

Humanitarian Situation Monitoring in Government-Controlled areas: overview of humanitarian needs in Q2 2026

May 2026 | Ukraine

Key Messages

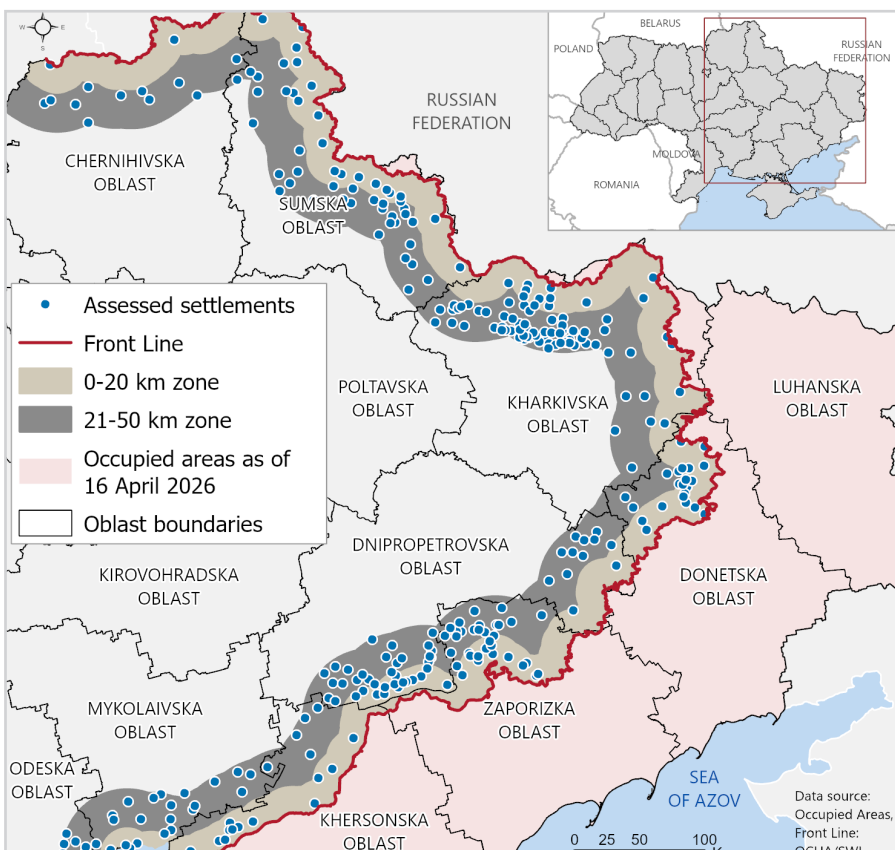
- Closer proximity to the front line was associated with more severe reported needs.
- A lack of money and insufficient access to jobs or livelihoods were the most frequently reported challenges experienced by most people in the North and South, while a lack of drinking water and insufficient access to healthcare were most frequently reported in the East.
- Schools and other educational facilities, government buildings, roads and bridges were most frequently reported as damaged or destroyed across all assessed areas.
- Donetsk and Khersonska Oblasts consistently had the highest shares of assessed settlements with severe and above needs across Food Security, WASH, Cash and Markets, Shelter and NFI, and Protection.
- In 82% of assessed settlements in Khersonska and 68% in Donetsk Oblast, at least 10% of residents lived in war-damaged housing.
- Unmet health needs were higher in the East. Severe or extreme health needs were reported in 82% of assessed settlements in Donetsk, 73% in Zaporizka, and 67% in Dnipropetrovska Oblasts.

Context & Rationale

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

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

Map 1: Assessment Coverage - HSM Round 26 (April-May 2026)



Assessment Overview

The factsheet provides a situation overview of humanitarian needs and key factors driving needs across frontline and border areas of Ukraine. Findings are based on data collected during Round 26 of the HSM, conducted between April and May 2026. A total of 295 settlements were assessed through 946 Key Informant (KI) interviews.

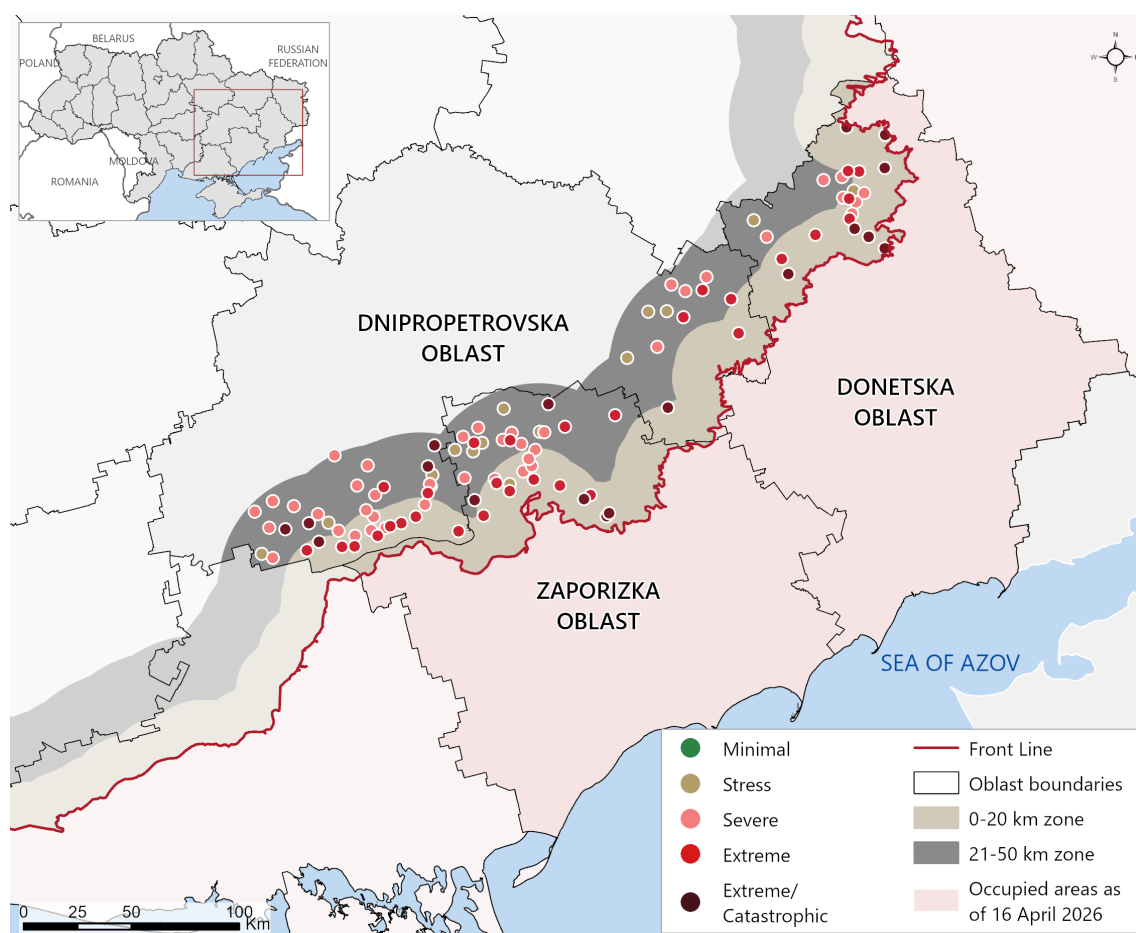
The sample includes all raion and hromada centres with an estimated population of 50, in addition to all other settlements with over 1,000 residents located within 50 km of the frontline/Russian border. REACH interviews three to five KIs per settlement, depending on settlement size. Cleaned responses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

See the analysis by area:

1. [Dnipropetrovska, Donetsk, Zaporizka](#)
2. [Kharkivska, Sumsk, Chernihivska](#)
3. [Odeska, Mykolaivska, Khersonska](#)

EAST AREA (DNIPROPETROVSKA, DONETSKA, ZAPORIZKA OBLASTS)

Map 2: Settlements by severity level of multisectoral needs



ACCOUNTABILITY TO AFFECTED POPULATION (AAP)

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

	Dnipropetrovska	Donetska	Zaporizka
Lack of access to enough drinking water	42%	32%	22%
Insufficient access to adequate healthcare	24%	32%	31%
Insufficient access to energy (heating, electricity)	18%	21%	25%
Lack of safety or protection due to conflict, violence, or crime	20%	21%	22%

In the assessed settlements of Eastern Ukraine (n=104), i.e., settlements in Dnipropetrovska (n=49), Donetsk (n=22) and Zaporizka (n=33) Oblasts, **the most common problems faced by the majority of residents as reported by KIs were: a lack of drinking water (33%), lack access to healthcare (28%), insufficient access to energy (21%), and lack of safety (21%).** Other common problems faced by residents included lack of money or income (14%), lack of access to suitable living space (13%), and insufficient access to public transportation (13%).

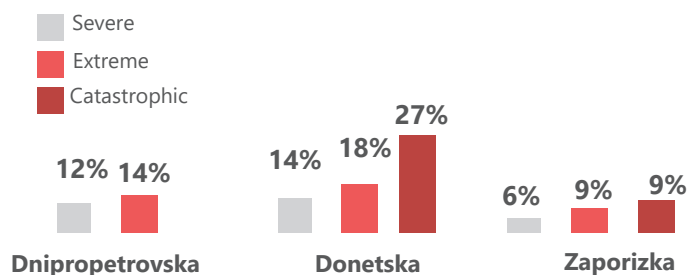
Another common problem was access to public transport, reported by KIs in 16% of assessed settlements in Dnipropetrovska Oblast (n=45), 11% in Donetsk (n=19), and 9% in Zaporizka (n=32) Oblast. Residents in 21% of settlements in Donetsk Oblast faced also a lack of food, while residents in 19% of settlements in Zaporizka Oblast faced insufficient access to a suitable living space and water for non-drinking purposes.

The level of humanitarian aid coverage in the East was very high. KIs in 95% of assessed settlements reported receiving aid in the two months prior to data collection. Humanitarian assistance was received in 97% of settlements in Zaporizka (n=33), 96% of settlements in Dnipropetrovska (n=49), and 91% in Donetsk (n=22) Oblasts. **In 74% of the settlements assessed in the East, KIs reported that the aid received mostly or fully met residents' needs,** whilst in a further 13% it partially met their needs.

International NGOs and/or UN agencies were the primary aid actors operating in 95% of settlements in the area (n=93), followed by national NGOs (32%), and local volunteer groups or settlement-based organisations (8%) as reported by KIs.

SHELTER AND NON-FOOD ITEMS (SNFI)

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



Thirty-three percent of assessed settlements in the East area were classified as having severe and above unmet needs in Shelter and Non-Food Items (NFI). Severe SNFI needs were identified in 11% of the settlements, extreme needs in 13%, and catastrophic needs in 9%.

SNFI needs were driven by frequent disruption to electricity and telecommunications. KIs in 73% of assessed settlements in Donetsk (n=22), 47% in Dnipropetrovska (n=49), and 39% in Zaporizka Oblasts (n=33) reported that residents experienced at least weekly interruptions to electricity supply, with a large share of settlements facing daily power outages (41%, 8%, and 24% respectively).

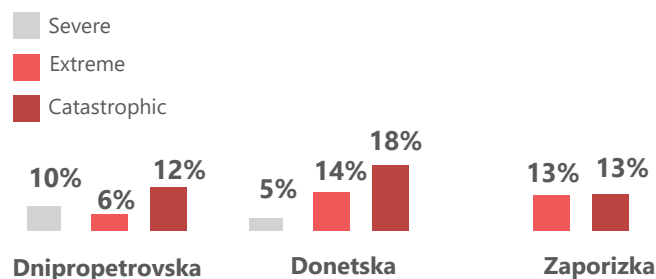
Daily disruptions to gas supply were reported by KIs in 27% of assessed settlements of Donetsk Oblast (n=15), 18% of Zaporizka (n=33), and 2% of Dnipropetrovska (n=46). KIs in 36% of settlements of Donetsk (n=22), 15% of Zaporizka (n=33), and 10% of Dnipropetrovska (n=49) Oblasts reported also major or critical heating challenges.

Beyond utilities, damage to infrastructure was prevalent. KIs in 42% of assessed settlements in the East reported that 10 percent or more of their settlements' residents lived in war-damaged housing (n=104). This was reported in 68% of assessed settlements in Donetsk Oblast (n=22) compared to 39% in Zaporizka (n=33) and 33% in Dnipropetrovska (n=49) Oblasts.

KIs most commonly reported unrepaired damage to schools and other educational facilities, cited in 75% of assessed settlements in Donetsk Oblast (n=20), 42% in Zaporizka Oblast (n=31), and 32% in Dnipropetrovska Oblast (n=44). Unrepaired damage to government buildings was the second most commonly reported category, reported in 60% of assessed settlements in Donetsk (n=20), 35% in Zaporizka (n=31), and 20% in Dnipropetrovska (n=44) Oblasts.

WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE (WASH)

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



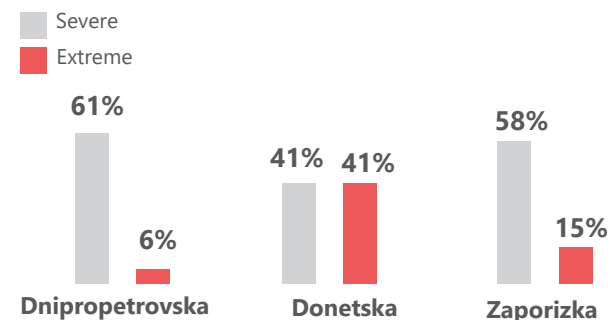
Twenty-nine percent of assessed settlements in the East (n=103) were assessed to have severe or above WASH needs, while an additional 12% were classified in stress.

KIs in 29% of settlements in the East area reported that at least one in ten residents lacked access to sufficient drinking water, and 27% to sufficient water for domestic purposes. **In 9% of assessed settlements, KIs reported that 80% or more of residents faced difficulties accessing sufficient drinking water.** When disaggregated by oblast, this was reported in 14% of assessed settlements in Donetsk Oblast¹ (n=22), compared to 10% in Dnipropetrovska Oblast² (n=49).

Rare interruptions to the centralised water supply were reported by KIs in 80% of assessed settlements in Zaporizka (n=25), 65% in Dnipropetrovska (n=34), and 56% in Donetsk Oblasts (n=18). At the same time, weekly or more frequent interruptions were reported in 39% of assessed settlements in Donetsk Oblast, compared to 32% in Dnipropetrovska Oblast and 16% in Zaporizka Oblast.

HEALTH

Figure 3: Percentage of settlements by severity level of Health needs



Seventy-two percent of the assessed settlements in the East area were assessed to have severe (56%) or extreme (16%) Health needs. More than one in ten residents were reported by KIs as unable to access needed healthcare

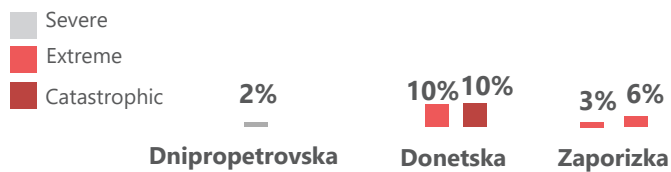
services in 62% of settlements in Donetsk (n=21), 42% in Zaporizka (n=33), and 31% in Dnipropetrovska (n=49) Oblasts. Notably, **in Donetsk, the share of settlements where more than 80% of residents were unable to access healthcare was at least three times higher than in the Zaporizka and Dnipropetrovska – 33% compared to 9% and 6% respectively.**

The most frequently reported barriers to accessing health care in the area were security concerns during travel or while at the facility (62% of assessed settlements), the nearest pharmacy being closed (48% of assessed settlements), and the lack of necessary medical services (38% of assessed settlements).

Despite this, healthcare services were reportedly still available in most assessed settlements in the East, including family doctors (77%), primary healthcare providers (76%), laboratory and basic diagnostic services (53%).

FOOD SECURITY AND LIVELIHOODS

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

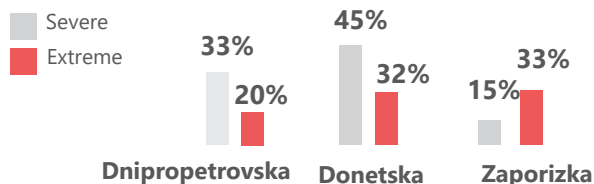


The great majority of assessed settlements in the East did not display Food needs, with 8% of the settlements classified as having severe or above need.

Residents' access to sufficient food remained high across the assessed settlements in the East. However, KIs in 32% of settlements in Donetsk (n=22), 15% in Zaporizka (n=33),

PROTECTION

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

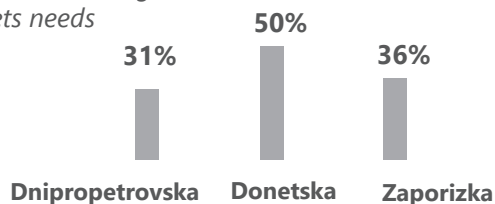


More than half of assessed settlements in the East area were classified in severe (30%) or extreme (27%) Protection need.

Protection needs were driven by KIs reporting exposure to the conflict and lack of availability of protection and social services. Overall, KIs reported that **39% of settlements in Donetsk Oblast were exposed to the presence of mines and UXOs**, while **KIs in 47% of assessed settlements reported the presence of land that was inaccessible due to military restrictions and active hostilities**. In Zaporizka Oblast, it was 35% for both threats, while in Dnipropetrovska

CASH AND MARKETS

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



Thirty-seven percent of settlements in the East faced severe needs in Cash and Markets. Access to cash was notably limited in Donetsk Oblast. In 43% of the assessed settlements KIs reported that almost nobody could access cash, while in a further 10% of settlements KIs reported that most people could not access cash. In Zaporizka Oblast, the figure accounted for 19% for both parameters, while in Dnipropetrovska Oblast, almost everyone was unable to access cash in 8% of assessed settlements and most people could not access cash in a further 17% of settlements.

KIs in 10% of the assessed settlements in the East did not have a functioning store or market. When disaggregated by oblast, the absence of stores and markets was most frequently reported in Donetsk Oblast, with 23% of assessed settlements

and 15% of settlements in Dnipropetrovska (n=48) Oblasts reported that at least 10% of residents were unable to access sufficient food.

The biggest challenges for livelihoods in the East as reported by KIs were the lack of job openings (53%), security concerns during travel to or while being at workplace (30%), as well as low wages (20%) and men's fears of conscription or mobilization, which limit their ability to find or keep a job (20%). Lack of jobs was cited by 70% of respondents in Donetsk Oblast (n=20), 51% in Dnipropetrovska Oblast (n=49), and 45% in Zaporizka Oblast (n=29). At the same time, whilst in the settlements of Zaporizka and Donetsk security concerns (during travel to or whilst at the workplace) was the second most common concern reported by KIs (41% and 40% respectively), in Dnipropetrovska it was men's fear of conscription or mobilisation (27%).

Oblast, KIs in 18% and 30% of the assessed settlements reported such threats, respectively.

Besides conflict-related events, three out of four settlements in the East did not face other safety and security incidents (e.g., crime, physical violence, or others). In Donetsk and Dnipropetrovska Oblasts it was property offences (21% and 13% respectively), while in Zaporizka Oblast it was not specified. Among services available to the majority of residents of the East as reported by KIs in the assessed settlements, support for persons with disability (75%), childcare and elderly care (74%), and health services (73%) were the most commonly mentioned in assessed settlements. In contrast, vocational training (12%), reproductive health services (14%), and livelihood services (16%) were the least accessible.

Legal assistance was generally available in 51% of the assessed settlements in the East. However, providing support in obtaining identity documents (44%), civil documents (46%), and property documentation (51%) were reported by KIs as most commonly unavailable services.

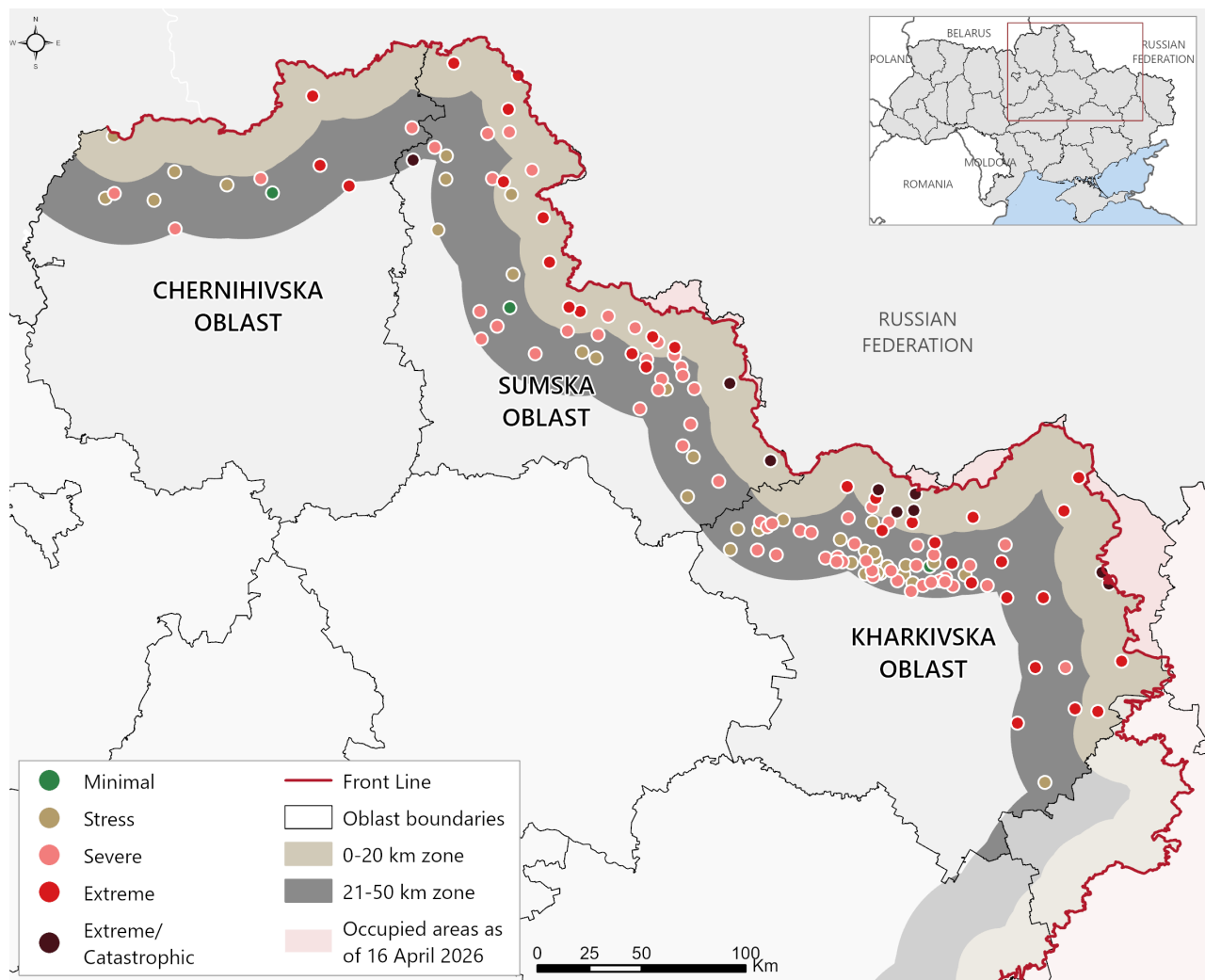
affected (n=22), compared to 12% in Zaporizka (n=33) and 2% in Dnipropetrovska Oblasts (n=49). According to KIs, food was limitedly available in 12% of assessed settlements in Donetsk Oblast, 10% in Zaporizka and 4% in Dnipropetrovska Oblast. Essential hygiene items were also reported as limitedly available by KIs in 28% of settlements in Zaporizka, 18% in Donetsk, and 17% in Dnipropetrovska Oblast.

KIs in 33% of assessed settlements in the East area reported full or limited access to operational ATMs; in 18% of settlements, residents were able to use bank branches; in 80% of settlements, residents were able to use financial services provided by post offices.

Full or limited access to ATMs was reported in 39% of assessed settlements in Dnipropetrovska Oblast, compared to 36% in Donetsk and 23% in Zaporizka Oblasts. In 27% of the settlements in Donetsk Oblast bank branches were fully or limited available and functioning compared to 22% in Dnipropetrovska and 6% in Zaporizka Oblasts. KIs reported also that residents in 91% of the assessed settlements in Dnipropetrovska Oblast had access to post offices, where financial services were available and functioning, while the figures for Zaporizka and Donetsk Oblasts were 77% and 57% respectively.

NORTH AREA (KHARKIVSKA, SUMSKA, CHERNIHIVSKA OBLASTS)

Map 3: Settlements by severity level of multisectoral needs



ACCOUNTABILITY TO AFFECTED POPULATION (AAP)

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

	Kharkivska	Sumska	Chernihivska
Lack of /insufficient income or money	42%	27%	69%
Lack of safety or protection due to conflict, violence, or crime	22%	18%	0%
Lack of or insufficient access to public transportation	20%	20%	0%

In the assessed settlements in Northern Ukraine (n=143), i.e., settlements in Kharkivska (n=79), Sumska (n=51) and Chernihivska (n=13) Oblasts, **the most common problem faced by the majority of residents as reported by KIs was a lack of money or income, affecting two out of five assessed settlements (n=126).** Other common problems faced by residents of the area included insufficient access to jobs or livelihoods (19%), as well as lack of access to public transportation (18%), and lack of safety or protection due to conflict, violence, or crime (18%).

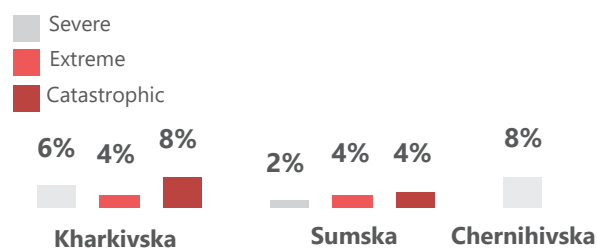
Beyond the top three challenges across oblasts, insufficient access to adequate healthcare (30%) and lack of access to jobs or livelihoods (25%) emerged as a notable additional concern in settlements across Sumska Oblast (n=44), while insufficient access to heating during the winter was reported in 23% of settlements in Chernihivska Oblast (n=13) and insufficient access to humanitarian assistance – in 20% of settlements in Kharkivska Oblast (n=66).

The level of humanitarian aid coverage as reported by KIs in the assessed settlements in the North was high: 92% of settlements in Chernihivska (n=13), 75% of settlements in Kharkivska (n=75), and 73% in Sumska (n=49) Oblasts received humanitarian assistance in the two months prior to data collection. Aid satisfaction was also high, with KIs reporting that **the aid received mostly or fully met residents' needs in three out of four assessed settlements (77%).** In a further 10% of the settlements assessed, the responses from key informants on this issue were divided.

International NGOs and/or UN agencies were the primary aid actors operating in 95% of settlements in the area (n=92), followed by national NGOs (17%), and local volunteer groups or settlement-based organisations (11%).

SHELTER AND NON-FOOD ITEMS (SNFI)

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



KIs in 14% of the assessed settlements in the North were classified as having severe and above unmet needs in Shelter and Non-Food Items (NFI). Severe SNFI needs were identified in 5% of the settlements, extreme needs in 4%, and catastrophic needs in 6%.

SNFI needs were driven by frequent disruption to electricity and communications utilities. KIs in 77% of settlements in Chernihivska (n=13), 47% in Kharkivska (n=79), and 39% in Sumska Oblasts (n=51) reported that settlement residents were affected by at least weekly interruptions to electricity

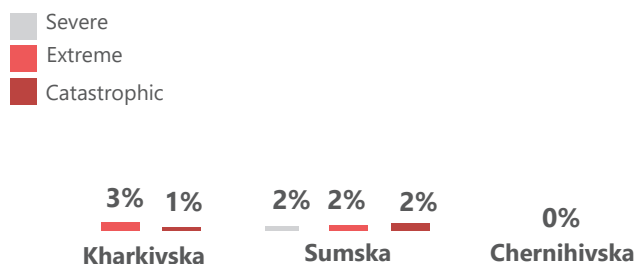
supply, with 31% of assessed settlements in Chernihivska, 9% in Kharkivska, and 10% in Sumska Oblasts facing daily power outages. Disruptions to gas supply were notably less frequent, with daily interruptions reported only by KIs in 4% of settlements in Kharkivska (n=76), and 4% in Sumska (n=49) oblasts. Major or critical heating challenges were less severe compared to other areas, with KIs in 8% of settlements in Kharkivska (n=79) and 2% in Sumska (n=51) Oblasts reporting such challenges.

KIs reported in 21% of assessed settlements of area (n=142) at least one in ten residents lived in war-damaged housing. In Kharkivska Oblast, this figure was almost twice as high, at 28% of assessed settlements (n=79), compared to 14% in Sumska (n=50) and 8% in Chernihivska Oblasts (n=13).

KIs in the assessed settlements in Sumska and Kharkivska Oblasts most often reported that schools and educational establishments remained damaged and unrepaired (51% and 38% respectively), while in Chernihivska KIs in the assessed settlements reported industrial facilities (46%) and warehouses (38%).

WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE (WASH)

Figure 8: Percentage of settlements by severity level of WASH



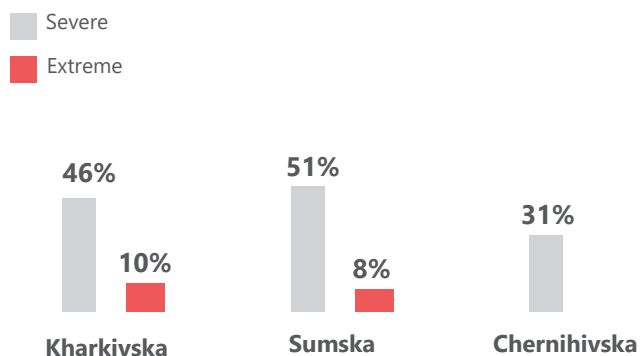
A small share (4%) of assessed settlements in the North were assessed to be in severe or above WASH needs, while an additional 8% of settlements were classified in stress.

Access to sufficient water remained high across the assessed settlements, with **KIs in 97% of assessed settlements reporting that only a very small share of residents (less than 10%) were unable to access sufficient water for drinking and for domestic purposes.**

Rare interruptions to the centralised water supply were reported in 90% of assessed settlements in Chernihivska Oblast (n=10), 80% of assessed settlements in Kharkivska Oblast (n=60), and 82% in Sumska Oblast (n=45). At the same time, weekly or more frequent interruptions were reported in 15% of assessed settlements in Kharkivska and 18% in Sumska Oblasts.

HEALTH

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



More than half (55%) of the assessed settlements in the North were assessed to have severe or above unmet Health needs, of which 46% were classified in severe need and 8% in extreme need.

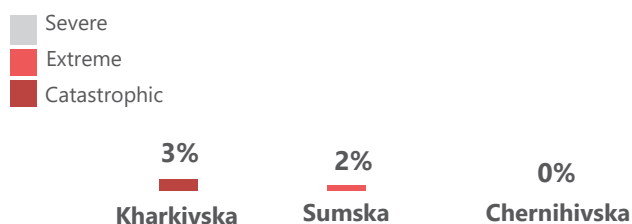
KIs in 8% of assessed settlements in Chernihivska Oblast, 15% in Kharkivska Oblast and 16% in Sumska Oblast reported that more than one in ten residents were unable to access needed healthcare services.

More than 80% of residents were reportedly unable to access healthcare in 8% of the settlements in Kharkivska and 6% of the settlements in Sumska Oblasts as reported by KIs. The most frequently reported barriers to accessing healthcare by KIs in the area were the absence of functioning pharmacies (47% of assessed settlements), the need for transport to get to the health services (41% of assessed settlements), and absence of medical facilities in the settlement (32% of assessed settlements).

A wealth of essential healthcare services was reportedly available in most settlements in the North, including primary healthcare providers (87%), family doctors (85%), and pharmacy (70%).

FOOD SECURITY AND LIVELIHOODS

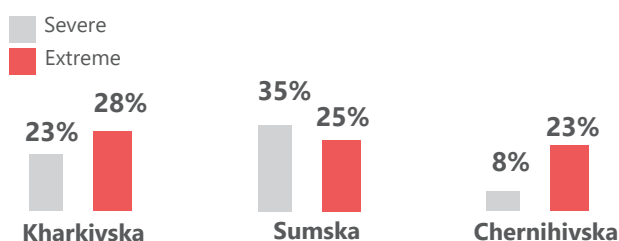
Figure 10: Percentage of settlements by severity level of food security needs



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

PROTECTION

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

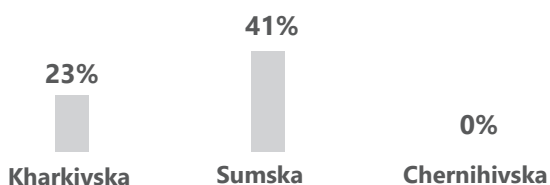


More than half of the settlements in the North area were classified in severe (26%) or extreme (27%) Protection need.

Protection needs were driven by exposure to the conflict and availability of protection and social services. Overall, 30% of settlements in Kharkivska Oblast were exposed to the presence of mines and UXOs as reported by KIs, while KIs in 25% of assessed settlements reported the presence of land that was inaccessible due to military restrictions and active hostilities.

CASH AND MARKETS

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



Twenty-seven percent of assessed settlements in the North area faced severe needs in Cash and Markets. **Access to cash was notably limited in Sumska Oblast: in 44% of assessed settlements, either most people (24%) or almost everyone (20%) could not access cash** as reported by KIs. In Kharkivska Oblast, the figures equalled 19% and 1%, while in Chernihivska Oblast cash was accessible in the totality of assessed settlements.

Six percent of the assessed settlements in the area did not have a functioning store or market as reported by KIs. Market absence was reported in 9% of assessed settlements in Kharkivska Oblast (n=79) and 4% in Sumska Oblast (n=51), while markets were available in all assessed settlements in

KIs reported that residents' access to sufficient food remained high across the assessed settlements, with only **6% of settlements in Kharkivska (n=79) and 4% of settlements in Sumska (n=51) Oblasts displaying a share of residents greater than 10% unable to access food.**

As for livelihoods, **the biggest challenges as reported by KIs in the assessed settlements were the lack of job openings (55% of assessed settlements)**, the need for transportation to get to work or earn a living (23% of assessed settlements), and men's fears of conscription or mobilization (21% of assessed settlements). In Kharkivska and Sumska Oblasts the most frequently reported issue by KIs in the assessed settlements was the lack of jobs (58% and 55% respectively), while in Chernihivska it is men's fears of conscription or mobilization (46%).

In Sumska, the figure accounted for 28% and 22% of settlements respectively, while in Chernihivska they were 27% and 8% respectively.

Besides conflict-related events, the great majority of the settlements assessed (81%) did not face other safety and security incidents (including crime, physical violence, or others) as reported by KIs.

Among services available to the majority of residents, KIs reported that support for persons with disability (87%), health services (83%) and childcare and elderly care (78%) were the most commonly mentioned in assessed settlements. In contrast, **reproductive health services (12%) and vocational training (12%) were the least accessible in the area.**

Legal assistance was generally available in 53% of the assessed settlements in the area. However, providing support in obtaining identity documents (24%), civil documents (53%), and property documentation (56%) were least available services.

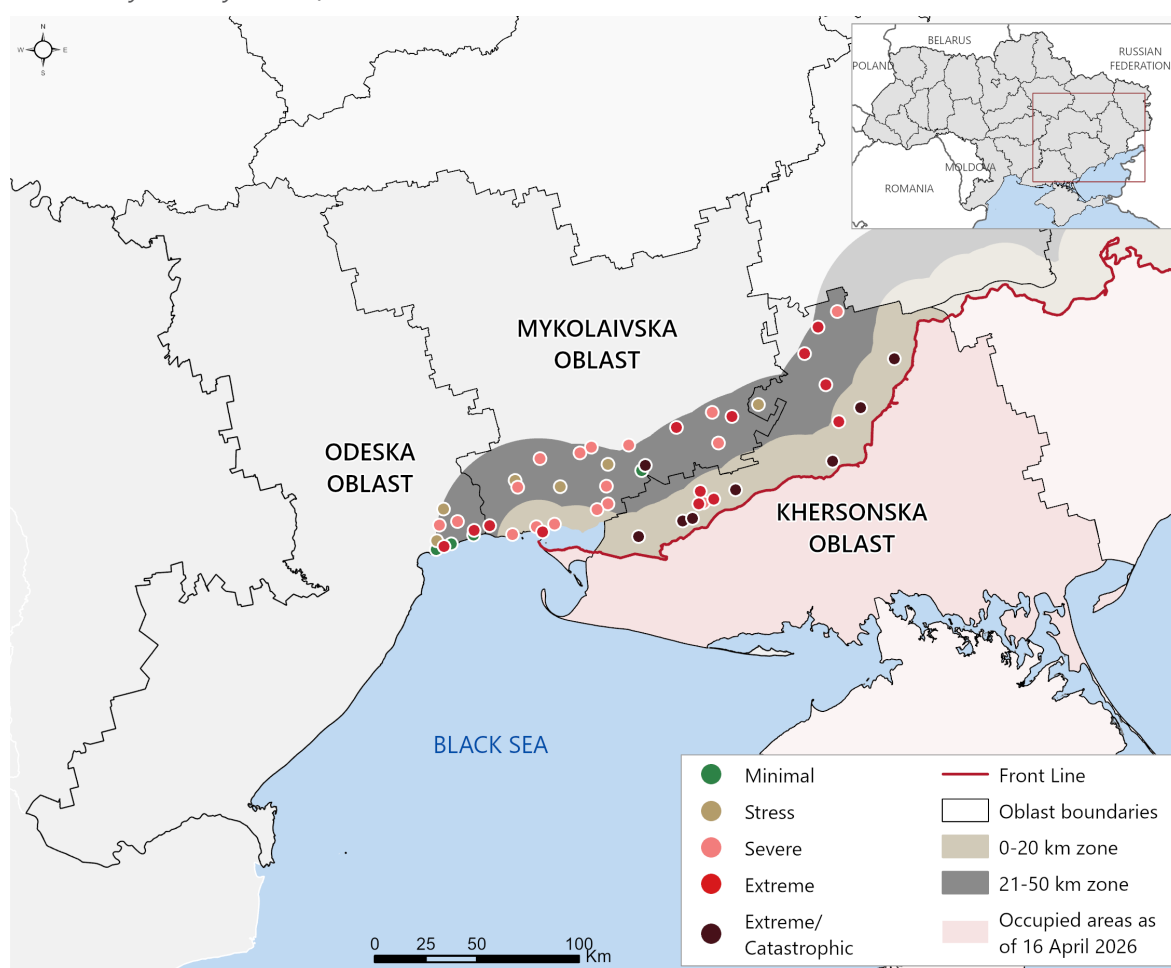
Chernihivska Oblast (n=13). According to KIs, availability of sufficient quantities of food remained high: **access to food was limited in only 3% of settlements in Kharkivska and 6% in Sumska Oblasts.** Access to essential hygiene items was also limited in 8% and 10% of settlements in these oblasts respectively.

In 36% of settlements in the North area (n=143) KIs reported that there was full or limited access to operational ATMs; in 22% of settlements KIs reported that residents were able to use bank branches; and in 87% of settlements KIs reported that residents were able to use financial services provided by post offices. In Chernihivska Oblast, access to financial services was significantly better than in Kharkivska or Sumska Oblasts.

When disaggregated by oblast, access to financial services was most commonly reported in Chernihivska Oblast, where KIs reported residents had access to ATMs in 69% of assessed settlements and to bank branches in 46%. In comparison, reported access to ATMs and bank branches was lower in Kharkivska Oblast, at 35% and 19% of assessed settlements, respectively, and in Sumska Oblast, at 27% and 20%, respectively.

SOUTH AREA (ODESKA, MYKOLAIVSKA, KHERSONSKA OBLASTS)

Map 4: Settlements by severity level of multisectoral needs



ACCOUNTABILITY TO AFFECTED POPULATION (AAP)

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

	Odeska	Mykolaivska	Khersonska
Lack of or insufficient access to job / livelihoods	44%	53%	53%
Lack of /insufficient income or money	56%	58%	29%
Lack of safety or protection due to conflict, violence, or crime	11%	0%	47%
Insufficient access to adequate healthcare	0%	21%	29%

In the assessed settlements in Southern Ukraine (n=47), i.e., settlements in Odeska (n=9), Mykolaivska (n=21) and Khersonska (n=17) Oblasts, the most common problems faced by the majority of residents as reported by KIs were: **a lack of access to jobs or livelihoods, affecting more than half (51%) of assessed settlements, lack of money or income (47%), insufficient access to adequate healthcare (20%), and lack of safety or protection due to conflict, violence, or crime (20%).**

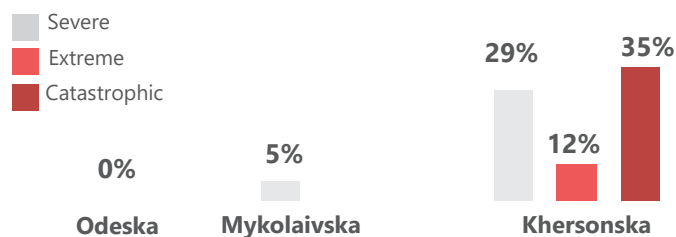
Limited access to public transport was also commonly reported by KIs in assessed settlements; 16% of settlements in Mykolaivska Oblast (n=19), 12% in Khersonska (n=17), and 11% in Odeska (n=9) Oblasts. Residents of 18% of settlements in Khersonska and 11% in Mykolaivska also faced a shortage of drinking water as reported by KIs. In addition, residents of 24% of settlements in Khersonska Oblast faced a lack of access to energy for heating or cooking as reported by KIs.

The level of aid coverage in the area was high: 94% of settlements in Khersonska (n=17), 75% of settlements in Mykolaivska (n=20), and 63% in Odeska (n=8) received humanitarian assistance in the two months prior to data collection. **In 39% of the settlements in the area, the aid received mostly or fully met residents' needs, whilst in a further 36% it partially met their needs.**

International NGOs and/or UN agencies were the primary aid actors operating in 97% of settlements in the area (n=33), followed by national NGOs (21%), and local volunteer groups or settlement-based organisations (9%) as reported by KIs.

SHELTER AND NON-FOOD ITEMS (SNFI)

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



Twenty nine percent of assessed settlements in the South area were classified as having severe and above unmet needs in Shelter and Non-Food Items (NFI). Severe SNFI needs were identified in 13% of the settlements, extreme needs in 4%, and catastrophic needs in 13%.

SNFI needs were driven by frequent disruption to electricity and communications utilities. KIs reported in 47% of assessed settlements in Khersonska (n=17), 36% in Mykolaivska (n=22), and 11% in Odeska Oblasts (n=9) that residents experienced at least weekly interruptions to electricity supply, with 35% of assessed settlements in Khersonska Oblast facing daily power outages.

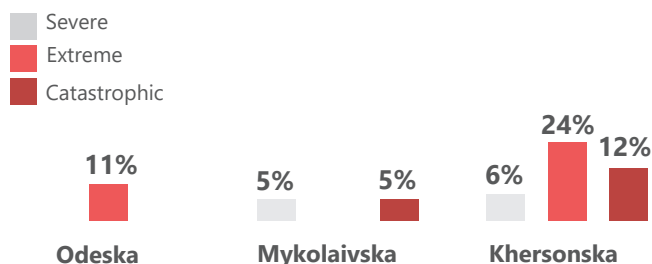
Only KIs in assessed settlements in Khersonska Oblast reported disruptions to gas supply. The residents of 8% of assessed settlements (n=13) faced daily interruptions, and 8% less than daily according to KIs. Major or critical heating challenges were reported by KIs in 29% of assessed settlements Khersonska (n=17), and 5% of settlements in Mykolaivska (n=22) Oblasts.

KIs in 35% of assessed settlements in the area reported that at least one in ten residents lived in war-damaged housing (n=48). Mostly, this problem was specific to settlements in Khersonska Oblast (82%, n=17) compared to Mykolaivska (14%, n=22) and Odeska (0%, n=9).

Educational and transport infrastructure damage in the South remained unrepaired. In Khersonska and Mykolaivska Oblasts, damaged schools and educational establishments were most commonly reported by KIs as unrepaired in 88% and 35% of assessed settlements, respectively, while in Odeska, KIs reported roads and bridges in 20% of assessed settlements.

WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE (WASH)

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



Twenty-two percent of assessed settlements in the South displayed severe or above WASH needs, while an additional 7% was classified in stress.

Access to sufficient water remained high across the assessed settlements, with **the near totality of KIs in assessed settlements reporting that a very small share of residents (less than 10%) was unable to access water for drinking (87%) and for domestic purposes (89%).** At the same time, in 2% of assessed settlements, 80% or more of the residents faced problems accessing sufficient quantities of drinking water (primarily in Khersonska Oblast, with 29% of assessed settlements reporting this issue).

KIs in the majority of assessed settlements in Odeska (100%, n=9), Mykolaivska (76%, n=21), and Khersonska (59%, n=17) Oblasts reported that residents were only very rarely affected by interruptions to centralized water, while 41% of settlements in Khersonska and 14% in Mykolaivska reported weekly or more frequent interruptions to centralized water.

HEALTH

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



Forty-two percent of the assessed settlements in the South area displayed severe or above unmet Health needs, of which 33% were classified in severe need and 8% in extreme need.

KIs in 35% of settlements in Khersonska and 5% in Mykolaivska Oblasts reported that than one in ten residents were unable to access needed healthcare services. In one-quarter of the settlements in Khersonska, KIs reported that more than 80% of residents were reportedly unable to access healthcare. The most frequently reported barriers to accessing health care in the area were the absence of medical facilities in the settlement (56% of assessed settlements), the need for transport to get to the health services (56% of assessed settlements), and security concerns during travel or while being in the facility (56% of assessed settlements).

A wealth of essential healthcare services was reportedly available in most settlements in the South, including primary healthcare providers (92%), family doctors (75%), emergency healthcare (73%), and pharmacy (73%) in the assessed settlements.

FOOD SECURITY AND LIVELIHOODS

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

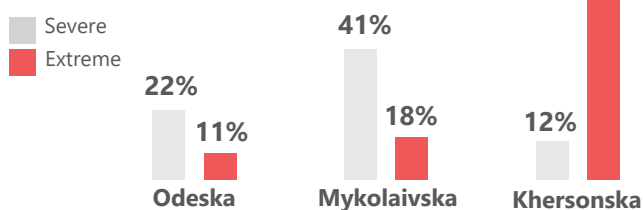


The great majority of assessed settlements in the South were not assessed to have Food needs, with 9% of the households classified severe or above need.

Residents' access to sufficient food remained high across the assessed settlements, with KIs in 24% of settlements in Khersonska (n=17) and 5% of settlements in Mykolaivska

PROTECTION

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



More than half of the settlements in the South area were classified in severe (27%) or extreme (38%) Protection need.

Protection needs were driven by exposure to the conflict and availability of protection and social services. Overall, KIs in **81% of assessed settlements in Khersonska Oblast reported the presence of mines and UXOs**, while KIs in **65% of assessed settlements reported the presence of land was inaccessible due to military restrictions and active hostilities**. In Mykolaivska Oblast, the figure accounted for 20% and 26% of settlements respectively, while in Odeska Oblast, it was 11% and 13% respectively.

CASH AND MARKETS

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



One in four assessed settlements in the South faced severe needs in Cash and Markets. **Access to cash was notably limited in Khersonska Oblast: in 64% of assessed settlements, either most people (43%) or almost everyone (21%) could not access cash** according to KIs. In Mykolaivska Oblast, only in 9% of assessed settlements most residents could not access cash, while in Odeska cash was accessible in the totality of assessed settlements.

Eight percent of the assessed settlements in the area did not have a functioning store or market as reported by KIs. The absence of markets was reported in 24% of assessed settlements in Khersonska Oblast (n=17), while markets were reported as available in all assessed settlements in Odeska (n=9) and Mykolaivska Oblasts (n=22).

(n=21) Oblasts reporting that more than 10% of residents were unable to access sufficient food.

The biggest challenges for livelihoods in the South were the lack of job openings (73% of assessed settlements), security concerns during travel to or while being at workplace (27% of assessed settlements), and men's fears of conscription or mobilization (27% of assessed settlements). In all three oblasts, the main challenge was a lack of jobs: Khersonska (100% of assessed settlements), Odeska (57% of assessed settlements), and Mykolaivska Oblasts (57% of assessed settlements). At the same time, whilst in the settlements of Odeska and Mykolaivska Oblasts men's fear of conscription or mobilisation was the second most common concern (43% and 38%, respectively), in Khersonska Oblasts it was security concerns (during travel to or whilst at the workplace, 59%).

Besides conflict-related events, the majority of the settlements assessed (64%) did not face other safety and security incidents (e.g., crime, physical violence, or others). In Mykolaivska Oblast, the most common non-conflict problem identified in assessed settlements were conscription-related incidents (32%), while in Khersonska Oblast it was crimes against property (robbery, property looting) (29%) and in Odeska it was physical violence not related to the conflict (13%).

Among services available to the majority of residents of the area, educational support (88%), support for persons with disability (79%), and childcare and elderly care (77%) were the most commonly mentioned in assessed settlements as reported by KIs. In contrast, KIs reported that **vocational training (8%), livelihood services (19%), and reproductive health services (19%) were available in the assessed settlements.**

KIs in 73% of the assessed settlements in the area reported that legal assistance was generally available. However, providing support in obtaining identity documents (46%), civil documents (52%), and property documentation (60%) were least available services.

According to KIs, **food was limitedly available in 8% of settlements in Khersonska Oblast** as reported by KIs, while essential hygiene items were limitedly available in 15% of settlements in Khersonska and 5% of settlements in Mykolaivska Oblasts.

In 35% of settlements in the South area (n=48), KIs reported that there was full or limited access to operational ATMs; in 15% of settlements residents were able to use bank branches; and in 92% of settlements, they were able to use financial services provided by post offices. In Odeska Oblast, access to financial services was significantly better than in Mykolaivska or Khersonska Oblasts; while 56% of settlements in Odeska Oblast had access to ATMs as reported by KIs, the figures for Khersonska and Mykolaivska were almost half that (27% for Mykolaivska and 29% for Khersonska Oblasts).

An even greater disparity was observed in access to bank branches: while residents in 33% of the settlements in Odeska Oblast had access to bank branches, the figures for Mykolaivska and Khersonska were 14% and 6% respectively.

Demographics

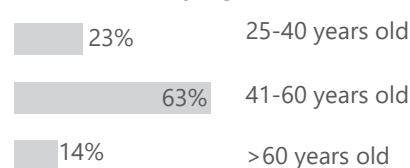
KI Profiles

1	Local authorities	70%
2	Local NGOs representatives	3%
3	Public sector workers	25%

KIs by gender



KIs by age



HSM Methodology Overview

The factsheet is based on data collected between 16 April and 5 May 2026 through telephone interviews conducted by REACH enumerators. A total of 295 settlements were assessed through 946 interviews.

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

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

Settlements are included in the sample according to the following criteria: settlements which are located within the 0-to-50-kilometre zone of the front line and/or border with the Russian Federation in Government-controlled areas according to LiveUA at the time of sampling and are 1) either raion (admin-2) or hromada centres (admin-3) which

have more than 50 residents or 2) non-administrative centers with more than 1,000 residents according to IOM Frontline Flow Monitoring, or, for those settlements not covered by IOM since August 2025, have more than 1,000 residents according to estimates calculated via using the annual UNFPA Common Operational Dataset on Population Statistics (COD-PS) in combination with the 2022 Government of Ukraine census.

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

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

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

Settlement Vulnerability Index (SVI) Framework

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

The current SVI framework is composed of HSM indicators across six sectors: Food Security, Shelter and Non-food items (NFIs), Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene (WASH), Health, Protection and Cash & Markets. The Education sector is excluded from SVI calculations due to the frontline context, where evacuations and the departure of families with children have reduced the relevance and comparability of Education SVI scores across settlements.

Cash & Markets sectoral scores are not included in the multisectoral SVI calculations. This is because these indicators primarily reflect market functionality rather than direct deprivation, and therefore are not fully reflective of the severity of humanitarian needs.

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

'Severity' signifies the 'intensity' of vulnerabilities in the settlement, using a scale that ranges from 1 (minimal/none) to 4+ (Extreme and Risk of Catastrophic/Sectoral Collapse). The levels of sectoral severity of vulnerabilities imply:

- None/minimal: Essential basic sectoral needs are met in the settlement,
- Stress: Borderline inability to meet basic sectoral needs in the settlement,
- Severe: Moderate inability to meet basic sectoral needs in the settlement,
- Extreme: Extreme inability to meet basic sectoral needs in the settlement,
- Extreme+/Catastrophic: Collapse of basic services and/or total inability to meet basic sectoral needs in the settlement.

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

The data utilised in the score calculation is reported by KIs

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

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

Endnotes

1 Kostiantynivka, Sviatohirsk, Dobropillia

2 Zaporizke, Hrushivka, Tokivske, Preobrazhenka, Pokrovske.

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).