

# Rapid Needs Assessment (RNA) of IDP-hosting areas South & East oblasts, Ukraine

April 2022

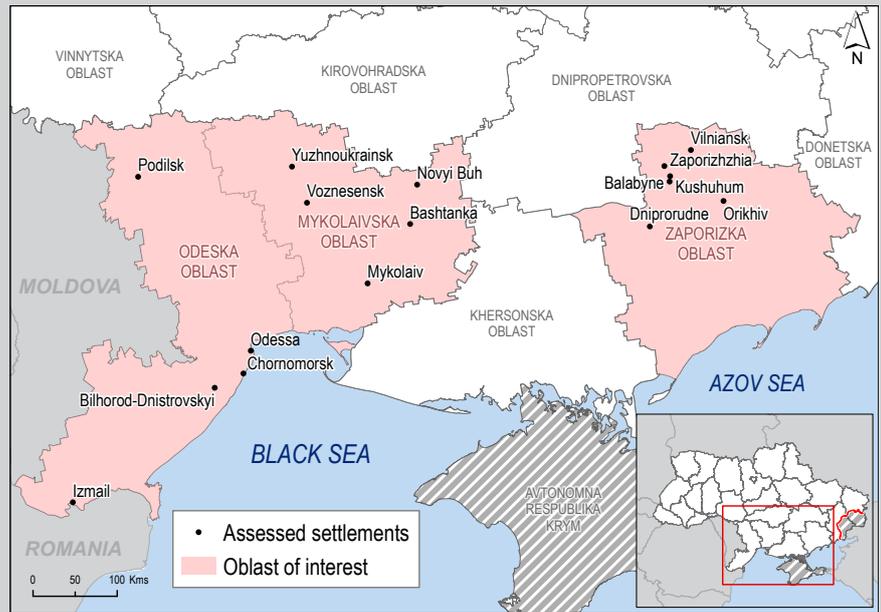
## Context and Methodology

Since the military escalation in February 2022, over 7.14 million people have been displaced internally throughout Ukraine.<sup>1</sup> At the request of the Inter-Cluster Coordination Group (ICCG), a Rapid Needs Assessment (RNA) was launched with the support of REACH in order to inform humanitarian actors responding to the displacement crisis.

Data was collected through 47 structured phone interviews with NGO and local authority key informants (KIs) in 16 settlements of southern and eastern oblasts between 24 of March - April 6. In addition, three qualitative individual interviews were conducted with KIs working in oblast centers (Mykolaiv, Odessa and Zaporizhzhia city). For quantitative data collection, a minimum of five settlements were sampled in each oblast, with the possibility to interview more than one KI per settlement (KI-level data was then aggregated at the settlement level). Given the lack of granular data on the distribution of IDPs in Ukraine, enumerators were initially directed to interview KIs in the four largest settlements of each oblast. The list of settlements considered to be of interest for data collection was however flexible. During data collection, the list was adapted to disregard pre-identified settlements should KIs report that the settlement was not hosting a large IDP population. Conversely, the assessment team had the possibility to incorporate new IDP hosting settlements into the list of settlements of interest.

**While the assessment was conducted countrywide, this brief provides key findings for southern (Mykolaivska, Odeska) and eastern (Zaporizka) oblasts.** The two micro-regions were aggregated because of the lack of accessible information by region. The same weights were given to all oblasts. Three other factsheets were produced, covering the rest of the country. Findings should be considered indicative only.

## Coverage of Assessed Oblasts



	Mykolaivska	Odeska	Zaporizka
# KIs	15	15	17
# assessed settlements	5	5	6

<sup>1</sup> Estimated figures by IOM as April

## Summary of Findings

% of assessed settlements where KIs reported that the IDP population in the settlement faced the following concerns:

	Mykolaivska	Odeska	Zaporizka	Total
Acquiring/restoring documentation	80%	60%	67%	69%
Access to food	80%	60%	67%	69%
Access to healthcare services	60%	60%	83%	69%
Access to education	60%	40%	83%	63%
Access to shelter/temporary accommodation	60%	80%	33%	56%
Lack of information about what service can be accessed in this country	60%	60%	50%	56%
Access to social or administrative services	60%	20%	83%	56%
Access to childcare/child-friendly spaces	40%	50%	60%	50%
Access to livelihoods	60%	40%	50%	50%
Access to drinking water, sanitation, hygiene (WASH)	40%	40%	67%	50%
Access to non-food items, including winterization items	60%	40%	33%	44%
Access to communication (SIM card or phone)	80%	0%	50%	44%
Access to psychosocial support	20%	40%	50%	38%
Security issues	20%	20%	67%	38%
Lack of information about how to travel to other countries	40%	40%	17%	31%
Lack of information pertaining to assistance	0%	60%	33%	31%
Difficulties with cash or financial services	40%	0%	50%	31%
Lack of medicines	20%	0%	50%	25%
Protection issues including Gender Based Violence (GBV)	0%	20%	33%	19%
Damage to infrastructure / housing	20%	0%	17%	13%
Disruption to utilities	0%	0%	17%	6%

In the Southern and Eastern oblast settlements interviewed during the assessment, **difficulties in accessing food, difficulties accessing healthcare, and difficulties acquiring/restoring documentation** were the most frequently cited (69% of assessed settlements).

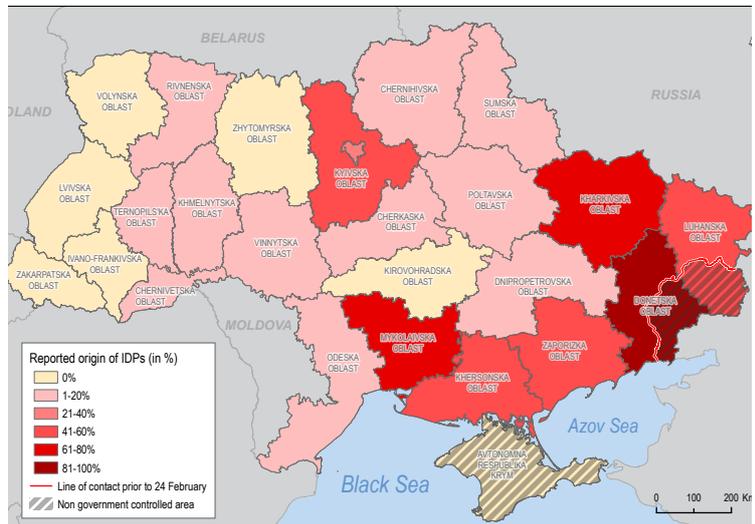
## Key Findings

### 🏠 IDP profile, intentions, protection and access to shelter

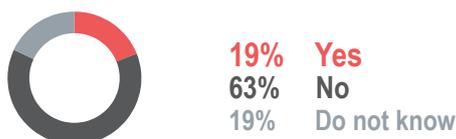
- In all three oblasts, KIs in more than 60% of assessed settlements reported the arrival of IDPs from **Donetsk**. In the southern oblasts, KIs in the majority of assessed settlements reported IDPs from **Kherson, Kharkiv, Luhansk, and Mykolaiv**, and KIs in Odeska frequently reported IDPs from Kyiv (80% of assessed settlements) and Kyiv oblast (100%). In Zaporizka oblast, KIs in most assessed settlements (**83%**) reported IDPs from **Zaporizhzhia**. Reports of IDPs from other locations in this oblast were relatively low.
- Zaporizka oblast appeared to be predominantly intended as a transit location, with KIs in 84% of assessed settlements reporting that the majority of IDPs appeared to be planning to **remain in the settlement for a short stay before moving on elsewhere**. IDP intentions in the Southern oblasts appeared to be more varied, with KIs in Odeska (40% of assessed settlements) most frequently reporting that only a few intended a short stay.
- Across all three oblast centres, KIs in qualitative surveys reported that the cities were functioning as both an IDP site and transit site, with many IDPs intending to continue to western Ukraine or abroad.

🗨️ During the qualitative surveys, KIs in all three oblasts reported that the number of arrivals continued to grow.

Map 2: % of assessed settlements in central oblasts by reported oblast of origin of IDPs in the settlement



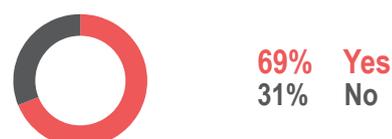
### % of assessed settlements where KIs reported the presence of unaccompanied minors among IDPs:



- The presence of separated or unaccompanied minors was reported by KIs in **19% of settlements**. **Mykolaivska Oblast** had the largest share of assessed settlements reported this (40%).
- All assessed settlements** reported that IDPs needed assistance to address **difficulties accessing food, difficulties accessing baby food and products and a lack of medicine**. Provision of accommodation and hygiene products, including menstrual hygiene products were also frequently reported as urgent assistance needs (94% of assessed settlements).

🗨️ In Mykolaiv city, a KI reported that in addition to basic needs such as food and clothing, unaccompanied children also needed legal assistance and psychological support.

### % of assessed settlements where KIs reported that IDPs are facing concerns in accessing shelter/temporary accommodation:



- No KIs in assessed settlements reported that IDPs were forced to live on the street due to a lack of shelter. However, **concerns about accessing shelter/temporary accommodation were raised by KIs in 69% of settlements**.
- KIs in assessed settlements reported that IDPs were living in a wide range of accommodation types, with the majority of assessed settlements reporting IDPs staying in **rented rooms in houses or apartments, staying with friends or relatives, or in living in collective centres**. Across the assessed settlements, no particular type of accommodation appeared to be considerably more common than others.
- While KIs in over half of assessed settlements (**57%**) reported **rental apartments were difficult or very difficult to find**, only one assessed settlement in Zaporizka oblast reported significant increases in rent.

🗨️ KIs in oblast centres reported systems existed to support IDPs with shelter, including local social services, centres in public buildings, and volunteers finding temporary housing.

### Key Findings

#### Food security

% of assessed settlements where KIs reported that IDPs are facing concerns in accessing food:



- The highest proportion of assessed settlements reported that IDPs faced the most difficulties in **accessing food** was in **Mykolaivska oblast (80%)**. The majority of assessed settlements also reported this in **Zaporizka (67%) and Odeska (60%)**.
- Overall, food was reported to remain **“somewhat accessible” for the majority of settlements (71%)**. However, this varied by oblast. In **Mykolaivska oblast**, where the reported need for food was more widespread, **67%** of assessed settlements reported that food was somewhat inaccessible. Of those settlements, half reported that the majority of the population was affected by the food insecurity. No assessed settlements reported food was somewhat inaccessible in Odeska or Zaporizka.

 In Zaporizhzhia city a KI reported that, while they believed there was sufficient access to food in the city, the conflict was making it difficult to transport food to rural areas.

#### Health services

% of assessed settlements where KIs reported that IDPs are facing difficulties in accessing healthcare services:

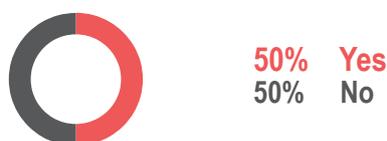


- The oblast where the largest proportion of assessed settlements reported facing difficulties in accessing health services was **Zaporizka (83%)**, followed by **60% in Mykolaivska**. **Zaporizka** also had the highest proportion of assessed settlements (50%) reporting that IDPs faced a **lack of medicine**.
- Among settlements where difficulties in accessing health-care services were reported, the primary unmet needs reported were **treatment for chronic health issues, such as diabetes, high blood pressure or heart disease, lung disease, cancer, or disabilities (56%), treatment for long-term infections, such as TB and HIV (44%) and treatment for mental health conditions or support for excess stress, worry or sadness (31%)**.
- In **Zaporizka oblast a lack of services** was the most widely reported barrier to healthcare (**50% of assessed settlements**). Overall across the three oblasts, cost of medicine (38%) was the most widely reported barrier.

 KIs in Mykolaiv and Zaporizhzhia reported that the conflict was disrupting supply chains for medicine.

#### Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH)

% of assessed settlements where KIs reported that IDPs faced difficulties with WASH:



- The oblast where KIs in the largest share of settlements reported that IDPs faced difficulties in accessing water, hygiene or sanitation was **Zaporizka (67%)**. One quarter (**25%**) of assessed settlements in this Oblast reported that **water was somewhat inaccessible for IDPs**. No assessed settlements reported this in the Southern Oblasts.

 In Mykolaiv city, a KI reported that the conflict sometimes disrupted the water supply. In Zaporizhzhia city, a KI reported that water remained accessible in the city but supplies and services to rural areas was more limited.

#### Financial services

% of assessed settlements where KIs reported that IDPs are facing difficulties with cash, ATM or banking services:



- The oblast where KIs in the largest share of settlements reported that IDPs faced the most difficulties in accessing cash, ATM or banking services was **Zaporizka (50%)**. Among settlements with limited access in this oblast, **67%** reported that ATMs and working banks were very inaccessible.

 KIs in **Mykolaiv city and Zaporizhzhia city** confirmed that while ATMs and some bank branches were functioning in the oblast centres, IDPs faced difficulties accessing cash. In addition, a KI from **Mykolaiv city** reported that conflict was disrupting the flow of cash to rural areas.

### Information

% of assessed settlements where KIs reported that IDPs faced difficulties in accessing information:



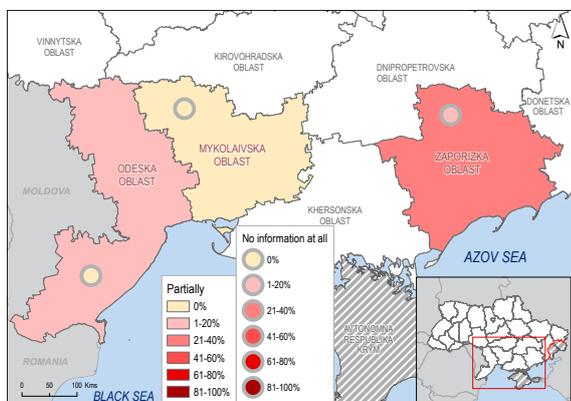
40% Yes\*  
60% No

\* Average of cases, that selected options, related to lack of some kind of information

- In **56%** of settlements, KIs reported that IDPs faced difficulties in **accessing information about services available in this country**. Many KIs mentioned the need for “**centralized information**”, along with details on border crossing, real-time transport, evacuation corridors, application for accommodation, administrative services, medicines, food, and humanitarian aid.
- Nevertheless, in the **majority of settlements (75%)**, KIs reported that IDPs are **fully informed** about the availability of services, highlighting the noticeable efforts to streamline communication in the local response.

KIs in Mykolaiv and Zaporizhzhia raised concerns related to access to information about available services in rural areas.

**Map 3: % of assessed settlements where KIs reported that information about availability of services was only partially or not at all available to IDPs**



### Preferred modality of assistance

% of assessed settlements where KIs reported that the majority of IDPs appeared to prefer in-kind assistance



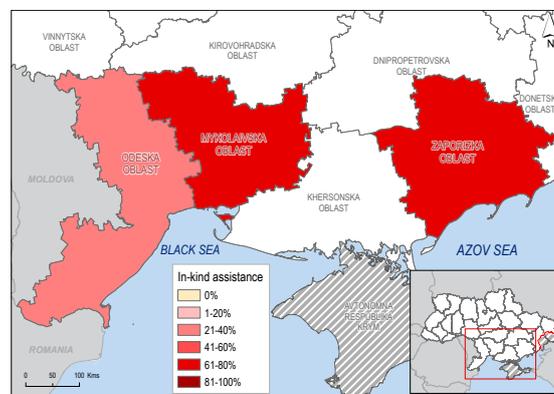
63% In-kind assistance  
31% Multi-purpose cash  
6% No consensus\*

\* No consensus: equal number of choices between 'in-kind assistance' and 'multi-purpose cash'.

- The preferred modality of assistance seemed to vary across settlements and oblasts. In more than half of assessed settlements in **Mykolaivska (80%)** and **Zaporizka (67%)** oblasts, KIs reported that the majority of IDPs preferred **in-kind assistance**, whereas **multi-purpose cash** was reportedly preferred by KIs from settlements in **Odeska (60%)** oblasts.

During the qualitative interviews, in Mykolaiv and Zaporizhzhia, KIs mentioned the need for in-kind assistance in volunteer and humanitarian hubs for IDPs that need food and clothes.

**Map 4: % of assessed settlements where KIs reported in-kind assistance was the preferred modality of assistance among IDPs, as opposed to cash**



### % of assessed settlements where KIs reported the following priorities:

	Mykolaivska	Odeska	Zaporizka	Total
Provision baby products/food	100%	100%	100%	100%
Provision of food items	100%	100%	100%	100%
Provision of medicines	100%	100%	100%	100%
Provision of accommodation	100%	100%	83%	94%
Provision of hygiene products	100%	100%	83%	94%
Provision of clothing	100%	80%	83%	88%
Provision of bedding/blankets	100%	80%	67%	81%
Provision of healthcare services	100%	60%	83%	81%
Provision of psychosocial support	60%	80%	67%	69%
Administrative/registration assistance	60%	80%	50%	63%