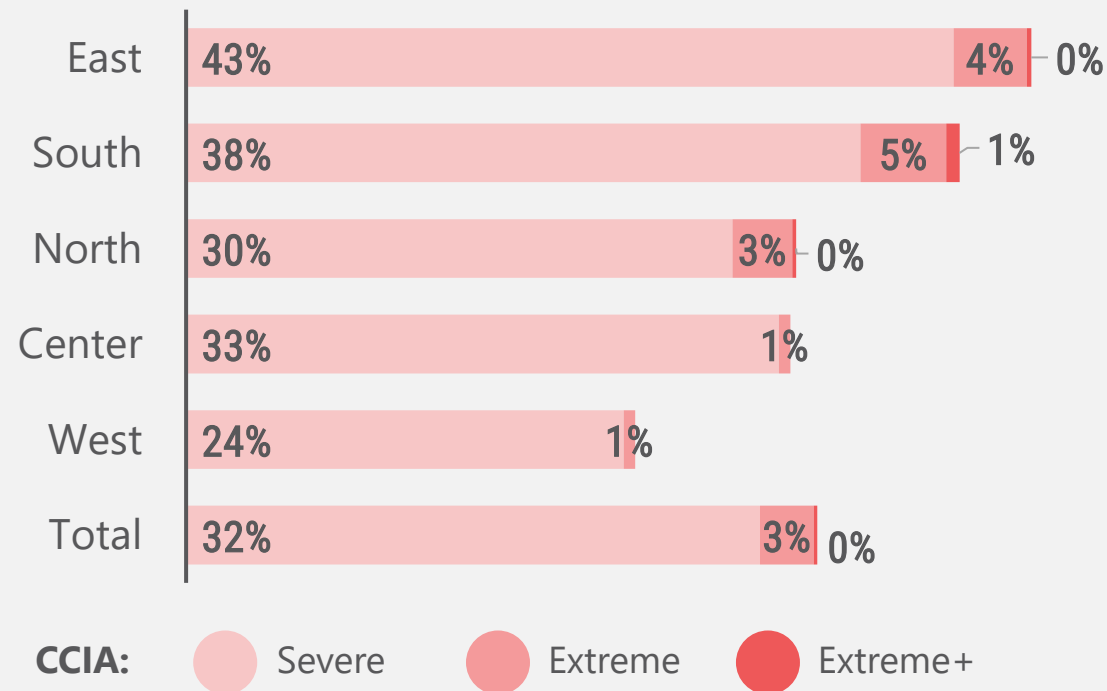## MSNA

## 35%
## Calibration

### KEY DRIVERS

**Severe SNFI needs (32%)** were driven by:

- **Missing winter non-food items (16%),** including winter clothes, heating appliances, and fuel for heating

- **Tenure security issues (10%),** due to a significant percentage of IDPs sampled that reported being currently being hosted for free.

**Extreme SNFI needs (3%)** in the South, East, and North were driven by households reporting **major or catastrophic war-related damage** to their current shelter.

## GEOGRAPHY

**Proportion of HHs by SNFI CCIA severity score and macroregion**

| Region | Severe | Extreme | Extreme+ |
|--------|--------|---------|----------|
| East | 43% | 4% | 0% |
| South | 38% | 5% | 1% |
| North | 30% | 3% | 0% |
| Center | 33% | 1% | |
| West | 24% | 1% | |
| Total | 32% | 3% | 0% |

**CCIA:** ● Severe  ● Extreme  ● Extreme+

Households in the East and South macroregions were more frequently identified as having SNFI needs.

# Shelter and NFI

## Damage to housing caused by the war

- **13% of the households (n=586) reported damage caused by the war** to their current shelter.
- Damage to shelter was more commonly reported in **Khersonska** (71%), **Donetska** (45%), **Kharkivska** (36%), **Zaporizka** (31%), **Mykolaivska** (28%).
- More severe damage was more commonly reported in **Khersonska** and **Donetska.**

**Percentage of households reporting damage to shelter, by severity of damage and oblast (n=586)**
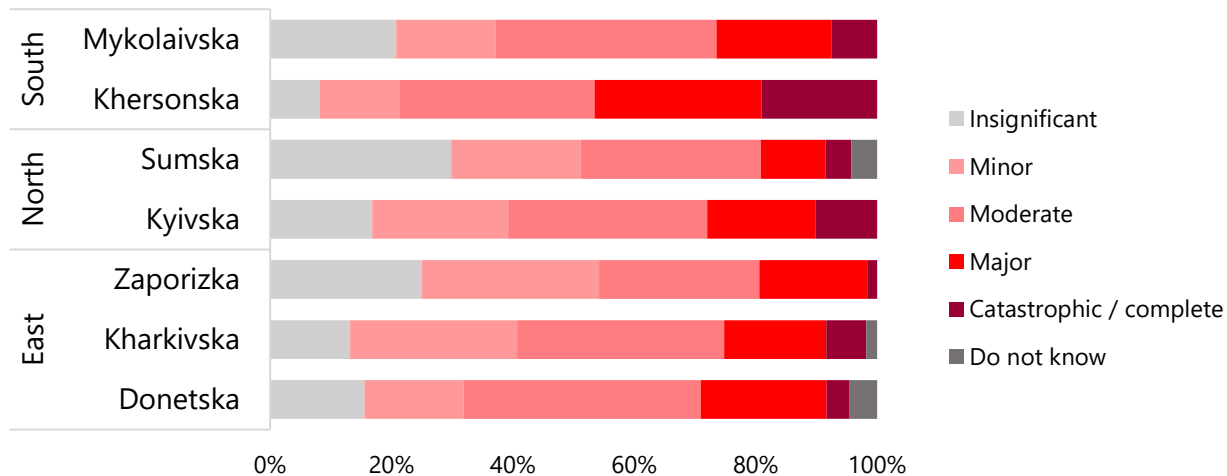


- **Effective shelter response:** 74% of households who reported damage caused by the war since February 2022 also reported the damage was repaired.

## Electricity challenges

- The great majority of households nationwide (85%) reported experiencing issues with electricity supply or strength, in line with 2024 MSNA results.

- **18%** of interviewed HHs in **Khersonska** and **10%** in **Donetska** reported having no electricity

## Missing NFIs

- Over a third **(35%) of households reported missing/inadequate NFIs** in the previous 6 months, consistent with 2024 MSNA findings.

| NFIs | Khersonska | Donetska | Mykolaivska | Odeska | Zaporizka |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| None | 52% | 53% | 53% | 55% | 61% |
| Winter clothes | **12%** | **13%** | **18%** | **14%** | **18%** |
| Fuel for heating | 6% | 6% | 6% | 8% | 2% |
| Large kitchen appliances | **13%** | 12% | 12% | 9% | 4% |
| Hygiene products | 9% | **17%** | 12% | 12% | 9% |

# Education

Among <u>HHs with children</u>, **potential change in the prevalence of Education needs from June 2024 to December 2024:**
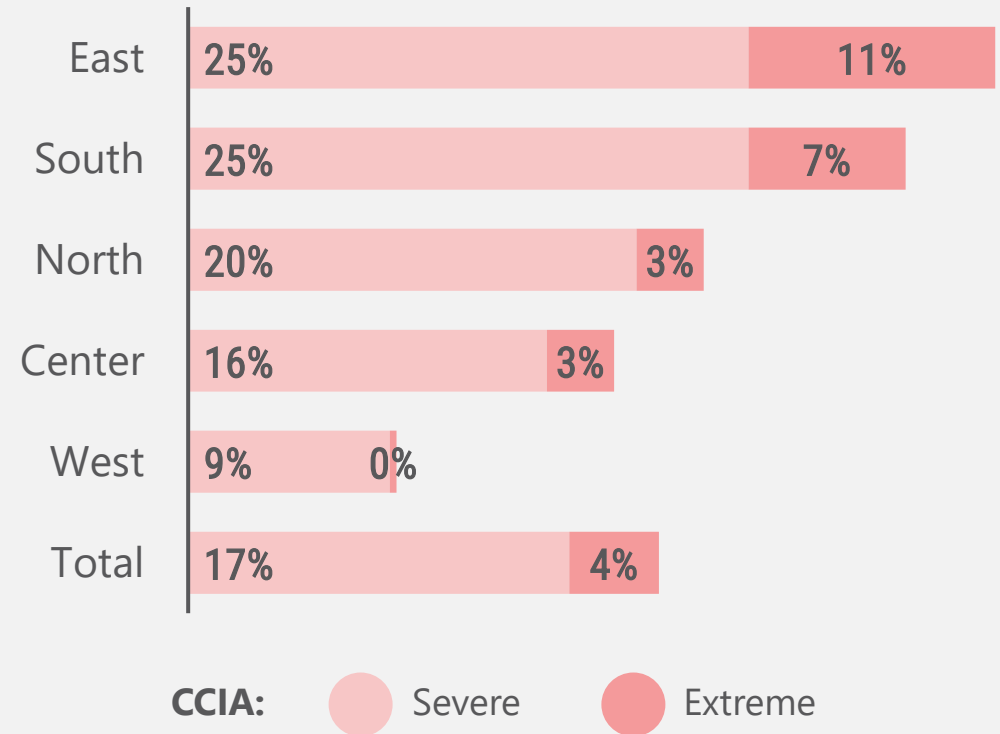
**18%**
**MSNA**

↗

**22%**
**Calibration**

KEY DRIVERS

- Needs were mostly driven by **education disruption events:** intensified missile attacks (57%), displacement/evacuation/return (11%), home damage (9%), school damage (5%).

- 22% of households with children in the South, 20%, in the East, and 17% in the North reported that **war-related events disrupted the education of at least one child.**

## GEOGRAPHY

**Proportion of HHs with children by Education CCIA severity score and macroregion**

| Region | Severe | Extreme |
|--------|--------|---------|
| East | 25% | 11% |
| South | 25% | 7% |
| North | 20% | 3% |
| Center | 16% | 3% |
| West | 9% | 0% |
| Total | 17% | 4% |

**CCIA:** ● Severe ● Extreme

The prevalence of needs was higher in the **South**, **East**, and **North** macro-regions.
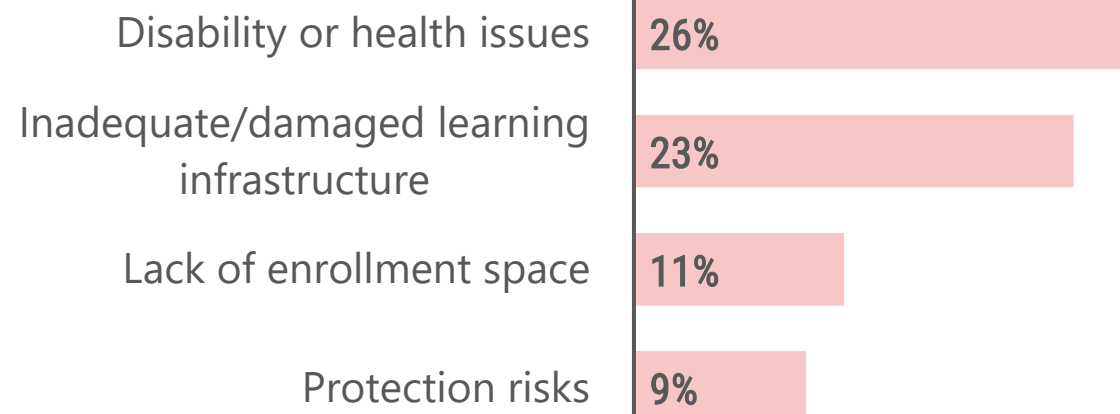
# Education

## School attendance

**Almost all** (97%, n=2295) of school-age children were **attending school** in Ukraine, confirming 2024 MSNA findings.

The percentage of children not attending was much higher in **frontline oblasts:**
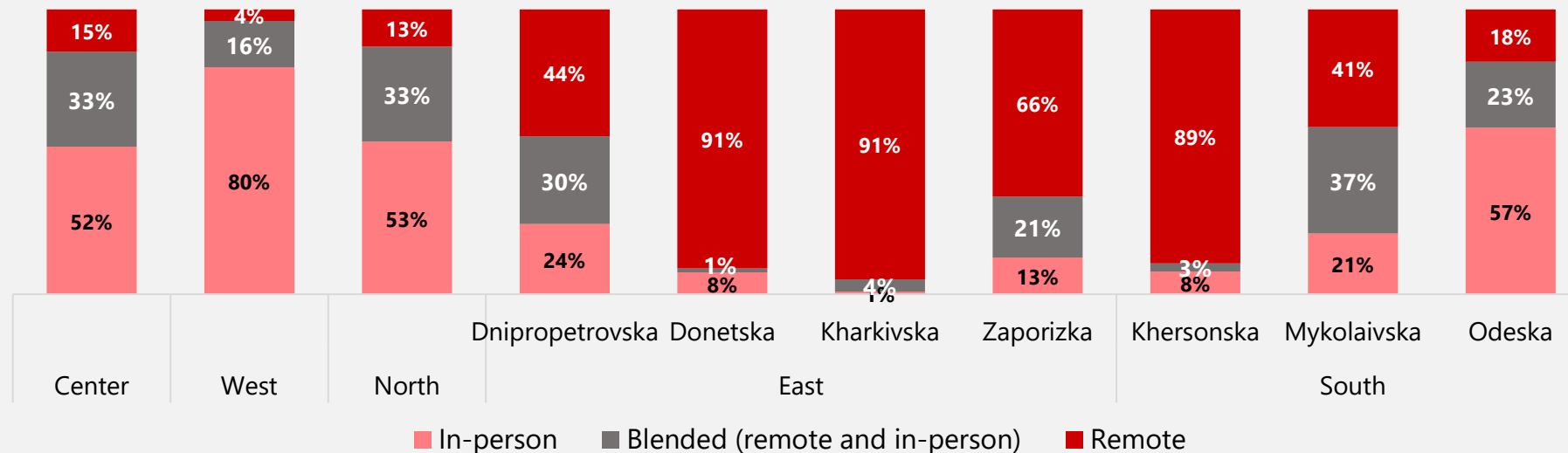
- **17%** of school-age **children in Donetska** were not attending school

- 11% of **children** in **Khersonska** and **Zaporizka** were not attending schools

**Reasons for not attending school (n=76):**

| | |
|---|---|
| Disability or health issues | 26% |
| Inadequate/damaged learning infrastructure | 23% |
| Lack of enrollment space | 11% |
| Protection risks | 9% |

## Learning modality

- Most of the children (54%) attended in-person schooling during the school year 2024-2025. 25% attended blended schooling, and 21% remote schooling.

- **Learning modalities** significantly vary by **macro-region and oblast.**



| Macro-region/Oblast | In-person | Blended (remote and in-person) | Remote |
|---|---|---|---|
| Center | 52% | 33% | 15% |
| West | 80% | 16% | 4% |
| North | 53% | 33% | 13% |
| Dnipropetrovska (East) | 24% | 30% | 44% |
| Donetska (East) | 8% | 1% | 91% |
| Kharkivska (East) | 4% | 1% | 91% |
| Zaporizka (East) | 13% | 21% | 66% |
| Khersonska (South) | 8% | 3% | 89% |
| Mykolaivska (South) | 21% | 37% | 41% |
| Odeska (South) | 57% | 23% | 18% |

Legend: ■ In-person ■ Blended (remote and in-person) ■ Remote

# WASH

**The prevalence of WASH needs remained stable compared to June 2024**
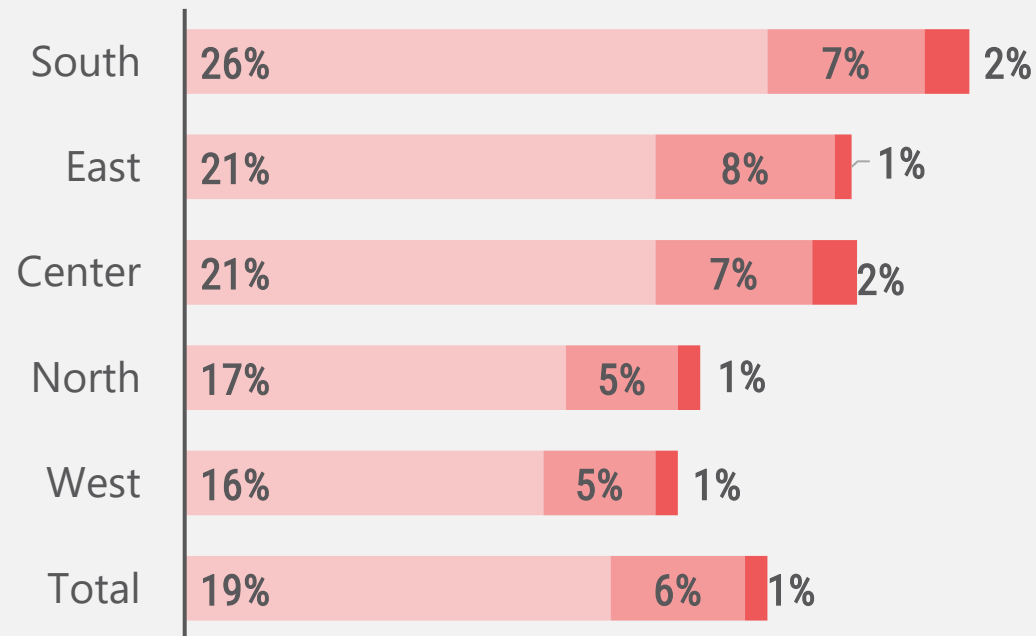
**26%**
**MSNA**

**=**

**26%**
**Calibration**

## KEY DRIVERS

- **Drinking water quality issues:** 10% of households reported unacceptable water quality or relying on unimproved water sources.

- **Hygiene:** 7% had difficulties performing personal hygiene due to considerable challenges such as inadequate or unsafe space

- **Technical water access:** 7% had issues accessing technical water.

## GEOGRAPHY

**Proportion of HHs by WASH CCIA severity score and macroregion**



| Region | Severe | Extreme | Extreme+ |
|--------|--------|---------|----------|
| South | 26% | 7% | 2% |
| East | 21% | 8% | 1% |
| Center | 21% | 7% | 2% |
| North | 17% | 5% | 1% |
| West | 16% | 5% | 1% |
| Total | 19% | 6% | 1% |

**CCIA:**  Severe    Extreme    Extreme+

Higher prevalence of WASH needs in the South, East, and Center.

# WASH

## Disruption to water supply

Interruptions in cold water supply lasting 3 hours or more were more common in **frontline oblasts** and the **South macroregion,** in line with 2024 MSNA findings:
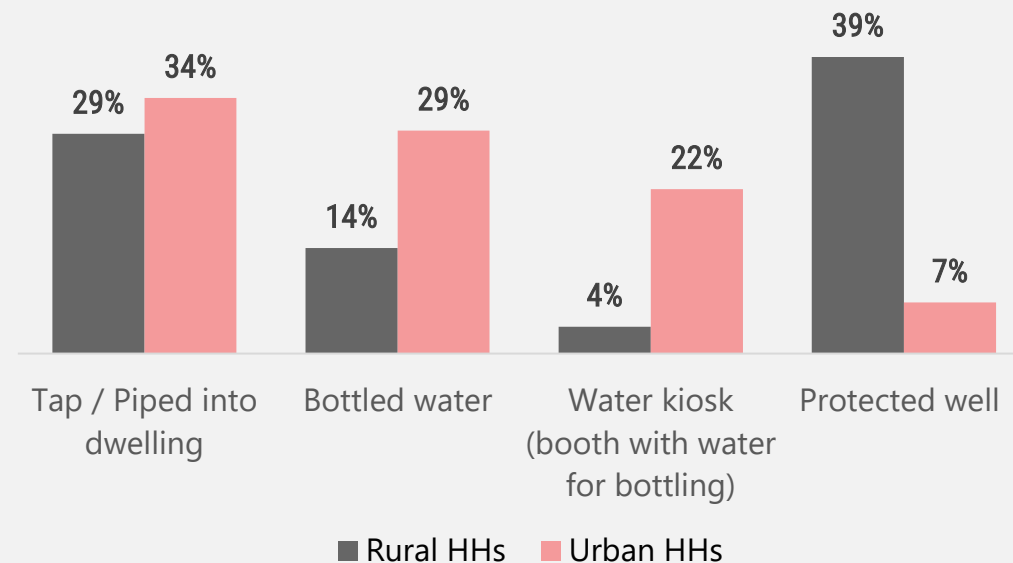
- Reported by **38%** of households in **Donetska**, **37%** in **Khersonska**, and **28%** in **Mykolaivska.**

## Technical water

- The majority of households nation-wide relies on tap water and protected well (common in the West and Center).
- Most households reported having enough water for technical needs.
- **Khersonska, Kirovohradska, and Donetska** reported **higher than average issues with water access,** with 32%, 25% and 24% of the households reporting not having enough water to flush the toilets.
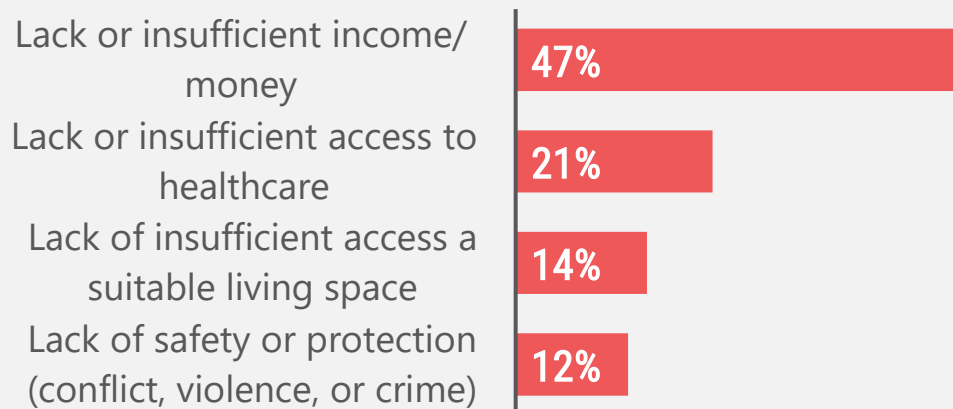
## Drinking water: sources and quality

- **Nearly all households in Ukraine (97%)** used an **improved** drinking water source.
- **Drinking water sources vary based on urbanity:**



Bar chart — Rural HHs vs Urban HHs:
- Tap / Piped into dwelling: 29% / 34%
- Bottled water: 14% / 29%
- Water kiosk (booth with water for bottling): 4% / 22%
- Protected well: 39% / 7%

Legend: ■ Rural HHs  ■ Urban HHs

- Drinking water quality was generally assessed **as good or very good** (prior treatment).
- Oblasts with higher proportions of households reporting water was bad or very bad were **Dnipropetrovska** (12%), **Kirovohradska** (10%), **Zaporizka** and **Khersonska** (9%).
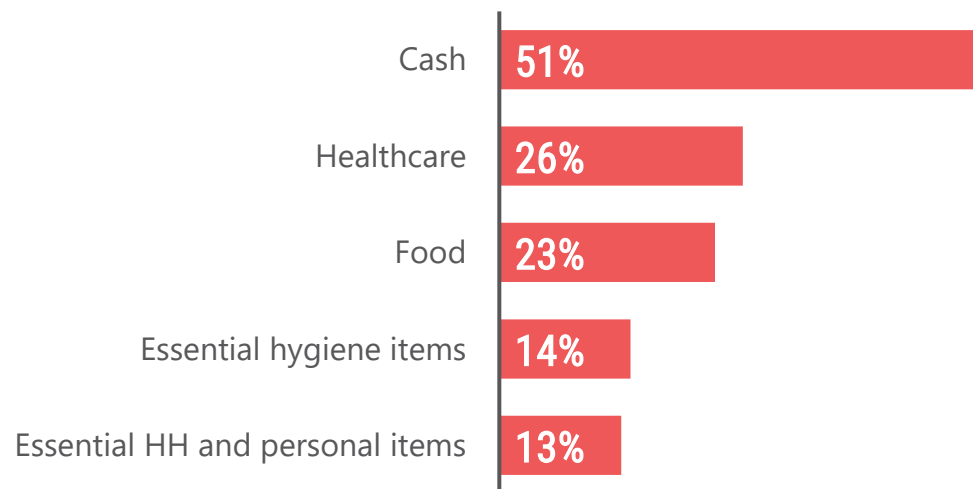
# Accountability to Affected Populations

## Top 4 self-reported challenges

Lack or insufficient income/ money — **47%**

Lack or insufficient access to healthcare — **21%**

Lack of insufficient access a suitable living space — **14%**

Lack of safety or protection (conflict, violence, or crime) — **12%**

- **Insufficient income** and **health** were the most frequently reported challenges, aligning with MSNA data.
- **A smaller percentage reported protection concerns** (12%), compared to MSNA (32%).
- **Cash, healthcare,** and **food** were the preferred types of humanitarian assistance, aligning with MSNA
- **Access to fuel is a key winter need:** 22% of rural households reported preferring access to fuel for winter heating compared to 6%.

## Top 5 preferred types of humanitarian assistance

Cash — **51%**

Healthcare — **26%**

Food — **23%**

Essential hygiene items — **14%**

Essential HH and personal items — **13%**

## Preferred assistance modalities

**46%**
**Cash (one lump-sum payment)**

**14%**
**In-kind**

**11%**
**Cash (multiple smaller payments)**

**77%** of households reported being satisfied with the aid received. 6% reported dissatisfaction, comparable to MSNA.

# For any questions on these findings please contact

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