

# Multi-Sector Needs Assessment (MSNA) 2024

## Contextualized Composite Indicator Analysis Brief

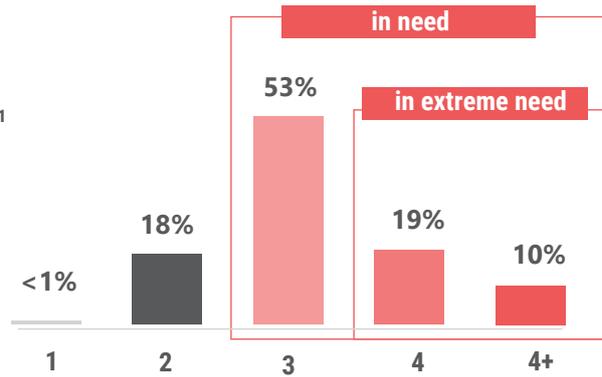
DECEMBER 2024  
REACH Ukraine

### HOW MANY HOUSEHOLDS ARE IN NEED?

Percentage of households in need, per severity phase<sup>1</sup>

**81%** of households across Ukraine are in need.

**29%** of households are in extreme need.

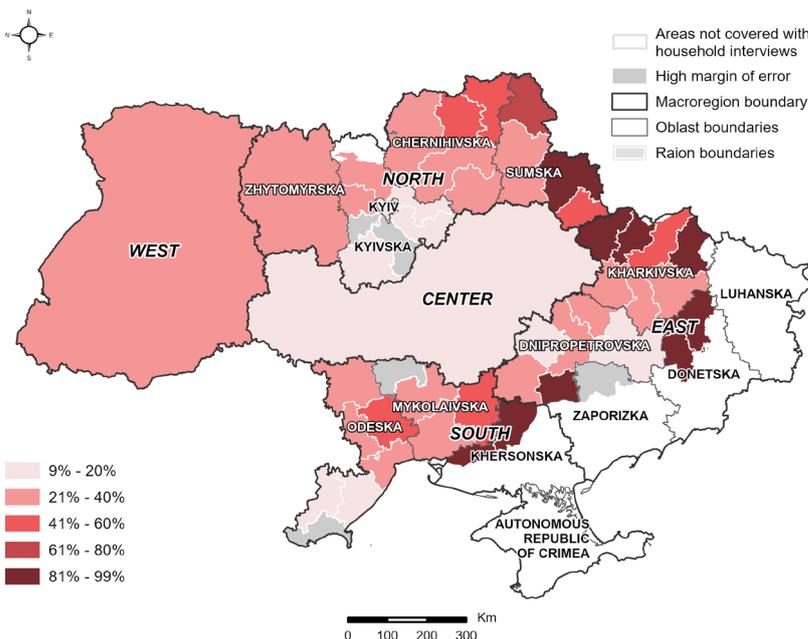


### Key Messages

- Needs remain widespread across Ukraine, with one-third in extreme need.** The crisis remains severe, with Livelihoods, Protection, and Health emerging as the most pressing needs across assessed regions. Despite extensive humanitarian assistance efforts, most households in need report not having received any aid in the past year. Cash assistance remains the top preferred aid form, especially among vulnerable groups.
- Households living near the frontline and border with the Russian Federation face the most extreme needs and have distinct needs profiles.** In addition to Livelihoods, Protection, and Health, SNFI and WASH needs exacerbate vulnerabilities in these areas, requiring urgent, targeted interventions.
- Households in Ukraine have complex need profiles.** More than half of the households are in need in more than one sector, with Livelihoods and Health and Livelihoods and SNFI being the most common need correlations.
- Vulnerable groups experience disproportionate impacts.** Internally displaced households, returnee households, households with members with a disability, rural households, households including elderly and non-elderly members, and those with a single adult women with child(ren) report significantly higher levels of unmet needs across sectors.
- Localized and demographics-driven Accountability to Affected Populations (AAP) efforts are critical.** While a large majority of households reported satisfaction with aid received, almost 70% felt excluded from decision-making regarding aid distribution. Preferred communication methods, which can assist outreach efforts, were dependent on demography and location.

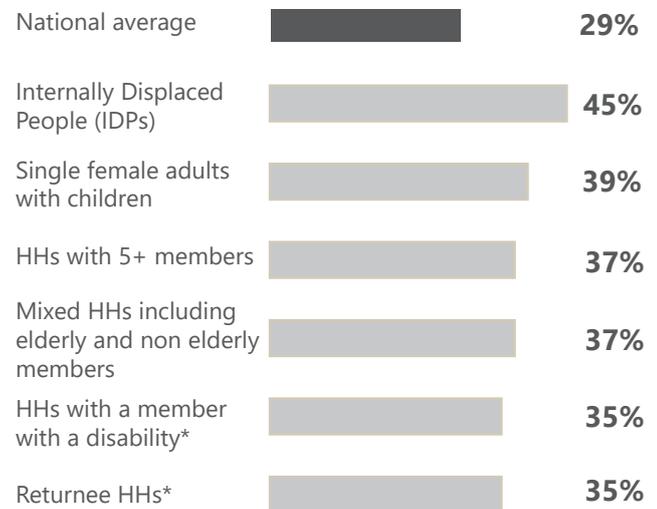
### WHERE ARE THE HOUSEHOLDS IN NEED?

Percentage of households in Extreme need, by macroregions and raions



### WHO IS MOST IN NEED?

Percentage of households in Extreme need, by demographic groups



\*The comparison of results with the national average is indicative and do not exceed the analysis' margin of error.

## MULTI-SECTOR NEEDS ASSESSMENT (MSNA) OVERVIEW

**CONTEXT.** More than two years after the escalation of the war in Ukraine in February 2022, the humanitarian crisis continues to impact the population in the country, leaving 14.6 million people in need of humanitarian assistance<sup>2</sup> according to the 2024 Humanitarian Needs and Response Plan (HNRP). As of October 2024, an estimated 3.6 million people were internally displaced across Ukraine, 4.3 million<sup>3</sup> had returned to their homes, and 6.8 million refugees from Ukraine were recorded globally<sup>4</sup>. Active hostilities continued in Northern, Eastern, and Southern Ukraine. Targeted attacks on critical infrastructure led to major disruptions in essential services provision, including electricity, heating, healthcare and education<sup>5</sup>. The conflict deepened the population's socioeconomic challenges, intensifying protection and livelihood needs that continue to drive severe and extreme vulnerabilities across Ukraine<sup>6</sup>.

In light of the ongoing hostilities, intensifying impacts in frontline regions, and evidence that humanitarian needs vary by sector and across population groups, REACH Ukraine conducted a country-wide Multi-Sectoral Needs Assessment (MSNA). The MSNA intends to enhance the understanding of the humanitarian situation in Ukraine to inform strategic decision-making, including funding allocations and humanitarian interventions. It was conducted in partnership with the World Food Programme (WFP) and Kyiv International Institute of Sociology (KIIS), in collaboration with the Humanitarian Country Team (HCT), Inter-Cluster Coordination Group (ICCG), and the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA). The findings of the MSNA fed into the People-in-Need (PiN) and severity calculations of the Ukraine Humanitarian

Clusters and were used for the strategic planning for the 2025 HNRP, among other sources.

**Overall, the 2024 MSNA collected 10,434 household-level interviews across 24 oblasts and 105 raions. The interviews included 8,582 face-to-face (F2F) interviews, 1,852 computer-assisted telephone interview (CATI) surveys, and 638 Key Informant Interviews (KIIs) in frontline areas and areas close to the border with the Russian Federation and Russian-occupied areas of the Donetsk, Luhansk, Kherson, and Zaporizhzhia regions of Ukraine<sup>7</sup>.**

To respond to stakeholder needs on data granularity, the MSNA findings are representative at the raion level (admin-2) in the North, East, and South macro-regions and representative at the oblast level (admin-1) in the West and Center macro-regions and Zhytomyrska Oblast. The sampling approach was tailored to report at a 95% confidence level and 8% margin of error. F2F surveys were conducted in secure areas that could be directly accessed by enumerators, while CATI surveys were used in inaccessible raions where F2F data collection was not feasible. The assessment's sampling approach comprised purposive and random sampling, the latter including 2-staged random sampling, 2-staged random cluster sampling and simple random sampling. Purposive sampling was used to identify respondents for KIIs.

For this brief, data collected by WFP for the MSNA component focused on Russian-occupied areas was excluded, as it was gathered at the community level through KIIs using a different data collection tool. Further information on the MSNA 2024 sampling and coverage approach can be found in the [MSNA 2024 Terms of Reference](#).

### GEOGRAPHIC COVERAGE AND MODALITY

Number of households interviews collected, by macro-region

<b>Total</b>	<b>10,434</b>
Center	859
East*	2,770
North*	3,071
South*	2,067
West	1,667

\*In this region, F2F and CATI data collection methods were used.

**Dates of data collection: 21 May to 2 July 2024**



## WHY CONDUCT A CONTEXTUALIZED ANALYSIS IN UKRAINE?

The **Contextualized Composite Indicator Analysis (CCIA)** is a Ukraine-specific framework developed by REACH in consultation with Humanitarian Clusters, Working Groups, and Areas of Responsibility in Ukraine. **The CCIA measures the magnitude and complexity of humanitarian needs across sectors** through Sectoral Composites. Needs are analyzed in the Education, Food Security, Health, Livelihoods, Protection, Shelter and Non-Food Items (NFI), and WASH sectors. The CCIA categorizes each household based on the severity of its needs into five categories: None/minimal (1), Stress (2), Severe (3), Extreme (4), and Extreme+ (4+). A household is considered in **need** if any of its sectoral composite scores is 3 or higher, and in **extreme need** if it has a score of 4 and/or 4+. The household's 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. The CCIA framework is different from REACH's MSNI, and the results presented in this brief are not globally comparable<sup>8</sup>. For further information, please see the [CCIA Methodological Note](#).

## SAMPLING



## WHAT ARE THE NEEDS?

Percentage of households in need, by sector

Sector	% in need
Livelihoods	58%
Protection	39%
Health	35%
Shelter and NFIs	28%
WASH	26%
Food Security	9.5%
Education	6% <sup>9</sup>

In 2024, **81% of the households in Ukraine were found to be in need in at least one sector**. The sectors with the highest proportion of households in need were **Livelihoods (58%), Protection (39%) and Health (35%)**. The majority of the households experienced **co-occurring sectoral needs**: 53% of the households were classified as in need in more than one sector. The most common significant correlations<sup>10</sup> between sectoral needs among households were **Livelihoods and Health** and **Livelihoods and SNFI**, accounting for 25% and 19% of the population, respectively. The former was driven by a significant correlation between barriers to access healthcare and livelihood coping strategies. The latter was driven by a significant correlation between monthly income per capita and missing/inadequate essential non-food items. Conversely, 27% of the households were in need in one sector only.

## KEY SECTORAL DRIVERS OF NEEDS

**Livelihood needs:** The primary driver of livelihood vulnerability was insufficient income, with **48% of households reporting an income below the Ukraine Minimum Expenditure Basket** (6,471.4 UAH), provided by the Ukraine Cash Working Group for the 2025 JIAF/HNRP. Furthermore, **24% of the households have adopted crisis or emergency coping strategies**, thus categorizing such households as in need. The strategies included reducing essential health expenditures and employing degrading sources of income, illegal work, or high-risk jobs.

**Protection needs** were largely driven by the safety and security concerns of surveyed households. Around 93% of households living within 30 km of the frontline or border with the Russian Federation, and 76% of those living within 30 and 100 km stated that conflict-related concerns such as **armed violence, shelling, missile attacks, and the presence of landmines and unexploded ordnances (UXOs)** impacted their sense of safety. In addition, 9% of the households had **housing, land, and property (HLP)** concerns, and 8% had **legal assistance needs**, such as obtaining property documentation, accessing social benefits, or applying for compensation for damaged or destroyed property.

**Internally displaced households had distinct needs profiles in terms of Protection.** 68% exhibited one or more HLP issues, including damaged or destroyed housing in areas occupied by the Russian Federation, or not accessible housing and land due to military restrictions or active hostilities.

**Health needs** were driven by the **disability status** of household members, with 18% of the households nationwide reporting having at least one household member with a disability, according to the Washington Group Short Set questions<sup>11</sup>. Additionally, 14% of the households had **healthcare needs**, including consultations and drugs for acute and chronic illnesses, surgery, and trauma care. Finally, 13% of households displayed **substantial barriers to accessing healthcare**, including security concerns traveling to or at medical facilities, high costs of medicine and treatment, and unavailable medical facilities and services.

**Shelter and NFIs needs** were tied to missing Non-Food Items: **20% of households were missing essential NFIs** such as winter clothes, heating appliances, and fuel for heating. Additionally, 5% of the households exhibited **damage to their current shelter caused by the war**, with Khersonska, Donetsk, and Kharkivska being the most affected oblasts. Shelter and NFI needs were exacerbated among IDP households, among which 60% were classified as in need.

## WHERE ARE THE HOUSEHOLDS IN NEED?

**Percentage of households in extreme need, by oblasts with highest prevalence of extreme need**

Oblasts	% in Extreme need
Khersonska	97%
Zaporizka	92%
Donetska	86%
Kharkivska	82%
Sumska	68%

While needs were widespread across Ukraine, **the severity of needs significantly increases in the Crescent area**, comprising frontline and border settlements. The highest levels of extreme needs were reported in the **East, North<sup>14</sup> and South macro-regions**, representing 53%, 31%, and 28% of the households, respectively. Within the East macro-region, extreme or extreme+ levels of need were significantly driven by **Protection** (41%), with lower percentages for **Livelihoods** (11%) and **Health** (7%). In the North macro-region, extreme or extreme+ levels of need are equally driven by **Livelihoods** and **Protection** (12%). In the South, 14% of households were in extreme need in **Livelihoods**, and 8% in **Protection** and **WASH**.

**WASH needs** were mostly driven by hygiene needs, as 9% of households had **difficulties performing personal hygiene** due to considerable challenges such as inadequate or unsafe space. Furthermore, 8% had issues accessing **technical water**, and the same percentage exhibited problems with **sanitation facilities**.

In terms of **food security**, 9.5% of assessed HHs nationally were found to have high levels of food need gaps as per the Consolidated Approach for Reporting on Indicators of Food Security (CARI)<sup>12</sup>. The food gap was primarily driven by **limited economic access to food and the widespread use of coping strategies**. Over 50% of surveyed households reported a reduced economic capacity to afford essential items and services, resorting to stress-level coping mechanisms<sup>13</sup> to meet their food needs.

With regards to **education**, 18% of households with children below 18 years old were found to have severe or higher education needs, mostly driven by **education disruption events**: in 13% of the households with children, at least one child's education had been disrupted by displacement, evacuation, damage to the educational facility or damage to the home.

In the **West** and **Center** macro-regions, 21% and 20% of the surveyed households were classified in extreme or extreme+ levels, respectively. Extreme needs there were driven by **Livelihoods, WASH, and Health** sectors: in the West, 12% of the households were in extreme need in Livelihoods, 8% in WASH, and 5% in Health. In the Center, the figures were 10%, 8%, and 5% respectively. Such findings highlight pre-existing poverty- and age-related vulnerabilities that the 2022 full-scale invasion may have exacerbated.

The oblasts displaying the highest proportion of households in extreme need were **Khersonska, Zaporizka, Donetsk, Kharkivska, and Sumska**, driven by Protection concerns and proximity to the front line and border with the Russian Federation<sup>15</sup>.

The magnitude of needs varies considerably between urban and rural settings in Ukraine. On average, **the prevalence of needs is notably higher in rural areas**, with the exception of Protection needs: 45% of households in urban areas are classified as in need, compared to 27% in rural areas. The results are driven by the presence of several urban centers around the Crescent areas which have been targeted by artillery from occupied territories.

## WHO ARE THE HOUSEHOLDS IN NEED?

### Percentage of households per demographic groups and severity phase

	1	2	3	4	4+
IDP HHs (n=767)	0%	3%	52%	27%	18%
HHs with one single female adult with children (n=427)	0%	14%	46%	23%	17%
HHs with 5+ members (n=935)	0%	11%	52%	28%	9%
Mixed HHs (60+ y.o. members and under) (n=2,249)	0%	12%	51%	28%	9%
Returnee HHs (n=1,484)	0%	24%	40%	15%	21%
HHs with a member with a disability (n=3,394)	0%	6%	58%	24%	11%
HHs living within 30 km from the frontline or border with the Russian Federation (n=1,720)	0%	0%	0%	8%	92%

The prevalence and severity of needs vary considerably depending on demographic groups. **IDP and returnee households showed a higher prevalence of extreme needs**, with 45% of the IDPs and 35% of the returnee households being classified in extreme need, compared to 25% among non-displaced households. **IDPs** showed notably higher levels of extreme and extreme+ needs across **Livelihoods, Protection, Shelter and NFIs**. Among **returnees**, extreme needs were mostly driven by **Protection**.

Conversely, among non-displaced households, needs are driven by the Livelihoods and Health sectors.

Among households with **at least a member with a disability**<sup>16</sup>, a higher percentage was in extreme need (35%) compared to households without members with disabilities (26%). Compared to the latter group, a high proportion of such households were in need in Livelihoods (75%) and Health (73%).

**Large households** with more than five members, and **mixed households** comprising both elderly members and younger members are more likely to experience extreme needs, compared to other household size groups and age compositions. A higher proportion of large households (37%) were classified as being in extreme needs, compared to single member households (27%) and households with up to 4 members (28%). Regarding household age composition, 37% of mixed-age households are classified in severity phase 4 and 4+, compared to 28% of non-elderly households, and 24% of elderly households.

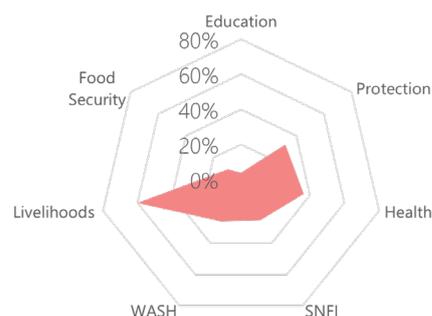
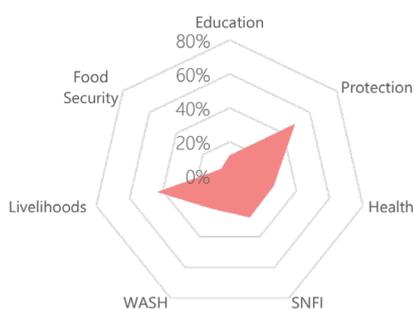
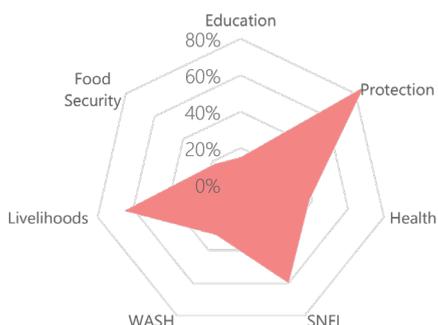
Few notable differences were observed between different household types and arrangements. Households led by single women or single men did not show notably higher proportions of extreme needs compared to joint-headed households. Furthermore, the presence of children did not seem to influence the severity of needs. However, **households with one single female adult with children were found to be significantly more vulnerable** than households with two care providers, with 39% of households with a single female care provider experiencing extreme needs compared to 31% of joint care providers.

### Proportion of households with severe or above needs, by displacement status and sector

Internally Displaced Households

Returnee Households

Non-displaced Households



## ACCOUNTABILITY TO AFFECTED POPULATIONS

### Top 3 - self-reported challenges



### Top 3 - preferred humanitarian assistance



In line with the CCIA Analysis results indicating widespread Livelihoods, Protection, and Health needs, the most frequently reported challenges faced by households were the **lack of or insufficient income or money**, reported by 29% of households, **lack of safety and protection**, reported by 21%, and **lack of or insufficient access to adequate healthcare**, reported by 4%.

**Households' most reported preferred types of aid were cash (54%), healthcare (34%), and food (29%),** followed by hygiene NFIs (9%) and livelihoods support and employment (9%).

**Preference for cash assistance is notably higher for vulnerable groups:** IDP households, households with a member with a disability, households with elderly members only, and households with single female adults with children are considerably more likely to report wanting to receive cash assistance compared to the average. Additionally, nearly one-quarter of IDP households reported needing shelter and housing assistance.

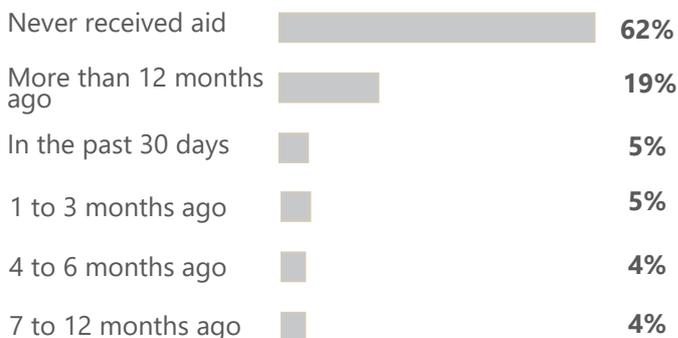
**Cash assistance was the most frequently reported modality preference, with a preference towards one-installment multipurpose payment (28%).** A minority of respondents (12%) reported a preference for in-kind assistance. However, households with specific non-food item needs, such as feminine hygiene products, general hygiene supplies, essential NFIs, and fuel, tend to prefer in-kind support over cash assistance.

**The targeting of aid in Ukraine appears effective overall,** with low inclusion errors: 4% of households with no or minimal need reportedly received aid. However, exclusion of households in need from humanitarian aid seemed to be high due to widespread needs across the country and limited resources.

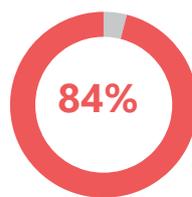
**79%** of households in need in at least one sector have **not received any type of humanitarian assistance** in the 12 months preceding the assessment.

**21%** of households in need have **received humanitarian assistance** in the 12 months preceding the assessment.

#### Last time households received any aid:



#### Satisfaction with aid received:



#### Aid satisfaction was high in Ukraine.

About eight out of ten households (84%) who reported having received assistance were satisfied or very satisfied with the aid received, and only 4% reported dissatisfaction. Despite high aid satisfaction, 68% of the beneficiary households reported not feeling involved in aid distribution.

#### Preferred communication means with humanitarian assistance providers:

- Two-fifths (40%) of households reportedly had a preference for communicating through **messaging apps**, such as Telegram.
- More than one-third (35%) of households reportedly had a preference for communicating with humanitarian assistance providers by **phone call**.
- 27% of households reportedly had a preference for communicating **face-to-face**.

**Preference for communication methods varies significantly based on demographic and geographic factors,** emphasizing the importance of adopting a localized and tailored approach to outreach. Face-to-face communication is preferred more in rural areas (34%) than in urban areas (22%). Elderly respondents reported preferring F2F (36%) and phone calls (42%) significantly more often than other age groups.

#### Types of information households wanted from humanitarian assistance providers:

1. How to register for aid (26%)
2. How to get more money and financial support (19%)
3. How to get healthcare and medical attention (10%)

## ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

THE MSNA WAS CONDUCTED IN THE FRAMEWORK OF:



OCHA

Ukraine Inter-Cluster Coordination Group (ICCG)

FUNDED BY:



Nonviolent Peaceforce



European Union  
Civil Protection and  
Humanitarian Aid

WITH THE SUPPORT OF:



World Food  
Programme



## ENDNOTES

<sup>1</sup> The different levels of severity can be broadly defined as follows:

- Severity level 1: Living standards are acceptable, at a maximum showing some signs of deterioration and/or inadequate access to basic services. No or minimal (risk of) impact on physical or mental well-being.
- Severity level 2: Living standards are under stress. Minimal (risk of) impact on physical or mental well-being or stressed physical or mental well-being overall.
- Severity level 3: Degrading living standards, with reduced access to/availability of basic goods and services. (Risk of) degrading physical or mental well-being.
- Severity level 4: Collapse of living standards. (Risk of) significant harm to physical or mental well-being.
- Severity level 4+: Indications of total collapse of living standards, with potentially immediately life-threatening outcomes (increased risk of mortality and/or irreversible harm to physical or mental well-being)

<sup>2</sup> [2024 Ukraine Humanitarian Needs and Response Plan \(HNRP\)](#)

<sup>3</sup> [IOM Ukraine, General Population Survey - Round 18 – Internal Displacement Report \(October 2024\)](#)

<sup>4</sup> [UNHCR, Ukraine Refugee Situation – Operational Data Portal \(October 2024\)](#)

<sup>5</sup> [OCHA Ukraine | Situation Reports, \(October 2024\).](#)

<sup>6</sup> REACH Ukraine (2024) [Humanitarian Situation Monitoring Calibration Assessment 2024](#)

<sup>7</sup> This excludes areas of Donetsk and Luhansk regions not under control of the Government of Ukraine since 2014. For a fully enumerated list of areas excluded from MSNA data collection, please refer to the [MSNA 2024 Terms of Reference](#).

<sup>8</sup> The CCIA analysis differs from the Multi-Sector Needs Index (MSNI) framework, serving as the main reference for the analysis of 2024 MSNA data. While the MSNI, developed by IMPACT Initiatives Headquarters, uses standard sectoral indicators to compare the severity of humanitarian crises across countries, the CCIA incorporates sector-specific indicators and vulnerability dimensions tailored to Ukraine's unique humanitarian context. Both frameworks classify households into five categories based on the severity of needs experienced.

<sup>9</sup> The value refers to households including at least one child or 18 y.o. adult.

<sup>10</sup> Significant sectoral correlations describe households reporting needs in any two chosen sectors/dimensions more than the random co-occurrence of the needs of these two sectors/dimensions (i.e. more than the proportion of the co-occurrence of need in both sectors/dimensions seen in the data) by at least the margin of error for the given combination.

<sup>11</sup> [The Washington Group Short Set on Functioning \(WG-SS\) Guidance \(2022\)](#)

<sup>12</sup> [Consolidated Approach for Reporting Indicators of Food Security \(CARI\) Technical Guidance \(2021\).](#)

The MSNA data used for this brief excluded inaccessible and occupied areas and was collected during summer months. To address these limitations, the food security PiN figure presented in the 2025 HNRP included seasonal adjustments for food access fluctuations and expert adjustments for areas not covered in the MSNA survey. Therefore, the PIN figure differs from the CCIA food security percentages.

<sup>13</sup> Stress-level coping strategies include: spending savings or consuming contingency stocks, getting additional jobs, purchasing on credit/borrowing food, selling household assets/goods.

<sup>14</sup> Excluding Kyiv city.

<sup>15</sup> The CCIA analysis classifies "in extreme need" the totality of households living within 30km from the front line and Russian border, mostly due to Protection concerns related to being within artillery range.

<sup>16</sup> Households with members with disability are identified through the combination of households with a registered disability and the Washington Group Short Set.

**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).