

Ukraine | Local Responder Area Profile: Kramatorsk and Sloviansk

November 2023

FACTSHEET

INTRODUCTION

The Local Responder Area Profile aims to collect actionable, area-based information on local non-governmental actors' (LNGAs)¹ needs, capacities, ways of working, and preferences for international support, to give international organisations (IOs) data they can use to **avoid duplication, support LNGAs directly, and improve international integration with local systems on local terms**. This research covers LNGAs operating out of Kramatorsk and Sloviansk cities. See p. 4 for full methodology.

ACTIVITIES OVERVIEW ²

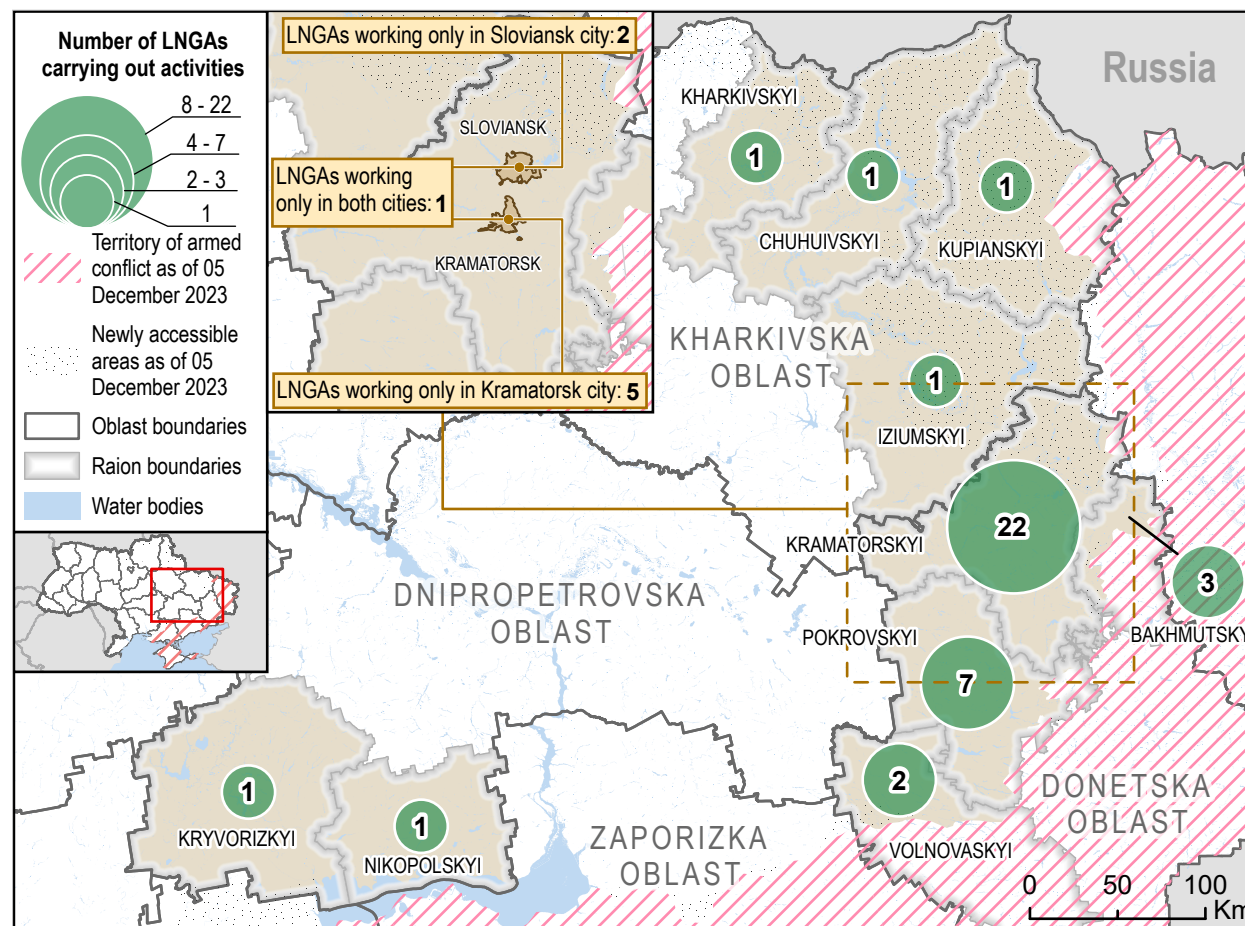
Distribution of in-kind goods

	General hygiene supplies	16
	Food	14
	Clothing	10
	Water	4
	Medicines	4
	Items for older adults	5
	Items for babies/children	4
	Bedding/blankets	3
	Winterization items	2
	Assistive devices for those with limited mobility	2
	Other	2
	Light shelter repair supplies	1

LNGAs involved in distribution 19

RAION-LEVEL ACTIVITIES COVERAGE OF LNGAS

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



Frontline and first response

	Evacuation	5
	First responder (EMS, fire brigade, S&R, etc.)	2
	Animal rescue	1

Information and coordination

	Awareness-raising/sharing information	7
	Coordination	5
	Assessing/monitoring needs	1

The most-reported awareness-raising activities were for mental health risks (6 LNGAs), followed by awareness-raising for legal rights, health risks, and general in-person assistance (3 each), and mine safety, safe air alert behavior, and assistance hotlines (2 each).

LNGAs reporting heavy shelter repair activities:

3

Services for general population

	MHPSS services	10
	Legal assistance	6
	Assistance for survivors of domestic violence	4
	Services for children (other than education)	4
	Education for <18 children	3
	Healthcare services	3
	Light shelter repair	2
	Support with finding/applying for assistance	2
	Non-formal education for beneficiaries	2
	Park restoration	1

LNGAs involved in services for the general population 11

Services for IDPs and returnees

	MHPSS services	1
	Legal assistance	1
	Assistance for survivors of domestic violence	1
	Education for <18 children	1

LNGAs involved in services for IDPs/returnees 1

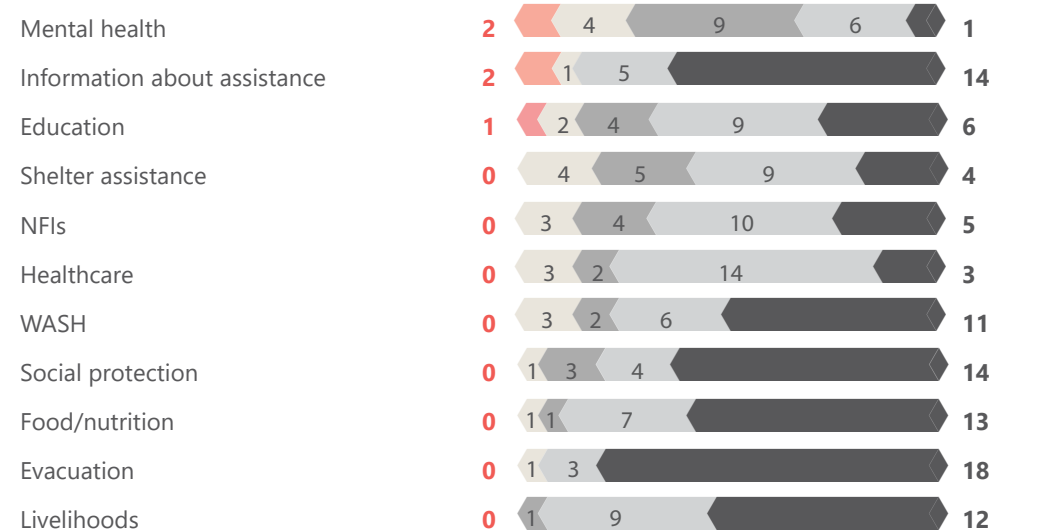
1 LNGA reported providing cash assistance specifically for utilities, via bank transfer

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

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

SECTORAL RESPONSE CAPACITY

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



LNGAs did not report any sectoral response capacity as Fairly/Very poorly (can't meet many needs, and some/many unmet needs are considered urgent or life-threatening)

● Somewhat poorly (can meet less than half of needs)

● Neither well nor poorly/sector not needed here

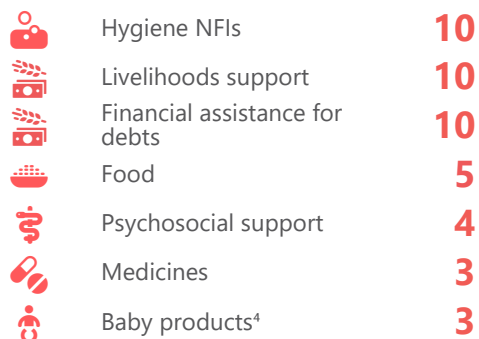
● Somewhat well (can meet more than half of needs but with notable gaps)

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

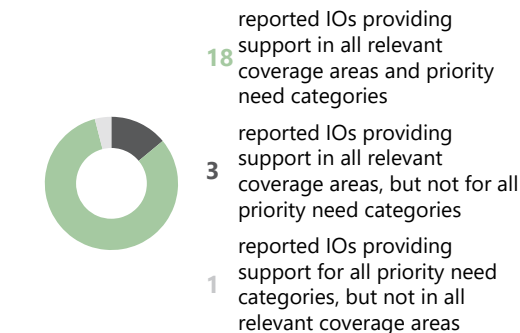
● Very well (can meet all/most needs in coverage area)

LOCAL PERCEPTION OF PRIORITY NEEDS

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



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



³ LNGA respondents could select more than one option.

⁴ Medicines and baby products were tied with fuel for heating, also reported by 3 LNGAs as a top 3 priority need in the area of coverage.

⁵ LNGA respondents could select more than one option.

LOCAL COORDINATION AND COMMUNICATION

Among assessed LNGAs,



12 of 22

reported that they had some kind of local mechanism **for coordinating the emergency response**



13 of 22

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

Coordination mechanisms used among LNGAs reporting any coordination efforts, by number of LNGAs reporting (n=12):⁵



Main means by which LNGAs communicate with their target population, by number of LNGAs reporting:⁵



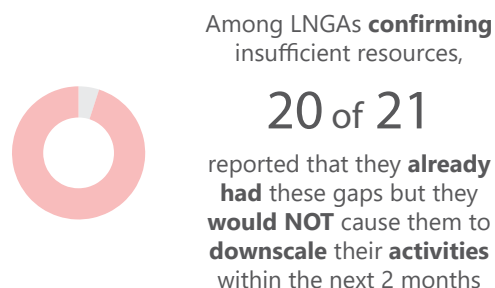
Most LNGAs (12) who indicated having some kind of local coordination mechanism noted that the frequency of coordination was irregular but happened **consistently as new needs arose**; 2 LNGAs reported **monthly** frequency.

Donetska vs. Dnipro coordination

Kramatorsk and Sloviansk were selected as "hubs" within Donetska oblast for local actors rather than international actors, partially to investigate any coordination gaps between Dnipro-based and Donetska-based actors. When key informant LNGAs were asked about major cities nearby in which they have a semi-permanent presence, **none** stated that they had permanent presence in Dnipro, while three had permanent presence in Kharkiv (with 18 in Kramatorsk and 17 in Sloviansk)—suggesting some possibility that Dnipro-based local and international actors responding in Donetska could be missing some opportunities to coordinate with LNGAs more embedded in Donetska, particularly in Kramatorskyi and Pokrovskyi raions. Additionally, some of the LNGAs who did not report the OCHA GCM as a coordination mechanism they used were the only LNGAs among those assessed reporting coverage in certain frontline hromadas, although these LNGAs **did** report awareness of the OCHA GCM.

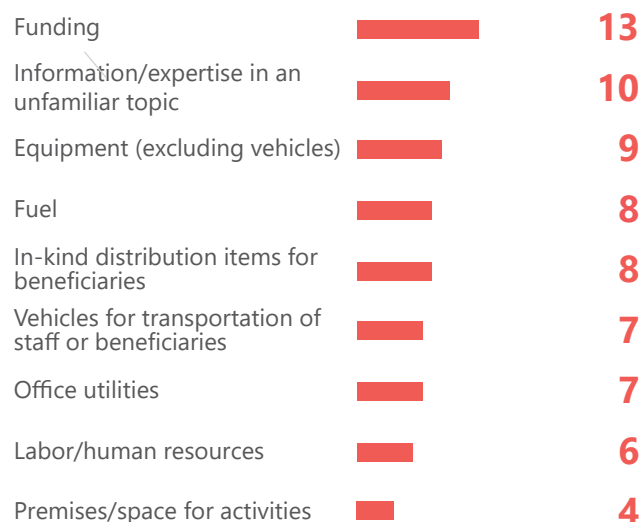
OPERATIONAL RESOURCE GAPS AND EFFECTS

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



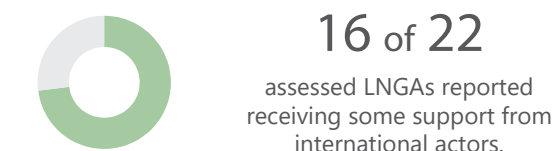
TOP REPORTED OPERATIONAL NEEDS

Most reported operational needs across all assessed LGAs facing resource gaps, by number of LGAs reporting (n=21):⁵



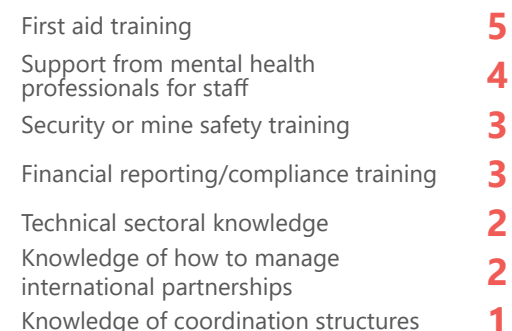
INTERNATIONAL ASSISTANCE

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

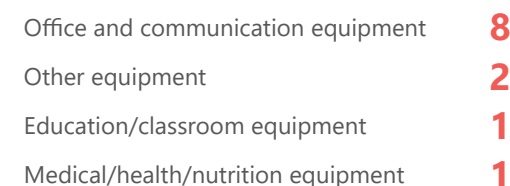


OPERATIONAL NEEDS ZOOM-IN

Types of information/expertise needed among LGAs reporting information/expertise as resource gap, by number of LGAs reporting (n=10):⁵

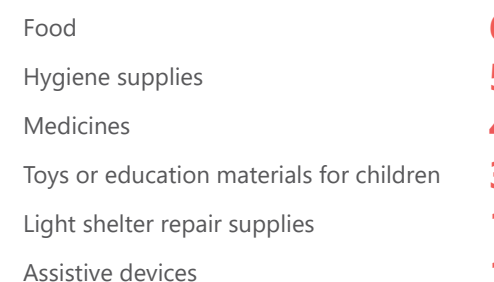


Types of equipment needed among LGAs reporting equipment as resource gap, by number of LGAs reporting (n=9):⁵



Information/expertise in an unfamiliar topic was the need most frequently reported as impossible for assessed LGAs to independently obtain, with 5 LGAs reporting trainings as the preferred means of resolving this gap.

Most reported in-kind distribution items for beneficiaries needed among LGAs reporting in-kind items as a resource gap, by number of LGAs reporting (n=8):⁵



Amount of funding reportedly needed to meet resource gaps, by number of LGAs reporting (n=13):



METHODOLOGY OVERVIEW

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

Kramatorsk and Sloviansk cities in Donetska Oblast were chosen for this assessment based on their relevance as a joint "coordination hub" from which local non-governmental actors conduct activities both within each city and outside of it, primarily throughout Donetska. Initial field information about Kramatorsk city was confirmed by informal discussion with key stakeholders during a scoping trip that took place September 14-15; these conversations also suggested Sloviansk as a secondary hub worth including in assessment. This scoping trip also confirmed the existence of information gaps particularly around LNGAs in the area, demonstrating the value of an LRAP to international organizations that carry out activities in Donetska oblast in particular.

Due to access challenges, REACH used a **quantitative-only** approach for this assessment instead of the mixed methods approach used in past rounds. A quantitative phone-based survey was conducted with as many LNGAs based in either Kramatorsk or Sloviansk as could be identified.

Quantitative data collection was conducted between 10-21 November. REACH field teams attempted to contact all LNGAs that were able to be identified as operating out of (i.e. had an office or consistent presence in) Kramatorsk and/or Sloviansk cities and whose activities included humanitarian support for civilians; the threshold of inclusion for more informal volunteer groups was a group with a minimum of 3-4 members, a clear focal point who could be contacted, and sustained support activities. Ultimately Key Informants (KIs) representing **22 LNGAs** completed the quantitative survey, consistent with scoping estimates from key stakeholders stating that approximately 20-25 civil society organisations (CSOs) were operating out of either Kramatorsk or Sloviansk. The quantitative survey focused on LNGAs' activities, coverage, operational needs, coordination awareness and perception of local capacity by sector.

LIMITATIONS

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

ABOUT REACH

REACH Initiative facilitates the development of information tools and products that enhance the capacity of aid actors to make evidence-based decisions in emergency, recovery and development contexts. The methodologies used by REACH include primary data collection and in-depth analysis, and all activities are conducted through inter-agency aid coordination mechanisms. REACH is a joint initiative of IMPACT Initiatives, ACTED and the United Nations Institute for Training and Research - Operational Satellite Applications Programme (UNITAR-UNOSAT).