

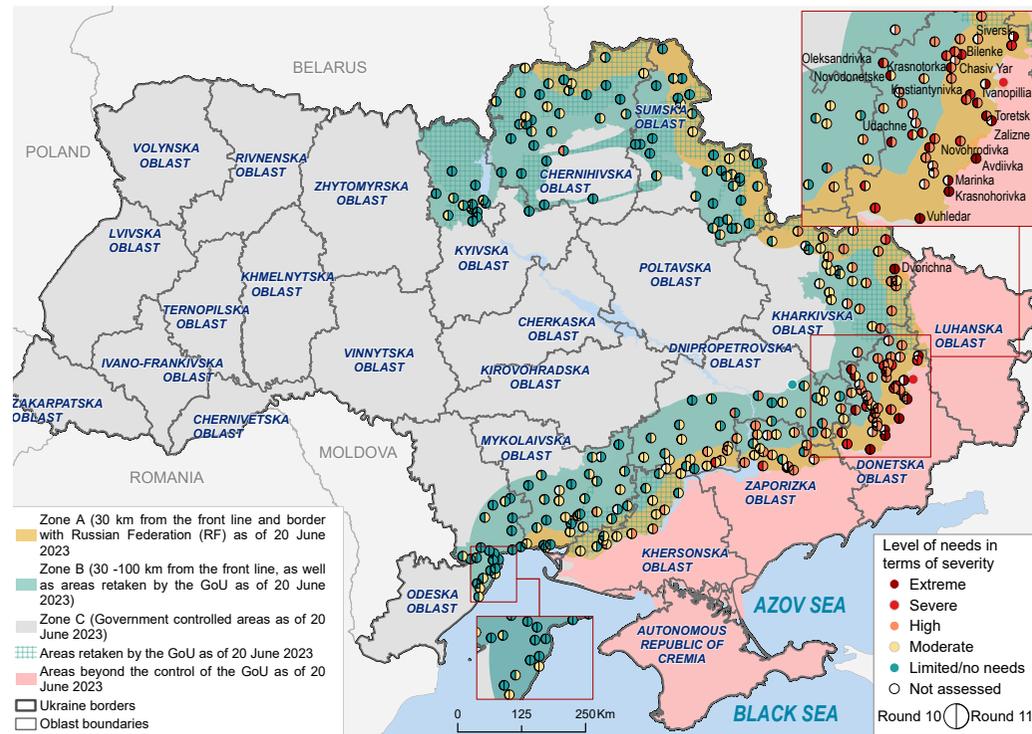
UKRAINE: HUMANITARIAN SITUATION MONITORING FOCUS ON THE AREAS CLOSER TO THE FRONT LINE

July 2023 | Ukraine

CONTEXT & RATIONALE

The escalation of the war in Ukraine on 24 February 2022 has resulted in wide-scale displacement, with an estimated 5.1 million people displaced internally across Ukraine as of 23 May 2023.¹ Furthermore, wide-scale destruction of civilian infrastructure across the country continues to limit people's access to essential items and services, including access to food, healthcare services, and education. Recent and ongoing escalations, such as the breach of the dam of the Kakhovka Hydroelectric Power Plant on 6 June 2023 reportedly created additional access constraints for essential services. The developments after the escalation of the war particularly exacerbated challenges in

Map 1: Settlements by overall level of need over the month prior to data collection in Round 10 (May 2023) and Round 11 (June/July 2023) (settlements assessed in Zones A² and B³)



areas closer to the front line that were found to be experiencing higher levels of overall needs and in some of which the highest numbers of people in need were registered.

REACH's Humanitarian Situation Monitoring (HSM) aims to provide updated, multi-sectoral information on the needs across Ukraine, and particularly in conflict-affected areas. The current situation overview provides key indicative findings on settlements in Government-controlled areas (GCAs) with a focus on settlements within closer proximity to the front line. The **findings are indicative** and are based on the data collected through **Round 11 of HSM in June/July 2023**.

KEY MESSAGES

- Across the assessed areas, **settlements in Donetsk Oblast appeared to have comparatively higher levels of needs and service access constraints** than in other oblasts, indicating a deteriorating humanitarian situation due to the ongoing hostilities.
- The **main drivers of humanitarian need** across the assessed settlements were **safety concerns, disruptions to telecommunications, disruptions to utilities, access to medicines and healthcare services, as well as access to housing**.
- In comparison to May 2023 (Round 10),⁴ findings showed a **slight increase in the number of settlements where key informants (KIs) reported most people had access to cash, banking services, and ATMs**. Nevertheless, the situation remained **largely unchanged in Zone A**.⁵
- A **'catastrophic' level of need in relation to accessing healthcare services** (corresponding to >50% of the population in the settlement being unable to access the needed healthcare services) was reported by KIs in **Zvanivka, Siversk, Zalizne, Chasiv Yar, Vulhedar, Avdiivka, Marinka, Krasnohorivka (Donetska Oblast), and Dvorichna (Kharkivska)**.
- In Zones A and B, the **main safety and security concerns** in the assessed settlements remained the **threat of missile attacks, exposure to armed violence and shelling, lack of bomb shelters, and presence of landmines/UXOs**.

DRIVERS OF HUMANITARIAN NEED

Overall level of need

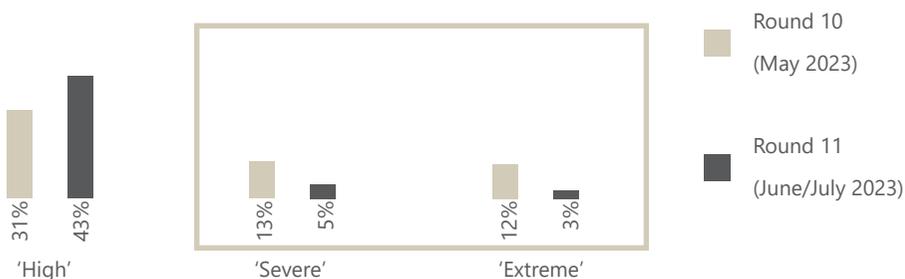
Overall findings indicated that the **level of humanitarian needs across the assessed settlements in GCAs remained mostly 'moderate' or 'limited'** (see Annex on p7). However, **areas closer to the front line, as well as areas retaken by the Government of Ukraine (GoU), reportedly experienced a higher level of need.** Therefore, the current analysis will focus primarily on the areas closer to the front line (Zone A and Zone B).

An 'extreme' or a 'severe' level of overall need (see Annex on p7) was reported only in settlements in Zone A, and most of those were located in Donetsk Oblast.

An 'extreme' level of overall need was reported in the following **eight** settlements: **Siversk, Zalizne, Chasiv Yar, Vuhledar, Avdiivka, Marinka, Krasnohorivka** (Donetska Oblast), and **Dvorichna** (Kharkivska). A 'severe' level of overall need was reported in **five** other settlements.⁶ In June/July 2023, the **humanitarian situation in all these thirteen settlements had reportedly deteriorated over the month prior to data collection.** The close proximity to the front line and continued hostilities exacerbated the already unstable humanitarian situation in these settlements,⁷ also creating challenges for humanitarian actors to deliver aid to people in need.

In addition to the above-mentioned areas of concern, access to financial services was

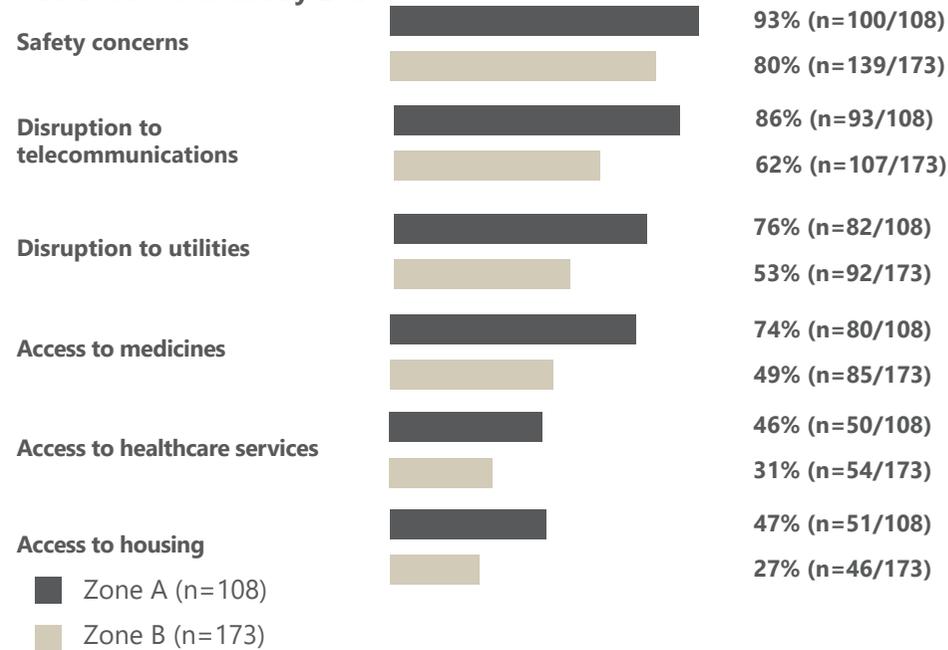
Figure 1: Percentage of settlements in Zones A and B by reported level of overall need and by round (n=254 settlements assessed in both rounds)



As shown above, the **proportion of settlements in Zones A and B that were assessed both in Round 10 and Round 11 with KIs reporting an 'extreme' or 'severe' level of overall need decreased in June/July 2023 (Round 11), compared to May 2023 (Round 10).**

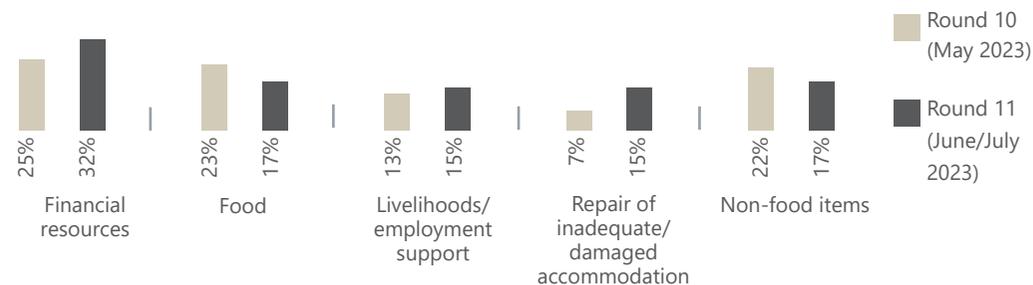
Overall, the **main drivers of humanitarian need appeared to be surrounding people's safety and access to essential items/services** (e.g., medicines, healthcare services, and housing), and disruptions of utilities and telecommunications. These findings were based on the main concerns reported by KIs in the assessed settlements in Zones A and B.

Figure 2: Percentage of settlements by reported main concerns in the 14 days prior to data collection and by Zones



also widely reported as one of the main areas of concern by KIs in **41% (n=44/108)** of the assessed settlements in Zone A. **Furthermore, in Zones A and B, financial resources were the most commonly reported priority need** (reported by KIs in **40% (n=112/281)** of the assessed settlements), **followed by livelihoods support/employment (21%, n=59/281), food (21%, n=58/281), and repairs of inadequate/damaged accommodation (19%, n=53/281).**

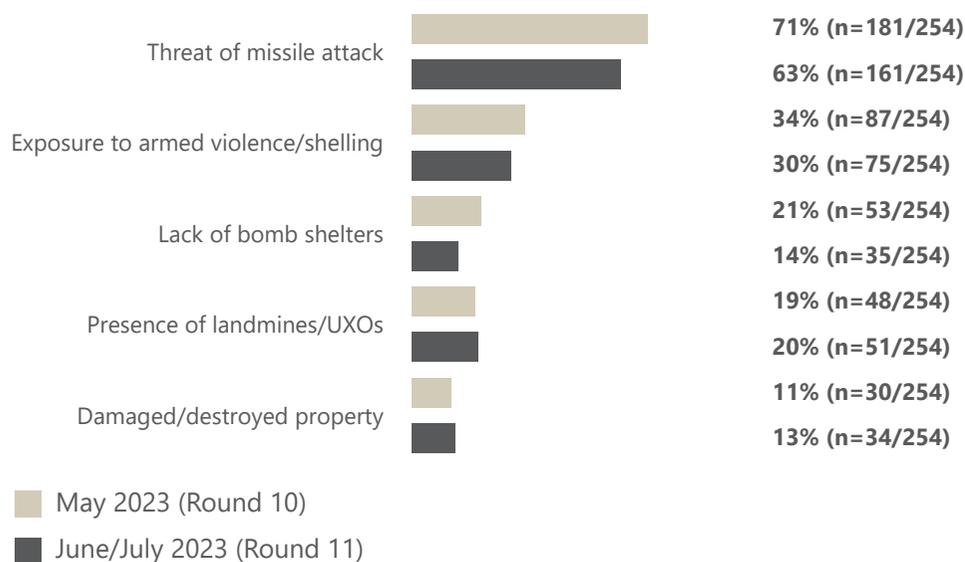
Figure 3: Percentage of settlements in Zones A and B by reported top priority needs and by round (n=254 settlements assessed in both rounds)



PROTECTION

In Zones A and B, **active hostilities and close proximity to the front line** continued to **impact the safety and security of civilians** in their daily life. KIs in three quarters of the assessed settlements (**74%, n=207/281**) highlighted the **threat of a missile attack among the main safety and security concerns**. Furthermore, people in the settlements in Zones A and B appeared to be more commonly facing safety and security concerns surrounding **exposure to armed violence/shelling (37%, n=104/281), lack of bomb shelters (24%, n=68/281), presence of landmines/UXOs (23%, n=66/281), and damaged/destroyed property (16%, n=44/281)**. The security situation for the settlements in Zone A will likely continue being volatile, given that the Ukrainian counteroffensive started in June 2023 and therefore the active hostilities along the front line have significantly increased.⁸

Figure 4: Percentage of settlements in Zones A and B by most reported safety and security concerns and by round (n=254 settlements assessed in both rounds)



KIs also reported that **some groups of people in the settlement were less able to meet their everyday needs**, including **returnees** (reported by KIs in **40%** of the assessed settlements, **n=112/281**), **people who had been directly harmed by the ongoing violence (34%, n=96/281)**, **pregnant and lactating women (16%, n=46/281)**, and **female-headed households (12%, n=34/281)**.

ACCOUNTABILITY TO AFFECTED POPULATIONS (AAP)

With regard to the preferred modalities of assistance for most of the households in Zones A and B, the following preferences were reported by KIs:

- 90%** **multi-purpose cash assistance (MPCA)** (reported by KIs in **253 out of 281** of the assessed settlements)
- 72%** **in-kind assistance (n=201/281)**
- 27%** **services (n=77/281)**

Selection of MPCA or in-kind assistance as one of the most preferred aid modalities for most households was most likely connected to the limited access to financial services and markets closer to the front line.

As in May 2023 (Round 10), the **delivery of humanitarian assistance by road remained reportedly the most reliable method of delivering aid in Zones A and B in June/July 2023** (Round 11), according to KIs in **85% (n=170/201)** in the assessed settlements, where KIs identified in-kind assistance as the most preferred modality of assistance. **Shelling, air strikes and the presence of mines/UXOs continued to constrain the access of humanitarian responders in the settlements along the front line**, in particular.⁹ The presence of landmines/UXOs was reportedly a main concern in **23% (n=66/281)** of the assessed settlements.

Reportedly, **most people in the assessed settlements in Zones A and B got their humanitarian information from local volunteer groups (n=161/281) and friends, family, and neighbours (n=134/281)**. This suggests that while international and national organisations were the most 'active'¹⁰ aid providers according to KIs, they were not among the most used sources for humanitarian information (reported by KIs in only **15% (n=42/281)** of the assessed settlements) for most people in the assessed settlements. With regards to the **information needs about humanitarian assistance**, KIs most commonly reported the following information types:

- **How to get money/financial support** (reported by KIs in **23% (n=64/281)** of the settlements),
- **How to register for humanitarian assistance (23%, n=64/281)**,
- **How to get food (16%, n=45/281)**.

MOVEMENT RESTRICTIONS:

Movement restrictions continued to impact people's access to basic goods and services, especially closer to the front line. In **42% (n=117/281)** of the assessed settlements, KIs only reported some restrictions on the movement of civilians. However, in **15 settlements in Zone A and B**, KIs reported **'a lot of' restrictions on the movement into or out of the settlement**. The situation appeared to be particularly concerning in a few settlements in **Donetska**, where KIs reported that **no movement was possible** at all: **Zvanivka, Siversk, Zalizne, Chasiv Yar, Vuhledar, Avdiivka, Marinka, and Krasnohorivka** (Donetska Oblast).

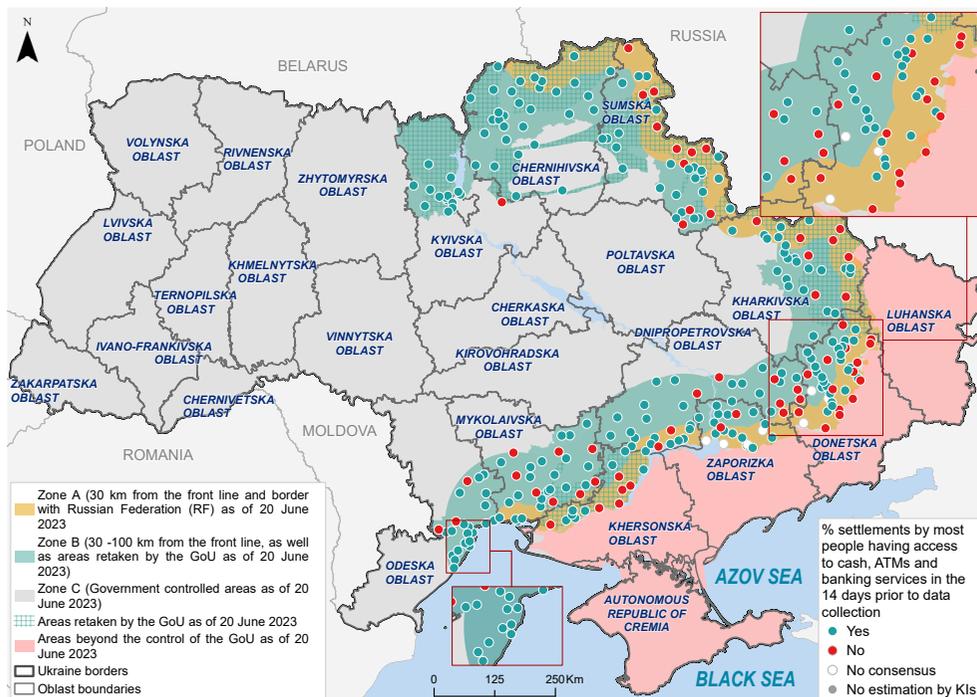
LIVELIHOODS AND FOOD SECURITY

Access to financial services

Overall, the findings suggest a slight decrease in the share of assessed settlements where KIs reported that most people had not had access to cash, banking services, and ATMs: from 26% (67 out of 254 assessed settlements in both rounds) in May 2023 (Round 10) to 22% (n=57/254) in June/July 2023 (Round 11). However, in Zone A the situation appeared to have remained unchanged with KIs in similar proportions of settlements reporting a lack of access to cash, ATMs, and banking services in May 2023 (Round 10) and June/July 2023 (Round 11). Findings also indicated that challenges in terms of access to financial services persisted in settlements primarily located in Pokrovskiyi, Kramatorskiy, Bakhmutskiyi (Donetska Oblast), Synelnykivskiyi (Dnipropetrovska), Sumskiyi (Sumska), and Beryslavskiyi raions (Khersonska).

Similar to May 2023 (Round 10), access to financial services in June/July 2023 was reportedly mainly hindered by the lack of functioning banks/financial institutions in the area, as well as the lack of work opportunities.

Map 2: Settlements in Zones A and B by reported access to cash, ATMs, and banking services in the 14 days prior to data collection



Access to markets

In relation to market accessibility, the situation was reportedly largely 'under control', with KIs in 73% (n=204/281) of the assessed settlements reporting that people were able to access markets to purchase goods in the 14 days prior to data collection. 'High' or above levels of need in relation to market access were reported by KIs in only 14% (n=40/281) of the assessed settlements in Zones A and B. In 9¹¹ out of these 40 settlements, KIs reported that most people (>50% of the population) were unable to access markets. All these settlements were located in Zone A.

The most reported barriers to people's access to markets to purchase goods in the 14 days prior to data collection were the non-availability of transportation to the markets (reported by KIs in 22 out of 77 settlements with reported above-'minimal' levels of need in relation to access to markets), non-availability of needed items (n=21/77), and the roads to the markets being dangerous due to the presence of mines/UXO (n=16/77).

Access to food

Overall, in Zones A and B, food reportedly continued to be a top priority need in June/July 2023. KIs in 15% (n=41/281) of the assessed settlements reported 'high' or above levels of need (see Annex on p7) in relation to access to sufficient food in the 14 days prior to data collection. In Zones A and B, a slight decrease was observed in the number of settlements where KIs reported 'high' or above levels of need in relation to accessing food: from 18% (46 out of 254 settlements assessed in both rounds) in May 2023 (Round 10) to 13% (n=33/254) in June/July 2023 (Round 11).

Findings in Donetska Oblast indicated a number of settlements with particularly high needs in relation to accessing food. KIs in Zvanivka, Siversk, Zalizne, Chasiv Yar, Vulhedar, Marinka, Krasnohorivka (Donetska Oblast), and Dvorichna (Kharkivska) reported that most people in the settlements (>50% of the population) were unable to access food in the 14 days prior to data collection. This likely indicates the persisting negative impact of the close proximity to the front line and active hostilities on people's access to basic goods, such as food.

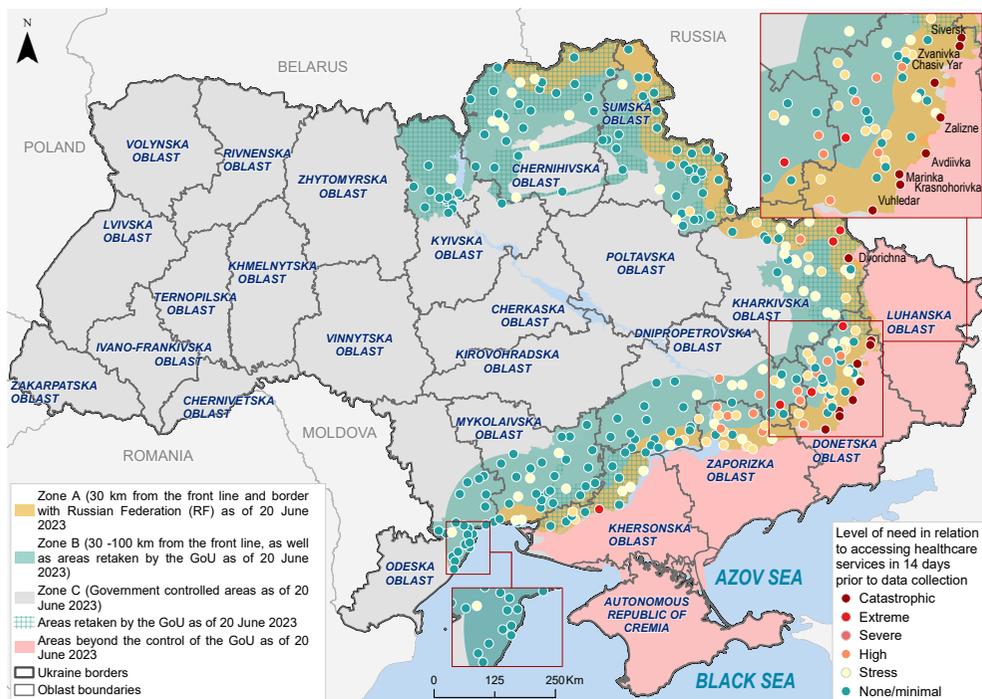
The lack of money (reported by KIs in 46% (n=41/89) of the settlements in Zones A and B with reported 'high' or above levels of need in relation to accessing food) remained the most commonly reported barrier to accessing food. Furthermore, the lack of items in stores (n=27/89), as well as the lack of functional stores (n=13/89), movement restrictions (n=11/89), and high prices (n=10/89) were also commonly reported as barriers. Across the assessed settlements in Zones A and B, the economic dimension of barriers appeared prevalent in terms of access to food, aligning with the patterns observed in previous rounds of HSM.

ACCESS TO HEALTHCARE

Overall, limited access to **health care continued to be one of the main drivers of humanitarian need in the assessed settlements**. KIs in **21% (n=60/281)** of the assessed settlements in Zones A and B indicated that **at least 1-9% of the people who needed healthcare services had been unable to access those in the 14 days prior to data collection**.

While in Zone A the proportion of settlements with 'high' or above levels of need constituted a third of all the assessed settlements in the Zone (**33%, n=36/108**), in Zone B only **14% (n=24/173)** of the assessed settlements reportedly had 'high' or above levels of need, **suggesting some correlation of proximity to the front line and higher levels of sectoral need**. A 'catastrophic' level of need in relation to **accessing healthcare services** (corresponding to >50% of the population having been unable to access the needed healthcare services) was reported by KIs in **Zvanivka, Siversk, Zalizne, Chasiv Yar, Vulhedar, Avdiivka, Marinka, Krasnohorivka** (Donetska Oblast), and **Dvorichna** (Kharkivska).

Map 3: Settlements in Zones A and B by level of need in relation to accessing healthcare services in the 14 days prior to data collection



The escalation of the war in February 2022 has put severe pressure on healthcare facilities and staff.¹² **Healthcare facilities/services that people reportedly were unable to access** included **speciality hospital care** (reported by KIs in **46% (n=51/112)** of the settlements in Zones A and B with above-'minimal' levels of need in relation to accessing healthcare services), **laboratory and diagnostic services (40%, n=45/112)**, **hospital care (31%, n=35/112)**, and **maternal and newborn care (21%, n=24/112)**. According to the Health Resources and Services Availability Monitoring System report of the WHO, specialised medical services were less available close to the front line.¹³

Figure 5: Proportion of settlements in Zones A and B by most reported barriers to accessing healthcare services in the 14 days prior to data collection (n=112 settlements with above-'minimal' levels of need in this relation)



Access to medicines

Access to medicines was reportedly one of the main concerns according to KIs in **59% (n=165/281)** of the assessed settlements in Zones A and B. **The proportion of settlements with KIs reporting access to medicines as a main concern decreased from 64% (n=163/254) in May 2023 (Round 10) to 56% (n=141/254) in June/July 2023 (Round 11)**.

Concurrent with the barriers to accessing healthcare services, **cost of medicines also appeared to be the most reported barrier to accessing medicines**. In a fewer number of settlements KIs also indicated a **lack of pharmacies and pharmacies being located too far away** as barriers. Notably, HSM Calibration findings from May 2023 suggested that the high cost of medication might have posed barriers particularly for households (HHs) with members with disabilities, as well as HHs with older head of HH and female-headed HHs.¹⁴ Furthermore, Calibration findings indicated that HH members in the South and the East were more likely to report having faced some barriers to accessing medicines over the three months prior to data collection.

ACCESS TO HOUSING AND NON-FOOD ITEMS (NFIs)

Overall, KIs in **20% (n=56/281)** of the assessed settlements in Zones A and B reported 'high' or above levels of need in relation to accessing safe and adequate housing¹⁵ in the 14 days prior to data collection. KIs in **8¹⁶ out of these 56 settlements reported that most people (>50% of the population) had been unable to access safe and adequate housing** in the 14 days prior to data collection. Of these, **seven** settlements were **located within 30km from the front line (Zone A), primarily in Donetsk Oblast**. This corresponds to the situation in May 2023 with HSM findings from Round 10 also indicating a particularly concerning situation in Donetsk Oblast.

Findings from June/July 2023 (Round 11) also indicated a **slightly smaller proportion of settlements with people reportedly experiencing 'high' or above levels of need** in relation to accessing safe and adequate housing than in May 2023 (Round 10). This may suggest that there was a slight improvement regarding access to housing, but it is too early to identify a clear trend.

KIs in **58% (n=67/115)** of the assessed settlements in Zones A and B with reported above-'minimal' levels of need in relation to accessing safe and adequate housing in the 14 days prior to data collection reported **damage to housing as a barrier** for residents. Concurrently, in **31% (n=87/281)** of the assessed settlements in Zones A and B, KIs reported damages to critical infrastructure and civilian housing in the 14 days prior to data collection. In just over half (**n=46/87**) of these settlements, KIs indicated that up to 25% of the civilian housing in the settlement was damaged, and in **29% (n=25/87)** of the settlements, the reported share of the damaged housing was 26-50%. In Zvanivka, Siversk, Zalizne, Chasiv Yar, Vulhedar, Avdiivka, Marinka, Krasnohorivka (Donetska Oblast), and Petro-Mykhailivka (Zaporizka), the proportion of housing reportedly damaged was the highest (76%-100% of the civilian housing, according to KIs). **Displaced people reportedly faced different barriers to accessing safe and adequate housing: non-affordability of private rental accommodation, collapse of shelters, lack of safety in collective shelters, and lack of rental properties reported by KIs in 13% or lower proportion of settlements with above-'minimal' levels of need in terms of access to housing.**

NFI Access to non-food items (NFIs)

Findings suggest that access to NFIs slightly improved between May 2023 (Round 10) and June/July 2023 (Round 11) with **most people reportedly being able to access NFIs in the majority of the assessed settlements** in both rounds: **85% (216 out of 254 settlements assessed in both rounds)** in May 2023 and **92% (n=233/254)** of the settlements in June/July 2023. The **most reported barriers hindering access to NFIs** were reportedly similar to the ones related to access to food: **lack of functional stores, lack of money, lack of items in store, as well as high prices.**

DISRUPTIONS TO UTILITIES

Disruptions to utilities continued to impact people's daily activities and access to basic goods and services in the assessed settlements in Zones A and B. HSM findings once again showed that the **close proximity to the front line disproportionately affected the functioning of utilities.**

Figure 6: Percentage of settlements in Zones A and B by frequency of disruptions to internet coverage in the 14 days prior to data collection (n=281)

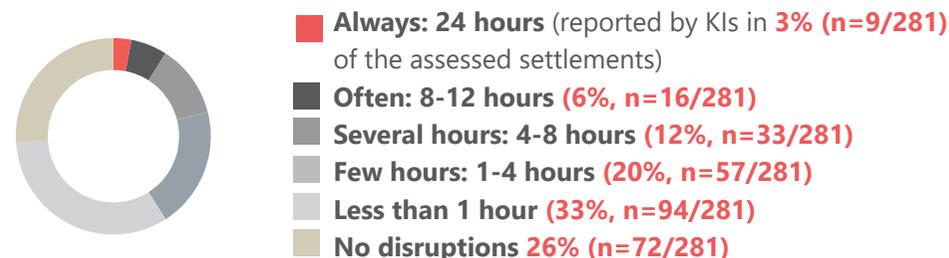


Figure 7: Percentage of settlements in Zones A and B by frequency of disruptions to phone network in the 14 days prior to data collection (n=281)



Figure 8: Percentage of settlements in Zones A and B by frequency of disruptions to electricity supply in the 14 days prior to data collection (n=281)

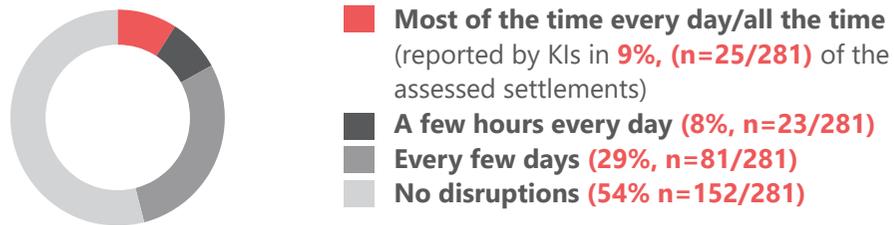


WASH AND SANITATION

As in May 2023 (Round 10), the findings indicated that the **level of need in relation to accessing water in Zones A and B continued to be 'minimal'** (corresponding to people having access to water), as reported by KIs in **65% (n=183/281)** of the assessed settlements. **A 'catastrophic' or an 'extreme' level of need (see Annex on p7) in relation to accessing water was identified in eight¹⁷ and six¹⁸ settlements, respectively.** The settlements with a 'catastrophic' level of need were all located within a 30km distance from the front line. Across the settlements with above-'minimal' levels of need (**n=98/281**) in relation to access to water, the **most reported barriers were surrounding damage/breakdown of water network or pumping stations, reduced water supply coverage, as well as no existing centralised system in the settlement.** These barriers were particularly often reported by KIs in settlements closer to the front line.

In terms of **access to improved sanitation facilities**¹⁹, KIs in **83** settlements reported that at least 1-9% of the people had not had access to these facilities. The **situation was concerning in Zvanivka, Chasiv Yar, Vuhledar, Sviatohirsk and Avdiivka** (Donetska Oblast) where **more than 50% of the population was reportedly unable to access improved sanitation facilities** in the 14 days prior to data collection. No water to flush, no connection to the centralised sewage system, lack of toilets, and toilets being broken/damaged were the most reported barriers in this regard.

Figure 9: Percentage of settlements in Zones A and B by frequency of disruptions to water supply in the 14 days prior to data collection



ANNEX: SEVERITY SCALE DEFINITIONS

Overall level of needs

Extreme: loss of life or imminent risk of loss of life as a result of lack of access to services, food, shelter, or other life-saving assistance.

Severe: living conditions are very poor in the settlement and most people are finding it difficult to meet basic needs, leading to concerns for the mental or physical wellbeing of the population.

High: most people are still able to meet their basic needs, but living conditions are very poor in the settlement.

Moderate: most people are still able to meet their basic needs, but the situation concerning the living conditions requires monitoring.

Limited/no needs: most people are continuing to meet their needs as normal, without significant deterioration of living conditions in the settlement.

KAKHOVKA DAM BREACH

The **breach of the dam of the Kakhovka Hydroelectric Power Plant on 6 June 2023**, resulted in disruption of water supply, agricultural challenges, and industrial constraints.²⁰ The International Organisation for Migration estimated that about 313,000 people lived in the hromadas most affected by the humanitarian consequences of the breach.²¹ Consequently, **HSM Round 11 assessed potential changes in terms of access to typical water sources and water quality in the assessed settlements in the potentially affected areas by the dam breach in Dnipropetrovska, Zaporizka, Khersonska, and Donetsk Oblasts.**

Regarding the **access to typical water sources** following the Kakhovka dam breach, KIs in **42% (n=49/117)** of the assessed settlements in the above-mentioned oblasts reported that the water supply continued as usual. In **23% (n=27/117)** of the settlements, KIs reported some water could be obtained from typical sources. Additionally, in **15% (n=17/117)** of the settlements, KIs reported that **only very little water could be obtained from traditional water sources.** As observed in the REACH Emergency WASH Assessment,²² these **settlements were mainly located in Nikopolskyi, Kryvorizkyi** (Dnipropetrovska Oblast), **Pokrovskyi** (Donetska), **Zaporizkyi, and Polohivskyi raions** (Zaporizka). In **Hrushivka** (Dnipropetrovska) and **Tiahynka** (Khersonska), where KIs reported that **no water could be obtained from typical water sources.**

Overall, in almost **two thirds (61%, n=71/117)** of the assessed settlements in the mentioned oblasts, KIs reported that there had been **no changes in water quality.** Additionally, KIs in **10% (n=12/117)** of the assessed settlements reported that there had been **some changes in the water quality, but it was back to its previous quality at the time of data collection.** **Strange smell, strange colour, and strange taste** were among the reported changes observed in water quality.

Levels of sector-specific needs

Catastrophic: Most people in the settlement were unable to access necessary services/items (>50% of the population or more than 1 in 2 people).

Extreme: Many people in the settlement were unable to access necessary services/items (25-50% of the population or up to 1 in 2 people).

Severe: Some people in the settlement were unable to access necessary services/items (10-24% of the population or up to 1 in 4 people).

High: A few people in the settlement were unable to access necessary services/items (1-9% of the population or up to 1 in 10 people).

Stress: Situation of concern that requires attention/monitoring, but is manageable/normal, with people still able to access necessary services/items.

None/minimal: Situation is under control/as normal, people were able to access necessary services.

METHODOLOGY OVERVIEW

Data collection in Government-controlled areas was conducted on **26 June - 10 July 2023** through phone interviews with **community key informants (CKIs)**: representatives from local government, local non-profit organisations (NGOs), and specific population groups (older persons, people with disabilities, children, women, internally displaced people (IDPs), returnees, and others). **341 settlements (towns and villages)** were assessed through a total of **1324 structured KI interviews**.

The settlements were grouped into three geographic zones within the GCAs:

- **Zone A:** Areas within 30 km range from the front line at the time of sampling (20 June 2023), as monitored by LiveUA, and the state border with the Russian Federation. (**108 out of 341** assessed settlements)
- **Zone B:** Areas within 30-100km range from the front line at the time of sampling, as monitored by LiveUA, Areas retaken by the GoU, and raions intersecting with these areas by 50% of the raion territory. (**173 out of 341** assessed settlements)
- **Zone C:** Remaining GCAs. (**60 out of 341** assessed settlements)

'Administrative centre' approach was applied in all zones:

- **All administrative centres** (including hromada, raion, and oblast centres) were sampled in **Zones A and B**.
- Only in the case of Chernihivska oblast that did not include any settlements categorised as administrative centres within Zone A, the settlements were selected purposively among non-administrative-centre settlements.
- In comparison to the previous Rounds (Round 8 - 10), 26 settlements with a significance similar to administrative centres were added in the sample of Zones A and B.
- To avoid over-representation of settlements from specific oblasts in the overall sample of Zone B, rural settlements (administrative centres) were purposively sampled in these oblasts (Dnipropetrovska, Odeska).
- In **Zone C**, as it covers a wider area and a larger number of settlements, only **three administrative centres were purposively sampled in each oblast**.
- Settlements with a **pre-war population size of less than 1,000 people were excluded from the sample**.

To account for a possible higher variation in needs in units with a larger population size (irrespective of the type of the settlement: urban, urban-type, or rural), the number of KIs per settlement differed for the following **3 categories**:

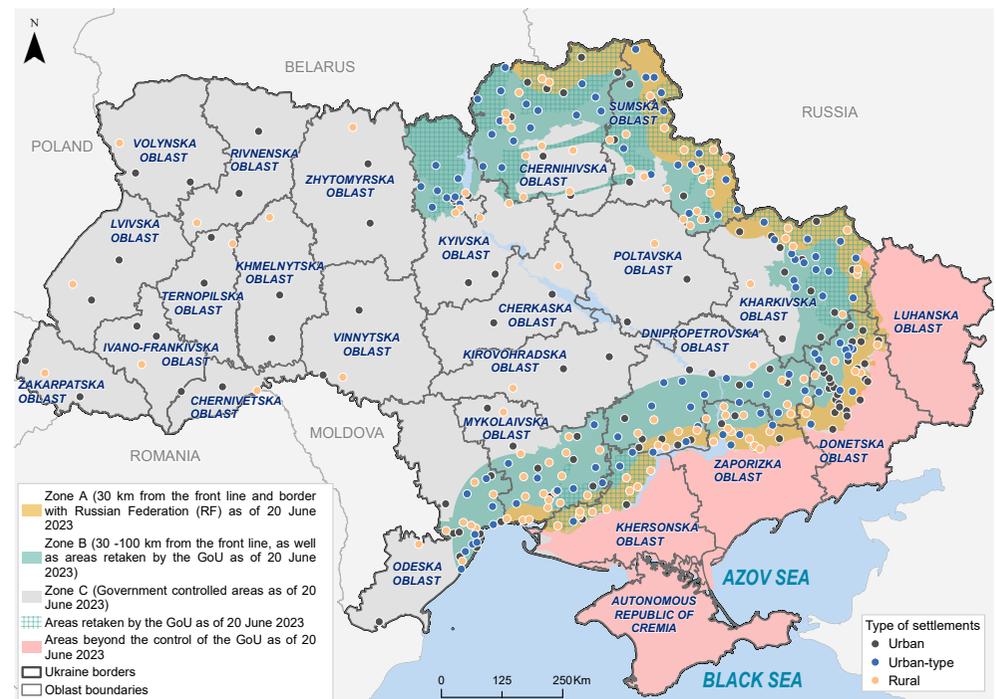
- **3 KIs** in every selected settlement with a population size of 1,000-9,999*,

- **5 KIs** in every settlement with a population size of 10,000 – 99,999*,
 - **7 KIs** in every selected settlement with a population size of over 100,000*.
- * Population size prior to the start of the war in February 2022.

All KI responses from the same settlement were aggregated to have one data point for each variable per settlement. The **Data Aggregation Plan** used the **average approach** to aggregate the settlement responses by using a severity scale in cases of **single-choice** questions. In case of **multiple-choice** questions, the rule was to select all responses that have been reported by at least 1 out of 3 respondents, 2 out of 5 respondents, and 3 out of 7 respondents in the settlements per the relevant categories, as presented above.

In this situation overview, the data represents a percentage of settlements (towns or villages) for which KIs reported a specific answer to a survey question. These statistics **cannot be extrapolated to represent a proportion (%) of the population, and thus should be interpreted as indicative** rather than representative. Given the small and unrepresentative sample, these results only provide an indicative understanding of the situation in the assessed areas.

ASSESSMENT COVERAGE



ENDNOTES

PAGE 1

¹ IOM, [Ukraine - Internal Displacement Report - General Populations Survey Round 13](#), June 2023.

² Areas within 30 km range from the front line at the time of sampling (20 June 2023), as monitored by LiveUA, and the state border with the Russian Federation.

³ Areas within 30-100km range from the front line at the time of sampling, as monitored by LiveUA, areas retaken by the GoU, and raions intersecting with these areas by 50% of the raion territory.

⁴ REACH, [Humanitarian Situation Monitoring: Focus on the areas closer to the front line](#), May 2023.

⁵ The findings from May 2023 had already indicated some improvement in terms of access to cash, banking services, and ATMs in Zone A. Compared to 55% (n=53/97) of the settlements in this Zone where KIs reported that most people had not had access to cash, banks, and ATMs in the 14 days prior to data collection in March/April 2023 (Round 9), the share of such settlements was 36% (n=35/97) in May 2023 (Round 10).

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⁶ Zvanivka, Velyka Novosilka, Kostiantynivka, Bilenka (Donetska) and Vilkhuvatka (Kharkivska).

⁷ OCHA, [Ukraine Humanitarian Response 2023: Situation Report](#), 3 August 2023.

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⁸ ACAPS, [Ukraine: Quarterly Humanitarian Access Update](#), 13 July 2023.

⁹ OCHA, [Ukraine: Humanitarian Access Snapshot](#), June 2023.

¹⁰ 'Active' means 'having delivered aid or other assistance programs in the 14 days prior to data collection.'

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¹¹ Zvanivka, Siversk, Zalizne, Chasiv Yar, Vuhledar, Avdiivka, Marinka, Krasnohorivka (Donetska), and Dvorichna (Kharkivska).

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¹² UNDP, [Human Impact of War in Ukraine](#), 12 June 2023.

¹³ WHO, [HeRAMS Ukraine Baseline Report 2023: Operational status of the health system](#), July 2023.

¹⁴ REACH, [Humanitarian Situation Monitoring Calibration Assessment](#), 14 July 2023.

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¹⁵ Safe and adequate housing is referring to a structurally sound housing/accommodation ready for immediate occupancy (i.e., no damages/defects due to the

conflict), sufficient in size to accommodate all household members, with electrical amperage, heating, and sanitary facilities.

¹⁶ Zvanivka, Siversk, Zalizne, Chasiv Yar, Vuhledar, Marinka, Krasnohorivka (Donetska) and Dvorichna (Kharkivska).

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¹⁷ Zvanivka, Siversk, Zalizne, Chasiv Yar, Vuhledar, Avdiivka, Marinka and Krasnohorivka (Donetska)

¹⁸ Sviatohirsk, Pokrovsk, Udachne (Donetska), Vilkhuvatka, Dvorichna (Kharkivska) and Tiahynka (Khersonska).

¹⁹ Improved sanitation facilities include flush or pour/flush toilets to a sewerage network, flush or pour/flush toilet to a septic tank or pit, flush toilet piped to a drainage channel, compost toilet and pit latrine with slab and platform.

²⁰ REACH, [Ukraine: Emergency WASH Assessment](#), 7 July 2023.

²¹ IOM, [Kakhovka Dam Flood Up-Stream Impact: Mobility and Needs Assessment](#), 25 July 2023.

²² REACH, [Ukraine: Emergency WASH Assessment](#), 7 July 2023.

While the current assessment was conducted in settlements in GCAs, concurrent data collection was conducted in the areas beyond the control of the Government of Ukraine. The findings of that assessment can be found in a separate situation overview (available upon request).

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).