

NGCA – REACH Winter Assessments 2020-2021

Multi-Sectoral Needs Assessment (MSNA 5)
October – November 2020

Humanitarian Situation Monitor (HSM)
Round 2 (December 2020 – January 2021)

A person wearing a dark jacket with 'REACH' and 'EUROPEAN COMMISSION' printed on the back is seen from behind, standing in a dusty, debris-strewn area. In the background, there are several white vehicles, possibly ambulances or aid trucks, and some people. The scene appears to be a conflict zone or a displacement area.

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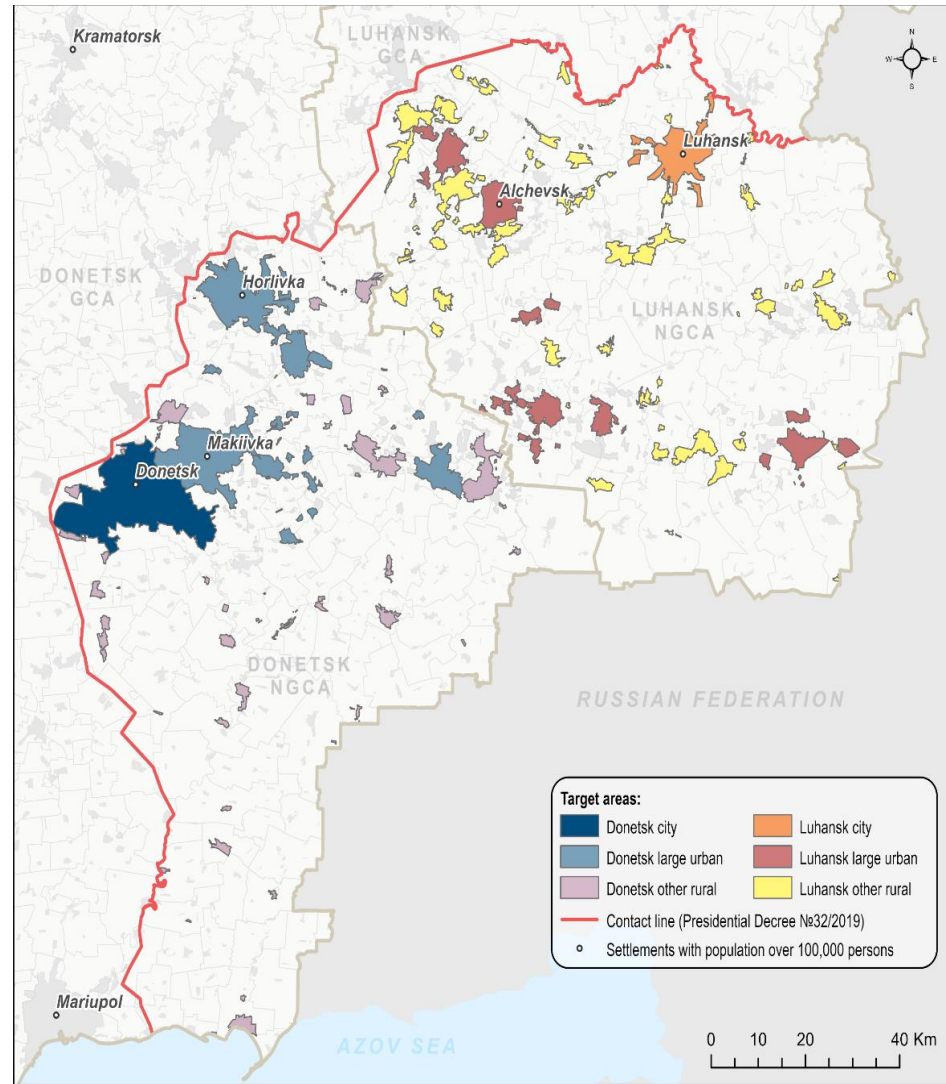


Target areas

MSNA 5



HSM



Objectives

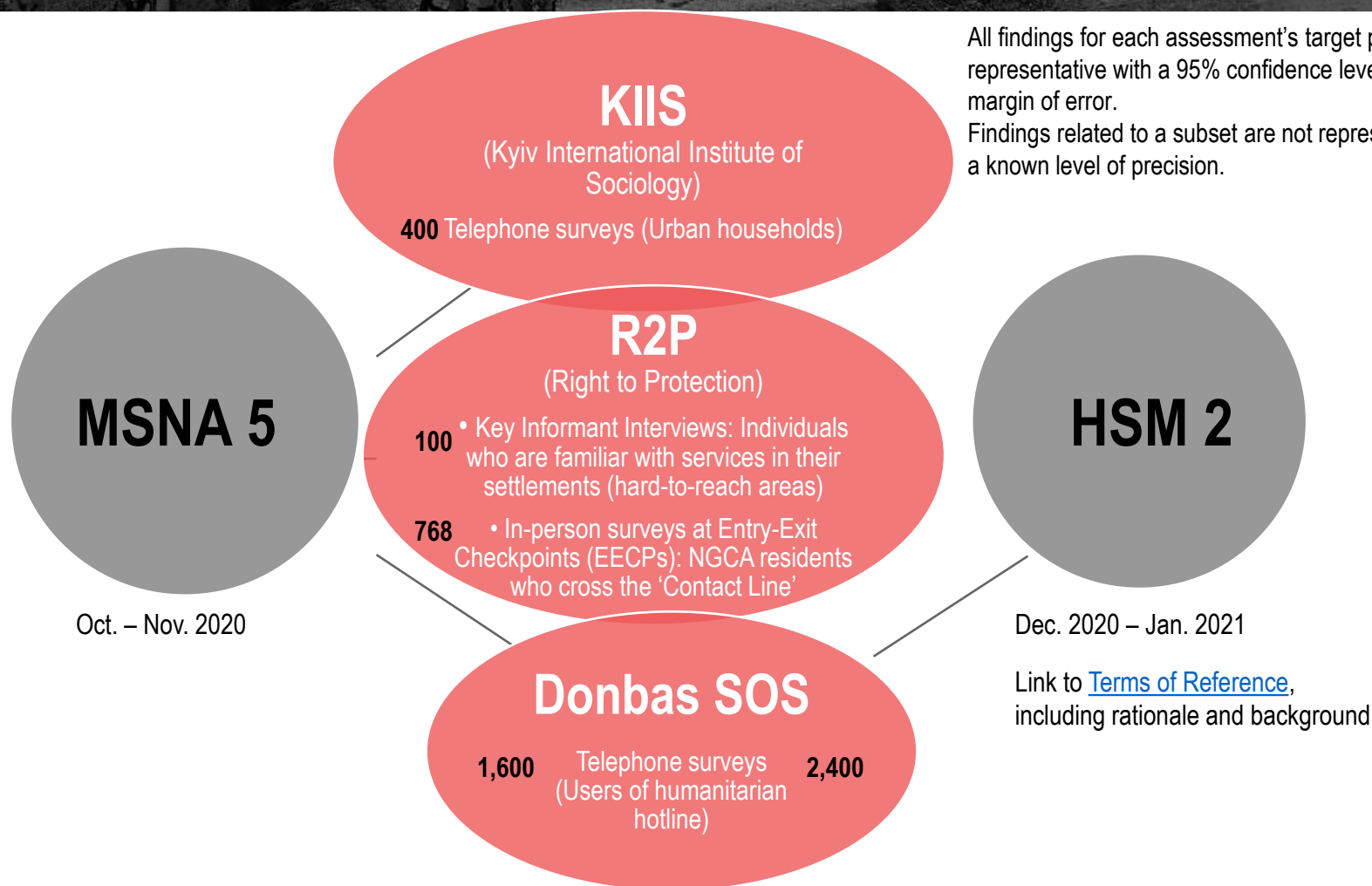
Multi-Sectoral Needs Assessment (MSNA 5)

The MSNA' general objective is to inform Humanitarian Programming Cycle (HPC) for 2021, through supporting the understanding of changes in and the effect of the COVID-19 outbreak on humanitarian needs of conflict affected population since 2019 in non-government controlled areas of Ukraine

Humanitarian Situation Monitor (HSM 2)

The HSM' general objective is to strengthen the evidence-base for decision-making around humanitarian needs in non-government controlled areas (NGCA) of Donetsk and Luhansk over 12 months in light of the continuing conflict, trade embargo and economic affects of the COVID-19 outbreak

Methodology



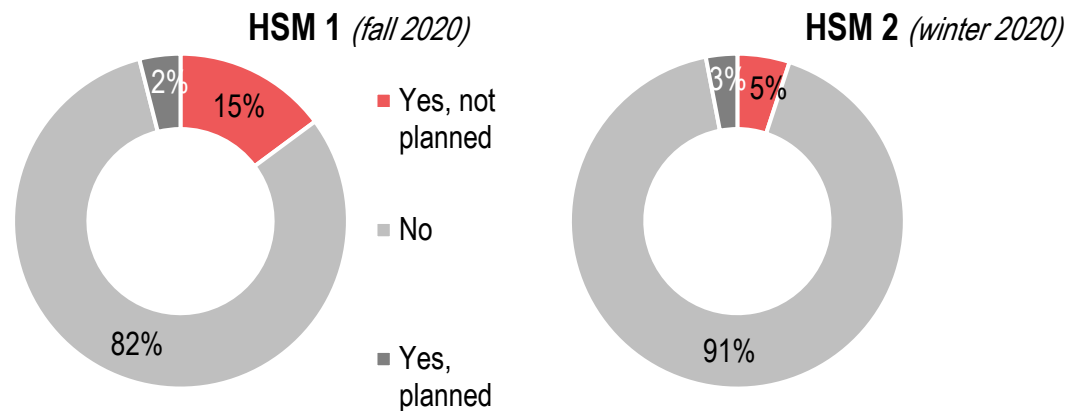
Triangulation and convergence of findings as much as possible; no one single data source can be generalized to the whole population in non-government controlled areas (NGCA)

Key Findings

- **COVID-19 dynamics and consequences appear to continue to be a prominent reported concern** across non-government controlled areas (NGCA), with direct personal and medical considerations increasing in the fall-winter months. Across multiple sectors, COVID-19-related disruptions seem to outweigh direct consequences of the conflict, but do not suggest widespread deterioration of conditions and/or major disruptions to services.
- **Signs of a strained health system** (overwhelmed facilities) and low trust in COVID-19 testing, when combined with previously existing barriers to healthcare (affordability and quality), can further negatively affect the ability to deliver timely and quality health services.
- Findings suggest that **secondary impacts of COVID-19 continue to persist**, including impacts on school continuity and household economic conditions. Positive developments since the summer period include the increased diversification of income sources - including pensions and benefits from government-controlled areas (GCA) - suggesting that communities may be adapting to the initial shock of last year. Certain indicators of overall well-being such as household food consumption remained high at the end of 2020; however, the financial impact on those who have lost access to certain streams of income can be significant, and the reported outlook for household economic resilience remains mixed.

Economic Security (HSM)

Proportion of households reporting having taken on **new debts** in the 3 months prior to data collection



Most commonly reported income sources households were reportedly more dependent on in the 3 months prior to data collection

| | HSM 1 | HSM 2 |
|-----------------------------------|-------|-------|
| Pensions / Social benefits (NGCA) | 63% | 59% |
| Pensions / Social benefits (GCA) | 13% | 25% |
| Salary from employment | 39% | 48% |
| Informal small trade / business | 6% | 11% |
| Savings | 15% | 10% |
| Family / friends support | 11% | 7% |
| Credits / borrowing money | 3% | 1% |

Income Sources (MSNAs)

Sources of income in the month prior to data collection, as reported by households to Donbas SOS (**MSNA 5**)

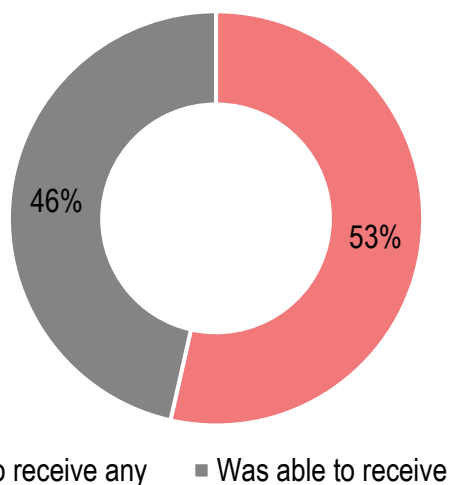
| | Donetsk City | Donetsk East | Donetsk North | Donetsk South | Luhansk Center | Luhansk City | Luhansk South | Luhansk West | Overall |
|------------------------|--------------|--------------|---------------|---------------|----------------|--------------|---------------|--------------|-----------|
| Pensions (NGCA) | 60% | 68% | 61% | 63% | 64% | 65% | 68% | 64% | 63% |
| Pensions (GCA) | 32% | 31% | 19% | 19% | 33% | 32% | 41% | 28% | 31% |
| Salary | 45% | 35% | 57% | 54% | 41% | 46% | 42% | 45% | 44% |
| Family and friends | 15% | 9% | 17% | 13% | 12% | 11% | 7% | 9% | 12% |
| Social benefits (NGCA) | 10% | 14% | 8% | 3% | 9% | 9% | 10% | 10% | 10% |
| Social benefits (GCA) | 1% | 2% | 4% | 1% | 1% | 1% | 4% | 2% | 2% |
| No income | 0% | 1% | 1% | 0% | 1% | 1% | 0% | 0% | 1% |

Sources of income in the month prior to data collection, as reported by households to Donbas SOS (**MSNA 4**)

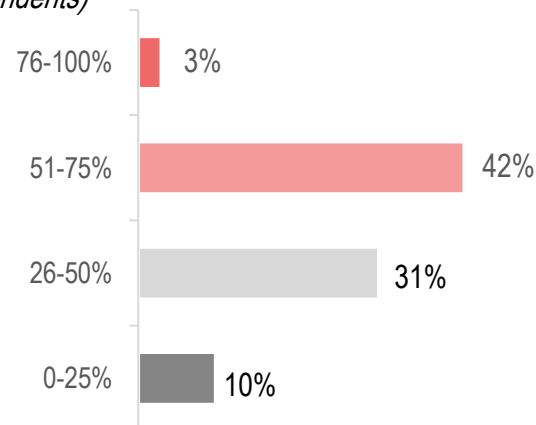
| | Donetsk City | Donetsk East | Donetsk North | Donetsk South | Luhansk Center | Luhansk City | Luhansk South | Luhansk West | Overall |
|------------------------|--------------|--------------|---------------|---------------|----------------|--------------|---------------|--------------|-----------|
| Pensions (NGCA) | 54% | 59% | 53% | | 51% | 45% | 56% | 56% | 54% |
| Pensions (GCA) | 41% | 37% | 40% | | 33% | 31% | 43% | 42% | 39% |
| Salary | 45% | 39% | 46% | | 51% | 52% | 39% | 43% | 45% |
| Family and friends | 10% | 10% | 11% | | 13% | 8% | 13% | 10% | 10% |
| Social benefits (NGCA) | 11% | 12% | 7% | | 14% | 10% | 9% | 6% | 10% |
| Social benefits (GCA) | 6% | 1% | 3% | | 2% | 1% | 1% | 2% | 3% |
| No income | 0% | 0% | 0% | | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% |

Pensions / Social benefits (HSM)

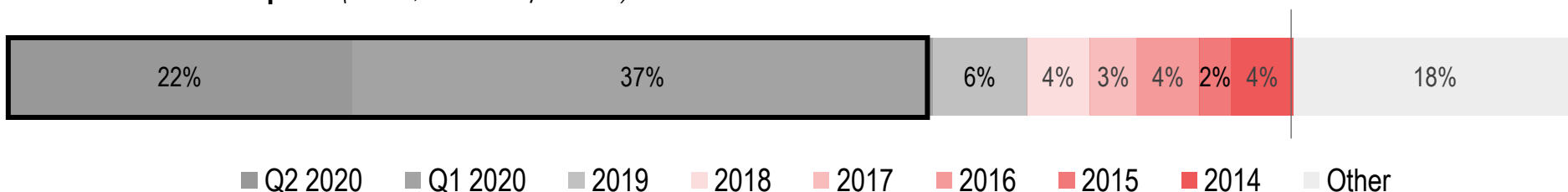
Among the 70% of households reporting being entitled to benefits / pensions, the % reporting not having received any in the 3 months prior to data collection (*subset, n= 1657 respondents*)



Among those households reporting not having received the benefits / pensions they were entitled to, the reported estimated **shares of the monthly household budget** the missed benefits / pensions would have represented (*subset, n= 848 respondents*)

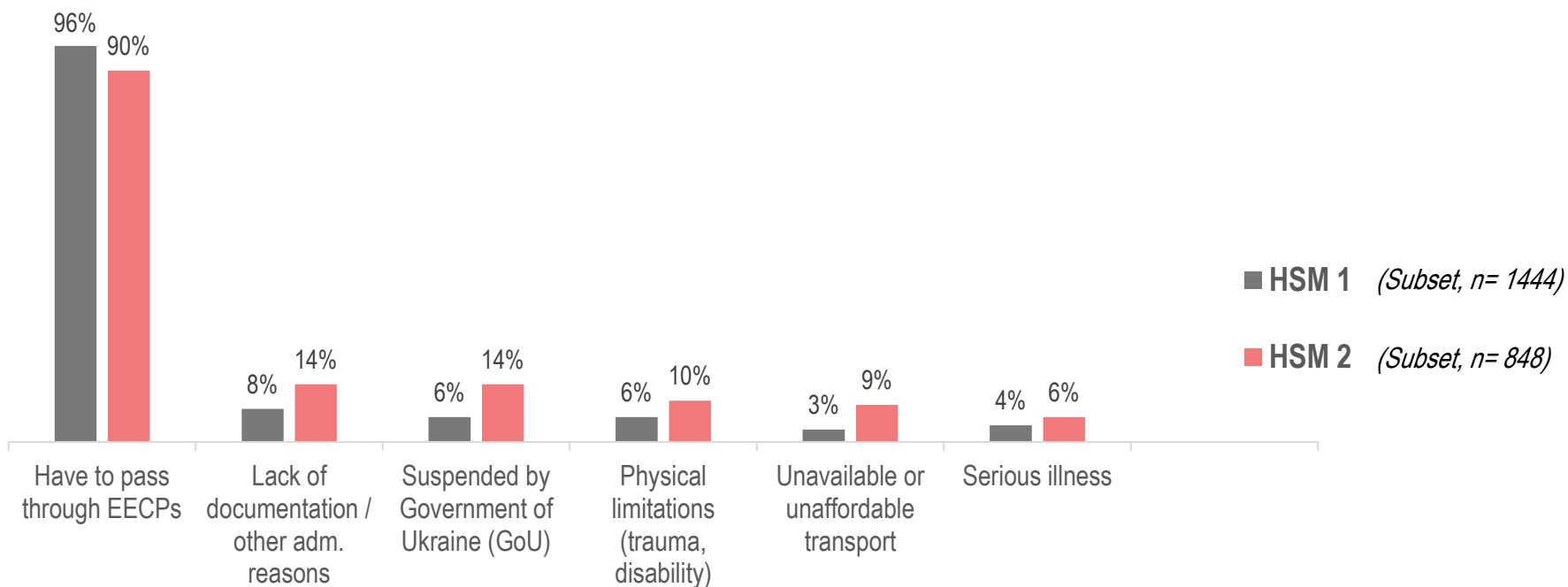


Among those who were unable to receive benefits / pensions they were entitled to, **date of last reception** (*subset, n= 848 respondents*)



Pensions / Social benefits (HSM)

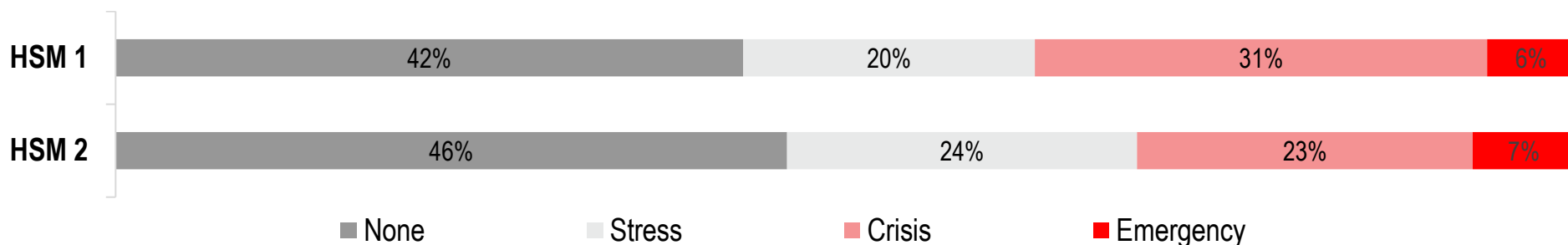
Among households who reported not having received the benefits / pensions they were entitled to in 3 months prior to data collection, the most commonly reported perceived reasons:



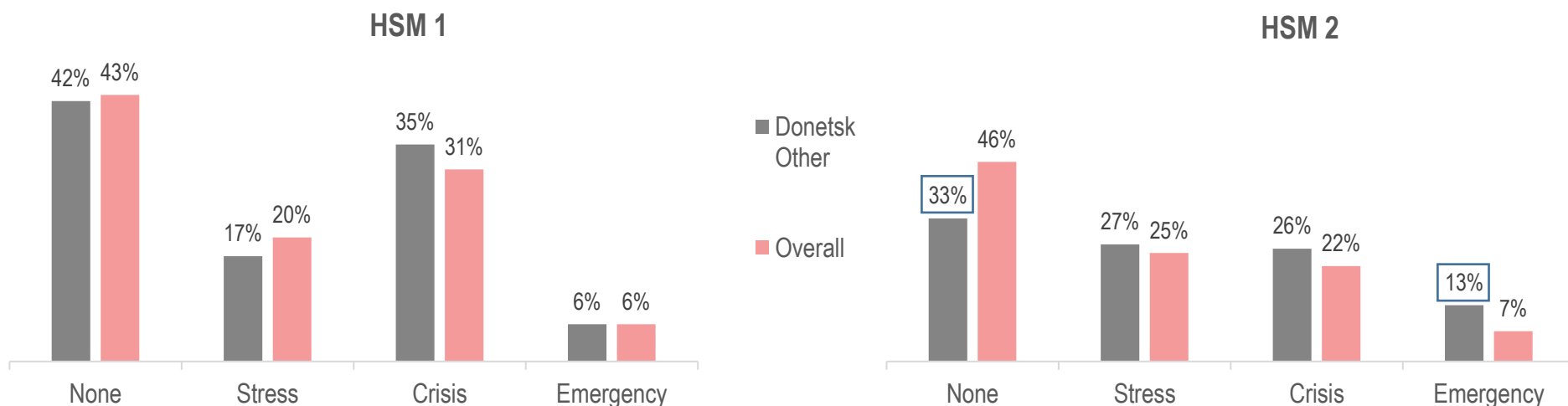
Crossing EECPs is still the main perceived reason hindering access to GCA welfare benefits, but an observed increase in other reasons between the two rounds of data collection may have cumulative effects, in particular for elderly people to access their pensions.

Coping Strategy Index (HSM)

Households were asked if they had used (or already exhausted) any **coping strategies** to deal with a lack of access to resources to meet basic needs in the three months prior to data collection. Below, the % of households per coping strategy index severity score:

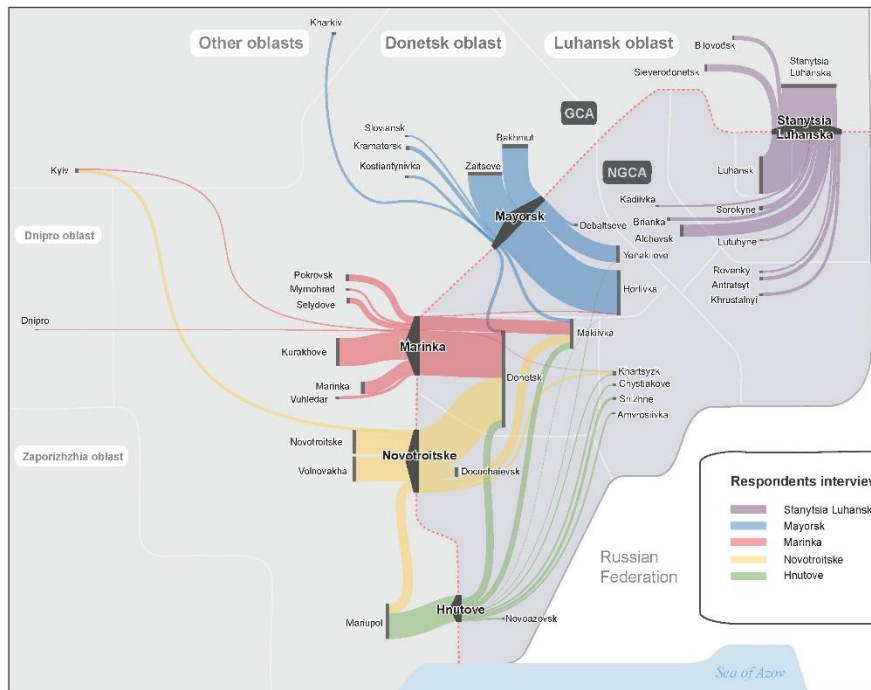


- Apparent shift towards use of less severe coping strategies – potential positive development
- But **considerable differences across strata**, in particular worse outcomes in ‘*Donetsk other*’ (which primarily consists of rural areas)

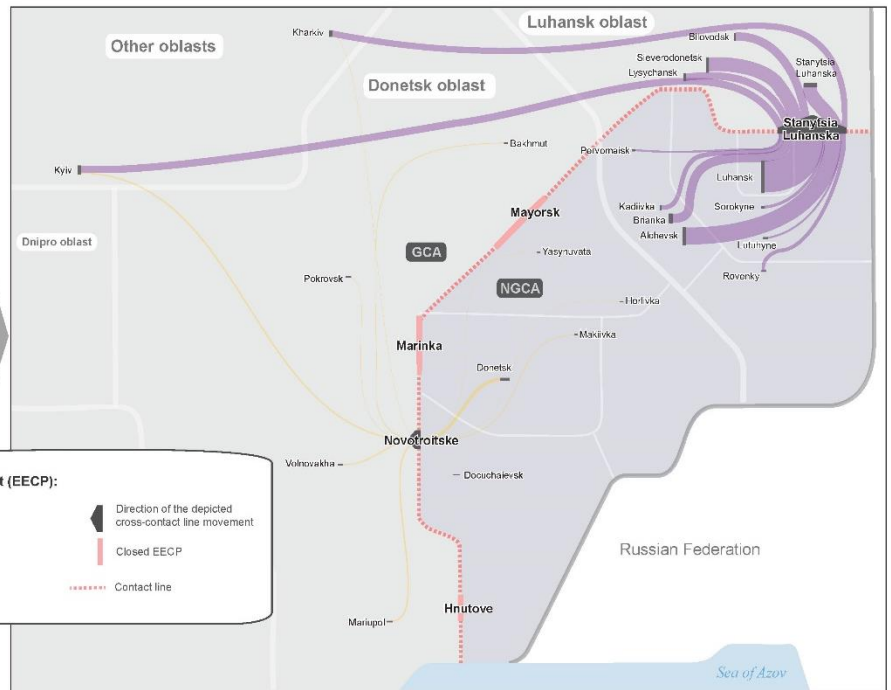


Impact of EECPs (HSM)

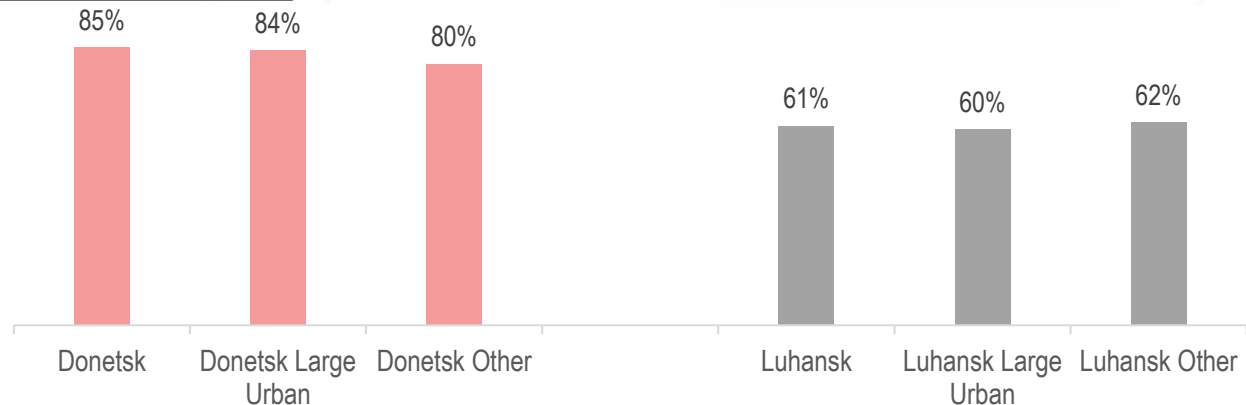
Cross Contact Line Movement (NGCA to GCA) from 9 January until 24 February 2020



Cross Contact Line Movement (NGCA to GCA) from 10 October until 23 November 2020



66% of households reported having at least one member who had to cross an EECP in the 3 months prior to data collection, 75% of those households reported having been **unable to cross** (subset, $n = 1591$ respondents)



Impact of EECPs (MSNA)

Most commonly reported **reasons for travelling to GCA** (R2P, in-person survey at EECP)

| MSNA 4 | Novotroitske EECP | Stanitsa Luhansk EECP |
|---|-------------------|-----------------------|
| To visit family / friends | 14% | 21% |
| Confirm or collect benefits (pensions, social payments) | 77% | 51% |
| Withdrawing cash | 7% | 30% |

| MSNA 5 | Novotroitske EECP | Stanitsa Luhansk EECP |
|---|-------------------|-----------------------|
| To visit family / friends | 66% | 66% |
| Confirm or collect benefits (pensions, social payments) | 37% | 51% |
| Withdrawing cash | 31% | 34% |

Proportion of households by **estimated length of stay in GCA** (R2P, in-person survey at EECP)

| MSNA 4 | Novotroitske EECP | Stanitsa Luhansk EECP |
|--------------------|-------------------|-----------------------|
| <1 – 1 day | 69% | 56% |
| 2 – 6 days | 22% | 39% |
| 1 week to 1 month | 7% | 4% |
| 1 – 6 months | 1% | 1% |
| More than 6 months | 0% | 0% |

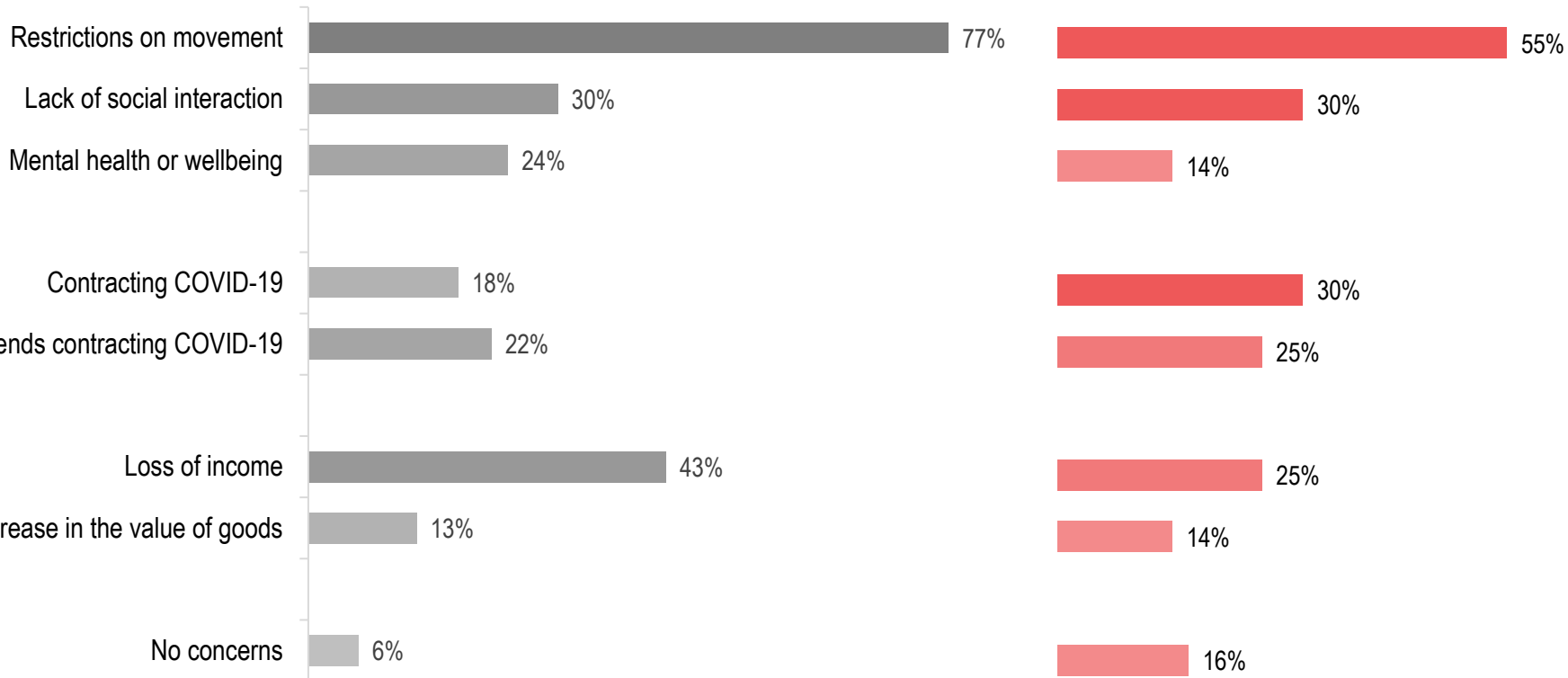
| MSNA 5 | Novotroitske EECP | Stanitsa Luhansk EECP |
|--------------------|-------------------|-----------------------|
| <1 – 1 day | 0% | 2% |
| 2 – 6 days | 1% | 23% |
| 1 week to 1 month | 14% | 55% |
| 1 – 6 months | 54% | 20% |
| More than 6 months | 31% | 1% |

Impact of EECPs (HSM)

Most commonly reported perceived **concerns** related to COVID-19 and associated government measures (e.g. closure of EECPs)

HSM 1

HSM 2



Access to healthcare (MSNA / HSM)

| | Donbas SOS | KIIS |
|--|------------|------|
| Household tried to access healthcare since COVID-19 outbreak | 39% | 29% |
| Experienced difficulties | 44% | 28% |
| Main difficulties | | |
| Cost of prescribed medicine | 47% | 13% |
| Irregular availability of doctors | 26% | 31% |
| Lack of needed medicines | 37% | 14% |
| Closure / Lack of services at facility due to COVID-19 | 6% | 23% |

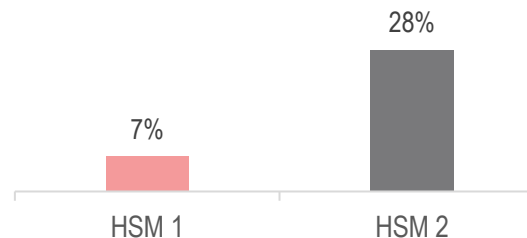
37% of households reported having at least one member who had required accessing healthcare in the 3 months prior to data collection. Of those households, 46% reported experiencing **access barriers** (subset, n= 894).

Among those households, 56% reported the **cost** of healthcare treatment and 38% reported the **quality** of health staff to be a barrier, while 28% reported the **medical facility was too busy**.

Medical facility was too busy
(4 times higher than HSM 1
- biggest increase)

HSM 2

(Subset, n= 411)

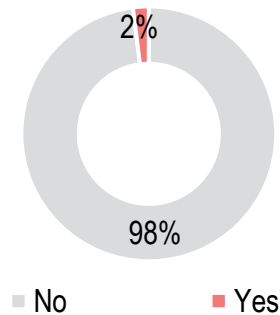


COVID-19 specifics (HSM)

Among household with at least one member who required accessing healthcare in the 3 months prior to data collection, 2% (HSM 1) and 14% (HSM 2) reported that it was **related to COVID-19**

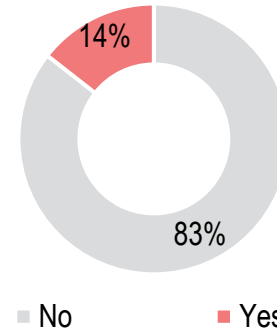
HSM 1

(Subset, n= 883)

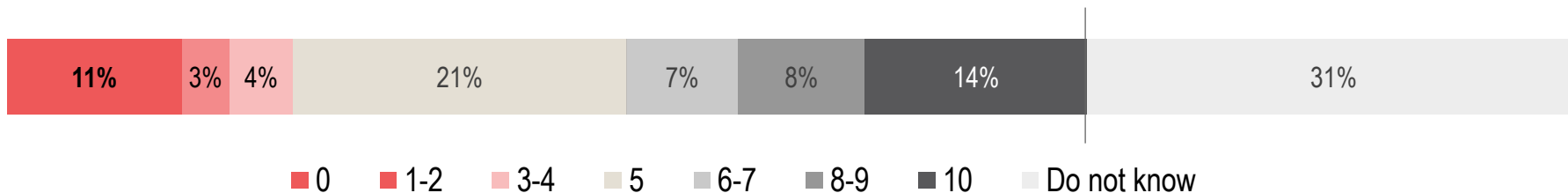


HSM 2

(Subset, n= 894)



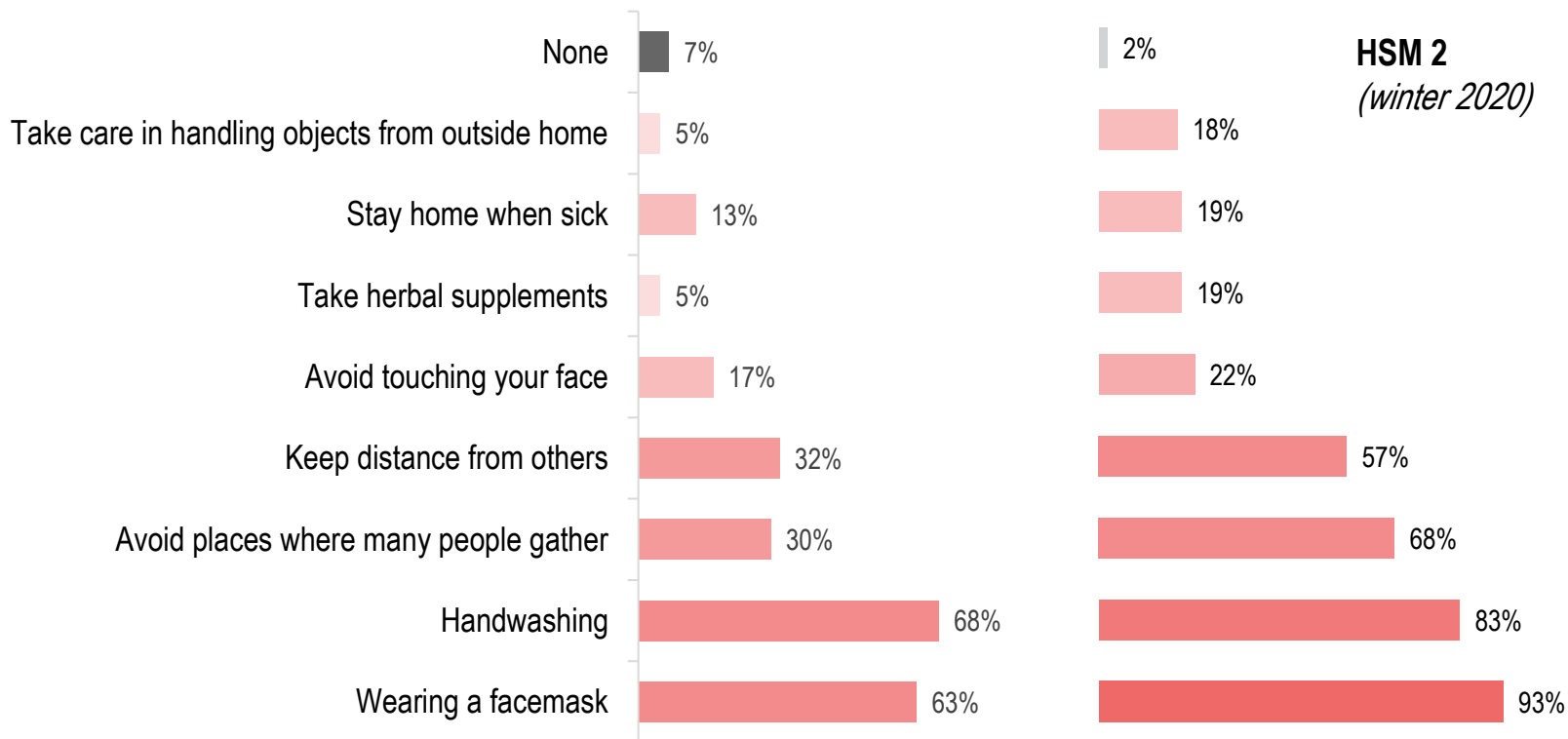
How trustworthy do you consider **COVID-19 test results**?



COVID-19 specifics

Proportion of respondents reporting **personal preventative measures adopted** against COVID-19

KAPA 2*
(fall 2020)



The difference between fall and winter assessments could suggest that personal preventative measures might be increasingly integrated in the habits of respondents

*The Knowledge, Attitudes and Practices Assessment (KAPA) was a three-rounds REACH assessment focused on health and COVID-19. Rounds 1 (08/2020) and 3 (11/2020) were centered on GCA and round 2 (10/2020) on NGCA, for which 824 household surveys were completed at 95/5 level. All rounds are publicly released and available [here](#).

Food Security (MSNA)

Donbas SOS (MSNA 4)

| | | Overall |
|------------------------|------------|---------|
| Food Consumption Score | Acceptable | 92% |
| | Borderline | 8% |
| | Poor | 1% |

Donbas SOS (MSNA 5)

| | | Overall |
|------------------------|------------|---------|
| Food Consumption Score | Acceptable | 97% |
| | Borderline | 3% |
| | Poor | 0% |

KIIS (MSNA 4)

| | | Donetsk | Luhansk | Overall |
|------------------------|------------|---------|---------|---------|
| Food Consumption Score | Acceptable | 91% | 93% | 92% |
| | Borderline | 7% | 5% | 6% |
| | Poor | 2% | 2% | 2% |

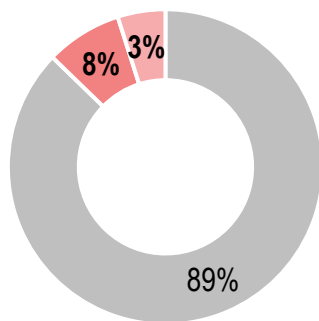
KIIS (MSNA 5)

| | | Donetsk | Luhansk | Overall |
|------------------------|------------|---------|---------|---------|
| Food Consumption Score | Acceptable | 96% | 97% | 96% |
| | Borderline | 3% | 2% | 2% |
| | Poor | 1% | 1% | 1% |

WASH – Access to Water (HSM)

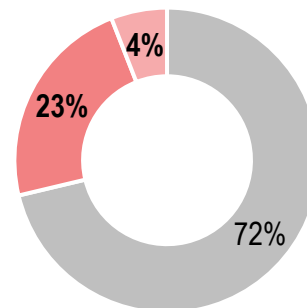
Proportion of households reporting having had access to sufficient quantity of **drinking water** in the month prior to data collection

HSM 1

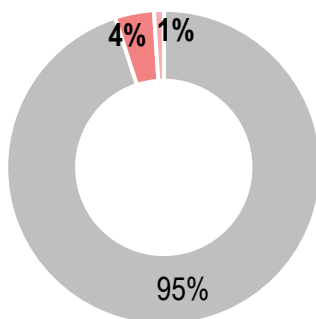


- Yes
- No access, several times
- No access, once

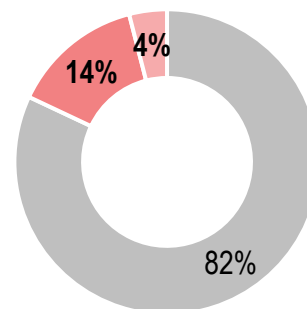
Proportion of households reporting having had access to sufficient quantity of **water for domestic purposes** in the month prior to data collection



HSM 2



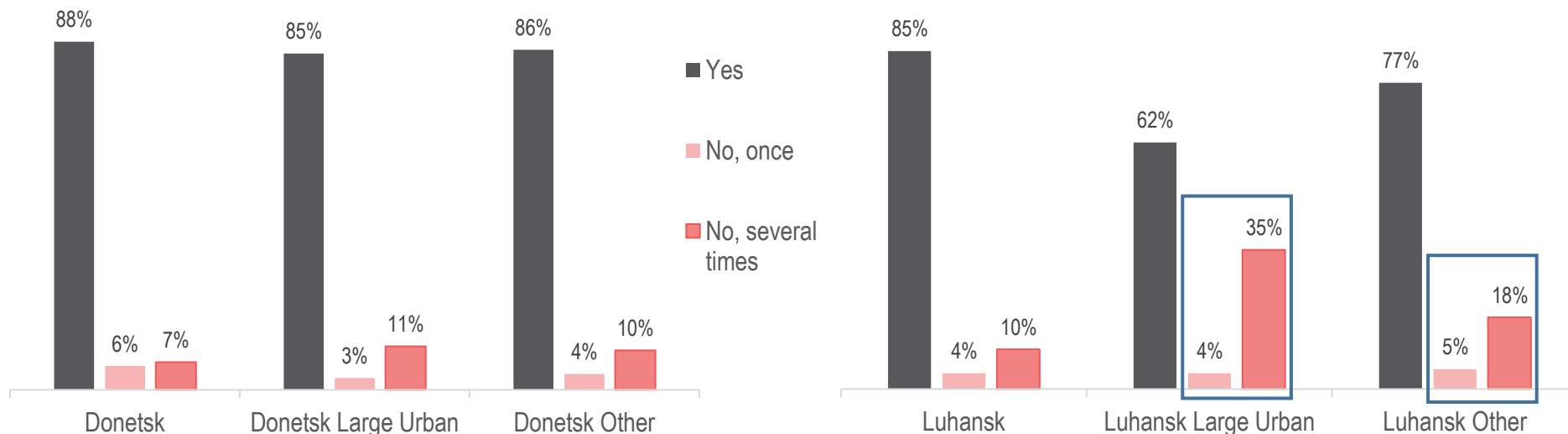
- Yes
- No access, several times
- No access, once



WASH – Access to Water (HSM / MSNA)

HSM 2

Proportion of households reporting having had access to sufficient quantity of **water for domestic purposes** in the month prior to data collection, per assessment locations:



MSNA 5

| Donbas SOS | Donetsk city | Donetsk east | Donetsk north | Donetsk south | Luhansk center | Luhansk city | Luhansk south | Luhansk west | Overall |
|--|--------------|--------------|---------------|---------------|----------------|--------------|---------------|--------------|---------|
| Proportion of households reporting not having faced a lack of drinking water in the 12 months prior to data collection, per assessment locations | 93% | 90% | 98% | 83% | 94% | 92% | 88% | 88% | 92% |

WASH – Water Stoppages (MSNA 5)

| Longest water stoppage in the 12 months prior | Donbas SOS | KIIS |
|--|------------|------|
| None | 31% | 29% |
| Less than 12 hours | 12% | 9% |
| 1 day | 13% | 14% |
| 1 – 3 days | 24% | 25% |
| 3 – 7 days | 9% | 9% |
| More than 7 days | 8% | 12% |

Education / Shelter (MSNA 5)

EDUCATION

20% of households reported having school-aged children in the household. Among those households, 57% reported their child(ren) had **missed school** in the 30 days prior to data collection.

The most commonly reported reasons for missing school were:

| Donbas SOS | | Overall |
|------------|-----------------------------|---------|
| | School closed | 69% |
| | Health issues | 11% |
| | Fear of COVID | 10% |
| | Security concerns by parent | 0% |
| | School is damaged | 0% |

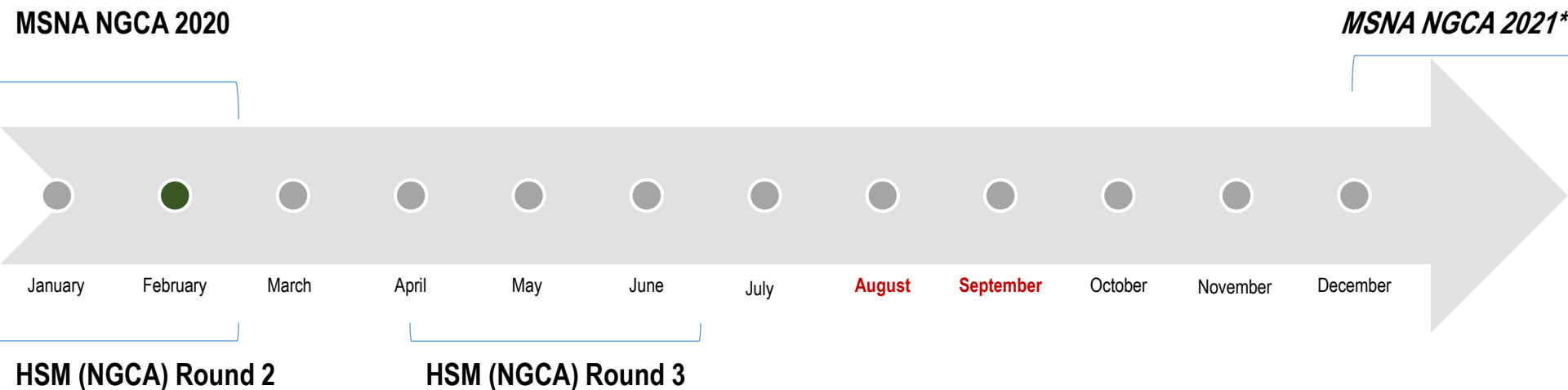
SHELTER

% of respondents reporting **any type of conflict-related shelter damage or defect**:

| Donetsk City | Donetsk East | Donetsk North | Donetsk South | Luhansk Center | Luhansk City | Luhansk South | Luhansk West | Overall |
|--------------|--------------|---------------|---------------|----------------|--------------|---------------|--------------|---------|
| 9% | 13% | 17% | 4% | 16% | 10% | 5% | 16% | 11% |

NGCA Information Sources: 2021

- **HSM Round 3** will be the last REACH data source before Humanitarian Needs Overview (HNO),
 - questionnaire will be shared to provide inputs (if priority information gaps remain)
 - updated dashboard (containing indicators for rounds 1 and 2) link to be shared shortly
- Ongoing discussions with the **Donbass Development Center** (DDC) to do some small-scale qualitative work (follow-up soon)





Questions?
Comments?

THANK YOU
FOR YOUR
ATTENTION