

UKRAINE: HUMANITARIAN SITUATION MONITORING FOCUS ON THE AREAS CLOSER TO THE FRONTLINE

February 2023 | Ukraine

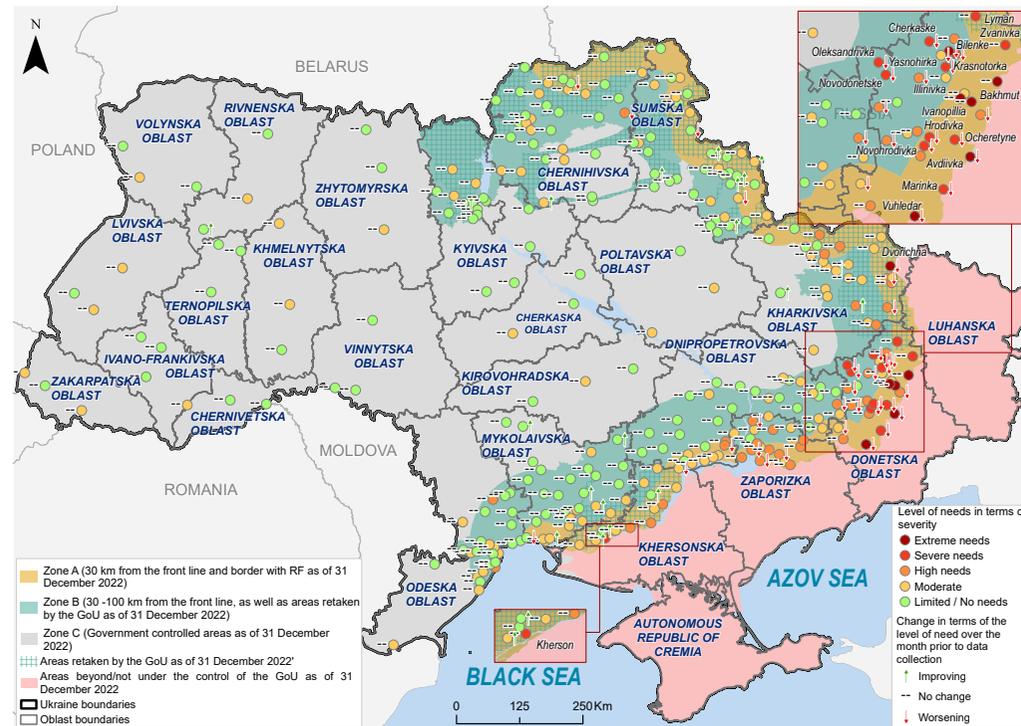
CONTEXT & RATIONALE

Conflict escalation in Ukraine on 24 February 2022 resulted in wide-scale displacement of people, with an estimated 5.4 million people displaced internally across Ukraine (as of 23 January 2023).¹ Furthermore, wide-scale destruction of civilian infrastructure across the country deteriorated people's access to essential services, including energy, water supply, and heating. Since October 2022, intensified attacks on energy infrastructure resulted in an energy crisis and created a new dimension of the humanitarian crisis during the winter season.² The crisis particularly exacerbated challenges in areas closer to the frontlines 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.³

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 frontline. **The findings are indicative** and are based on the data collected through **Round 8 of HSM in February 2023**.

Map 1: Settlements by overall level of need and change over the month prior to data collection



KEY MESSAGES

- Findings indicate **deterioration of the humanitarian situation** in the assessed areas with closer proximity to the frontline, particularly in areas more directly exposed to ongoing hostilities.
- Nearly all the assessed settlements with reported '**extreme**' or '**severe**' level of overall need were in **Donetska oblast**, and the situation is potentially further exacerbating given the limited humanitarian access due to the volatile security situation.
- While **electricity, food, fuel for heating, and financial resources** were identified as top priority needs across all the assessed settlements, the **drivers of need** in settlements with '**extreme**' or '**severe**' level of need were surrounding **access to essential items and services** such as food, drinking water, and healthcare.
- Damage to the relevant infrastructure** (such as housing, water and wastewater infrastructure, educational facilities), **non-availability of items or services** (such as food items, healthcare services, medicines), or **affordability of items and services** (high costs, or lack of money) were found to be main service access barriers particularly in areas closer to the frontline.

DRIVERS OF HUMANITARIAN NEED

Overall findings indicate that the level of humanitarian need across the assessed settlements in GCAs remained mostly within a moderate or limited extent. However, the areas with closer proximity to the frontline as well as areas retaken by the Government of Ukraine (GoU) experienced higher degree of needs in February 2023 as compared to the remaining GCAs. ‘**Extreme**’ or ‘**severe**’ levels of overall need (see the Annex on p8) were reported in a small proportion of the assessed settlements (**seven (2%)** and **twelve (4%)⁴ out of 317** settlements, respectively), and primarily in **Zone A** (settlements within 30km from the frontline and the state border with the Russian Federation) and **Zone B** (settlements within 30-100km range from the frontline, areas retaken by the GoU, and raions intersecting with these areas by 50% of the raion territory) (see the Methodology overview on p7). In most of these settlements the **humanitarian situation had deteriorated** over the month prior to data collection. The level of overall need was reportedly ‘**extreme**’ in **Bakhmut, Illinivka, Ivanopillia, Yasnohirka, Vuhledar, Avdiivka** (Donetska oblast), and **Dvorichna** (Kharkivska). The proximity of these settlements to the frontline and continued hostilities not only further exacerbate the already precarious humanitarian situation, but also undermine the capacity of humanitarian actors to deliver aid to the people in need.⁵ Humanitarian access constraints were high in such areas due to shelling and missile threats, severe damage to civilian infrastructure, presence of mines and unexploded ordnance (UXO).⁶ It is noteworthy how priority needs vary across the settlements depending on their proximity to the frontline and the level of overall need. Across all assessed settlements, **electricity** was the most commonly reported **priority need** (reported by KIs in **24% (n=75/317)** of the assessed settlements), followed by **food (19%, n=60/317)**, **fuel for heating (17%, n=54/317)**, and **financial resources (15%, n=48/317)**. In Zone A, **food** and **fuel for heating** were commonly prioritised over other needs. Furthermore, the priority needs most commonly identified by key informants (KIs) in settlements with reported ‘**extreme**’ or ‘**severe**’ level of overall need were surrounding the people’s **access to essential items and services**.



KIs in **17 out of 19** settlements with reported ‘**extreme**’ or ‘**severe**’ level of need highlighted **food** as a priority need.



KIs in **14 out of 19** settlements with reported ‘**extreme**’ or ‘**severe**’ level of need highlighted **drinking water** as a priority need.



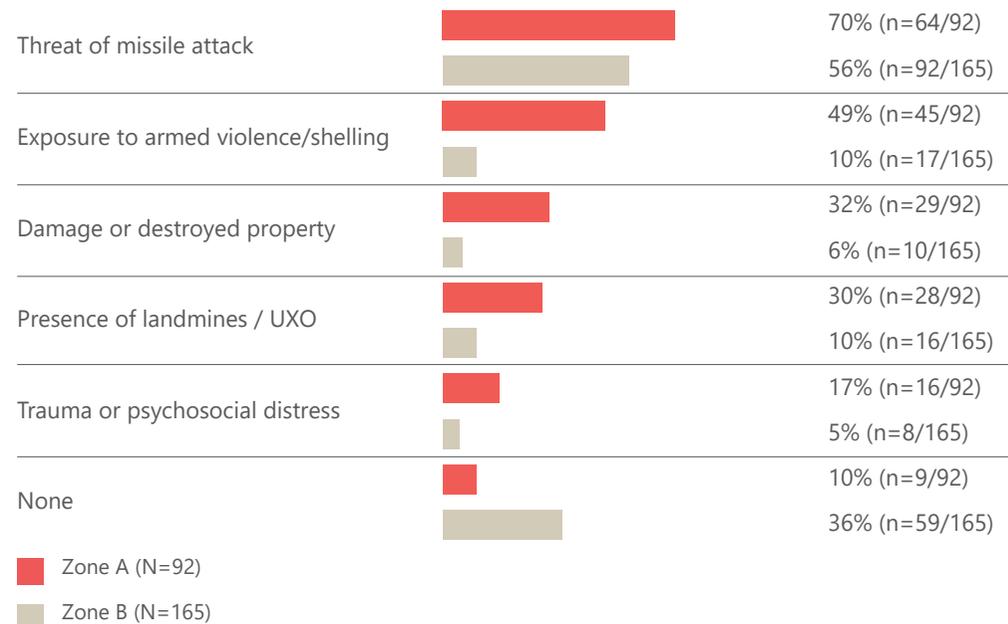
KIs in **11 out of 19** settlements with reported ‘**extreme**’ or ‘**severe**’ level of need highlighted **healthcare** as a priority need.

PROTECTION

KIs in around a quarter of the assessed settlements (**23%, n=72/317**) reported **safety** as a ‘**main concern**’ for people in their settlement, and this was particularly the case in settlements within closer proximity to the frontline (Zone A). **Safety concerns can be considered one of the main drivers of humanitarian need in settlements with reported ‘extreme’ or ‘severe’ level of need:** in nearly all these settlements (**n=18/19**), KIs indicated it as a concern.

Specific **safety and security concerns** in the 14 days prior to data collection were primarily reported in Zones A and B, and those were largely related to **physical safety** of people affected by the ongoing hostilities. **Social tension** in the community and **looting of private property** were also commonly reported concerns in Zone B.

Figure 1: % of settlements by most commonly reported safety and security concerns for people in the 14 days prior to data collection (N=257 settlements in Zones A and B)



KIs also reported that some groups of people in the settlement were able to meet their everyday needs to a lesser extent, particularly **older persons** and **people with physical disabilities** (reported by KIs in **35% (n=111/317)** and **29% (n=93/317)** of the assessed settlements, respectively). Notably, **female-headed households (HHs)** were also highlighted among such vulnerable groups by KIs in **17% (n=16/92)** of settlements in Zone A.

FOOD SECURITY AND LIVELIHOODS

While food was one of the most commonly reported priority needs across the assessed settlements, the proportion of settlements where KIs reported this as a priority was relatively small (**19% (n=60/317)** of the assessed settlements). In line with the overall humanitarian situation and level of needs, the **need for food** was primarily highlighted by KIs in the assessed settlements in **Zones A and B**. Access to food also appeared to be one of the **drivers of humanitarian need in the settlements with reported 'extreme' or 'severe' level of overall need**.

The level of need in relation to accessing food was reportedly the highest in **Bakhmut, Velyka Novosilka, Vuhledar, and Hrodivka** (Donetska oblast), where KIs reported that most people (>50% of the people in the given settlement) had been unable to access enough food in the 14 days prior to data collection. Furthermore, in **Zvanivka, Bilenke, Shabelkivka, Yasnohirka, Ocheretyne, and Stepnohirsk** (Donetska oblast), KIs reported that the level of need was **'extreme'**, corresponding to many people (25-50% of the population) in the settlement having been unable to access enough food. Across the settlements where the level of need in relation to accessing enough food was reportedly above 'minimal' (see the Annex on p8), the following **barriers** were identified by KIs:

	Zone A (N=43) ⁷	Zone B (N=42) ⁷	Zone C (N=13) ⁷	Total (N=98) ⁷
Lack of money	44%	52%	54%	49%
Lack of items in stores	42%	19%	0%	27%
High prices	23%	26%	15%	23%
Restrictions of movement	30%	21%	0%	22%
Closure of stores	44%	7%	0%	22%
Time burden due to care for children / older persons	9%	7%	0%	7%

As observed in the table above, while in areas farther from the frontline the most commonly reported barriers surrounded the **affordability of food items**, in the areas closer to the frontline the **availability of functioning stores and availability of items in stores** were more commonly reported as barriers, along with existing **movement restrictions** further complicating access in these settlements. This can be explained by market and supply chain disruptions caused by the hostilities, noting also that the situation for people in need is further exacerbated by the limited humanitarian access.

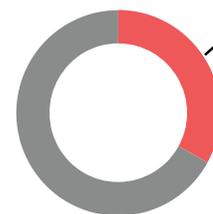
Access to markets and financial services

Findings indicate that the **situation in relation to accessing financial services** was not concerning in most of the assessed settlements, nevertheless, **access constraints** were reported by KIs in a third of the settlements in **Zones A and B (n=84/257)**⁸. This was particularly the case in **half of the assessed settlements in Zone A**.

The most commonly reported **barriers** in terms of accessing financial services across all the settlements where KIs indicated that most people had **not had access to cash, banks, and ATMs** in the 14 days prior to data collection were:

- **no functioning banks and financial institutions** in the area (reported by KIs in **69% (n=58/84)** of these settlements),
- **lack of work opportunity (29%, n=24/84)**,
- **no ability to withdraw enough money** from the bank account (**21%, n=18/84**).

Noteworthy is that there are regulations adopted by Ukraine's National Bank that prohibit banks from working in the areas beyond the control of the GoU, as well as encircled territories and areas of military operations.⁹



33% (n=84/257) of the assessed settlements in Zones A and B⁹ with most people not having access to financial services in the 14 days prior to data collection

In terms of **access to markets to purchase goods**, KIs in more than a quarter of the assessed settlements reported that the level of need in this relation was above 'minimal' (see the Annex on p8). The situation was particularly concerning in **Bakhmut, Zvanivka, Velyka Novosilka, Vuhledar, Shabelkivka, Avdiivka, Hrodivka** (Donetska oblast), and **Dvorichna** (Kharkivska), where KIs indicated that **most people (>50% of the people in the given settlement) had been unable to access markets to purchase goods** in the 14 days prior to data collection.

The most commonly reported barriers to accessing markets among the settlements with reported above-'minimal' level of need (see the Annex on p8) in relation to accessing markets to purchase goods were that **the roads to the markets were dangerous** (e.g., due to presence of mines/UXOs), the **non-availability of transportation to the markets**, and the **non-availability of items in stores**. Noteworthy, in several settlements in Zone A (primarily in Donetska oblast, but also a few settlements in Zaporizka, Kharkivska, Khersonska, and Mykolaivska oblasts), KIs also highlighted the **non-availability of functioning markets** in the settlement as one of the main barriers.

WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE (WASH)

Access to drinking water was identified as a concern for people in around **half of all the assessed settlements (48%, n=152/317)**, and was a **priority need** primarily in settlements with a closer proximity to the frontline. This can be explained by the damage to the water infrastructure in these areas, as well as potentially limited water pumping capacity due to electricity disruptions.

Overall, findings indicate that the **level of need in relation to accessing water** in the 14 days prior to data collection was above 'minimal' (see the Annex on p8) in a third of the assessed settlements in Zones A and B. In these settlements, the barriers in accessing water appeared to be surrounding **breakdown or damage of relevant water infrastructure**, including water network, water pumping stations and water treatment stations, as well as **lack of centralised system in the settlement** and **no electricity or back-up power** (see the table below).

	Zone A (N=48) ¹⁰	Zone B (N=35) ¹⁰	Zone C (N=3) ¹⁰	Total (N=86) ¹⁰
Breakdown/damage to water network	48%	43%	0%	44%
Breakdown/damage to water pumping stations	27%	26%	0%	26%
Breakdown/damage to water treatment stations	25%	26%	0%	24%
No electricity or backup power	27%	14%	33%	22%
Disrupted water trucking service	17%	20%	0%	17%
Reduced water supply hours/frequency	17%	20%	0%	17%
No centralised system in the settlement	25%	3%	0%	15%
Cost of water	15%	14%	0%	14%
Cost of water trucking service	10%	20%	0%	14%

Damage-related barriers to accessing water appeared to be particularly prevalent in the assessed settlements in Donetsk oblast. MSNA 2022 findings also indicated higher level of WASH needs in the oblast: while extreme WASH needs had a low reported incidence at the national and regional level, a higher proportion of households reported these concerns in Donetsk oblast (17%) in October-December 2022 when the MSNA data was collected.¹¹ This also may indicate that the WASH related needs and barriers in accessing water persisted over months and continued to affect the overall level of need in these areas.

According to the MSNA 2022, the **main drivers** of 'severe' or 'extreme' unmet needs in WASH were surrounding **access to enough water for domestic purposes** (drinking, cooking, bathing, and washing), as well as **adequate conditions of shelter** and **interruptions or conflict-related damages to septic/sewage systems**.¹²

In terms of disruptions to water supply, HSM findings indicated that in the majority of the assessed settlements people had been reportedly experiencing either no or limited ('every few days') disruptions to water in the 14 days prior to data collection. Noteworthy, **frequent disruptions** were most commonly reported by KIs in the assessed settlements in Zones A and B, particularly **Donetsk oblast**.

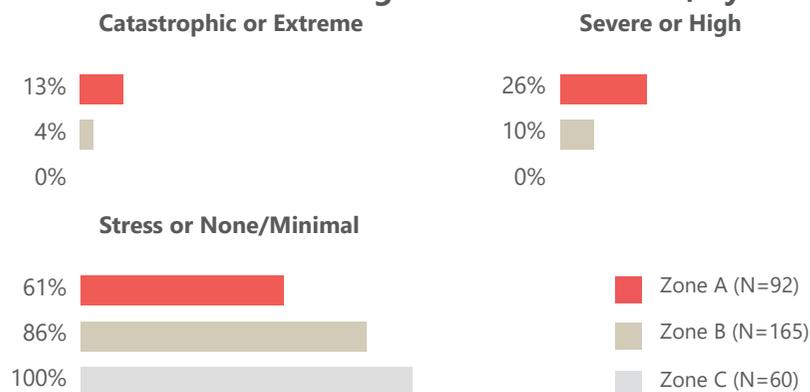
While the level of need in relation to accessing improved sanitation facilities in the 14 days prior to data collection was reportedly 'minimal/none' (see the Annex on p8) in most of the assessed settlements, the situation was concerning in several settlements in Donetsk oblast (**Bahmut, Zvanivka, Velyka Novosilka, Vuhledar, and Hrodivka**), as well as in **Mykolaivka** (Dnipropetrovska oblast), **Dvorichna** (Kharkivska), **Tiahynka** and **Darivka** (Khersonska). In these settlements, KIs reported that level of need in this relation was 'catastrophic' (see the Annex on p8), meaning **most people** (>50% of the population in the given settlement) **in the settlement were unable to access improved sanitation facilities**.

Concurrent with access to water barriers, the most commonly reported barriers surrounding access to improved sanitation facilities related to **breakdown or damage to wastewater network, pumping or treatment facilities**, as well as **lack of electricity or backup power**, particularly in the above-mentioned settlements with highest reported level of need in this relation. **Lack of toilets** was also commonly highlighted as a barrier by KIs in several settlements in Donetsk oblast. Damage or breakdown of wastewater network and treatment facilities may be particularly concerning considering the risk of water supply contamination due to the discharge of pollutants in surface water sources and seepage in drinking water supplies.¹³

ACCESS TO HEALTHCARE SERVICES

While access to healthcare was not identified as one of the three most commonly reported needs across all the assessed settlements, **constrained access to healthcare** services appeared to be **one of the main drivers of high level of overall humanitarian needs** in the settlements with reported **'extreme' or 'severe' level of need** (see the Annex on p8). MSNA 2022 findings also suggest that HHs in regions directly affected by the war more often reported unmet needs in healthcare (Living Standard Gaps (LSGs)), with 30% of the interviewed HHs in the East macro-region found to have 'severe' or 'extreme' health needs.¹⁴ Furthermore, HSM findings indicate that while KIs in most of the assessed settlements reported that the situation in relation to accessing healthcare services was under control and people who needed healthcare services had been able to access those in the 14 days prior to data collection, an **above-'minimal' level of need** (see the Annex on p8) was reported by KIs in over a third of the settlements (**38%, n=121/317**). In half of these settlements KIs noted that **at least some proportion of the population in the settlement who needed healthcare services had not been able to access those**, while in the other half of the settlements KIs highlighted that the situation was concerning and required monitoring, but people who needed healthcare services, had been able to access those.

Figure 2: % of settlements by most commonly reported level of need in relation to accessing healthcare services, by zones



The **most commonly reported barriers to accessing healthcare services** in the assessed settlements where KIs reported that the level of need in relation to healthcare services was above 'minimal' (including 'stress', 'high', 'severe', 'extreme', or 'catastrophic') in the 14 days prior to data collection (see the Annex on p8), were:

- **Non-availability of necessary services** (reported by KIs in **27% (n=33/121)** of the settlements),
- **Shortage of medical personnel** (**21%, n=26/121**),
- **Movement restrictions** (**18%, n=22/121**).

It is noteworthy that among the settlements in Zone A, the **non-safety/insecurity while traveling to healthcare facilities** was most commonly identified as a main barrier along with non-availability of necessary services and shortage of medical personnel. Meanwhile, **cost of medicines** was quite commonly highlighted as a main barrier by KIs among the settlements in Zone B. Furthermore, in settlements with reported 'extreme' or 'severe' level of overall need (see the Annex on p8), **movement restrictions** appeared to be one of the main barriers to accessing healthcare services. Overall, a limited spectrum of healthcare services and facilities were highlighted by KIs as inaccessible to people, and in small proportions of settlements. The settlements where KIs indicated **an almost full spectrum of healthcare facilities and services** (ranging from emergency, primary healthcare and specialty hospital care to pharmacies, maternal/newborn care, sexual health services and mental health care) to have been **inaccessible** in the 14 days prior to data collection were **Bakhmut, Zvanivka, Vuhledar, Ivanopillia, and Avdiivka** (Donetska oblast).

Access to medicines

The situation in terms of access to medicines appeared to be largely stable across the assessed settlements. It was identified as one of the main concerns in only **10% (n=31/317)** of the assessed settlements, most of those located in Zone A, where supply chain interruptions are more prevalent because of the damaged infrastructure and ongoing hostilities.

The most commonly reported barrier across the settlements in all three zones was the **cost of medicines** (reported by KIs in **27% (n=87/317)** of the assessed settlements), followed by **non-availability of medicines in stores or pharmacies** and **pharmacies being too far away** (the last two predominantly reported by KIs in settlements within Zones A and B). Among the small proportion of settlements where KIs identified non-availability of sought medicines as a barrier to accessing either healthcare or medicines, KIs more specifically reported about the non-availability of **medications for high blood pressure**.

Restrictions of movement

While in the majority of the assessed settlements (**60%, n=153/257** of the settlements in Zones A and B¹⁵) KIs reported that there were no restrictions on movement into or out of the settlement, in the rest of the assessed settlements in these two zones at least **some restrictions** were reported by KIs. The situation was particularly concerning in **Zvanivka, Vuhledar, and Ocheretyne** (Donetska oblast) where the **movement was reportedly not possible at all**. In **22** other settlements (primarily in Donetska oblast, but also in a few settlements in Dnipropetrovska, Zaporizka, and Kharkivska oblasts) KIs highlighted that people faced **a lot of administrative restrictions**.

ACCESS TO EDUCATION

Access to education appeared to be one of the main areas of concern in the assessed settlements (reported by KIs in **33% (n=106/317)** of the settlements), particularly in areas closer to the frontline (almost 90% of these settlements were in Zones A and B). Furthermore, in about half of the assessed settlements (**45%, n=142/317**), KIs highlighted that at least **some of the educational facilities in the settlement had not been functioning or had been unsuitable for educational purposes** in the 14 days prior to data collection. Concurrent with the reports of concerns about access to education, most of these settlements were located closer to the frontline or in areas retaken by the GoU. Of the above-mentioned 142 settlements, in **23 settlements** (14 in Zone A and 9 in Zone B), KIs reported that **'all or almost all' the educational facilities had not been functioning for educational purposes**, and in **18 settlements** (9 in Zone A and 9 in Zone B), the proportion of such facilities was reportedly **'more than half'**.

Overall, the most commonly reported reasons for this surrounded the physical **damage or destruction of the facilities**, as well as **safety concerns** (facilities regarded unsafe due to mine contamination). Among other reasons, KIs particularly highlighted **absence of bomb shelters** and **threat of missile strikes**.

The areas of active hostilities and oblasts in the South and East of the country, in particular, have been severely impacted in terms of damage to educational facilities.¹⁶ The findings of the current round of HSM also indicated this: **schools and educational facilities** were most commonly reported among **types of infrastructure that had been damaged** in the 14 days prior to data collection. This was primarily the case in areas closer to the frontline, and, particularly, about half of the assessed settlements in **Donetska oblast (n=15/31)**.

Damage to and destruction of school infrastructure along with safety concerns with regards to accessing these facilities affected the **mode of education delivery** in the areas directly impacted by hostilities and resulted in a shift to online education (reportedly nearly 100% of education moved online in Donetska, Zaporizka, and Khersonska oblasts, according to REACH's 'Education sector assessment in conflict-affected areas').¹⁷ The latter further highlighted that the continuity of education, particularly in areas closer to the frontline, was difficult to ensure because of war-related disruptions to power and loss of internet.

Figure 3: % of settlements by reported disruptions to electricity, phone communications, and internet network (N=317)

Disruptions to internet network		89% (n=281/317)
Disruptions to electricity		88% (n=278/317)
Disruptions to phone communications		82% (n=259/317)

Most frequent disruptions were reported in areas closer to the frontline.

ACCESS TO HOUSING

Access to housing was also one of the most commonly reported areas of concern (reported by KIs in a quarter of the assessed settlements, particularly in the settlements with closer proximity to the frontline and more direct exposure to hostilities). Furthermore, in half of the assessed settlements (**n=157/317**), KIs identified that the level of need in relation to accessing safe and adequate housing¹⁸ was above 'minimal', and in about half of those the level of need was reportedly 'high' or above. The situation was particularly alarming in **Donetska oblast: eight out of ten** assessed settlements where KIs reported that most people (>50% of the population in the given settlement) had been unable to access safe and adequate housing in the 14 days prior to data collection.

Among the above-mentioned 157 settlements, the most commonly reported barrier for residents of the settlement to access housing was **damage and destruction of housing**.

KIs also shared information about the main barriers for internally displaced people to access housing highlighting the **unaffordability of private or rental accommodation**, **lack of space in collective centers**, as well as **lack of safety at collective sites**.



KIs **19% (n=60/317)** of the assessed settlements reported damage to housing and infrastructure in the 14 days prior to data collection

The degree of damage to civilian housing in the 14 days prior to data collection was particularly high in the areas with active hostilities, primarily in **Donetska oblast**. The latter was also identified as one of the five oblasts where households were more likely to report war-related damage, according to the MSNA 2022. According to the latter, the needs in shelter and non-food items (NFIs) were among the main drivers of 'extreme' and 'extreme+' levels of need at national and regional level, and these unmet needs (LSGs) were particularly higher in the East of the country.¹⁹

Damage and destruction of housing being most prevalent in the areas with close proximity to the frontline²⁰, can also be considered as one of the **primary drivers of displacement** from these areas, along with the volatile security situation²¹. This was particularly the case during the winter months in light of the structural damage to energy infrastructure, resulting power outages and disruptions to heating supply.

METHODOLOGY OVERVIEW

Data collection in Government-controlled areas was conducted on **7-28 February 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). **317 settlements (towns and villages)** were assessed through a total of **1197 KI interviews**.

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

- **Zone A:** Areas within 30 km range from the frontline at the time of sampling (01 January 2023), as monitored by LiveUA, and the state border with the Russian Federation. (**92 out of 317** assessed settlements)
- **Zone B:** Areas within 30-100km range from the frontline 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. (**165 out of 317** assessed settlements)
- **Zone C:** Remaining GCAs. (**60 out of 317** 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.
- 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 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**:

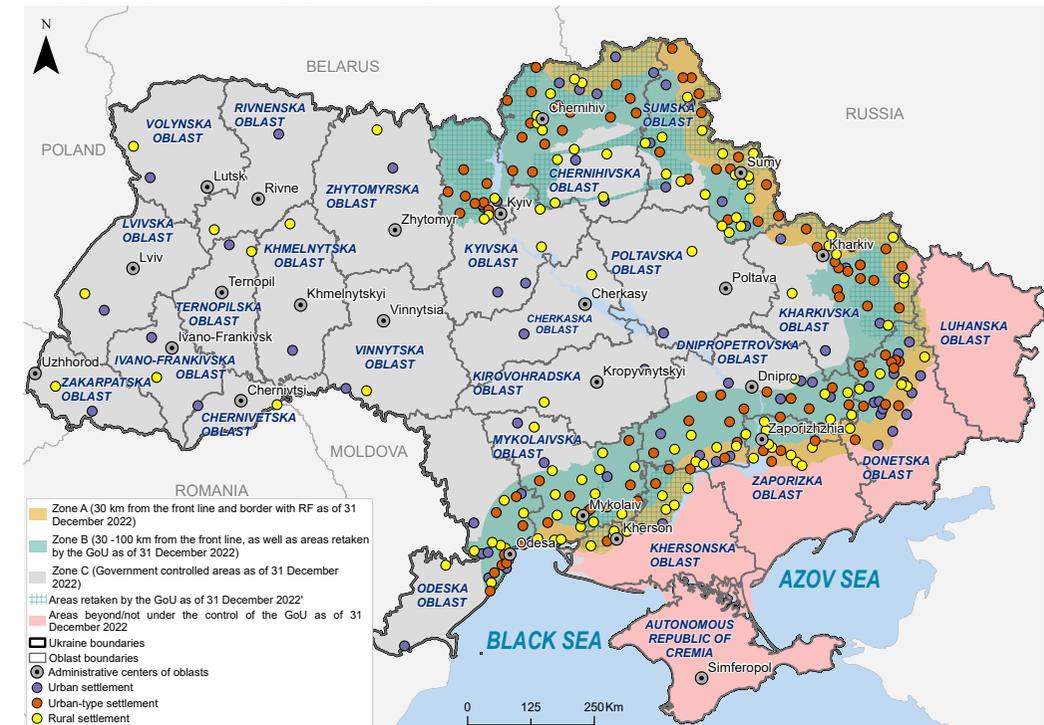
- **3 KIs** in every selected settlement with population size of 1,000-9,999*,
- **5 KIs** in every settlement with population size of 10,000 – 99,999*,
- **7 KIs** in every selected settlement with population size of over 100,000*.

* 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

- ¹ IOM, [Ukraine Internal Displacement Report: General Population Survey Round 12](#), 23 January 2023.
- ² OCHA, [Ukraine Humanitarian Response – Key Achievements in 2022](#), February 2023.
- ³ OCHA, [2023 Ukraine Humanitarian Needs Overview](#), 28 December 2022.
- ⁴ Settlements where KIs reported ‘severe’ level of need were: Zvanivka, Bilenke, Krasnotorka, Lyman, Novodonetske, Oleksandrivka, Cherkaske, Hrodivka, Marinka, Novohrodivka, Ocheretyne (Donetska oblast), and Kherson (Khersonska oblast).
- ⁵ OCHA, [Ukraine: Humanitarian Access Snapshot – February to December 2022](#), 5 February 2023.
- ⁶ ACAPS, [Ukraine: February 2023 humanitarian access update](#), 16 March 2023.
- ⁷ The number indicates the settlements where KIs reported above minimal level of need, including: ‘stress’, ‘high’, ‘severe’, ‘extreme’, and ‘catastrophic’. The percentages in the table indicate the proportion of settlements within each zone (and the total) where KIs reported the given barrier to accessing enough food.
- ⁸ This question was not captured in the settlements in Zone C considering the limited or no reports of financial service access barriers in these areas in the previous rounds.
- ⁹ [Ukrainian] National Bank of Ukraine, [Decree on the activities of banks in territorial communities located in the area of military \(combat\) actions or which are under temporary occupation, encirclement \(blockade\)](#), 5 May 2022.
- ¹⁰ The number indicates the settlements where KIs reported above minimal level of need, including: ‘stress’, ‘high’, ‘severe’, ‘extreme’, and ‘catastrophic’. The percentages in the table indicate the proportion of settlements within each zone (and the total) where KIs reported the given barrier to accessing water.
- ¹¹ REACH, [2022 MSNA Bulletin: Ukraine](#), February 2023.
- ¹² REACH, [Multisectoral Needs Assessment \(MSNA\) 2022: WASH Findings](#), March 2023.
- ¹³ OCHA, [2023 Ukraine Humanitarian Needs Overview](#), 28 December 2022.
- ¹⁴ REACH, [Multisectoral Needs Assessment \(MSNA\) 2022: Health and Nutrition Findings](#), March 2023.
- ¹⁵ This question was not captured in the settlements in Zone C considering the limited or no reports of movement restrictions in these areas in the previous rounds
- ¹⁶ Ministry of Education and Science (MoES) of Ukraine, [Education in emergency](#).
- ¹⁷ REACH, [Education Sector Assessment in Conflict-Affected Areas](#), February 2023.
- ¹⁸ 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.
- ¹⁹ REACH, [2022 MSNA Bulletin: Ukraine](#), February 2023.
- ²⁰ REACH, [Ukraine: Shelter Needs Assessment](#), January 2023.
- ²¹ REACH, [Ukraine: Arrival and Transit Monitoring](#), February 2023.

ANNEX: SEVERITY SCALE DEFINITIONS

Overall levels 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 for concerns for the mental or physical wellbeing of the population.

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

Moderate: most people still able to meet their basic needs, but situation with living conditions requires attention, monitoring.

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

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, but people were still able to access necessary services/items.

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

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).