

UKRAINE CRISIS

MULTISECTOR NEEDS ASSESSMENT

November 2022



JOINT EMERGENCY RESPONSE IN

UKRAINE

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INTRODUCTION

The humanitarian situation in Ukraine remains dire with few signs of improvement as war continues in the eastern and southern regions of the country. Significant numbers of people continue to be displaced from the shifting front lines, with the total number of internally displaced individuals currently at 6.54 million as of October 2022. Most of those newly displaced tend to seek refuge in nearby oblasts (administrative divisions) in eastern Ukraine rather than the west of the country where living costs are much higher.

To help guide humanitarian programming in the Eastern parts of Ukraine, **the Joint Emergency Response in Ukraine (JERU)**, a joint mission consisting of **Welthungerhilfe (WHH), Concern Worldwide, and CESVI**, as well as other partners such as **MDM, People in Need** and **Light of Hope** undertook a multi-sectoral needs assessment in Poltavaska, Kirovohradaska, Sumska, Dnipropetrovska, and Kharkivska oblasts.

“Our apartment was damaged and we had to flee. Our financial situation is dire, but I am so grateful to our new neighbours who reached out and supported me”

Female Focus Group Participant in Kharkivska

This report summarises the key findings.

Map: Oblasts included in multi-sectoral needs assessment



HIGHLIGHTS

Food consumption



17% of households surveyed had inadequate food consumption. Those internally displaced were typically 2 to 3 times more likely to fall into this category.

Over two thirds (68%) of households are needing to adopt more frequent and/or extreme coping mechanisms to meet their immediate food needs.

Household incomes

Incomes for the majority of households have decreased substantially since the February invasion, dropping overall by an average of 31%.



43% of surveyed household's main source of income is cash assistance provided by NGOs or the government, with no further source of income. Those displaced face significant additional barriers in finding work.

Meeting priority needs



Many households stated they could only meet some or none of their needs in the following areas: food (29%), hygiene (40%), NFIs (50%), healthcare (47%), water (10%), clothing (56%), utility costs (22%), and shelter (14.5%).

In local markets people struggled most in accessing clothing (41%), medication (38%), healthcare (33%), household NFIs (26%), hygiene items (23%), heating (23%), and food (20%), primarily because what they needed was too expensive.

Shelter and winterisation

22% of households reported that some level of repairs were needed for their shelter.



The main winter needs are gas & fuel (68%), food (67%), closely followed by cash to pay bill and rent (56%), clothes (50%), and additional support for medical costs (27%)

Healthcare

22% of households Dnipropetrovska, Kirovohradska, Poltavaska, and Sumska oblasts serious problems related to a shortage of medicines.

Protection risks



The main protection risks households reported facing displaced, affected, and vulnerable people overall were unemployment (46%), air raids, bombing, and shelling (25%), personal security (22%), the separation of families (20%), and the lack of shelter or housing conditions (16%).

A significant minority of households reported experiencing multiple psychological and physical symptoms, indicating heightened levels of stress and anxiety caused by the ongoing conflict and its impacts.

Humanitarian assistance

The clear preference for the vast majority of households overall was for cash assistance (82%), but the assistance they have most likely received so far has been in-kind assistance.



METHODOLOGY

Three hromada were assessed in each of the five oblasts. These hromada were selected based on the higher concentrations of internally displaced people residing in them, and that security conditions were such that an in-depth needs assessment could be undertaken. A sample size with a 95% confidence level and a 10% margin of error based on the population of each hromada was selected, with data collection taking place between October 25th and November 9th 2022. All households were informed of the purpose of the survey and that their participation was entirely voluntary. In total 1,383 households agreed to be surveyed. The hromada assessed were:

Oblasts	Hromada
Dnipropetrovska 298 Households surveyed	a) Grushivska b) Nikopolska c) Pokrovska
Kharkivska 266 Households surveyed	a) Bogoduhiv/Lozova. b) Krasnograd c) Merefa
Kirovohradska 279 Households surveyed	a) Blahovishchenske b) Svitlovodska c) Velyka Andrusivka
Poltavska 271 Households surveyed	a) Horishnoplavnivska b) Lubny c) Myrhorods'ka
Sumska 269 Households surveyed	a) Konotopska b) Lebedynska c) Okhtyrka

Gender segregated focus groups were also held in each oblast, to provide additional qualitative information. Findings from these have been included throughout the report in the relevant sections.

HOUSEHOLD DEMOGRAPHICS

Over half of the households surveyed had between two to three members, 16% had four members, and 11% five or more. 19% of households had just the one member. The vast majority of households surveyed were Ukrainian in nationality, with 3% Russian, and a few with Belarusian, Armenian, Tajikistani, or Turkish nationality.

On average 16% of households reported that they were female-headed, and 11% said they had at least one member with a disability. 12% of households said they had a member with chronic illness or serious medical conditions, but this was 38% in Dnipropetrovska. A full breakdown on such vulnerability criteria by oblast is provided below:

Percentage of households surveyed who reported selected vulnerability criteria

Status	Dnipropetrovska	Kharkivska	Kirovohradska	Poltavska	Sumska	Total
Household with children	40%	34%	41%	34%	39%	38%
Household with elderly members	42%	18%	36%	41%	36%	35%
Female-headed household	17%	9%	21%	17%	16%	16%
Single-headed household	15%	10%	15%	12%	9%	12%
Household members with chronic illness or serious medical conditions	38%	3%	4%	8%	6%	12%
Household members with disabilities	15%	4%	9%	16%	11%	11%
Household with pregnant or lactating women	1%	0%	1%	2%	1%	1%

Two thirds of households interviewed have been internally displaced after the February 24th invasion, with most of them currently settled (62%), with only a handful either still on the move or displaced from earlier conflicts. The remaining third were members of host community, around half of which were still living in areas experiencing active conflict at the time of the survey. Around 13% of host community households were hosting others who had been displaced.

Most of those displaced stated that they would like to return to their city of origin if possible, but around 20% instead planned to stay in their current locations.

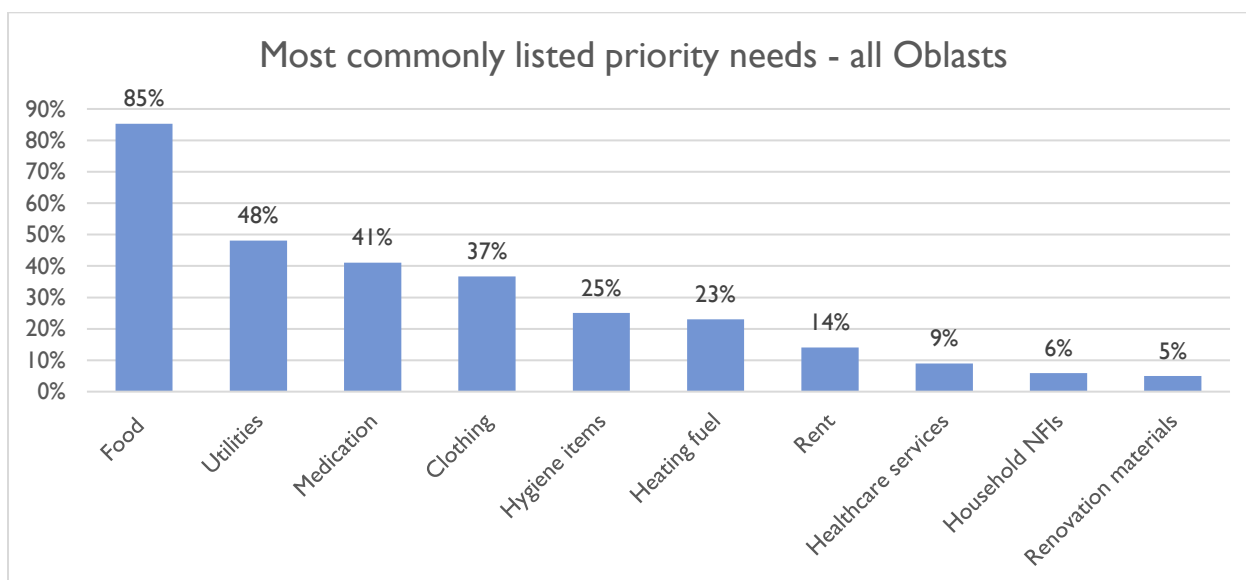
PRIORITY NEEDS AND CAPACITY TO MEET THEM

PRIORITY NEEDS

Households cited a wide range of needs when asked to provide their top three priorities, but across all oblasts, food was the most consistently mentioned need. 85% of households stated food was one of their top three priority needs with 49% stating it was their highest priority.

Utilities costs were overall the second most commonly cited need (48%), notably by those staying in private homes or apartments (those residing in collective shelters or reception centres expectedly did not express such needs). This, combined with the need for clothing and heating fuel by a significant number of households, at 27% and 23% respectively, indicates a substantial need for additional support as temperatures drop over winter.

Medication and healthcare services were also highlighted by 41% and 9% of households respectfully.



*categories with less than 5% have been excluded

Top three needs cited by households

Need Category	Dnipropetrovska	Kharkivska	Kirovohradska	Poltavska	Sumska
Food	78%	94%	85%	85%	85%
Utilities	55%	70%	34%	30%	51%
Medication	53%	34%	30%	46%	42%
Clothing	20%	31%	51%	47%	36%
Hygiene items	20%	23%	30%	24%	29%
Heating (fuel)	33%	24%	25%	15%	17%
Rent	10%	3%	23%	29%	5%
Healthcare services	9%	4%	10%	14%	8%
Household NFIs	5%	8%	5%	4%	7%
Renovation materials	7%	3%	3%	1%	11%

*categories where no oblast has at least 5% of households have been excluded

CAPACITY TO MEET NEEDS

The capacity of households to meet these needs varied significantly by location. Across all locations however, a substantial proportion of the 1,383 households surveyed stated they could only meet some or none of their needs in the following areas: food (29%), hygiene (40%), NFIs (50%), healthcare (47%), water (10%), clothing (56%), utility costs (22%), and shelter (14.5%). A considerable percentage of households were not able to meet any of their needs for NFIs (14%) and clothing (13%), with these being particularly high in Dnipropetrovska (over one in four respondents). Full details are provided in Annex 1.

MARKETS

The availability of key items in accessible markets plays a significant role in the ability of people to meet their priority needs. Overall, people found they struggled most in accessing clothing (41%), medication (38%), healthcare (33%), household NFIs (26%), hygiene items (23%), heating (23%), and food (20%).

The common finding, with some notable exceptions, across all locations is that the primary reason that people could not access items and services in markets is that they are too expensive, rather than these items and services not being available. The exceptions to this were in Kirovohradska oblast, where a lack of market capacity or services being unavailable were the primary reasons that respondents in these oblasts could not access clothing, healthcare, medication, and household NFIs in markets.

“Our finances are dire, and prices have increased a lot for everything: food, medicines, utility bills, clothing...”

Female Focus Group Participant in Kharkivska

Full details on market availability are provided in Annex 2.

FOOD SECURITY

Overall, looking at the adequacy of households’ food consumption at the time of the survey, 17% of households were found to be food insecure on the basis of the food consumption component of the [Consolidated Approach for Reporting Indicators of Food Security \(CARI\)](#). Most households fell into the category of marginally food secure, indicating that although they are consuming an acceptable amount of food, they need to adopt a significant level of coping mechanisms to maintain this consumption.

Food assistance was the main source of staple food for 28% of households, and the main source of oil and fats for 25% of households. Additionally, approximately half of all households surveyed also rely on cash assistance provided by NGOs or the government as their primary source of income. This highlights that such assistance is critical to prevent households needing to apply more severe coping mechanisms to maintain food security.

Oblast	Current food consumption status			
	Food Secure	Marginally Food Secure	Moderately Food Insecure	Severely Food Insecure
Dnipropetrovska	10%	60%	16%	13%
Kharkivska	57%	39%	3%	2%
Kirovohradska	41%	45%	13%	1%
Poltavska	16%	62%	18%	4%
Sumska	23%	64%	10%	2%
All households	29%	54%	12%	5%

FOOD CONSUMPTION

Overall, 17% of households surveyed had inadequate food consumption, defined as having a poor or borderline food consumption score (FCS). Looking at results by oblast, Dnipropetrovska, and Poltavska had the highest concentration of households with inadequate food consumption at 30% and 22% respectively. When comparing results by residence and displacement status, those internally displaced were typically 2 to 3 times more likely to have poor or borderline food consumption.

Oblast	% of HHs with poor or borderline FCS ²
Dnipropetrovska	30%
Kharkivska	5%
Kirovohradska	14%
Poltavska	22%
Sumska	12%

A full breakdown by hromada is provided in Annex 3.

Markets and shops were the most common way to source items from all food groups. Food assistance however was the main source of staple food for 28% of households, and the main source of oil and fats for 25% of households.

Home production was also a common main source for vegetables (29% of households) and fruits (23% of households) across most oblasts and household demographics. The exception to this is displaced people in Poltavska, where only 4% of households produced fruit and vegetables, compared to host community households in the same locations where over 30% produced their own.

“We are all ready to grow more of our own food and everyone used to do this back home, but there is no room to do so around the collective center”

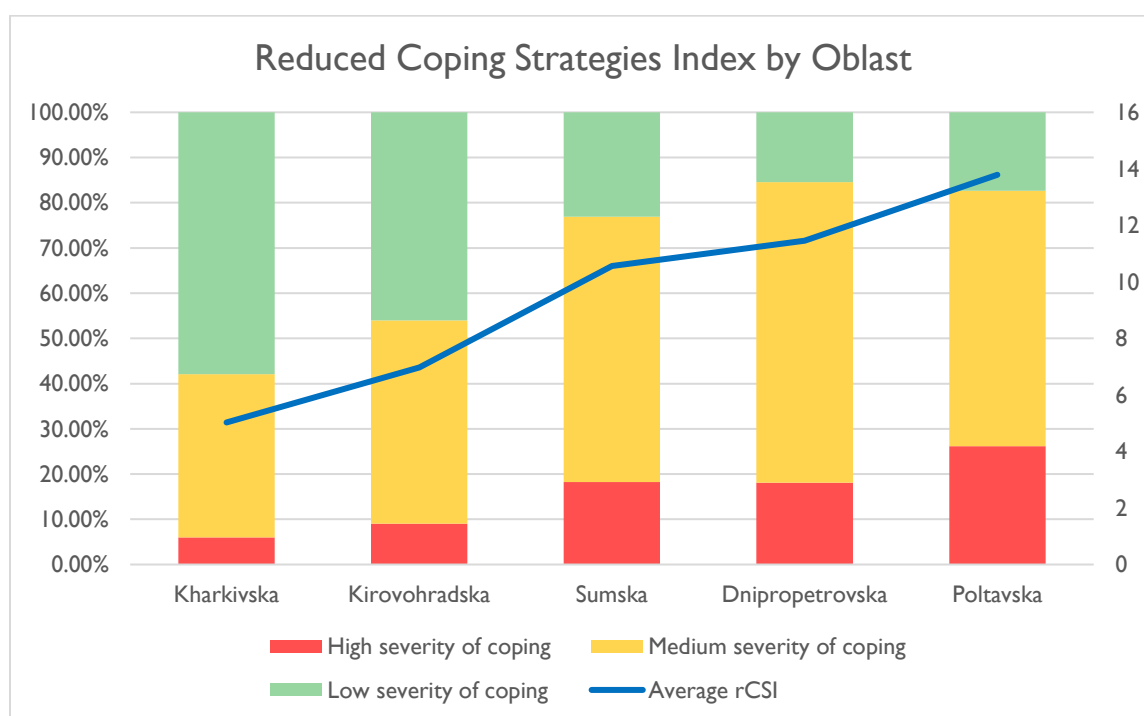
Female Focus Group Participant in Poltavska

CONSUMPTION COPING STRATEGIES

Consumption-based coping is when households cope with a lack of food or money to buy food by adopting strategies such as relying on less preferred and less expensive foods, borrowing food or being supported by friends or relatives, reducing portion sizes, limiting the number of daily meals, or restricting adults' consumption to allow children to eat. The reduced or consumption-based Coping Strategies Index (rCSI) measures the frequency and severity of 5 food consumption strategies households engage in due to food shortage in the 7 days prior to the survey, and are incorporated into a score from zero to 56: the higher the rCSI score, the more frequent and/or extreme coping mechanisms are adopted.

² Adjusted FCS thresholds for use in contexts with higher fats and sugar consumption were used, in line with how the World Food Program calculates FCS in Ukraine. These thresholds were Poor: 0-28, Borderline: 28.5-42, and Acceptable: 42.5 and higher.

Overall the vast majority of households have engaged in such strategies to cope with the situation. Over two thirds (68%) of households surveyed were either employing a medium or high degree of coping strategies, highlighting that many households are needing to adopt more frequent and/or extreme coping mechanisms to meet their immediate food needs. If this situation continues there is a significant risk that the number of households with inadequate food consumption will increase.



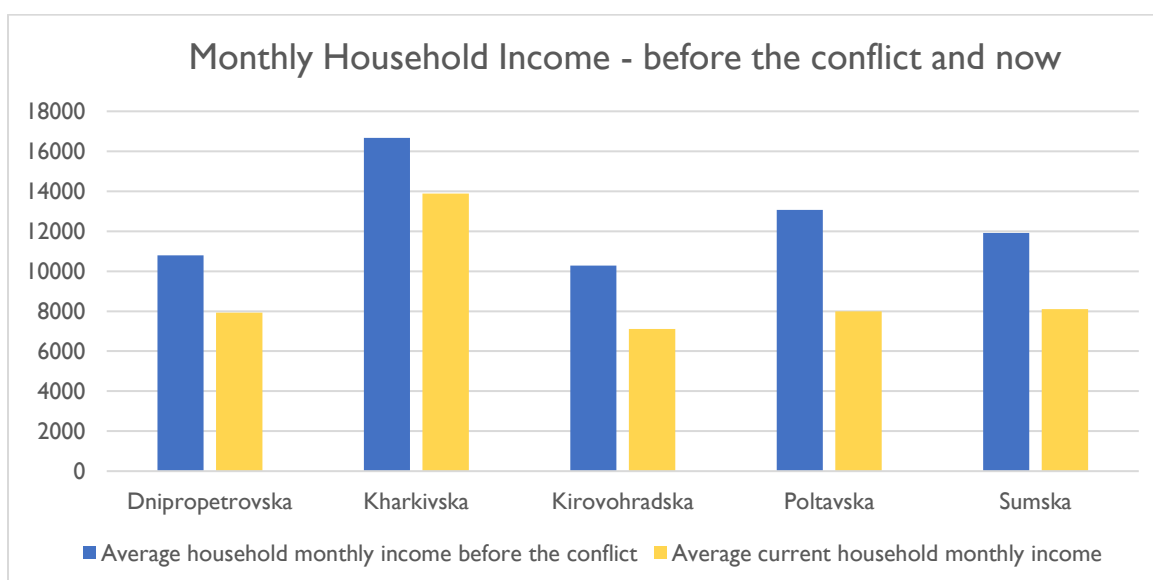
Looking at each strategy, the most common one used was to rely on less preferred and less expensive foods, with 82% of households adopting this strategy at least once in the previous week. 35% limited portion sizes at mealtimes and 27% reduced the number of meals eaten per day. In addition, 17% of households restricted consumption by adults in order for small children to eat.

A breakdown of rCSI by hromada is provided in Annex 4.

INCOME AND LIVELIHOODS

INCOME LEVELS

Incomes for the majority of households have decreased substantially since the February invasion, dropping overall by an average of 31%. Analysing by oblast the steepest reported decline has been in Poltav'ska at 39%, with other oblasts following closely behind.



Average current incomes were consistently lower for those displaced across all oblasts, averaging 7,353 UAH per month, compared to host community members, averaging 10,781 UAH.

SOURCE OF INCOME

The main source of income for approximately half the households (49%) surveyed was cash assistance provided by NGOs or the government. This was followed by full or part time salaried work, or employment in a public office. The exception to this trend was households in Kharkivska Oblast, where the majority stated salaried employment as their primary income. A minority of households also cited receiving the pension and casual labour. Only a very small number of households cited sources of income outside these areas, such as selling agricultural products or operating a small business.

Oblast	NGO or government cash assistance	Full time salaried work	Part time salaried work	Employee in a public office	Pension	Casual labour
Dnipropetrovska	52%	21%	4%	2%	15%	4%
Kharkivska	11%	44%	7%	10%	9%	9%
Kirovohradska	59%	9%	3%	11%	0%	4%
Poltavska	66%	8%	3%	2%	10%	1%
Sumska	56%	17%	6%	11%	2%	1%

The vast majority of households (79%) stated no second source of income, but of those who performed part time salaried work, sale of agricultural products, part time salaried work, casual labour, and receipt of NGO or government cash assistance were most commonly cited.

Taken together, 43% of surveyed household's main source of income is cash assistance provided by NGOs or the government, with no further source of income, highlighting the extent to which many households depend on such support.

Focus group participants who were internally displaced highlighted that finding jobs for them was particularly difficult as employers appear to assume those displaced will return to their place of origin at any moment. This makes it extremely difficult for both displaced men and women to find full or part time work, particularly as work connected to the harvest season between May and September has dried up. They also stated many displaced people can't use government unemployment services as it can sometimes be difficult to be considered officially unemployed.

"I'm responding to every job opportunity I can find but the first question I'm always asked is: 'Are you an IDP?'"

Male Focus Group Participant in Kirovohradska

The vast majority of households receive their income through bank transfer (91%), although a significant minority (18%) also receive some or all of it through cash. 19% of households in Kirovohradska also receive income through financial services such as Western Union/MoneyGram, which was only very rarely reported in other oblasts.

Roughly two thirds of households (64%) have women contributing to the family income, predominantly through permanent or casual employment. Only 34 households stated they have children under the age of 18 contributing to the family income, typically working in agriculture.

BORROWING AND DEBT

Overall, 19% of households stated they have borrowed money in the last year, averaging 19,059 UAH, and with current household debts averaging 10,431 UAH. A full breakdown by oblast is provided below:

Oblast	% of households who have borrowed money in the last year	Average amount borrowed in the last year (UAH)	Average amount of current debt (UAH)
Dnipropetrovska	15.46%	33,064	19,231
Kharkivska	10.74%	16,517	4,631
Kirovohradska	22.22%	12,733	7,003
Poltavska	23.08%	13,317	8,778
Sumska	24.44%	22,048	11,777
Total	19.16%	19,059	10,431

Although those whose main source of income was cash assistance were 11% more likely to have taken on debt in the last year, with their average amount of debt amounted to only 4,939 UAH, compared to 16,309 for those who cited other sources.

LIVELIHOOD COPING STRATEGIES

A substantial number of households engaged in different livelihood coping strategies to meet their essential needs. Over the last month, roughly half of surveyed households have been spending down their savings to meet such needs and 37% had cut expenditure of medicine, medical care, and education. These were the coping strategies most commonly adopted. Additionally, in Poltavaska and Sumska oblasts over one in 10 households sold household assets or goods, and on average 8% of households in these oblasts had sold their productive assets or means of transportation.

Tracking these different strategies helps us understand how people are coping with shocks and how their needs are likely to change over time. Many of these strategies signal that household resources are diminishing, which may compromise their ability to meet food and other essential needs. These strategies are grouped into escalating severity categories of, “stress”, “crisis”, and “emergency”.

Level of coping strategies applied by households

Oblast	Not used	Stress	Crisis	Emergency
Dnipropetrovska	38%	22%	39%	1%
Kharkivska	58%	13%	28%	1%
Kirovohradska	53%	20%	24%	3%
Poltavska	21%	19%	53%	7%
Sumska	23%	28%	47%	2%
Total	39%	20%	38%	3%

A hromada level breakdown of level of coping strategies applied by households can be found in Annex 5.

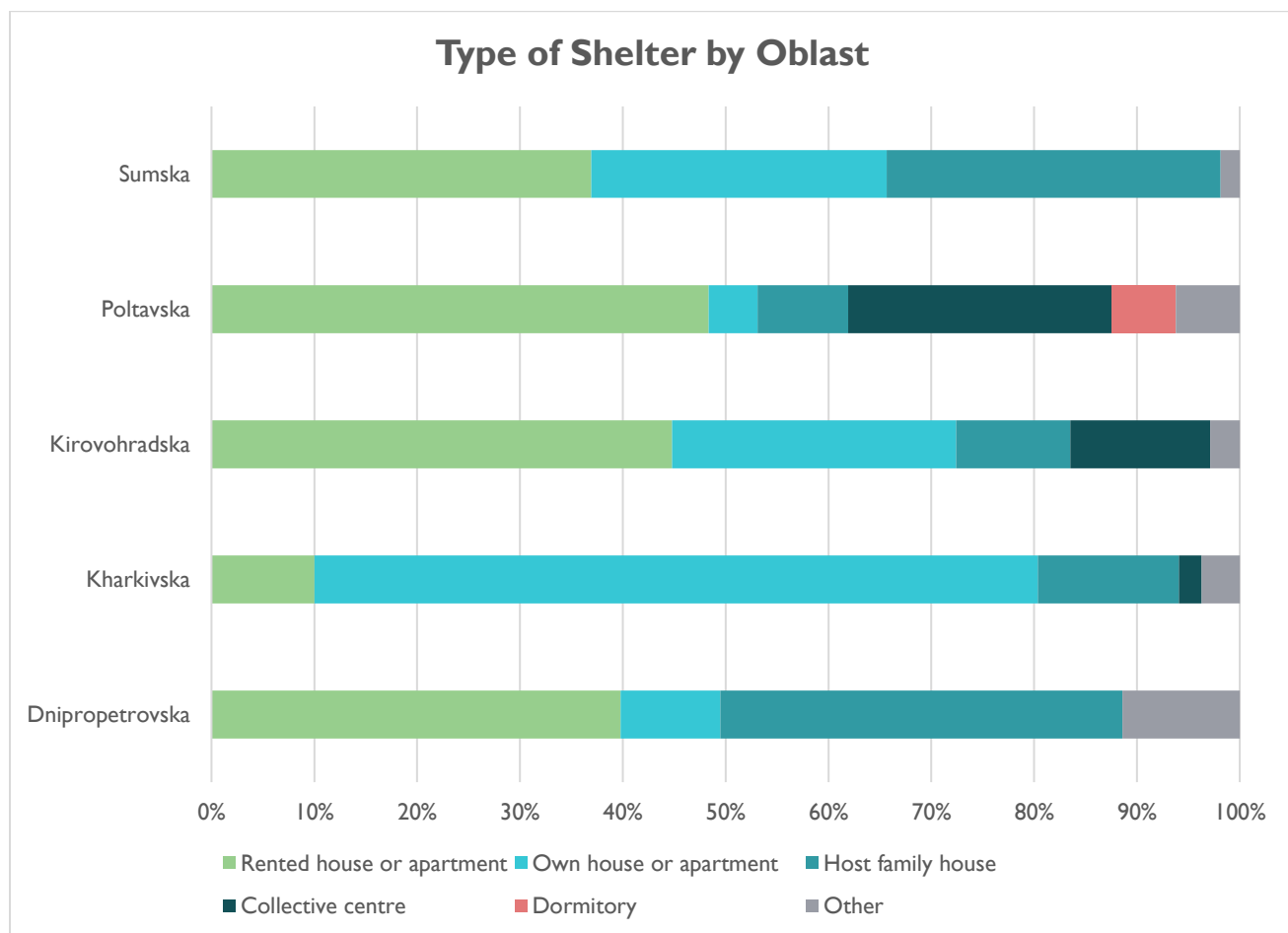
The full breakdown of livelihood copings strategies by oblast is presented below:

Livelihood Coping Strategy	Oblast				
	Dnipropetrovska	Kharkivska	Kirovohradska	Poltavska	Sumska
Sell household goods or assets	4%	3%	4%	11%	10%
Purchase food or non-food items on credit	7%	5%	3%	9%	7%
Spend savings	48%	34%	38%	58%	66%
Send household members to eat elsewhere	5%	2%	2%	7%	3%
Sell productive assets or means of transport	1%	2%	3%	7%	9%
Reduce expenses on health (including drugs/medicines) or education	34%	27%	24%	57%	41%
Adults work long-hours (>43 hours) or in dangerous/unsafe conditions	10%	6%	4%	5%	9%
Request a mortgage or sell the house or land?	0.3%	1%	2%	4%	2%
Beg or asked strangers for money	0%	0.4%	1%	4%	0.4%
Engage in undignified or dangerous income activities (such as theft or prostitution)	0.3%	0.4%	0.4%	1%	0%

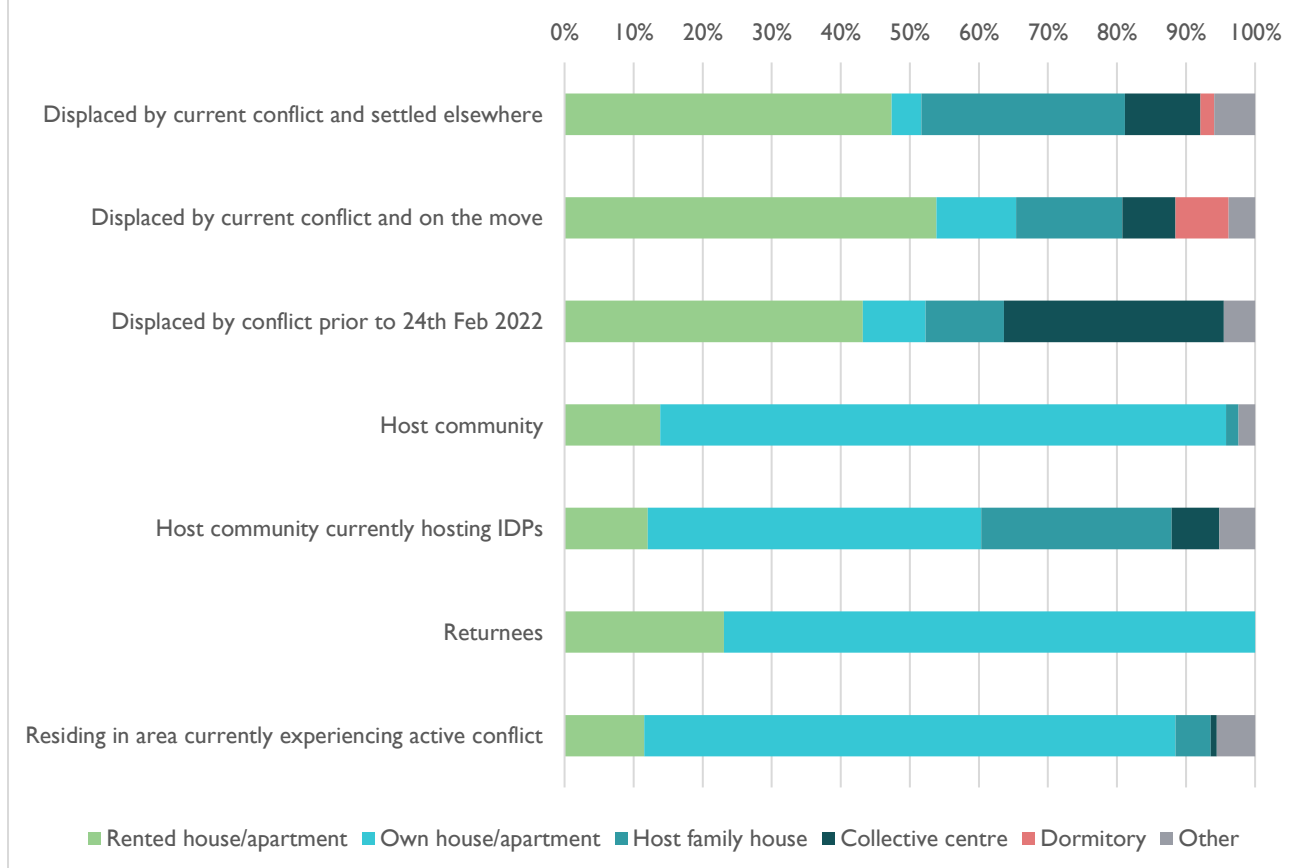
SHELTER AND WINTERISATION

SHELTER

Around 85% of respondents live in a house or apartment with 36% renting, 28% owning the house/apartment, and 21% living with a host family. 82% of the host community households own their house. 32% of surveyed IDPs displaced from conflict prior to February 2022 across all oblasts are still living in a collective centre. There was also a particularly high percentage (26%) of surveyed households in Poltava living in collective centres. Main trends among oblasts and households' status can be explored in the graphs below:



Type of Shelter by Displacement Status



Regarding the state of their shelter 22% of households reported that some level of repairs were needed: 16% of people indicated a need for light repairs, 5% moderate damage, with the remaining 1% heavily damaged or levelled entirely. Returnees and those internally displaced and on the move most commonly reported the need for such repairs. Households in Kirovohradska (37%), Poltavaska (26%), and Dnipropetrovska (21%) were most likely to report that their shelter was damaged and in need of repair.

Households in damaged shelters most commonly reported that doors and windows (74%), followed by the ceiling or roof (39%) were the main items in need of repair. Households in Kirovohradska and Poltavaska more often cited further areas, with between 18-44% of those living in damaged shelters listing furniture, floors, heating systems, kitchens, bathrooms, or bedrooms.

Overall, 89% of people declared that most people in their household have access to safe and adequate housing conditions. 90% also mostly or fully agreed that their shelter provides their household with adequate space, privacy, and security, in addition to safety from harsh weather conditions (including those experienced in winter). Over 80% stated that on average no more than one to two people sleep in the same room, and that the house offers sufficient space or bedding for women and girls to sleep in privacy.

Households in Poltavaska consistently reported worse shelter conditions that those surveyed in other oblasts, including with only 72% stating that their shelter offers enough space or bedding for women and girls to sleep in privacy.

Those displaced, or those hosting displaced people were also more likely to report issues with their current shelter, with between 10-15% of IDPs from the current conflict or those hosting IDPs stating that their shelter does not provide safety from harsh weather conditions, or does not provide adequate safety, privacy and security.

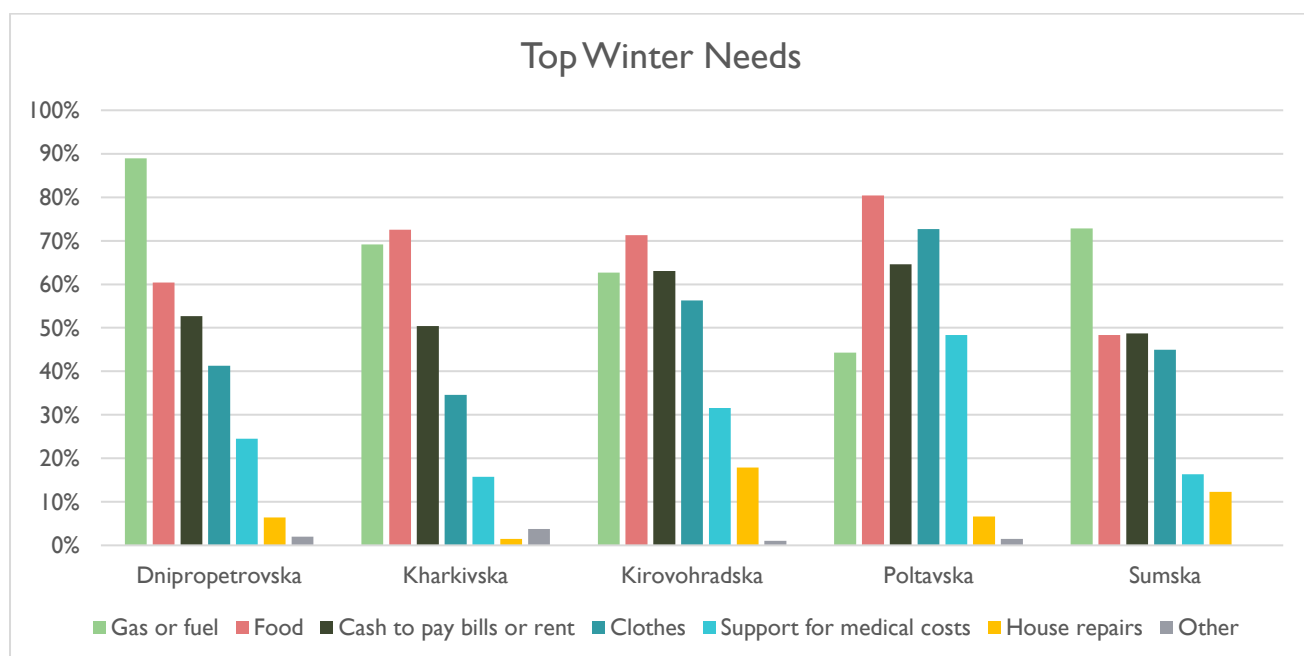
In focus group discussions, those who had been displaced often reported feeling discriminated against in the housing market, with people charging them above market rates on the assumption that if they previously lived in a city like Kharkiv, then they have a higher capacity to pay.

INFRASTRUCTURE

Most households (75%) declared that no infrastructure in or around their house has been damaged since the start of the current conflict. Households that did report damage most mentioned schools and education facilities, roads, markets and grocery stores as being hit. Households in Poltava were most likely to report that damage had occurred (32%) compared to those in other oblasts.

WINTERISATION

The graph below gives an overview per oblasts of the top winter needs:



Overall, the main winter needs are gas & fuel (68%) and food (67%), closely followed by cash to pay bill and rent (56%), clothes (50%), and additional support for medical costs (27%). These were consistently high in all oblasts. Support for medical costs was notably higher in Poltavka compared to other oblasts.

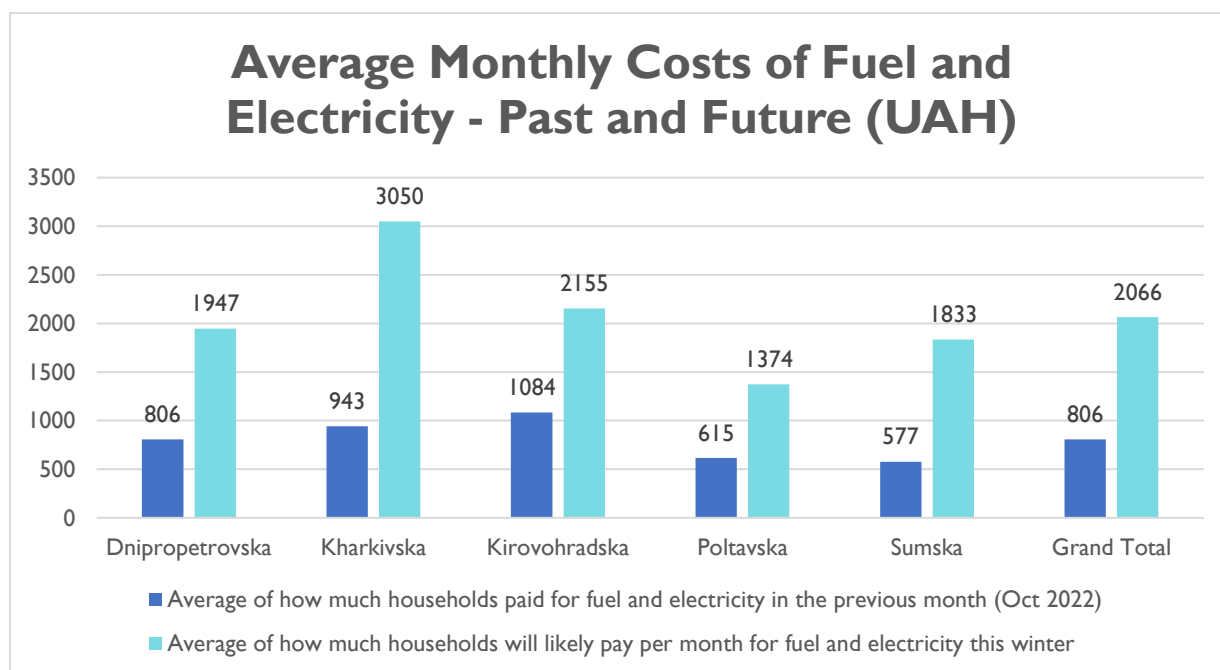
87% of the respondents affirm that for now they have adequate access to gas and fuel. However major gaps are found in Poltavka (only 65% of people have adequate access) and by IDPs on the move (only 73% declaring they have adequate access to fuel).

The reason for a lack of access varied substantially by oblast: in Poltavaska and Sumaska three quarters of those who lack adequate fuel or gas do so because they can't access the market, or the market doesn't have these items available. In Dnipropetrovska, Kharkivska, and Kirovohradaska the primary reason for most households is a lack of money to afford them. For those IDPs on the move who can't access fuel and gas the primary reason is likewise a lack of money for over 70% of them.

The most used fuel for cooking across all oblasts is gas (68%) followed by electricity (20%). In Kirovohradaska a comparatively high percentage of households use firewood for cooking (20%). Both wood and charcoal are also widely used among IDPs on the move (23% for both).

Gas is the main source of energy used for heating during winter, selected by more than half of the respondents. This is then followed by wood and electricity (33% and 30% respectively). Centralized heating is used mainly by respondents in Poltavaska (48%), with a significant minority also in Sumaska (28%). The most mentioned barriers to accessing heating over the winter are high prices (76%) and a lack of money (53%). Other barriers households cited are having no fuel stock (20% overall - with higher trends in Dnipropetrovska and Kirovohradaska), the heating system being damaged or destroyed (18% overall, but 40% in Sumaska), or having no heating device (9%).

In comparing their current fuel and electricity costs and those they predicted to pay over winter, households on average estimated that their costs would rise between two and three fold for these essential items.



NON-FOOD ITEMS

CLOTHING

Many respondents reported only having limited clothing available, with over half the households surveyed only having an average of 2 or less sets of clothing for each member. The situation was particularly critical in Dnipropetrovska, Poltavska, and Sumska, where around 1 in 5 households had less than 2. Displaced households were typically much more likely to be in this situation.

“We left our homes with clothes for summer and autumn, but now we urgently need proper winter clothes and shoes.”

Male Focus Group Participant in Sumska

Oblast	Percentage of households with 2 sets of clothing or less for each member		
	Displaced	Residents	Total
Dnipropetrovska	54%	41%	51%
Kharkivska	34%	40%	39%
Kirovohradska	71%	29%	59%
Poltavska	75%	40%	71%
Sumska	68%	41%	59%

Focus group participants highlighted that depending on the location sometimes it was more difficult finding appropriate winter clothes for children and adults – highlighting the uneven distribution of clothes or the availability of affordable items. Focus groups in Poltavska for example stated that winter clothing for adults was a bigger issue as volunteers had set up a system for children’s clothes, whereas those in Sumska highlighted a specific need for children’s clothing.

HOUSEHOLD ITEMS AND VEHICLES

Most households surveyed had access to at least one refrigerator, smart phone, television and washing machine, although there were often substantial differences by oblast. In Poltavska 29% of households lacked a refrigerator and 22% of households in Dnipropetrovska did not have a smart phone.

Electrical appliance or vehicle	Percentage of households who own one or more
Refrigerator	89%
Smart Phone or Tablet	88%
TV	76%
Washing machine	75%
Iron	68%
Computer or Laptop	45%
Car	28%
Radio	12%
Dishwasher	4%
Generator	4%
Motorbike	3%

For other items including blankets and bedding, kitchen utensils and cookware, hygiene powder, solar or battery powered lights and heating systems, the vast majority of households had at least some, but typically only 60% or so had sufficient amounts. This typically meant a significant minority had dwindling stocks of these key items. For heating systems 16% of households had something but less than adequate for the household (and half of these were in poor working order), and 14% had none at all. In the case of Poltavaska oblast 27% of households had no heating system at all.

WASH

WATER

The vast majority of households surveyed had reasonable access to water, although in some oblasts the survey highlighted some critical gaps. Overall, 96% of respondents had the minimum Sphere standard of 15 litres of water per person per day, but in Dnipropetrovska oblast 10% of respondents said they did not have this, most of these being located in Pokrovska hromada. Also, although 80% of households receive water directly in their home, for 9% of respondents in both Dnipropetrovska and Kirovohradska the nearest water point is over 500 metres away. Purchasing water bottles is the main source of water for 14% of respondents.

Households without tap water typically used jerry cans, buckets with lids, or private tanks in roughly equal proportions to store it. A smaller minority used buckets without lids, but in Kirovohradska 19% of all households surveyed used this method.

Households paid an average of 218 UAH per month for water, varying between 147 UAH in Kharkivska up to 288 UAH in Sumska.

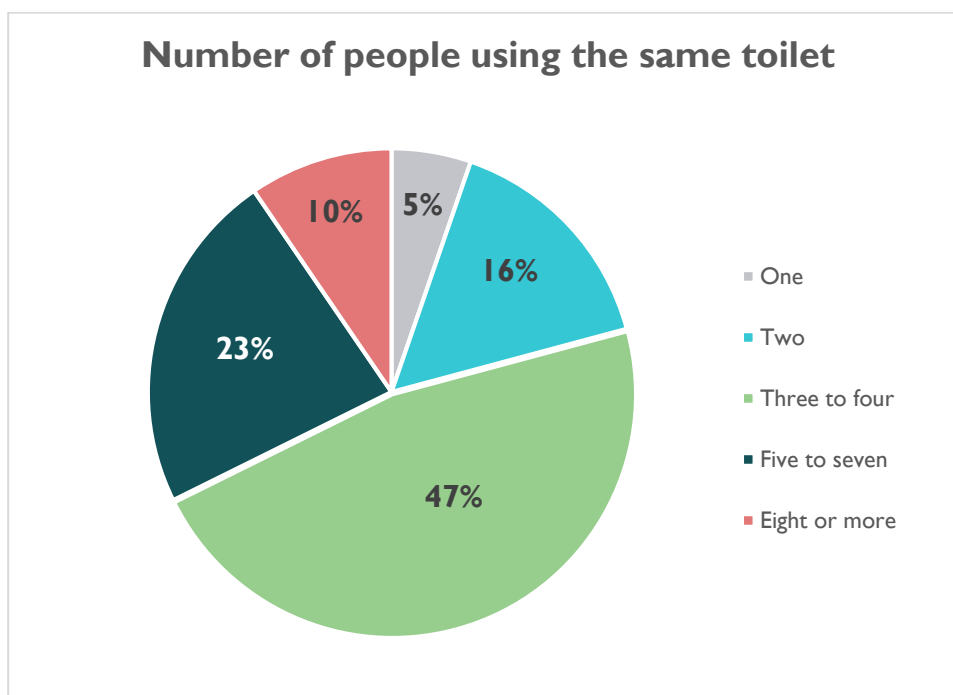
HYGIENE AND SANITATION

For women's menstrual hygiene, 65% of households stated disposable pads, 26% reusable cloths, and 20% medication were needed.

92% of households use private toilets. Of these, 11% are shared with other households and 6% are in need of repair. A breakdown of the number of people using the same toilet in surveyed households is provided below. Roughly 10% of households had eight or more people using the same toilet, the vast majority of these living in collective centres.

“We need help with hygiene items. I have two daughters and it is difficult for us to provide for them.”

Female Focus Group Participant in Sumska



Only 16% of households stated that their toilets were accessible to people with disability or impairments to movement.

For garbage disposal the majority of households (77%) across all oblasts rely on collection services, which most stated are still fully operational. 10% of households however stated that the conflict had disrupted such services and 2% said it had stopped altogether during the conflict. Given this situation, 7% of households dump their garbage inside their settlement (20% in Kirovohradska), 7% dump it outside their settlement, and 5% burn it.

HEALTH AND NUTRITION

HEALTH PROBLEMS AND ACCESS TO SERVICES

95% of all surveyed households reported they currently have safe access to health facilities. Those without access were concentrated in Dnipropetrovska (11%), Poltavaska (6%) and Kirovohradska (6%). The primary barrier to accessing health care in Dnipropetrovska was a lack of health care facilities, in Poltavaska a lack of money to pay for health care, and in Kirovohradska an equal combination of both these factors.

Dnipropetrovska likewise had the highest proportion of households who needed more than an hour to reach a health care facility (9%) or an ambulance service (13%), compared to an average of 2% and 4% respectively across the other oblasts. Less than half the respondents in Dnipropetrovska could reach a health care or ambulance facility in under 30 minutes, compared to over 80% for health care facilities and over 65% for ambulance services in all other oblasts.

Over 80% of respondents had access to a family doctor, around half through in person visits and half through phone calls or the internet. This level of access did however drop to 70% in Poltavaska.

“I can’t always afford to buy my medication. Sometimes I skip it for a while. I know I shouldn’t but I don’t see another way to manage this.”

Female Focus Group Participant in Kharkivska

Participants in focus group discussions in all oblasts highlighted that if public healthcare was available then the quality of services was often inadequate, especially if any sort of specialist treatment was required. Private healthcare services were preferable but the cost for many people was considered exorbitant.

A significant minority in all surveyed hromada within Dnipropetrovska, Kirovohradska, Poltavska, and Sumska oblasts had household members with serious problems related to a shortage of medicines (22% on average across these oblasts and 33% in Poltavska).

A majority of households (56%) had needed medical assistance of some kind within the last three months, predominantly care from the family doctor for adults (34%), children (15%), or to receive specialist medical support for adults (17%). The prevalence of households with female members affected by long term physical or mental health problems was 39%, and 28% for male members. The most common problems reported for both male and female members was high blood pressure, heart disease, and diabetes. 8% of all households had a member suffer an injury in the last three months that needed medical care, but around 1 in 5 of these households found it was not possible to access the proper care, which increased up to 38% in Poltavska.

One quarter of households with children under 5 reported that at least one child experienced some form of disease or symptoms in the past two weeks. Acute respiratory infections were the most reported disease, followed by difficulty in breathing and coughing, diarrhoea, vomiting, and fever. Of the 45 households who reported that their child was sick, only 3 (in Poltavska and Sumska) said that no care was available when they needed it. Although no household reported that any child had measles, a significant minority of households had not yet had their children vaccinated against it (14%) or only had some of their children vaccinated (6%). Measles vaccination rates for children were particularly low in Merefa hromada of Kharkivska oblast (60% without vaccination, 11% with some children), Velyka Andrusivka hromada of Kirovohradska oblast (28% without vaccination, 5% with some children), and Myrhorods'ka hromada of Poltavska oblast (17% without vaccination, 20% with some children).

A significant minority in all surveyed hromada within Dnipropetrovska, Kirovohradska, Poltavska, and Sumska oblasts had household members with serious problems related to a shortage of medicines (22% on average across these oblasts and 33% in Poltavska).

BREASTFEEDING

Half the households surveyed with children under 24 months reported that they were breastfeeding them. The primary reason is that no milk was being produced, followed by the child or mother not wanting to continue the practice. Breastmilk substitutes were reported as being available by all respondents in Dnipropetrovska, Kharkivska, Poltavska, and Sumska. A small number of respondents in each of the three surveyed hromada in Kirovohradska however reported that they did not have this access.

MENTAL HEALTH

The vast majority of households (95%) reported that the invasion since February 24th had a detrimental impact on their physical or mental wellbeing. The commonly reported psychological symptoms were feelings of sadness and deep anguish (62%), repetitive intrusive thoughts (41%), and feelings of irritability and anger (35%). Common physical symptoms were difficulties sleeping or nightmares (56%), and headaches or muscle pain (40%). Taken together a significant minority of households reported experiencing multiple symptoms, indicating heightened levels of stress and anxiety caused by the ongoing conflict and its impacts.

“It is mentally exhausting. Our dreams and plans have been destroyed. My mother has lost her home. We’re trying to stay strong.”

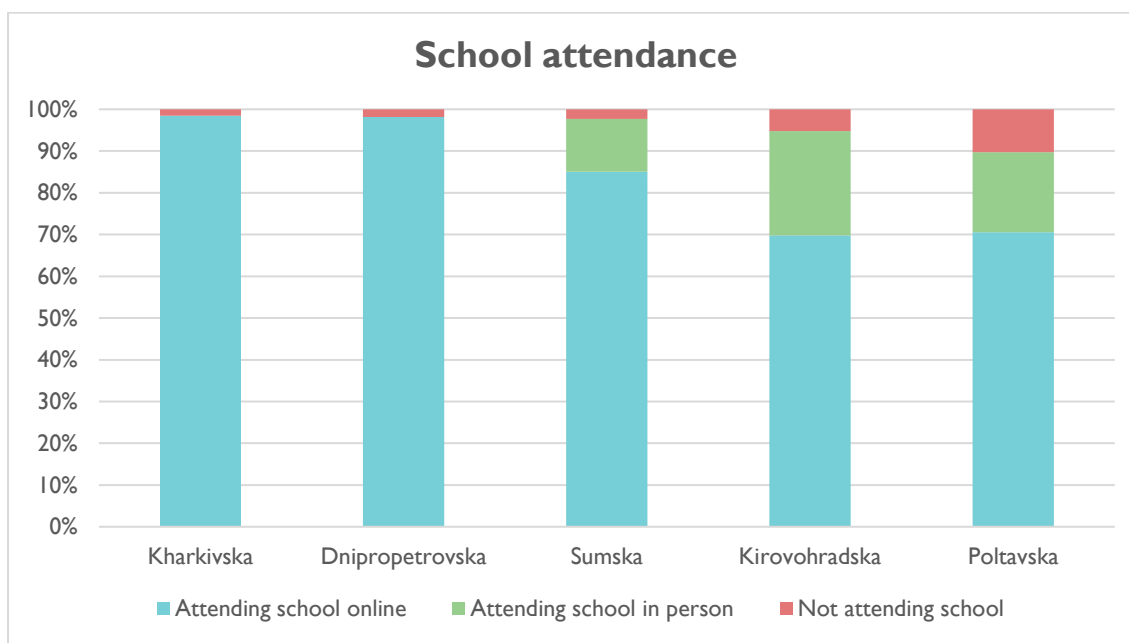
Woman Focus Group Participant in Kharkivska

To cope with this impact households reported applying a wide range of strategies, including trying to not think about the crisis through things like working or watching television (62%), improving health and wellbeing through sport or hobbies (37%), or talking and receiving emotional support from other people (32%). The use of alcohol, medication, or other substances to cope (predominantly sedatives) was notably high in Dnipropetrovska (29%), and Poltavaska (22%), in comparison to an average of 3% across the other oblasts. Some focus group participants also noted their use of sedatives as a coping strategy, and indicated it was relatively common.

Only 3% of households stated they had been subject to any instances of harm, physical threats, or discrimination over the past three months, and most of these said it had only occurred rarely.

EDUCATION

Nearly one-third of households had school aged children (31%), and of these the vast majority are attending school online (85%) or in person (11%). Those few households whose children were not attending school were mostly concentrated in Poltavaska (10%) and Kirovohradska (5%) oblasts. The mostly commonly given reason for not attending was that the school has been closed due to the conflict or that it was located in an unsafe area.



Participants in focus group discussions however highlighted they were often concerned with the quality of online education, feeling that it is a poor substitute for attending school in person. In the words of one participant “the children just lie on the couch looking at their phones”. There are also limitations on what subjects are appropriate for online learning.

Most households stated that a functioning school is operating relatively close to their house. On average 40% of households had one less than a kilometre from their house and 42% between 1 and 4 km. Dnipropetrovska was substantially worse in this regard however with the nearest school for 44% of households being more than 4 kilometres away.

Bomb shelters for schools (56%), additional efforts to ensure safety of children and education personnel (27%), repairing classrooms and WASH facilities (26%), were overall the most requested forms of educational support by households. The full breakdown of responses by oblast can be found in Annex 6.

88% of households currently sending their children to school in person did say the school has a shelter where they can take cover during air raids.

11% of households were aware of psychological services that were available for teachers and pupils. These were predominantly psychologists or teachers in the school, and consultation services offered online. 19% of households overall, and 27% of households with children, stated that recreational or psychosocial activities were available in local schools and learning centres. These activities were most absent in Dnipropetrovska and Sumska, where 36% and 25% respectively of households with children stated that this was not available

Most respondents themselves had a high level of education with 41% finishing some form of university, 34% vocational training, and 23% secondary school.

PROTECTION AND SAFETY

PROTECTION RISKS AND SERVICES

The main protection risks households reported facing displaced, affected, vulnerable people overall were:

1. Unemployment 46% of respondents
2. Air raids, bombing, and shelling 25% of respondents
3. Personal security 22% of respondents
4. The separation of families 20% of respondents
5. Lack of shelter or housing conditions 16% of respondents

Looking at each oblast individually the results were:

Priority	Dnipropetrovska	Kharkivska	Kirovohradska	Poltavska	Sumska
1	Air raids, bombing, and shelling 59%	Unemployment 39%	Unemployment 51%	Unemployment 54%	Unemployment 46%
2	Personal security 43%	Personal security 31%	Lack of information on assistance 21%	Air raids, bombing, and shelling 21%	Separated families 31%
3	Unemployment 40%	Lack of shelter or housing conditions 28%	Separated families - 15%	Personal security 18%	Lack of shelter or housing conditions 13%
4	Lack of shelter or housing conditions 19%	Air raids, bombing, and shelling 25%	Difficulty acquiring documents 12%	Separated families 17%	Personal security 12%
5	Separated families 17%	Separated families 19%	Lack of shelter or housing conditions 8%	Lack of shelter or housing conditions 11%	Difficulty in acquiring documents 10%

Risks incurred through a difficulty in acquiring documents and a lack of information about assistance were reported at much higher levels in all surveyed hromada in Kirovohradska. These were reported by around half of all female headed households (48%) in these areas (no major differences were observed in other household or displacement statuses).

Over half the surveyed households (54%) felt that security concerns for women and girls had increased since the conflict began, but only 10% of households reported that they felt there were specific risks facing women and girls in the community. The issue of not enough privacy for women and girls was particularly felt by those living in collective centres in Kirovohradska (18% of those staying there), but overall host community members were typically twice as likely to report risks of gender based or domestic violence, risks of attack when travelling, or a lack of safe spaces in the community (albeit still in low numbers overall averaging between 3-7% of host community members surveyed)

Most households stated they would ask the police for help in the event they were a victim of violence (63%), with a significant minority also citing family members or friends (22%) as sources of help. An average of 21% of households, in Grushivska and Pokrovska hromada in Dnipropetrovska, however stated they wouldn't know who to turn to if such an event occurred (with similar results regardless of displacement status).

19% of households with children stated that their children had been displaying signs of distress due to the current situation including crying, shouting, insomnia, and aggressive or antisocial behaviour. Overall, 55% of households felt that children had somewhere safe to play and socialise in the community (both households with and without children reported similar answers), but this dropped to 33% in Kharkivska and 37% in Dnipropetrovska. 17% of all respondents who had children stated they had been separated from their parents or caregiver in the last three months, and this figure increased to 33% in Dnipropetrovska. Very few households (1%) reported that their children had engaged in hazardous child labour or harmful activities within the last three months.

Only 3% of households stated they had been subject to any instances of harm, physical threats, or discrimination over the past three months, and most of these said it had only occurred rarely.

24 households reported experiencing a threat of eviction in the previous 3 months, 22 of which were IDPs. The majority of those affected were in Myrhorods'ka and Lubny hrovadas in Poltava, and Konotopska hrovada in Sumska.

The main strategies households reporting using to reduce or address the different protection risks they face is to seek support from family members (61%), talk to friends (46%), engage the police (30%) or local authorities (17%). 18% of households with children also reported using child friendly spaces.

22% of households were aware of psychological service providers they could access in their community.

30% of all households reported they don't have access to any shelter during air raids, shelling or bombing, although this was 47% in Kharkivska. Of those with access to shelter most households shelter in basements within either their homes or offices (90%), but a significant minority also have access to public bunkers (19%), particularly in Kirovohradska (33%).

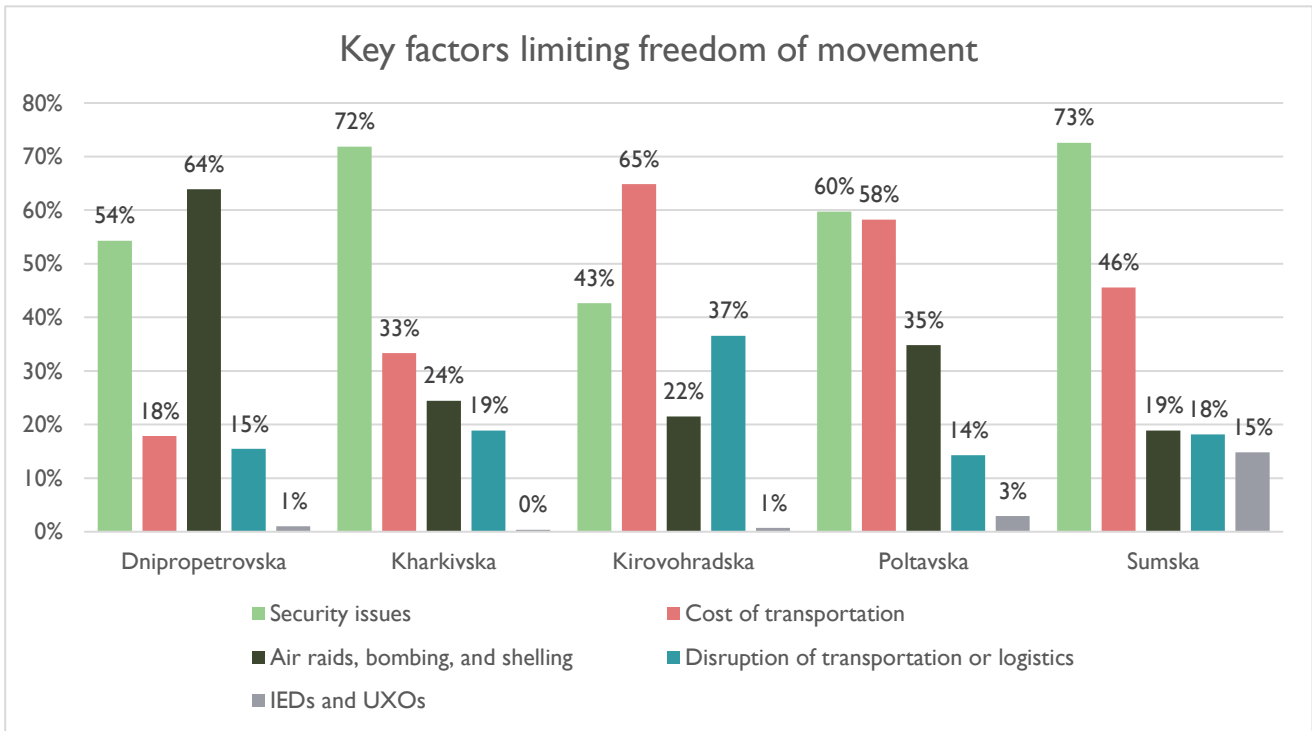
"I keep talking to my friends and neighbours and try to ensure we keep dropping in and seeing one another. It helps me not to panic."

Woman Focus Group Participant in Kharkivska

FREEDOM OF MOVEMENT

Most households reported good freedom of movement to visit other people in the same neighbourhood, or go to the local market or shops (86% to 91%), but between 11% to 29% of households in Dnipropetrovska and Kharkivska reported some partial restrictions here. Households reported a much greater level of restrictions when moving to other regions within Ukraine, but still only 5% reported not being free to move at all compared to 32% who said only partial restrictions are in place.

The key factors households reported that constrain freedom of movement were largely common across each surveyed hromada, although the extent of each factor varied by location. The hromada in Sumska reported improvised explosive devices and unexploded ordinance played a much larger role in limiting movement compared to other surveyed hromada. The chart below outlines these differences:



It is important to note that some of these factors are highly localised and may only reflect the hromada that were part of the MSNA, and not necessarily all areas of an oblast. For example, although parts of Kharkivska have been reported elsewhere as being badly affected by UXOs, but respondents for this survey in Merefá, Krasnograd, and Bogoduhiv/Lozova hromada did not report this as a factor limiting their movement.

GENDER AND FINANCIAL DECISION MAKING

Whether financial decisions are made predominantly by men, women, or jointly within each surveyed household was largely dependent on the gender of the respondent. The gender of the respondent primarily determined the answer, whereby households where men were surveyed were significantly more likely to say men typically made the financial decisions, and where women were surveyed were significantly more likely to say women typically made such decisions. Joint decision making was a common response given by both genders however.

Who typically makes the financial decisions within households?

Average response from all decision-making domains:

Gender of respondent	Jointly	Only or mostly by men	Only or mostly by women
Men	61%	32%	7%
Women	46%	5%	49%

A full breakdown is provided in Annex 7.

“Now I have to do the things my husband used to do.”

Woman Focus Group Participant in Kharkivska

The answers were largely consistent across all 12 surveyed domains of decision making, although decisions relating to purchases of food, non-food items, and clothing, in addition to expenses related by children, were moderately more likely to be made only or mostly by women, compared to issues such as borrowing money, spending savings, and buying and selling land and property.

Households with children were significantly more likely to say joint decision making was typically used in all surveyed domains, and female headed households expectedly were much more likely to say that women solely or mostly made the decisions.

HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE RECEIVED

64% of households reported that they received at least one form of assistance from the government or another organisation within the past 30 days. The assistance they reported receiving was:

Oblast	Cash	In-kind	Services
Dnipropetrovska	23%	57%	2%
Kharkivska	14%	56%	6%
Kirovohradska	43%	44%	1%
Poltavska	40%	33%	4%
Sumska	38%	68%	1%
Total	32%	52%	3%

In focus groups, participants stated that although humanitarian assistance was well appreciated, information about what assistance is available and when, and how to apply for and access it was often not readily available. There was a strong desire for clearer and more reliable information on these topics.

Although households were more likely to have received in-kind assistance, the clear preference for the vast majority of households overall was for cash assistance (82%), particularly those in Dnipropetrovska, Kirovohradska, Poltavaska and Sumska (89% on average). In Kharkivska in-kind assistance was more popular, but a slim majority still preferred cash as a modality (56%).

Overall 21% of households stated they had been personally consulted about their needs by aid organisations, ranging between 30% in Dnipropetrovska to 6% in Sumska. Households predominantly preferred to give feedback or make complaints about any assistance via telephone in Dnipropetrovska, Kirovohradska, Poltavaska and Sumska (83% on average), but only 31% of households in Kharkivska preferred this, despite it still narrowly being most favoured method in that oblast. Social media (21%), text messages (11%), and email (9%) then followed. Overall electronic communication was vastly favoured over providing feedback in person (6%) or through a physical complaint box (4%).

Only 2% of respondents were aware of any conflicts, tensions, or disagreements that arose because of a project or an organisation's presence in their area. These were predominantly people getting into fights while queuing for assistance, or problems with registering for humanitarian assistance.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS & CONTACTS

We would like to express our gratitude to all the people involved in this assessment. In particular, the communities of each hromada interested by the survey, the local authorities who helped us to organise the work on the field, our enumerators who collected the data, our local partner Light of Hope who supported us with the logistics and the operations, and through their knowledge of the context, the colleagues of JERU, MDM and PIN for their participation and engagement in all the phases of the exercise.

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ANNEXES

Annex 1: Capacity to meet needs by oblast

Food

Oblast	All of them	Most of them	Some of them	None of them	No needs in this sector	No answer or don't know
Dnipropetrovska	12.4%	56.0%	31.3%	0.3%	0.0%	0.0%
Kharkivska	29.3%	44.1%	24.1%	0.7%	0.7%	1.1%
Kirovohradska	22.2%	59.1%	17.2%	0.4%	0.4%	0.7%
Poltavska	11.4%	45.1%	41.0%	2.2%	0.0%	0.4%
Sumska	33.3%	40.4%	24.8%	1.5%	0.0%	0.0%
Total	21.5%	49.1%	27.7%	1.0%	0.2%	0.4%

Hygiene

Oblast	All of them	Most of them	Some of them	None of them	No needs in this sector	No answer or don't know
Dnipropetrovska	13.7%	43.3%	39.5%	2.7%	0.7%	0.0%
Kharkivska	30.0%	41.5%	26.7%	0.4%	0.7%	0.7%
Kirovohradska	19.0%	37.6%	41.2%	1.4%	0.4%	0.4%
Poltavska	9.5%	37.7%	49.5%	2.9%	0.4%	0.0%
Sumska	28.5%	34.1%	34.1%	3.0%	0.0%	0.4%
Total	20.0%	38.9%	38.3%	2.1%	0.4%	0.3%

NFIs

Oblast	All of them	Most of them	Some of them	None of them	No needs in this sector	No answer or don't know
Dnipropetrovska	5.8%	17.5%	26.1%	31.6%	18.2%	0.7%
Kharkivska	18.9%	28.5%	34.8%	7.4%	8.1%	2.2%
Kirovohradska	13.6%	33.0%	35.8%	7.5%	8.2%	1.8%
Poltavska	2.9%	22.7%	46.2%	15.0%	12.8%	0.4%
Sumska	18.1%	30.4%	37.0%	8.1%	6.3%	0.0%
Grand Total	11.8%	26.3%	35.9%	14.2%	10.8%	1.0%

Healthcare

Oblast	All of them	Most of them	Some of them	None of them	No needs in this sector	No answer or don't know
Dnipropetrovska	9.3%	35.4%	45.7%	5.2%	4.5%	0.0%
Kharkivska	27.0%	29.3%	30.4%	3.3%	7.4%	2.6%
Kirovohradska	15.8%	22.6%	52.7%	2.2%	6.1%	0.7%
Poltavska	14.3%	25.6%	46.2%	9.9%	3.3%	0.7%
Sumska	27.0%	31.1%	29.3%	8.9%	3.7%	0.0%
Grand Total	18.5%	28.9%	41.0%	5.9%	5.0%	0.8%

Water

Oblast	All of them	Most of them	Some of them	None of them	No needs in this sector	No answer or don't know
Dnipropetrovska	59.1%	33.0%	6.9%	0.3%	0.3%	0.3%
Kharkivska	71.9%	16.3%	10.0%	0.0%	0.7%	1.1%
Kirovohradska	57.3%	32.6%	8.2%	0.4%	1.1%	0.4%
Poltavska	54.2%	28.2%	15.4%	1.8%	0.4%	0.0%
Sumska	78.9%	16.3%	3.3%	1.1%	0.4%	0.0%
Grand Total	64.1%	25.5%	8.7%	0.7%	0.6%	0.4%

Clothing

Oblast	All of them	Most of them	Some of them	None of them	No needs in this sector	No answer or don't know
Dnipropetrovska	10.0%	17.2%	27.5%	27.1%	17.9%	0.3%
Kharkivska	18.5%	23.3%	39.6%	7.0%	10.7%	0.7%
Kirovohradska	11.5%	21.9%	55.2%	6.8%	4.3%	0.4%
Poltavska	3.3%	26.7%	58.2%	10.3%	1.1%	0.4%
Sumska	18.1%	31.5%	35.6%	11.5%	3.0%	0.4%
Grand Total	12.2%	24.0%	43.1%	12.7%	7.5%	0.4%

Utilities

Oblast	All of them	Most of them	Some of them	None of them	No needs in this sector	No answer or don't know
Dnipropetrovska	37.8%	37.5%	18.6%	2.1%	3.4%	0.7%
Kharkivska	50.7%	21.5%	18.9%	1.5%	4.4%	3.0%
Kirovohradska	39.1%	33.3%	17.9%	1.8%	6.5%	1.4%
Poltavska	22.3%	36.6%	25.3%	4.4%	10.6%	0.7%
Sumska	38.1%	35.6%	17.0%	3.7%	5.6%	0.0%
Grand Total	37.6%	33.0%	19.5%	2.7%	6.1%	1.2%

Shelter

Oblast	All of them	Most of them	Some of them	None of them	No needs in this sector	No answer or don't know
Dnipropetrovska	29.6%	19.2%	11.0%	3.4%	34.7%	0.3%
Kharkivska	27.0%	10.0%	7.8%	1.1%	36.3%	4.1%
Kirovohradska	45.5%	33.7%	12.5%	1.8%	5.4%	0.7%
Poltavska	24.9%	32.2%	25.3%	3.7%	13.2%	0.4%
Sumska	56.3%	24.4%	4.8%	0.7%	13.3%	0.4%
Grand Total	36.6%	23.9%	12.3%	2.2%	20.7%	1.2%

Annex 2: Market availability of essential items by oblast

Food

Oblast	All items or services accessed	Items very expensive	Services very expensive	Markets have limited capacity	Markets are not functional	Services not available	No needs in this sector	No answer or don't know
Dnipropetrovska	80.8%	14.1%	3.1%	0.7%	0.0%	0.0%	0.3%	1.0%
Kharkivska	85.2%	7.4%	1.9%	1.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.4%	4.1%
Kirovohradska	86.0%	7.9%	0.4%	2.9%	0.0%	0.0%	0.4%	2.5%
Poltavska	62.3%	31.5%	1.5%	3.3%	0.7%	0.0%	0.0%	0.7%
Sumska	77.0%	20.4%	2.2%	0.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Total	78.3%	16.2%	1.8%	1.7%	0.1%	0.0%	0.2%	1.7%

Hygiene items

Oblast	All items or services accessed	Items very expensive	Services very expensive	Markets have limited capacity	Markets are not functional	Services not available	No needs in this sector	No answer or don't know
Dnipropetrovska	75.3%	14.1%	0.3%	2.4%	0.7%	0.0%	0.3%	6.9%
Kharkivska	84.4%	5.6%	1.9%	2.2%	0.0%	0.4%	0.0%	5.6%
Kirovohradska	78.1%	9.3%	0.7%	5.7%	0.4%	1.1%	1.4%	3.2%
Poltavska	57.5%	30.0%	1.8%	4.0%	1.5%	0.4%	2.9%	1.8%
Sumska	65.2%	31.1%	3.7%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Total	72.2%	17.9%	1.7%	2.9%	0.5%	0.4%	0.9%	3.5%

Clothing

Oblast	All items or services accessed	Items very expensive	Services very expensive	Markets have limited capacity	Markets are not functional	Services not available	No needs in this sector	No answer or don't know
Dnipropetrovska	30.6%	34.4%	1.4%	2.1%	2.1%	0.7%	25.8%	3.1%
Kharkivska	58.9%	19.6%	1.5%	4.8%	0.0%	0.0%	11.1%	4.1%
Kirovohradska	50.5%	17.6%	2.2%	13.6%	3.9%	4.7%	5.0%	2.5%
Poltavska	43.2%	46.2%	2.6%	1.1%	0.7%	0.7%	4.4%	1.1%
Sumska	49.3%	41.5%	4.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.4%	4.4%	0.0%
Total	46.3%	31.8%	2.4%	4.3%	1.4%	1.3%	10.3%	2.2%

Healthcare

Oblast	All items or services accessed	Items very expensive	Services very expensive	Markets have limited capacity	Markets are not functional	Services not available	No needs in this sector	No answer or don't know
Dnipropetrovska	48.1%	13.4%	14.8%	2.1%	0.3%	1.7%	15.8%	3.8%
Kharkivska	67.4%	4.4%	6.7%	2.2%	0.0%	0.7%	7.0%	11.5%
Kirovohradska	53.4%	6.5%	7.9%	11.8%	1.4%	6.8%	9.7%	2.5%
Poltavska	49.1%	25.3%	17.2%	1.1%	1.5%	0.7%	2.9%	2.2%
Sumska	52.6%	15.9%	21.9%	0.0%	0.4%	0.7%	8.5%	0.0%
Total	54.0%	13.1%	13.7%	3.5%	0.7%	2.2%	8.9%	4.0%

Medication

Oblast	All items or services accessed	Items very expensive	Services very expensive	Markets have limited capacity	Markets are not functional	Services not available	No needs in this sector	No answer or don't know
Dnipropetrovska	62.2%	22.3%	2.7%	1.7%	0.7%	1.4%	5.8%	3.1%
Kharkivska	71.5%	9.6%	4.8%	1.5%	0.0%	0.0%	5.6%	7.0%
Kirovohradska	48.7%	18.3%	1.8%	14.3%	2.2%	5.7%	6.1%	2.9%
Poltavska	37.7%	51.6%	3.7%	1.8%	0.4%	0.4%	3.3%	1.1%
Sumska	50.0%	34.8%	9.3%	0.4%	0.0%	0.0%	5.6%	0.0%
Total	54.1%	27.3%	4.4%	4.0%	0.7%	1.5%	5.3%	2.8%

Household NFIs

Oblast	All items or services accessed	Items very expensive	Services very expensive	Markets have limited capacity	Markets are not functional	Services not available	No needs in this sector	No answer or don't know
Dnipropetrovska	27.1%	18.9%	2.1%	1.7%	0.3%	0.3%	36.8%	12.7%
Kharkivska	54.4%	11.9%	1.9%	1.5%	0.0%	0.0%	18.5%	11.9%
Kirovohradska	39.1%	12.2%	1.4%	11.8%	1.4%	0.7%	30.5%	2.9%
Poltavska	33.7%	27.1%	4.0%	1.5%	0.7%	0.4%	27.5%	5.1%
Sumska	58.1%	23.0%	5.6%	0.7%	0.0%	0.0%	12.6%	0.0%
Total	42.2%	18.6%	3.0%	3.5%	0.5%	0.3%	25.4%	6.6%

Water Supply

Oblast	All items or services accessed	Items very expensive	Services very expensive	Markets have limited capacity	Markets are not functional	Services not available	No needs in this sector	No answer or don't know
Dnipropetrovska	91.8%	2.1%	1.0%	2.4%	0.0%	1.0%	0.3%	1.4%
Kharkivska	91.9%	0.4%	0.0%	0.7%	0.0%	0.0%	3.0%	4.1%
Kirovohradska	92.8%	0.4%	0.7%	0.7%	0.7%	0.0%	2.5%	2.2%
Poltavska	76.9%	8.1%	4.4%	0.4%	0.4%	0.0%	7.7%	2.2%
Sumska	91.9%	4.4%	1.9%	0.4%	0.0%	0.0%	1.5%	0.0%
Total	89.1%	3.0%	1.6%	0.9%	0.2%	0.2%	3.0%	2.0%

Heating (including fuel, wood, and charcoal to heat the house)

Oblast	All items or services accessed	Items very expensive	Services very expensive	Markets have limited capacity	Markets are not functional	Services not available	No needs in this sector	No answer or don't know
Dnipropetrovska	59.1%	13.1%	7.9%	4.5%	0.0%	0.7%	6.9%	7.9%
Kharkivska	68.5%	4.8%	5.6%	2.2%	0.4%	0.4%	11.1%	7.0%
Kirovohradska	69.9%	10.0%	5.0%	2.9%	0.4%	0.4%	7.9%	3.6%
Poltavska	42.1%	14.7%	7.7%	5.1%	0.4%	0.7%	19.0%	10.3%
Sumska	65.2%	9.3%	5.6%	3.0%	3.7%	4.4%	8.5%	0.4%
Total	61.0%	10.4%	6.4%	3.5%	0.9%	1.3%	10.6%	5.9%

Utilities (gas and electricity)

Oblast	All items or services accessed	Items very expensive	Services very expensive	Markets have limited capacity	Markets are not functional	Services not available	No needs in this sector	No answer or don't know
Dnipropetrovska	84.2%	2.7%	4.1%	2.1%	0.0%	0.3%	4.1%	2.4%
Kharkivska	74.4%	4.8%	8.1%	2.2%	0.0%	0.0%	5.6%	4.8%
Kirovohradska	82.4%	2.2%	2.9%	1.4%	0.4%	0.0%	8.2%	2.5%
Poltavska	54.9%	15.0%	9.9%	1.1%	0.4%	0.0%	14.7%	4.0%
Sumska	72.6%	11.1%	9.3%	0.7%	0.4%	0.0%	5.9%	0.0%
Total	73.9%	7.1%	6.8%	1.5%	0.2%	0.1%	7.7%	2.7%

Agricultural inputs

Oblast	All items or services accessed	Items very expensive	Services very expensive	Markets have limited capacity	Markets are not functional	Services not available	No needs in this sector	No answer or don't know
Dnipropetrovska	44.0%	6.5%	0.7%	0.3%	0.7%	0.0%	39.5%	8.2%
Kharkivska	67.8%	0.7%	1.1%	1.1%	0.0%	0.0%	16.7%	12.6%
Kirovohradska	58.8%	5.4%	0.7%	2.5%	0.4%	0.0%	29.4%	2.9%
Poltavska	31.9%	9.2%	2.9%	2.6%	0.7%	0.4%	41.8%	10.6%
Sumska	57.4%	7.4%	4.4%	0.7%	0.0%	0.0%	30.0%	0.0%
Total	51.8%	5.9%	2.0%	1.4%	0.4%	0.1%	31.6%	6.9%

Fuel for transport (car and any other vehicles)

Oblast	All items or services accessed	Items very expensive	Services very expensive	Markets have limited capacity	Markets are not functional	Services not available	No needs in this sector	No answer or don't know
Dnipropetrovska	25.4%	4.1%	1.0%	1.0%	0.3%	0.0%	54.0%	14.1%
Kharkivska	38.9%	7.4%	3.0%	1.5%	0.0%	0.0%	38.1%	11.1%
Kirovohradska	30.8%	6.1%	1.1%	2.2%	1.4%	1.1%	54.1%	3.2%
Poltavska	21.2%	8.1%	2.9%	1.1%	0.0%	0.0%	52.7%	13.9%
Sumska	16.3%	7.8%	4.8%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	69.3%	1.9%
Total	26.5%	6.7%	2.5%	1.2%	0.4%	0.2%	53.7%	8.9%

Renovation & construction materials

Oblast	All items or services accessed	Items very expensive	Services very expensive	Markets have limited capacity	Markets are not functional	Services not available	No needs in this sector	No answer or don't know
Dnipropetrovska	25.4%	4.1%	1.0%	1.0%	0.3%	0.0%	54.0%	14.1%
Kharkivska	38.9%	7.4%	3.0%	1.5%	0.0%	0.0%	38.1%	11.1%
Kirovohradska	30.8%	6.1%	1.1%	2.2%	1.4%	1.1%	54.1%	3.2%
Poltavska	21.2%	8.1%	2.9%	1.1%	0.0%	0.0%	52.7%	13.9%
Sumska	16.3%	7.8%	4.8%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	69.3%	1.9%
Total	26.5%	6.7%	2.5%	1.2%	0.4%	0.2%	53.7%	8.9%

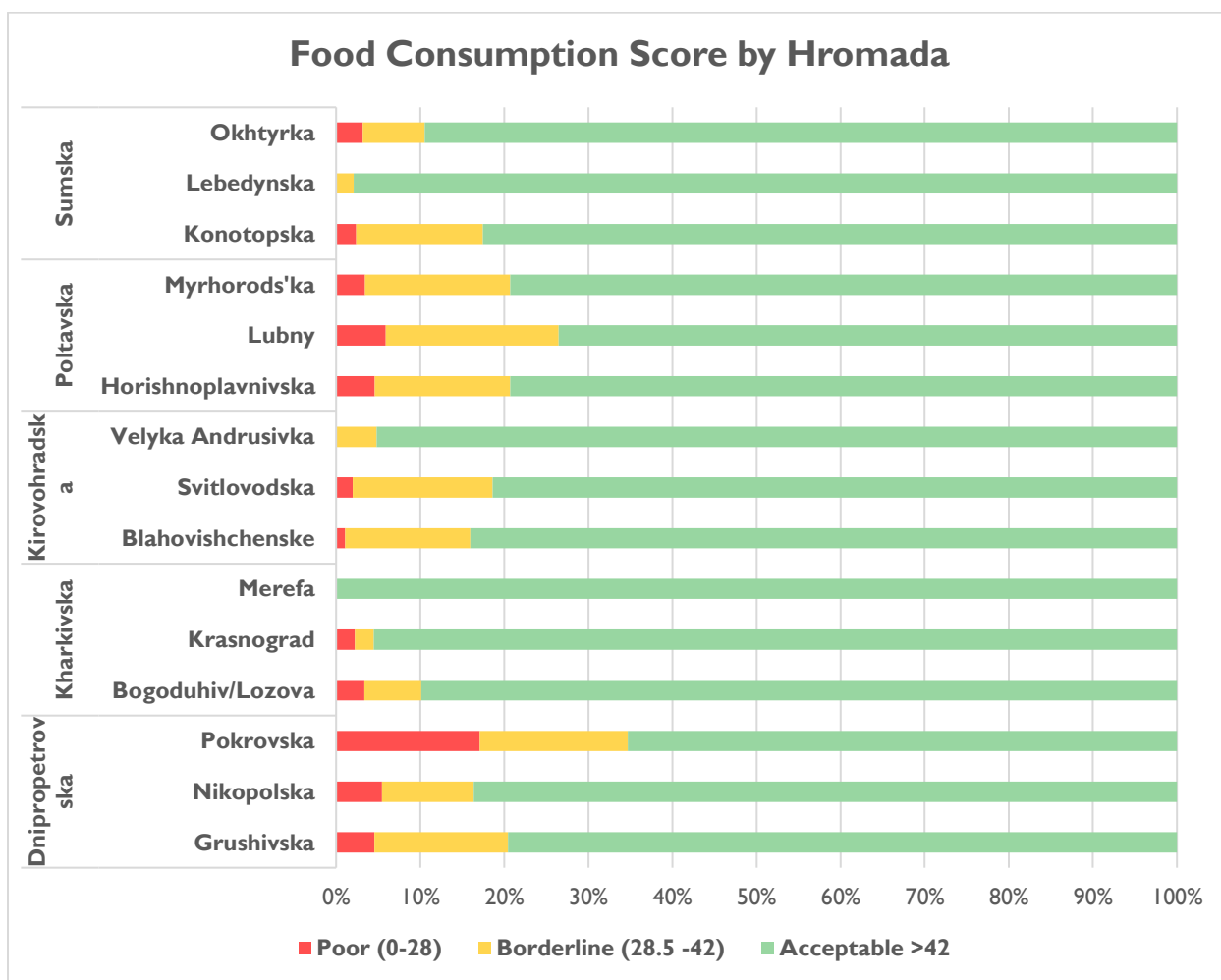
Education materials & books

Oblast	All items or services accessed	Items very expensive	Services very expensive	Markets have limited capacity	Markets are not functional	Services not available	No needs in this sector	No answer or don't know
Dnipropetrovska	26.5%	2.1%	0.3%	0.0%	0.7%	1.0%	54.6%	14.8%
Kharkivska	28.9%	1.5%	1.9%	2.2%	0.0%	0.7%	55.9%	8.9%
Kirovohradska	35.8%	2.9%	1.1%	1.4%	2.2%	1.4%	50.9%	4.3%
Poltavska	29.7%	7.0%	1.1%	1.1%	1.1%	0.0%	48.7%	11.4%
Sumska	30.0%	4.8%	3.0%	0.4%	0.4%	0.4%	61.1%	0.0%
Total	30.2%	3.6%	1.4%	1.0%	0.9%	0.7%	54.2%	8.0%

Annex 3: Food Consumption Score

Hromada level

Oblast	Hromada	Poor (0-28)	Borderline (28.5 - 42)	Acceptable >42
Dnipropetrovska	Grushivska	4.5%	15.9%	79.5%
	Nikopolska	5.5%	10.9%	83.6%
	Pokrovska	17.1%	17.6%	65.3%
Kharkivska	Bogoduhiv/Lozova	3.4%	6.7%	89.9%
	Krasnograd	2.2%	2.2%	95.5%
	Merefa	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%
Kirovohradska	Blahovishchenske	1.1%	14.9%	84.0%
	Svitlovodska	2.0%	16.7%	81.4%
	Velyka Andrusivka	0.0%	4.8%	95.2%
Poltavska	Horishnoplavniavska	4.6%	16.1%	79.3%
	Lubny	5.9%	20.6%	73.5%
	Myrhorods'ka	3.4%	17.2%	79.3%
Sumska	Konotopska	2.4%	15.1%	82.5%
	Lebedynska	0.0%	2.1%	97.9%
	Okhtyrka	3.2%	7.4%	89.5%

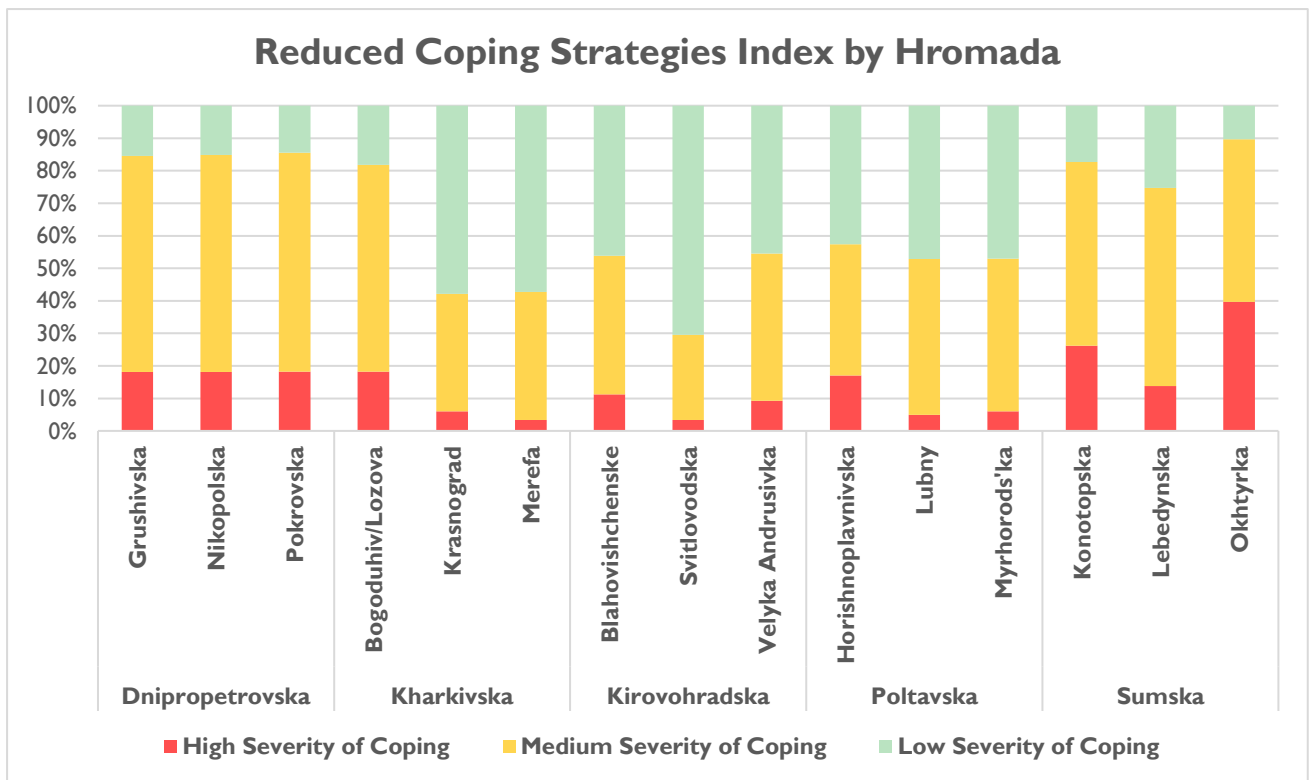


Annex 4: Reduced Coping Strategies Index

Hromada level

Oblast	Hromada	High Severity of Coping	Medium Severity of Coping	Low Severity of Coping
Dnipropetrovska	Grushivska	18.1%	66.4%	15.4%
	Nikopolska	18.1%	66.8%	15.1%
	Pokrovska	18.2%	67.3%	14.5%
	Bogoduhiv/Lozova	18.2%	63.6%	18.2%
Kharkivska	Krasnograd	6.0%	36.1%	57.9%
	Merefa	3.4%	39.3%	57.3%
	Blahovishchenske	11.2%	42.7%	46.1%
Kirovohradська	Svitlovodska	3.4%	26.1%	70.5%
	Velyka Andrusivka	9.3%	45.2%	45.5%
Poltavska	Horishnoplavniavska	17.0%	40.4%	42.6%
	Lubny	4.9%	48.0%	47.1%

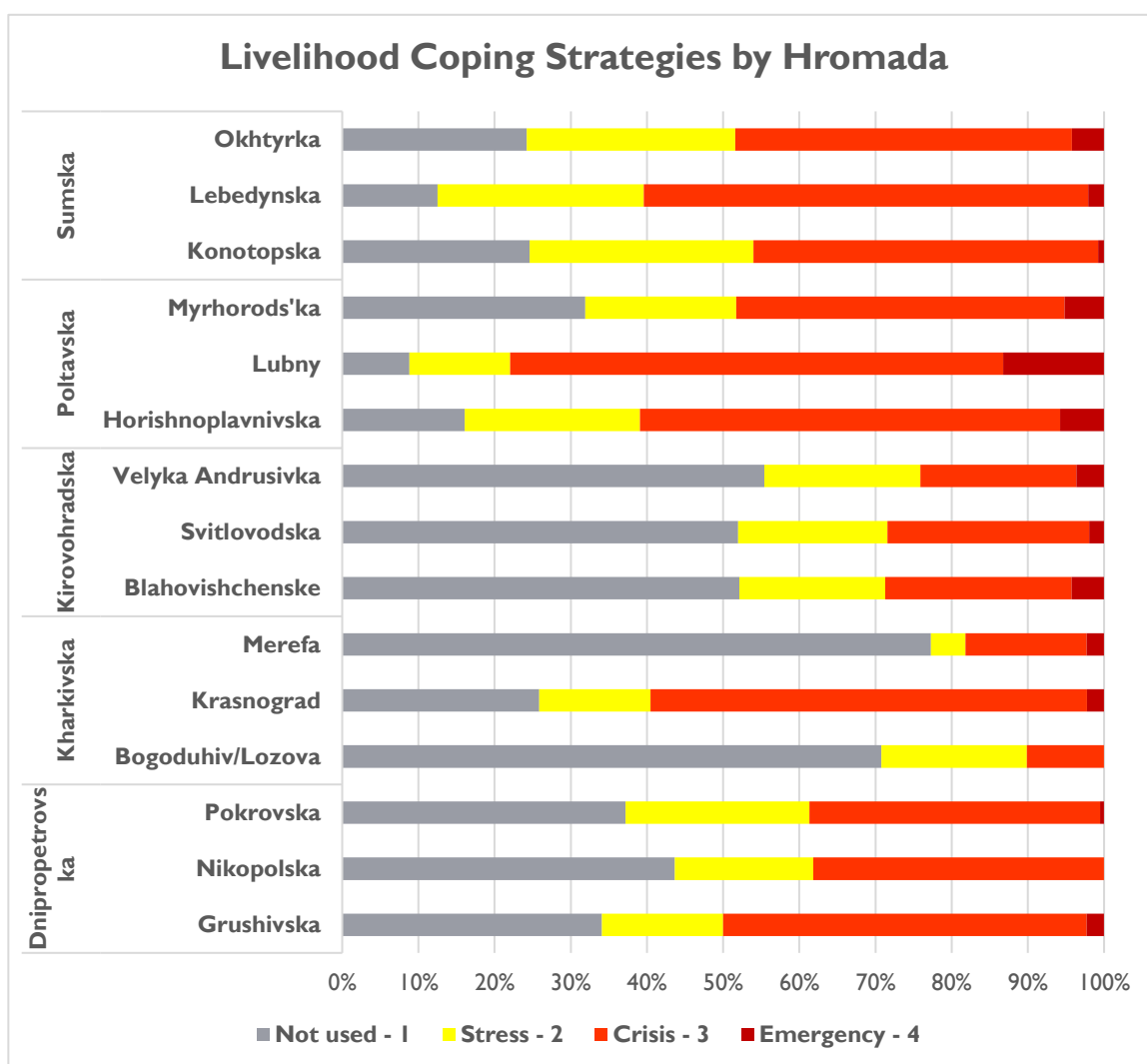
Sumska	Myrhorods'ka	6.0%	47.0%	47.0%
	Konotopska	26.2%	56.5%	17.3%
	Lebedynska	13.8%	60.9%	25.3%
	Okhtyrka	39.7%	50.0%	10.3%



Annex 5: Livelihood Coping Strategies

Hromada level

Oblast	Hromada	Not used - 1	Stress - 2	Crisis - 3	Emergency - 4
Dnipropetrovska	Grushivska	34.1%	15.9%	47.7%	2.3%
	Nikopolska	43.6%	18.2%	38.2%	0.0%
	Pokrovska	37.2%	24.1%	38.2%	0.5%
Kharkivska	Bogoduhiv/Lozova	70.8%	19.1%	10.1%	0.0%
	Krasnograd	25.8%	14.6%	57.3%	2.2%
	Merefa	77.3%	4.5%	15.9%	2.3%
Kirovohradska	Blahovishchenske	52.1%	19.1%	24.5%	4.3%
	Svitlovodska	52.0%	19.6%	26.5%	2.0%
	Velyka Andrusivka	55.4%	20.5%	20.5%	3.6%
Poltavska	Horishnoplavnivska	16.1%	23.0%	55.2%	5.7%
	Lubny	8.8%	13.2%	64.7%	13.2%
	Myrhorods'ka	31.9%	19.8%	43.1%	5.2%
Sumska	Konotopska	24.6%	29.4%	45.2%	0.8%
	Lebedynska	12.5%	27.1%	58.3%	2.1%
	Okhtyrka	24.2%	27.4%	44.2%	4.2%
All Households		38.5%	20.4%	38.2%	3.0%



Annex 6: Requested education support by oblast

Type of Support	Dnipropetrovska	Kharkivska	Kirovohradska	Poltavska	Sumaska	Total
Repairing damaged classrooms	7%	35%	26%	8%	6%	16%
Repairing damaged WASH facilities	2%	21%	20%	5%	3%	10%
Repairing other damaged infrastructure	5%	27%	13%	4%	5%	11%
Bomb shelters for schools	37%	64%	67%	58%	54%	56%
Ensuring safety of children and education personnel	31%	30%	17%	37%	22%	27%

Establishing temporary spaces for learning	5%	21%	4%	20%	8%	11%
Psychosocial support to students and teachers	1%	2%	3%	12%	7%	5%
Finding teachers	1%	5%	4%	11%	7%	6%
Teacher training	19%	12%	18%	17%	20%	17%
Replacing school materials	1%	6%	10%	11%	4%	6%

Annex 7: Decision making in households

Domain of decision making	Gender of respondent	Who makes the decision		
		Jointly	Only or mostly by men	Only or mostly by women
Purchase of everyday food items	Men	54%	32%	14%
	Women	36%	3%	61%
Purchase of everyday non-food items	Men	54%	32%	14%
	Women	38%	4%	58%
Expenses related to children	Men	56%	30%	14%
	Women	38%	3%	59%
Purchases of normal clothes	Men	58%	29%	13%
	Women	39%	3%	58%
Spending on marriages or celebrations	Men	63%	31%	6%
	Women	49%	4%	47%
Borrowing money from friends or relatives	Men	62%	33%	5%
	Women	50%	5%	45%
Borrowing money from a money lender	Men	63%	34%	3%
	Women	50%	6%	44%
Use of family savings	Men	65%	31%	4%
	Women	50%	5%	45%
Buying and selling of land	Men	65%	31%	4%
	Women	51%	6%	43%
Buying and selling of property	Men	65%	32%	3%
	Women	52%	5%	43%
Buying and selling of livestock or livelihood items	Men	66%	31%	3%
	Women	52%	5%	43%
Renting or sharecropping land	Men	63%	33%	4%
	Women	51%	6%	43%