

Multi-Sector Needs Assessment (MSNA) 2025

Key Findings from Prioritised Frontline Oblasts

March 2026

Context and Rationale

Four years after the full-scale invasion of Ukraine, the humanitarian situation in the country has become widespread and entrenched, evolving from an acute emergency to a chronic, multi-sectoral humanitarian crisis¹, driven by active hostilities, displacement², and disruption of essential services while humanitarian resources have become increasingly constrained.

In 2025, Ukraine witnessed an escalation in conflict-related violence, with civilian casualties increasing by 31% since 2024³. Repeated strikes on civilian infrastructure were also recorded, including a 17% increase in verified attacks on health facilities and continued damage to schools, leaving one million children studying online⁴. During the 2025-2026 winter season, Ukraine experienced the highest cumulative number of attacks on its energy infrastructure since 2022⁵, resulting in the loss of more than half of its electricity generation capacity and causing prolonged disruptions to electricity, heating, and water⁶.

In summer 2025, REACH Ukraine conducted the 2025 Multi-Sector Needs Assessment (MSNA) to gather updated, multi-sectoral data on needs and challenges to continue informing the humanitarian response, in collaboration with the 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 supported strategic planning for the

2026 Humanitarian Needs and Response Plan (HNRP).

The 2026 HNRP prioritized assistance to the most vulnerable people living close to the frontline. It identified 3.1 million people in need living within 50 kilometres of the frontline and the border with the Russian Federation, representing the highest levels of humanitarian needs targeted by the response⁷. Findings from the 2025 MSNA confirmed that the prevalence and severity of unmet humanitarian needs correlate with proximity to the front line, with three out of four households classified in need within the 0-50 kilometre zone⁸. The MSNA further highlighted regional variations, with the magnitude and drivers of need differing across oblasts.

This factsheet provides an overview of needs in the prioritized frontline areas identified in the 2026 HNRP. It presents key humanitarian indicators across the eight frontline oblasts of Chernihivska, Dnipropetrovska, Donetsk, Kharkivska, Khersonska, Mykolaivska, Sumska, and Zaporizka.

In each oblast, the analysis focuses on hromadas located within 50 kilometres of the frontline and the border with the Russian Federation, using frontline data as of 2 July 2025⁹. In Donetsk, Zaporizka, and Khersonska Oblasts, the analysis presents results collected for the entire oblasts. By providing an overview of key sectoral indicators for each frontline region, this document seeks to inform the implementation of frontline response in 2026.

Methodology Overview

The 2025 MSNA collected 2,813 household-level interviews through randomized Computer Assisted Telephone (CATI) surveys across the whole of Ukraine, excluding areas occupied by the Russian Federation at the time of data collection. Data collection took place between 22 July and 18 August 2025.

The MSNA adopted stratified random sampling with geographic stratifications, resulting in 18 strata. Households in frontline oblasts abutting the front line and/or border with the Russian Federation were stratified into two groups: (i) areas within 50 kilometres from the frontline or border with the Russian Federation, and (ii) areas beyond 50 kilometres from the frontline or border with the Russian Federation.

In Odeska, Zaporizka, Donetsk, and Khersonska oblasts, stratification was applied at the oblast level, as only a few settlements in Odeska fell within the 50 kilometre zone, while the non-occupied areas of Zaporizka, Donetsk, and Khersonska were located almost entirely within 50 kilometres of the frontline.

Households in non-frontline oblasts were stratified into three macro-regions of North, West, and Centre¹⁰, while Kyiv was treated as a separate stratum due to its population size and distinctness.

Findings for the general population in each stratum are representative at a 95% confidence level, with a $\pm 9\%$ margin of error. Findings presented for subgroups (i.e., rural and urban locations) in this factsheet should be considered indicative only. At times, the factsheet presents scores drawn from the 2025 Contextualized Composite Indicator Analysis (CCIA), a Ukraine-specific framework developed by REACH in consultation with Humanitarian Clusters, Working Groups, and Areas of Responsibility in Ukraine. The framework measures the magnitude and complexity of humanitarian needs across sectors and dimensions driving needs.

Further information on the MSNA 2025 sampling approach and analysis framework can be found in the [2025 MSNA Methodological Note](#).

Chernihivska Oblast

In hromadas located within 50 kilometres of the border in Chernihivska Oblast, 18% of households were classified as in extreme need, primarily driven by livelihoods, shelter, and health needs.

Most households (61%) reported a median per capita income below the subsistence minimum, including 22% below the cost of the food basket. Households mainly relied on salaried work (63%) and pensions (38%), alongside regular government social benefits (15%) and informal or unofficial labour (10%). Reflecting such income constraints, more than two-thirds of households (68%) adopted coping strategies to meet basic needs, most commonly spending savings or using contingency stocks (47%), reducing essential healthcare expenditure (34%), and taking on an additional job (24%). Households were largely food secure: nine out of ten households reportedly had acceptable food consumption, and three-quarters adopted low levels of coping strategies to maintain food intake.

WASH needs were also limited overall, with only a minority of households (8%) reporting unacceptable drinking water quality and almost all households reporting sufficient access to drinking water for domestic purposes. In terms of health needs, households reported accessibility and affordability issues impacting access to healthcare. 17% of the households reported needing more than one hour to reach the nearest functional health facility. Additionally, 17% reported the cost of medicine, 15% the cost of treatment, and 8% transport challenges as key barriers limiting access. Mental health and psychosocial support (MHPSS) needs were widespread,

Livelihoods and Food Security

% of households reporting their primary sources of income, in the 30 days prior to data collection:



with three out of five households (62%) reporting that they felt emotionally unwell. In the face of widespread challenges, only 22% of those affected reported receiving MHPSS support or services.

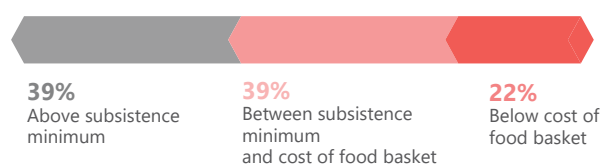
Households reported missing shelter non-food items (NFI), with 12% completely lacking sufficient or adequate clothing, fuel for heating, and bedding and towels, respectively. The likelihood of lacking essential NFIs strongly correlated with household incomes, with poorer households more often reporting lacking at least one key NFI. Although the region does not have an active frontline, 19% of households reported conflict-related damage to their current shelter since 2022. Of such households, 30% reported that the current damage had not been repaired. Households relied heavily on wood or coal as their main heating source during the 2024-2025 winter season. Further, households often reported issues with the supply and strength of electricity (43%) and internet interruptions (19%) during the 2025 summer season.

Protection needs were less widespread than nationally, with 14% of households classified as in need compared with 24% across Ukraine, reflecting the absence of active frontline fighting. Nonetheless, protection threats still affected the ability to work and seek livelihoods for 23% of households, and movement and access to public spaces for 28%. Conversely, households did not experience disruptions in access to legal or government assistance. A minority of households reported housing, land, and property (HLP) concerns, mostly related to damaged or destroyed property in non-occupied areas (9%) and land contaminated with explosive ordnances (EO).

Median monthly income per capita

7,500 UAH

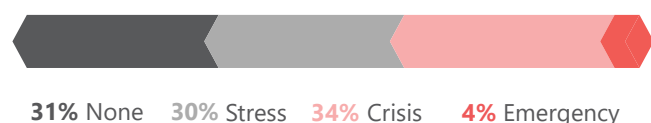
% of households, by income thresholds¹⁴:



Median monthly household expenditures on selected essential items:



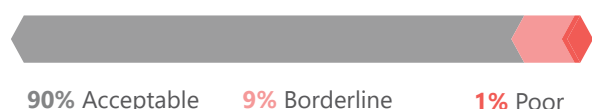
% of households by Livelihood Coping Strategy - Essential Needs (LCS-EN)¹² category:



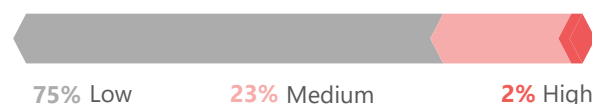
% of households adopting Livelihood Coping Strategies, by top strategies:



% of households by Food Consumption Score (FCS)¹³ category:



% of households by reduced Coping Strategy Index (rCSI)¹⁵ category:



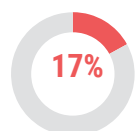


% of households by key WASH indicators:

Unacceptable water quality	8%
Cannot access sufficient drinking water at least 3 days per month	1%
Cannot access sufficient water for domestic purposes at least 3 days per month	1%
Had to change plans due to problems accessing water at least 3 days per month	2%

% of households by type of water and sanitation facilities and urbanity:

	Urban	Rural
Improved water sources, on premises ¹⁶	79%	44%
Improved water sources, not on premises ¹⁷	20%	54%
Improved toilet facilities ¹⁸	98%	100%



17% of households reported that it takes more than one hour to get to the nearest, functional health facility.

% of households by key Healthcare access indicators:

Needed healthcare	43%
Unable to obtain all needed healthcare	9%
At least one member is living with chronic conditions requiring regular medication	52%

% of households reporting top barriers preventing access to healthcare:

Cost of medicine	17%	
Cost of treatment	15%	
Transport necessary	8%	
Security concerns	7%	

62% reported having someone in their household who felt emotionally unwell, making daily life harder than usual.

22% of the households feeling emotionally unwell received MHPSS support or services.



Shelter - Non-food Items

% of households completely lacking essential Non-Food Items, by item:

Sufficient and adequate clothing	12%	
Fuel for heating	12%	
Bedding and towels	12%	
Hygiene products	10%	

19% reported that the household's current shelter was damaged due to the war since February 2022.

30% of the households who experienced shelter damage reported that the current damage was not repaired

% of households by main heating sources during the 2024-2025 winter season:

Wood or coal	52%	
Gas (decentralized)	29%	
District heating	16%	

% of households reporting electricity issues and utility interruptions in the three months prior to data collection:

Issues with supply/strength of electricity	43%
No electricity (no generator, not on electrical grid)	1%
Cold water supply interruptions	9%
Internet interruptions	19%



% of households by key Protection indicators:

Protection threats affected the household's ability to work and access resources	23%
Protection threats affected the household's movement and access to public spaces	28%
The household was unable to obtain needed legal assistance	3%
The household experienced cuts in government assistance	2%

% of households reporting housing, land, and property concerns:

Damaged/destroyed property in non-occupied areas	9%	
Land contaminated with explosive ordnances	3%	
Land confiscated	1%	

40% of female respondents reported that at least one female member of their household felt often or always unsafe walking in the community.

Dnipropetrovska Oblast

After Russian forces entered Dnipropetrovska Oblast in June 2025, the region became a high-risk frontline area exposed to frequent drone and missile attacks, infrastructure damage, and ongoing displacement of residents. As a result, two in five households (41%) living in hromadas within 50 kilometres of the frontline were classified in extreme need, driven mainly by livelihoods, WASH, and shelter needs.

Households reported a median monthly per capita income of 6,300 UAH, with a notable share (41%) earning below the average cost of the food basket. Households most often earned incomes from pensions (55%), salaried work (48%), IDP benefits (19%), and regular government social benefits (16%). Reported reliance on IDP benefits was consistent with the oblast hosting the largest number of IDPs in Ukraine¹⁹.

In response to limited income, 65% of households adopted livelihood coping strategies, most commonly spending savings or using contingency stocks (49%), reducing essential healthcare expenditure (36%), and purchasing food on credit or borrowing food (18%). Although 91% of households had acceptable food consumption, 35% had to rely on medium or high levels of food-based coping strategies, including 33% who resorted to less-preferred, less-expensive foods.

Households in the 0–50 kilometre zone also faced some of the most acute WASH needs among the assessed oblasts: 16% of the households reported that the quality of the water from their main

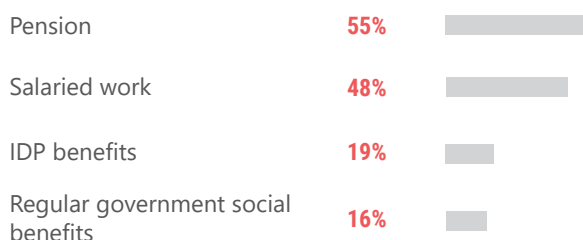
drinking source was unacceptable, and 19% reported not being able to access sufficient water for domestic purposes at least three days per month. Livelihoods' challenges also affected healthcare access, with the cost of medicines (32%) and treatment (15%) reported as the main barriers. Additional physical access barriers included transport needed (12%) and long time required to access the services (9%), with 13% of the households needing more than one hour to reach the nearest functioning health facility.

Affordability constraints were likewise reflected in NFI gaps, with households reporting a lack of adequate clothing (20%), household cleaning products (15%), hygiene products (15%), and fuel for heating (13%). The latter point is especially concerning, given that households mostly relied on wood and coal (31%) and decentralised gas supplies (27%) during the 2024–2025 winter season. Households also reported notable utility disruptions, including problems with electricity's supply and strength (47%) and cold water interruptions (13%), contributing to WASH needs.

Households reported both protection threats and HLP concerns. Around four out of five households reported that protection threats affected their ability to work and access resources (23%) and their freedom of movement and access to public spaces (25%), while a further 46% reported still feeling unsafe moving in their community, even when this did not alter their movements. Reported HLP concerns mainly related to damaged or destroyed property in non-occupied areas (14%) and occupied areas (7%).

Livelihoods and Food Security

% of households reporting their primary sources of income, in the 30 days prior to data collection:



Median monthly income per capita

6,300 UAH

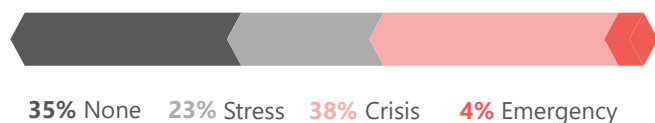
% of households, by income thresholds:



Median monthly household expenditures on selected essential items:



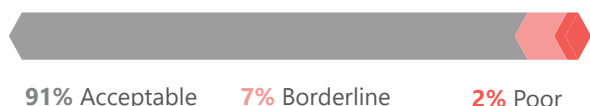
% of households by Livelihood Coping Strategy - Essential Needs (LCS-EN) category:



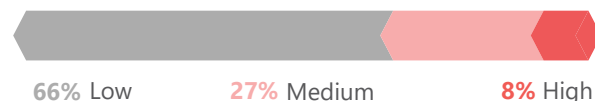
% of households adopting Livelihood Coping Strategies, by top strategies:



% of households by Food Consumption Score (FCS) category:



% of households by reduced Coping Strategy Index (rCSI) category:

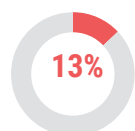


**% of households by key WASH indicators:**

Unacceptable water quality	16%
Cannot access sufficient drinking water at least 3 days per month	7%
Cannot access sufficient water for domestic purposes at least 3 days per month	19%
Had to change plans due to problems accessing water at least 3 days per month	11%

% of households by type of water and sanitation facilities and urbanity:

	Urban	Rural
Improved water sources, on premises	23%	33%
Improved water sources, not on premises	77%	65%
Improved toilet facilities	95%	93%



13% of households reported that it takes more than one hour to get to the nearest, functional health facility.

% of households by key Healthcare access indicators:

Needed healthcare	50%
Unable to obtain all needed healthcare	20%
At least one member is living with chronic conditions requiring regular medication	70%

% of households reporting top barriers preventing access to healthcare:

Cost of medicine	32%	
Cost of treatment	15%	
Transport necessary	12%	
Time necessary	9%	

68% reported having someone in their household who felt emotionally unwell, making daily life harder than usual.

20% of the households feeling emotionally unwell received MHPSS support or services.

**Shelter - Non-food Items****% of households completely lacking essential Non-Food Items, by item:**

Sufficient and adequate clothing	20%	
House cleaning products	15%	
Hygiene products	15%	
Fuel for heating	13%	

25% reported that the household's current shelter was damaged due to the war since February 2022.

36% of the households who experienced shelter damage reported that the current damage was not repaired

% of households by main heating sources during the 2024-2025 winter season:

Wood or coal	31%	
District heating	27%	
Gas (decentralized)	27%	

% of households reporting electricity issues and utility interruptions in the three months prior to data collection:

Issues with supply/strength of electricity	47%
No electricity (no generator, not on electrical grid)	3%
Cold water supply interruptions	31%
Internet interruptions	15%

**% of households by key Protection indicators:**

Protection threats affected the household's ability to work and access resources	23%
Protection threats affected the household's movement and access to public spaces	25%
The household was unable to obtain needed legal assistance	7%
The household experienced cuts in government assistance	9%

% of households reporting housing, land, and property concerns:

Damaged/destroyed property in non-occupied areas	14%	
Damaged/destroyed property in occupied areas	7%	
Confiscated housing in occupied areas	3%	

32% of female respondents reported that at least one female member of their household felt often or always unsafe walking in the community.

Donetska Oblast

Donetska Oblast has experienced volatile humanitarian conditions due to continuous shifts in front line movement and active hostilities. As a consequence, more than half (56%) of the households were found to be in extreme need, driven by unmet livelihoods, shelter, and protection needs.

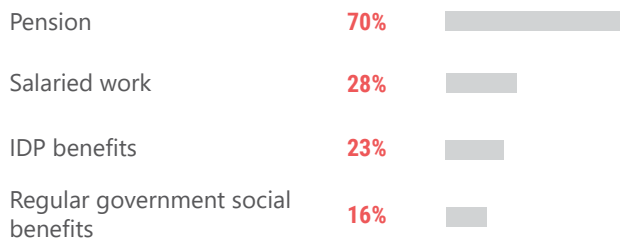
Households in Donetska were reportedly the poorest among frontline oblasts, with a median monthly per capita income of 5,000 UAH, compared to a median of 8,066 UAH across frontline oblasts. Nearly half of households (48%) reported earning incomes below the cost of the food basket. This reflects the older demographic profile of the oblast, where 70% of households relied on pensions as their primary source of income, while pensions provided a median of 3800 UAH insufficient to meet basic needs. Low incomes directly affect the well-being of households, with nearly four out of five (79%) adopting coping strategies, especially relying on savings and contingency stocks (57%) and reducing essential health expenditures (53%) to cope with a lack of money.

While food insecurity is limited across Ukraine, Donetska Oblast showed the highest proportion of moderately and severely food-insecure households among frontline regions: 16% displayed borderline and poor food consumption, representing double the national figure 8%; nearly half (49%) adopted medium and high levels of coping strategies to sustain food consumption.

WASH needs were equally severe, with 47% of households facing unmet needs: 20% reported unacceptable water quality, while 26% reported lacking water for non-drinking purposes between 3 to 10 days (17%) or more than 11 days (9%) per month.

Livelihoods and Food Security

% of households reporting their primary sources of income, in the 30 days prior to data collection:



Households also faced distinct challenges in accessing healthcare, with 28% of households reporting being unable to obtain care when needed. They experienced significant accessibility and security barriers: 19% needed at least 1 hour to reach the nearest functional health facility, and 14% cited security concerns as a key barrier. Further, the region presented the worst outcomes in terms of MHPSS, with 84% of households feeling emotionally unwell vis-a-vis only 17% being reached with MHPSS support.

Shelter needs were widespread, with 57% of households reporting unmet shelter needs linked to both damage and lack of essential NFIs. Around 60% lacked at least one essential NFI, including adequate clothing and hygiene products, while 18% lacked heating fuel. A staggering half of households (49%) reported damage to their shelter since 2022, and among these, 57% said repairs had not been completed, largely due to economic and protection constraints.

During the 2024–2025 winter season, households relied significantly on district heating (43%) and firewood or coal (31%) as their main heating sources. Service disruptions were already severe in summer 2025, when 64% of households reported electricity supply problems and 32% reported interruptions to cold water; such issues are expected to have worsened following the targeting of energy infrastructure during the 2025–2026 winter season.

Further, half of households faced severe protection needs. HLP issues were reported by 42% of households, most commonly damage to or destruction of housing (30%) and land contamination (9%).

Median monthly income per capita

5,000 UAH

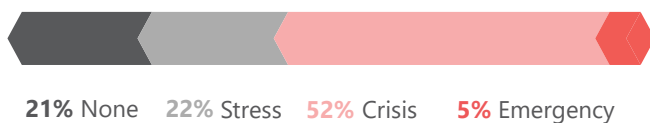
% of households, by income thresholds:



Median monthly household expenditures on selected essential items:



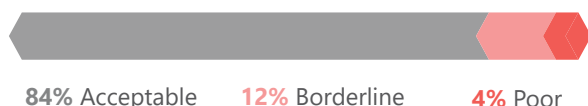
% of households by Livelihood Coping Strategy - Essential Needs (LCS-EN) category:



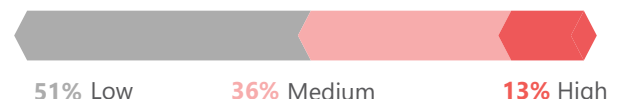
% of households adopting Livelihood Coping Strategies, by top strategies:



% of households by Food Consumption Score (FCS) category:



% of households by reduced Coping Strategy Index (rCSI) category:



**% of households by key WASH indicators:**

Unacceptable water quality	20%
Cannot access sufficient drinking water at least 3 days per month	12%
Cannot access sufficient water for domestic purposes at least 3 days per month	26%
Had to change plans due to problems accessing water at least 3 days per month	17%

% of households by type of water and sanitation facilities and urbanity:

	Urban	Rural
Improved water sources, on premises	32%	21%
Improved water sources, not on premises	67%	76%
Improved toilet facilities	94%	92%



19% of households reported that it takes more than one hour to get to the nearest, functional health facility.

% of households by key Healthcare access indicators:

Needed healthcare	55%
Unable to obtain all needed healthcare	28%
At least one member is living with chronic conditions requiring regular medication	83%

% of households reporting top barriers preventing access to healthcare:

Cost of medicine	34%	
Cost of treatment	21%	
Security concerns	14%	
Transport necessary	14%	

84% reported having someone in their household who felt emotionally unwell, making daily life harder than usual.

17% of the households feeling emotionally unwell received MHPSS support or services.

**Shelter - Non-food Items****% of households completely lacking essential Non-Food Items, by item:**

Sufficient and adequate clothing	25%	
Fuel for heating	18%	
Bedding and towels	16%	
Hygiene products	25%	

49% reported that the household's current shelter was damaged due to the war since February 2022.

57% of the households who experienced shelter damage reported that the current damage was not repaired

% of households by main heating sources during the 2024-2025 winter season:

District heating	42%	
Wood or coal	30%	
Gas (decentralized)	18%	

% of households reporting electricity issues and utility interruptions in the three months prior to data collection:

Issues with supply/strength of electricity	63%
No electricity (no generator, not on electrical grid)	8%
Cold water supply interruptions	32%
Internet interruptions	22%

**% of households by key Protection indicators:**

Protection threats affected the household's ability to work and access resources	27%
Protection threats affected the household's movement and access to public spaces	18%
The household was unable to obtain needed legal assistance	6%
The household experienced cuts in government assistance	12%

% of households reporting housing, land, and property concerns:

Damaged/destroyed property in non-occupied areas	30%	
Housing/land not accessible due to military restrictions, hostilities	8%	
Land contaminated with explosive ordnances	9%	

36% of female respondents reported that at least one female member of their household felt often or always unsafe walking in the community.

Kharkivska Oblast

Almost three out of ten households (29%) living in hromadas within 50 kilometres of the frontline and the border with the Russian Federation in Kharkivska Oblast were classified as being in extreme need, mostly due to livelihoods and protection challenges.

The region’s median monthly per capita income stood at 8,500 UAH, yet 51% of households still earned below the subsistence minimum. Households relied mainly on salaried work (60%), pensions (47%), and regular government social benefits (14%), while 14% also reported receiving IDP benefits, reflecting Kharkivska’s position as the second largest IDP-hosting oblast in Ukraine²⁰.

Despite the comparatively stronger income profile, 58% of households still adopted livelihood coping strategies, especially spending savings or using contingency stocks (42%), reducing essential healthcare expenditure (31%), and taking on an additional job (15%).

The great majority of households in the region were food secure, consuming adequate diets (94%) and utilizing low levels of coping strategies to sustain food consumption (71%).

WASH conditions were also better than in many other frontline oblasts, with relatively few households reporting issues with water quality (10%), access to drinking water (2%), or access to water for domestic purposes (3%). The near totality of households in both rural and urban areas relied on improved drinking water sources and toilet facilities.

Regarding healthcare, the majority of households (92%) were able

to access healthcare services within a 1-hour commute. However, households frequently reported affordability barriers to accessing medicine (22%) and treatment (16%), showing the spillover effects of livelihood challenges on health outcomes. A further 8% reported issues with the time needed for accessing healthcare and security concerns, respectively.

Around one-third of households reported historical damage to their current shelter since February 2022, of which a third reported that the damage had not yet been repaired. The majority of assessed households relied primarily on district heating (68%) during the 2024-2025 winter season, while 19% mostly on decentralized gas supplies and 7% primarily on wood or coal. More than one-third of households (36%) faced issues with the supply or strength of electricity, while interruptions to the cold water supply and internet were less frequent, reported by 12% and 10% of households, respectively.

31% of the households were classified as having protection needs, mostly driven by reports of HLP property concerns: 11% reported concerns about damaged or destroyed property in non-occupied areas, and 6% reported that their housing or land is inaccessible due to military restrictions or active hostilities. Protection threats affected households’ work and livelihood opportunities for 33% of households and limited movement and access to public spaces for 29%. Additionally, 10% reported experiencing cuts in government assistance in the six months before data collection.

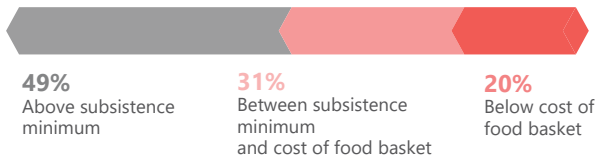
Livelihoods and Food Security

% of households reporting their primary sources of income, in the 30 days prior to data collection:



Median monthly income per capita 8,500 UAH

% of households, by income thresholds:



Median monthly household expenditures on selected essential items:



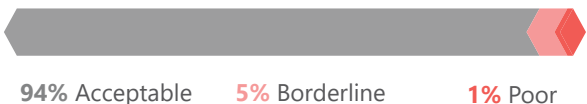
% of households by Livelihood Coping Strategy - Essential Needs (LCS-EN) category:



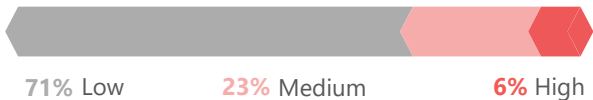
% of households adopting Livelihood Coping Strategies, by top strategies:



% of households by Food Consumption Score (FCS) category:



% of households by reduced Coping Strategy Index (rCSI) category:



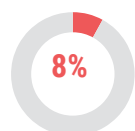


% of households by key WASH indicators:

Unacceptable water quality	10%
Cannot access sufficient drinking water at least 3 days per month	2%
Cannot access sufficient water for domestic purposes at least 3 days per month	4%
Had to change plans due to problems accessing water at least 3 days per month	3%

% of households by type of water and sanitation facilities and urbanity:

	Urban	Rural
Improved water sources, on premises	22%	41%
Improved water sources, not on premises	75%	55%
Improved toilet facilities	100%	99%



8% of households reported that it takes more than one hour to get to the nearest, functional health facility.

% of households by key Healthcare access indicators:

Needed healthcare	55%
Unable to obtain all needed healthcare	18%
At least one member is living with chronic conditions requiring regular medication	53%

% of households reporting top barriers preventing access to healthcare:

Cost of medicine	22%	
Cost of treatment	16%	
Time necessary	8%	
Security concerns	8%	

63% reported having someone in their household who felt emotionally unwell, making daily life harder than usual.

18% of the households feeling emotionally unwell received MHPSS support or services.



Shelter - Non-food Items

% of households completely lacking essential Non-Food Items, by item:

Sufficient and adequate clothing	15%	
House cleaning products	10%	
Hygiene products	9%	
Bedding and towels	6%	

34% reported that the household's current shelter was damaged due to the war since February 2022.

33% of the households who experienced shelter damage reported that the current damage was not repaired

% of households by main heating sources during the 2024-2025 winter season:

District heating	68%	
Gas (decentralized)	19%	
Wood or coal	7%	

% of households reporting electricity issues and utility interruptions in the three months prior to data collection:

Issues with supply/strength of electricity	36%
No electricity (no generator, not on electrical grid)	2%
Cold water supply interruptions	12%
Internet interruptions	10%



% of households by key Protection indicators:

Protection threats affected the household's ability to work and access resources	33%
Protection threats affected the household's movement and access to public spaces	29%
The household was unable to obtain needed legal assistance	6%
The household experienced cuts in government assistance	10%

% of households reporting housing, land, and property concerns:

Damaged/destroyed property in non-occupied areas	11%	
Housing/land not accessible due to military restrictions, hostilities	6%	
Land contaminated with explosive ordnances	4%	

43% of female respondents reported that at least one female member of their household felt often or always unsafe walking in the community.

Khersonska Oblast

Khersonska Oblast has faced prolonged insecurity, severe infrastructure damage, and disruptions to services and livelihoods, leaving 38% of the population in the oblast classified as in extreme need, driven by livelihoods, protection and shelter gaps.

The region remains one of the poorest oblasts in Ukraine²¹, with a median monthly per capita income of 6,500 UAH and 36% of households earning below the average cost of the food basket.

Besides income from salaried work, households in Khersonska Oblast relied heavily on pensions (52%), regular government social benefits (40%), and informal labour (19%). Three in five households adopted livelihood coping strategies to meet essential needs, most commonly spending savings or contingency stocks (38%), reducing essential healthcare expenditure (31%), and taking on an additional job (18%). Alongside Donetsk, Khersonska Oblast recorded some of the highest food insecurity levels relative to national figures: 12% of households experienced borderline or poor food consumption, and 37% relied on medium or high food-based coping strategies.

WASH needs were also notable, with 39% of households facing needs driven by issues with drinking water quality, domestic water quantity, and missing key WASH NFIs: 14% reported lacking hygiene products, and 11% water treatment products.

Healthcare access was also severely constrained: a quarter (24%) of households reported being unable to obtain all the healthcare they needed. More than one-third of the households (36%) cited security concerns while travelling to or at medical facilities as the main

challenge to accessing healthcare. Additionally, due to the extent of damage to health facilities, 19% of households needed at least 1 hour to reach the nearest functional health facility, and 11% report transport issues as a barrier.

In terms of shelter needs, households in Khersonska reported the worst shelter damage among the surveyed regions. Three in five (61%) households surveyed reported experiencing damage to their shelter since 2022, of whom 57% said the damage had not been repaired. Further, households in Khersonska reported the most severe utility disruptions, with 71% facing electricity supply problems and 33% cold water interruptions, further compounding WASH needs.

With the great majority of the population living within range of Russian artillery, the protection outlook of the region was particularly severe. Around half of the households in Khersonska reported that protection threats affected their ability to work and access resources (53%) and their freedom of movement and access to public spaces (48%), with another 29% claiming that, although not changing their movement, they feel unsafe moving in the community. HLP concerns were widespread, including damaged or destroyed property in non-occupied areas (28%) and inaccessible housing or land (11%). Although only 11% explicitly reported concern about land contamination by explosive ordnance, 57% said they believed such contamination was present or had seen signs of it, suggesting that households have adapted to living in one of the most heavily mined oblasts in Ukraine.

Livelihoods and Food Security

% of households reporting their primary sources of income, in the 30 days prior to data collection:



Median monthly income per capita

6,500 UAH

% of households, by income thresholds:



Median monthly household expenditures on selected essential items:



% of households by Livelihood Coping Strategy - Essential Needs (LCS-EN) category:



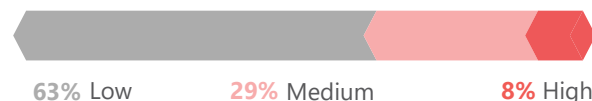
% of households adopting Livelihood Coping Strategies, by top strategies:



% of households by Food Consumption Score (FCS) category:



% of households by reduced Coping Strategy Index (rCSI) category:





% of households by key WASH indicators:

Unacceptable water quality	10%
Cannot access sufficient drinking water at least 3 days per month	9%
Cannot access sufficient water for domestic purposes at least 3 days per month	13%
Had to change plans due to problems accessing water at least 3 days per month	7%

% of households by type of water and sanitation facilities and urbanity:

	Urban	Rural
Improved water sources, on premises	50%	38%
Improved water sources, not on premises	50%	61%
Improved toilet facilities	99%	95%



19% of households reported that it takes more than one hour to get to the nearest, functional health facility.

% of households by key Healthcare access indicators:

Needed healthcare	41%
Unable to obtain all needed healthcare	24%
At least one member is living with chronic conditions requiring regular medication	59%

% of households reporting top barriers preventing access to healthcare:

Security concerns	36%	
Cost of medicine	26%	
Cost of treatment	12%	
Transport necessary	11%	

74% reported having someone in their household who felt emotionally unwell, making daily life harder than usual.

22% of the households feeling emotionally unwell received MHPSS support or services.



Shelter - Non-food Items

% of households completely lacking essential Non-Food Items, by item:

Sufficient and adequate clothing	16%	
Fuel for heating	13%	
Hygiene products	14%	
Water treatment products	11%	

61% reported that the household's current shelter was damaged due to the war since February 2022.

56% of the households who experienced shelter damage reported that the current damage was not repaired

% of households by main heating sources during the 2024-2025 winter season:

District heating	46%	
Gas (decentralized)	23%	
Wood or coal	21%	

% of households reporting electricity issues and utility interruptions in the three months prior to data collection:

Issues with supply/strength of electricity	71%
No electricity (no generator, not on electrical grid)	9%
Cold water supply interruptions	33%
Internet interruptions	22%



% of households by key Protection indicators:

Protection threats affected the household's ability to work and access resources	53%
Protection threats affected the household's movement and access to public spaces	48%
The household was unable to obtain needed legal assistance	10%
The household experienced cuts in government assistance	11%

% of households reporting housing, land, and property concerns:

Damaged/destroyed property in non-occupied areas	28%	
Housing/land not accessible due to military restrictions, hostilities	11%	
Land contaminated with explosive ordnances	11%	

55% of female respondents reported that at least one female member of their household felt often or always unsafe walking in the community.

Mykolaivska Oblast

In hromadas located within 50 kilometres of the frontline in Mykolaivska Oblast, 22% of households were classified as being in extreme need, mainly due to livelihoods, shelter and WASH needs.

Households in Mykolaivska presented higher median monthly incomes per capita than in other regions, with most households earning a median per capita income above the subsistence minimum (52%), while 23% reported incomes below the cost of the food basket. Households mainly relied on salaried work (55%), pensions (47%), loans or support from family and friends in Ukraine (12%), and regular government social benefits (11%).

Mirroring income data, around half (53%) of the households adopted coping strategies, with a higher prevalence of stress coping strategies over crisis and emergency strategies. The most frequently adopted strategy was spending savings or consuming contingency stocks (40%). Food insecurity was minimal in the region, with 94% of households reporting acceptable food consumption and dietary diversity, and 76% relying only on low coping strategies.

WASH needs were mainly linked to water quality and supply stability. Overall, 14% of households considered the quality of their main drinking water source unacceptable. Urban households more often relied on bottled water (25%) and water kiosks (23%), reflecting in higher monthly expenditures in water (47 UAH) compared to other regions. Rural households often relied on tap water (51%).

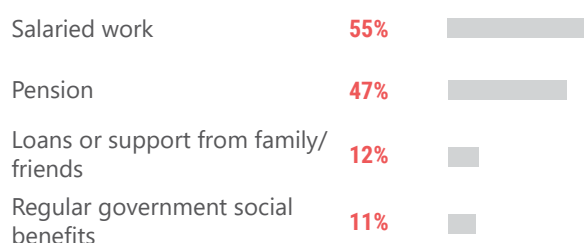
In health, the great majority of the households (91%) were able to reach the nearest functional health facility within one hour, with most needing 20 minutes. Households, however, experienced barriers related to the cost of medicine (19%) and treatment (10%), and issues related to the unavailability of needed services or medicines (6%).

Households often lacked essential WASH NFIs: 12% reported lacking cleaning products, and 10% hygiene products. Additionally, 8% reported lacking sufficient and appropriate clothing and fuel for heating, respectively. One in three households (33%) experiencing damage to their current shelter since 2022 reported that the damage had not been repaired, mostly due to affordability constraints on labour and materials. Households in Mykolaivska mostly relied on district heating as a main heating source (53%). Households frequently reported issues with the supply and strength of electricity (33%) and cold water interruptions (28%), contributing to reports of insufficient access to water for domestic purposes (13%).

18% of the households living in the 0-50 kilometre zone were classified in protection need, with a lower prevalence compared to other regions with active front line or border fights. Protection threats affected the ability to work and seek livelihoods for 22% of households, while affecting the movement and access to public space for 24% of them. A minority of households reported HLP concerns, mostly related to property in non-occupied areas (8%) or not accessible property (2%).

Livelihoods and Food Security

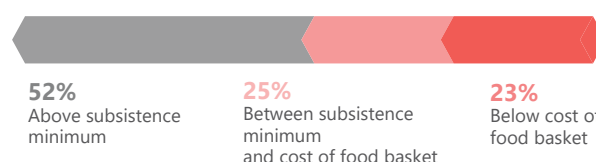
% of households reporting their primary sources of income, in the 30 days prior to data collection:



Median monthly income per capita

9,250 UAH

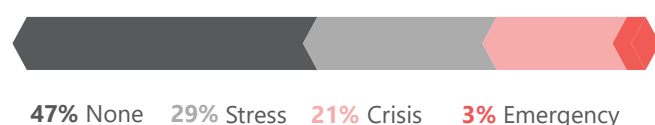
% of households, by income thresholds:



Median monthly household expenditures on selected essential items:



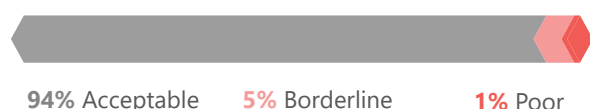
% of households by Livelihood Coping Strategy - Essential Needs (LCS-EN) category:



% of households adopting Livelihood Coping Strategies, by top strategies:



% of households by Food Consumption Score (FCS) category:



% of households by reduced Coping Strategy Index (rCSI) category:

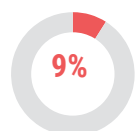


**% of households by key WASH indicators:**

Unacceptable water quality	14%
Cannot access sufficient drinking water at least 3 days per month	2%
Cannot access sufficient water for domestic purposes at least 3 days per month	13%
Had to change plans due to problems accessing water at least 3 days per month	4%

% of households by type of water and sanitation facilities and urbanity:

	Urban	Rural
Improved water sources, on premises	19%	51%
Improved water sources, not on premises	79%	49%
Improved toilet facilities	100%	96%



9% of households reported that it takes more than one hour to get to the nearest, functional health facility.

% of households by key Healthcare access indicators:

Needed healthcare	41%
Unable to obtain all needed healthcare	13%
At least one member is living with chronic conditions requiring regular medication	56%

% of households reporting top barriers preventing access to healthcare:

Cost of medicine	19%	
Cost of treatment	10%	
Needed services/medicine not available	6%	
Transport needed	5%	

61% reported having someone in their household who felt emotionally unwell, making daily life harder than usual.

19% of the households feeling emotionally unwell received MHPSS support or services.

**Shelter - Non-food Items****% of households completely lacking essential Non-Food Items, by item:**

House cleaning products	12%	
Hygiene products	10%	
Sufficient and appropriate clothing	8%	
Fuel for heating	8%	

38% reported that the household's current shelter was damaged due to the war since February 2022.

33% of the households who experienced shelter damage reported that the current damage was not repaired

% of households by main heating sources during the 2024-2025 winter season:

District heating	53%	
Gas (decentralized)	26%	
Wood or coal	14%	

% of households reporting electricity issues and utility interruptions in the three months prior to data collection:

Issues with supply/strength of electricity	33%
No electricity (no generator, not on electrical grid)	2%
Cold water supply interruptions	28%
Internet interruptions	7%

**% of households by key Protection indicators:**

Protection threats affected the household's ability to work and access resources	22%
Protection threats affected the household's movement and access to public spaces	24%
The household was unable to obtain needed legal assistance	4%
The household experienced cuts in government assistance	4%

% of households reporting housing, land, and property concerns:

Damaged/destroyed property in non-occupied areas	8%	
Housing/land not accessible due to military restrictions, hostilities	2%	
Land contaminated with explosive ordnances	2%	

21% of female respondents reported that at least one female member of their household felt often or always unsafe walking in the community.

Sumska Oblast

The security situation in Sumska Oblast significantly deteriorated in spring 2025, with increased attacks triggering forced evacuations and new waves of displacements²². As a result, 27% of the households living within 50 kilometres from the frontline and border were classified in extreme need in summer 2025, due to livelihoods, WASH and shelter gaps. Households in such areas were reported to earn a median monthly per capita income of 7,667 UAH, with 55% earning below the subsistence minimum, including 22% earning below the cost of the food basket. The primary sources of income reported were salaried work (57%), pensions (42%), regular social benefits (19%), and informal/unofficial labour (10%). 58% of households adopted livelihood coping strategies, among which the most commonly reported were spending savings/consuming contingency stocks (40%), reducing essential healthcare expenditures (22%), and taking on an additional job (14%), aligning with the overall profile of frontline oblasts.

Compared to the other assessed frontline regions, households within 50 kilometres in Sumska reported one of the highest levels of food security, with high rates of acceptable food consumption (93%) and lower reliance on coping strategies to sustain food consumption (76%).

27% of the households were classified in need in WASH. While 11% reported that the water quality was not acceptable, households rarely reported lacking sufficient water quantity for drinking (2%) and domestic activities (3%). Most urban households relied on tap

water for drinking, while rural households equally relied on tap water or other improved sources not located on their premises.

Healthcare access was comparatively better, with only 8% of households requiring more than one hour to reach the nearest operational health facility and 12% reporting being unable to obtain needed healthcare. The most common barriers were financial, particularly the cost of medicines (18%) and treatment (8%), followed by security concerns (11%).

Households nonetheless frequently reported unmet shelter and NFI needs, particularly adequate clothing (9%), hygiene products (9%), cleaning products (8%), and fuel for heating (8%). During the 2024–2025 winter season, surveyed households relied on district heating (39%), decentralised gas (30%), as well as wood or coal (26%).

Infrastructure challenges were widespread, with more than half of households (51%) reporting issues with the reliability or strength of the electricity supply, and 7% reporting no electricity at all. Disruptions to utilities affected water supply (17%) and internet connectivity (10%). One in three households reported that protection threats limited their ability to work or access resources (33%) or restricted their movement and access to public spaces (27%). Additionally, households expressed concerns about damaged or destroyed property in non-occupied areas (9%), lack of access to housing or land due to military restrictions (7%), and contamination of land by EOs (5%).

Livelihoods and Food Security

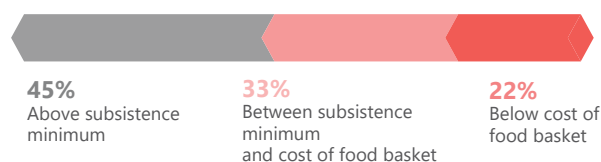
% of households reporting their primary sources of income, in the 30 days prior to data collection:



Median monthly income per capita

7,667 UAH

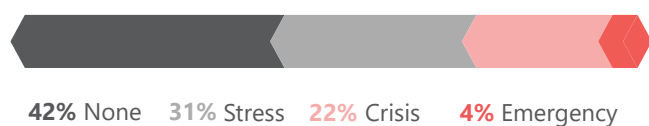
% of households, by income thresholds:



Median monthly household expenditures on selected essential items:



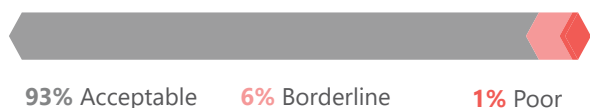
% of households by Livelihood Coping Strategy - Essential Needs (LCS-EN) category:



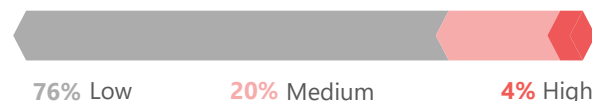
% of households adopting Livelihood Coping Strategies, by top strategies:



% of households by Food Consumption Score (FCS) category:



% of households by reduced Coping Strategy Index (rCSI) category:

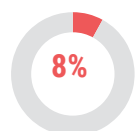


**% of households by key WASH indicators:**

Unacceptable water quality	11%
Cannot access sufficient drinking water at least 3 days per month	2%
Cannot access sufficient water for domestic purposes at least 3 days per month	3%
Had to change plans due to problems accessing water at least 3 days per month	2%

% of households by type of water and sanitation facilities and urbanity:

	Urban	Rural
Improved water sources, on premises	70%	47%
Improved water sources, not on premises	23%	47%
Improved toilet facilities	96%	99%



8% of households reported that it takes more than one hour to get to the nearest, functional health facility.

% of households by key Healthcare access indicators:

Needed healthcare	45%
Unable to obtain all needed healthcare	12%
At least one member is living with chronic conditions requiring regular medication	53%

% of households reporting top barriers preventing access to healthcare:

Cost of medicine	18%	
Cost of treatment	8%	
Security concerns	8%	
Transport necessary	6%	

62% reported having someone in their household who felt emotionally unwell, making daily life harder than usual.

16% of the households feeling emotionally unwell received MHPSS support or services.

**Shelter - Non-food Items****% of households completely lacking essential Non-Food Items, by item:**

Sufficient and adequate clothing	9%	
Hygiene products	9%	
House cleaning products	8%	
Fuel for heating	8%	

24% reported that the household's current shelter was damaged due to the war since February 2022.

36% of the households who experienced shelter damage reported that the current damage was not repaired

% of households by main heating sources during the 2024-2025 winter season:

District heating	39%	
Gas (decentralized)	30%	
Wood or coal	26%	

% of households reporting electricity issues and utility interruptions in the three months prior to data collection:

Issues with supply/strength of electricity	51%
No electricity (no generator, not on electrical grid)	7%
Cold water supply interruptions	17%
Internet interruptions	10%

**% of households by key Protection indicators:**

Protection threats affected the household's ability to work and access resources	33%
Protection threats affected the household's movement and access to public spaces	27%
The household was unable to obtain needed legal assistance	3%
The household experienced cuts in government assistance	5%

% of households reporting housing, land, and property concerns:

Damaged/destroyed property in non-occupied areas	9%	
Housing/land not accessible due to military restrictions, hostilities	7%	
Land contaminated with explosive ordnances	5%	

42% of female respondents reported that at least one female member of their household felt often or always unsafe walking in the community.

Zaporizka Oblast

In Zaporizka Oblast, 21% of households were classified as being in extreme need, driven primarily by livelihoods and protection concerns. Households reported a median monthly per capita income of 9,538 UAH, largely reflecting the concentration of interviews collected in Zaporizhzhia city²³.

However, almost half of households (47%) still earned below the subsistence minimum. The main reported income sources were salaried work (62%), pensions (50%), regular government social benefits (17%), and informal or unofficial labour (11%). Livelihood coping strategies were widespread, reported by 62% of households. The most common strategies were spending savings or using contingency stocks (38%), reducing essential healthcare expenditure (30%), and taking on an additional job (19%) to cope with limited resources.

While 90% of households had an acceptable level of food consumption, 33% adopted medium or high levels of coping strategies to sustain it.

WASH needs were less acute overall: while 20% of households reported that the water quality was not acceptable, they rarely reported lacking sufficient water quantity for drinking and domestic activities.

In terms of healthcare access, only a minority of households

(8%) reported needing more than one hour to reach the nearest functioning health facility. 16% of the households were unable to obtain the healthcare needed, with the most reported barriers preventing access being related to the cost of medicines (21%) and treatment (12%), while households also reported security concerns traveling to and at the hospital (11%).

Despite the comparatively higher median income, households still reported notable NFI gaps, particularly household cleaning products (11%), hygiene products (10%), adequate clothing (8%), and fuel for heating (8%). Most households relied on district heating (65%) during the 2024–2025 winter season, while 20% used decentralised gas supplies and 13% wood or coal.

Two in five households reported experiencing issues with the supply or strength of electricity, while interruptions to other utilities, such as water supply (12%) and internet (7%) were less frequent.

The proximity of surveyed urban areas to the active frontline shaped the protection profile: around one in four households reported that protection threats affected their ability to work and access resources (27%) or their movement and access to public space (25%). Households also reported concern about damaged or destroyed property in non-occupied areas (8%), inability to access housing or land due to military restrictions (6%), and land contamination by EOs (3%).

Livelihoods and Food Security

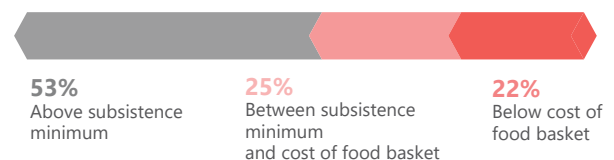
% of households reporting their primary sources of income, in the 30 days prior to data collection:



Median monthly income per capita

9,538 UAH

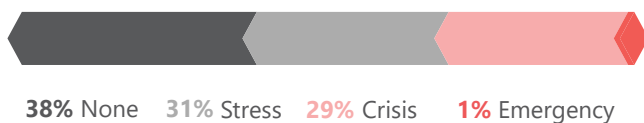
% of households, by income thresholds:



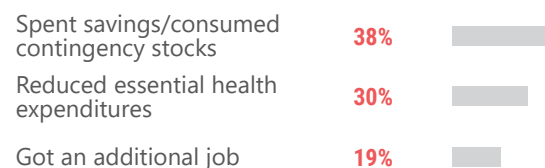
Median monthly household expenditures on selected essential items:



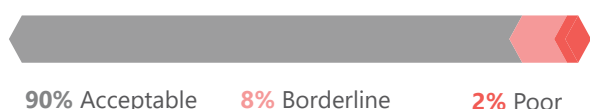
% of households by Livelihood Coping Strategy - Essential Needs (LCS-EN) category:



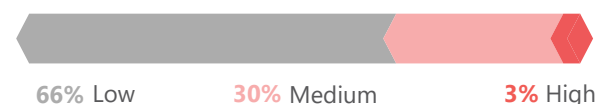
% of households adopting Livelihood Coping Strategies, by top strategies:



% of households by Food Consumption Score (FCS) category:



% of households by reduced Coping Strategy Index (rCSI) category:





% of households by key WASH indicators:

Unacceptable water quality	20%
Cannot access sufficient drinking water at least 3 days per month	3%
Cannot access sufficient water for domestic purposes at least 3 days per month	6%
Had to change plans due to problems accessing water at least 3 days per month	2%

% of households by type of water and sanitation facilities and urbanity:

	Urban	Rural
Improved water sources, on premises	59%	39%
Improved water sources, not on premises	41%	62%
Improved toilet facilities	99%	100%



8% of households reported that it takes more than one hour to get to the nearest, functional health facility.

% of households by key Healthcare access indicators:

Needed healthcare	44%
Unable to obtain all needed healthcare	16%
At least one member is living with chronic conditions requiring regular medication	63%

% of households reporting top barriers preventing access to healthcare:

Cost of medicine	21%	
Cost of treatment	12%	
Security concerns	11%	
Time necessary	6%	

68% reported having someone in their household who felt emotionally unwell, making daily life harder than usual.

25% of the households feeling emotionally unwell received MHPSS support or services.



Shelter - Non-food Items

% of households completely lacking essential Non-Food Items, by item:

House cleaning products	11%	
Hygiene products	10%	
Sufficient and adequate clothing	8%	
Fuel for heating	8%	

22% reported that the household's current shelter was damaged due to the war since February 2022.

32% of the households who experienced shelter damage reported that the current damage was not repaired

% of households by main heating sources during the 2024-2025 winter season:

District heating	65%	
Gas (decentralized)	20%	
Wood or coal	13%	

% of households reporting electricity issues and utility interruptions in the three months prior to data collection:

Issues with supply/strength of electricity	40%
No electricity (no generator, not on electrical grid)	3%
Cold water supply interruptions	12%
Internet interruptions	7%



% of households by key Protection indicators:

Protection threats affected the household's ability to work and access resources	27%
Protection threats affected the household's movement and access to public spaces	25%
The household was unable to obtain needed legal assistance	3%
The household experienced cuts in government assistance	4%

% of households reporting housing, land, and property concerns:

Damaged/destroyed property in non-occupied areas	8%	
Housing/land not accessible due to military restrictions, hostilities	6%	
Land contaminated with explosive ordnances	3%	

37% of female respondents reported that at least one female member of their household felt often or always unsafe walking in the community.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

THE MSNA WAS CONDUCTED IN THE FRAMEWORK OF:

Ukraine Inter-Cluster Coordination Group (ICCG)



OCHA

FUNDED BY:



Co-funded by
the European Union



WITH THE SUPPORT OF:



This factsheet is made possible by the generous support of the American people through the United States Government. The contents are the responsibility of REACH Initiatives and do not necessarily reflect the views of the United States Government.

ENDNOTES

- 1 REACH Ukraine (February 2026) [Ukraine: 4 Years Since the Full-Scale Invasion](#) - storymap
- 2 3.7 million Ukrainians remain internally displaced as of January 2026, as reported by IOM in its [22nd General Population Survey \(January 2026\)](#)
- 3 OHCHR Ukraine (February 2026) [Ukraine - Protection of civilians in armed conflict – February 2026](#)
- 4 OCHA Ukraine (January 2026) [Ukraine: Humanitarian Situation, Response and Funding Snapshot \(January - December 2025\)](#)
- 5 ACLED Ukraine Conflict Monitor (February 2026) [Ukraine war: How six new trends are shaping the conflict](#)
- 6 OHCHR Ukraine (February 2026) [Four years since the full scale invasion of Ukraine: key facts and findings](#)
- 7 OCHA Ukraine (January 2026) [Ukraine Humanitarian Needs and Response Plan 2026](#)
- 8 REACH Ukraine (December 2025) 2025 [Multi-Sector Needs Assessment – Overview of humanitarian needs in Ukraine](#)
- 9 It utilizes the OCHA classification used for the 2026 HNRP with a frontline as of 2 July 2025.
- 10 North includes the following oblasts: Zhytomyrska, Kyivska, Kyiv and Chernihivska. The West includes the following oblasts: Zakarpatska, Ivano-Frankivska, Chernivetska, Ternopilska, Lvivska, Khmelnytska, Rivnenska and Volynska. The Center includes the following oblasts: Vinnytska, Cherkaska, Kirovohradska and Poltavska.
- 11 The figure refers to median monthly expenditures on heating during the 2024-2025 winter season.
- 12 The Livelihood Coping Strategy - Essential Needs (LCS - EN) measures the extent of livelihood coping strategies households need to utilize as a response to lack of resources to cover basic needs. Crisis and emergency livelihood coping strategies indicate that households are depleting their assets or damaging their future productivity in order to meet their immediate essential needs. For the 2025 MSNA, stress coping strategies included: spending savings or consuming contingency stocks; purchasing food on credit or borrowing food; getting an additional job; selling household assets. Crisis coping strategies included: reducing essential health expenditure; selling productive assets; send household members to

live elsewhere for economic reasons. Emergency strategies include: utilization of degrading source of income and high-risk jobs; sale of housing or land; asking strangers for money.

13 The Food Consumption Score (FCS) measures the frequency of consumption of different food groups by a household in the 7 days prior to data collection. FCS calculation was based on methods set out by World Food Programme Ukraine in 2024 and 2025.

14 The subsistence minimum, as defined by the Ministry of Social Policy of Ukraine in June 2025 prices, equals 8,422 UAH. The average cost of a food basket, as defined by the same body, equals 4,794 UAH. [English translation] [Actual subsistence minimum in June 2025 prices established by MoSP](#). Central Committee of the Trade Union of Education and Science Workers of Ukraine.

15 The reduced Coping Strategy Index (rCSI) measures coping mechanisms used by households when there was not enough food or money to buy food in the 7 days prior to data collection. 'Low' is to be interpreted positively.

16 Improved water sources on premise refer to: tap drinking water/ water piped into the dwelling.

17 Improved water sources not on premise refer to: Bottled water (water purchased in bottles), Water kiosk (booth with water for bottling), Trucked in water (truck with a tank etc), Protected well, Protected spring, Public tap/standpipe, Public well or boreholes (protected, shared access), Piped into compound, yard or plot, Piped to neighbour.

18 Improved sanitation facilities include: toilets flushing to piped sewer system, flushing to septic tank, flushing to pit latrine, composting toilet, pit latrine with slab.

19 IOM DTM Ukraine (October 2025), [General Population Survey, Round 21](#).

20 *ibid.*

21 ACAPS Ukraine (March 2025), [Humanitarian implications of the war in Ukrainian-controlled territory in Khersonska oblast](#)

22 DRC Ukraine (May 2025) [Rapid Protection Assessment in Sumy Oblast](#)

23 Out of 158 interviews collected in the oblast, 129 were collected in Zaporizka Hromada.

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).