

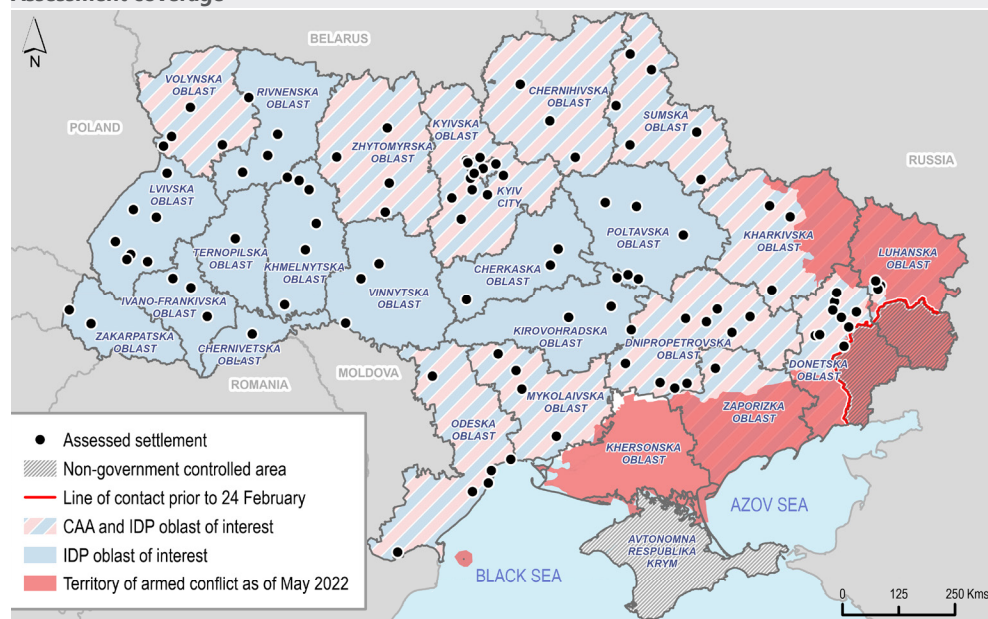
## Introduction and methodology

Since the start of the war in Ukraine on 24 February 2022, over 8 million people have been displaced internally across the country.<sup>1</sup> In early April, further escalation was reported in the Eastern part of the country, causing more damages to infrastructure and disruptions in access to services in affected areas, as well as additional displacement.<sup>2</sup> To inform humanitarian actors, REACH launched a **Humanitarian Situation Monitoring initiative** across conflict-affected settlements and in areas hosting internally displaced persons (IDPs). After a baseline round of data collection ('Rapid Needs Assessment'), REACH launched a second round of data collection, focused specifically on conflict-affected areas<sup>3</sup> (CAA) in the East and South, as well as a selection of IDP-hosting settlements along evacuation routes or in key arrival hubs. Following the second round of data collection a third round of data collection was launched in government-controlled areas (GCA), covering both conflict-affected and IDP-hosting areas.<sup>4</sup>

Data collection for the third round was conducted between 2 May and 16 May through **515 telephone interviews** with non-government organisation (NGO) and local authority key informants (KIs). 103 **settlements (towns or villages)** were selected for data collection. Settlement selection criteria included being among the 10 most populous settlements in specific oblast, not including settlements with a population size under 30,000. Enumerators aimed to interview 5 different KIs per settlement. KI responses were aggregated at settlement level. This brief provides key findings in conflict-affected settlements in GCA. In addition, it provides an overview of IDP-needs for those conflict-affected settlements that reported IDP presence.

While the current assessment was conducted in conflict-affected areas in GCA, concurrent data collection was conducted in non-government-controlled areas (NGCA). The findings of this assessment can be found in a separate factsheet (available upon request).

### Assessment coverage



## Key highlights

### Needs in conflict-affected areas

- Among assessed settlements in conflict-affected areas, concerns were reported across almost all measured indicators in **Rubizhne, Sievierodonetsk, Avdiivka, Toretsk, Lysychansk, and Kharkiv**. This indicates that humanitarian needs might be particularly high in these specific settlements.
- Most frequently reported concerns across assessed conflict-affected settlements were **disruptions to transportation and fuel, arrival of displaced persons, disruption to work or livelihoods, access to financial services (cash, banks, or ATMs), disruption to child welfare (including family separation), as well as safety concerns**.
- While disruptions to transportation and fuel were the top concerns across almost all conflict-affected settlements, **car fuel was also the most frequently reported need by KIs in these settlements, followed by financial resources and medicine**.
- Ongoing conflict in assessed settlements such as **Rubizhne, Toretsk, Lysychansk and Sievierodonetsk**, compounded by reporting of restrictions to movement have likely further deteriorated the humanitarian situation in these settlements.

### Needs in IDP-hosting areas

- A reportedly **large influx of IDPs** in **central and western oblasts** have likely put additional pressure on resources and services, which is in line with KIs reporting an **increase in rental prices** in these oblasts
- Most frequently reported concerns across assessed IDP-hosting settlements were access to **employment, provision of accommodation, access to food**, as well as access to baby products, and hygiene products.

### Sample distribution<sup>9</sup>

	Conflict-affected settlements <sup>5</sup>	Settlements hosting IDPs <sup>6</sup>	CAA settlements hosting IDPs <sup>7</sup>	Non-CAA settlements hosting IDPs <sup>8</sup>
# KIs	308	493	286	207
# assessed settlements	63	98	58	40

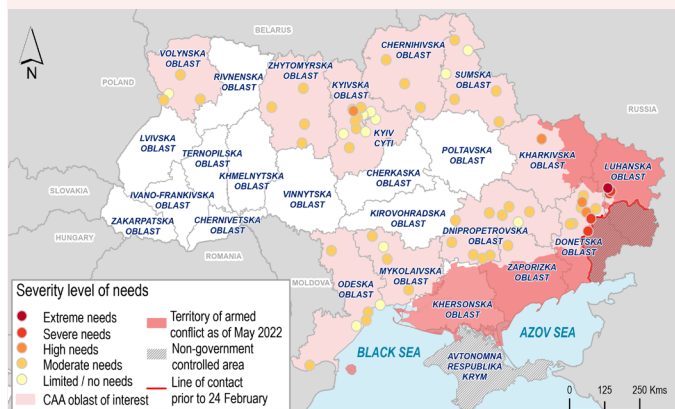
## Interpretation of findings and limitations

In this report, data reported always represents a % of settlements (town or village) for which KIs reported a specific answer to a survey question. These statistics cannot be extrapolated to represent a proportion (%) of the population, and should not be interpreted as such. Moreover, the assessment only covers a small sample of settlements in the areas of interest.

Key informants (KIs) are members of local administration, volunteer networks or NGOs field employees, and answer questions regarding the overall situation in their settlement, across multiple sectors. KIs may not be sectoral experts for each topic that they are required to speak to. KIs are also more likely to report on large scale concerns or issues facing the settlement and may not be aware of more specific concerns. Even though REACH uses secondary data review and qualitative data collection to triangulate findings, data collected in hard to reach areas is often difficult to verify. Partners should get in touch with the REACH team where they notice discrepancy between findings presented in this report and observations on the ground.

## Overall severity of needs & most commonly reported needs in conflict-affected settlements and IDP hosting areas

### Overall severity of needs reported by KIs in assessed conflict-affected settlements (n=63 settlements)



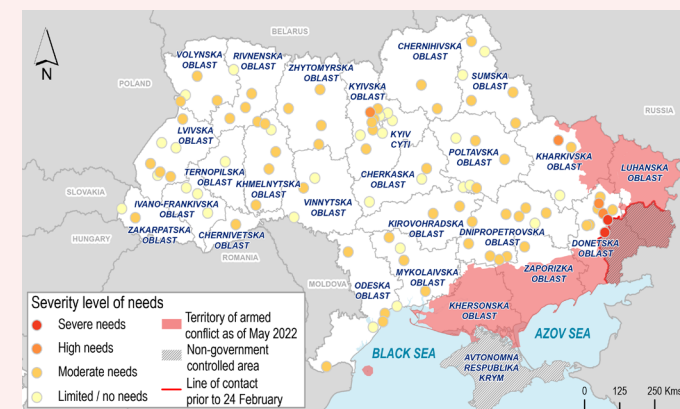
Among settlements in conflict-affected oblasts, an **extreme level of need** was reported in **Rubizhne** (Luhanska oblast), while a **severe level of need** was reported in **Toretsk** and **Avdiivka** (Donetska oblast), **Lysychansk** and **Sievierodonetsk** (Luhanska oblast).

In **Kostiantynivka**, **Kramatorsk** (Donetska oblast), **Kharkiv** (Kharkivska oblast), and **Irpın** (Kyivska oblast), KIs reported a **high level of need**.

During this assessment, KIs were asked to estimate the level of need in their settlement, according to the following scale:

- (1) **Extreme:** loss of life or imminent risk of loss of life as a result of lack of access to life-saving assistance;
- (2) **Severe:** living conditions are very poor and most people are finding it difficult to meet basic needs, leading to serious concerns for physical and mental wellbeing;
- (3) **High:** most people are still able to meet their basic needs, but living conditions are very poor in the settlement;
- (4) **Moderate:** most people are still able to meet their basic needs, but living conditions are deteriorating;
- (5) **Limited / no needs:** most people are continuing to meet their needs as normal, without significant deterioration of living conditions in the settlement;

### Overall severity of needs reported by KIs in IDP-hosting assessed settlements (n= 98 settlements)



Among settlements hosting IDPs, there were none where an **extreme level of need** was reported by KIs, while a **severe level of need** was reported in **Toretsk** and **Avdiivka** (Donetska oblast), which are also considered as conflict-affected settlements.

Overall, among all assessed IDP-hosting settlements, KIs reported a **high level of need** in **Kostiantynivka**, **Kramatorsk** (Donetska oblast), **Kharkiv** (Kharkivska oblast), and **Irpın** (Kyivska oblast).

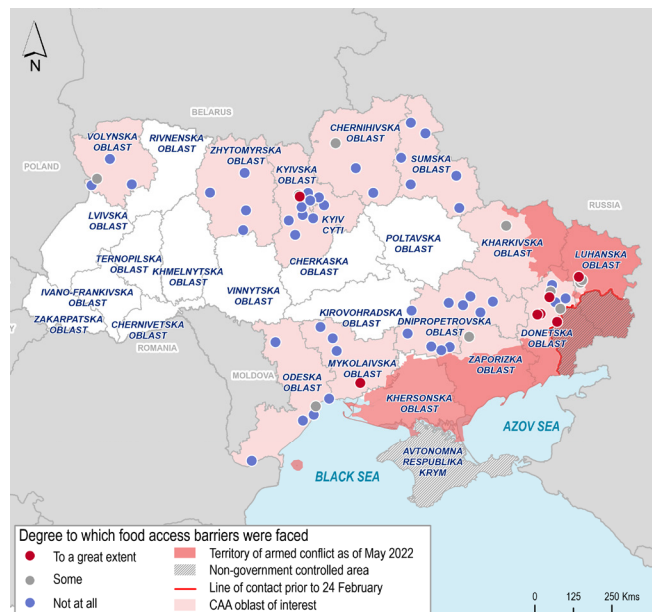
### Most commonly reported priority needs in assessed conflict-affected settlements and IDP-hosting settlements

	CAA settlements (n=63)	IDP-hosting settlements (n=98)	CAA settlements hosting IDPs (n=58)	Non-CAA settlements hosting IDPs (n=40)
1	Car fuel 100%	Car fuel 100%	Car fuel 100%	Car fuel 100%
2	Financial resources 44%	Financial resources 40%	Financial resources 45%	Housing 40%
3	Medicine 37%	Medicine 27%	Medicine 34%	Financial resources 33%
4	Food 21%	Housing 26%	Food 17%	Food 33%

## 🍲 Access to food

**27% (n=17)**

of assessed settlements where KIs reported **concerns<sup>10</sup>** surrounding access to food, by degree to which barriers were faced



- Concerns regarding access to food were reported in **27% (n=17)** of assessed settlements in conflict-affected areas. Among those, in **nearly half (7/17)** of assessed settlements KIs reported that people were facing **barriers in accessing food 'to a great extent'**. These settlements were: **Druzhkivka, Avdiivka, Myrnohrad, and Pokrovsk** (Donetska oblast), **Rubizhne** (Luhanska oblast), **Mykolaiv** (Mykolaivska oblast), and **Irpın** (Kyivska oblast). In **over half (10/17)** of assessed settlements with food accessibility concerns, KIs reported **'people were facing 'some' barriers to food access**.
- Most commonly reported barriers to accessing food in these settlements were **lack of items in stores (12/17)**, **lack of money to purchase food (12/17)**, **closure of most stores (10/17)**, or **high prices (9/17)**. In **Avdiivka and Druzhkivka** (Donetska oblast), **Lysychansk** (Luhanska oblast), **Mykolaiv** (Mykolaivska oblast), and **Chernihiv** (Chernihivska oblast), KIs cited **restrictions of movement** as a key barrier.

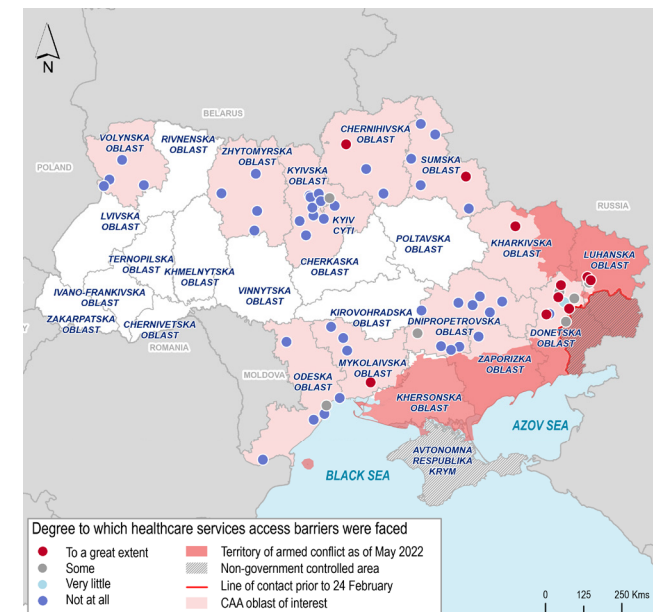
### Top 5 safety concerns reported in the 20 settlements that reported safety concerns<sup>11</sup>

Insecure environment due to hostilities	<b>n=19</b>	<div></div>
Looting	<b>n=6</b>	<div></div>
Family seperation	<b>n=3</b>	<div></div>
Barriers to freedom of movement	<b>n=2</b>	<div></div>
Insecure environment due to crime	<b>n=2</b>	<div></div>

## 🏥 Access to emergency healthcare

**29% (n=18)**

of assessed settlements where KIs reported **concerns** surrounding access to **healthcare services**, by degree to which barriers were faced



- Concerns regarding access to healthcare services were reported in **29% (n=18)** of assessed settlements in conflict-affected areas. Among those, **a majority (10/18)** were facing **barriers in accessing healthcare services 'to a great extent'** according to KIs, namely in **Druzhkivka, Pokrovsk, Sloviansk, Toretsk** (Donetska oblast), **Rubizhne, Sievierodonetsk** (Luhanska oblast), **Kharkiv** (Kharkivska oblast), **Mykolaiv** (Mykolaivska oblast), **Sumy** (Sumska oblast), and **Chernihiv** (Chernihivska oblast). In addition, nearly half (**7/18**) settlements reportedly were facing **'some' barriers to accessing emergency healthcare services**.
- The most cited barrier was the **lack of relevant medicines in stores and in health centers**, reported by KIs in **almost all (17/18)** of assessed settlements with healthcare accessibility concerns. Assessed settlements with most reported barriers were: **Mykolaiv** (Mykolaivska oblast), **Rubizhne, Sievierodonetsk** (Luhanska oblast), and **Kharkiv** (Kharkivska oblast).

### Top 5 barriers in accessing healthcare services reported in the 18 settlements that reported concerns in accessing healthcare services:

Lack of medicine in stores	<b>n=17</b>	<div></div>
Non-availability of needed services	<b>n=9</b>	<div></div>
Cost of medicines	<b>n=9</b>	<div></div>
Lack of transport	<b>n=9</b>	<div></div>
Time (e.g. long queues, distance)	<b>n=8</b>	<div></div>



## Basic infrastructure, housing/non-food items (NFIs) and utilities in conflict-affected areas

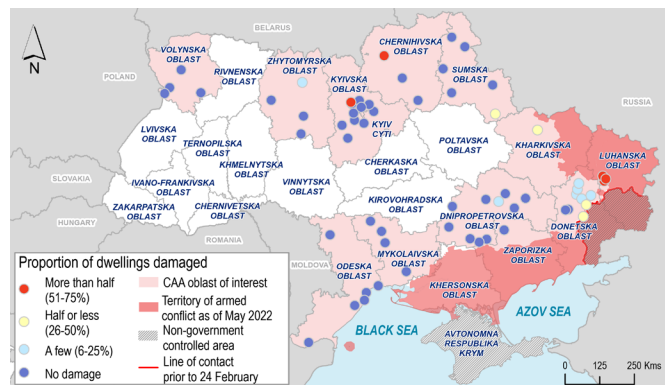
Since mid-April, hostilities have been concentrated in the eastern and southern oblasts of Ukraine.<sup>13</sup> While Eastern Ukraine remains the center of hostilities, "airstrikes and missile attacks continue to be reported in multiple [other] oblasts".<sup>14</sup> Reflective of this, about a quarter of assessed settlements in conflict-affected oblasts reported concerns in relation to damaged infrastructure and housing. Among the assessed settlements, **Rubizhne**, **Sievierodonetsk** (Luhanska oblast), and **Avdiiivka** (Donetska oblast) reported concerns and barriers across the measured indicators regarding infrastructure damage, disruptions to utilities and water supply.

### ! Damages to key infrastructure and access to housing/NFIs

- In **25% (n=16)** of assessed conflict-affected settlements, KIs reported destruction of critical infrastructure and civilian dwellings.
- Settlements where KIs reported damages to most types of infrastructure are **Rubizhne**, **Sievierodonetsk** (Luhanska oblast), **Avdiiivka** (Donetska), **Chernihiv** (Chernihivska), **Bucha** (Kyivska), **Kharkiv** (Kharkivska), **Okhtyrka** (Sumska), and **Korosten** (Zhytomyrska). Most frequently reported types of infrastructure damaged included schools and education facilities (**14/16**), industrial facilities (**13/16**), roads (**11/16**), utility network (**11/16**), as well as railway (**9/16**), and markets/grocery stores (**9/16**).
- The scale of reported damage to housing was particularly high in **Lysychansk**, **Rubizhne**, **Sievierodonetsk** (Luhanska oblast), as well as **Bucha** (Kyivska oblast), and **Chernihiv** (Chernihivska oblast), where KIs reported that **more than half of houses had been damaged** since the start of the war in Ukraine on 24 February 2022.
- In **14% (n=9)** conflict-affected assessed settlements, KIs reported concerns in accessing NFIs, and among those, **a large majority (7/9)** reported facing barriers 'to a great extent'.

**25% (n=16)**

of assessed settlements where KIs reported concerns regarding damage to infrastructure or housing, by proportion of housing damaged



### Top 5 type of infrastructure reported as damaged, in 16 assessed settlements where KIs reported concerns regarding damage to housing or infrastructure

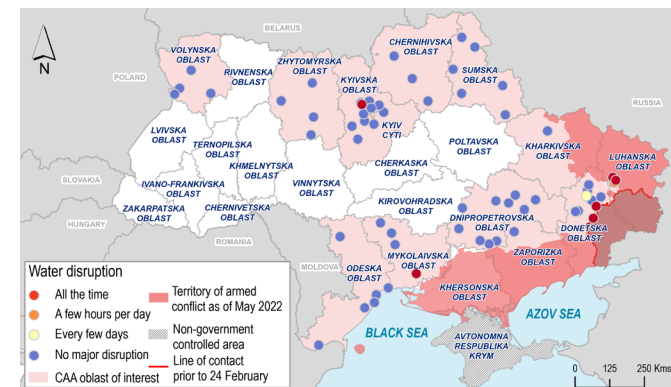
Schools and education facilities	n=14	
Industrial facilities	n=13	
Roads   Utility network	n=11	
Railway   Markets & grocery stores	n=9	
Health facilities   Bridges	n=8	

### 💧 Disruption to water supply and access to toilets/latrines

- According to the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA), 13 million people in Ukraine are estimated to be in need of water, sanitation, and hygiene assistance between March and August 2022.<sup>12</sup> In May, access to drinking water was reported as a concern in **11% (n=7)** of assessed settlements in conflict-affected oblasts. In addition, disruption to water supply was reported in **13% (n=8)** settlements. In a majority of the settlements where KIs reported water supply disruption (**6/8**), it was reported that water supply was disrupted 'all the time' as opposed to 'a few hours a day'/'every few days' (**n=2**). These settlements were the following: **Toretsk**, **Avdiiivka** (Donetska oblast), **Rubizhne**, **Sievierodonetsk** (Luhanska), **Mykolaiv** (Mykolaivska), and **Irpın** (Kyivska).
- In addition to water supply disruption, in **6% (n=4)** of assessed settlements KIs reported concerns in accessing toilets/latrines. Settlements where KIs reported disruption to be to 'a great extent' were the following: **Rubizhne**, **Sievierodonetsk** (Luhanska oblast), and **Mykolaiv** (Mykolaivska oblast).

**13% (n=8)**

of assessed settlements where KIs reported disruption to water supply, by frequency of disruption



### ⚡ Disruption of utilities (electricity and gas)

- As of 24 May, data from the International Organization for Migration (IOM)<sup>15</sup> suggests that 708 settlements in Ukraine remain without electricity due to damage caused by the hostilities, and Donetska (330,700 consumers), Luhanska (128,200 consumers), and Kharkivska (90,200 consumers) oblasts are the most affected regions. Respectively, the assessed settlements reporting disruption of utilities were mostly concentrated in these three oblasts. Overall, disruption to electricity and gas was reported in **16% (n=10)** of assessed settlements.
- Among assessed settlements with concerns regarding utility disruptions, in **four settlements**, disruptions to electricity were reported 'all the time' as opposed to 'a few hours a day' or 'every few days', while in **three**, KIs reported disruptions to gas 'all the time'. Settlements most affected by frequent disruption of utilities were **Rubizhne**, **Sievierodonetsk** (Luhanska oblast), and **Irpın** (Kyivska oblast).

## Displacement from conflict-affected areas in Eastern and Southern Oblasts

With displacement in May mainly concentrated in the eastern region, many settlements in western oblasts and the central region saw the arrival of large numbers of IDPs.<sup>16</sup> In non-government controlled areas people were facing **restrictions to movement, an enforcement of new laws and barriers to the entry of humanitarian aid.**<sup>17</sup> In assessed conflict-affected settlements (especially in Luhanska oblast), KIs reported low expectations for displacement of a large proportion of the population which can likely be explained by the intensification of hostilities, according to local authorities.<sup>18</sup> Reported movement barriers and a lack of humanitarian corridors reported by local authorities in **Rubizhne** could potentially indicate a worsening humanitarian situation.<sup>19</sup> In addition, in assessed settlements in **Donetska and Luhanska oblasts**, KIs reported a lot of restrictions to movement. Emergency assistance to evacuate elderly persons, sick persons, and persons with disabilities remains a critical need, partly due to logistical or financial barriers.<sup>20</sup>

### → Exits from settlements

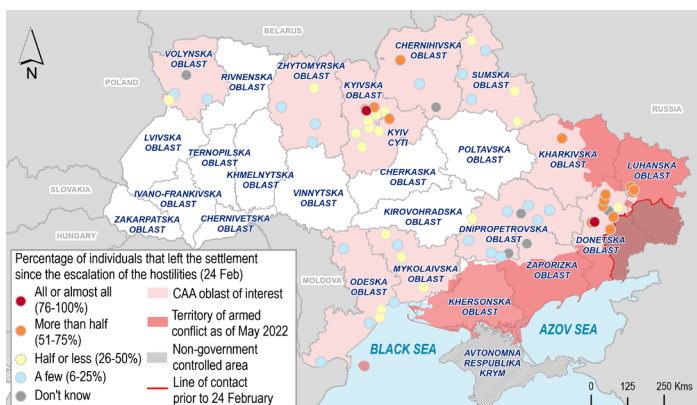


in **22% (n=14)** settlements in conflict-affected areas, KIs reported that more than half the population had left since the start of the war in Ukraine

- According to IOM DTM's General population survey (Round 5), **IDPs from the East represent 55% of all IDPs in Ukraine.** The share of IDPs from the North macro-region, on the other hand, shows a significant decrease to 12%, possibly due to the high rate of returns in the area.<sup>23</sup>

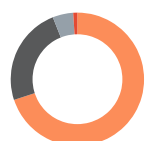
**60% (n=23)**

of assessed settlements where people had reportedly left the settlement since the start of the war in Ukraine on 24 February 2022



### → Expected displacement

Assessed settlements where KIs reported the following proportion of people expected to leave conflict affected settlements in the coming 7 days:



**70% A few**  
**24% None**  
**5% Don't Know**  
**1% Half or less than half**

- In **Zaporizhia** city, KIs reported that half or less than half of people who had not left the settlement were planning to leave the settlement in the coming 7 days. Since the start of the war in Ukraine, Zaporizhia has been a **transit hub for a large number of people who have been evacuated from the territory of armed conflict.**<sup>24</sup>

### ⊗ Restrictions of movement

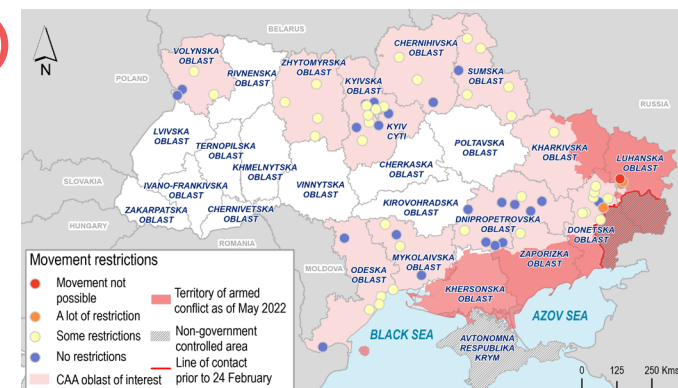


In **4% (n=4)** of assessed settlements KIs reported that movement in and out of the settlement was not possible or very restricted

- Movement was reportedly **impossible** in and out of **Rubizhne** in Luhanska at the time of data collection. According to the local regional administration, in Rubizhne, similar to Mariupol, many buildings and houses were destroyed and people were not able to evacuate.<sup>21</sup>
- KIs also reported **a lot of restrictions of movement** in and out of **Toretsk** in Donetska oblast and **Lysychansk and Sievierodonetsk** in Luhanska oblast. Evacuation in settlement in Luhanska oblast has become increasingly difficult due to increased insecurities faced in these settlements and thus only a small proportion of the population was evacuated since early May.<sup>22</sup>

**52% (n=54)**

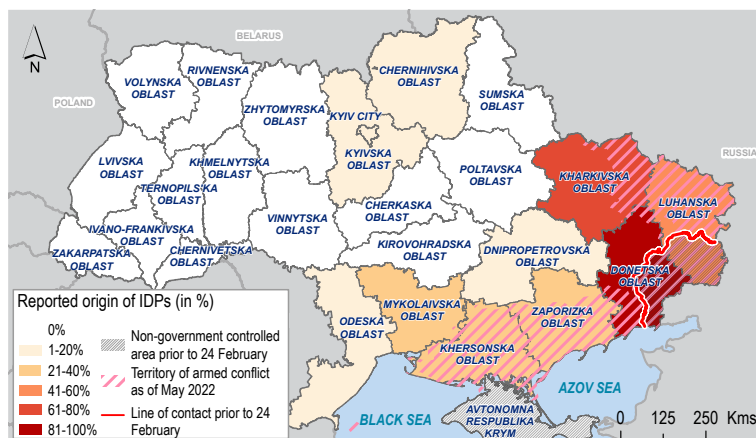
of assessed settlements where KIs reported **restrictions of movement in and out of the settlement, by severity of restriction**



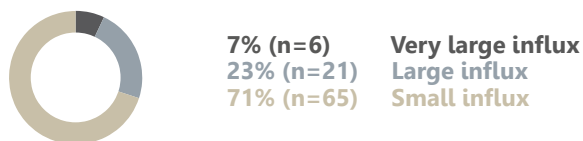
## Humanitarian needs in settlements hosting IDPs (n=98 settlements)

According to IOM DTM's General population survey,<sup>25</sup> as of May 23, 2022, 16.2 percent of the general population, or over 7 million people, were internally displaced within Ukraine, which represents a decrease of nearly 900,000 IDPs (11%) since 3 May, a first estimated reduction in the number of IDPs in Ukraine since 24 February 2022. Between May 3 and May 23, the number of estimated returns increased significantly, complementing the decrease in the total IDP estimate.<sup>26</sup> According to REACH Situation Overview, the main reason people returned to Ukraine was to reunite with family (33%) and a perception of safety in area of return (33%) as of 28 April.<sup>27</sup>

### Proportion of settlements where IDP presence was reported, by origin



% assessed settlements where KIs reported that the influx of displaced people arriving within 7 days prior to data collection was characterized as follows:



- Settlements where KIs reported a very large influx of IDPs were located in **Dnipropetrovska (Kryvyi Rih)**, **Poltavska (Kremenchuk, Myrhorod)**, **Zaporizka (Zaporizhzhia)** and **Ivano-Frankivska (Ivano-Frankivsk)** oblasts.
- Newly arrived IDPs were reportedly coming from **Donetska (83%, n=81)**, **Kharkivska (71%, n=70)** and **Luhanska (54%, n=53)** oblasts.
- In **16% (n=16)** of assessed settlements, KIs reported the presence of **unaccompanied minors**. Additionally, KIs in the **majority** of assessed settlements (**9/16**), reported that unaccompanied minors were in urgent need of referral to social services. In addition, in assessed settlements in **Dnipropetrovska**, KIs reported the presence of unaccompanied minors.

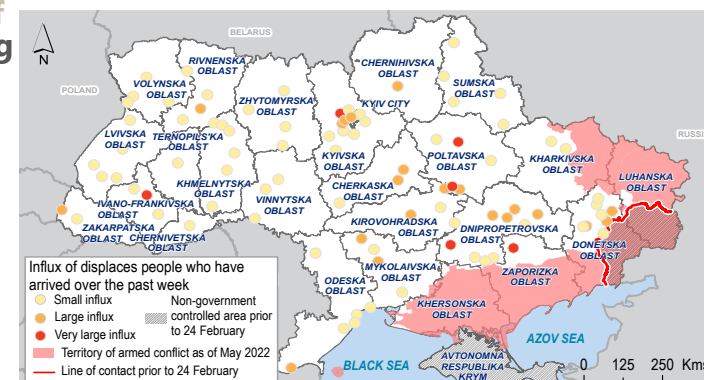


### IDP access to information

- The most commonly reported information sources on humanitarian assistance used in settlements hosting IDPs were **social media (Facebook, Twitter, Instagram) (99%, n=97)**, **volunteers (95%, n=93)**, and **family/friends (88%, n=86)**. This potentially highlights that information on humanitarian assistance shared **online and through face to face communication**, is most successful in informing IDPs.

- In **43% (n=42)** of assessed settlements, KIs reported that the most common types of information needed were **information on how to register for assistance from the Ukrainian government or humanitarian agencies** and in **40% (n=39)** of assessed settlements, **information on how to access financial assistance** was the primary information demand.
- Other information needs reported by KIs from IDP-hosting settlements included **information on how to get housing** and **information on how to finding missing people**.

### Degree of influx of IDPs in IDP-hosting settlements



### Access to shelter among IDPs

- According to KIs, the majority of IDPs lived with **friends and family (98%, n=96)** or in **rented rooms in private houses or flats (91%, n=89)**. IOM DTM's General population survey (Round 5) shows that **15% of IDPs reported the need for accommodation**, which indicates that housing needs remained high during the reporting period.<sup>28</sup>



In **49% (n=48)** of assessed settlements KIs reported that **rental apartments are 'difficult' to find** in Western and Central regions of Ukraine. However, in settlements of conflict-affected areas or areas that were previously close to front lines, rental apartments appeared to be **'very easy' to find**. This was mainly the case in assessed settlements in **Chernihivska, Kyivska, Sumska and Donetska oblasts**, according to KIs.

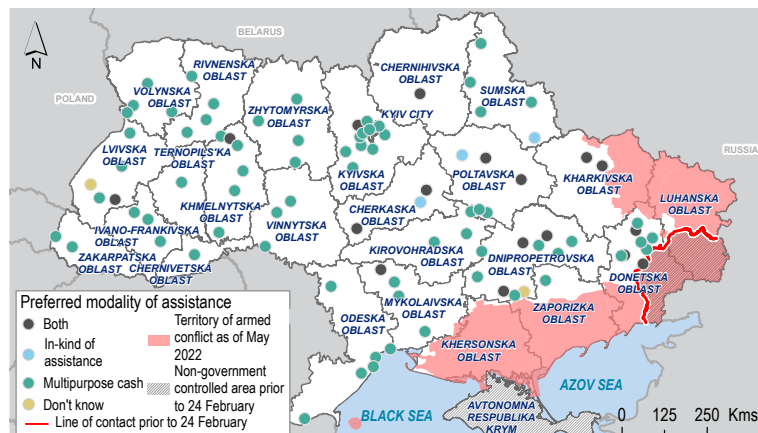
- In almost half of assessed settlements (**46%, n=45**) KIs reported **an increase or significant increase in housing prices** since the beginning of the war. In contrast, in **Kramatorsk (Donetska)** and **Kyiv city**, KIs reported that housing prices decreased due to the outflows of people as well as damage to dwellings.



## Humanitarian needs in settlements hosting IDPs (n=98 settlements)

### ✓ Preferred modality of assistance

Assessed settlements by preferred modality of assistance reported by KIs in IDP hosting settlements



### Reported preferred modality of assistance in assessed IDP-hosting settlements:

Cash-based intervention	81% (n=80)	
In-kind assistance	9% (n=9)	
Both	6% (n=6)	
Do not know	3% (n=3)	

### 👤 Priorities

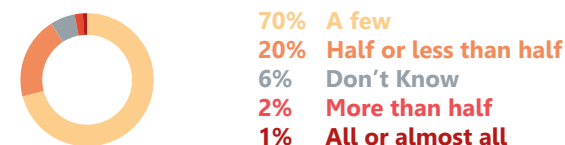
- Most frequently reported IDP needs in assessed settlements were **employment, accommodation, food items, baby products, and hygiene products (including menstrual hygiene products)**.
- Reflective of this, it was reported that displaced people who have moved from the conflict-affected areas have found it difficult to find a new job and thus to address high employment needs, a government program was introduced to encourage employers to provide new jobs for IDPs, through financial incentives.<sup>29</sup>
- Other reported needs in assessed settlements, included **medicines (60%, n=59), bedding/blankets (55%, n=54), and psychosocial support (51%, n=50)**.
- Among the reportedly most reliable methods for delivery of humanitarian assistance were **road (100%, n=98), rail (59%, n=58) and humanitarian convoy (33%, n=32)**.

### Top-5 most frequently reported priority needs in assessed IDP-hosting settlements\*:

Employment	95% (n=93)	
Accommodation	93% (n=91)	
Food Items	86% (n=84)	
Baby products	74% (n=73)	
Hygiene products	67% (n=66)	

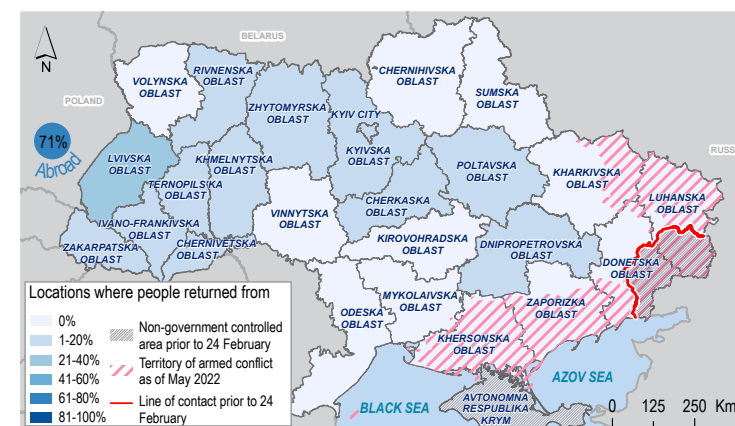
### Settlements hosting people that have returned<sup>30</sup>

Assessed settlements where KIs reported the following proportion of people have returned in 7 days before data collection:



- In general, in **90% (n=93)** of assessed settlements, KIs reported that people who left the settlement had returned in a week before data collection. Oblasts where KIs reported that the majority of the population had returned in 7 days before data collection include **Kyiv city, Kyivska and Cherkaska oblasts**. Reporting of people returning to these oblasts likely point to improvements of the humanitarian situation in these settlements.

### Reported locations where people were returning from in assessed settlements



\* KIs selected multiple response options.

## Endnotes

1. UNHCR, Ukraine Situation Flash Update #14, 25 May 2022.
2. OCHA, Ukraine Situation Report, 13 April 2022.
3. Conflict-affected areas are defined as oblasts identified by the Government of Ukraine as being conflict affected.
4. IDP-hosting settlements were identified based on KIs in assessed settlements reporting presence of displaced people in their settlement at the time of data collection.
5. Assessed settlements in conflict-affected oblasts were located in Luhanska, Donetsk, Zaporizka, Mykolaivska, Dnipropetrovska, Odeska, Sumska, Chernihivska, Kyivska, Zhytomyrska, and Volynska oblasts, as well as Kharkiv (Kharkivska oblast) and Kyiv city.
6. Almost all assessed settlements were identified to be hosting IDPs, also including the assessed settlements in conflict-affected oblasts. Only the following settlements were reportedly not hosting IDPs: Bucha (Kyivska oblast), Lysychansk, Rubizhne, Sievierodonetsk (Luhanska oblast), and Chernihiv (Chernihivska oblast).
7. Almost all assessed conflict-affected settlements were identified to be hosting IDPs. Only the following settlements were reportedly not hosting IDPs: Bucha (Kyivska oblast), Lysychansk, Rubizhne, Sievierodonetsk (Luhanska oblast), and Chernihiv (Chernihivska oblast).
8. Assessed non-CAA settlements that were identified to be hosting IDPs were located in Cherkaska, Chernivetska, Ivano-Frankivska, Khmelnytska, Kirovohradska, Lvivska, Poltavska, Rivnenska, Ternopil'ska, Vinnytska, and Zakarpatska oblasts, as well as Chuhuiv and Lozova in Kharkivska oblast.
9. Note that there is an overlap in the sample between assessed settlements in CAA and assessed settlements reporting IDP presence.
10. For the purpose of this assessment the definition of what is considered a concern was left to the interpretation of the KI.
11. Assessed settlements that reported safety concerns were the following: Dnipro (Dnipropetrovska oblast), Avdiivka, Bakhmut, Druzhkivka, Kostiantynivka, Kramatorsk, Myrnohrad, Sloviansk, Toretsk (Donetska oblast), Kharkiv (Kharkivska oblast), Fastiv (Kyivska oblast), Lysychansk, Rubizhne, Sievierodonetsk (Luhanska oblast), Mykolaiv (Mykolaivska oblast), Odesa (Odeska oblast), Sumy (Sumska oblast), Lutsk (Volynska oblast), Zaporizhia (Zaporizka oblast, and Zhytomyr (Zhytomyrska oblast).
12. OCHA, Ukraine Situation Report, 26 May 2022.
13. OCHA, Ukraine: Humanitarian Impact. Situation Report, 18 April 2022.
14. UNHCR, Ukraine Situation Flash Update #14, 25 May 2022.
15. IOM, Regional Ukraine Response: Situation Report #20, 26 May 2022.
16. IOM DTM, Ukraine - Internal Displacement Report - General Population Survey Round 4, 3 May 2022.

17. Data Friendly Space, Ukrainian crisis. Situational Analysis, 23 May 2022.
18. Ukrayinska Pravda, Evacuation from Luhansk Region is complicated, head of Oblast Military Administration advises residents to stay in shelters, 23 May 2022.
19. [English translation] Radio Svoboda, Russia disrupts evacuation, Rubizhne under fire - the head of the Luhansk CMA, 22 April 2022.
20. REACH Initiative, Evacuations from Eastern Oblasts, 17 April 2022.
21. [English translation] Head of Luhansk oblast administration, Rubizhne shared the fate of Mariupol, 20 May 2022.
22. [English translation] Head of Luhansk oblast administration, Luhansk region was left without any communications, 11 May 2022.
23. IOM DTM, Ukraine - Internal Displacement Report - General Population Survey Round 5, 23 May 2022.
24. [English translation] Zaporizhia Regional State Administration, Regional authorities continue to take care of evacuated people, 21 May 2022.
25. IOM DTM, Ukraine - Internal Displacement Report - General Population Survey Round 5, 23 May 2022.
26. IOM DTM, Ukraine - Internal Displacement Report - General Population Survey Round 5, 23 May 2022.
27. REACH Initiative, Situation Overview: Movement of Ukrainians back into Ukraine from Poland, Slovakia, Hungary, Romania and Moldova, 28 April 2022.
28. IOM DTM, Ukraine - Internal Displacement Report - General Population Survey Round 5, 23 May 2022.
29. [English translation] The Prime Minister of Ukraine Denis Shmygal, A new program has started in Ukraine - work for displaced people, 1 April 2022.
30. People that have returned are those who indicated having left the place of their habitual residence since the 24th of February due to the current war for a period of a minimum of 2 weeks (14 days), but who have indicated that they had since returned. (IOM Glossary on Migration)

### About REACH

REACH 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). For more information please visit our website: [www.reach-initiative.org](http://www.reach-initiative.org). You can contact us directly at: [geneva@reach-initiative.org](mailto:geneva@reach-initiative.org).