

Introduction and methodology

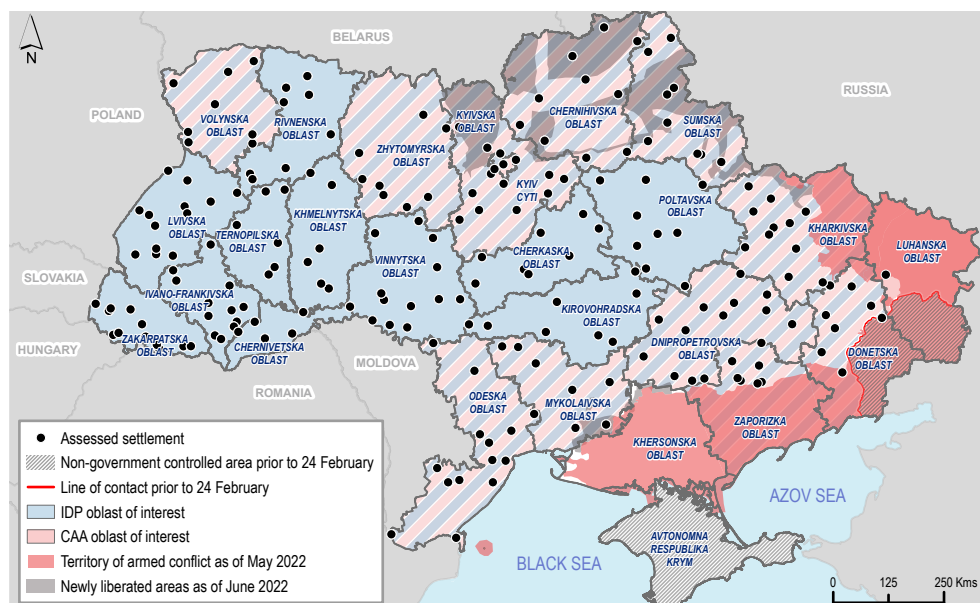
As of 23 June 2022, there were estimated to be over 6.2 million internally displaced people across Ukraine⁴. In early April, further escalation of the conflict was reported in the eastern part of the country, causing more damage to infrastructure and disruptions in access to services in affected areas, as well as additional displacement.⁵

To inform humanitarian actors, REACH launched a **Humanitarian Situation Monitoring initiative** across conflict-affected settlements and in areas hosting internally displaced persons (IDPs). After a baseline round of data collection ('Rapid Needs Assessment'), REACH launched a second round of data collection, focused specifically on conflict-affected areas (CAA)⁶ in the east and south, as well as a selection of IDP-hosting settlements along evacuation routes or in key arrival hubs. Following two additional rounds of data collection, a fourth round was launched in government-controlled areas (GCA), covering both conflict-affected and IDP-hosting areas.⁷

Data collection for the fourth round was conducted between May 30th and June 11th through **639 telephone interviews** with key informants (KIs) representing non-government organisations (NGOs), local authorities and civil society in **213 settlements (towns or villages)**. A total of 3 settlements were selected in every raion across conflict-affected areas in GCA, with a target distribution of 35%/58%/7% between rural, urban, and urban-type⁸ settlements, respectively to reflect the rural/urban/urban-type population distribution in Ukraine.

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

Assessment coverage



Key highlights

Overall humanitarian needs

- Among all assessed settlements, concerns³ were reported across almost all measured indicators in **Blahodatne** (Donetska oblast), **Pryvillia** (Luhanska), **Kurortne** (Kharkivska), as well as **Bakhmut** (Donetska) and **Orikhiv** (Zaporizka).
- The most frequently reported concerns across all assessed settlements were **disruptions to transportation and fuel, arrival of displaced persons, disruption to work or livelihoods, access to financial services (cash, banks or ATMs), and access to food (including food items for children and babies)**.
- In addition to being among the most common concerns across almost all assessed settlements, **car fuel was also the most frequently reported need by KIs** in nearly all settlements, followed by **baby food, financial resources and medicines**.
- Older persons (60 and over)** and **people living with disabilities/chronic illnesses** were reported by KIs to be more vulnerable, both in terms of the ability to meet their everyday needs, as well as access to information.

IDP needs and access to assistance

- In almost all assessed settlements (**203/213**), KIs reported the presence of IDPs. A large or very large influx of newly arrived IDPs in the 7 days prior to data collection was reported in **Kryvyi Rih, Vodiane** (Dnipropetrovska oblast), **Vyshneve** (Kyivska oblast), **Guliai Pole, Zmiiv, and Chuhiiv** (Kharkivska oblast).
- The most frequently reported needs for assistance across IDP-hosting settlements were: **the provision of food items, employment, and the provision of accommodation**.
- In around half of assessed settlements, (**48%, n=98**) of the settlements where IDP presence was reported (**n=203**), KIs reported that **apartments were "difficult" or "very difficult" to find** in the settlement.

Sample distribution

	Total settlements assessed	Settlements in CAA ¹	Settlements hosting IDPs ²	Settlements in newly-liberated areas
# KIs	639	303	612	33
# assessed settlements	213	101	203	11

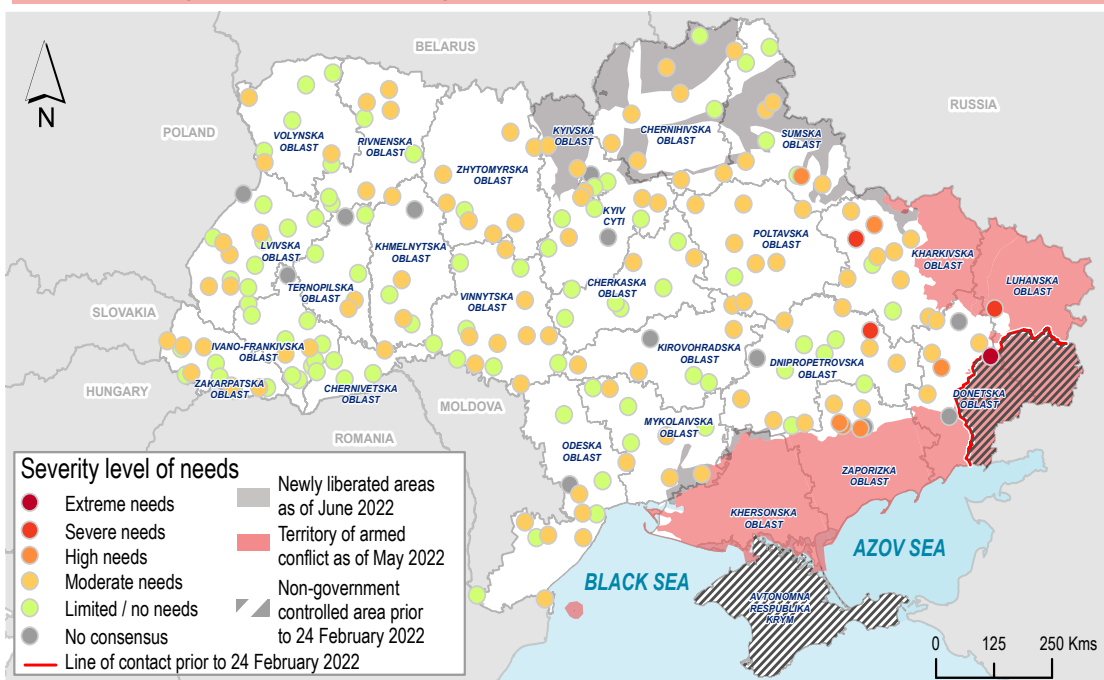
Interpretation of findings and limitations

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

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

Overall severity of needs and priority needs

Overall severity of needs reported by KIs in assessed settlements (n=213 settlements)



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

- Extreme:** loss of life or imminent risk of loss of life as a result of lack of access to life-saving assistance,
- Severe:** living conditions are very poor and most people are finding it difficult to meet basic needs, leading to serious concerns for physical and mental wellbeing,
- 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 living conditions are deteriorating,
- Limited / no needs:** most people are continuing to meet their needs as normal, without significant deterioration of living conditions in the settlement.

An **extreme level of need** was reported in **Svitlodarsk** (Donetska oblast), while a **severe level of need** was reported in **Vodiiane** (Dnipropetrovska oblast), **Pryvillia** (Luhanska oblast), and **Valky** (Kharkivska oblast).

As of 29 June 2022, the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (UNOCHA) reported that **10.3 million** people had received humanitarian assistance since the start of the war in February.⁹ In addition, UNOCHA stated that **10.2 million** people are in need of **food and livelihood** between March and August 2022, **12.1 million** need **health assistance**, and **13 million** people are in need of **water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH)**.¹⁰

Most commonly reported priority needs across all assessed settlements (n=213)

1	Car fuel	n=210	99%	
2	Baby Food	n=93	44%	
3	Financial resources	n=87	41%	
4	Medicine	n=82	38%	
5	Housing	n=55	26%	

Most commonly reported priority needs in CAA (n=101/213)

1	Car fuel	n=100	99%	
2	Medicine	n=47	47%	
3	Financial resources	n=39	39%	
4	Baby food	n=37	37%	
5	Housing	n=24	24%	

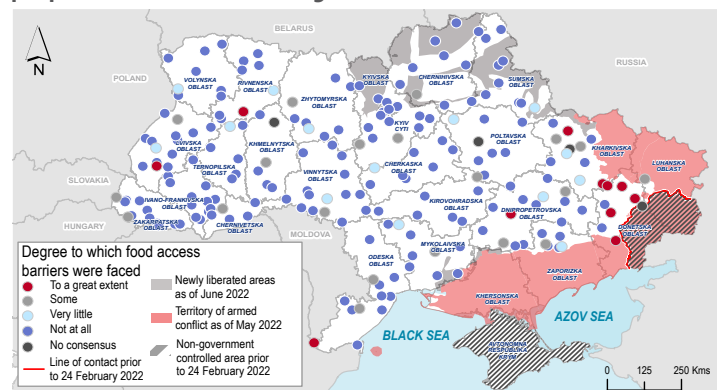
Most commonly reported priority needs in newly liberated areas (n=11/213)

1	Car fuel	n=11	100%	
2	Medicine	n=6	55%	
3	Financial resources	n=4	36%	
4	Baby food	n=4	36%	
5	Transport	n=4	36%	

Overall humanitarian needs and access to basic services (n=213 settlements)

🍲 Access to food

Assessed settlements by the reported degree to which KIs perceived people faced barriers accessing food



In **22% (n=11)** of assessed settlements where concerns surrounding access to food had been reported (**n=50**), KIs reported that people faced barriers to accessing food **“to a great extent”**

In **23% (n=50)** of assessed settlements, KIs reported concerns surrounding access to food.

- Half of the settlements in which KIs reported concerns in access to food, were in CAA (**n=25/50**). Similarly, **6 out of 11** settlements where KIs reported that people faced barriers to accessing food **“to a great extent”** were in CAA. This may be an indication of higher needs in CAA, an issue that is potentially compounded by challenges accessing conflict zones to provide life-saving food assistance.¹³
- The food security situation was likely further exacerbated by reported concerns surrounding disruptions to transportation and fuel supply (reported in **84% (n=200)** of assessed settlements). According to the Logistics Cluster, fuel shortages most heavily impacted transport of food assistance and relief items by small vehicles, with effects most pronounced in eastern Ukraine.¹⁴
- In those settlements where KIs reported that people faced barriers **“to a great”** or **“to some extent”** (**n=31**), the most commonly reported barriers were: **lack of money (71%, n=22)**, **high prices (68%, n=21)**, and **lack of items in stores (42%, n=13)**. Reflective of the latter, the Joint Market Monitoring Initiative (JMMI) report by REACH indicates that the reported availability of food items improved country-wide in May, in comparison to April.¹⁵

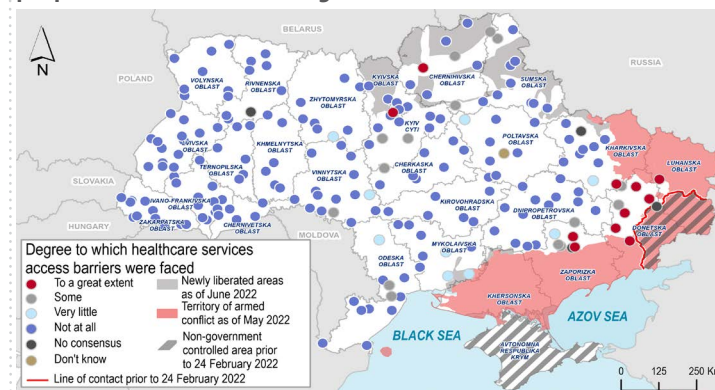
🛡️ Safety concerns

Top 5 most commonly reported safety concerns, by % of assessed settlements where safety concerns were reported (n=31)¹¹

Directly affected (harmed) by hostilities	48% (n=15)	<div></div>
Other ¹²	29% (n=9)	<div></div>
Insecure environment due to crime	23% (n=7)	<div></div>
Family separation	16% (n=5)	<div></div>
Don't know	26% (n=8)	<div></div>

🏥 Access to healthcare services

Assessed settlements by the reported degree to which KIs perceived people faced barriers accessing healthcare services



In **28% (n=11)** of assessed settlements where concerns surrounding access to healthcare had been reported (**n=40**), KIs reported that people faced barriers in accessing healthcare **“to a great extent”**

In **19% (n=40)** of assessed settlements, KIs reported concerns surrounding access to healthcare services.

- Overall, **30 of the 40** assessed settlements where KIs had reported concerns related to access to healthcare were located in CAA. In addition, **10 out of the 11** settlements where KIs reported perceiving that access barriers were faced **“to a great extent”** were also located in CAA. These findings indicate a geographic concentration of access barriers in CAA, likely related to reduced ability of the system to provide healthcare services due to the active hostilities.
- Reflective of this, the most commonly reported barriers were: **lack of medicine in stores (65%, n=26/40)**, **non-availability of needed services (58%, n=23/40)**, and **lack of transport (45%, n=18/40)**.
- Due to the loss of their social safety net (with many people fleeing the conflict) and reduced mobility, older persons were likely disproportionately affected by the conflict.¹⁶ Perhaps, reflective of this, the lack of access to medication is particularly troubling for older persons in many areas that have seen conflict.¹⁷ **Older persons** were reportedly among most commonly reported vulnerable groups **less able or unable to meet their everyday needs**.

👴 Vulnerable population groups

Most commonly reported population groups that were “less able” or “unable” to meet their everyday needs, by % of assessed settlements (n=213)

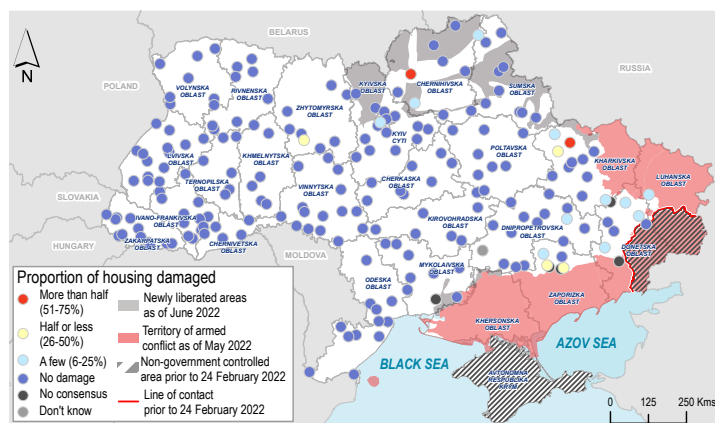
People with physical disabilities	82% (n=174)	<div></div>
Older persons	77% (n=164)	<div></div>
Others	40% (n=85)	<div></div>
Chronically ill	37% (n=79)	<div></div>
Don't know	49% (n=104)	<div></div>

Basic infrastructure, housing/non-food items (NFIs), and utilities (n=213 settlements)

Hostilities continue to escalate in Ukraine, particularly in Luhanska and Donetsk oblasts, as well as in Khersonska oblast.¹⁸ Overall, in **12% (n=25)** of assessed settlements (most of which located in CAA) KIs reported concerns in relation to damaged infrastructure and housing. Among assessed settlements in **Mykolaiv** (Mykolaivska oblast), **Orikhiv** (Zaporizka oblast), and **Kurortne** (Kharkivska oblast), KIs reported damages to most types of infrastructure. The scale of damage to housing was also reportedly high in **Kurortne**. Additionally, in **Pryvillia** (Luhanska oblast), **Blahodatne** and **Sloviansk** (Donetska oblast), KIs reported concerns regarding disruptions to utilities and water supply.

❶ Damage to infrastructure and access to housing/NFIs

- Across those assessed settlements where concerns surrounding damage to infrastructure were reported (**n=25**), the most frequently reported types of infrastructure damaged included **schools and education facilities (56%, n=14/25)**, **roads (56%, n=14/25)**, **industrial facilities (48%, n=12/25)**, **utility networks (48%, n=12/25)**, as well as **health facilities (44%, n=11/25)**.
- Damage of industrial, agricultural, and transport infrastructure has reportedly exacerbated the food security situation in Ukraine.¹⁹ The Center for Strategic and International Studies highlights that, since February, Ukraine has been **shipping agricultural exports via rail, road, and river routes at a fraction of its previous seaport capacity**.²⁰
- The scale of reported damage to housing was particularly high in **Kurortne** (Kharkivska oblast), and **Krasne** (Chernihivska oblast), where KIs reported that more than half of houses had been damaged since the start of the war.



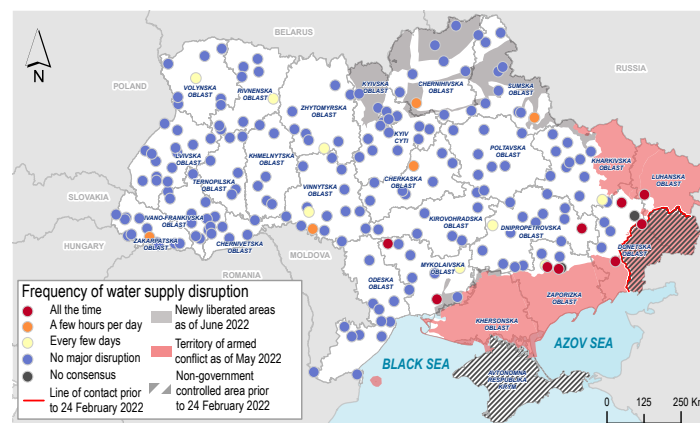
Assessed settlements by reported proportion of damaged houses

KIs in **Mykolaiv** (Mykolaivska oblast), **Orikhiv** (Zaporizka oblast), and **Kurortne** (Kharkivska oblast) reported damage to most types of infrastructure.

- In **12% (n=25)** of assessed settlements, KIs reported concerns related to lack of housing or temporary shelter of which more than half were located in CAA. Overall, in **9 settlements** with concerns related to lack of housing, KIs reported that people faced barriers to accessing safe and sufficiently equipped shelters for protection against shelling **'to a great extent'**. These settlements were: **Blahodatne, Rozlyv** (Donetska oblast), **Novotroitske, Orikhiv** (Zaporizka), **Pryvillia** (Luhanska), **Valky** (Kharkivska), **Krasne** (Chernihivska), **Pyriatyn** (Poltavska), and **Vyshneve** (Kyivska).
- In **12% (n=25)** of settlements, KIs reported concerns in accessing NFIs, and in **11** of those, KIs reported people faced barriers **'to a great extent'** in accessing NFIs.

❷ Disruption to water supply and access to toilets/latrines

- Access to drinking water was reported as a concern in **7% (n=15)** of assessed settlements. In addition, disruption to water supply was reported in **12% (n=26)** of assessed settlements.
- The settlements where KIs reported that water supply was disrupted **"all the time"** were **Svitodarsk, Blahodatne, Sloviansk** (Donetska oblast), **Pryvillia** (Luhanska), **Stepnohirsk, Novoandriivka** (Zaporizka), **Mykolaiv, Sekretarka** (Mykolaivska), and **Pershotravensk** (Dnipropetrovska). These settlements are located in oblasts (including Kharkivska oblast), where water supply and sewage facilities have been significantly damaged, according to Ukraine's Ministry of Ecology and Natural Resources.²¹
- In addition to water supply disruption, in **4% (n=8)** of assessed settlements, KIs reported concerns related to access to toilets/latrines. In **Sloviansk** (Donetska oblast), **Piatykhvatky** (Dnipropetrovska), and **Boiarka** (Kyivska), KIs reported that people were facing these barriers **"to a great extent"**.



Assessed settlements by reported frequency of water supply disruption

In around a third of the settlements where KIs reported water supply disruption (**9/26**), it was reported that water supply was disrupted **'all the time'**

❸ Disruption of utilities (electricity and gas)

- Overall, concerns surrounding disruption to utilities were reported in **14% (n=29)** of assessed settlements. Concerns surrounding disruptions to utilities were most commonly reported in assessed settlements in CAA (**20 out of 29 settlements**). Reflective of this, according to Ukraine's Ministry of Energy, as of June 29, many people remained without power and gas supply due to damage caused by the hostilities.²²
- In **eight settlements**, disruptions to gas were reported **"all the time"** as opposed to **"a few hours a day"/"every few days"**. In two settlements, **Blahodatne** (Donetska oblast) and **Pryvillia** (Luhanska oblast), KIs reported disruptions to electricity occurred **"all the time"**.

Preferences and access to information & assistance (n=213 settlements)

In the majority of assessed settlements (**72%, n=153**), KIs reported no preference for multi-purpose cash or in-kind assistance while in **25% (n=53)**, multi-purpose cash was preferred. Although evacuations from areas closer to the conflict line remained challenging,²³ reporting on movement restrictions was low across assessed settlements. Roads and rails were reportedly the most reliable method for delivering humanitarian aid. However, as fuel remained a priority need in most assessed settlements (**94%, n=200**), aid delivery was likely impeded, with effects most pronounced in eastern Ukraine.²⁴ Telecommunications infrastructure remained operational throughout most of Ukraine, however, there were reports of disruptions to telecommunications in the country and localised outages in areas of active hostilities.²⁵

✓ Preferred modality of assistance

- KIs in most assessed settlements (**n=153**) reported not being aware of a preference for either of the two modalities of assistance (multi-purpose cash and in-kind assistance).
- In **53** settlements, KIs reported people preferred multi-purpose cash. Only in **6** settlements, KIs reported a preference for in-kind assistance. These settlements were: **Pryvillia** (Luhanska), **Moldove** (Odeska), **Kryvyi Rih** (Dnipropetrovska), **Orlyk** (Poltavska), **Velyka Pobiina** (Khmelnyska), and **Pryvitne** (Cherkaska).

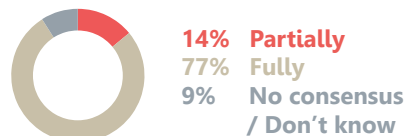
⊗ Movement restrictions and delivery of humanitarian assistance

- In the majority of assessed settlements (**90%, n=191**), **no restrictions** on movement in and out of the settlement were reported by KIs. Movement in and out of the settlement was reportedly **not possible** in **Prymorske and Novoandriivka** (Zaporizka oblast), and **very restricted** in **Blahodatne** (Donetska) and **Orikhiv** (Zaporizka). In **5% (n=11)** of settlements, some restrictions were reported. Although there were few reports of movement restrictions across Ukraine, humanitarian access reportedly continued to be severely restricted in Donetska and Luhanska oblasts, preventing the humanitarian organisations from providing regular assistance in both regions.²⁷
- With low reporting on movement restriction across assessed settlements, humanitarian aid delivery was reportedly most reliable via **roads (99%, n=211)**, followed by **rail (46%, n=99)**, and **humanitarian convoy (40%, n=85)**.

📄 Access to information

- The most commonly reported information sources on humanitarian assistance that were **used** in assessed settlements were **government officials (used in 90% of settlements, n=192)**, **volunteers (85%, n=181)**, **friends/neighbours/family (84%, n=179)**, **social workers (84%, n=179)**, and **community leaders (78%, n=166)**. These sources of informations were also reportedly **preferred** in assessed settlements.

Proportion of assessed settlements by reported level of access to information on humanitarian assistance

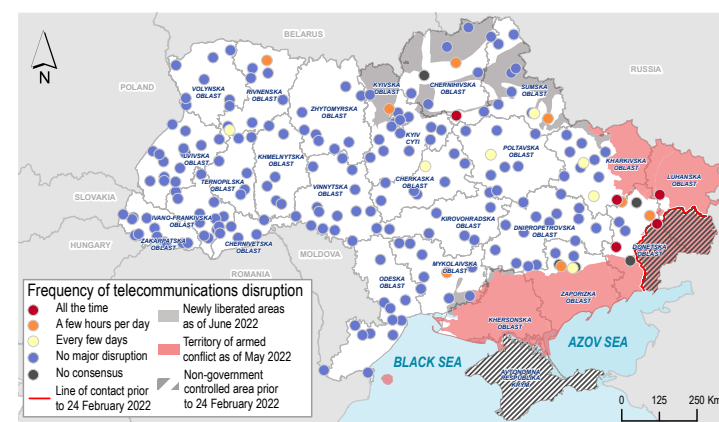


- Social media** was the most commonly reported communication means used by people in the assessed settlements (**98%, n=208**), followed by **phone communications (91%, n=193)**, and **face-to-face communication (88%, n=187)**. These means of communication were also reportedly **preferred** in assessed settlements.

- Older persons and persons with disabilities/chronic illnesses** were the most commonly reported population groups that were **less able to access information** through the earlier mentioned means and sources of information, according to KIs.
- This likely further exacerbated the humanitarian situation of **older persons and persons with disabilities/chronic illnesses** as it impeded access to information and thus likely access to humanitarian assistance.

📞 Disruption of telecommunication services/network

- In **12% (n=26)** of assessed settlements, KIs reported concerns relating to disruptions to communications in their settlement in the 7 days prior to data collection. In **5 of those settlements**, telecommunications services were reportedly disrupted **"all the time"** as opposed to **"a few hours per day" (8/26)** and **"every few days" (7/26)**. The settlements where disruption was reported **"all the time"** were: **Svitlodarsk, Rozlyv** (Donetska oblast), **Pryvillia** (Luhanska), **Barvinkove** (Kharkivska), and **Kanivshchyna** (Chernihivska).
- In **91% (n=194)** of assessed settlements, KIs reported uninterrupted internet network coverage. In **Prymorske** (Zaporizka), coverage was reportedly available for **"less than 1 hour"**, and in **Valky and Vasylivka Druha** (Kharkivska) - **"for a few hours"** (1-4 hours).
- Reflective of this, State Service of Special Communications and Information Protection of Ukraine reported that damaged network restoration activities were implemented together with network operators and service providers²⁶ to ensure connectivity in the entire country.

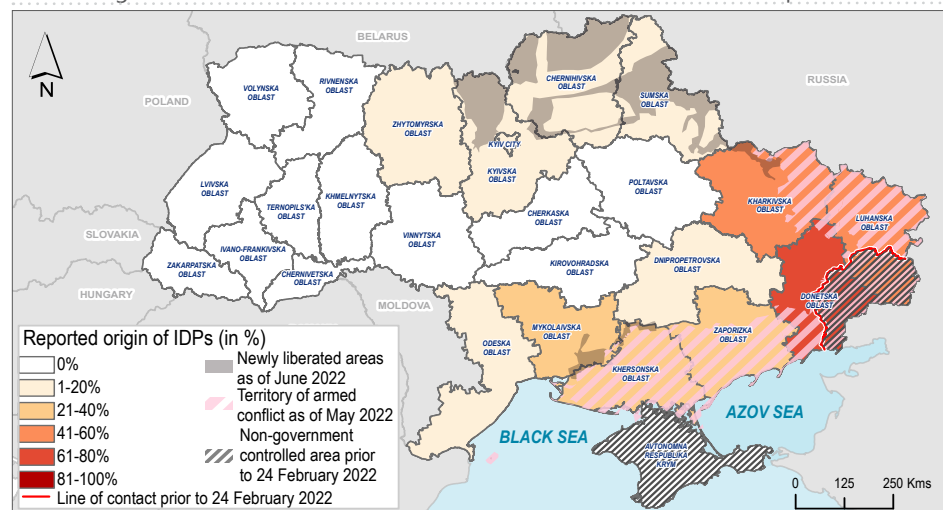


The most commonly reported mobile network service providers used in assessed settlements were **Kyivstar (in 99% (n=211) of settlements)**, **Vodafone (89%, n=190)**, and **Lifecell (76%, n=162)**

Assessed settlements by frequency of disruption of telecommunications

Needs in settlements with reported IDP-presence (n=203 settlements)

As of 23 June 2022, the International Organisation for Migration (IOM) reported that there were **6,275,000 IDPs** present across Ukraine and numbers were increasing in **Kyiv and the Eastern macro-region**.²⁹ In line with this, in Donetsk oblast and Kyiv city, KIs reported a **“(very) high influx”** of IDPs as well as a **“large influx”** of people **returning** to the settlements in the 7 days prior to data collection. In assessed settlements in **Dnipropetrovska, Kharkivska, and Kyivska** oblast, both a **large influx** of IDPs and a **high level of needs** was reported, indicating a significant strain on existing services and infrastructures in settlements in those oblasts in particular.



Reported origin of IDPs in assessment settlements with IDP presence (% of total)

Vulnerable population groups

Top 5 most commonly reported groups that were “less able” or “unable” to meet their everyday need, by % of assessed settlements with IDP presence (n=203)

Older persons	77% (n=157)	
People with disabilities	72% (n=147)	
Chronically ill	40% (n=82)	
People with mental health issues	31% (n=62)	
Pregnant and lactating women	27% (n=54)	

Top 5 assistance needs, by % of assessed settlements with IDP presence (n=203)

Provision of food items	85% (n=173)	
Employment	82% (n=166)	
Provision of accommodation	77% (n=156)	
Provision of baby products or food	70% (n=142)	
Hygiene products	63% (n=127)	

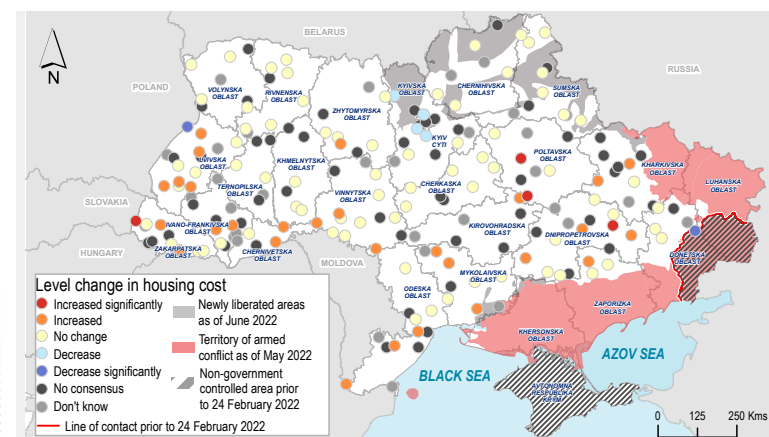
- In assessed settlements in **Dnipropetrovska, Kharkivska, and Kyivska** oblast, reporting of a **“large”** or **“very large”** influx of IDPs in the 7 days prior to data collection often coincided with reporting of a **high overall level of needs**.
- In these oblasts, the **provision of food** emerged as the most commonly reported need, followed by **employment** and **accommodation** in Dnipropetrovska and Kyivska, and **hygiene products** and **medicine** in Kharkivska.

Access to housing among IDPs

- KIs in assessed settlements reported that the majority of IDPs were living with **friends and family (98%, n=198)** and in **rented apartments or houses (90%, n=182)**. In **70% (n=142)** of settlements, IDPs were reportedly staying in **collective centers**. This is in line with findings of the IOM as of 23rd of June, 2022.²⁸
- In addition, in the majority of assessed settlements, KIs reported that rental apartments were **difficult to find (42%, n=86)** or **‘very difficult to find’ (6%, n=12)**, especially in the case of **Kharkivska** and **Dnipropetrovska** oblasts, which already saw a **“large influx”** of IDPs recently, as well as in **Kirovohradska, Mykolaivska** and **Poltavska**. Furthermore, KIs reported that the average cost of housing **“increased significantly”** since the start of the war in **Dnipropetrovska, Poltava, and Zakarpatska**.



In **48% (n=98)** of assessed settlements with reported IDP presence, KIs reported that apartments were **“difficult”** or **“very difficult”** to find in the settlements.



Assessed settlements by reported change in housing costs since the start of the war

In **16% (n=32)** of assessed settlements with IDP presence, KIs reported having observed an **“increase”** or a **“significant increase”** in housing costs since the start of the war

Endnotes

1. Assessed settlements in conflict-affected oblasts were located in Luhanska, Donetsk, Zaporizka, Mykolaivska, Dnipropetrovska, Odeska, Sumska, Chernihivska, Kyivska, Zhytomyrska, and Volynska oblasts, as well as Kyiv city.
2. Almost all assessed settlements were identified to be hosting IDPs, also including the assessed settlements in conflict-affected oblasts. Only the following settlements were reportedly not hosting IDPs: **Pryvillia** (Luhanska oblast), **Novoandriivka** (Zaporizka oblast), **Kanivshchyna** (Chernihivska oblast), and **Dolynka** (Vinnytska oblast). KIs in **Orikhiv** (Zaporizka oblast), and **Kurortne** (Kharkivska oblast) cited that they did not know whether there were displaced people staying in the settlement at the time of data collection. In **Rozlyv and Blahodatne** (Donetska oblast), **Stepnohirsk** (Zaporizka oblast), and **Inzhenerivka** (Kirovohradska oblast), there was no consensus about the presence of IDPs at the time of data collection.
3. For the purpose of this assessment the definition of what is considered a concern was left to the interpretation of the KI. In the survey used for this assessment, 'concerns' and 'needs' were considered in two distinct questions.
4. IOM, [Ukraine Internal Displacement Report: General Population Survey, Round 6](#), 23 June 2022.
5. UN OCHA, [Ukraine Situation Report](#), 13 April 2022.
6. Conflict-affected areas are defined as oblasts identified by the Government of Ukraine as being conflict-affected.
7. IDP-hosting settlements were identified based on KIs in assessed settlements reporting presence of displaced people in their settlement at the time of data collection.
8. According to a decree of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Ukrainian SSR on the administrative-territorial structure of the republic (28 June 1965), an urban-type settlement is a populated area around an industrial plant, construction site, railway junction, educational institution, research station, sanatorium, or other stationary medical or convalescent establishment that has state housing and over 2,000 residents, 60 percent of whom are wage or salaried workers or members of their families.
9. UN OCHA, [Ukraine: Situation Report](#), 29 June 2022.
10. UN OCHA, [Ukraine: Situation Report](#), 24 June 2022.
11. Safety concerns were reported in: **Bakhmut, Svitlodarsk, Blahodatne, Sloviansk** (Donetska oblast), **Pryvillia** (Luhanska), **Dnipro, Kryvyi Rih** (Dnipropetrovska), **Stepnohirsk, Zaporizhia, Orikhiv, Novoandriivka** (Zaporizka), **Mykolaiv** (Mykolaivska), **Bilhorod-Dnistrovskiy, Vylkove** (Odeska), **Barvinkove, Vilne, Berestky, Guliai Pole, Kurortne, Chuhuiv** (Kharkivska), **Novhorod-Siverskyi, Semenivka, Oster** (Chernihivska), **Khorol** (Poltavska), **Zarichne** (Rivnenska), **Pomichna** (Kirovohradska), **Chudniv** (Zhytomyrska), **Velyki Berehi** (Zakarpatska), **Dubliany, Stryi**, and **Sokolai** (Lvivska).
12. Some of the safety concerns cited by KIs under 'other' category were, among others, danger of hostilities and shelling, distance to shelters, premises reportedly being

not equipped for people.

13. World Food Programme, [War in Ukraine: WFP marks three months of meeting surging food needs](#), 3 June 2022.
14. USAID, [Ukraine - Complex Emergency Factsheet #21](#), 24 June 2022.
15. REACH Initiative, [Ukraine: Joint Market Monitoring Initiative - May 2022](#), 21 June 2022.
16. Dorcas, [Report: Older people particularly vulnerable in conflict situations](#), 28 June 2022.
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About REACH

REACH facilitates the development of information tools and products that enhance the capacity of aid actors to make evidence-based decisions in emergency, recovery and development contexts. The methodologies used by REACH include primary data collection and in-depth analysis, and all activities are conducted through inter-agency aid coordination mechanisms. REACH is a joint initiative of IMPACT Initiatives, ACTED and the United Nations Institute for Training and Research - Operational Satellite Applications Programme (UNITAR-UNOSAT). For more information please visit our website: www.reach-initiative.org. You can contact us directly at: geneva@reach-initiative.org.