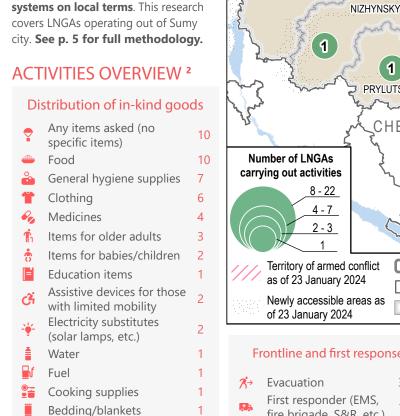
Ukraine | Local Responder Area Profile: Sumy

January 2024

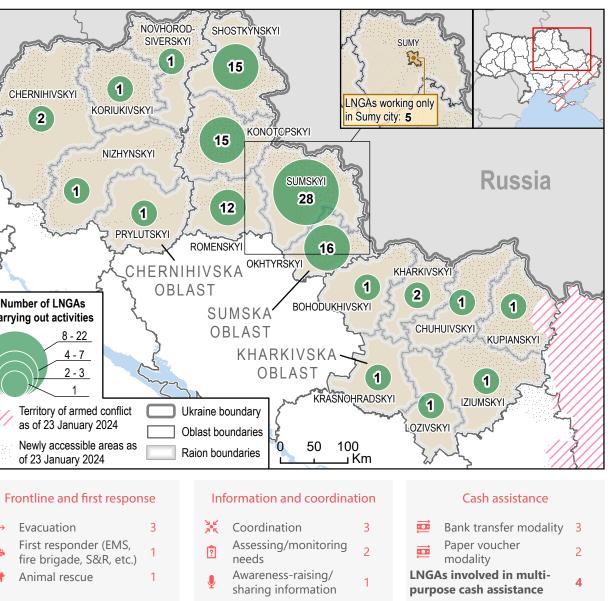
INTRODUCTION

The Local Responder Area Profile aims to collect actionable, area-based information on local non-governmental actors' (LNGAs)¹ needs, capacities, ways of working, and preferences for international support, to give international organisations (IOs) data they can use to avoid duplication, support LNGAs directly, and improve international integration with local systems on local terms. This research covers LNGAs operating out of Sumy



RAION-LEVEL ACTIVITIES COVERAGE OF LNGAS

Areas where LNGAs are reportedly conducting activities, by number of LNGAs reporting:



LNGAs reporting heavy shelter repair activities:

Services for general population

Ż	MHPSS services	13
\$ 2	Legal assistance	8
Ťà.	Assistance for survivors of domestic violence	8
=	Education for <18 children	5
††	Services for children (other than education)	4
0	Support with finding/ applying for assistance	4
इ	Healthcare services	4
Î	Housing assistance	3
5333. • • • •	Livelihoods support	2
Ĝ	Home-based care for those w/ limited mobility	1
Î	Light shelter repair	1
NGAs involved in services or the general population 19		
Services for IDPs and returnees		

0	Support with finding/ applying for assistance	6
\$	MHPSS services	5
\$	Legal assistance	3
Ťà.	Assistance for survivors of domestic violence	3
5033. • • • •	Livelihoods support	3
Î	Housing assistance	2
	Other ³	4
NGAs involved in services or IDPs/returnees		



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Agricultural inputs

LNGAs involved in distribution 23

88

1 Throughout this factsheet, "LNGA" refers to Ukrainian non-governmental actors including national NGOs operating out of Sumy, registered civil society organisations (CSOs), and volunteer groups that met inclusion criteria (see p. 4).

2 Displayed by number of LNGAs reporting participation in each activity. LNGA respondents could select more than one option.

3 1 LNGA each reported supporting IDPs/returnees with services of light shelter repair, healthcare, education for children <18, or other services for <18 children.

SECTORAL RESPONSE CAPACITY

Perception of assessed LNGAs on how well local capacity is able to address sectoral needs, by number of LNGAs reporting:

by namber of interior eporting.	
Mental health	3 1 7 6
Information about assistance	1 2 10
Education	0 1 16
Livelihoods	0 1 6 8
Healthcare	0 19
WASH	0 15
Evacuation	0 12 1
Shelter assistance	0 4 9
Social protection	0 5 8
NFIs	0 2 8 10
Food/nutrition	0 1 8 7

Very poorly or fairly poorly (can't meet many needs, at least some unmet needs are considered urgent or life-threatening)

- Somewhat poorly (can meet less than half of needs)
- Neither well nor poorly/sector not needed here

15 13 17

Somewhat well (can meet more than half of needs) but with notable gaps)

Fairly well (can meet many needs but missing a few groups/areas)

Very well (can meet all/most needs in coverage area)

Among assessed LNGAs,

LOCAL COORDINATION AND COMMUNICATION

25 of 33reported that they

17

16

12

had some kind of local mechanism for coordinating the emergency response

Coordination mechanisms used among LNGAs reporting any coordination efforts. by number of LNGAs reporting (n=25):⁵

In-person meetings (other than GCM)	
Informal in-person or phone communication	
Virtual meetings (other than GCM)	
Hybrid meetings (other than GCM)	
Group or channel on messaging app ⁶	
Group or channel on social media ⁷	
OCHA GCM	

18 of 33

assessed LNGAs reported being aware of General **Coordination Meetings** (GCMs) run by OCHA.

Main means by which LNGAs communicate with their target population, by number of LNGAs reporting:⁴

7	Face-to-face in office		23
	Face-to-face at home		14
6	Phone call		9
2	Telegram		9
5	Facebook	-	9
4	Instagram	•	3
3	Viber	1	1
3			

I OCAL PERCEPTION OF PRIORITY NEEDS

Top 3 priority needs in their area of coverage, by number of LNGAs reporting:⁴

す	Psychosocial support	16
∎ ∫	Fuel for heating	11
す	Healthcare	10
Î	Provision of accommodation	8
	Food	6
Ĝ	Assistive devices for those with limited mobility	6

Ukraine

0 6 6

4 LNGA respondents could select up to 3 options. 5 LNGA respondents could select more than one option.

Humanitarian 6 Including groups or channels on WhatsApp, Telegram, Signal, etc. 7 Including groups or channels on facebook, Instagram, etc.

Targeting of international organisations' support, by number of LNGAs reporting:

a

reported IOs providing support in all relevant 13 coverage areas and priority need categories

reported IOs providing support in all relevant coverage areas, but not for all priority need categories

reported IOs providing support for other needs, but not for any of the 3 priority needs listed

reported IOs providing support for all priority need categories, but not in all relevant coverage areas

reported that they were not aware of IOs providing support to the area

reported that they didn't 3 know or preferred not to answer

Priorities vs. coverage and capacity

MHPSS was the most-reported priority need among local actors, but even though it was the single most-reported activity after distribution, some KIs reported concerns about local capacity for this sector. Among the CSOs that provide MHPSS, funding and labor/human resources were the two most frequently noted operational resource gaps.

Fuel and assistive devices for people with limited mobility were also among the top priority needs, but only 1-2 organisations each reported activities distributing these items, suggesting a possible need for international support. Both were among the specific in-kind items listed as resource gaps.



OPERATIONAL RESOURCE GAPS AND EFFECTS

Ability of LNGAs to meet beneficiary needs with their own resources, by number of LNGAs reporting:



Among assessed LNGAs,

20 of 33

reported that they **did not have** sufficient resources to continue meeting the needs of their target population for the next 6 months

Among LNGAs **confirming** insufficient resources,

12 of 20 reported that these gaps would cause them to downscale their activities within the next 2 months

5

TOP REPORTED OPERATIONAL NEEDS

Most reported operational needs across all assessed LNGAs facing resource gaps, by number of LNGAs reporting (n=20):⁸



INTERNATIONAL ASSISTANCE

Provision of support to LNGAs by international organisations, by number of LNGAs reporting:

 21 of 33
assessed LNGAs reported receiving some support from international actors.
1 LNGA each was neither satisfied nor dissatisfied or dissatisfied with international support
Among assessed LNGAs reportedly receiving international support
10 c 21



3

2

2

10 of 21

reported being **very satisfied** with the support they received, and **9** were **satisfied** with the support.

OPERATIONAL NEEDS ZOOM-IN

Main barrier to accessing enough staff among LNGAs reporting labor/human resources as a resource gap, by number of LNGAs reporting (n=7):

Unable to afford salaries for enough employees (regardless of skillset)	
Staff with required skills have left/are not living in the area	

Staff with required skills live in the area but work for other organizations

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Among LNGAs reporting labor as a resource gap, 5 were missing 1-2 staff, and 2 were missing less than 25% of their normal operating capacity. Most reported that they would be able to independently recruit staff if they had the funds. Most reported in-kind distribution items for beneficiaries needed among LNGAs reporting in-kind items as a resource gap, by number of LNGAs reporting (n=7):⁸

Hygiene supplies	
Food	
Assistive devices	
Toys or education materials for childre	n
Medicines	
Fuel	
Household NFIs	

Types of vehicles needed among LNGAs reporting equipment as resource gap, by number of LNGAs reporting (n=4):⁸

Van/bus (i.e. vehicle for transporting several staff or beneficiaries) Specialised vehicle (i.e. ambulance, construction vehicle, etc.)

Types of premises/space needed among LNGAs reporting premises as resource gap, by number of LNGAs reporting (n=3):

2 Office space

6

3

3

2

2

2

Storage space for goods Space for activities with beneficiaries (classroom, trainings center, clinic, etc.) Amount of funding reportedly needed to meet resource gaps, by number of LNGAs reporting (n=16):

Less than 5,000 USD 5,001-10,000 USD 10,001-35,000 USD 35,001-60,000 USD 60,001-100,000 USD More than 100,001 USD



3

2

METHODOLOGY OVERVIEW

The Local Responder Area Profile (LRAP) assessment aims to collect actionable, areabased information on local non-governmental actors' (LNGAs) needs, capacities, ways of working, and preferences for international support, in order to give international actors information that they can use to **avoid duplication, support LNGAs directly, and improve international integration with local systems on local terms**.

Sumy city in Sumska Oblast was chosen for this assessment based on their relevance as a "coordination hub" from which local non-governmental actors conduct activities both within each city and outside of it, primarily throughout Sumska. Initial field information about Sumy city was confirmed by informal discussion with key stakeholders during virtual scoping that took place December 18 and January 9-11. These scoping interviews also confirmed the existence of possible information gaps particularly around LNGAs in the area not clearly connected to Kyiv-based international organisations, demonstrating the value of an LRAP to international organizations that carry out activities in Sumska oblast in particular. Due to time constraints, REACH used a **quantitative-only** approach for this assessment instead of the mixed methods approach used in past rounds. A quantitative phone-based survey was conducted with as many LNGAs based in Sumska as could be identified.

Quantitative data collection was conducted between 16-23 January. REACH field teams attempted to contact all LNGAs that were identified as operating out of (i.e. had an office or consistent presence in) Sumy city and whose activities included humanitarian support for civilians; the threshold of inclusion for more informal volunteer groups was a group with a minimum of 3-4 members, a clear focal point who could be contacted, and sustained support activities. Ultimately Key Informants (KIs) representing **33 LNGAs** completed the quantitative survey, consistent with scoping estimates from key stakeholders stating that approximately 20-35 civil society organisations (CSOs) were operating out of Sumy city. The quantitative survey focused on LNGAs' activities, coverage, operational needs, coordination awareness and perception of local capacity by sector.

LIMITATIONS

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REACH cannot guarantee that their field department was able to identify all relevant LNGAs operating out of Sumy city. Additionally, although REACH contacted as many LNGAs as they were able to identify that met the inclusion criteria, a small number did not answer or chose not to participate in the survey. As such, there are likely LNGAs in Sumy whose perspective has not been included in this study. Results also cannot be assumed to be statistically representative of this group, given that the baseline population total of Sumy-based LNGAs is not clearly known. As such all findings are indicative only. Furthermore, the area-based approach is not generalisable to the broader context, and these findings may not be relevant for LNGAs in other areas.

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).

