

# Multisectoral Needs Assessment (MSNA) 2022

**Livelihoods Findings**

March 2023

**REACH** Informing  
more effective  
humanitarian action



## Livelihoods Key Takeaways

- **Livelihoods Living Standard Gaps were the main driver of the MSNI severity in Ukraine overall**, having the highest proportion of HHs with Extreme LSGs in Livelihoods (**19% of all assessed HHs**), among all other sectors.
- Analysis of consumption expenditures illustrated that **a majority of HHs lack economic capacity to meet essential needs and many HHs deploy expenditure-related strategies** such as **using their savings, cutting essential expenditures or taking on extra work** to cope with a lack of resources.
- **East and North macro-regions were found to have a higher proportion of HHs with high needs in Livelihoods** than on average across the country.
- HHs with certain demographic characteristics were found **to more frequently have Livelihoods needs**, particularly **female-headed and displaced HHs**.



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## Donor and Partners

Donor:



Partners:



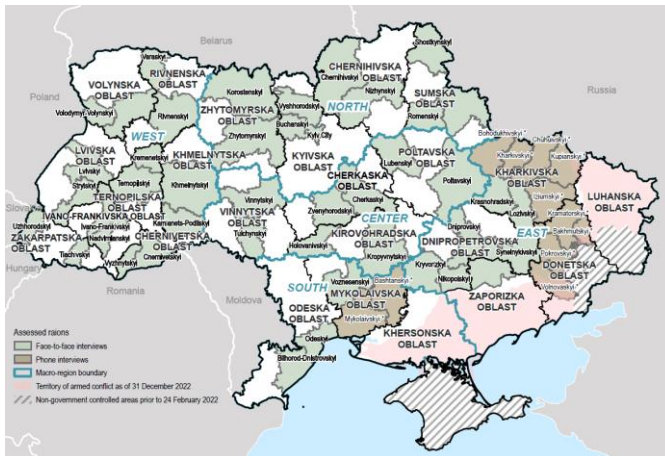
Complementary  
assessments:





# 01 Methodology and Sampling

## Coverage



Overall, the MSNA collected **13,449 household-level** interviews across **23 oblasts** and **55 raions**.

- **12,804 face-to-face interviews** in accessible areas (REACH), and **645 computer assisted telephone interviews (CATI)** in inaccessible areas (WFP).
- The sample was structured to **prioritize data collection in conflict-affected areas**, with increased coverage of raions and resulted in a higher level of precision.
- Findings are representative at the raion level. Therefore, findings related to subsets of the total sample are indicative. When aggregated to the oblast and macro-region levels, findings also do not account for areas not covered by data collection, thus should be considered as indicative.

Overall, the MSNA collected 13,449 household-level interviews in 23 oblasts and 55 raions across the whole of Ukraine.

These interviews were collected using a mixed method face-to-face (f2f) and telephone (CATI) interview data collection. REACH collected 12,804 household (HH)-level interviews with the support of its own enumerators (data collection period 10 October - 4 November 2022). In inaccessible conflict-affected areas, the World Food Programme (WFP) conducted 645 HH-level CATI interviews (data collection period 14 November - 21 December 2022).

For reference, the CATI 'grouped' raions were in Donetsk oblast (Bakhmutskiyi, Kramatorskiy, Pokrovskiy, Volnovaskiy), Kharkivska oblast (Bohodukhivskiy, Chuhuivskiy, Iziumskiy, Kharkivskiy, Kupianskiy), and Mykolaviska oblast Bahstanskyyi and Mykolaivkiy

Findings aggregated to the oblast, macro-region and national level do not take into consideration areas not covered by data collection and should therefore be considered as indicative rather than representative. It is also important to flag that data collection for Khersonska oblast was only conducted using the area of

knowledge (AoK) approach, the findings of which are shared below, and this oblast is therefore not captured in the f2f or CATI findings.

Demographically, the sample consisted of 8,712 (65%) female and 4,737 (35%) male respondents. These respondents were varied in age; 675 (5%) aged 18 to 25 years old, 4,725 (35%) aged 26 to 50 years old, 3,510 (26%) aged 51 to 65 years old and 4,590 (34%) aged 65+ years old. In terms of displacement, 1,080 were displaced, 1,350 were returnees and 11,069 were non-displaced, non-returnees (host community) respondents.

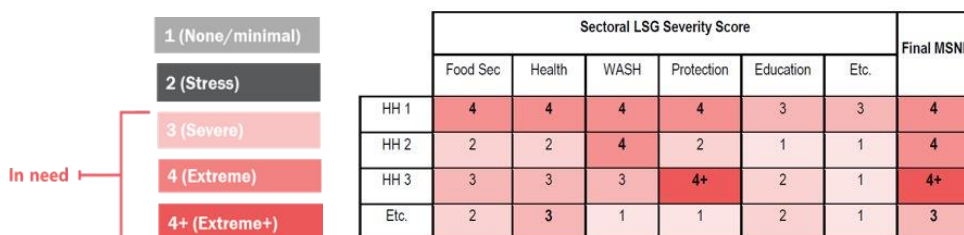
For more information on the MSNA methodology, sampling approach, research aims and questions, and limitations please go to: [https://www.impact-repository.org/document/reach/a55a0d01/REACH\\_UKR\\_Methodology-Overview\\_MSNA-Bulletin\\_February-2023.pdf](https://www.impact-repository.org/document/reach/a55a0d01/REACH_UKR_Methodology-Overview_MSNA-Bulletin_February-2023.pdf)

# Analysis Framework

## Multi-Sectoral Needs Index (MSNI) and Living Standard Gaps (LSG) Analysis

The MSNI is a measure of both the magnitude and severity of unmet humanitarian needs across sectors, measured through Living Standard Gaps (LSGs)

- The *magnitude* is the total proportion of households affected (with at least one LSG)
- The *severity* is measured on a 5-point scale with the highest LSG forming the MSNI



The MSNI is a measure of the household's overall severity of humanitarian needs scale of 1 (None/Minimal) to 4 or 4+ (Extreme/Extreme+), as seen in the figure to the left, based on the highest severity of sectoral LSG severity scores identified in each household. This methodology is roughly in line with the JIAF, however, we cannot go to a scale of 5 ('Catastrophic' in the JIAF) since this classification cannot be based on household reporting alone, requiring an area-level approach and data triangulation.

The MSNI is determined through the following steps: First, the severity of each sectoral LSGs is calculated per household, with HHs considered to meet a severity level criteria if one HH member meets the criteria. Next, a final severity score (MSNI) is determined for each household based on the highest severity of sectoral LSGs identified in each household.

As shown in the example in the figure to the right, the highest severity score across the three households (HH) is taken to determine the MSNI.

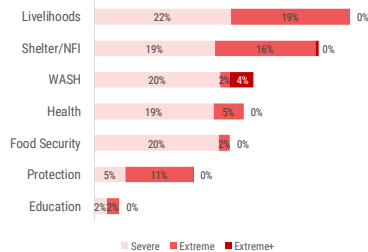


## Living standard gaps (LSGs) by sector

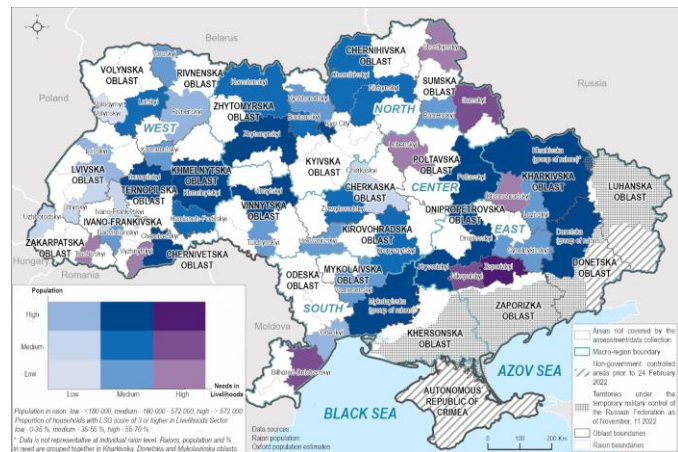
Sectors with the highest proportion of households found to have Severe or Extreme LSG severity scores were:

- Livelihoods
- Shelter & Non-Food Items (NFI)
- Health

% of HHs found to have an LSG score of Severe, Extreme or Extreme+, per sector



% of assessed HHs with a Livelihoods Living Standards Gap Severity Score of 3 or 4, per raion





**02**

## Livelihoods Living Standard Gap Analysis and Drivers

## Analysis Framework

### Livelihoods Living Standard Gap Framework

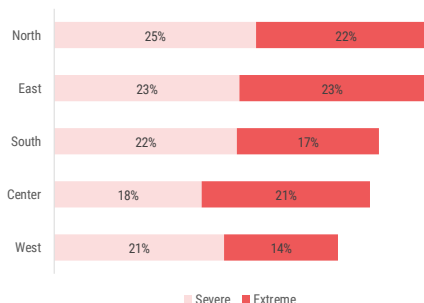
Critical indicators:

1. % of HH relying exclusively on humanitarian assistance as their main source of income
2. HH income over the last 30 days, by amount and % from each source
3. HH expenditures over the last 30 days, by and % per type/ HH expenditures over the last 6 months, by amount and % per type

**41% of assessed households nationally were found to have Severe or Extreme Livelihoods needs.**

Findings suggest needs are most common in regions affected directly by the conflict with 47% of interviewed households in the North and 45% of interviewed households in the East found to have Severe or Extreme Livelihoods gaps (LSG score 3 or 4).

Proportion of households with Livelihoods LSGs, by macro-region

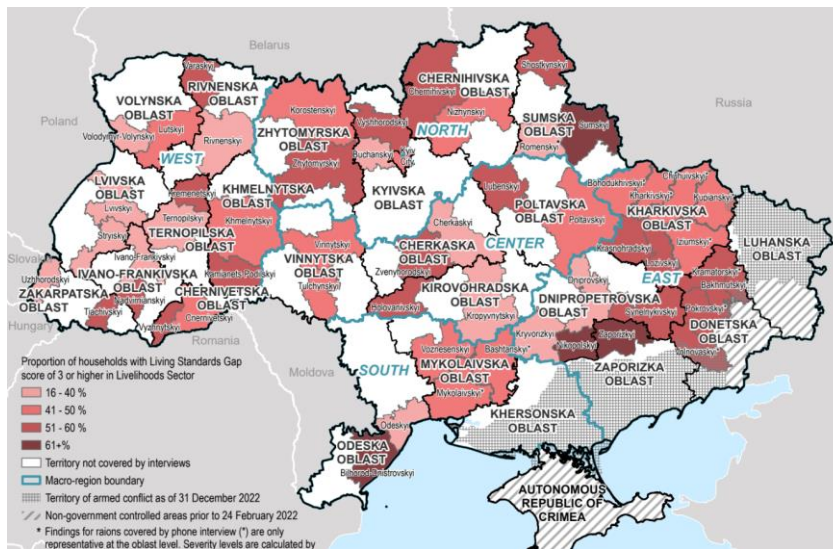


The Livelihoods Living Standard Gap (LSG) framework consists of 3 critical indicators. The first examines HH primary incomes, including those relying exclusively on humanitarian assistance; the second examines HH income; and the third examines monthly and bi-yearly HH expenditures.

The following are the % of HHs with Severe and Extreme severity levels in the critical indicators;

1. % of HH relying exclusively on humanitarian assistance as their main source of income – 2%
2. HH income over the last 30 days, by amount and % from each source – 28% (below SMEB (Statutory Subsistence Minimum 2,589 UAH) per capita, monthly)
3. HH expenditures over the last 30 days, by and % per type/ HH expenditures over the last 6 months, by amount and % per type – 22% (between 4,692 to 5,865 UAH per capita, monthly)

## % of HHs with Severe (3) or Extreme (4) Livelihoods LSG severity scores



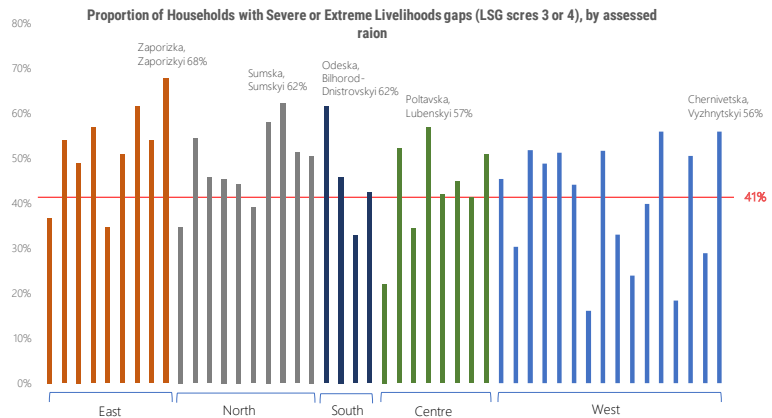
Here you have a map of the proportion of HHs falling into Severe or Extreme severity levels of Livelihoods LSGs when implementing the Livelihoods LSG framework.

Overall, the Livelihoods LSG was one of the main drivers of the MSNI, in particular there were four areas (all f2f sampled) with notably higher proportions of HHs with Livelihoods LSGs than in all other areas; Zaporizkyi (68% of interviewed HHs), Nikopolskyi (62%), Sumskyi (62%), and Bilhorod Dnistrovskyi (62%).

It is noteworthy that the raion with the highest proportion of HHs with Extreme gaps was Lubenskyi (38%).

## Localised Livelihoods Living Standards Gaps

In some locations, higher than average %s of HHs severe and extreme gaps were found suggesting a localised approach to prioritisation may be needed.

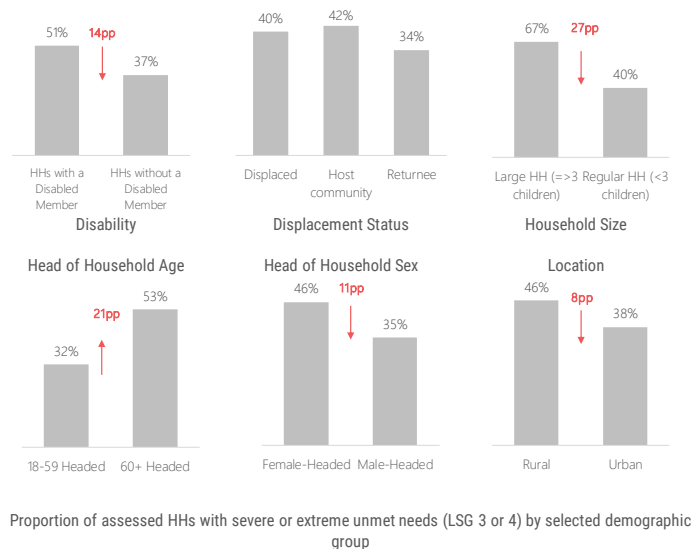


Here is a graph of the localised Livelihoods LSGs, in which the proportion of HHs with Severe and Extreme LSGs per raion can be observed.

Overall, the average proportion of HHs across the raions sampled was 45%, with the East region (to the left of the graph) having the highest regional average and the West region (to the right of the graph) having the lowest regional average.

## Severe or Extreme needs by demographic

Response to livelihoods needs should consider the following:



Overall, more than two-fifths (41%) of interviewed HHs across Ukraine were found to have a Livelihoods LSG, with the highest proportions of HHs observed in the South (31%) followed by the East (29%) and the lowest levels observed in the Center (19%).

**Disability** – Overall, more than half (51%) of HHs with a disabled member had livelihoods LSGs, considerably higher than the proportion of HHs without a disabled member (37%). This pattern could be seen across all regions, in particular in the South, Center and West where interviewed HHs with a disabled member were 20%, 19% and 18% more likely to have a livelihoods LSGs than HHs without, respectively.

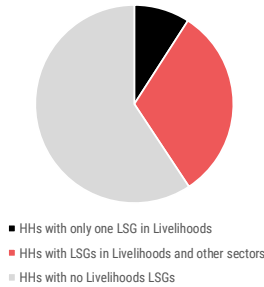
**Displacement Status** – Overall, surveyed host community HHs (42%) were most commonly categorised with a livelihoods LSG, followed by displaced HHs (40%) and returnee HHs (34%), although the gap between them at the national level is relatively small and therefore does not hold across regions. In the Center, where the greatest regional disparity can be observed, surveyed displaced HHs were more than twice as likely to have livelihoods LSGs (46%) than returnee HHs. Similarly, in the West, displaced HHs appeared more than twice as likely to gaps (37%) than returnee HHs (15%). In the North, however, assessed HHs from the host community were more commonly found to have a livelihoods LSG (52%) than HHs from the other two

displacement groups (36%).

**HoHH Sex** – Overall, female-headed HHs have higher livelihoods LSGs (46%) than male-headed HHs (35%). This pattern can be observed across all regions, in particular in the Center where female-headed HHs are more than 50% more likely (46%) than male-headed HHs (30%) to have livelihoods LSGs. Meanwhile in the East, female-headed HHs are the group with the greatest livelihoods LSGs, with notably higher gaps (52%) than male-headed HHs (37%).

# Livelihoods LSG needs profile

% of HHs by co-occurrence of Livelihoods LSGs



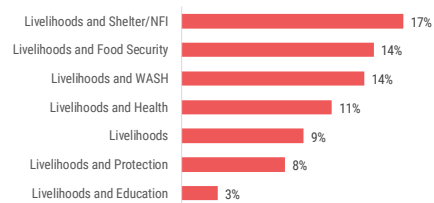
The most common combination of LSGs found among HHs with Livelihoods LSG was the combination with a Shelter/NFI LSG (17% of HHs had concurring LSGs in these two sectors). Shelter/NFI was also the sector with the second highest proportion of HHs found to have unmet needs (LSG), compared to the other assessed sectors.

**The majority of HHs with Severe or Extreme Livelihoods gaps (LSG 3 or 4) were also found to have a complex profile of needs that includes other sectors as well.**

**28% of assessed HH were found to have Severe or Extreme LSGs in Livelihoods and at least one other sector.**

**11% of assessed HHs were found to have a Severe or Extreme LSG only in Livelihoods.**

% of HHs with Livelihoods and Other LSGs



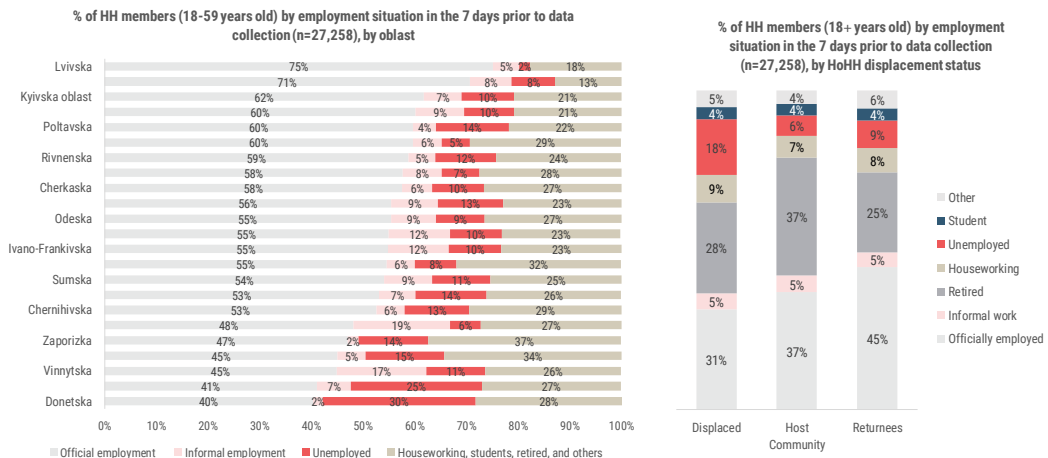




# 03 Livelihoods Indicator Analysis

# Livelihoods Analysis

## Household member employment status



**(Asked about each separate HH member) Which of these descriptions best describes HH member employment situation (in the last seven days)?**

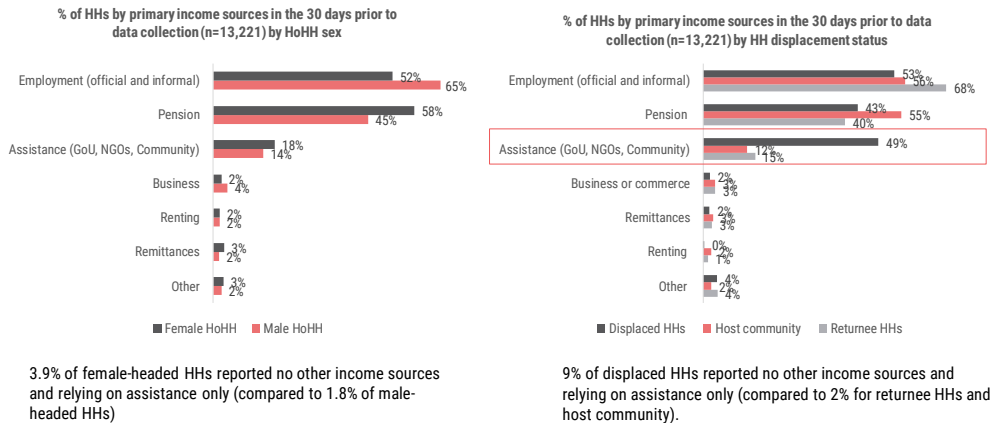
As the graph to the left shows, HH members 18-59 years old located in Western (60%), Northern (58%), and Central (56%) Oblasts were more likely to report being officially employed than those in Southern (52%) and Eastern (47%) oblasts.

The greatest disparity was observed between Lvivska and Donetska oblasts where 75% of HH members above 18 years old were reportedly employed in the former while only 40% were employed in the latter.

When disaggregated by displacement status (and including adults 60+): returnees (45%) and host community HH members (37%) were more commonly reported to be officially employed being officially than displaced HH members (31%).

# Livelihoods Analysis

## HH primary income sources



### What were your HH's primary income sources over the last 30 days?

Overall, the most reported primary sources of income over the last 30 days by HHs were pension (51.8%) and regular employment (45.8%), followed by government social benefits or assistance (10.3%), informal employment (9.8%), irregular employment (7.6%), support from community, friends, and family (5.3%), income from own business or commerce (3.2%), and remittances (2.6%)

When disaggregated by HoHH sex, female-headed HHs more often reported pension or assistance as a primary source of income than male-headed HHs, while male-headed HHs more often reported employment. Furthermore, it is important to note that 3.9% of female-headed HHs reported relying on assistance as their only primary income source, compared to 1.8% of male-headed HHs. This proportion increased to 7.5% in the East and 4.8% in the South for female-headed HHs, compared to 2% and 2.8% for male-headed HHs, respectively.

When disaggregated by displacement status, returnee HHs relatively commonly reported employment (68%) as their primary source of income, while host community HHs relatively often reported "pension" as a main income source (55%)

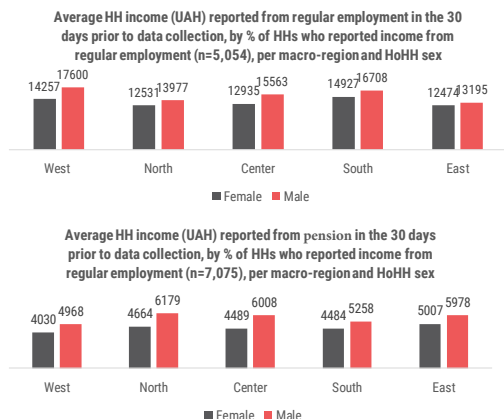
and displaced HHs “relying on assistance” (49%), “government social benefits” (38%), “NGO or charity assistance” (15%), and “support from community, friends and family” (8%). Interviewed returnee HHs from the East (n=272), South (n=160), and Center (n=62), more often reported NGO or charity assistance as a main source of income (8%, 6%, and 5%, respectively) than returnee HHs in the West (n=169, 0.4%) and North (n=662, 0.2%). Furthermore, 9% of displaced HHs reported relying on assistance as their only primary source of income, compared to 2% of returnee or host community HHs. This proportion was particularly high in the North (13%), West (12%), and South (11%).

When disaggregated by urban/rural, rural HHs more often (58%) than urban HHs (48%) reported pension as a primary source of income, particularly in the West where the disparity was 60% of rural HHs compared to 38% of urban HHs.

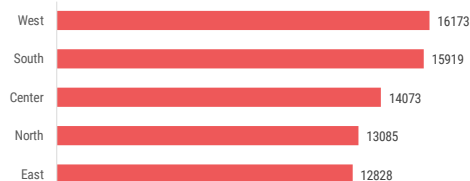
For the population living in collective sites, the **CCCM Vulnerability Index** data shows that government social benefits (74%) and pensions (53%) were the primary income sources of those groups, with no important difference between rural and urban HHs.

# Livelihoods Analysis

## Average HH income



Average HH income (UAH) reported from regular employment in the 30 days prior to data collection, by % of HHs who reported income from regular employment (n=5,054), per macro-region



The average reported HH income from regular employment and pension were notably higher for male-headed HHs compared to female-headed HHs.

**Can you estimate your HH's income (in UAH) over the last 30 days from each of the following sources? (f2f – 12,804 REACH and CATI – 645 WFP)**

Regionally, findings suggested no distinct pattern between HH income from regular employment and pension, with highest average income from regular employment in the West and from pension in the East. However, findings indicated distinct regional disparities between sources of income. For example, regionally, the difference between the highest (West, 17,600 UAH) and the lowest (East, 13,195 UAH) average reported HH income from regular employment was 4,405 UAH, while the difference between the highest (North, 6,179 UAH) and lowest (West, 4,968 UAH) reported HH income from pension was 1,211 UAH.

When disaggregated by HoHH sex, surveyed male-headed HHs reported higher income from both regular employment and pension on average than female-headed HHs across all regions. This pattern was particularly pronounced in the Center where the disparity between male- and female-headed HHs was greatest across both income sources.

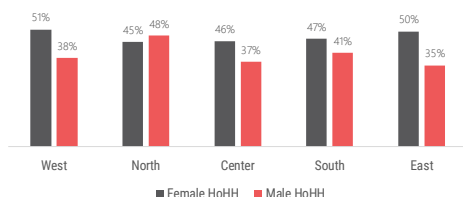
Data from the **CCCM Vulnerability Index** suggests that, on average, income received

from those HHs that have a regular employment was 8,985 UAH. The lowest average income from regular employment reported was recorded among interviewed HHs in Zhytomyrska oblast – 4,728 UAH, Odeska oblast – 6,615 UAH, and Kharkivska oblast – 6,781 UAH.

# Livelihoods Analysis

## HHs facing challenges in obtaining enough money to meet their needs

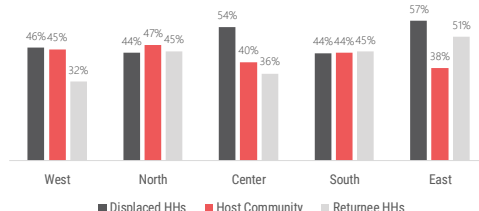
% of HHs reporting challenges in obtaining enough money to meet their needs in the 30 days prior to data collection, by macro-region and HoHH sex



**Female-headed HHs more commonly reported facing challenges** (48%) than HHs with a male-headed HHs (39%).

HHs with 60+ years old-headed HHs more commonly reported facing challenges (49%) than 18-59 years old-headed HHs (40%).

% of HHs reporting challenges in obtaining enough money to meet their needs in the 30 days prior to data collection by macro-region and HH displacement status



**Displaced HHs more commonly reported facing challenges** (51%) than Returnees (44%) and Host community HHs (43%).

HHs without at least one member employed more commonly reported facing challenges (57%) than HHs with at least one member employed (37%).

## Did your HH face any challenges obtaining enough money to meet its needs over the last 30 days? (f2f – 12,804 REACH and CATI – 645 WFP)

Overall, 44% of HHs reportedly faced challenges in obtaining enough money to meet their needs over the last 30 days.

When disaggregated by HoHH sex, female-headed HHs more commonly (48%) reported having faced challenges in obtaining enough money to meet their needs than male-headed HHs (39%). This pattern can be observed across all regions, with the exception of the North, in which the converse is true. The greatest disparity between HoHH sex was found among interviewed HHs in the East, where 50% of female-headed HHs reported these challenges compared to 35% of male-headed HHs.

When disaggregated by displacement status, displaced HHs were more likely (51%) than returnee (44%) or host community (43%) HHs to report having faced challenges in obtaining enough money to meet their needs. In particular, displaced HHs in the East (57%) and Center (54%) notably more commonly reported such challenges than their host community and returnee counterparts. It is, however, noteworthy that

returnee HHs are often less likely to report these challenges in all regions except for the East, in which the proportion (51%), is notably higher than the host community HHs (38%).

Finally, when disaggregated by employment status and HoHH age, HHs with at least one member employed (n=7,802) less commonly reported challenges (37%) than HHs without a member employed (n=5,647) (57%) and 60+ headed HHs (n=2,886) more often reported challenges (49%) than 18-59 headed HHs (n=2,916) (40%).

### **What were the main challenges in obtaining enough money to meet your HH's needs over the last 30 days?**

Overall, among those HHs who reported having faced challenges (n=5847), "salary or wages too low" (75%) and "lack of work opportunity" (30%), were the most reported challenges faced. Regionally, 'salary or wages too low' was least reported in the East (55%) and most reported in the North (86%). Meanwhile, 'lack of work opportunity' was least reported in the North (22%) and most reported in the South (48%). There were no notable disparities when disaggregated by HoHH sex.

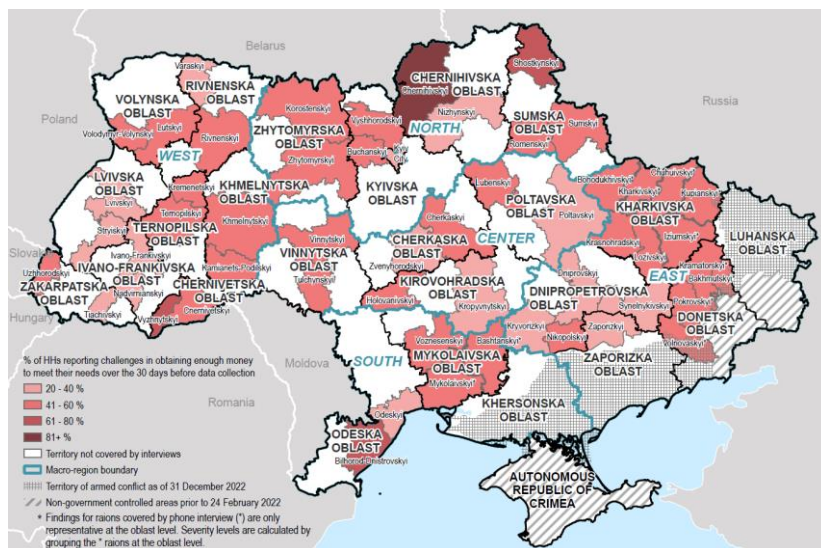
When disaggregated by rural/urban, 'lack of work opportunity' was more often reported by rural HHs (37%) than urban HHs (26%). This disparity appeared greatest in the South, with 62% of rural HHs reporting this challenge compared to 40% of urban HHs.

Data from the **CCCM Vulnerability Index** indicates that challenges to obtain money to meet HHs' needs is also common among HHs living in collective sites (49% reported having faced challenges), particularly in Chernihivska oblast, where 93% of HHs reported this. Disaggregation by type of HH suggests that IDPs who resided in urban collective sites more commonly reported challenges in comparison to HHs residing in collective sites located in the rural areas (50% and 46% respectively).

Lack of work opportunity (55%), low level of salary (51%), and unregular salary payment (11%) were the most recurrent barriers mentioned among the HHs who reported having faced challenges.



% of HHs reporting challenges in obtaining enough money to meet their needs in the 30 days prior to data collection, by raion

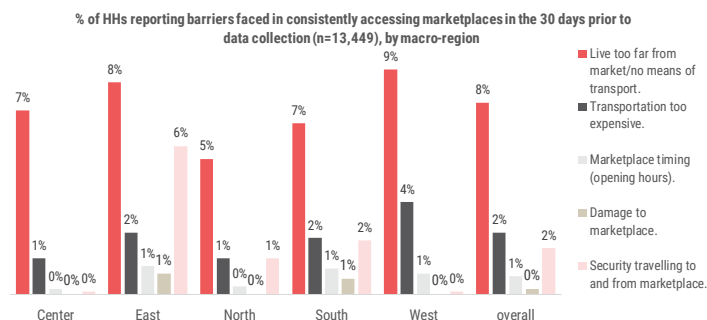


Here you have a map of the proportion of HHs reporting challenges in obtaining money to meet their needs over the last 30 days.

The four raions with the highest proportion of interviewed HHs reporting challenges in obtaining enough money were Chernihivskiyi (83%), Shostkynskiyi (69%), Bilhorod-Dnistrovskiyi (68%), and Vyzhnytskyi (67%).

# Livelihoods Analysis

## Access to marketplaces



**96% of HHs reported travelling less than 1 hour to their nearest marketplace.**

**87% of HHs reported facing no barriers in consistently accessing marketplaces in the 30 days prior to data collection.** The highest proportions of HHs reporting barriers was found in the East while the lowest was in the North.

**38% of HHs reported that cost was a barrier in purchasing specific items in their marketplace.**

### For how long do you have to travel to get to the nearest marketplace? (f2f – 12,804 REACH and CATI – 645 WFP)

Overall, 96% of HHs reported travelling less than 1 hour and 85% reported travelling less than 30 minutes to get to their nearest marketplace. In the North, 91% of HHs reported travelling less than 30 minutes, while in the East, only 79% of HHs reported such short travel time.

### In the last 30 days, did you face any barriers to consistently accessing marketplaces? (f2f – 12,804 REACH and CATI – 645 WFP)

Overall, 87% of HHs reported that they faced no barriers in consistently accessing marketplaces in the last 30 days.

Among HHs that reported barriers (n=1762), the most commonly reported barrier was living too far from the market/having no means of transport (8%). HHs with a disabled member reported this barrier for frequently (10%) than those without (7%), particularly those HHs in the East (13%). While displaced HHs reported this barrier more frequently (9%) than host community (8%) and returnee (4%) HHs, again most

often in the East (13%). Finally, it is noteworthy that perceived insecurity travelling to and from marketplaces was a barrier according to some interviewed female-headed HHs (8%), HH with a member with a disability (8%), and returnee HHs (11%) in the East considerably more than their respective averages (3%, 3%, 5%).

Marketplace access appears to not be a barrier to HHs living in collective sites, according to the **CCCM Vulnerability Index** data. Only 2% of surveyed HHs reportedly did not have access to marketplace, while 91% of those interviewed informed it took up to 30 minutes to get the nearest marketplace.

**I\_11 In the last 30 days, did you face any barriers to regularly purchasing specific items in the market?**

In terms of items, two-fifths (40%) of interviewed HHs reported barriers purchasing specific items at the market with 38% reporting items were too expensive. Interestingly, HHs with a disabled member (22%) and returnee HHs (17%) both reported this barrier considerably less than their group's average (49% and 29%, respectively).

Regarding the access to items in the marketplace, the **CCCM Vulnerability Index** shows that 43% of interviewed HHs reported that some items were too expensive, while 5% mentioned that some items were not available. In both cases, the proportions were higher in HHs in CS in rural areas than in HHs in urban CS.

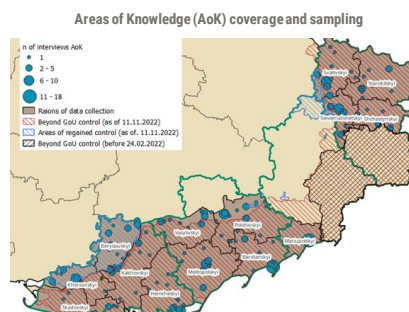
# Area of Knowledge Analysis

## Methodology

- Area of Knowledge interviews were conducted by WFP with respondents who had either moved out of or had been in regular contact with families/friends in Luhanska, Zaporizka, Khersonska or Donetsk oblasts, within the 14 days prior to data collection;
- Relatively small sample size of 268 interviews. Respondents reported not about their own households, but about their knowledge of the general situation in the areas of interest. Thus, findings are indicative (non-representative);
- Due to the complexity and sensitivity of data collection in these areas, an adjusted and shortened questionnaire was used, focusing only on the most critical indicators.

## Livelihoods Findings

- Income: One third of respondents mentioned pension among the main income sources for people in the assessed areas.
- One fifth mentioned regular or irregular employment as an income source for people in the assessed areas.
- Reported finance & market access issues: More than half of respondents claimed no functional banks/ATMs in the settlements; some markets were reported to be fully non-functional (in Zaporizhzhia and Kherson oblasts)



Because of inaccessibility of some areas after February 2022 (temporarily beyond control of Ukrainian Government or closeness to the contact line), WFP conducted an assessment there using “Area of Knowledge” approach (interview with key informants, having the recent knowledge about the area). Respondents were asked to describe the conditions and needs of people they know in the area/settlement, or to assess the situation in the whole settlement. The sample was drawn from people internally displaced from the areas of interest. Data was collected via telephone interviews between early November 2022 and mid January 2023. Because of the sensitivity and the methodology, used for this survey, the questionnaire was adjusted. The cutoff dates used in the map were set to correspond with the commencement of data collection. Source for territory control: Institute of War Studies.

Considering the small sample size, sampling methodology (convenience sampling) and key informant-type approach, these findings should be considered as indicative only. Findings cannot be interpreted directly as prevalence for the people living in the settlements, but rather shares of respondents asked about living conditions in the settlements/areas of interest.



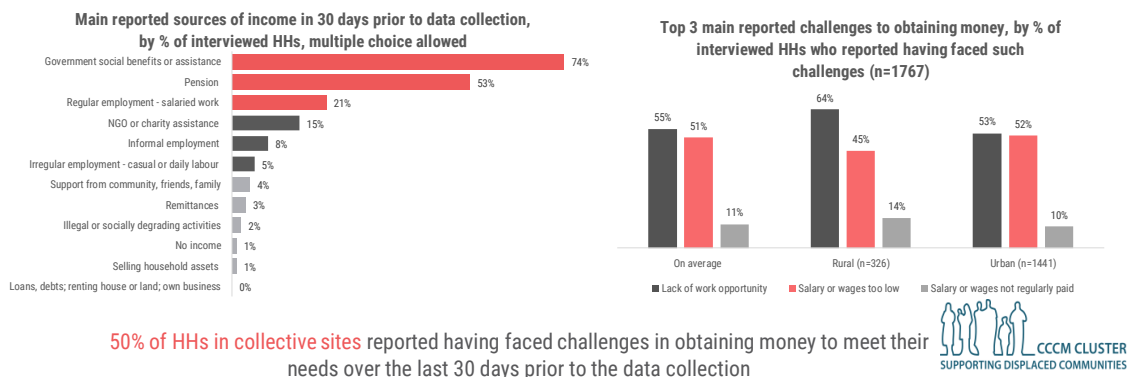
04

## Collective Site Population Indicator Analysis

## Collective Site Monitoring: HHs in Collective Sites

### Camp Coordination – Camp Management Vulnerability Index

- Adapted MSNA methodology and indicators to Collective Sites population
- 3,617 HHs (comprising 8,472 IDPs)
- 877 collective sites in 21 oblasts
- Non-representative – Indicative results only
- Factsheet available in [English](#) and in [Ukrainian](#)



The Camp Coordination Camp Management (CCCM) Vulnerability Index is a round of data collection undertaken by the Collective Site Monitoring unit in coordination with the CCCM Cluster and with funding from the UNHCR.

The CCCM Vulnerability Index adapted the MSNA methodology and indicators to the population of IDPs living in collective sites. Note that some **indicators are specific to the CCCM Vulnerability Index**. A dedicated Factsheet with sectoral Vulnerability Scores and the overall CCCM Vulnerability Index, alongside a dataset with the results for every indicator (at the overall, rural-urban disaggregation, and oblast levels), is available following this [link](#).

**The results from the CCCM Vulnerability Index are only indicative.**

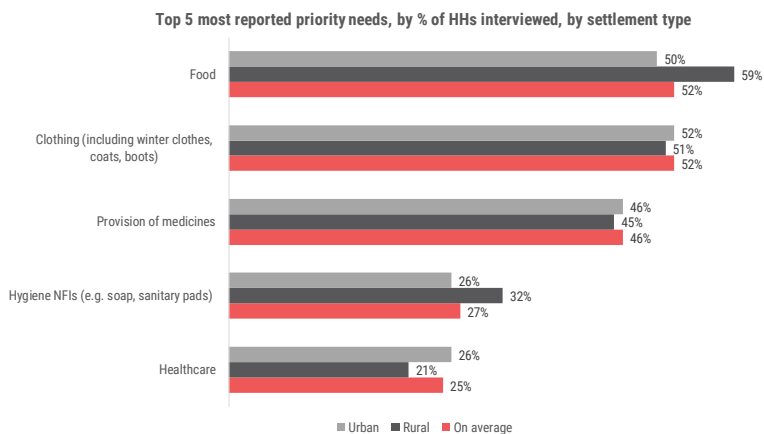
In terms of coverage, 3,617 HHs comprising 8,472 IDPs were interviewed in face-to-face interviews, 877 collective sites were assessed in 21 government-controlled oblasts (all oblasts except Khersonska, Luhanska, Donetsk, parts of Zaporizka). Sixty per cent (60%) of IDPs were women, and 40% men, with the age disaggregation as follows: 6% 0-5; 21% 6-17 years old; 48% 18-59; 25% above 60 years old.

## **Food Security and Livelihoods**

Residents of collective sites can generally be characterized by higher socio-economic vulnerabilities in comparison to non-site IDPs as well as the general population.

Forty per cent (40%) of HHs reported not having received assistance at the CS itself during the last 14 days prior to data collection, with the highest proportion in Sumska (74%) and Chernivetska oblast (72%). All other oblasts had between 19% and 51% of surveyed HHs reportedly not receiving humanitarian assistance at the CS during the specified period. Note that this did not consider the humanitarian assistance possibly received outside the CSs during the same period.

## Collective Site Monitoring: HHs in Collective Sites



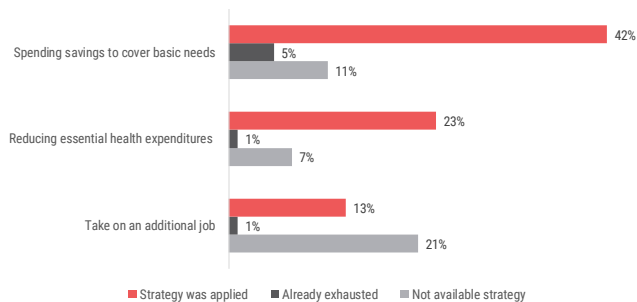
Overall, the proportion of HHs interviewed in CS who reported at least one priority need was higher than the proportion of HHs interviewed in the framework of MSNA



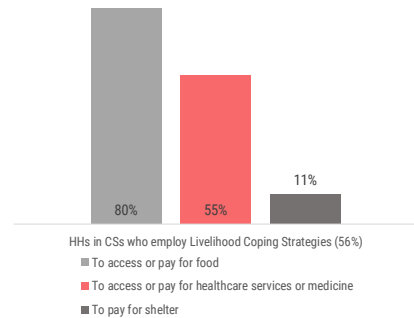
## Collective Site Monitoring: HHs in Collective Sites

51% of HHs in collective sites reported having employed livelihood coping strategies in the 30 days prior to data collection. 30% scored at a stress level in the Livelihoods Coping Strategies Index, 29% were in the crisis category, 3% in the emergency category

Main reported livelihoods coping strategies applied or exhausted in the 30 days prior to data collection, by % of interviewed HHs



Main reported reasons for employing livelihood coping strategies, by % of HHs who reported having employed at least one strategy (n=2,018)



HHs in CSs who employ Livelihood Coping Strategies (56%)

■ To access or pay for food  
■ To access or pay for healthcare services or medicine  
■ To pay for shelter



The proportion of HHs interviewed in collective sites falling in the Crisis category of the Livelihoods Coping Strategies Index (LCSI) was 28%, with 3% in the emergency category. Cherkaska (47% of HHs), Odeska (45%), Chernihivska (43%), Zakarpatska (38%), Chernivetska (36%) and Lvivska (35%) had the highest proportion of HHs in CSs found to have crisis-level use of livelihood coping strategies. Cherkaska, Khmelnytska, and Zakarpatska oblasts additionally had 7% of HHs in the Emergency category, with Kyivska (6%), Kharkivska (5%), and Ternopils'ka (5%) closely following.

Overall, interviewed HHs in collective sites more commonly reported use of livelihood coping strategies than surveyed HHs in the general population.

For any questions on these findings  
please contact



[mustafa.osmanov@reach-initiative.org](mailto:mustafa.osmanov@reach-initiative.org)  
[joshua.bullen@impact-initiatives.org](mailto:joshua.bullen@impact-initiatives.org)

