

# UKRAINE

## Humanitarian Situation Monitoring

Phase 1 Report

4 July 2014

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### Introduction

In response to the continuing events in Ukraine, humanitarian partners have established a humanitarian situation monitoring process (HSM) which aims to inform planning both for any immediate responses required as well as for adequate preparedness measures in case the humanitarian situation deteriorates further.

The first phase of the HSM is a rapid needs assessment, conducted by telephone with key informants in Luhansk and Donetsk oblasts (provinces) in Eastern Ukraine. The results of this assessment are presented in this report.

The HSM's second phase, comprising further interviews with key informants, direct observation and secondary data collection and analysis, is already underway, and in addition to Luhansk and Donetsk covers neighbouring regions in the East as well as major urban centres such as Kyiv. The report from the second phase will be published in mid-July and will provide a more comprehensive overview of the humanitarian situation. This is therefore a preliminary report based on the first phase results only, providing a quick snapshot of the current situation in the two most affected regions.

### Main drivers of the crisis and vulnerability factors

Since the political crisis escalated into unrest between the Ukrainian government and non-state armed groups in Eastern Ukraine in April 2014, the population of this region in particular have become increasingly vulnerable. The numbers of refugees and IDPs from these areas have increased steadily, also placing pressure on neighbouring oblasts and otherwise less-affected areas of Western Ukraine. IDPs are reported as leaving with few belongings and in need of shelter, food and non-food assistance.

The population remaining in Eastern Ukraine, even those not directly affected by security incidents and fighting, are facing reduced services, particularly in health (including shortages of medications and medical supplies), as well as water and energy.

Although a ceasefire was agreed between the government and the self-proclaimed authorities in Donetsk and Luhansk in late June, it was observed inconsistently and ended on 30 June, with a government-led military operation resuming in the East shortly afterwards. The principal driver of vulnerability of the population in Eastern region is the continuation and potential escalation of the fighting, which is likely to lead to increasing displacement (both cross-border and internal) as well as disruption of services. Due to the presence of large Russian-speaking minorities in Eastern Ukraine, continuation of military action is also likely to exacerbate tensions between groups, which could spill over into neighbouring regions.

The focus of the humanitarian situation monitoring is therefore not just on evaluating current needs, but to inform and improve contingency and preparedness planning for a potential significant increase in humanitarian needs, which could arise rapidly.

## Affected Population

The two oblasts (level 1 administrative areas) of Donetsk and Luhansk are part of the 'Donbas' region. The area is heavily urbanised, with 5.8 million of the two oblasts' combined 6.6 million inhabitants living in urban areas.<sup>1</sup> The Donbas region has a large minority of ethnic Russians, comprising 39 per cent of the population, with Ukrainians comprising 57 per cent<sup>2</sup>.

As of 2 July, there are 32,300 IDPs who have left Donbas and have been reported to UNHCR, together with 12,300 Crimean IDPs and an estimated 15,000 unregistered IDPs within the region itself. This total of 59,600 is likely to be an underestimate of the actual number, due to a lack of a centralised registration system. The majority of IDP movements out of the region have been to the neighbouring oblasts of Kharkiv, Dnipropetrovsk and Zaporizhia, but also to the major urban centres of Kyiv, Odessa and Lviv<sup>3</sup>. A further 110,000 Ukrainians have also fled the unrest to Russia, including 9,870 Ukrainians that have applied for asylum. Another 750 people have applied for asylum in other neighbouring countries.

This first phase of humanitarian situation monitoring covers Luhansk and Donetsk oblasts only, and targeted areas of particular concern, based on reports of displacement, security incidents and/or service shortages. The combined population of assessed areas within the oblasts is 5.2 million, or 79 per cent of the oblasts' total population. Both urban and rural areas were covered, with each assessment site comprising either a city or a raion (rural area). Both cities and raions are treated as level 2 administrative areas.

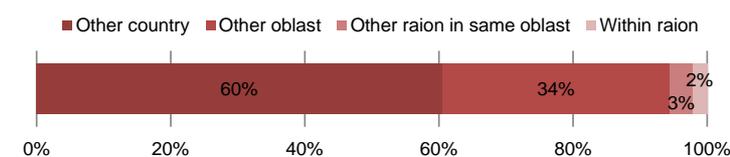
## Displacement Trends

The key informants could not provide sufficiently accurate and verifiable information on numbers of displaced present within the area, or having left from the area. However, they were able to indicate whether people in their area were making plans to leave (as evidenced by, for example, applications for identity documents or sales in assets such as cars or real estate). In Donetsk oblast, 54 per cent of reliable key informants reported leaving preparations; in Luhansk 46 per cent. The total population of areas in which 80 per cent or more of responding key informants<sup>4</sup> reported people planning to leave is 2.23 million.

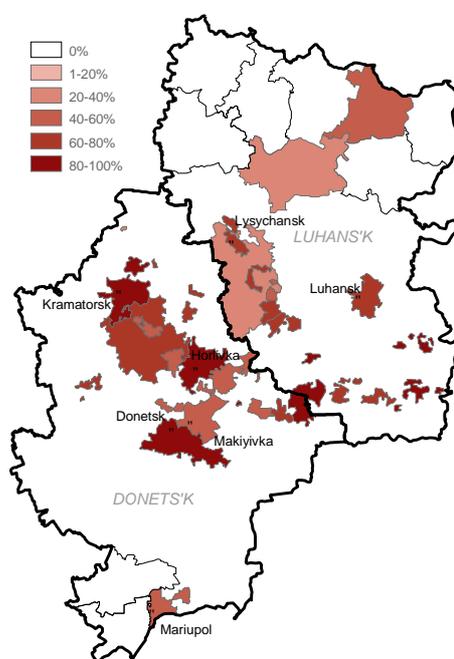
The likely destinations within Ukraine of people planning to leave closely matched displacement trends which have already occurred, with the neighbouring oblasts, Kyiv and Lviv being cited most frequently. However, 60 per cent of informants stated that people planning to leave were predominantly intending to leave Ukraine altogether.

| Assessment Site | Oblast  | Population       | % of KI |
|-----------------|---------|------------------|---------|
| Druzhkivka      | Donetsk | 69,327           | 100%    |
| Sverdlovsk      | Luhansk | 97,513           | 100%    |
| Brianka         | Luhansk | 52,764           | 100%    |
| Kramatorsk      | Donetsk | 195,719          | 100%    |
| Donetsk         | Donetsk | 964,306          | 100%    |
| Snizhne         | Donetsk | 69,833           | 100%    |
| Krasnodon       | Luhansk | 102,951          | 100%    |
| Horlivka        | Donetsk | 273,910          | 93%     |
| Sloviansk       | Donetsk | 136,696          | 85%     |
| Khartsyzk       | Donetsk | 103,016          | 83%     |
| Rubizhne        | Luhansk | 59,874           | 80%     |
| Artemivsk       | Donetsk | 103,372          | 80%     |
|                 |         | <b>2,229,281</b> |         |

Sites where 80%+ of responding KIs report people planning to leave



Percentage of responding KIs indicating destination of majority of displaced



Percentage of responding KIs reporting people planning to leave

<sup>1</sup> Ukraine Statistical Office, as at 1 January 2014

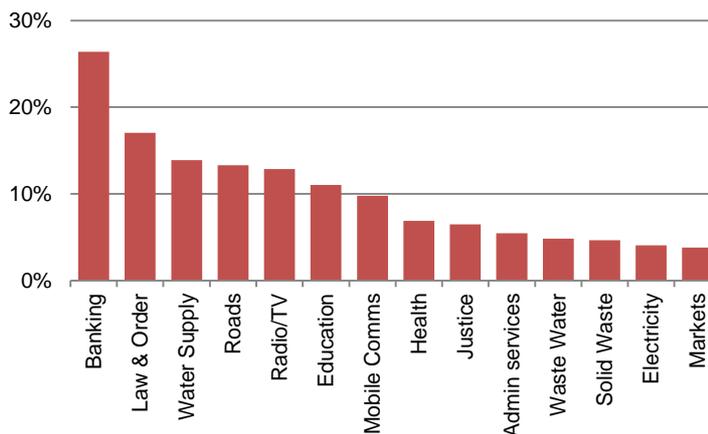
<sup>2</sup> Ukraine National Census, 2001

<sup>3</sup> UNHCR, via OCHA overview of population displacement

<sup>4</sup> Responding key informants = key informants excluding those who answered 'Do not know'

## Access to Services

Although the assessment confirmed that access to services had been affected to some degree in some areas, the majority of responding key informants indicated that most services were 'operating as before the crisis, or to a lesser extent were 'sustained but coping'. Across different service types, banking was reported as being particularly affected, with 26 per cent of responding key informants (on average across both Luhansk and Donetsk) stating that banking services were 'very affected in some or all areas'. Law and order, water supply, transport/roads and radio/TV were the next most frequently cited service disruptions, while administrative services, waste management, electricity and markets were reported to be least affected.



Percentage of responding KIs reporting services as 'very affected in some or all areas', by service

These average values hide some large differences between different assessment sites. Key informants from Sloviansk in particular (in the north of Donetsk oblast), where there has been sustained fighting, reported an almost complete breakdown of all services. The next most affected sites, though reporting a much lower level of impact (20-25 per cent vs 86 per cent in Sloviansk), are predominantly in the northern part of Donetsk oblast.

Sloviansk is a city of 137,000 people. The total population of the most affected sites in the table below (with an overall impact score of >10 per cent) is 1.8 million.

| Assessment Site        | Banking | Law & Order | Water Supply | Roads | Radio/TV | Education | Mobile Comms | Health | Justice | Admin services | Waste Water | Solid Waste | Electricity | Markets | Score |
|------------------------|---------|-------------|--------------|-------|----------|-----------|--------------|--------|---------|----------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|---------|-------|
| Sloviansk              | ■       | ■           | ■            | ■     | ■        | ■         | ■            | ■      | ■       | ■              | ■           | ■           | ■           | ■       | 86%   |
| Krasnyi Lyman          | ■       | ■           | ■            | ■     | ■        | ■         | ■            | ■      | ■       | ■              | ■           | ■           | ■           | ■       | 25%   |
| Dzerzhynsk             | ■       | ■           | ■            | ■     | ■        | ■         | ■            | ■      | ■       | ■              | ■           | ■           | ■           | ■       | 21%   |
| Kramatorsk             | ■       | ■           | ■            | ■     | ■        | ■         | ■            | ■      | ■       | ■              | ■           | ■           | ■           | ■       | 21%   |
| Kostiantynivka         | ■       | ■           | ■            | ■     | ■        | ■         | ■            | ■      | ■       | ■              | ■           | ■           | ■           | ■       | 18%   |
| Donetsk                | ■       | ■           | ■            | ■     | ■        | ■         | ■            | ■      | ■       | ■              | ■           | ■           | ■           | ■       | 18%   |
| Kostiantynivskyy raion | ■       | ■           | ■            | ■     | ■        | ■         | ■            | ■      | ■       | ■              | ■           | ■           | ■           | ■       | 18%   |
| Sverdlovsk             | ■       | ■           | ■            | ■     | ■        | ■         | ■            | ■      | ■       | ■              | ■           | ■           | ■           | ■       | 13%   |
| Stakhanov              | ■       | ■           | ■            | ■     | ■        | ■         | ■            | ■      | ■       | ■              | ■           | ■           | ■           | ■       | 12%   |
| Rovenky                | ■       | ■           | ■            | ■     | ■        | ■         | ■            | ■      | ■       | ■              | ■           | ■           | ■           | ■       | 12%   |
| Svyatohorsk            | ■       | ■           | ■            | ■     | ■        | ■         | ■            | ■      | ■       | ■              | ■           | ■           | ■           | ■       | 12%   |
| Druzhkivka             | ■       | ■           | ■            | ■     | ■        | ■         | ■            | ■      | ■       | ■              | ■           | ■           | ■           | ■       | 10%   |

Percentage of responding KIs reporting services as 'very affected in some or all areas', by service and site; sites with 10%+ score.

### Methodology

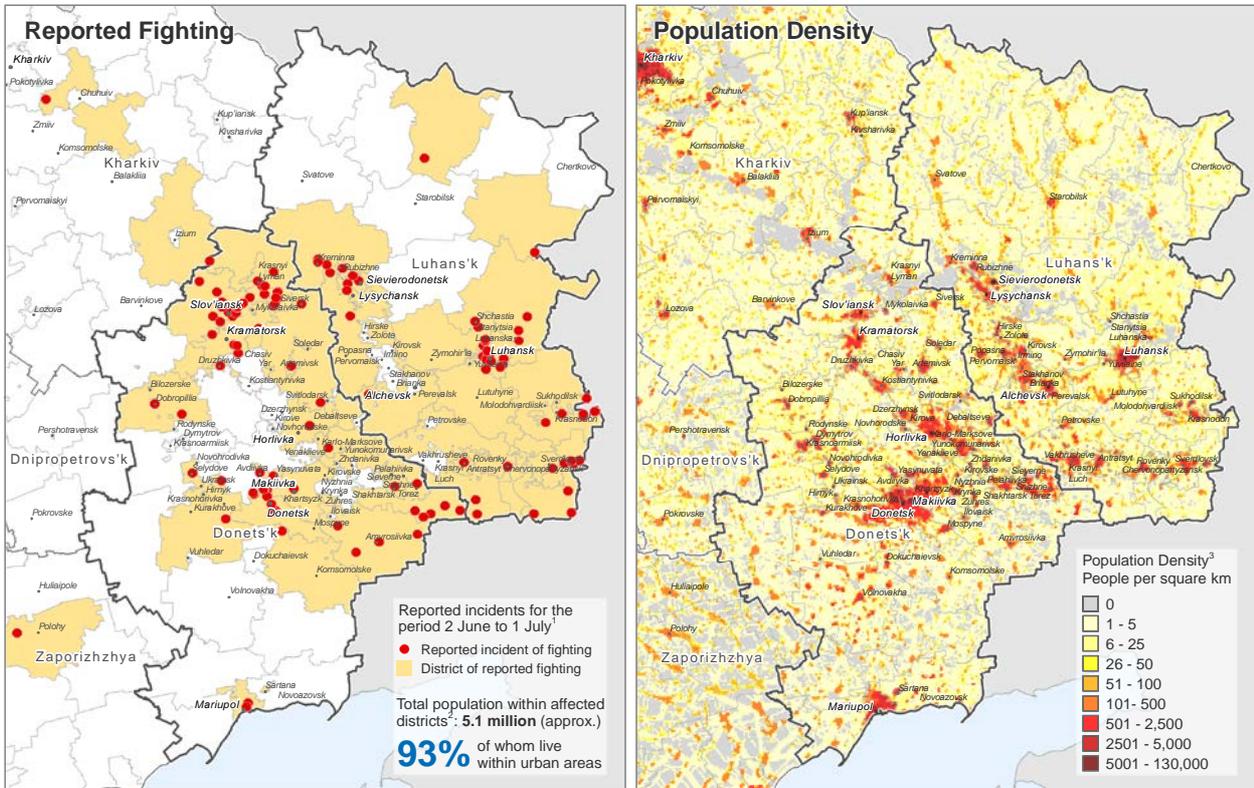
The assessment was based on interviews with key informants (KIs) conducted by telephone, and is a **purposive, non-representative** sample based on **perception**.

- **Sites** were selected based on criteria including population density, security incidents, income levels, urban/rural and industrial/agricultural differences.
- **Key informants** were identified from a list of functions and professions relevant to each sector.
- **The questionnaire** covered different sections on Population and Displacement, Security and Humanitarian Access, Food Security and Livelihoods, WASH, Health, Education, Access to Resources and GBV. Key informants only answered sections which they had information about.
- **A total of 435** key informants were interviewed, covering **45 sites**. **62%** of informants were female.
- **Further details** on the methodology can be found in the annex to this report.

# Security and Access

## Security Incidents

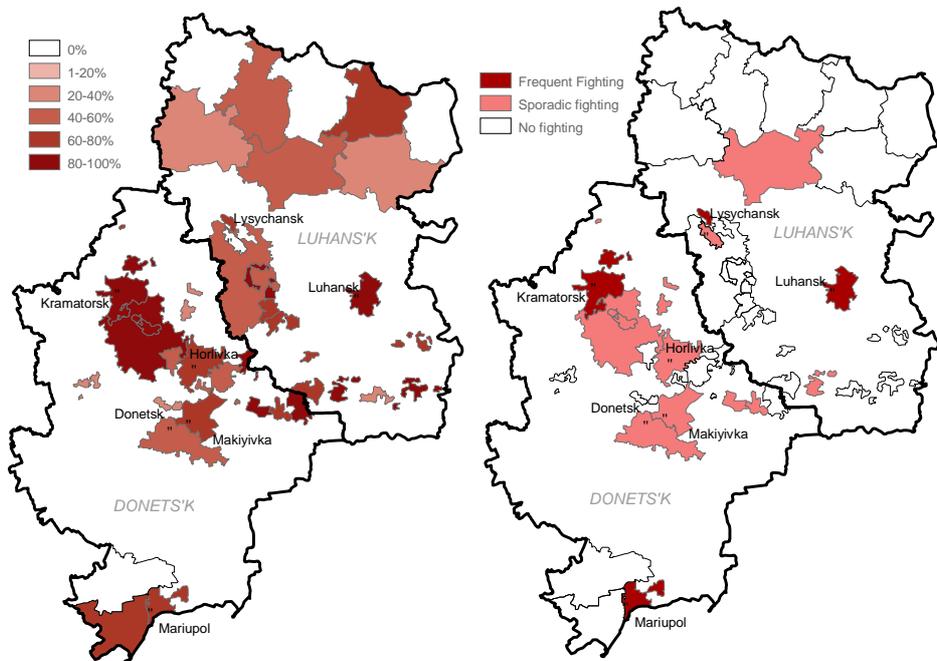
A large number of incidents have been reported during the month of June in Luhansk and Donetsk oblasts, correlated predominantly with urban areas. The areas around Sloviansk in northern Donetsk oblast, Severodonetsk in western Luhansk oblast are particular hotspots, as are both provincial capitals.



The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations.  
 Creation date: 1 July 2014 Sources: Public news source ([http://texty.org.ua/gb/news/section/read/54218/interaktyvna\\_karta\\_bojovyh\\_dij\\_ONOVUjeTSa](http://texty.org.ua/gb/news/section/read/54218/interaktyvna_karta_bojovyh_dij_ONOVUjeTSa)) and other sources<sup>1</sup>; 2014 Population - State Statistics Service of Ukraine<sup>2</sup>; Landsat 2010 (Geographic Information Science and Technology Group)<sup>3</sup>.

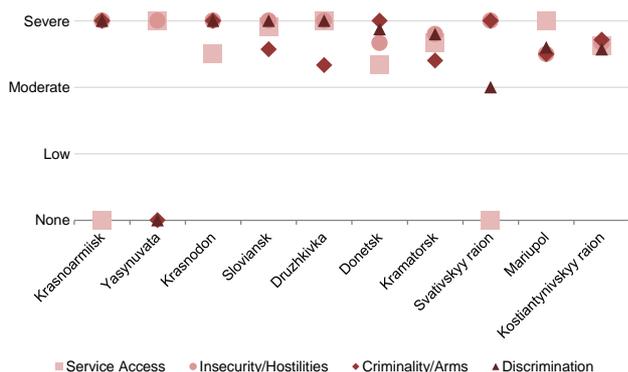
Security incidents reported during the period 2 Jun – 1 Jul, compared with population density

When compared with key informant perceptions, it is clear that although the perceived level of fighting and hotspots correlate closely with reported incidents, the areas in which key informants report people feeling unsafe is much larger, with many assessment sites reporting high feelings of insecurity despite no or few security incidents in their area. This could lead to population movements away from a much larger area than just that which is directly affected by fighting.

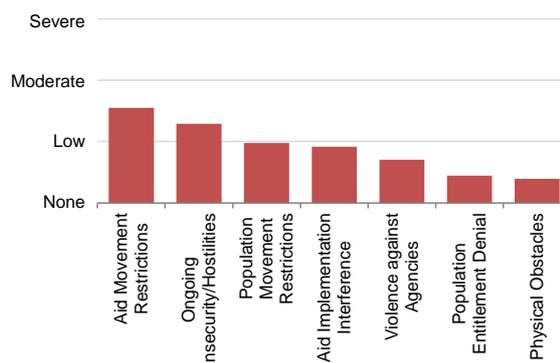


While the most frequently cited security and physical constraint affecting feelings of insecurity are the ongoing hostilities, other causes such as increased criminality, discrimination and restrictions of access to basic services were also cited across all areas. The assessment sites reporting the largest constraints on the local population

include Krasnoarmiisk, Yasynuvata, Krasnodon and Sloviansk, though the large number of non-responding key informants make this site ranking unreliable.



Severity ranking of physical and security constraints reported by responding KIs, top 10 sites



Severity ranking of causes of constraints on the delivery of humanitarian assistance reported by responding KIs

## Humanitarian assistance

Concerning humanitarian assistance, nearly half of respondents were unsure / unable to answer whether any assistance was being offered or whether there were problems with its delivery. A third reported that no assistance was being offered. Most of those reporting some receipt of assistance stated that there were no problems in its delivery. Overall, 20 per cent of those key informants confirming that assistance was offered reported problems in its receipt.

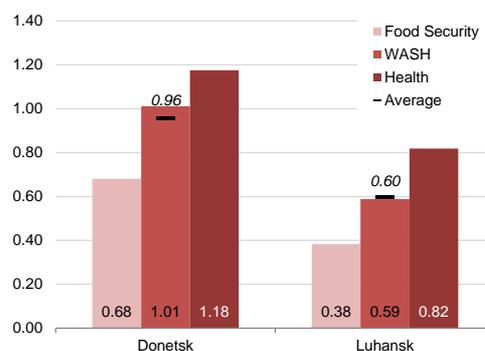
The reported causes of these problems indicate that movement restrictions (on the population as well as on humanitarian agencies) and the ongoing hostilities are the major factors in preventing assistance delivery, with few reporting any interference or violence against agencies and even fewer reporting a denial of the right to assistance. Least frequently cited are physical obstacles such as the climate, terrain and state of infrastructure. This suggests that humanitarian assistance, while not (yet) available in most areas, would by and large be able to access affected populations except for in areas of worst insecurity/hostilities – key informants in Sloviansk, for example (with heavy fighting) reported severe restrictions on agencies' access to the population, but no restrictions on the population's access to assistance.

## Humanitarian Needs<sup>5</sup>

### Severity of Situation

Key informants ranked Food Security, WASH and Health on a severity scale from 0 to 6 to indicate the severity of the current situation in these life-sustaining sectors, and the need for humanitarian assistance. The overall average score across all sectors and sites was **0.81** – slightly below 'minor concern'.

Whilst this makes clear that, overall, humanitarian needs are currently small; this ranking nevertheless allows a degree of prioritisation which can assist in effective preparation for a future deterioration. The reported average severity across sectors was higher in Donetsk than in Luhansk (0.96 vs 0.60), and in both oblasts Health was reported as being the most severely affected, followed by WASH and then Food Security.



Severity scale score by sector and oblast, according to responding key informants



Severity scale for assessing impact of crisis on life-sustaining sectors

<sup>5</sup> The section refers exclusively to the needs of population in the areas affected by fighting and does not cover IDPs or refugees outside of those areas.

The average values also hide consistent differences across sites, with key informants in Sloviansk reporting an average of 3.35 (major concern) and a Health severity ranking of 4.00 (severe, potentially life-threatening situation). Eight other sites in Donetsk, and one in Luhansk, have average scores between 1 and 2 (between minor and moderate concern).

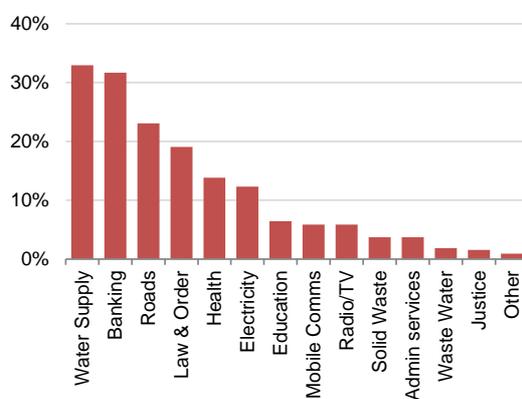
| Assessment Site        | Oblast  | Population       | Food Security | WASH | Health | Average |
|------------------------|---------|------------------|---------------|------|--------|---------|
| Sloviansk              | Donetsk | 136,696          | 2.77          | 3.29 | 4.00   | 3.35    |
| Druzhkivka             | Donetsk | 69,327           | 1.25          | 1.33 | 2.25   | 1.61    |
| Kostiantynivka         | Donetsk | 75,811           | 0.67          | 3.00 | 1.00   | 1.56    |
| Kramatorsk             | Donetsk | 195,719          | 1.14          | 1.73 | 1.71   | 1.53    |
| Kostiantynivskyy raion | Donetsk | 18,799           | 0.73          | 2.44 | 1.33   | 1.50    |
| Snizhne                | Donetsk | 69,833           | 0.75          | 1.00 | 2.00   | 1.25    |
| Avdiivka               | Donetsk | 34,984           | 0.75          | 1.33 | 1.50   | 1.19    |
| Dzerzhynsk             | Donetsk | 72,630           | 0.40          | 1.75 | 1.00   | 1.05    |
| Makiivka               | Donetsk | 389,131          | 0.73          | 0.91 | 1.50   | 1.05    |
| Brianka                | Luhansk | 52,764           | 0.50          | 1.20 | 1.33   | 1.01    |
|                        |         | <b>1,115,694</b> |               |      |        |         |

Sites with an average severity score higher than 1.00, according to responding key informants

### Service Provision

Key informants were asked to rank the top three concerns for provision of basic services in the next three months. Despite the higher severity ranking for Health, Water Supply was most often cited (by a third of key informants) as a priority for service provision, followed by Banking, Transport/Roads, Law & Order and Health.

This prioritisation is broadly consistent between the two oblasts, with some differences. Water supply was perceived as a priority by 42 per cent of respondents in Donetsk but only by 19 per cent in Luhansk, with Transport/Roads correspondingly more important in Luhansk than Donetsk. Electricity was also a more pressing concern in Donetsk.



Percentage of responding KIs indicating each basic service as a top three concern

While humanitarian needs are currently small, there is clear scope for immediate action, both by central and regional authorities to assure or restore access to services, and for humanitarian actors to prepare for the eventuality that this may not be possible in all areas. With the potentially life threatening services of **water and health** ranked both as major concerns and as the currently most severely-affected sectors, protection or restoration of these services, and preparation for a potentially rapid deterioration in their provision, should be the priority for local authorities and humanitarian actors.

### Response and Gaps

The Government of Ukraine did not yet request international humanitarian assistance. The emerging humanitarian needs have been largely addressed directly by the government, Ukrainian community-based organizations, voluntary assistance by the community, regional and local authorities. In the areas directly affected by fighting, response has been limited to individual national and international NGOs and actors providing assistance mainly through the provision of emergency health, water and sanitation services at some locations in Donetsk and Luhansk regions. Response to date has largely managed to meet the immediate needs due to relatively localized occurrence of fighting and unrest.

While several UN agencies have been responding to individual targeted requests for relief items and services from their counterpart ministries in the Government, the activities of the United Nations in Ukraine have been primarily focused on preparedness and planning for effective future potential humanitarian response. Limited availability of reliable and sector-wide information on needs, response and partner capacity, as well as limited source of comprehensive and verifiable information on the developing situation on the ground remains a major challenge. A sector coordination structure is being set up to partially address these issues and to convene the responders and other relevant stakeholders around the relevant sector lines. Concurrently with the joint inter-agency assessment exercise, UN agencies are scaling up their individual and sector-specific assessment activities to bridge the information availability gap.

## Health



### Sources and scope of analysis

The analysis draws from the results of telephone interviews conducted with key informants in the Donetsk and Luhansk region, combined with the review of secondary data on the current health situation in the Ukraine.

A more detailed report, outlining the priority health needs based on a detailed health system assessment, is currently prepared by WHO and the health sector partners and will be available in July 2014.

### Situation prior to June

Prior to the escalation of the current situation, the Ukrainian health system's main challenges included management of Tuberculosis, HIV/AIDS and non-communicable diseases. Progress with the reform of the health system, which would ensure the universal access to health care and quality health services, was limited. Coordination gaps between health stakeholders have been of particular concern, with vulnerable and marginalized groups enjoying limited access to health services. Essential public health functions had shortcomings, the result of which, for example, has been low vaccination coverage. Consequently, Ukraine is currently a country at high risk of a potential polio outbreak or similar preventable epidemics.

### Overview of recent findings

As of 2 July 2014, more than 1,400 casualties (servicemen, insurgents and civilians) and more than 5,000 wounded were unofficially reported due to the fighting in the East of Ukraine.

Based on the reports from national authorities and humanitarian actors, the current crisis resulted in internal and external displacement of more than 170,000 people, with more than 4.5 million people being affected by the current situation.

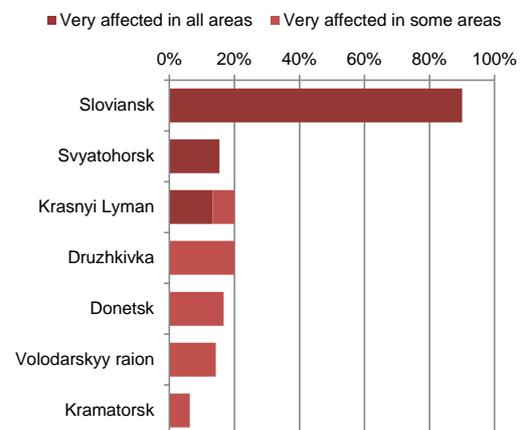
In Donetsk, 12 health facilities were reported non-functional and closed as of 26 June 2014. In Sloviansk, all hospitals except one were reported closed due to interrupted essential supply lines (water and electricity). Pharmaceuticals and medical supplies were reportedly limited, with basic support provided by local and international NGOs and actors. The access to health services and the health security of people residing in large parts of the Donbas region has been deteriorating. There have been reports of attack on health workers, with some leaving the area to escape conflict. The insecurity has further jeopardized the already unstable access to health services and has posed an extra burden on the health system that has already been overstretched before the recent escalations. Human lives, as well as the health and wellbeing of the population in the affected areas, are at risk.

The armed clashes have had a direct effect on the health of the population, resulting in trauma, including injuries and burns. Adequate emergency medical services, including well equipped ambulances, trained first-aid personnel and health workforce, intensive care, surgeries, burn units, as well as medications and consumables, are insufficient and their immediate availability is a priority.

Major health challenges and constraints are caused by access limitation due to the insecurity, the lack of supplies and response capacity gaps.

### Results of the key informant interviews:

Overall, 52 per cent of key informants from Donetsk and Luhansk reported that the general health status has deteriorated in the last three months, while 47.6 per cent reported that the health status was stable.



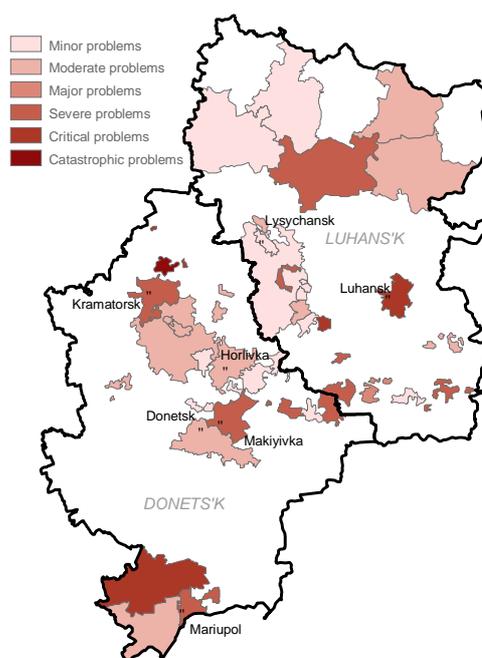
Percentage of responding KIs indicating that health services are very affected in some or all areas (all other sites = 0%)

90 per cent of key informants from Sloviansk, 15 per cent from Svyatohorsk and 13 per cent from Luhansk reported that health services were very affected in all areas. Some 17 per cent of respondents from Donetsk city stated that health services were very affected in some areas.

Health problems, which were most often reported by the key informants, were psychological trauma (41 per cent of respondents), psycho-somatic disorders (22 per cent), chronic diseases (18 per cent), injuries (12 per cent), respiratory diseases (11 per cent), cardiovascular diseases (10 per cent) and communicable diseases (9 per cent).

Lack of medicine (39 per cent), lack of medical equipment (35 per cent) and lack of medical staff (28 per cent) were the most often reported problems of health service availability; limited economic resources (44 per cent) and logistical constraints (28 per cent) were the most reported problems of health care access.

Please see map for the geographic distribution of general health status according to the key informants.



Severity of health problems, according to the highest severity reported by KIs for each site

### Priority activities

Priority activities to address the immediate needs of the affected population include:

- Country-level and field-level coordination of the health sector response;
- Provision of timely and up-to-date information on health trends and health system needs to the health sector partners, primarily, and the donor community, secondarily;
- Activities to enable prevention, timely detection and rapid response to public health emergencies caused by any hazard, including infectious disease outbreaks, especially to any case of poliomyelitis caused by wild poliovirus (WPV)
- Ensured continued access to quality primary, hospital & referral health services
- Activities to ensure prevention of excess morbidity and mortality from TB and HIV, to prevent growth of resistance to anti-TB drugs and transmission within the communities affected and beyond
- Increased access to antiretroviral drugs and harm reduction (particularly opioid substitution therapy) for treatment and prevention of HIV infection across the HIV cascade of care especially for injecting drug users and other key populations
- Continued access to treatment of chronic non-communicable diseases, including opioid substitution therapy
- Access to community based mental health / psychosocial support to people affected by the crisis
- Technical assistance on other key public health issues, including preparedness and response to CBRN incidents

## Food Security and Livelihoods



### Sources and scope of analysis

This analysis provides an overview of food security situation in Donetsk and Luhansk based on data obtained through telephone interviews with key informants in the affected areas (a non-representative sample). 323 key informants provided their responses to food security and livelihood questions, with more than half of the respondents (62 per cent) being women.<sup>6</sup>

As the secondary data analysis currently being developed by WFP will be available by the end of July, the data provided by the national statistical sources was used to establish a comparative baseline for this report.

<sup>6</sup> 74.2 per cent of total 435 key informants. 203 respondents were from Donetsk and 120 from Luhansk.

## Situation prior to June

Agriculture has traditionally been one of the dominant and most important sectors of the Ukrainian economy, contributing up to 10 per cent of GDP and accounting for nine per cent of employment in the country. Under normal circumstances, food availability is not a concern in the country and Ukraine is a surplus producer and net exporter of agricultural goods. Correspondingly, nearly 97 per cent of foodstuff consumed in Ukraine is produced domestically.

The main agricultural regions are located in the East and South-East of Ukraine, with Donetsk and Luhansk oblasts having the largest arable land resources (79 per cent and 73 per cent of total arable land respectively). Both oblasts have extensive and diverse agricultural infrastructure with large numbers of established agricultural enterprises.

As of June, the tensions in Ukraine did not seem to have significantly disrupted agriculture or slowed down exports, according to the State Statistics Service of Ukraine. Luhansk and Donetsk State Statistics Offices even reported increase in the volume of their agricultural production in the January-May period, at 3.2 per cent and 2.7 per cent, respectively, compared to the same period in 2013.

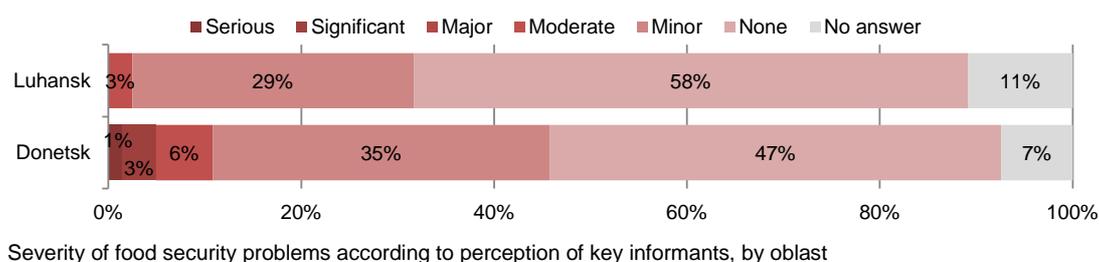
While Ukraine's production in normal times exceeds domestic needs and the country is a net exporter, in a situation of crisis, access to food and food security could become challenging due to protracted displacement, limited access to agricultural facilities and markets, loss of assets and reduced purchasing power.

## Overview of recent findings

### Food Security Concerns

According to Ukrainian national statistics, the share of household expenditure on food has been decreasing steadily from 66.2 per cent in Donetsk and 64.3 per cent in Luhansk in 1999, to 51.1 per cent<sup>7</sup> and 47.4 per cent, respectively, in 2012<sup>8</sup>. In both oblasts, however, it is still close to half of total household's monthly expenditures, placing them at risk of food insecurity. Any further increase of food prices, coupled with food availability concerns and limited access to food due to the sharp decline in income of the population in the affected areas could lead to increasingly serious food security challenges.

Overall, around 40 per cent of the key informants responded that the families in the assessment sites perceived that they have been facing general problems in acquiring food (from minor problems – 33 per cent, to significant – two per cent, and serious – one per cent). Specifically, food availability and access have been reported as a concern by nine per cent of the respondents<sup>9</sup>. The most severely affected site is perceived to be the city of Slovyansk.



The data indicate a deterioration of the food security situation primarily in terms of quality of the diet, with 72 per cent and 42 per cent of respondents in Donetsk and Luhansk who perceive that their diet quality has worsened.

Among those KI who cited food availability as a concern, 85 per cent of respondents consider the scarcity of food in local markets as the main reason for decreased food availability, while other barriers were cited by five per cent to 25 per cent of the informants (chart below on food availability<sup>10</sup>). For those KI who reported food access as an issue, no or reduced income to purchase food and logistical constraints in accessing the

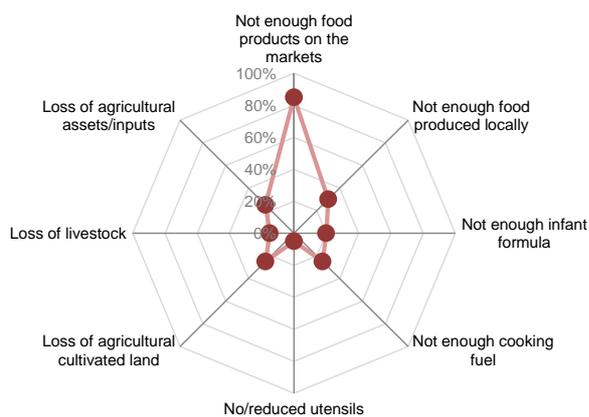
<sup>7</sup> 60% is a "critical" threshold for food security of households established by the Government.

<sup>8</sup> In 2012 the national average is 50.2% in Ukraine

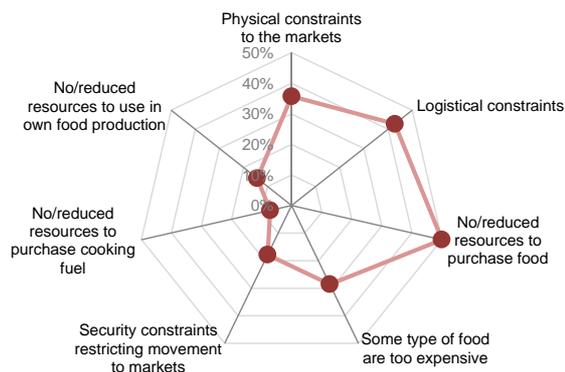
<sup>9</sup> Food availability: 11% from Donetsk and 6% from Luhansk; food access: 10% in Donetsk and 7% in Luhansk.

<sup>10</sup> Based on non-statistically representative sampling.

markets were perceived as major concerns, respectively by 50 per cent of respondents and 43 per cent, in both assessment sites (chart below on food access issues<sup>11</sup>).



Issues affecting food availability, according to responding key informants



Issues affecting food access, according to responding key informants

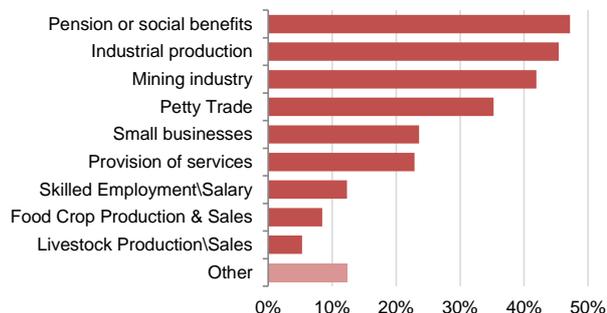
Along the same lines, 35-40 per cent of respondents have been worried about the overall price increases. A vast majority of respondents in the two regions (70 per cent) have seen an upward change in the prices of the food basket. The most significant price increases (over 50 per cent) were reported from Kramatorsk, Luhansk, Makiivka and Pervomaysk.

With more than 75 per cent of respondents noting that the prices for basic food items are higher than before the crisis, the rise in food prices is a key concern, which is likely to affect households below the poverty line.

### Livelihood Concerns

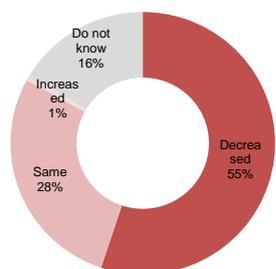
According to key informants, key sectors which generated most of income in the affected areas included industrial production, mining industry, services, small business and petty trade.

More than half of the respondents reported that their overall income has decreased - 60 per cent of households in Donetsk and 49 per cent in Luhansk. Almost a third of key informants (28 per cent) believe it did not change since the armed conflict started in their region. The areas where the 'decreased' answers prevailed significantly over the 'is the same' answers included Artemivsk, Debaltseve, Donetsk, Khartsyzsk, Kramatorsk, Sloviansk, Alchevsk, Lysychansk, Rubizhne, Stakhanov, and Svyatohorsk. However, no significant patterns could be observed from the key informants' perception on the decreased income per income source

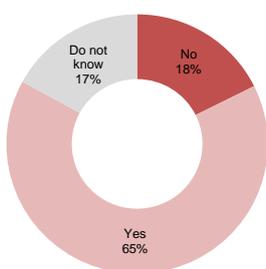


Main sources of income, by citation frequency of responding key informants

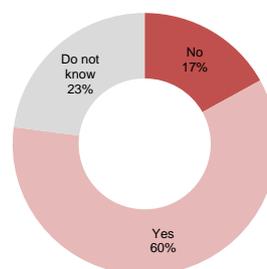
Even more alarming, although the majority is still reporting that payment of salaries and pensions has been



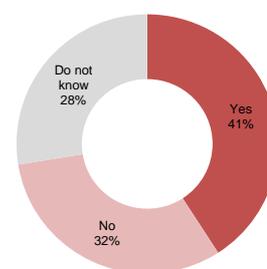
Change in income



Normal payment of salaries



Normal payment of pensions



Job cuts in last 3 months

Percentage of key informants on questions related to income, #1

ensured regularly, in 18 per cent of cases the salary was not paid to employees in affected areas (mainly

<sup>11</sup> Based on non-statistically representative sampling.

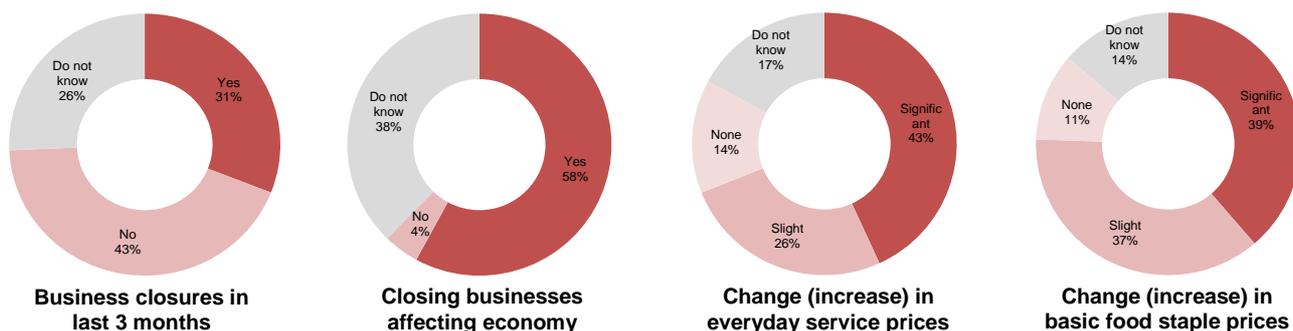
from respondents in Sloviansk and Kramatorsk, as well as Antratsyt and Svyatohorsk), and pensions have not been paid in five areas (Kostyantynivka, Sloviansk, Antratsyt, Krasnyi Luch and Svyatohorsk).

The availability of jobs and employment opportunities is among the main concerns raised by key informants: some 40 per cent of the respondents mentioned that employers in the assessment site had cut a number of jobs in the past months since the conflict started. The areas where cuts are most severely felt include Donetsk, Khartsyzsk, Kostiantynivka and raion, Mariupol, Sloviansk, Torez, Luhansk and Stakhanov. Most frequent estimation of the number of cuts is from 50 to 99 employees (16 per cent), and from 500 to 999 employees (43 per cent) in respective cities.

A third of respondents (31 per cent) informed that enterprises have been closed in their respective cities/villages. Here the most unanimous answers were observed in Sloviansk, Kramatorsk, Lughansk, Mariupol and Donetsk. The bulk of informants that reported of business closures also reported that the insecurity strongly affected local economy. Again, respondents of Donetsk, Sloviansk, Horlivka, Lughansk, Mariupol and Rubizhne, are among those who especially strongly felt the impact of the conflict on the local economy.

More than 70 per cent of the respondents perceived the increment in cost of living as a major concern since the prices for everyday services had increased over the past three months. It is notable that the inflation rate in Ukraine as a whole reached 10.5% for the period of January-May 2014, with significant price increases for fuel, transportation as well as certain categories of the food (e.g. vegetables, sugar) and services. This is the likely reason for the lack of regional differentiation in answers among the respondents.

Along with the increase of the basic services, the prevailing majority of residents of affected areas noted increase of the basic food staples (76 per cent of respondents). Roughly a half of respondents who noticed the increase of prices believe that prices increased significantly, the other half noted a slight increase in prices. The overall socio-economic situation in Donetsk is perceived to be worse than in Luhansk during the past three months.



Percentage of key informants on questions related to income, #2

### Challenges and constraints

While the civilian population living in the areas affected by the crisis have been coping, a prolonged situation of distress and disruption of normal market and income dynamics will inevitably affect their food security. Due to the insecurity, access to the affected areas and target groups appears to be a challenge. Additionally, accurate monitoring of food insecurity is hampered by difficulties in registering and tracking the increasing population displacements in Donetsk and Luhansk oblasts, compounded by the limited capacity of the corporate partners and the lack of resources to conduct accurate monitoring and proper identification of needs.

### Risks

The main food security risks in the Donetsk and Luhansk oblasts depend on an increasingly inefficient food supply chain and general access restrictions. Compounding factors are the substantial decline in employment opportunities, the disruption of infrastructure, increasing insecurity and limitations of people's movement, which are resulting in business closures and reduced business activities. The inflation of the country's currency, combined with the increase in food prices across the country and especially in the affected regions, may lead to reduction in purchasing power. Additionally, the instability of financial system/institutions is increasingly reducing the ability of households to dispose of their resource and thus affecting households' food security.

### Priority activities and recommendations

Priority activities to address the immediate needs of the affected population include::

1. Activation of the food security and nutrition sector coordination mechanisms at the country and field levels;
2. Enhancing the monitoring of food needs and emerging vulnerabilities in the affected areas; and
3. Implementation of targeted cash-based food assistance interventions in the situations including most-at-risk, should it be required and requested by the Government.

The food security coordination mechanism will need to be set-up rapidly to ensure information sharing and coordinated action in support the Government with bridging the identified gaps. Mapping of actors, partners and their actions in the sector is crucial for a coordinated and effective response.

It is recommended that partners from the food security sector enhance monitoring and/or undertake a rapid food security needs assessment, should security conditions allow it, looking at local market functionality, food availability and access of the worst affected communities.

This approach would ensure coherence of preparedness activities and possible responses cash-based intervention in support of national safety nets and compliant with national policies and legislation.

## Water, Sanitation and Hygiene



### Sources and scope of analysis

The assessment covers both rural and urban centers of the Donetsk (4.4 million) and Luhansk (2.3 million) regions, with focus on areas that have been exposed to a significant deterioration of the security situation. In addition to the assessment results, secondary data is reviewed from the MICS survey of 2012.

### Situation prior to June

In Ukraine, as per MICS 2012, overall, 98.2 per cent of the population in Ukraine uses an improved source of drinking water - 98.6 per cent in urban areas and 97.1 per cent in rural areas. 40.6 per cent of household's members do not use any water treatment methods, (32.2 per cent in urban areas, and 62.5 per cent in rural areas). Boiling water is used by 39 per cent of household members, (43.9 per cent in cities and towns, and 26.1 per cent in rural communities). Almost one-third of household members – predominantly urban – tend to use water filters to treat water. Quite a popular method is to let water stand and settle – it is used by 13.8 per cent of household members.

Overall, 95.9 per cent of the household population of Ukraine use improved sources of drinking water and improved sanitation facilities. Accessibility of improved water sources and sanitation for rural residents (93.5 per cent) is lower than that for urban households (96.9 per cent). As for the regional availability of these conditions of comfort living, it is lower in the Centre (92.7 per cent) and in the South (93.5 per cent).

In urban settlements, 78.8 per cent of the population uses drinking water piped into a dwelling, whereas in rural areas this type of water supply is only available to 25 per cent of the population. At the same time, depending on the wealth index, this indicator ranges from 9.2 per cent in the first quintile (the poorest) to 89.8 per cent in the fourth, and 88.6 per cent in the fifth quintile (the richest), which can be explained by a stronger disposition of rural population towards lower wealth levels.

Almost half of the rural population (48.3 per cent) uses a protected well as the main source of drinking water, while this percentage is smaller among the urban population (5.7 per cent). The proportion of the population using a protected well as the main source of drinking water ranges from 56.8 per cent in the poorest quintile to 0.1 per cent in the richest.

Almost the entire population of Ukraine (98.9 per cent) lives in households that have improved sanitation facilities. In Ukraine the use of improved sanitation is closely linked to households' wealth and living conditions. The rural population tends to use pit latrines with slab (almost 60 per cent), while the most widespread sanitation facility in urban settlements is a flush toilet with connection to a sewage system or septic tank.

Specifically, urban household population typically use flush toilets (74.9 per cent of households), while a smaller percentage use pour flush systems piped to a pit latrine (10.8 per cent), and pit latrine with slab (9.9 per cent). Flush toilets are predominantly used by the richest households (99.7 per cent) and those of the fourth quintile (96.0 per cent), while pit latrines with a slab are the most common type of sanitation facility used by the poorest (74.0 per cent) and second quintile (38.4 per cent).

## Overview of recent findings

The results of the assessment indicate that in the areas of conflict in and around Donetsk city, Kostiantynivskyy raion and Sloviansk there are serious issues with access to potable drinking water, ranging from significant to severe. The major disruption to the city main supply has the potential, if not fixed in the near future, to cause critical problems for up to 4 million people in and around Donetsk city. When water supplies are periodically interrupted, there can be a build-up of silt deposits and other contaminants. These can cause the purity of water supplies to be questionable, causing sickness to occur.

The figures from Debaltseve, Druzhkivka, and Khartsyzk would appear to indicate that water pollution is already present to some extent. Although just a snapshot of the possible problem, there is a potential for a significant number of the 174,343 population who live in those areas being affected. It should be noted that in the Donetsk oblast only certain areas have problems, with some areas questioned reporting no problems at all. The conflict areas as well as the areas affected by the damaged main are most, in some cases, in desperate need.

Sloviansk stands out as an area of multiple issues ranging from water shortages, purity of supply and ill health.

Those areas in Luhansk city covered by the survey also indicate 'severe' levels. Shortage of water due to damaged lines and decreased maintenance due to the conflict situation, and accidental breaks/leaks. Restoration of a reliable water system came out as the most sought after result in all affected areas in both Donetsk and Luhansk.

### Needs & Vulnerable Groups

Potable drinking water as well as reasonable clean water for washing/hygiene needs are essential to the continued health and wellbeing of everyone, but with particular emphasis on children (especially very young children between the ages of 0 – 5) and vulnerable mothers, either pregnant or lactating. For those babies who are being bottle fed there is the added danger from potentially polluted water systems. It is noted that the gender proportion of females questioned in this survey was almost double the size of men questioned. This is significant in that they understand directly the results of bad or shortage of water on the health of their children.

### Main Concerns

Shortage or polluted water causing sickness or death in significant numbers of young children.

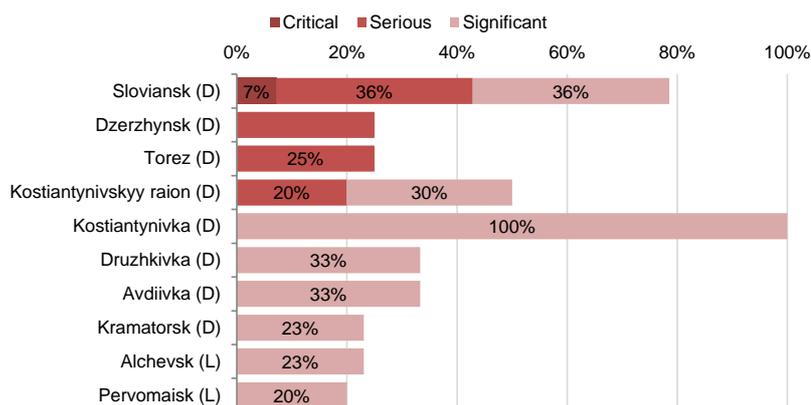
With the shortages of water personal hygiene problems will escalate and significantly raise the risk of sickness and possible death. This is further aggravated by the movement and close confinement of IDPs fleeing the conflict.

### Challenges

The current challenges include funding, access, reliable information, safety and security both personally and for partner organisations and beneficiaries from consequences of the conflict, including, armed groups, criminal elements, UXO's and suspected indiscriminate mine laying. Furthermore, there is lack of identified implementing partners, limited prepositioning in secure locations in both Donetsk and Luhansk, limited stocks of humanitarian aid sourced in country, and limited access to out-of-country stocks of humanitarian aid due to restrictions on and delays with importing e.g. water purification tablets.

### Priority activities

- Carry out field visits and situation analysis of the identified IDP sites.
- Respond to request for hygiene materials and support hygiene promotion
- Develop WASH supply plan and identify partners for future distributions.



Severity of water, sanitation and hygiene problems according to perception of responding key informants: top ten most severely affected sites

- Procurement and distribution of locally developed and sourced hygiene consumables (individual and family kits), to enable IDPs to ensure daily personal and public hygiene.
- Provision of safe drinking water, through family filtration units, purification tablets.
- Advocate and support, where necessary, affected population with basic sanitation facilities.
- Identify partners in Donetsk and Luhansk
- Preposition stocks of hygiene kits in those two areas
- Start hygiene awareness campaign for affected IDPs
- Identify water supply problems of purity and respond where possible with water testing, water purification tablets (when allowed to bring them into the country) and/or family filtration units + water containers.
- Identify water shortage problems and propose possible solutions – transporting and storage of clean water

## Education



### Sources and scope of analysis

The assessment covers both rural and urban centers of the Donetsk (4.4 million) and Luhansk (2.3 million) regions, focusing on areas that have been exposed to a significant deterioration of the security situation. . In addition to the assessment results, secondary data is reviewed from the MICS survey of 2012.

### Situation prior to June

In terms of school readiness, 78.5 per cent of children in Ukraine who at the time of the survey attended the first grade of primary school attended preschool (78 per cent for boys, 79.2 per cent for girls). Figures differ significantly for children living in rural areas (69.4 per cent) compared with children living in urban areas (83.1 per cent). Regional differences exist: the highest proportion of children who attended pre-school in the previous year are in the Centre and in the North (98.9 per cent and 83.6 per cent, respectively), the lowest proportion is in the South (69.8 per cent) and the West (70.9 per cent).

In terms of primary and secondary school participation, indicators for primary and secondary school attendance include:

- Net intake rate in primary education;
- Primary school net attendance ratio (adjusted);
- Secondary school net attendance ratio (adjusted);
- Female to male education ratio (or gender parity index – GPI index articles) in primary and secondary school.

Indicators of school progression include:

- Children reaching last grade of primary school;
- Primary school completion rate;
- The transition rate to secondary school.

According to Article 36 of the Law of Ukraine «On Education», para 3, children start primary school at ages six or seven upon the discretion of their parents/caretakers. Of children who are of primary school entry age (age 7) in Ukraine, 94 per cent are attending the first grade of primary school (Table ED.3). In terms of timeliness, no differences in primary school entry by gender, residence (urban/ rural) or mother's education were observed for first grade children aged 7 years. The situation is slightly different across regions: almost all children aged 7 years went to the first class in the Western and Central regions (99.3 per cent and 98.9 per cent respectively), whereas only 89.4 per cent of children this age did so in the Eastern region.

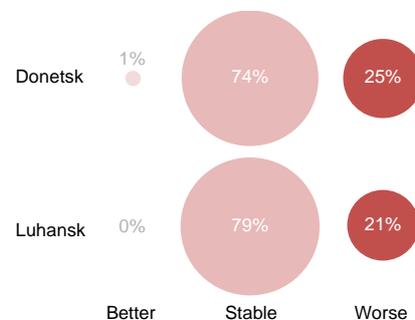
In terms of primary school attendance, the share of children in the age group 11–17 attending secondary school was 93.1 per cent. At the same level was the percentage of children by sex and by place of residence. Secondary school attendance of children aged 11 years was 95.4 per cent. The net rate of secondary school attendance for children aged 12–15 years was high and ranged from 97.9 per cent to 99.9 per cent. For children age 16 this ratio dropped to 95.3 per cent, and for children age 17 the ratio decreased further to 66.6 per cent. The primary school completion rate constituted 95.1 per cent in Ukraine . Considering the rate by place of residence, it constitutes 94.8 per cent for urban and 96.2 per cent for rural respectively.

The transition rate to secondary school in Ukraine amounted to 91.1 per cent. Disaggregated by gender, the transition rate to secondary school of girls was 92.5 per cent and boys 89.9 per cent. Transition rate to secondary school of children from wealthiest households was 93.6 per cent while that of children from the poorest households was 81.8 per cent.

Gender parity for primary and secondary education in Ukraine is 1.00. No differences are observed in attendance of primary and secondary schools between boys and girls. No differences in primary school attendance and secondary school were found when disaggregated by the area of residence, mother's education and household wealth.

### Overview of recent findings:

As the educational facilities are on summer shut down, a comprehensive picture was not obtainable. However of those responding on average 23 per cent felt the education services had gotten worse since the conflict, with up to 100 per cent in certain areas such as Sloviansk. Of those responding in the Donetsk area, 25 per cent overall felt education was suffering significantly, with much higher percentages in Dzerzhynsk and Kramatorsk as well as Sloviansk. In Luhansk the average was slightly lower at 21 per cent, with Krasnodon, Krasnyi Lyman and Luhansk city reporting largest perceptions of deterioration. As with WASH results, the areas most affected by the conflict are reporting significant disruption whilst other areas report no change.



Change in education services in last three months, according to perception of responding key informants, by oblast

### Needs & Vulnerable Groups

Those schools damaged or abandoned in the conflict will have to have significant repairs carried out before they can be used as schools. Teachers have fled as IDPs and may or may not come back if and when the conflict stops. Children will of course suffer the worst with damaged buildings, no teachers, little or no teaching aids, disrupted water and hygiene facilities. Those still in the area of conflict and those who fled all lost valuable teaching time and will inevitably suffer academically, before the added trauma of psychological harm inflicted on them is considered.

### Main Concerns

Those children most affected will lose out in the field of education, which will have long term implications on their ability to become happy contributing citizens.

### Challenges (trends, risks, capacity etc.)

Funding, access, reliable information on extent of damage to schools, shortage of teachers, shortage of teaching aids, lack of parental funds for school books/uniforms, etc., safety and security both personally and for partner organisations and beneficiaries from consequences of the conflict, including, armed groups, criminal elements, UXO's and suspected indiscriminate mine laying, identified implementing partners, prepositioning secure locations in both Donetsk and Luhansk.

### Priority activities

- Conduct further needs assessment in affected areas (Donetsk, Luhansk and Eastern Ukraine) and continuous monitoring and assessing to identify gaps in provision of education services to children.
- Provide short Intensive Summer Education Camps from July to August to enable IDP children to catch up on missed school lessons during the months of March to May.
- Provide appropriate basic education, early learning and recreational materials in support of provision of psychosocial.
- Establish safe play & education spaces for children, provision of psychosocial recreational activities to foster psychological healing process.
- Provide information package containing information on Child Rights, HIV/AIDS, basic hygiene, Parents guide to dealing with stress, Available Services, Identifying Abuse & Neglect, etc.
- Strengthen capacity of the professionals from education sector (school psychologists and from the state centres, teachers, social workers and NGOs) to enable them better support parents and children in their needs.
- Conduct assessment of situation regarding mines and UXO in affected regions, and develop mine risk education (MRE) programme, including MRE information materials and communication outreach & mine risk reduction training sessions in schools and within communities.
- Develop and implement in coordination with MoE awareness about the risks of mines and how to stay safe through school programmes and a community poster campaign as an effective means for raising children's awareness.

## Protection



### Sources and scope of analysis

In addition to assessment results, the following sources were considered: reports of the Human Rights Monitoring Mechanism (OHCHR), UNHCR's IDP Profiling, UNICEF's assessment of the psycho-social condition of children in Donetsk/Luhansk oblasts, OSCE daily and weekly monitoring reports.

### Situation prior to June

Donetsk and Luhansk oblasts were normal middle-income regions of eastern Europe prior to the intensification of political tensions in Donetsk/Luhansk oblasts. The region had a normal range of security and social problems related to the region's poor economic conditions.

### Overview of recent findings (including from telephone interview findings and secondary data):

#### *Needs & Vulnerable Groups*

Disabled, sick and elderly persons face particular challenges in leaving the affected areas, since safe transport is unavailable. Those who remain in the affected areas lack access to medical care, food, water and other services. Many primary care-givers (women) have left the region, meaning that they have more problems and less assistance.

Children face psycho-social problems related to the conflict and family separations.

Certain minority groups, especially Roma, may have little trust in local authorities and are therefore unlikely to register. There may be hidden populations of the displaced.

#### *Main Concerns*

The results show breakdown in public order and services. Of the 6.6 million residents of Donetsk/Luhansk oblasts, 4.7 million reside in areas with security incidents recorded; 206,023 reside in areas with serious to significant food problems; 759,062 reside in areas where drinking water problems are severe or critical; 1.4 million in areas where health services have been negatively impacted by insecurity; breakdown in banking services and loss of employment are nearly universal throughout the region.

These results are confirmed by other sources. UNHCR's reporting shows that IDPs have left due to insecurity, as well as lack of access to utilities (water/electricity) and services (food, banking, health care). Furthermore, many persons from the east report a fear of information about their registration being shared, leading to possible reprisals against their relatives who remain behind. This explains why the number of currently registered IDPs is considerably lower than the number of persons who are estimated to have left.

OHCHR has pointed to the deterioration of the security situation in eastern Ukraine: increasing armed violence, detentions, and criminality.

UNICEF reports increasing levels of fear and anxiety among children in eastern Ukraine as a result of the conflict.

These conditions are likely to lead to a much larger scale of displacement than was earlier predicted. Displacement is most likely from those regions facing security incidents and breakdown of fundamental services (water, electricity, health care). As access to water is critical to life, the number of persons living in regions affected by poor access to drinking water—over 750,000 persons—can be an indication of the scale of possible displacement.

#### *Challenges (trends, risks, capacity etc.)*

Access to affected populations is a major challenge. 332,415 persons live in areas where there are active hostilities affecting the delivery of humanitarian assistance. UN agencies have limited access to the conflict-affected regions. So far no agreement was reached to ensure humanitarian actors with secure access. Some delivery of assistance has been possible to regions of Donetsk oblast where IDPs have moved.

The breakdown in public order and services has happened quite quickly, accelerating since the beginning of June. If these trends continue, there is a risk of humanitarian crisis—no access to water, electricity, banking, medicine, food.

While these risks would already have a severe impact in summer months, the situation would become even worse when cold weather sets in (approximately October). If the central heating system is not functioning, people will have no option but to leave the region or freeze.

Persons face security problems in leaving the affected areas—extortion, detention and threats.

The large-scale movements are expected to lead to family separations. Recent trends show that women and children are leaving the region, leaving men and elderly relatives behind. Disabled and sick people are often unable to leave.

While so far there have been few reports of sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV), the conditions in the region are likely to give rise to this form of violence: there are numerous armed groups, little law enforcement, family separations. Systems need to be put in place to identify and respond to SGBV.

### Priority activities

- Support to the national authorities in establishing systems of humanitarian access to affected populations.
- Support the authorities with the establishment of a normative framework for registration, response and durable solutions for the internally displaced.
- Given the limited humanitarian access, deliver assistance as per assessed needs in the affected regions, with particular attention to vulnerable groups (elderly, disabled, persons with medical conditions).
- Support to national and provincial authorities, as well as civil society, in establishing systems for reception of a large flow of IDPs.
- Identification and profiling of IDPs to reach out to hidden populations and link persons with specific needs to services.
- Preparation for humanitarian response in winter months.

## Methodology

### Scope and location

The assessment covered both rural and urban centers of the Donetsk (4.4 million) and Luhansk (2.3 million) oblasts (provinces). In addition, the assessment focused on areas that have been exposed to a significant deterioration of the security situation.

**Luhansk:** The province is primarily divided into 18 raions (predominantly rural districts) and 14 municipalities of equal status (cities of regional importance), including the provincial administrative center Luhansk. Of these, the assessment evaluated all 14 municipalities, with a combined population of 1.51 million, and 6 raions, with a population of 182,000. In each raion, an average of 8 (between 5 and 22) key informants were interviewed, to triangulate findings and ensure specialist knowledge.

**Donetsk:** The province is primarily divided into 18 raions (predominantly rural districts) and 28 municipalities of equal status (cities of regional significance), including the provincial administrative centre Donetsk. Of these, the assessment evaluated 21 municipalities, with a combined population of 3.44 million, and 3 raions, with a population of 75,000. A further city site of Svyatohorsk, within the Sloviansk municipality, was evaluated separately. In each raion, an average of 10 (between 5 and 21) key informants were interviewed, to triangulate findings and ensure specialist knowledge.

The population of all the evaluated areas equals 5.2 million, representing 79 per cent of the total population of 6.6 million in the two oblasts.

### Methodological approach

The methodology combined a secondary data desk review with primary data collection.

- The *secondary data review* was done by the UN agencies for their respective areas of responsibility. Secondary data analysis used pre- and in-crisis secondary information to form a clear and up-to-date picture of the situation and promote a common understanding.
- The *primary data collection* was done by a research company conducting interviews by telephone. The sampling approach was purposive (non-representative) and based on the Multiple-cluster/sector Initial Rapid Assessment (MIRA) methodology. Primary data collection was done through structured interviews with key informants and observations. The key informants included, amongst others: directors of banks, hospitals, and schools, shop owners, community leaders, minority group leaders, representative of local administration etc.

| Key informant specialisation           | Number     |
|--|------------|
| Access to resources and basic services | 68         |
| Education                              | 69         |
| Food Security and Livelihoods          | 33         |
| Gender Based Violence                  | 49         |
| Health                                 | 57         |
| Population                             | 54         |
| Security and Humanitarian Access       | 62         |
| Water Sanitation and Hygiene           | 43         |
|  | <b>435</b> |
| Female                                 | 269 (62%)  |
| Male                                   | 166 (38%)  |

### Site selection

The purposive selection of sites was based on a combination of criteria including population density, reported security incidents; industrial/agricultural, richer/poorer. A detailed list of these selected cities and raions can be obtained upon request.

### Organisation

The assessment was carried out under the auspices of the Resident Coordinator, and coordinated by OCHA, which also provided information management support to the process. IOM, OHCHR, UNDP, UNFPA, UNHCR, UNICEF, WFP, and WHO jointly undertook the secondary data review. The first data analysis from primary data collection was made by the research company. Further joint analysis was then coordination by OCHA, with each agency providing inputs for their sectors, and then combined into this written report.