

Calibration Assessment Round 4 (2026) Key Findings from Prioritised Frontline Oblasts

May 2026 | Ukraine

Context and Rationale

More than four years after the escalation of the full-scale war in Ukraine¹, the humanitarian situation across the country remains severe, with needs persisting among large segments of the population². Over time, the crisis has increasingly shifted from an acute emergency towards a more protracted and entrenched humanitarian context, as prolonged displacement³, repeated disruptions to essential services, and continued insecurity have increasingly shaped the living conditions of affected populations.⁴ While humanitarian needs have remained consistently high, their nature and underlying drivers have continued to evolve over time, reflecting the long-term consequences of a prolonged conflict and the growing strain on households and communities across Ukraine⁵.

In the lead-up to the 2025-2026 winter season, Ukraine witnessed an intensification of repeated attacks targeting civilian and critical infrastructure, including energy facilities, schools, healthcare facilities, and other essential public infrastructure⁶. During the winter period, these sustained attacks resulted in a significant loss of electricity generation capacity across the country, leading to widespread planned and unplanned power outages, alongside disruptions to other essential utility services such as heating and water supply⁷. Combined with low temperatures, these disruptions further exacerbated humanitarian needs among affected populations, especially energy-related vulnerabilities across Ukraine.

To monitor the evolution of humanitarian needs during the winter period, REACH Ukraine conducted the fourth round of the Calibration Assessment between January and February 2026. The assessment aimed to provide a mid-year update to the findings of the 2025 Multi-Sector Needs Assessment (MSNA)⁸ conducted in June and July, collecting updated information on humanitarian needs, reported challenges, and barriers faced by conflict-affected population, informing the humanitarian response. The assessment

Methodology Overview

The Calibration Assessment Round 4 interviewed 3,066 households through randomized Computer-Assisted Telephone Interview (CATI) surveys. Data collection was conducted between 24th of January and 28th of February 2026.

The research adopted stratified random sampling with geographic stratification, resulting in 19 strata. In line with the HNRP strategic prioritisation of the response in Ukraine in 2025 and 2026, focused on supporting the most vulnerable people living within frontline areas, the Calibration Assessment Round 4 covered nine frontline oblasts: Chernihivska, Dnipropetrovska, Donetska, Kharkivska, Khersonska, Mykolaivska, Odeska, Sumska, and Zaporizka Oblasts. Households in frontline oblasts were stratified into (i) areas located within 50 kilometres from the front line or border with the Russian Federation, (ii) areas located beyond 50 kilometres from the front line or border with the Russian Federation, and (iii) oblast centers located within the 50 kilometre zone, with the exception of Kramatorsk (Mykolaiv, Kherson, Zaporizhzhia, Kharkiv and Sumy).

sought to support an understanding of how humanitarian and sectoral needs evolved over the course of the year, particularly in the context of seasonal shift and winter-related vulnerabilities.

The ongoing consequences of the crisis continued to disproportionately affect frontline areas⁹, where active hostilities, insecurity, displacement, and damage to civilian infrastructure remained most severe.¹⁰ In line with this, one of the key priorities outlined in the 2026 Humanitarian Needs and Response Plan (HNRP) focused on populations residing close to the frontline. The HNRP identified approximately 3.1 million people in need of humanitarian assistance for the frontline response.¹¹ In addition, findings from the 2025 Multi-Sector Needs Assessment (MSNA) further confirmed that both the prevalence and severity of unmet humanitarian needs correlated with proximity to the frontline, with about more than a quarter of households residing in frontline oblasts classified as being in extreme need¹². Additionally, anticipated seasonal challenges in living conditions and exacerbation of winter-related vulnerabilities contributed to an estimated 1.7 million people being targeted for winterisation assistance during the 2025-2026 winter season.

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

Although Odeska Oblast is classified as a frontline oblast under the methodological framework, it was not included in this output because the oblast falls almost entirely within the “beyond 50 kilometres from the frontline” zone. The prioritization for this analysis focused on oblasts that also included areas located within 0 to 50 kilometres from the frontline, in order to better reflect needs among populations living in areas prioritised under the HNRP strategic focus on the most vulnerable close to the frontline.

In Zaporizka and Khersonska Oblasts, stratification was applied at the (i) oblast and (ii) oblast center level. In Donetska Oblast, stratification was applied at the oblast level, as all non-occupied territories fall within 50 kilometres of the frontline zone.

The sampling approach ensured representativeness at 95% confidence level (CL) and $\pm 8\%$ margin of error (MoE) across all strata, with the exception of Donetska oblast, where results are representative with a 95% CL and $\pm 9\%$ MoE. Findings presented for subgroups (e.g., 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. Further information on the Calibration Round 4 sampling approach and analysis framework can be found in the [Calibration Round 4 Terms of Reference](#) and [2025 Methodological Note](#).

Chernihivska Oblast

In Chernihivska Oblast, 24% of households were classified as in extreme need, primarily driven by livelihoods and health needs.¹³

Salaried work (56%) and pensions (54%) represented the most frequently reported sources of income, while nearly one-third of households also relied on regular government social benefits. More than half of households reported per capita incomes below the subsistence minimum, including a quarter whose income reportedly fell below the cost of the food basket. Reflecting ongoing financial vulnerability, more than half of households (56%) adopted livelihood coping strategies to meet basic needs, a notable increase compared to 2025 MSNA findings (32%). The most common coping strategies included spending savings (38%), reducing essential healthcare expenditures (25%), and purchasing food on credit (9%). Nevertheless, food consumption outcomes remained comparatively stable overall, with most households reporting acceptable food consumption scores and low levels of food-related coping strategies.

WASH-related challenges remained stable overall compared to the assessment over the summer, although some households continued to report issues related to water access and water quality. 10% of households reported insufficient access to water for domestic-use purposes for at least three days per month, while 4% lacked sufficient access to drinking water, and 10% reported unacceptable water quality. Access to improved water sources varied between urban and rural areas, particularly regarding water sources located directly on household premises (82% and 34% respectively).

Health-related concerns were primarily associated with cost of medicine and security concerns (to get to or to stay in the health facility). More than two in five households (42%) reported needing healthcare, while 17% of them stated they were unable to obtain all required healthcare services. In addition, 13% of

households reported that it took more than one hour to reach the nearest functional health facility. Mental health concerns were also significant, with 63% of households reporting that at least one household member felt emotionally unwell. However, only 21% of affected households receiving mental health and psychosocial support (MHPSS) services or support.

Shelter-related needs increased substantially during the winter period compared to findings reported during summer 2025.¹⁴ While 33% of households were previously identified as facing heating and electricity-related needs during the summer assessment, this proportion rose to 97% during winter 2025-2026, largely driven by widespread planned and unplanned power outages and disruptions or access to heating. District heating was the most commonly reported main heating source (39%), followed by wood or coal (29%) and decentralized gas heating (29%). In addition, households reported conflict-related shelter damage remained present, with 22% of households reporting some level of damage to their shelter since the onset of full-scale war. Among affected households, 30% indicated that the damage had not yet been repaired.

The analysis of protection needs for this oblast, as well as for all other oblasts included in this analytical product, does not incorporate exposure to conflict (e.g. shelling, missile strikes, or drone activity), as this dimension is primarily associated with geographic proximity to the frontline and active hostilities, and represents one of the main dimensions driving humanitarian needs in frontline oblasts.¹⁵ Some households reported being unable to access legal assistance or experiencing cuts to government assistance. Twenty-two percent of households reported safety and security concerns affecting women in their area. Housing, land, and property (HLP) concerns were reported by a minority of households and were primarily related to damaged or destroyed property in non-occupied areas.

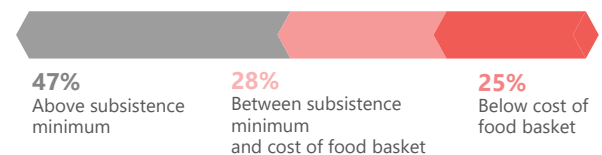
Food Security and Livelihoods

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

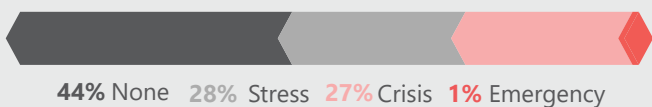


Median monthly income per capita **7,900 UAH**

% of households, by income thresholds¹⁶:



% of households by severity of Livelihood Coping Strategies (LCS)¹⁷



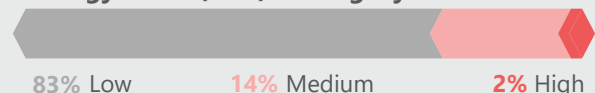
% of households by Food Consumption Score (FCS)¹⁸ category:



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



% of households by reduced Coping Strategy Index (rCSI)¹⁹ category:



Median monthly household expenditures on selected essential items:

Food items	Utilities	Water	Healthcare	Heating
5,000 UAH	3,000 UAH	500 UAH	833 UAH	2,500 UAH

WASH

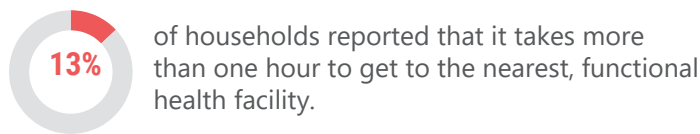
% of households by WASH issue:

Cannot access sufficient drinking water at least 3 days per month	4%
Cannot access sufficient water for domestic purposes at least 3 days per month	10%
Unacceptable water quality	10%

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

	Urban	Rural
Improved water sources, on premises ²⁰	82%	34%
Improved water sources, not on premises ²¹	5%	57%
Improved toilet facilities ²²	91%	86%

Health



% of households by key Healthcare access indicators:

Needed healthcare	42%
Unable to obtain all needed healthcare	17%
At least one member is living with chronic conditions requiring regular medication	60%

% of households by most frequently reported barrier preventing access to healthcare:

Cost of medicine	7%
Cost of treatment	7%
Security concerns ²³	7%

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

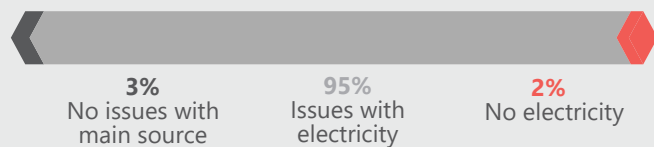
21% of the households feeling emotionally unwell which received MHPSS support or services

SNFI

% of households by main heating sources during the 2025-2026 winter season:

Wood or coal	29%
Gas (decentralized)	29%
District heating	39%

% of households by reported electricity and heating issues during winter²⁴



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

Issues with electricity due to planned power cuts	32%
Issues with electricity due to unplanned power cuts	62%
Cold water supply interruptions	18%
Heating (gas, electricity, others) interruptions	7%

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

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

Protection

% of households by most frequently reported protection challenges:

The household was unable to obtain needed legal assistance	3%
The household experienced cuts in government assistance	3%

22% of households reported safety and security concerns for women in the area

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

Damaged/destroyed property in non-occupied areas	3%
Land contaminated with explosive ordnances	1%
None	92%

Dnipropetrovska Oblast

In Dnipropetrovska Oblast, 26% of households were classified as in extreme need, primarily driven by Livelihoods and WASH needs.

Across Dnipropetrovska Oblast, the most commonly reported sources of income were salaried work (58%) and pensions (46%), while one-in-five households relied on one-off government assistance and regular social benefits (18%). Despite comparatively higher median per capita income levels than in some other frontline oblasts, more than two in five households still reported incomes below the subsistence minimum, including 19% whose income reportedly fell below the cost of the food basket. More than six in ten households (62%) adopted livelihood coping strategies to meet basic needs, such as spending savings or using contingency stocks (39%), reducing essential healthcare expenditures (26%), and purchasing food on credit (16%).

With regards to WASH-related needs, 18% of households reported unacceptable water quality, while 14% reported insufficient access to water for domestic purposes for at least three days per month.

Health-related challenges were primarily associated with healthcare access and affordability barriers. Nearly half of households (47%) reported needing healthcare, while 16% of them stated they were unable to obtain all required healthcare services. Additionally, 10% of households reported that reaching the nearest functional health facility required more than one hour. The most commonly reported barriers to healthcare access included the cost of medicine (13%), the cost of treatment (9%), time required to access services (9%), and transport-related constraints (8%). Mental health concerns also

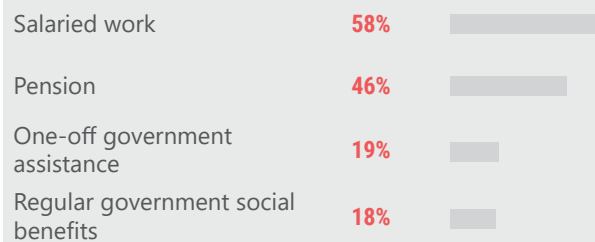
remained prevalent, with 69% of households reporting that at least one household member felt emotionally unwell or experienced greater difficulty coping with daily life. However, only 11% of households reported receiving mental health and psychosocial support (MHPSS) services or support.

Shelter-related and energy access needs increased substantially during the 2025-2026 winter period compared to findings reported during summer 2025. While approximately a quarter of households in Dnipropetrovska Oblast were previously identified as facing heating and electricity-related needs during summer 2025, this proportion rose to 98% during winter 2025-2026. The increase was largely driven by widespread planned and unplanned power outages and lack of access to or disruptions of heating. District heating was the most commonly reported main heating source (52%), followed by decentralised gas heating (27%). Households widely reported electricity-related disruptions, particularly planned (41%) and unplanned (56%) power outages. Other shelter-related needs were present, with 13% of households reporting some level of damage to their shelter since the onset of full-scale war. Among affected households, 41% indicated that the damage had not yet been repaired.

Protection-related concerns in the oblast were present, with 3% of households reported being unable to access legal assistance or experiencing cuts to government assistance. In addition, 28% of households reported safety and security concerns affecting women in their area.

Food Security and Livelihoods

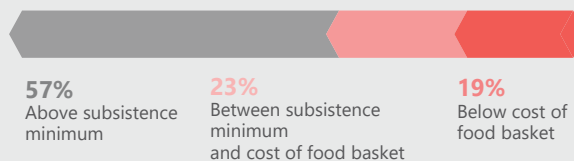
% of households reporting their primary sources of income, in the 30 days prior to data collection:



Median monthly income per capita

9,900 UAH

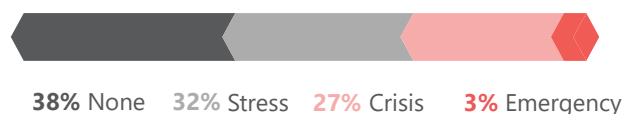
% of households, by income thresholds:



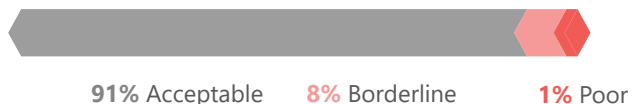
Median monthly household expenditures on selected essential items:



% of households by severity of Livelihood Coping Strategies (LCS)



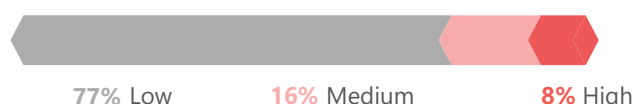
% of households by Food Consumption Score (FCS) category:



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



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



WASH

% of households by WASH issue:

Unacceptable water quality	18%
Cannot access sufficient water for domestic purposes at least 3 days per month	14%
Cannot access sufficient drinking water at least 3 days per month	5%

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

	Urban	Rural
Improved water sources, on premises	31%	24%
Improved water sources, not on premises	45%	56%
Improved toilet facilities	96%	82%

Health



10% 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	47%
Unable to obtain all needed healthcare	16%
At least one member is living with chronic conditions requiring regular medication	59%

% of households by most frequently reported barrier preventing access to healthcare:

Cost of medicine	13%
Cost of treatment	9%
Time necessary	9%
Transport necessary	8%

69% reported having someone in their household who felt emotionally unwell, making daily life harder than usual

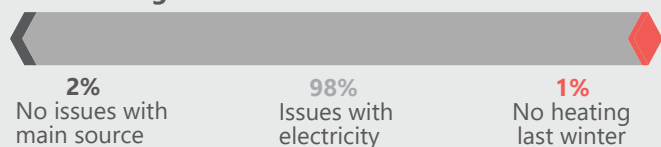
11% of the households feeling emotionally unwell which received MHPSS support or services

SNFI

% of households by main heating sources during the 2025-2026 winter season:

District heating	52%
Gas (decentralized)	27%
Wood or coal	9%

% of households by reported electricity and heating issues during winter



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

Issues with electricity due to planned power cuts	41%
Issues with electricity due to unplanned power cuts	56%
Cold water supply interruptions	31%
Heating (gas, electricity, others)	22%

41% of the households who experienced shelter damage which reported that the current damage was not repaired

13% reported that the household's current shelter was damaged due to the war since February 2022.

Protection

% of households by most frequently reported protection challenges:

- The household was unable to obtain needed legal assistance
- The household experienced cuts in government assistance

28% of households reported safety and security concerns for women in the area

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

Damaged/destroyed property in non-occupied areas	6%
Land contaminated with explosive ordnances	1%
None	85%

Donetska Oblast

Donetska Oblast continued to experience severe humanitarian conditions driven by active hostilities, infrastructure damage, and prolonged disruptions to essential services. Among frontline oblasts, Donetska reported some of the highest levels of humanitarian vulnerability, with needs primarily driven by livelihoods-related pressures and Protection concerns.

Households in Donetska Oblast reported particularly severe economic vulnerabilities and the lowest income levels among assessed frontline oblasts. The median monthly per capita income stood at 6,100 UAH, while nearly two in five households (39%) reported income below the cost of the food basket. The Oblast also displayed a strong reliance on pensions as a primary source of income, reported by 60% of households, reflecting the older demographic profile of the region. Salaried work was relatively low (37%), with substantial proportions of households relying on government social benefits (27%) and IDP assistance (23%). Financial strain was reflected in widespread adoption of livelihood coping strategies, with 70% of households reporting using at least one coping strategy to meet basic needs. The most commonly reported strategy included reducing essential healthcare expenditures (42%), spending savings or consuming contingency stocks (37%), and purchasing food on credit (8%). Food security outcomes in Donetska Oblast were among the most vulnerable across assessed oblasts. Seventeen percent of households reported borderline or poor food consumption scores, while nearly one-third of households adopted medium (25%) or high (7%) levels of food-related coping strategies.

WASH-related challenges also remained widespread across the oblast. Fifteen percent of households reported insufficient access to water for domestic purposes for at least three days per month,

while 12% reported unacceptable water quality.

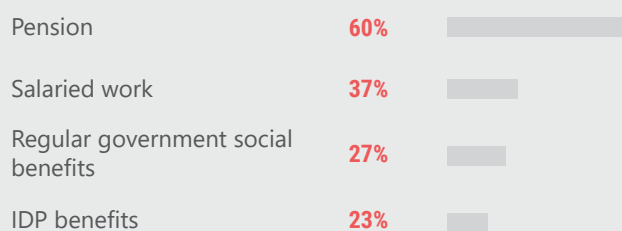
With regards to health needs, nearly half of households (44%) reported needing healthcare services, while one-quarter (25%) of them stated they were unable to obtain all required healthcare, mainly due to cost of medicine and security concerns. Additionally, 16% of households reported that it took more than one hour to reach the nearest functional health facility. Mental health concerns were particularly severe, with 73% of households reporting that at least one household member felt emotionally unwell. However, only 14% of affected households reported receiving mental health and psychosocial support (MHPSS) services or support.

Approximately 71% of households in Donetska Oblast were previously identified as facing heating and electricity-related needs during summer, this proportion increased to 99% during winter 2025-2026. District heating remained the most commonly reported heating source (45%), followed by decentralised gas heating (23%) and wood or coal (21%). Shelter damage also remained widespread across the oblast, with 46% of households reporting some level of damage to their shelter since the onset of full-scale war in February 2022. Among affected households, more than half (52%) stated that repairs had not yet been completed.

Protection needs observed across Donetska Oblast were slightly higher due to ongoing insecurity and the direct impact of active hostilities. More than one-quarter of households (28%) reported safety and security concerns affecting women in their area. Housing, land, and property (HLP) issues were widespread and primarily related to damaged or destroyed property in non-occupied areas (15%), restricted access to housing or land due to hostilities or military restrictions (5%), and contamination by explosive ordnance (3%).

Food Security and Livelihoods

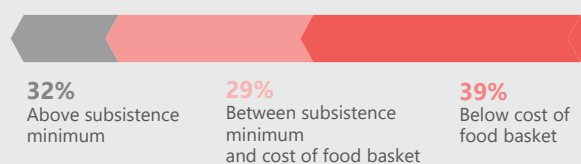
% of households reporting their primary sources of income, in the 30 days prior to data collection:



Median monthly income per capita

6,100 UAH

% of households, by income thresholds:



Median monthly household expenditures on selected essential items:

Food items
4,000 UAH

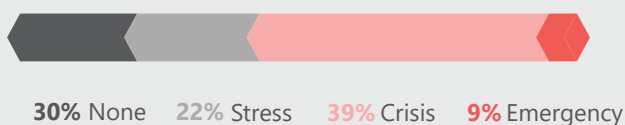
Utilities
2,500 UAH

Water
240 UAH

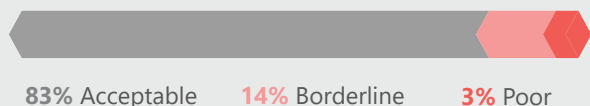
Healthcare
833 UAH

Heating
3,000 UAH

% of households by severity of Livelihood Coping Strategies (LCS)



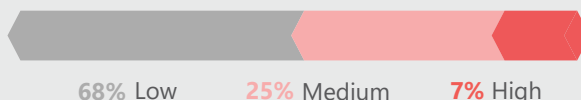
% of households by Food Consumption Score (FCS) category:



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



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



WASH

% of households by WASH issue:

Cannot access sufficient water for domestic purposes at least 3 days per month	15%
Unacceptable water quality	12%
Cannot access sufficient drinking water at least 3 days per month	6%

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

	Urban	Rural
Improved water sources, on premises	30%	24%
Improved water sources, not on premises	50%	75%
Improved toilet facilities	90%	95%





Health

16% 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	25%
At least one member is living with chronic conditions requiring regular medication	71%

% of households by most frequently reported barrier preventing access to healthcare:




No barriers	56%	
Cost of medicine	14%	
Security concerns	11%	
Cost of treatment	8%	

73% reported having someone in their household who felt emotionally unwell, making daily life harder than usual

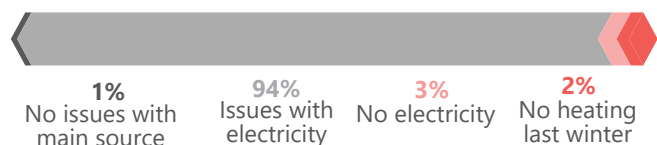
14% of the households feeling emotionally unwell which received MHPSS support or services

SNFI

% of households by main heating sources during the 2025-2026 winter season:

District heating	45%	
Gas (decentralized)	23%	
Wood or coal	21%	

% of households by reported electricity and heating issues during winter



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

Issues with electricity due to unplanned power cuts	85%
Issues with electricity during planned power cuts	10%
Cold water supply	27%
Heating (gas, electricity, others)	15%

52% of the households who experienced shelter damage which reported that the current damage was not repaired

46% reported that the household's current shelter was damaged due to the war since February 2022




Protection

% of households by most frequently reported protection challenges:

The household was unable to obtain needed legal assistance	9%
The household experienced cuts in government assistance	6%

28% of households reported safety and security concerns for women in the area

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

Damaged/destroyed property in non-occupied areas	15%	
Housing/land not accessible due to military restrictions, hostilities	5%	
Land contaminated with explosive ordnances	3%	

Kharkivska Oblast

In Kharkivska Oblast, 25% of households were classified as in extreme need, primarily driven by Livelihoods and Protection needs.

More than half of households reported incomes below the subsistence minimum, including 26% whose income fell below the cost of the food basket. Households primarily relied on salaried work (58%) and pensions (50%) as their main sources of income, while notable proportions also depended on regular government social benefits (21%) and IDP assistance (15%), reflecting the Oblast’s continued role as a major host area for displaced populations. Fifty-nine percent of households adopted livelihood coping strategies such as stress, crisis, or emergency-level livelihood coping strategies. The most commonly reported coping mechanisms included spending savings or using contingency stocks (36%), reducing essential healthcare expenditures (26%), and taking on additional work (12%).

WASH-related challenges remained present but comparatively less severe than in other frontline oblasts. Fifteen percent of households reported unacceptable water quality, while 12% reported insufficient access to water for domestic purposes for at least three days per month.

Healthcare-related challenges were primarily linked to cost of medicine (14%). Nearly half of households (46%) reported needing healthcare services, while 16% of them stated they were unable to obtain all required healthcare. Additionally, 14% of households reported that reaching the nearest functional health took more than one hour. Mental health concerns also remained significant, with

67% of households reporting that at least one household member felt emotionally unwell or experienced increased difficulty coping than usual. However, only 24% of affected households reported receiving mental health and psychosocial support (MHPSS) services or support.

Shelter-related and energy access needs increased substantially during the 2025-2026 winter season compared to findings reported during summer 2025. While approximately 40% of households in Kharkivska Oblast were previously identified as facing heating and electricity-related needs during summer 2025, this proportion increased to more than 96% during winter 2025-2026. The increase was largely driven by widespread unplanned power outages and utility interruptions to heating services. District heating remained the most commonly reported heating source (39%), followed by decentralised gas heating (29%) and wood or coal (29%). Conflict-related shelter damage remained widespread across the oblast, with 38% of households reporting damage to their current shelter since February 2022. Among affected households, 31% indicated that repairs had not yet been completed.

Protection concerns remained present across Kharkivska Oblast. Fifteen percent of households reported safety and security concerns affecting women in their area. Housing, land, and property (HLP) concerns were primarily linked to damaged or destroyed property in non-occupied areas (9%) and restricted access to housing or land due to hostilities or military restrictions (5%). Additionally, 7% of households reported being unable to obtain legal assistance and 8% experiencing cuts to government assistance.

Food Security and Livelihoods

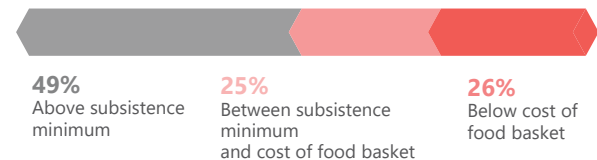
% of households reporting their primary sources of income, in the 30 days prior to data collection:



Median monthly income per capita

8,500 UAH

% of households, by income thresholds:



Median monthly household expenditures on selected essential items:



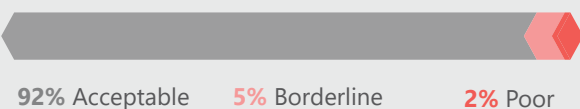
% of households by severity of Livelihood Coping Strategies (LCS)



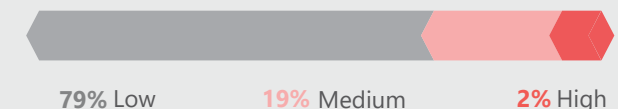
% of households adopting Livelihood Coping Strategies, by top strategies:



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



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



WASH

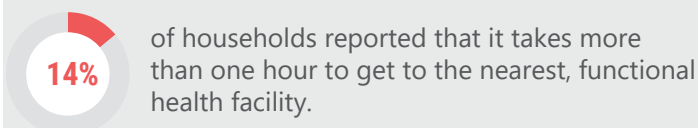
% of households by WASH issue:

Unacceptable water quality	15%
Cannot access sufficient water for domestic purposes at least 3 days per month	12%
Cannot access sufficient drinking water at least 3 days per month	5%

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

	Urban	Rural
Improved water sources, on premises	27%	30%
Improved water sources, not on premises	52%	53%
Improved toilet facilities	93%	83%



Health



% of households by key Healthcare access indicators:

Needed healthcare	46%
Unable to obtain all needed healthcare	16%
At least one member is living with chronic conditions requiring regular medication	66%

% of households by most frequently reported barrier preventing access to healthcare:




Cost of medicine	14%	
Cost of treatment	9%	
Transport necessary	8%	
Time necessary	5%	

67% reported having someone in their household who felt emotionally unwell, making daily life harder than usual

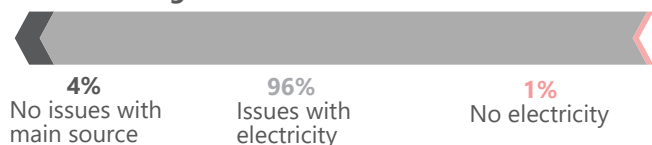
24% of the households feeling emotionally unwell which received MHPSS support or services

SNFI

% of households by main heating sources during the 2025-2026 winter season:

District heating	39%	
Gas (decentralized)	29%	
Wood or coal	29%	

% of households by reported electricity and heating issues during winter



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

Issues with electricity due to unplanned power cuts	76%
Issues with electricity during planned power cuts	18%
Cold water supply	23%
Heating (gas, electricity, others)	22%

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

31% of the households who experienced shelter damage which reported that the current damage was not repaired




Protection

% of households by most frequently reported protection challenges:

The household was unable to obtain needed legal assistance	7%
The household experienced cuts in government assistance	8%

15% of households reported safety and security concerns for women in the area

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

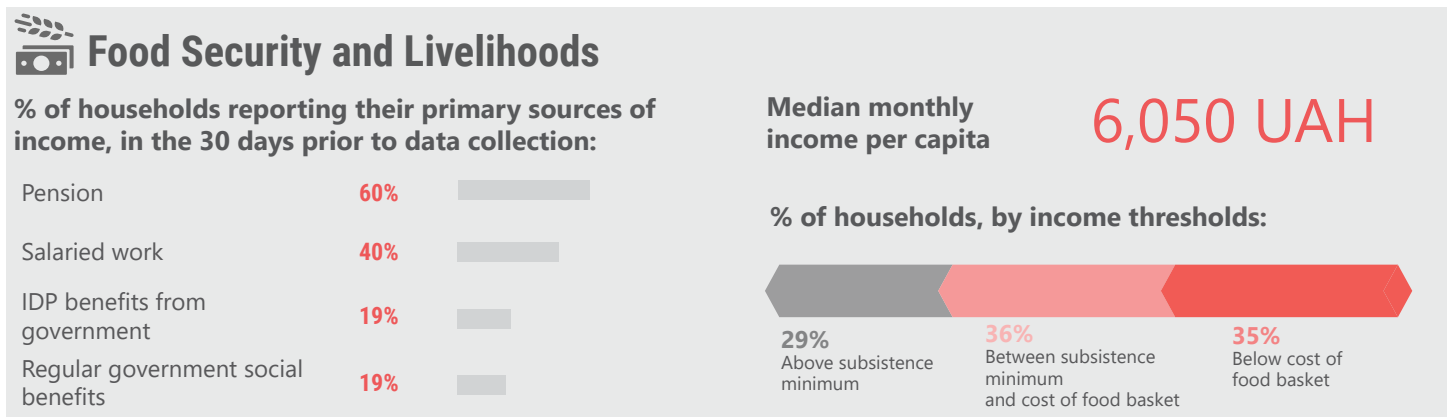
Damaged/destroyed property in non-occupied areas	9%	
Housing/land not accessible due to military restrictions, hostilities	5%	
Land contaminated with explosive ordnances	1%	

Khersonska Oblast

In Khersonska Oblast, 35% of households were classified as in extreme need, which is notably higher compared to frontline oblasts overall. Needs were primarily driven by Livelihoods and Protection needs. Households in Khersonska Oblast reported among the lowest income levels across assessed oblasts, with a median monthly per capita income of 6,050 UAH. More than two-thirds of households reported incomes below the subsistence minimum, including 35% whose income reportedly fell below the cost of the food basket. Households heavily relied on pensions (60%) as a primary source of income, alongside salaried work (40%), IDP assistance (19%), and regular government social benefits (19%). In addition, two-thirds of surveyed households utilised coping strategies. The most commonly reported strategies included reducing essential healthcare expenditures (38%), spending savings or consuming contingency stocks (36%), and taking on additional work (12%). Food insecurity outcomes also remained comparatively higher than in other oblasts, with 13% of households reporting borderline or poor food consumption scores and one-third relying on medium or high food-related coping strategies to sustain food access. WASH-related challenges remained significant across the oblast. Fourteen percent of households reported insufficient access to water for domestic purposes for at least three days per month, while 11% reported both insufficient access to drinking water and unacceptable water quality. Although most households continued to rely on improved water sources and sanitation facilities, disruptions to water access and utility infrastructure remained widespread. More than half of households (51%) reported needing healthcare services, while 27% of them stated they were unable to obtain all required healthcare. Additionally, 15% of households

reported that it took more than one hour to reach the nearest functional health facility. Security concerns represented the most commonly reported barrier to healthcare access (31%), followed by transport-related barriers and lack of available services. Mental health concerns were also widespread, with 73% of households reporting that at least one household member felt emotionally unwell or experienced greater difficulty coping than usual. However, only 24% of affected households reported receiving MHPSS services.

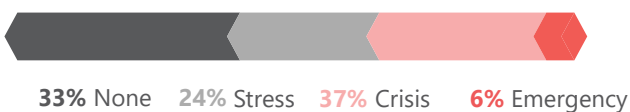
Unlike other oblasts where energy needs sharply increased in winter, in the Kherson region demand remained high in both the summer (80% of households) and winter (87% of households), primarily driven by unplanned electricity outages (81%), interruptions to water supply (29%), and disruptions to heating services (19%) in winter. Households relied on a mix of heating sources during the winter season, including decentralised gas heating (25%), wood or coal (24%), and district heating systems (23%). Conflict-related shelter damage remained highly prevalent across the oblast, with 61% of households reporting damage to their current shelter since February 2022. Among affected households, more than half (56%) stated that repairs had not yet been completed. Protection concerns remained common across Khersonska Oblast. Nearly one-third of households (31%) reported safety and security concerns affecting women in their area. Housing, land, and property (HLP) concerns were widespread and primarily related to damaged or destroyed property in non-occupied areas (23%) and restricted access to housing or land due to hostilities or military restrictions (8%).



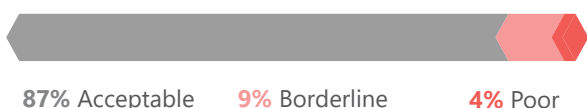
Median monthly household expenditures on selected essential items:



% of households by severity of Livelihood Coping Strategies (LCS)



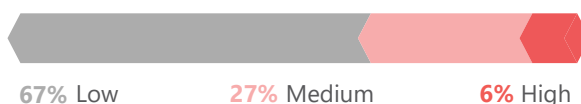
% of households by Food Consumption Score (FCS) category:



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



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



WASH

% of households by WASH issue:

Cannot access sufficient water for domestic purposes at least 3 days per month	14%
Unacceptable water quality	11%
Cannot access sufficient drinking 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	53%	48%
Improved water sources, not on premises	39%	32%
Improved toilet facilities	92%	83%

Health

15% 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	51%
Unable to obtain all needed healthcare	27%
At least one member is living with chronic conditions requiring regular medication	72%

% of households by most frequently reported barrier preventing access to healthcare:

Security concerns	31%	<div style="width: 31%;"></div>
Transport necessary	13%	<div style="width: 13%;"></div>
The needed services were not available	9%	<div style="width: 9%;"></div>
Cost of treatment	8%	<div style="width: 8%;"></div>

73% reported having someone in their household who felt emotionally unwell, making daily life harder than usual

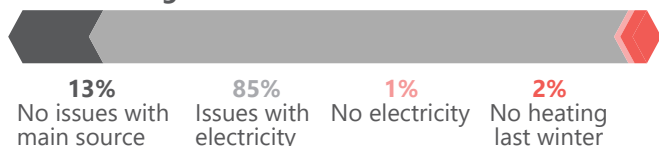
24% of the households feeling emotionally unwell which received MHPSS support or services

SNFI

% of households by main heating sources during the 2025-2026 winter season:

Gas (decentralized)	25%	<div style="width: 25%;"></div>
Wood or coal	24%	<div style="width: 24%;"></div>
District heating (Gas)	23%	<div style="width: 23%;"></div>
District heating (Not sure source)	12%	<div style="width: 12%;"></div>

% of households by reported electricity and heating issues during winter



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

Issues with electricity due to unplanned power cuts	81%
Issues with electricity during planned power cuts	4%
Cold water supply	29%
Heating (gas, electricity, others)	19%

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 which reported that the current damage was not repaired

Protection

% of households by most frequently reported protection challenges:

The household was unable to obtain needed legal assistance	12%
The household experienced cuts in government assistance	4%

31% of households reported safety and security concerns for women in the area

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

Damaged/destroyed property in non-occupied areas	23%	<div style="width: 23%;"></div>
Housing/land not accessible due to military restrictions, hostilities	8%	<div style="width: 8%;"></div>
Land contaminated with explosive ordnances	2%	<div style="width: 2%;"></div>

Mykolaivska Oblast

In Mykolaivska Oblast, 27% of households were classified as in extreme need, needs were primarily driven by Livelihoods and WASH needs. Mykolaivska Oblast continued to face humanitarian pressures linked to livelihoods-related vulnerabilities, utility disruptions and shelter damage. Compared to several other frontline oblasts, households in Mykolaivska generally reported comparatively stronger income profiles and lower levels of severe humanitarian needs. Significant vulnerabilities nonetheless remained present across multiple sectors.

The median monthly per capita income in Mykolaivska Oblast stood at 7,500 UAH, with 45% of households reporting incomes above the subsistence minimum. Nevertheless, 30% of households reportedly earned below the cost of the food basket. Households primarily relied on salaried work (55%) and pensions (45%) as their main sources of income, while smaller proportions depended on regular government social benefits (23%) and informal or unofficial labour (13%). About two-thirds of households reported using coping-strategies, the most commonly reported coping strategies included spending savings or consuming contingency stocks (37%), reducing essential healthcare expenditures (30%), and taking on additional work (15%). WASH-related needs were primarily associated with insufficient access to water for domestic purposes (19%) and 10% both, unacceptable water quality and insufficient access to drinking water. Healthcare-related needs were mainly linked to cost of medicine (16%) and cost of treatment (12%). Nearly half of households (48%) reported needing healthcare services, while 17% of them stated they were unable to obtain all required healthcare. Additionally, 12% of households reported that reaching the nearest

functional health facility required more than one hour. Mental health concerns also remained significant, with 63% of households reporting that at least one household member felt emotionally unwell. However, only 17% of affected households reported receiving mental health and psychosocial support (MHPSS) services or support.

Shelter-related and energy access needs increased notably during the winter period compared to findings reported during summer MSNA. While approximately 40% of households in Mykolaivska Oblast were previously identified as facing heating and electricity-related needs during summer 2025, this proportion increased to more than 96% during winter 2025-2026. The increase was largely driven by widespread planned (45%) and unplanned (50%) electricity outages and heating disruptions. Households most commonly relied on decentralised gas heating (33%), wood or coal (25%), and district heating systems (24%) during the winter season. Interruptions to cold water supply and heating services were also reported across the oblast. Conflict-related shelter damage remained present, with 30% of households reporting damage to their current shelter since February 2022. Among affected households, 34% stated that repairs had not yet been completed.

Among protection needs, safety and security concerns affecting women in their area were reported by more than one-quarter of households (27%). Housing, land, and property (HLP) concerns were reported by a minority of households and were primarily linked to damaged or destroyed property in non-occupied areas, inaccessible housing or land due to hostilities or military restrictions, and explosive ordnance contamination.

Food Security and Livelihoods

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

Salaried work	55%	<div style="width: 55%;"></div>
Pension	45%	<div style="width: 45%;"></div>
Regular government social benefits	23%	<div style="width: 23%;"></div>
Informal/unofficial labour	13%	<div style="width: 13%;"></div>

Median monthly income per capita 7,500 UAH

% of households, by income thresholds:

45%
Above subsistence minimum

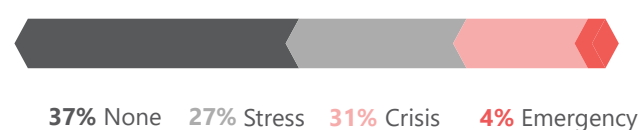
25%
Between subsistence minimum and cost of food basket

30%
Below cost of food basket

Median monthly household expenditures on selected essential items:



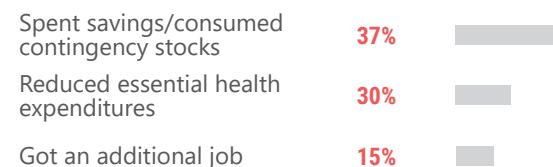
% of households by severity of Livelihood Coping Strategies (LCS)



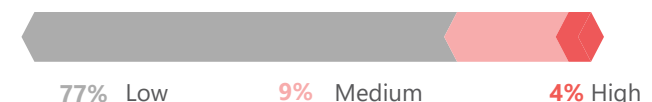
% of households by Food Consumption Score (FCS) category:



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



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



WASH

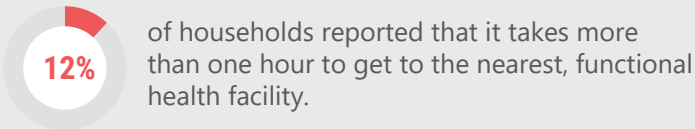
% of households by WASH issue:

Unacceptable water quality	10%
Cannot access sufficient drinking water at least 3 days per month	10%
Cannot access sufficient water for domestic purposes at least 3 days per month	19%

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

	Urban	Rural
Improved water sources, on premises	17%	35%
Improved water sources, not on premises	76%	57%
Improved toilet facilities	99%	97%

Health



% of households by key Healthcare access indicators:

Needed healthcare	48%
Unable to obtain all needed healthcare	17%
At least one member is living with chronic conditions requiring regular medication	62%

% of households by most frequently reported barrier preventing access to healthcare:




Cost of medicine	16%	
Cost of treatment	12%	
Transport necessary	7%	
The needed services	5%	

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

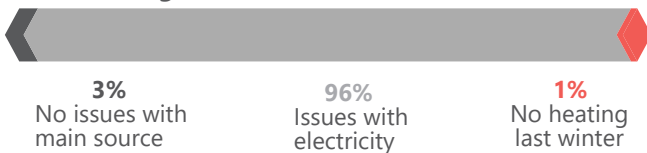
17% of the households feeling emotionally unwell which received MHPSS support or services

SNFI

% of households by main heating sources during the 2025-2026 winter season:

Gas (decentralized)	33%	
Wood or coal	25%	
District heating (Gas)	24%	

% of households by reported electricity and heating issues during winter



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

Issues with electricity due to unplanned	50%
Issues with electricity during planned power cuts	45%
Cold water supply interruptions	20%
Heating (gas, electricity, others)	8%

30% reported that the household's current shelter was damaged due to the war since February 2022

34% of the households who experienced shelter damage which reported that the current damage was not repaired




Protection

% of households by most frequently reported protection challenges:

The household was unable to obtain needed legal assistance	6%
The household experienced cuts in government assistance	5%

27% of households reported safety and security concerns for women in the area

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

Damaged/destroyed property in non-occupied areas	3%	
Housing/land not accessible due to military restrictions, hostilities	1%	
Land contaminated with explosive ordnances	1%	

Sumaska Oblast

In Sumaska Oblast, 24% of households were classified as in extreme need, primarily driven by Livelihoods-related vulnerabilities and WASH needs.

The reported median monthly per capita income in Sumaska Oblast was 7,500 UAH, with more than half of households reporting incomes below the subsistence minimum, including 24% whose income reportedly fell below the cost of the food basket. Households primarily relied on salaried work (56%) and pensions (45%) as their main sources of income, while a quarter reported relying on regular government social benefits (27%) and 11% reported having informal or unofficial labour as a main income source. Utilization of coping strategies was common, with 63% of households reporting stress, crisis, or emergency-level livelihood coping strategies. The most commonly reported coping mechanisms included spending savings or consuming contingency stocks (38%), reducing essential healthcare expenditures (30%), and taking on additional work (12%). Despite these pressures, food security outcomes remained comparatively stable overall, with most households reporting acceptable food consumption and relatively low reliance on food-related coping strategies.

WASH-related needs remained present across the oblast. In particular, reported insufficient access to water for domestic purposes increased from 3% of households during summer 2025 to 19% during the winter assessment. This increase may be linked to other data showing that 28% reported interruptions to the cold water supply, which may have been caused by electricity supply issues. Aside from access to water for domestic purposes, 14% reported unacceptable water quality and 9% reported insufficient access to drinking water.

Health needs were reported by more than a half of surveyed

households, while 14% out of them were unable to obtain all required healthcare. Additionally, 12% of households reported that reaching the nearest functional health facility required more than one hour. The most commonly reported barriers to healthcare access included the cost of medicine (12%), cost of treatment (9%), transport-related barriers (7%), and time required to access services (6%). Mental health concerns also remained significant, with 64% of households reporting that at least one household member felt emotionally unwell. However, only 24% of affected households reported receiving MHPSS.

At the forefront of the SNFI needs, as in almost all frontline oblasts, were the issues with access to electricity and heating, which had worsened significantly over the winter. While approximately 58% of households in Sumaska Oblast were previously identified as facing heating and electricity-related needs during summer 2025, this proportion increased to 97% during winter 2025-2026. The increase was largely driven by unplanned power outages (68%) and planned power cuts (27%). District heating remained the most commonly reported heating source (39%), followed by decentralised gas heating (29%) and wood or coal (29%). Shelter damage also remained present across the Oblast, with 22% of households reporting damage to their current shelter since February 2022. Among affected households, 42% of households reported damage that was not repaired. With regards to protection needs, 17% of households reported safety and security concerns affecting women in their area. Housing, land, and property (HLP) concerns were primarily linked to damaged or destroyed property in non-occupied areas (6%) and restricted access to housing or land due to military restrictions or hostilities (3%).

🌾 Food Security and Livelihoods

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

Salaried work	56%	<div style="width: 56%; height: 10px; background-color: #ccc;"></div>
Pension	45%	<div style="width: 45%; height: 10px; background-color: #ccc;"></div>
Regular government social benefits	27%	<div style="width: 27%; height: 10px; background-color: #ccc;"></div>

Median monthly income per capita 7,500 UAH

% of households, by income thresholds:

42%
Above subsistence minimum

34%
Between subsistence minimum and cost of food basket

24%
Below cost of food basket

Median monthly household expenditures on selected essential item:

Food items	Utilities	Water	Healthcare	Heating
5,000 UAH	3,000 UAH	300 UAH	833 UAH	2,500 UAH

% of households by severity of Livelihood Coping Strategies (LCS)

37% None **28% Stress** **32% Crisis** **3% Emergency**

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

93% Acceptable **5% Borderline** **2% Poor**

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

Spent savings/consumed contingency stocks	38%	<div style="width: 38%; height: 10px; background-color: #ccc;"></div>
Reduced essential health expenditures	30%	<div style="width: 30%; height: 10px; background-color: #ccc;"></div>
Got an additional job	12%	<div style="width: 12%; height: 10px; background-color: #ccc;"></div>

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

76% Low **19% Medium** **4% High**

WASH

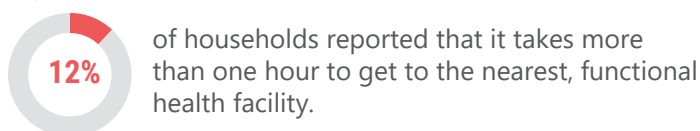
% of households by WASH issue:

Cannot access sufficient water for domestic purposes at least 3 days per month	19%
Unacceptable water quality	14%
Cannot access sufficient drinking water at least 3 days per month	9%

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

	Urban	Rural
Improved water sources, on premises	64%	39%
Improved water sources, not on premises	19%	48%
Improved toilet facilities	92%	90%





Health



% of households by key Healthcare access indicators:

Needed healthcare	51%
Unable to obtain all needed healthcare	14%
At least one member is living with chronic conditions requiring regular medication	63%

% of households by most frequently reported barrier preventing access to healthcare:

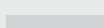
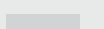
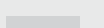
Cost of medicine	12%	
Cost of treatment	9%	
Transport necessary	7%	
Time necessary	6%	

64% reported having someone in their household who felt emotionally unwell, making daily life harder than usual

24% of the households feeling emotionally unwell which received MHPSS support or services

SNFI

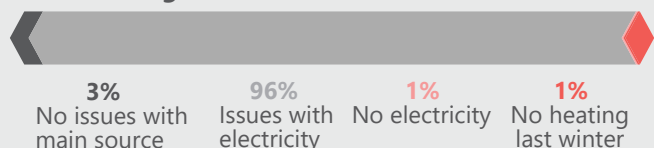
% of households by main heating sources during the 2025-2026 winter season:

District heating	39%	
Gas (decentralized)	29%	
Wood or coal	29%	

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

Issues with electricity due to unplanned power cuts	68%
Issues with electricity during planned power cuts	27%
Cold water supply interruptions	28%
Heating (gas, electricity, others)	10%

% of households by reported electricity and heating issues during winter



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




42% of the households who experienced shelter damage which reported that the current damage was not repaired

Protection

% of households by most frequently reported protection challenges:

The household was unable to obtain needed legal assistance	5%
The household experienced cuts in government assistance	5%

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

Damaged/destroyed property in non-occupied areas	6%	
Housing/land not accessible due to military restrictions, hostilities	3%	
Land contaminated with explosive ordnances	1%	

17% of households reported safety and security concerns for women in the area

Zaporizka Oblast

In Zaporizka Oblast, 20% of households were classified as in extreme need, primarily driven by livelihoods and protection needs.

The median monthly per capita income was 10,000 UAH, the highest among assessed frontline oblasts, likely reflecting the concentration of interviews conducted in Zaporizhzhia city.

Nevertheless, 42% of households still reported incomes below the subsistence minimum, including 17% below the cost of the food basket. Households mainly relied on salaried work (59%) and pensions (53%), while 21% reported regular government social benefits and 15% IDP assistance as primary income sources. Livelihood coping strategies remained widespread, with 63% of households reporting stress, crisis, or emergency-level coping strategies. The most commonly reported strategies included spending savings or consuming contingency stocks (41%), reducing essential healthcare expenditures (32%), and taking on additional work (15%). Despite this, food security outcomes remained comparatively stable, with 91% of households reporting acceptable food consumption.

WASH-related needs were reported, with 13% of households reporting unacceptable water quality, only small proportions reported insufficient access to drinking water (2%) or water for domestic purposes (5%). Most households continued to rely on improved water and sanitation facilities, although access to water sources on premises remained lower in rural areas.

Health-related needs were primarily linked to affordability barriers. Nearly half of households (47%) reported needing healthcare services, while 14% of them stated they were unable to obtain

all required healthcare. The most commonly reported barriers included the cost of medicine (14%) and treatment (11%). Additionally, 12% of households reported that reaching the nearest functional health facility required more than one hour. Mental health concerns also remained widespread, with 68% of households reporting that at least one household member felt emotionally unwell, while only 15% reported receiving MHPSS support.

Shelter-related and energy access needs increased during the winter period. While approximately 41% of households in Zaporizka Oblast were previously identified as facing heating and electricity-related needs during summer 2025, this proportion increased to 87% during winter 2025-2026.

The increase was largely driven by planned power cuts (50%) and unplanned outages (36%). District heating remained the most commonly reported heating source (39%), followed by decentralised gas heating (29%) and wood or coal (29%). Shelter damage also remained present, with 22% of households reporting that their current shelter had been damaged since February 2022. Among affected households, 36% stated that repairs had not yet been completed.

Protection-related needs were present, with 13% of households reporting safety and security concerns affecting women in their area. Housing, land, and property (HLP) concerns were primarily linked to damaged or destroyed property in non-occupied areas (9%) and inaccessible housing or land due to military restrictions or hostilities (6%).

Food Security and Livelihoods

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



Median monthly income per capita **10,000 UAH**

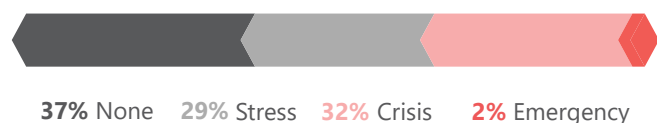
% of households, by income thresholds:



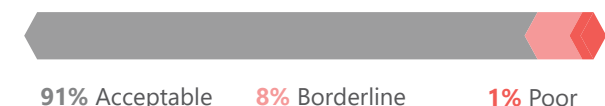
Median monthly household expenditures on selected essential items:



% of households by severity of Livelihood Coping Strategies (LCS)



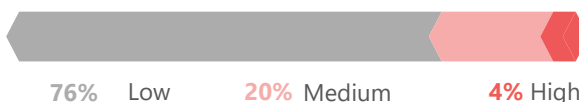
% of households by Food Consumption Score (FCS) category:



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



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



WASH

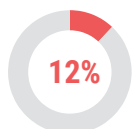
% of households by WASH issue:

Unacceptable water quality	13%
Cannot access sufficient water for domestic purposes at least 3 days per month	5%
Cannot access sufficient drinking 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	57%	45%
Improved water sources, not on premises	27%	43%
Improved toilet facilities	89%	93%

Health






12% 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	47%
Unable to obtain all needed healthcare	14%
At least one member is living with chronic conditions requiring regular medication	60%

% of households by most frequently reported barrier preventing access to healthcare:

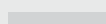


Cost of medicine	14%	
Cost of treatment	11%	
Security concerns	4%	

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

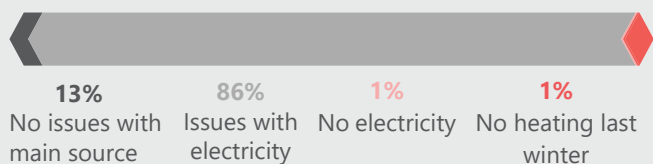
15% of the households feeling emotionally unwell which received MHPSS support or services

SNFI

% of households by main heating sources during the 2025-2026 winter season:

District heating	39%	
Gas (decentralized)	29%	
Wood or coal	29%	

% of households by reported electricity and heating issues during winter



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

Issues with electricity due to unplanned power cuts	36%
Issues with electricity during planned power cuts	50%
Cold water supply interruptions	12%
Heating (gas, electricity, others)	12%

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

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




Protection

% of households by most frequently reported protection challenges:

The household was unable to obtain needed legal assistance	5%
The household experienced cuts in government assistance	9%

13% of households reported safety and security concerns for women in the area

% 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	6%	
Land contaminated with explosive ordnances	2%	

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

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Nonviolent Peaceforce

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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.

WITH THE SUPPORT OF:



ENDNOTES

¹ REACH Ukraine (February 2026) [Ukraine: 4 Years Since the Full-Scale Invasion](#) - storymap.

² OHCHR Ukraine (February 2026) [Ukraine - Protection of civilians in armed conflict – February 2026](#).

³ 3.7 million Ukrainians remain internally displaced as of January 2026, as reported by IOM in its [22nd General Population Survey \(January 2026\)](#).

⁴ REACH Ukraine (December 2025) [Ukraine's Winter Power Outages: Heightened Risks for Displaced Communities](#).

⁵ OCHA Ukraine (January 2026) [Ukraine: Humanitarian Situation, Response and Funding Snapshot \(January - December 2025\)](#).

⁶ ACLED Ukraine Conflict Monitor (February 2026) [Ukraine war: How six new trends are shaping the conflict](#).

⁷ REACH Ukraine (October 2025) [The consequences of power outages, and factors contributing to social resilience](#).

⁸ REACH (June 2025) [2025 MSNA Terms of References](#).

⁹ It utilizes the OCHA classification used for the 2026 HNRP with a frontline as of 19 January 2026.

¹⁰ REACH Ukraine (April 2026) [Humanitarian Situation Monitoring in Ukraine Four years of evolution: From emergency monitoring to frontline prioritisation \(2022-2026\)](#).

¹¹ OCHA Ukraine (January 2026) [Ukraine Humanitarian Needs and Response Plan 2026](#).

¹² The classification severity of needs was analyzed according to CCIA framework - REACH Ukraine (December 2025) [2025 Multi-Sector Needs Assessment – Overview of humanitarian needs in Ukraine](#).

¹³ This product contains a compilation of indicators from various analytical frameworks, including those featured in the REACH Contextualized Composite Indicator Analysis - [CCIA Framework 2025 MSNA](#).

¹⁴ The data on heating needs, collected in the summer of 2025, is based on household consumption during the winter of 2024-2025.

OHCHR Ukraine (February 2026) [Four years since the full scale invasion of Ukraine: key facts and findings](#).

¹⁵ Current analysis does not include data collected on the Conflict Exposure dimension. Needs associated with exposure to conflict, including recurrent events of armed violence, artillery shelling, drone and missile attacks, and the presence of UXOs and landmines, showed a strong correlation with proximity to the frontline. To facilitate analysis of needs in frontline areas, these indicators were excluded from the scope of this analysis.

¹⁶ 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.

¹⁷ 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 Calibration, 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.

¹⁸ 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 MSNA.

¹⁹ 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.

²⁰ Improved water sources on premise refer to: tap drinking water/water piped into the dwelling.

²¹ 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 and Piped to neighbor.

²² Improved sanitation facilities include: Toilets flushing to piped sewer system; Flushing to septic tank; Flushing to pit latrine; Composting toilet and Pit latrine with slab.

²³ Security concerns barrier refers to both during traveling or while being in the facility and while seeking medicine (such as shelling).

²⁴ Electricity and heating severity categories presented in this factsheet are based on the Composite Crisis Impact Analysis (CCIA) framework. Households reporting issues with electricity supply or power interruptions were classified under "Issues with electricity", while households reporting no access to electricity or no heating during the previous winter season were classified under higher severity categories.

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).