

HUMANITARIAN NEEDS OVERVIEW

UKRAINE

HUMANITARIAN
PROGRAMME CYCLE

2023

ISSUED DECEMBER 2022



About

This document is consolidated by OCHA on behalf of the Humanitarian Country Team and partners. It provides a shared understanding of the crisis, including the most pressing humanitarian need and the estimated number of people who need assistance. It represents a consolidated evidence base and helps inform joint strategic response planning.

PHOTO ON COVER

A woman holding a baby passing through the rubble of the bridge. March 2022
© Alberto Lores/ People in Need.

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<https://humanitarianaction.info/>




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Summary of Humanitarian Needs and Key Findings

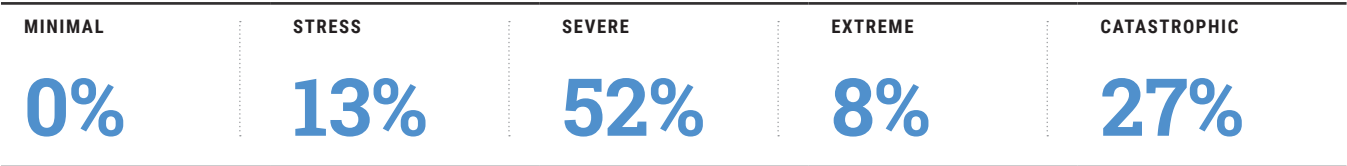
PEOPLE IN NEED	TREND (2016-2023)	WOMEN	CHILDREN	WITH DISABILITY
17.6M		45%	23%	15%



KYIV, UKRAINE

As Russian forces shell Kyiv, people take shelter in the Dorohozhychi metro station. March 2022 © Amnon Gutman

Severity of needs*



By Population Group

POPULATION GROUP	PEOPLE IN NEED
Internally Displaced People	6.3M <div></div>
Non-Displaced People	6.9M <div></div>
Returnees	4.4M <div></div>
Total	17.6M <div></div>

By Gender**

GENDER	PEOPLE IN NEED	% PIN
Girls	2.0M <div></div>	11.5%
Boys	2.1M <div></div>	12.0%
Women	7.8M <div></div>	44.5%
Men	5.6M <div></div>	32.1%

Population Condition & Gender

CONDITION	BY GENDER WOMEN MEN (%)
People with Disabilities	52 48 <div></div>
Internally Displaced People	59 41 <div></div>
Returnees	59 41 <div></div>

By Age

AGE	PEOPLE IN NEED	% PIN
Children (0 - 17)	4.1M <div></div>	23.4%
Adults (18 - 59)	9.5M <div></div>	54.1%
Older People (60+)	3.9M <div></div>	22.4%

* To measure the severity of humanitarian conditions (the degree of harm brought by all combined humanitarian consequences) and to estimate people in need (PIN), the 2023 HNO analyzed and categorized needs along a five-point severity scale: none or minimal (1), stress (2), severe (3), extreme (4), and catastrophic (5).

** All individuals aged 0 - 17 years are children (boys and girls) and 18 years and above are classified as men and women.

Context

On 24 February 2022, the Russian Federation launched an illegal invasion of Ukraine, dramatically escalating more than eight years of conflict to a full-scale war. Ground forces of the Russian Federation rapidly gained control of large areas in the north, east and south, while missile and rocket attacks of Russian aviation and artillery wreaked destruction in cities across the territory of Ukraine. The Ukrainian counter-offensive precipitated a withdrawal of Russian forces in the north of the country, including areas around the capital Kyiv, by April. Fighting continues in the east and south, with the front line continually shifting, and many areas becoming newly accessible to humanitarian actors responding to a steadily increasing number of people in severe humanitarian needs in these locations. The attempted illegal annexation of parts of Donetsk, Kherson, Luhans and Zaporizka oblasts by the Russian Federation¹ added further uncertainties with regards to humanitarian access to these areas.

In October, attacks against energy infrastructure intensified, further disrupting public services including water, electricity, heating, health care, education and social protection. The energy crisis is exacerbating humanitarian needs resulting from the full-scale war, and may cause more displacement and new humanitarian needs as temperatures can drop below minus 20 degrees Celsius, potentially leading to a humanitarian catastrophe should needs go unaddressed.

Scope of Analysis and Methodology

The 2023 Humanitarian Needs Overview (HNO) was developed in parallel to a massive response scale-up in what continues to be a highly dynamic operational environment. Consequently, the HNO methodology had to strike a balance between delivering the ongoing response, setting up coordination structures and adjusting the response framework four times in 2022, and establishing processes and methodologies to ensure a sufficiently robust evidence base of humanitarian needs for 2023.

The 2023 HNO covers Ukraine's 24 oblasts and the city of Kyiv, including areas under the control of the

Government of Ukraine (GCU), and areas under the temporary military control of the Russian Federation² (excluding the Crimea and Sevastopol), and three population groups (internally displaced people, returnees, and those who remain at home). The analysis of humanitarian needs was informed by an extensive review of secondary and primary data, with feedback from field consultations and expert judgement used to fine-tune the indicator-based intersectoral severity of needs assessment. The number of people in need (PiN) was calculated based on cluster estimates and analysis.³

As documented in the annex 4, this HNO was developed based on assessments and analysis conducted prior to October 2022. As a consequence, this HNO does not fully reflect new needs resulting from the recent escalation post October 2022, as well as the humanitarian needs in recently retaken areas. In light of the dynamic operational environment, the HNO is envisaged to be updated as required in 2023 based on new assessments, including the upcoming Multi Sector Needs Assessment (MSNA), and other assessments and analysis as they become available.

While data collection challenges exist across Ukraine, particularly in areas of active hostilities in the east and the south, humanitarian space and humanitarian access to areas under the temporary military control of the Russian Federation is extremely limited, and in some cases impossible. This prevents comprehensive assessments, impacting the depth of humanitarian needs analysis.

For details on scope of analysis and methodology please refer to chapter 1.2 and the annex 4, and for details on planned assessments in 2023 please refer to chapter 2.2.

Humanitarian Conditions, People in Need and Severity of Needs

The Russian Federation's war on Ukraine has caused widespread death, destruction, displacement and human suffering, and left at least 17.6 million people in need of multisectoral humanitarian assistance in 2023. This includes 6.3 million internally displaced people,⁴ 4.4 million returnees and 6.9 million people who have remained at their homes throughout the war.

The impact of the full-scale war, the freezing winter temperatures coupled with the energy crisis since October exacerbate pre-existing needs and are likely to lead to new multi-sectoral humanitarian needs. Millions of Ukrainians have endured over ten months of intense hostilities, with those living in Luhanska and Donetsk oblasts already experiencing eight years of conflict without adequate access to food, water, health and mental health care, education, protection and other essential services. Massive destruction of infrastructure has decimated essential services, and left people without their homes or livelihoods. Many are living in damaged homes or in buildings ill-suited to provide protection for the winter season. They are at particularly high risk of life-threatening freezing temperatures. Anxiety regarding the risks brought on by the Ukrainian harsh winter is overwhelmingly high across the country, particularly in areas with active conflict and in areas under the temporary military control of the Russian Federation, due to enormous damage to housing and public infrastructure.

The highest severity of needs is among people living in areas under the temporary military control of the Russian Federation and in areas directly affected by active hostilities, with over 70 per cent of the assessed raions outside the control of the Government of Ukraine in the highest severity level 5 (23 raions out of 32 raions). Severity level 5 means that population in these areas experienced a collapse of living standards, an exhaustion of coping mechanisms, widespread physical and mental harm and violations of human rights.⁵

While all of Ukraine has been affected by the full-scale war, assessments show a decreasing severity of humanitarian needs as the distance from active hostilities in the south and the east of the country increases. Needs are multisectoral in nature, and gender and diversity factors – in particular age, disability and minority status – play a key role in determining how people are impacted by the war.

Among people who remain in towns and villages, the highest needs are in the east, especially among older people, people with disabilities and other segments of population who are less likely to flee due to reasons

which include reduced mobility, reluctance to abandon their homes and the lack of economic resources. This represents a continued pattern in eastern Ukraine since 2014.

Meanwhile, many people have returned to northern oblasts, where humanitarian needs remain high due to the extensive destruction of infrastructure. Of the 4.4 million returnees in need of humanitarian assistance, only 7 per cent are estimated to be in parts of the country under the temporary military control of the Russian Federation, as the area is not conducive for returns.

The most vulnerable internally displaced people include those currently living in collective centres.⁶ Many of the centres are not properly equipped to meet long-term accommodation needs, and urgently need heating and fuel, construction repairs, bathing facilities, and other multisectoral assistance. Displaced people living outside of collective centres, particularly those in rural areas across Ukraine, are likely to face problems in accessing services and assistance. Some 14 per cent of internally displaced people in need of assistance are estimated to be in areas under the temporary military control of the Russian Federation, where the response is currently limited due to access challenges.

For more details please refer to chapter 1.3. and 1.4.

OVERVIEW OF POPULATION AND PEOPLE IN NEED

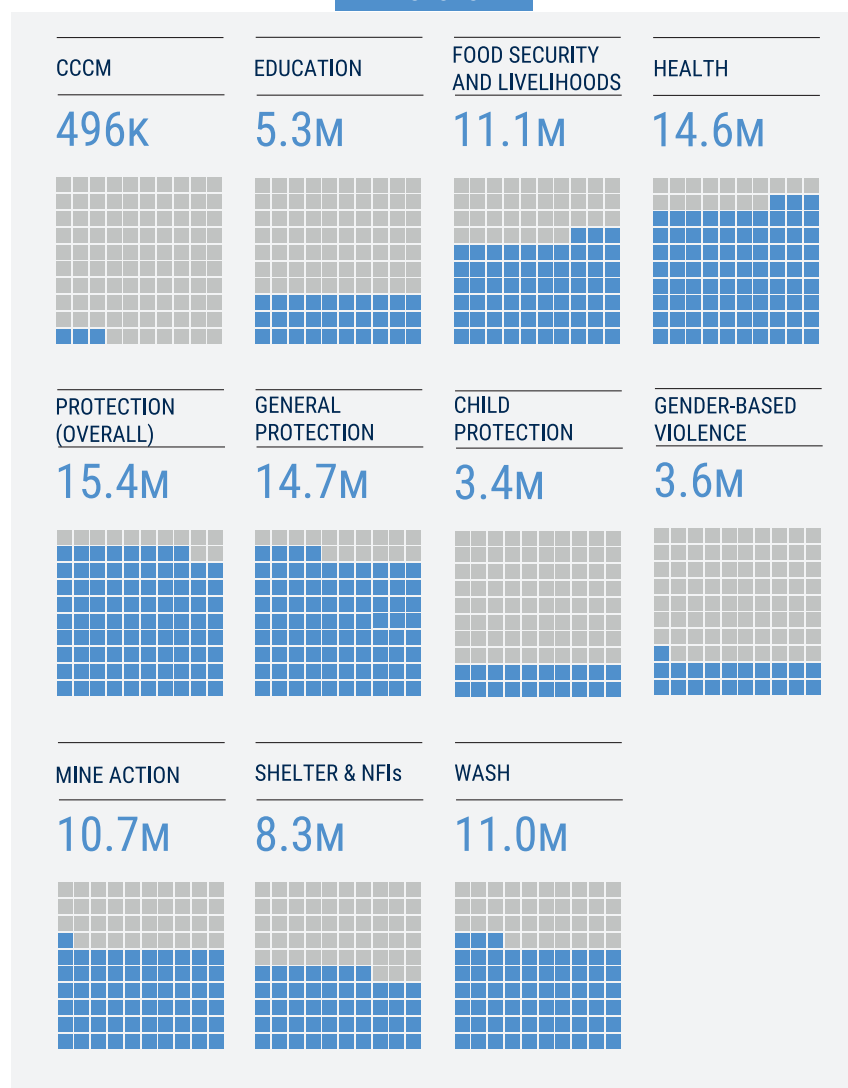
43.3M

TOTAL POPULATION¹

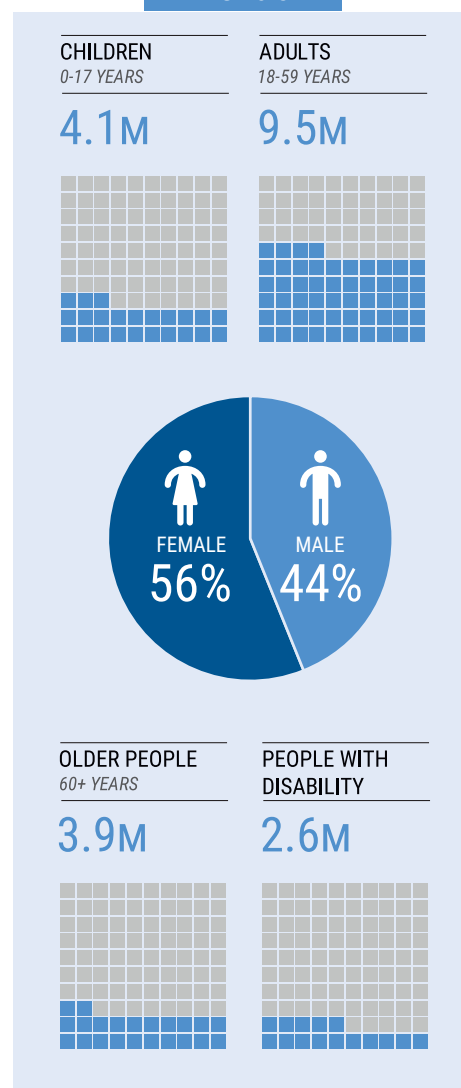

35.6M

PEOPLE LIVING IN UKRAINE⁴

BY SECTOR

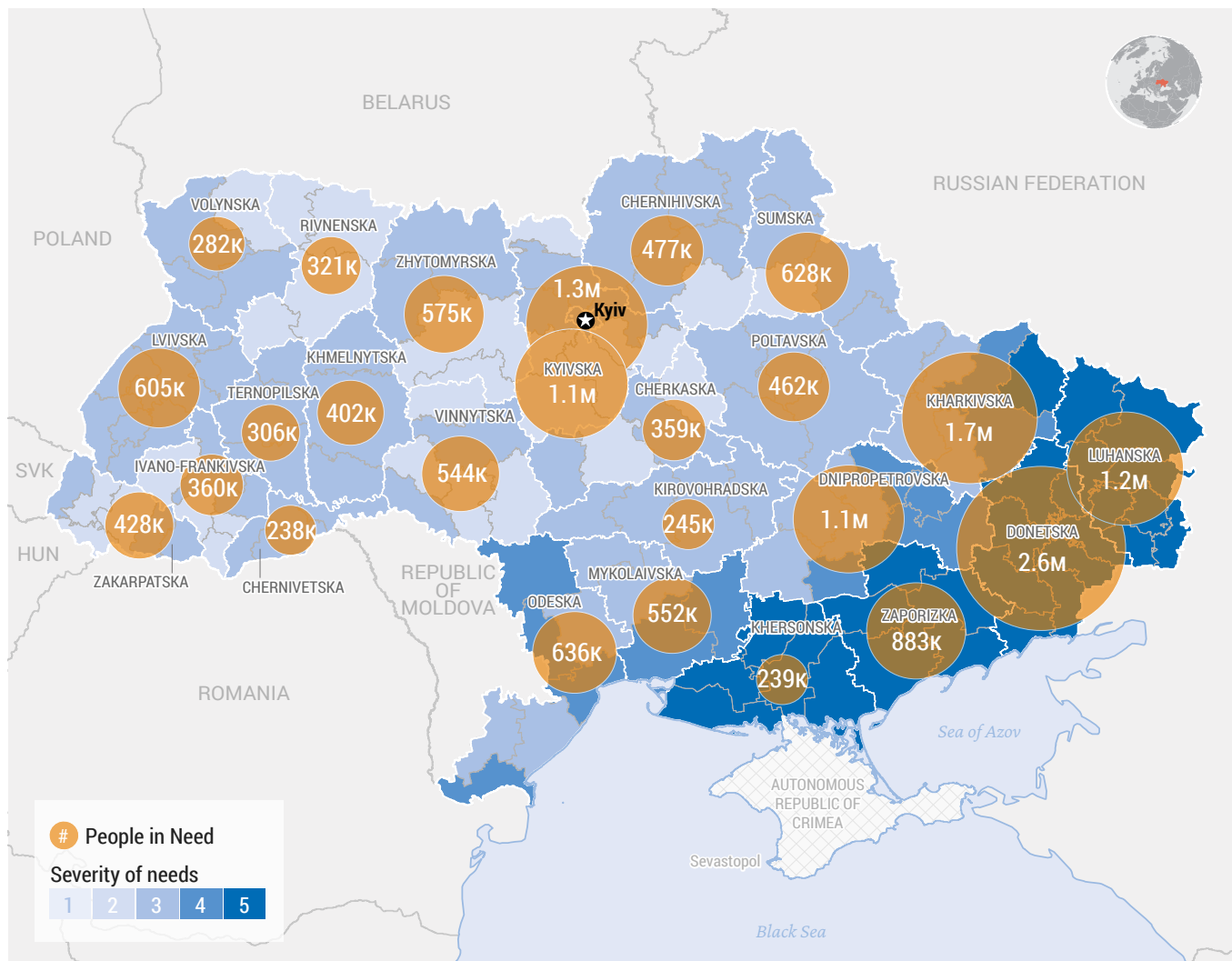


BY AGE & SEX

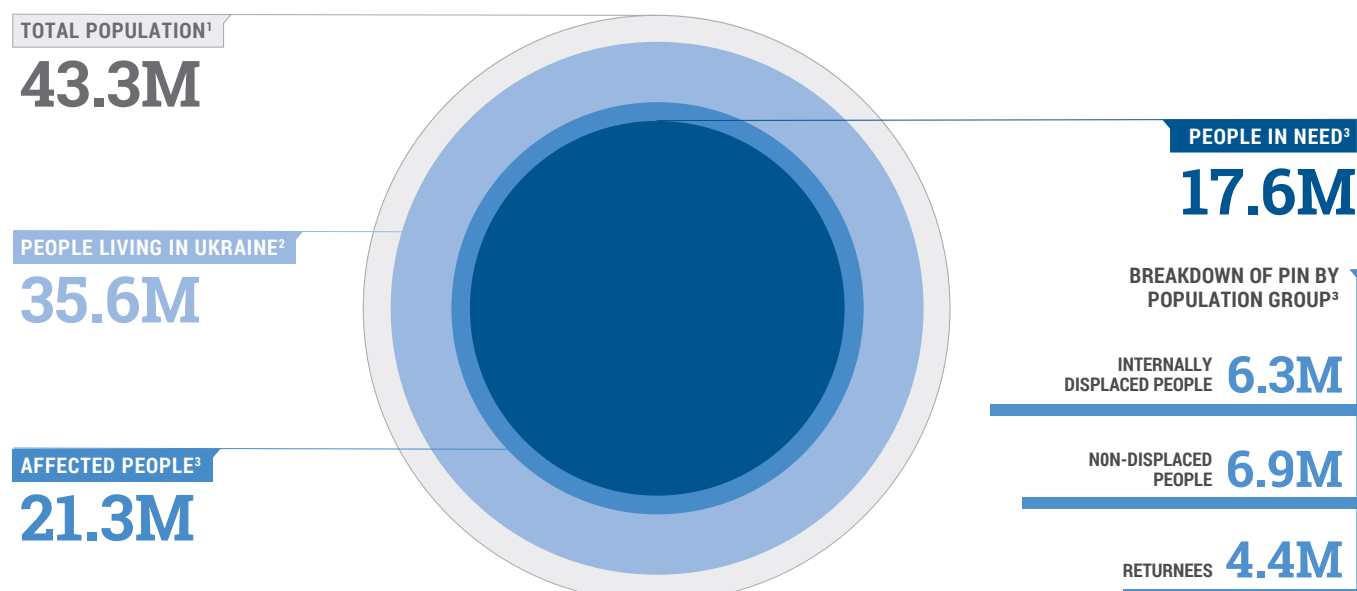
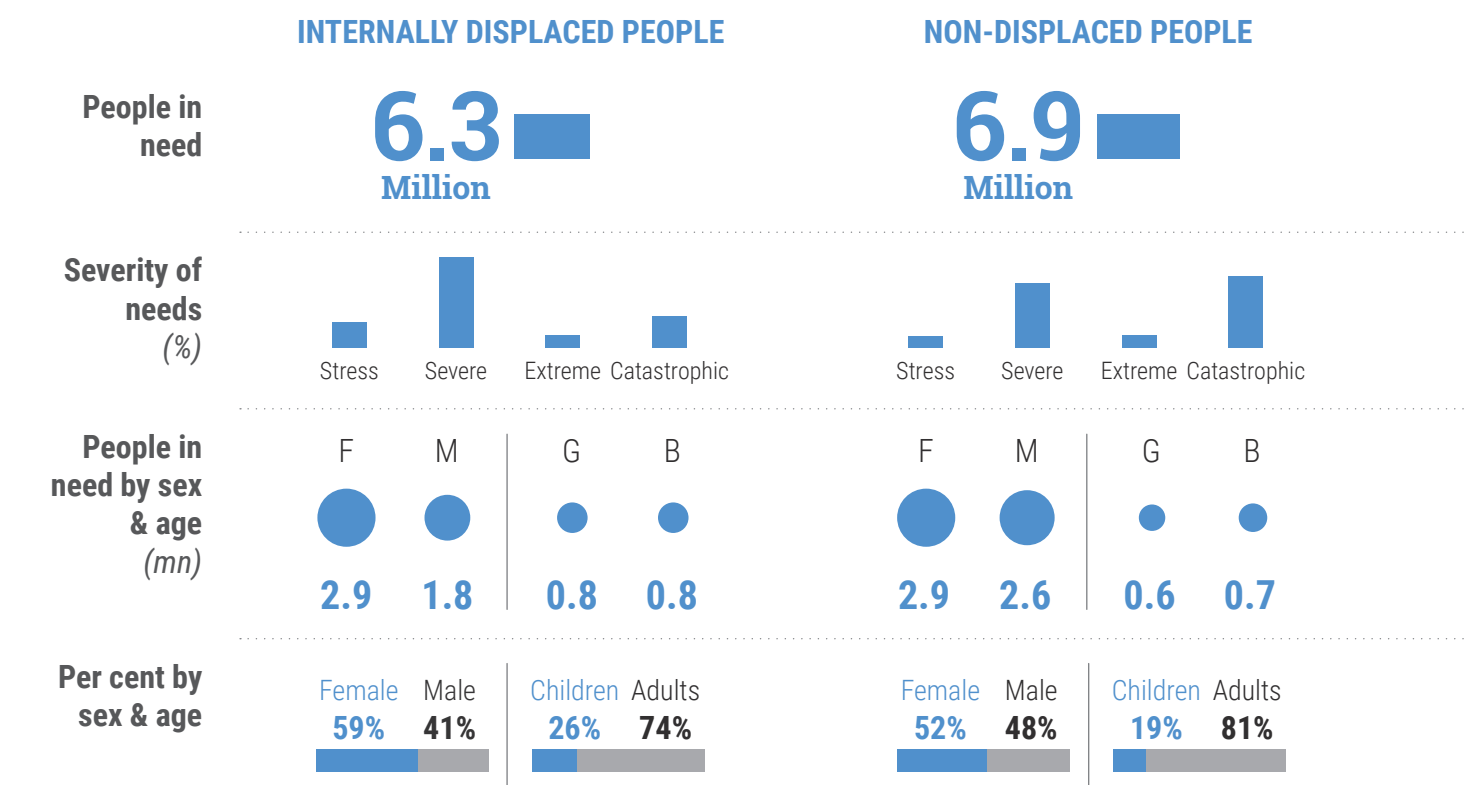


Sources: (1) UNFPA and State Statistics Service of Ukraine, 1 January 2022; (2) UNHCR, 18 October 2022; (3) Ukraine HCT, ICCG, Humanitarian partners; (4) Leverhulme Centre for Demographic Science (LCDS), University of Oxford, 13 September 2022

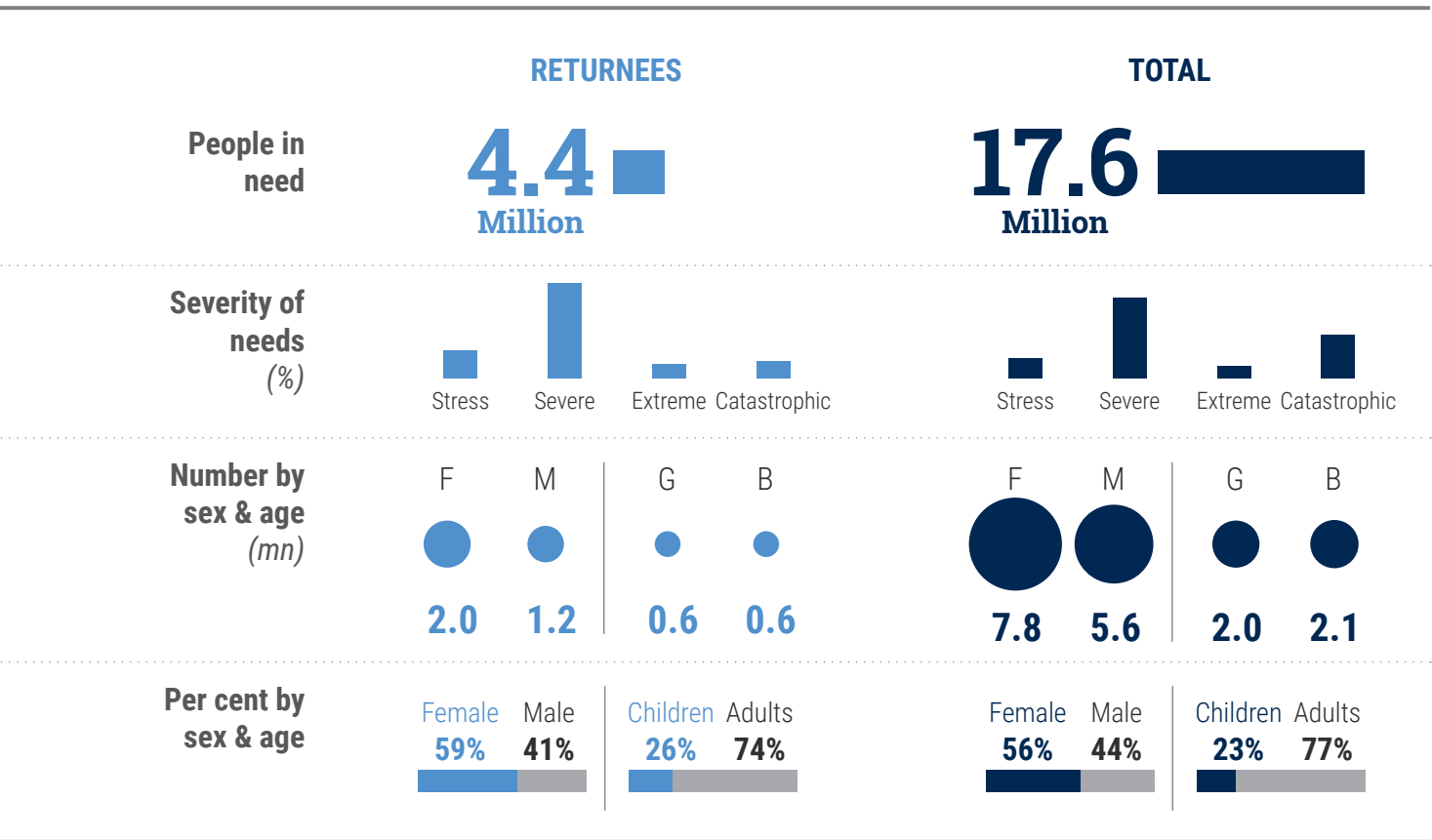
Severity of humanitarian conditions and number of people in need by oblast



Severity of humanitarian conditions and number of people in need



Sources: (1) UNFPA and State Statistics Service of Ukraine, 1 January 2022;
(2) Leverhulme Centre for Demographic Science (LCDS), University of Oxford,
13 September 2022; (3) Ukraine HCT, ICCG, Humanitarian partners.



ZAPORIZHZHIA, ZAPORIZKA OBLAST, UKRAINE

A man collecting his child's toys at the rubbles of their apartment. October 2022
@OCHA/ Dmytro Smolienko



Part 1:

Impact of the Crisis and Humanitarian Consequences

IRPIN, KYIVSKA OBLAST, UKRAINE

People hiding from airstrikes and artillery under the remains of a bridge. March 2022 © People in Need/ Alberto Lores



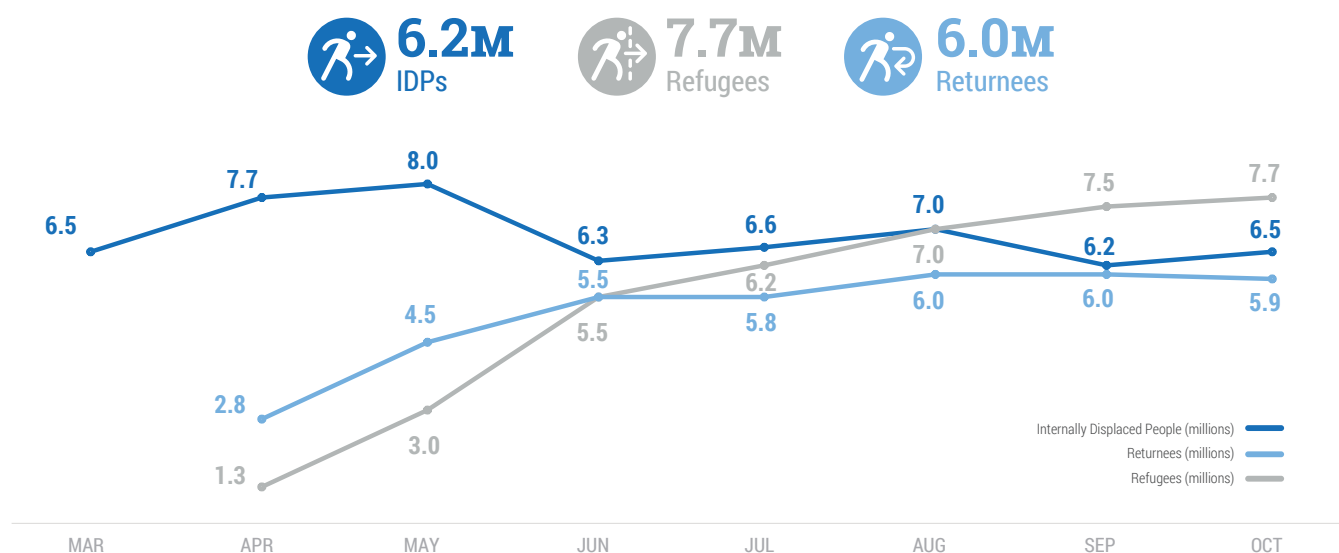
1.1 Impact on People

Displacement

The war has triggered an unprecedented movement of civilians internally within Ukraine and across borders. Over 7.7 million Ukrainians live as registered refugees in Europe.⁷ An estimated 6.5 million people became displaced internally within the first few weeks of the full-scale war,⁸ eventually peaking at 8 million in early May 2022.⁹ Since then, the number has gradually decreased, and, as of September 2022, over 6.2 million Ukrainians remain internally displaced¹⁰ throughout the country. Those displaced may have been forced to move multiple times, including prior to February 2022 during the past eight years of conflict in Donetsk and Luhansk oblasts.¹¹

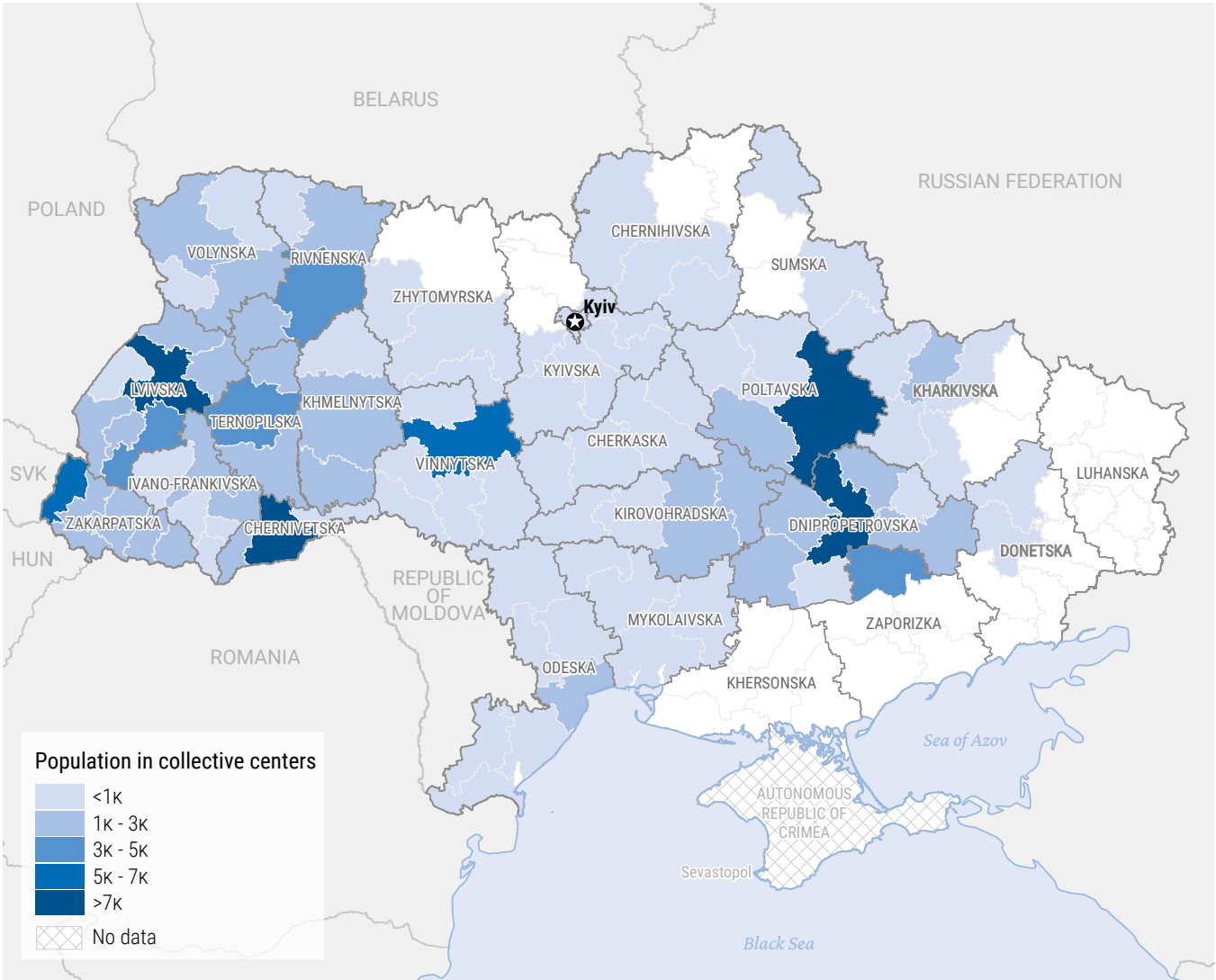
Over the past nine months, there have been significant shifts in the origins of people forced to flee to safer areas of Ukraine. At the beginning of the war, 49 per cent of the internally displaced people were from Kyiv and the northern region, corresponding to the security situation at the time. The proportion of IDPs from Kyiv and northern oblasts began to drop in April, when the Government regained control of these areas. The number of internally displaced people from eastern oblasts has steadily increased from 1.12 million during the first few weeks of the war to almost 1.86 million by June, and reached 3.9 million in September 2022.¹²

Displacement timeline of internally displaced people, returnees, and refugees in 2022



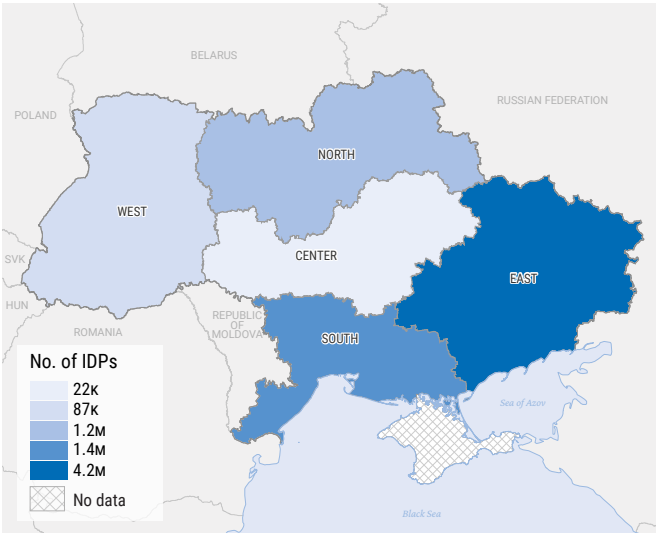
Sources: IOM-DTM General Population Survey (Round 9), August 2022; UNHCR, Operational Data Portal, October 2022; CCCM Collective Centres Master List, September 2022; IOM-DTM Area Baseline Assessment (Round 10), August 2022.

Density of population within collective centres by raion

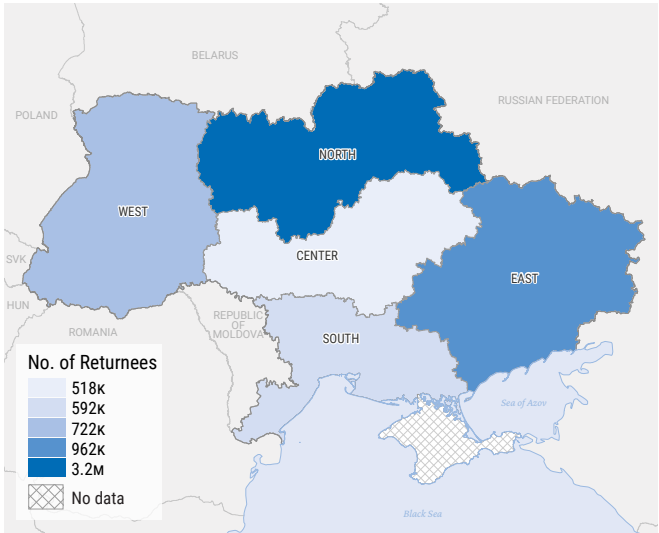


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of registered IDPs by macro-region



of returnees by macro-region





KRAMATORSK, DONETSKA OBLAST, UKRAINE

Oleksandr, 84, holding a pack of flour received from a humanitarian organization. July 2022
© OCHA/ Oleksandr Ratushniak

There are also significant shifts in terms of areas hosting IDPs. While western oblasts hosted 2.6 million people within the first few weeks of the full-scale war – the great majority of all people displaced at the time – the number had dropped by a million to 1.57 million by June and to 1.1 million by September 2022. The opposite trend is observed for eastern oblasts, which currently hosts over 1.9 million IDPs, compared to 1.12 million people in mid-March.

Of the estimated 6.2 million internally displaced people, the Camp Coordination and Camp Management Cluster verified at least 116,000 people in 3,700 collective centres (CCs) or other temporary shelters in undignified living conditions in September 2022. The number of collective centres across Ukraine has increased from 160 in 2021 to 7,200 centres that have capacity to host almost 500,000 people.¹³

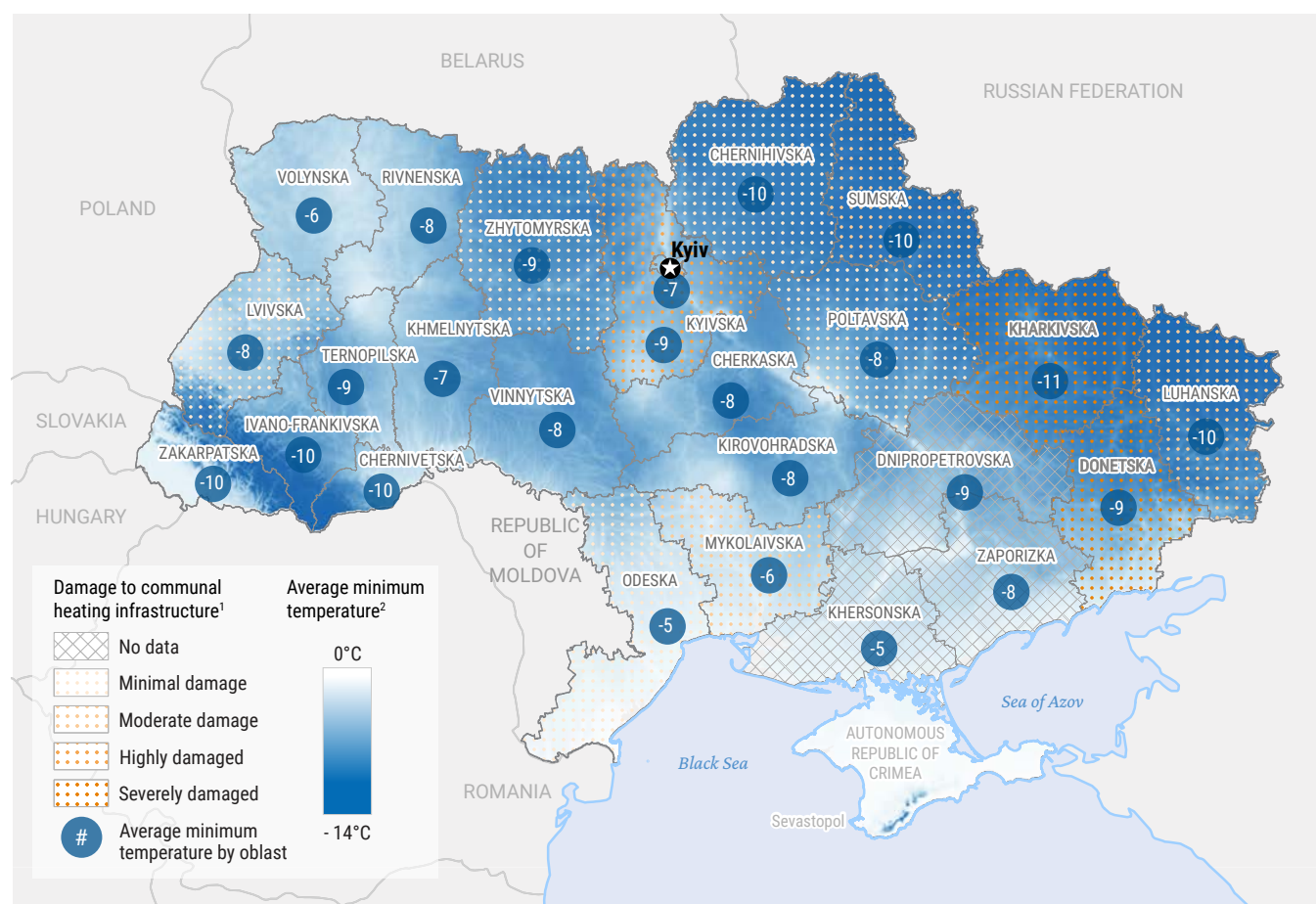
Collective centres include educational facilities such as schools, kindergartens, university dormitories, as well as sport facilities, factories, offices, and churches, and are not suitable for a long-term stay.¹⁴ People living in collective centres do not have access to alternative adequate housing solutions and continue to face significant protection risks, including those due to overcrowding, which can increase risks of eviction, abuse and exploitation including gender-based violence of the most vulnerable.¹⁵ Other risks include limited access to essential services, situations of socioeconomic vulnerability, and risks of other types of physical and mental harm.¹⁶ In addition, men of conscription age are often separated from their families and prevented from taking shelter in collective centres.

Significant damage and destruction to public utilities, gas and energy infrastructure has left large parts of the population at serious risk of having no access to heating and electricity during winter season, which could serve as a push factor for increased movement to collective centres. Internally displaced people living in poorly insulated collective centres will need functioning heating systems to survive. The primary heating sources used by all types of centres are central heating, gas, wood and electricity. About two in five centres need light and medium heating system rehabilitation ahead of winter, while 14 per cent of them require winter insulation and heating system reconstruction.

Reports also indicate that many displaced families in collective centres rely on assistance from volunteer initiatives. Given the short-term nature of such assistance, and that financial support for such initiatives is gradually decreasing as the crisis becomes protracted, the most vulnerable people are at risk of resorting to negative coping mechanisms should their daily needs not be met in the collective sites.¹⁷

Returns began in mid-April, doubling over time from around 2.8 million within the first month to over 5.5 million by June and growing to over 6 million by September 2022 (including the 21 per cent of returnees from abroad.)¹⁸ According to Protection

Winter map of average wminimum temperatures & damage to communal heating infrastructure



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Note: Average monthly minimum temperature from October to March

Source: 1) Kyiv School of Economics, August 2022 2) Fick, S.E. and R.J. Hijmans, 2017. WorldClim 2: new 1km spatial resolution climate surfaces for global land areas. *International Journal of Climatology* 37 (12): 4302-4315.

Monitoring reports, most returns are not motivated by improvements in the security situation in the place of origin, but rather by a combination of challenges in local integration (feeling homesick and not fitting in), depletion of financial resources and fear of losing currently held jobs based in the place of origin.¹⁹ Internally displaced people and refugees who decide to return to their former cities and towns may discover, on return, that it is impossible to rebuild their lives and reintegrate due to damaged homes and civilian infrastructure, lack of functioning basic services, lack of job opportunities, exacerbated by insecurity and the prevalence of mines and unexploded ordnances. This may lead to returnees fleeing again, and being more reluctant to attempt a second return, in the absence of tangible support to address the obstacles to safe, dignified and sustainable reintegration. Lack of access to affordable housing programmes is highlighted as one of the main barriers to local integration and durable solutions for displaced people who will not be able to return to their former homes in any near future. This is particularly the case for socioeconomically vulnerable IDPs living in collective centres.²⁰

Host communities and local authorities are likely to face continued pressure to cater to the specific needs of displaced people, while their capacity will continue to be negatively impacted by the continuation of the full-scale war and its impact on the economy²¹ and the progressive depletion of material resources. Social tension between host and displaced communities will also increase due to competition over limited resources. The national social protection system, including social services, is overstretched due to the increase in cases requiring specialised assistance and the limited availability of staff – some of them displaced as well - to assist vulnerable categories of IDPs, returnees and non-displaced people. Risks of human trafficking will continue to be significant.

Situations of protracted displacement in inadequate and temporary housing, including collective centres, coupled with loss of jobs and overall limited financial resources, will likely significantly increase vulnerabilities and protection risks. Potential impacts include usage of negative coping mechanisms, sexual exploitation and labour abuses, and abuse and neglect of particularly marginalized groups including female-headed families, children in split families, older people, people with disabilities, and the socioeconomically disadvantaged.

Please refer to page 40 for further analysis of the situation of IDPs.

Collective Centres

Managers of collective centres (CCs) have faced the challenge of rapidly establishing or scaling up the capacity of sites, both in terms of infrastructure and meeting basic needs of IDPs. This responsibility has in many cases placed significant pressure on local budgets, particularly as limited or no additional funds were allocated for this purpose. In addition, the use of educational facilities as collective centres has negatively impacted access to education in hosting communities, presenting a risk of eventual eviction from the sites to allow for regular education activities to resume.

Most collective site managers do not have experience in dealing with diverse groups of IDPs, such as ethnic minorities, people with specific needs, female-headed households with children, older people, etc., which can exacerbate IDP vulnerabilities and introduce barriers to accessing services. The increased load on infrastructure and services providers, the transient nature of some collective sites, the modalities of site infrastructure, and the specific needs of IDPs contribute to increased protection risks.

Improving living conditions in the collective centres, strengthening self-governance among residents of collective sites, and identifying and securing mid-term and durable solutions are critical challenges.

According to regular collective centre monitoring, collective centres lack sufficient numbers of showers and toilets, and require repairs and multisectoral assistance for those displaced. Seven out of ten monitored collective centres are not receiving humanitarian assistance regularly, and over 50 per cent of collective centres need winterization support, to cover either utility bills or fuel expenses.

The winter season will also increase the possibility of a new wave of people moving to collective centres, if people do not have access to heating sources in their accommodation, which can further exacerbate existing protection risks. Of monitored collective centres, 82 per cent lacked plans for receiving potential new arrivals. While working to meet multisectoral humanitarian needs in collective sites, it is critical to also promote durable

solutions for displaced people, so that residence in collective centres does not become protracted.

Monthly monitoring of collective centres highlights the following protection issues:

- 61 per cent of residents are female, and females represent 33 per cent of heads of households.
- In 70 per cent of collective centres, rooms are not separated by gender and are mostly occupied by more than one family per room, exposing IDPs to multiple risks. Facilities such as bathrooms and showers are not separated for men and women, cannot be locked and often lack sufficient lighting, significantly increasing the risk of gender-based violence and for sexual exploitation and abuse.
- Children and youth constitute 25 per cent of the residents, with 7 per cent of children below five years of age. Many collective centres lack Child-Friendly Spaces²² and infrastructure for small children, which is needed to provide a safe environment for children.
- 17 per cent of people residing in collective sites are people aged over 60, living in almost 80 per cent of collective centres across the country. The war has severely impacted their access to pensions, health care and other basic services, while separation from families and communities has left many exposed and isolated.
- At least 15 per cent of residents in collective centres are people with disabilities, who require accessible infrastructure, information and targeted disability-specific non-food items, including assistive devices, as well as reduced barriers to accessing cash assistance. Capacity-building for staff of collective centres is also needed to promote integration of people with disabilities. In 86 per cent of the collective sites, showers are not accessible.
- The Roma ethnic minority, as well as people belonging to the LGBTIQ+ community may face discrimination when attempting to access services and assistance, as well as increased risks to their physical safety.

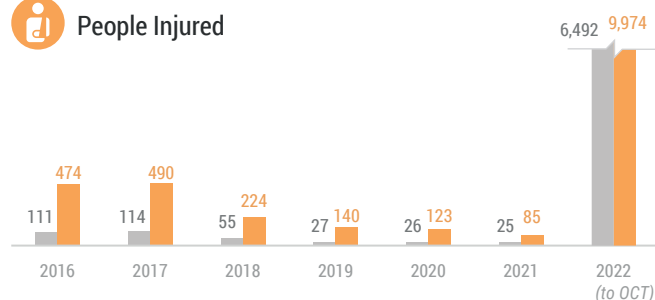
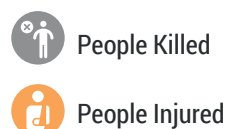
Source: CCCM Cluster/Protection Cluster/GBV Sub-Cluster, October/November 2022

Explosive Weapons in Populated Areas

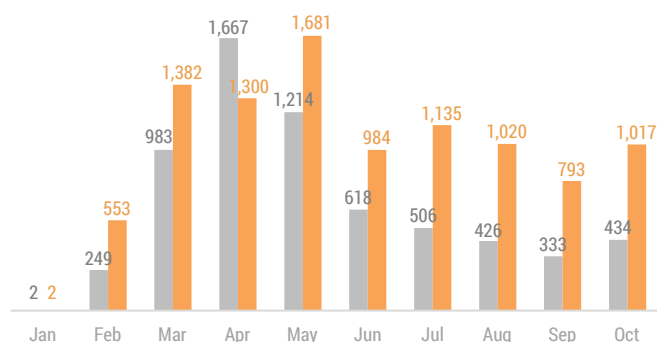
According to data verified by the UN, 16,462 civilian casualties were reported in Ukraine between 24 February 2022 and 6 November 2022, including 1,148 killed or injured children.²³ Almost twice as many civilians have been killed over the past nine months (6,490) than in the past eight years of conflict in Donetsk and Luhansk oblasts of Ukraine (3,404

civilians). The actual number is likely to be much higher, as the receipt of information from some locations with intense hostilities is often delayed and many reports are still pending corroboration. Most of the recent civilian casualties recorded were caused by explosive weapons with wide area effects, including shelling from heavy artillery, multiple launch rocket systems, missiles and air strikes.

Civilian casualties from 2016 to 2022¹



Civilian casualties from January to October 2022¹



Density and location of hostilities



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Source: 1) Civilian casualty data, UNOHCHR, November 2022 2) Hostilities are captured from public sources, November 2022. 3) areas under the temporary military control of the Russian Federation, Institute for the Study of War and AEI's Critical Threats Project, November 2022.

Landmines/Explosive Remnants of War (ERW)

Since February 2022, the land area exposed to war in Ukraine has exceeded 160,000 square kilometres (about 25 per cent of the country).²⁴ Over 250,000 explosive devices have already been removed and destroyed since March 2022, but millions more persist, with explosive ordnance potentially present in all areas affected by the full-scale war. Of the hundreds of civilians who have had accidents involving explosive ordnance, approximately 40 per cent die from their injuries; with 22 per cent of these deaths attributed to women and children.²⁵ From 24 February to 28 November 2022, the UN Human Rights Monitoring Mission in Ukraine verified 429 civilian casualties caused by mines and ERW, including 132 killed (96 men, 15 women, 9 boys, 1 girl, as well as 9 adults and 2 children whose sex is yet unknown) and 297 injured (185 men, 27 women, 22 boys, 4 girls, as well as 46 adults and 13 children whose sex is yet unknown).²⁶

Already before the 2022 war, Ukraine was one of the world's most landmine/ERW contaminated countries, ranked fourth after Afghanistan, Mali and Yemen in mine/ERW casualties in 2020, while the Russian Federation ranked top in the world with the largest stock of antipersonnel mines in the same year.²⁷

The situation now is even more serious, with the war continuing to contaminate more land with explosive ordnance, impacting humanitarian access, safety of resident and returning populations and creating an impediment to early recovery, reconstruction and the revitalization of socio-economic activities where this may be feasible.

Mental Health

An estimated 22 per cent of people affected by the full-scale war have mental health conditions ranging from mild depression or anxiety to psychosis, and almost one in ten (9 per cent) is living with a moderate or severe condition.²⁸ Traumatic events faced by civilians, including violence and torture,²⁹ increase the risk of more severe and complex mental health conditions.

Mental health needs have been increasing over time, particularly among IDPs, with women more likely to

request support than men, overall.³⁰ The needs of people providing care and support to others must also be considered, including those of social and health care workers, teachers and others who, after coping with the COVID-19 pandemic, are now facing extreme conditions due to the war.^{31, 32} For example, survey data suggests that 90 per cent of teachers identify their psychological state as 'deteriorating' and 55 per cent as 'significantly deteriorating' since 24 February 2022, with 76 per cent reporting anxiety over the increased responsibility towards students.³³

Children and young people's mental health is particularly vulnerable during times of active armed conflict. According to a report published in April, 75 per cent of parents reported their children had symptoms of psychological trauma, and 16 per cent of them declared impaired memory, shorter attention span, and decreased ability to learn.³⁴

Already prior to the 2022 full-scale war, the vast majority of older people in Donetsk and Luhansk oblasts – who are less likely to flee due to reduced mobility and a strong sense of attachment – reported feelings of depression, anxiety and helplessness.³⁵

Livelihoods

According to FAO, the impacts of the war on crop and livestock production have been widely felt throughout the country, with profound shocks on rural households that rely exclusively on agriculture for their livelihoods, particularly those in areas close to active hostilities.³⁶

Small-scale agriculture accounts for a significant percentage of local jobs and livelihoods. The war in Ukraine has a significant impact on small-scale farmers, who before the war contributed from an average of less than 3 hectares of land each, 41 per cent of gross agricultural production, including 20 per cent of grain production and 70 per cent of vegetable production. Over half of Ukraine's 14.7 million households are involved in small-scale agricultural production, and 8.3 million households provide for the food needs of their families and communities according to the Global Agricultural Information Network.³⁷ The combination of interrupted supply chains, the blockade of the seaports, landmines

and ERW in farm fields, and the lack of farm inputs, contribute to the risk that critical production of rural families and small-scale producers will continue to decrease rapidly in 2023.³⁸

A significant portion of Ukrainian grain output (59 per cent) was destined for export before February 2022,³⁹ and some 9 per cent of global wheat exports came from Ukraine in 2020. The resumption of grain and other agricultural exports through the United Nations-brokered agreement between Ukraine, the Russian Federation and Türkiye in July 2022 has had a positive impact on the economy, as pre-war revenues primarily came from agricultural exports and steel production. The ongoing export of agricultural commodities through the Black Sea Grain Initiative, as the agreement is known, is subject to continued support and good-faith implementation by all parties.

A third of businesses have been suspended since the beginning of the full-scale war due to supply chain disruption, reduction in the availability of goods, increased business costs and logistical challenges, physical destruction of infrastructure, lack of adequate labour force due to displacement, and/or high operational and security risks.⁴⁰

In addition to the loss of five million jobs in the first quarter of 2022,⁴¹ nearly 60 per cent of the population is expected to have an income below the national poverty line in 2022, compared with 18 per cent in 2021.⁴² Concurrently, the consumer price index has increased in Ukraine by 43.5 per cent between December 2017 and July 2022, with the most notable jump since February as a direct consequence of the war.⁴³ The cost of the Government-recommended basket of food products has jumped from 73 per cent to 90 per cent of the minimum pension payment between December 2021 and June 2022, and from 34 per cent to 42 per cent of the minimum salary in the same period.⁴⁴

As of July 2022, 61 per cent of registered unemployed persons in Ukraine are women.⁴⁵ For displaced women and for new returnees, finding new livelihoods is a considerable challenge. As men join the armed forces or are unable to move to find employment due

to the laws regarding conscription, and as there is limited availability of social services, many women are increasingly facing additional burdens as both caregivers and breadwinners.

Despite the Government of Ukraine continuing to provide essential public services amidst a significant drop in resources, the socioeconomic consequences of the conflict have proven dire.⁴⁶ Almost eight in ten IDPs and six in ten non-displaced people state their current household members receive different types of regular financial support from the Government.⁴⁷ Among displaced people surveyed in September 2022, 41 per cent indicated they had exhausted all their savings more than 30 days prior to being interviewed.⁴⁸ Within IDP households, 69 per cent of those with family members with disabilities are reported to have exhausted all of their savings.⁴⁹ According to the International Organization for Migration's (IOM) most recent survey on human trafficking, every second Ukrainian is ready to accept at least one risky job offer, which could lead to exploitation or violence across all population groups (53 per cent women).⁵⁰

Data from the World Food Programme (WFP) and the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) show the impact of the war on household food security. A baseline food security report published by WFP in May 2022 showed that one-third of the population was either moderately or severely food insecure, while continuous monitoring of acute food insecurity consistently shows around a fifth of the population with inadequate food consumption.⁵¹ Female-headed households in Ukraine were already more food insecure prior to the full-scale war, with 37.5 per cent of households in conflict-affected areas experiencing moderate or severe levels of food insecurity compared to 20.5 per cent of male-headed households.⁵²

Impact on Systems and Services

Destruction of Housing and Critical Infrastructure

Since 10 October 2022, systematic attacks on Ukraine's national power grid have caused severe damage to critical infrastructure, impacting electricity, heating and water as outside temperatures fall. According to the Government of Ukraine, some 30-40 per cent of the country's power infrastructure was damaged or destroyed within the first 10 days of the escalation,⁵³ pending assessments.

Since 20 October 2022, the supply of electricity has been greatly reduced, with regular blackouts throughout the country. Already prior to the full-scale war, the areas experiencing active hostilities had been impacted by electricity shortages, including in Donetsk and Luhansk oblasts, and parts of Kharkivska, Mykolaivska and Zaporizka oblasts. Damage to energy infrastructure had led to water shortages, as well as the collapse of centralized heating, sewage and municipal services, affecting communities and facilities. Greater impacts are felt in southern and eastern oblasts, particularly those affected by the conflict since 2014, where many settlements rely on extended pipelines dependent on electricity for pumping the drinking water supply. In terms of district heating infrastructure, oblasts which were outside Government control at the beginning of the full-scale war and areas with active hostilities are the hardest hit, and other oblasts remain at risk from continued strikes on critical infrastructure.⁵⁴

As of June 2022, over 800,000 residential units were impacted by the war, and 38 per cent of them destroyed beyond repair, including apartment units, single family houses, and dormitories. Apartment buildings have been the most affected, a finding that highlights the significant impacts of the war on the urban housing stock and suggests that urban areas carry the bulk of the burden of damaged housing.⁵⁵

Damage to housing is among the drivers of displacement in Ukraine, as homes no longer provide adequate safety and protection from the elements. This is true for nearly one million people, a significant share of whom deem their housing inadequate for winter months.⁵⁶

As of July 2022, the cost of reconstruction and recovery in Ukraine was already enormous, estimated at \$349 billion, including housing reconstruction and recovery at \$69 billion,⁵⁷ or 1.6 times Ukraine's Gross Domestic Product (GDP), a figure which is now much higher due to the continuation and escalation of the war.

Education System

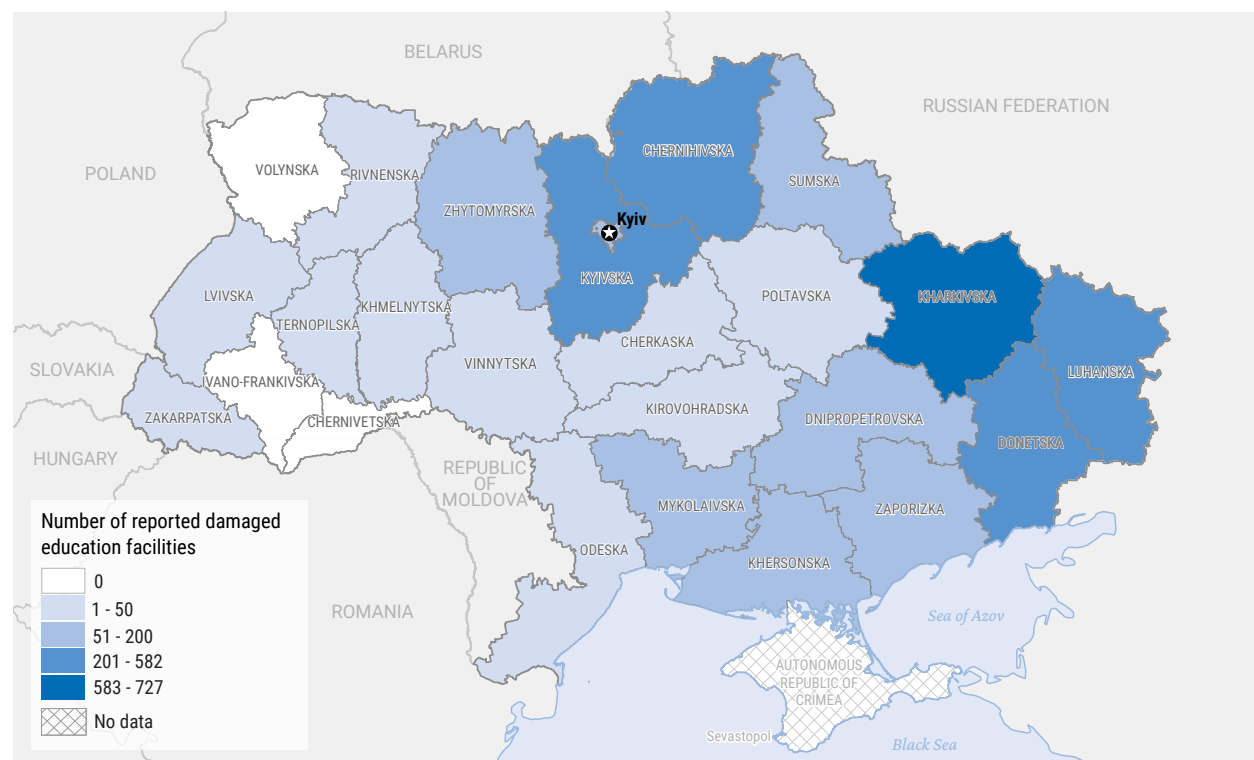
Access to quality education has been negatively impacted by the destruction of school buildings as well as by the lack of electricity and telecommunications technology that is used for remote and blended learning, leading to severe consequences for a significant proportion of more than six million children in Ukraine.⁵⁸

Since 24 February 2022, the UN Human Rights Monitoring Mission in Ukraine (HRMMU) has documented damage or destruction of 501 educational facilities. Of these, 383 educational facilities were damaged and 118 were completely destroyed. Additionally, 20 education facilities were reportedly being occupied for military purposes. More than 300 of damaged/destroyed educational facilities were located in territory controlled by the Government, 149 in areas under the temporary military control of the Russian Federation and the remaining 45 in areas where intense hostilities took place.⁵⁹ According to the Government of Ukraine, the number is much higher, with 2,738 education facilities impacted, out of which 337 were completely destroyed.⁶⁰

In addition to damage and destruction, educational facilities are being used for humanitarian purposes, including as collective centres, distribution centres, or for food preparation, further impacting children's access to education.

The war has deeply disrupted the lives of students and teachers and negatively impacted learning outcomes.⁶¹ Ukraine has adopted a range of different learning modalities, including face-to-face, online, blended and community/home-based learning. According to the Ministry of Education and Science (MOES), only 27 per cent of schools were able to resume face-to-face learning at the start of the new academic

Damage to educational facilities



Source: Ministry for Development of Communities and Territories, 1 November 2022.

Damage to health facilities



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Source: Ministry for Development of Communities and Territories, 1 November 2022.

year on 1 September 2022.⁶² Prior to the pandemic, Ukraine performed at par with its regional neighbours in eastern Europe, and it outpaced them in terms of students' learning resilience. However, estimates of learning losses due to the ongoing war suggest that learning outcomes are now below the lowest-performing countries in Europe.⁶³

Health System

Between 24 February and 22 November 2022, there were 703 verified attacks on health care providers or institutions. These attacks took the lives of 100 people, injured 129 and impacted 618 health care facilities. This corresponds to over 90 per cent of WHO recorded attacks on 684 health care facilities across 15 countries/territories during this period.⁶⁴

Closures of some facilities and the displacement of health-care workers cause disruptions on health service delivery in areas under the temporary military control of the Russian Federation, in recently retaken areas, and in those areas close to active hostilities. In other parts of the country, where a significant proportion of the population remains internally displaced, the health system is overburdened by the additional needs of IDPs. Security concerns and insufficiently documented population movements within Ukraine and across its border complicate the analysis of the health impacts of the war on the population.

In the face of the full-scale war, the Ministry of Health (MoH) and the National Health Services of Ukraine (NHSU) continue to operate. Medical facilities are suffering due to lack of technical maintenance and obsolescence of medical equipment, shortage of medicines and consumables, forced displacement of medical personnel and mismanagement caused by deliberate actions of Russian armed forces.⁶⁵

Across Ukraine, people are reporting a lack of supplies in pharmacies, the rising costs of medicines, problems with transport, and lack of financial resources to pay out-of-pocket expenses, with older people and rural residents being particularly affected.^{66,67} The war has disrupted the supply chains for medicines and medical supplies. While availability of medicines and medical supplies in pharmacies has improved across

the country over time,⁶⁸ regional differences remain, particularly in places where there is active conflict.

Shortages of medicines and medical supplies, combined with difficulties accessing health-care facilities and pharmacies, are exacerbating the burden of chronic disease. Of the 32 per cent of households who have reported that at least one household member has had to stop taking their medications due to the war, 63 per cent of households reported cardiovascular disease medications were stopped and 51 per cent reported anti-hypertensives were stopped.⁶⁹ However, outbreaks of infectious disease have not yet been reported, despite large-scale displacement, and in some cases, poor shelter and overcrowded living conditions. At the start of the war, limited oxygen supplies compromised the clinical management of patients with severe respiratory distress, including patients with COVID-19; however, supply chains for oxygen production have been largely re-established and oxygen concentrators have been provided through humanitarian aid.

The full-scale war has created a significant and growing burden on Ukraine's maternal and new-born health services; reports of premature births have increased, thereby increasing the needs for neonatal care, including incubators.^{70,71} Ukraine's maternal mortality ratio was already among the highest in the region before the war.⁷² Globally, around 15 per cent of pregnancies require skilled medical care for potentially life-threatening complications, services pregnant women may not be able to access in the current context.⁷³ According to data shared by the MOH, up to 10 per cent of all newborns are born prematurely in Ukraine. The war is exacerbating the situation and poses significant risk to neonatal survival. Further, barriers to family planning services risks an increase in unintended pregnancies, yet access to safe abortion care is limited.

Reports of conflict-related sexual and gender-based violence (CRSV) have been documented by the HRMMU and the Independent International Commission of Inquiry on Ukraine. The majority of cases of CRSV documented by HRMMU against women and girls occurred while Russian armed forces were stationed in residential areas, close to

their military positions. In these cases, women were subjected to rape, including gang rape, by members of Russian armed forces. The majority of CRSV cases against men occurred in the context of detention by Russian armed forces. Beatings in the genital area, electrocution to genitals, forced nudity, unjustified cavity and body searches, and threats of rape against detainees and their loved ones were used as a method of torture and ill-treatment to intimidate, punish or extract confession. HRMMU also received some allegations of sexual violence and harassment of women at checkpoints during so-called 'filtration' processes organized by Russian armed forces.⁷⁴

Humanitarian actors have faced difficulties delivering emergency contraception and ensuring access to clinical management for rape survivors. Several factors, such as pharmacy closures, health facility damage and significant supply chain disruptions, impede the dispersal of critical sexual and reproductive health medication. For IDPs, people in rural areas and areas with ongoing fighting, access is particularly difficult. Ukraine already had one of the highest rates of HIV in Europe and there are concerns that the spread of HIV/AIDS and other sexually transmitted infections may increase because of lack of access to condoms, interruption in treatment, compromised diagnostic capacity and higher rates of GBV.⁷⁵

Markets

Bank branches and ATMs were reportedly fully available to 78 per cent and 81 per cent of retailers interviewed in government-controlled areas assessed in July 2022. However, challenges were reported in the south, where only 30 per cent of retailers reported full availability of ATMs and 26 per cent full availability of bank branches.⁷⁶

Ukrposhta, Ukraine's national postal service, is a significant provider of financial services to pensioners in Ukraine, with some 3.4 million out of 10.5 million pensioners receiving their pensions in cash in 2021. Prior to the full-scale war, the postal service offered wide availability of cash transfer products and home delivery with a broad geographic reach. According to reports from Ukrposhta, in areas of active hostilities

these services now are no longer functioning or have only limited functionality.⁷⁷

Across Ukraine, market assessments have indicated high overall food availability. In April, 87 per cent of respondents reported full availability of food items in assessed locations, reaching 97 per cent by July. The availability of hygiene items, medicine, and winter clothes reported by customers also increased over time, from 79 per cent, 61 per cent, and 56 per cent respectively in April to 94 per cent, 76 per cent, and 60 per cent in July, according to JMML.⁷⁸

While markets in western and central areas demonstrated stability, other regions such as the south and east of Ukraine are less stable. Medication and warm clothes, while available across Ukraine, are much more difficult to obtain particularly in the east, where in June only 52 per cent of respondents reported non-food items (NFIs) being fully available, 32 per cent reported medication being fully available, and 24 per cent reported warm clothes being available.⁷⁹

Impact on Humanitarian Access

Humanitarian access includes humanitarian actors' ability to reach populations affected by the war, as well as people's ability to access humanitarian assistance and services.

Across Ukraine, humanitarian partners are forced to navigate the complete cessation of air travel (both passenger and cargo) and damage to transportation infrastructure, as well as constant threat from military operations, mines and explosive remnants of war.

Areas of active hostilities and the presence of ERWs present the main access impediments in areas of active hostilities and in retaken areas under the control of the Government of Ukraine (GCA), affecting both access by humanitarian organizations to people in need and people's access to services and assistance. In areas retaken by the Government of Ukraine since August, the change in control has made many areas newly accessible for humanitarian partners in the east and the south. In these areas, humanitarian access depends on several factors, including the

proximity of communities to main asphalt roads and progress on mine and ERW clearance. Local and national civil-society organizations (CSOs), including women-led organizations, often have greater access to communities, in both areas with active hostilities and newly retaken areas.

Areas in western and central Ukraine have only been sporadically impacted by hostilities, and access issues are mostly bureaucratic in nature. Bureaucratic impediments include visa delays (due to Government systems being overstretched), a lack of clarity over the registration process for newly established national and international NGOs, mandatory conscription for men of military age, and unresolved issues around the value-added tax (VAT) exemptions for humanitarian aid.⁸⁰ The Government of Ukraine has demonstrated willingness to enable humanitarian operations by introducing a series of administrative waivers—such as the 90-day visa-free regime for humanitarians—and exemptions from conscription for Ukrainian staff of the United Nations. National and international NGOs are not part of these arrangements, however, which negatively impacts the scale-up and effectiveness of humanitarian operations in Ukraine. While the civil-military administrations of each oblast have the authority to request exemptions for individuals from military conscription according to established procedures, humanitarian staff is not listed in the legislation as a subject of exemption. Due to this gap, no international NGOs and few national NGOs have received these exemptions for their staff.

Since the beginning of the full-scale war on 24 February 2022, humanitarian access to areas under the temporary military control of the Russian Federation has become even more unpredictable and restricted. Some local volunteers are reportedly able to deliver small quantities of aid across the front lines from areas under control of the Government of Ukraine, often risking their safety and lives. No inter-agency humanitarian convoy has been able to cross between the two areas, despite repeated attempts and negotiations with the Russian Federation. As humanitarian convoys to replenish stocks could not pass from the Government-controlled areas to areas under the temporary military control of the Russian Federation, the warehouses of humanitarian partners in the humanitarian hub locations of Donetsk and Luhansk

saw their stocks depleted. Lack of access to areas under the temporary military control of the Russian Federation continues to limit the ability of humanitarian organizations to undertake independent assessment and monitoring of aid delivery, including of assistance reportedly provided by the Russian Federation.

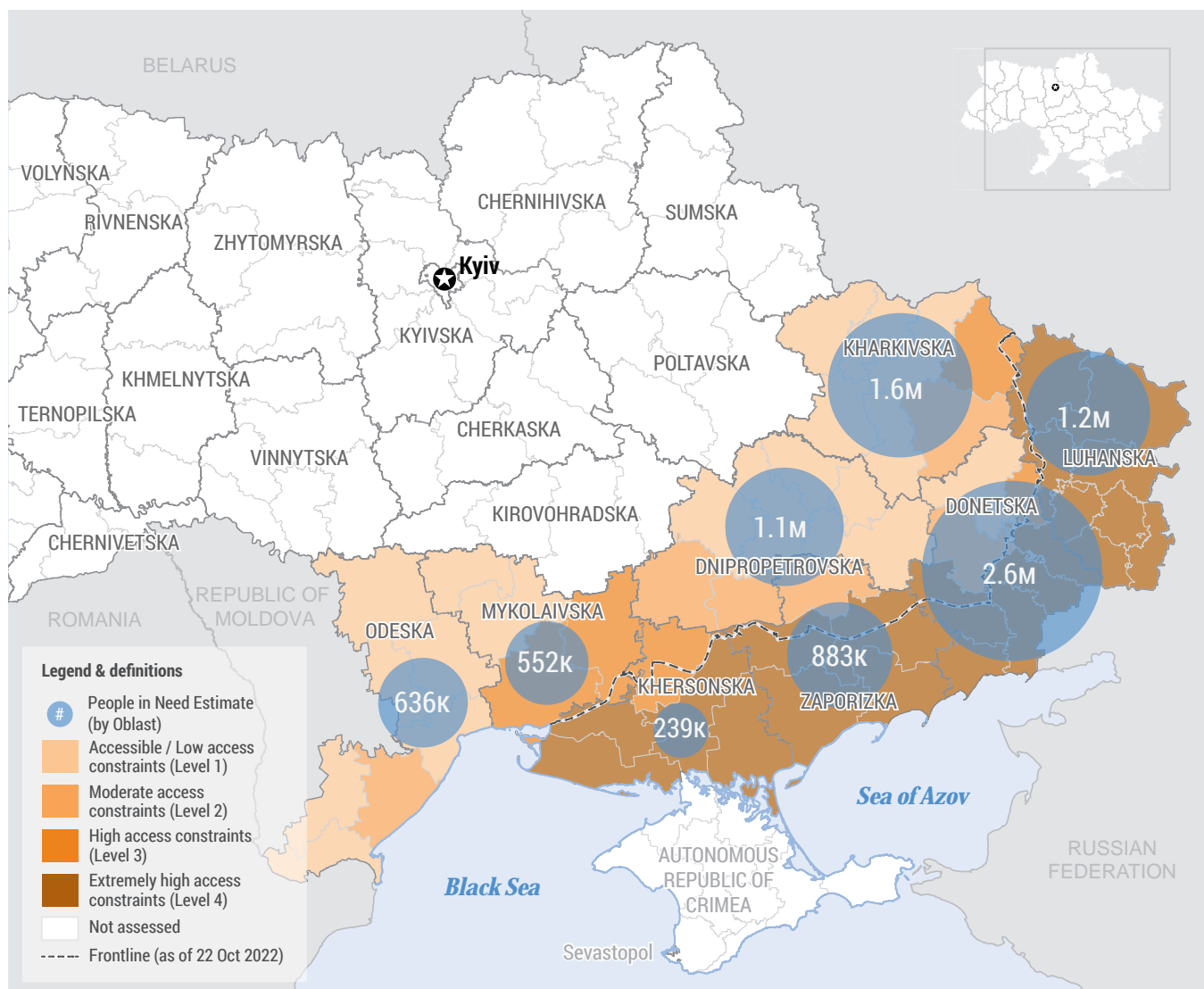
In October 2022, OCHA coordinated an access severity mapping exercise, covering Dnipropetrovska, Donetsk, Zaporizka, Luhanska, Kharkivska, Khersonska, Mykolaivska, and Odeska oblasts. Of the 51 raions covered by the exercise, 51 per cent were characterized by humanitarian partners with high to extremely high access difficulties, while humanitarian partners reported various types of access constraints in 94 per cent of the raions.

The severity of each type of constraint varies by humanitarian actor and location, and the following patterns were observed:

- Active fighting and ongoing military operations are the most frequently cited access issues, affecting 88 per cent of assessed raions.
- Administrative access constraints were cited by humanitarian organizations in 57 per cent of assessed raions, and were generally most prevalent in areas at, near, or beyond the front line.
- Areas under the temporary military control of the Russian Federation are associated with interference in the delivery of relief and implementation of activities, by NGOs.

Of the 17.6 million people estimated to be in need of humanitarian assistance, some 4.3 million live in raions with high to extremely high access constraints. Of these raions, 16 raions are located in Donetsk, Luhanska, Mykolaivska, Khersonska, and Zaporizka oblasts, each with at least 100,000 people in need of humanitarian assistance, totalling more than 3.6 million people. The discussions also indicated five accessible raions, each with between 100,000 and 1 million people in need of humanitarian assistance, located in Dnipropetrovska, Kharkivska and Odeska oblasts which humanitarian partners have not reached despite being accessible, according to the access severity mapping.

Access severity: Perceptions of access restrictions



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Source: Access Severity - Humanitarian partners (link); PIN - ICCG and humanitarian partners; Frontline - The Institute for the Study of War (ISW), Frontline as of 22 October 2022

Timeline of Events





KHARKIV, KHARKIVSKA OBLAST, UKRAINE

Improvised classes at a shelter in the Kharkiv metro. March 2022 © UNICEF/Kristina Pashkinar

1.2 Scope of Analysis

The scope of analysis for the 2023 HNO is all of Ukraine, including areas under Government control and areas under the temporary military control of the Russian Federation, but excluding Crimea and the city of Sevastopol.

The affected population has been categorized into three main groups: 1) those internally displaced throughout Ukraine, 2) those who reside in Ukraine and did not leave (non-displaced, conflict-affected people), and 3) people who have returned to their communities from other parts of Ukraine or abroad (returnees).

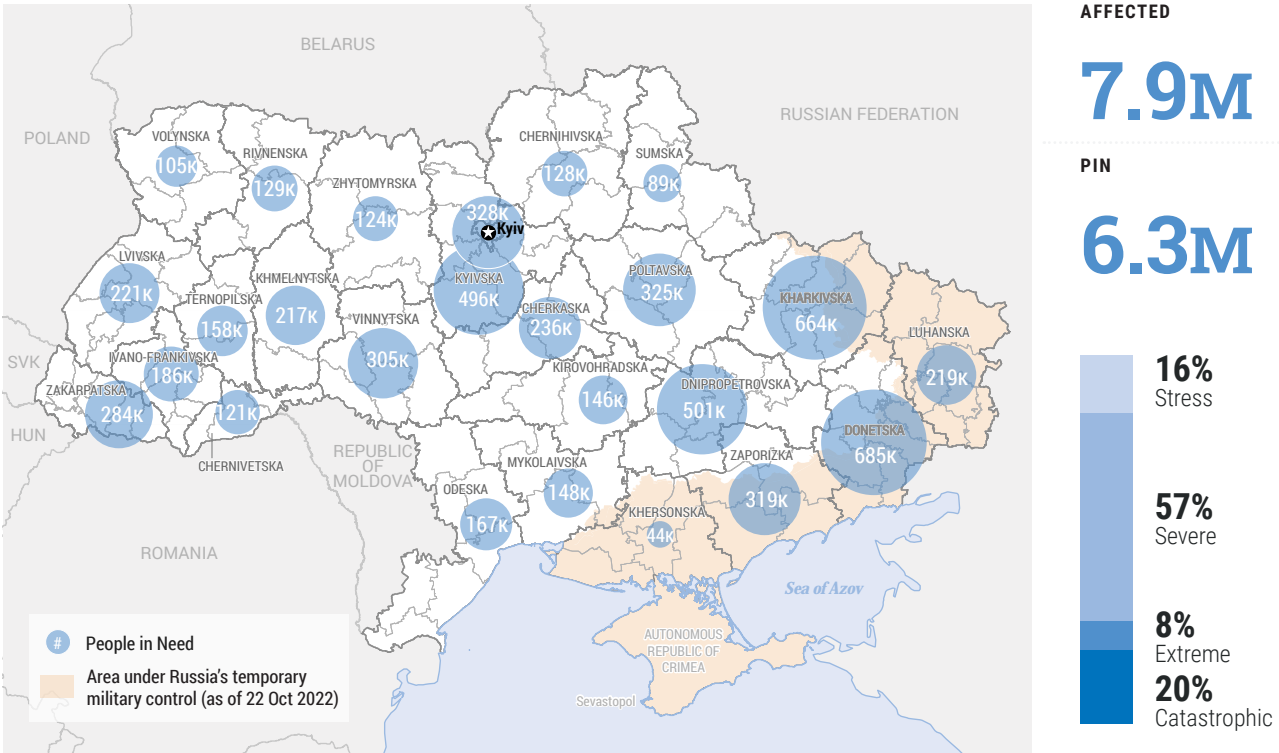
The geographical units of analysis are aligned with official administrative boundaries.

The intersectoral severity was assessed on a scale from one to five, with seven indicators used to measure the severity. The severity calculation was refined through field consultations, expert judgement and secondary data review. The intersectoral severity of humanitarian need was estimated at the raion level (administrative level 2).⁸¹

The number of people in need (PiN) of humanitarian assistance was calculated by summarizing the cluster estimates at the oblast level (administrative level 1).⁸²

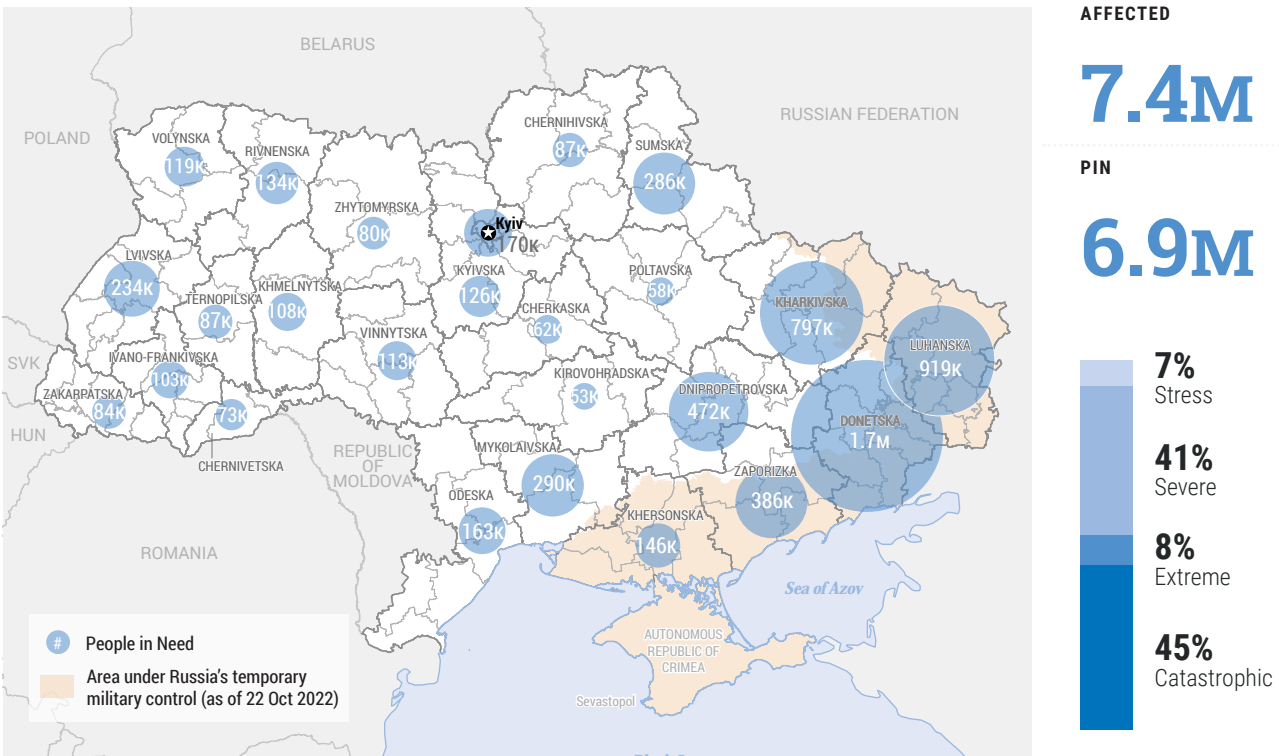
For details on the methodology please refer to part 4 (annexes).

INTERNALLY DISPLACED PEOPLE IN NEED



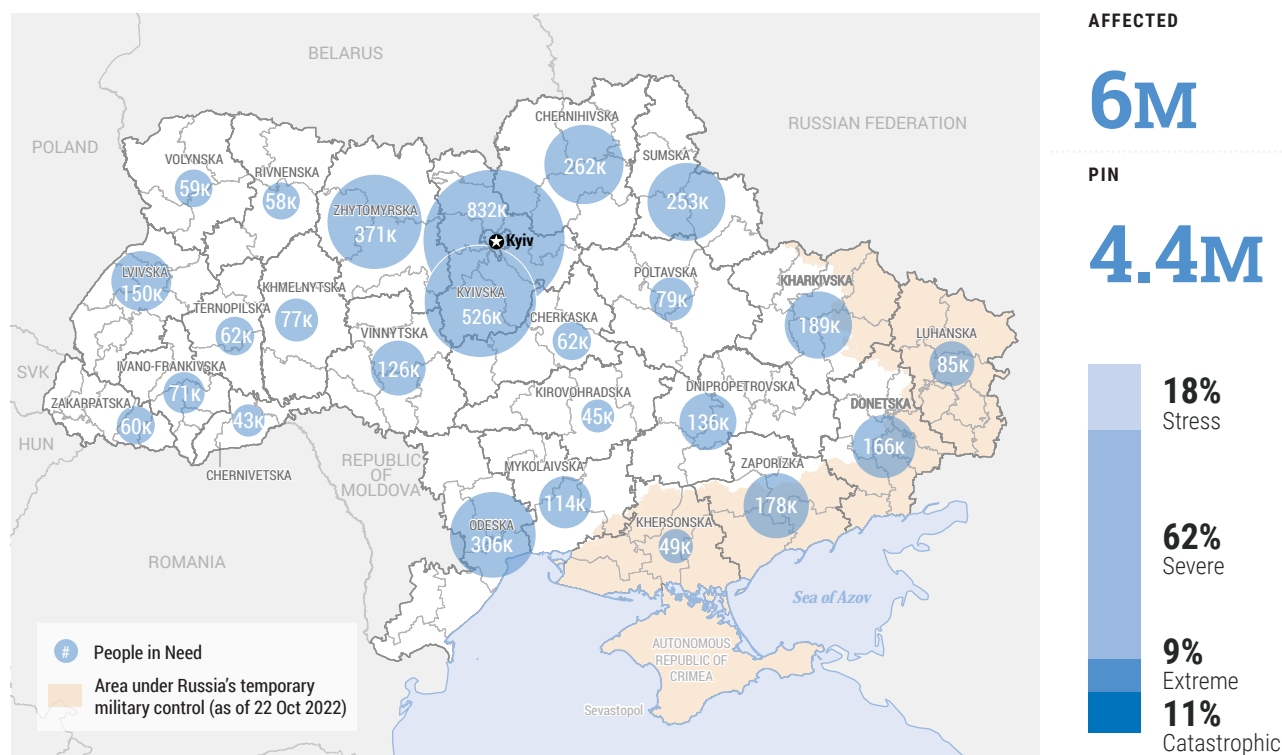
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NON-DISPLACED PEOPLE IN NEED



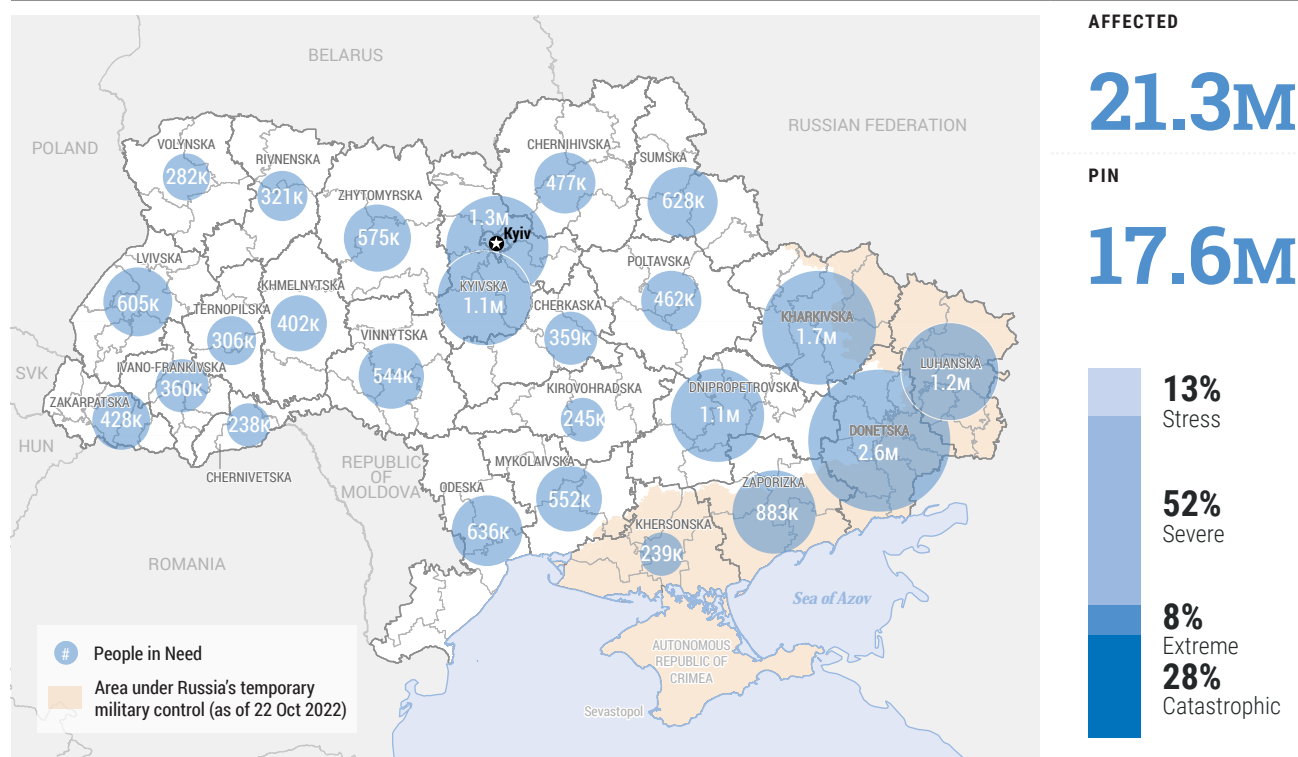
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RETURNEES IN NEED



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OVERALL PEOPLE IN NEED



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Intersectoral People in Need by Oblast

OBLAST	PEOPLE IN NEED				SEVERITY OF NEEDS			
	IDPS	NON-DISPLACED PEOPLE	RETURNEES	OVERALL	STRESS	SEVERE	EXTREME	CATASTROPHIC
Cherkaska	236K	62K	62K	359K	31%	69%	0%	0%
Chernihivska	128K	87K	262K	477K	14%	86%	0%	0%
Chernivetska	121K	73K	43K	238K	0%	100%	0%	0%
Dnipropetrovska	501K	472K	136K	1.1M	0%	76%	24%	0%
Donetska	685K	1.7M	166K	2.6M	0%	0%	0%	100%
Ivano-Frankivska	186K	103K	71K	360K	34%	66%	0%	0%
Kharkivska	664K	797K	189K	1.6M	0%	87%	11%	2%
Khersonska	44K	146K	49K	239K	0%	0%	0%	100%
Khmelnyska	217K	108K	77K	402K	0%	100%	0%	0%
Kirovohradska	146K	53K	45K	245K	0%	100%	0%	0%
Kyiv	328K	170K	832K	1.3M	0%	100%	0%	0%
Kyivska	496K	126K	526K	1.1M	61%	39%	0%	0%
Luhanska	219K	919K	85K	1.2M	0%	0%	0%	100%
Lvivska	221K	234K	150K	605K	0%	100%	0%	0%
Mykolaivska	148K	290K	114K	552K	0%	27%	73%	0%
Odeska	167K	163K	306K	636K	0%	18%	82%	0%
Poltavska	325K	58K	79K	462K	0%	100%	0%	0%
Rivnenska	129K	134K	58K	321K	100%	0%	0%	0%
Sumska	89K	286K	253K	628K	7%	93%	0%	0%
Ternopil'ska	158K	87K	62K	306K	0%	100%	0%	0%
Vinnytska	305K	113K	126K	544K	43%	57%	0%	0%
Volyn'ska	105K	119K	59K	282K	11%	89%	0%	0%
Zakarpatska	284K	84K	60K	428K	54%	46%	0%	0%
Zaporizka	319K	386K	178K	883K	0%	0%	0%	100%
Zhytomyrska	124K	80K	371K	575K	70%	30%	0%	0%
Total	6.3M	6.9M	4.4M	17.6M	13%	52%	8%	27%



SHOSTKA, SUMSKA OBLAST, UKRAINE

Parents with their newborns sheltering in the basement of the maternity hospital. August 2022

© UNICEF/Aleksey Filippov

1.3

Humanitarian Conditions and Severity of Needs

Overview of Intersectoral Severity and People in Need

Some 17.6 million people are projected to be in need of humanitarian assistance in 2023, 45 per cent of whom are women, and 23 per cent children. Of the 17.6 million people in need of humanitarian assistance, 6.3 million are internally displaced,⁸³ 4.4 million are returnees, and 6.9 million remain in their homes. More than half of the people in need are assessed to have "severe" severity of needs (52 per cent), while 28 per cent have "catastrophic" severity of needs.

Of the total population in need of humanitarian assistance, 22 per cent is estimated to be located in areas under the temporary military control of the Russian Federation.⁸⁴ The oblasts with the highest number of people in need include Donetsk oblast (east, 2.6 million), Kharkivska oblast (east, 1.6 million), Kyiv City (north, 1.3 million), Luhanska oblast (east, 1.2 million), Dnipropetrovska oblast (east, 1.1 million), and Kyivska oblast (north, 1.1 million).

The non-displaced population in need of humanitarian assistance is primarily located in the east of Ukraine, including in Donetsk oblast (east, 1.7 million) and Luhanska oblast (east,

919,000), Kharkivska oblast (east, 797,000), and Dnipropetrovska oblast (east, 472,000). Some 39 per cent of the 6.9 million non-displaced people are located in areas under Russia's temporary military control.

Internally displaced people in need of assistance are located across the country, with higher numbers in Donetska oblast (east, 685,000), Kharkivska oblast (east, 664,000), followed by Dnipropetrovska oblast (east, 501,000), Kyivska oblast (north, 496,000) and Kyiv (north, 328,000). Some 14 per cent of internally displaced people in need of assistance are estimated to be in areas under the temporary military control of the Russian Federation.

Large numbers of returnees in need of humanitarian assistance are in the north of the country, including in Kyiv (north, 832,000), Kyivska oblast (north, 526,000) and Zhytomyrska oblast (north, 371,000), Chernihivska oblast (north, 262,000) and Sumyska oblast (north, 253,000), and in one oblast in the south (Odeska oblast, 306,000). Of the 4.4 million returnees in need of humanitarian assistance, only 7 per cent are estimated to be in areas under the temporary military control of the Russian Federation.

The intersectoral severity level is lower in GCA, in areas which are located away from active hostilities, or only sporadically impacted.⁸⁵ Of the 96 raions in GCA, 50 raions are in severity level 2 ("stress"), 37 raions in severity level 3 ("severe"), and 9 raions in severity level 4 ("extreme"), towards the areas of active hostilities in the east and south of the country.

The intersectoral needs analysis shows higher severity in the east of the country. Of the 32 raions that were assessed in areas under the temporary military control of the Russian Federation, 23 raions show level 5 ("catastrophic") severity. Eighteen of these 23 raions were completely or almost completely outside of Ukraine's control (90-100 per cent), with the remaining five raions, at the time of assessment, partially under Russia's temporary military control.⁸⁶

Intersectionality of Gender, Age and Disability

In recent years, there has been notable progress towards greater gender equality and reinforced human rights in Ukraine. However, the full-scale war is exacerbating pre-existing gender and intersectional inequalities and discrimination.⁸⁷ The intersectionality of gender and diversity factors - in particular age, disability and minority status - play a key role in determining how people are affected by the war.⁸⁸

Expectations of traditional gender roles are likely to have compounding impacts on women and men in Ukraine. While the conscription of men has affected men's lives, as well as those of their families, the multisectoral impact of the war affects women disproportionately.⁸⁹ Women's care responsibilities for children and dependent family members have increased due to family separation through displacement, which can result in increased levels of stress and reduced opportunities for income-generating activities or participation in community activities. Male family members who are involved in military activities or subject to conscription requirements have fewer opportunities to move within the country and are unable to leave Ukraine.⁹⁰ These increased responsibilities are particularly challenging for women with restricted mobility, including older women, women with disabilities, and female caregivers who have limited access to paid employment.⁹¹

Of 6.3 million displaced people in need of humanitarian assistance, women and children constitute the majority, and face significantly increased safety and protection risks. Towards the end of September, women represented 61 per cent of the total IDP population in Ukraine,⁹² and women and girls represent 59 per cent of the displaced people in need of humanitarian assistance. Requests for psychological help, mental health and psychosocial support (MHPSS) and medical treatment from women in Ukraine are increasing, and are particularly critical for single heads of household who care for children, older people, chronically ill and/or family members with a disability.⁹³ Pregnant and breastfeeding women, young single women,

and women from minority groups, such as Roma and stateless women, are particularly vulnerable to protection, GBV and security risks during displacement.⁹⁴

Age and disability are key determinants in how individual women and men are impacted by the war. Ukraine has the largest percentage of older people affected by conflict in a single country in the world; one-quarter of the country's population is over the age of 60.⁹⁵ The population of Ukraine is made up of 54 per cent women and 46 per cent men, due in part to the higher life expectancy of women, which translates into a sizeable population of older females.⁹⁶ Many older people face a range of heightened and specific challenges, which include access to essential humanitarian services due to service design.⁹⁷ The war has severely impacted older people's access to pensions,⁹⁸ health care and other basic services, including adequate housing. Older people, including those with disabilities, have often remained in their homes in villages and towns in areas of fighting and encountered challenges in accessing bomb shelters, necessary supplies and services. In addition, separation from families, including caregivers and support systems, has left many exposed and isolated, thus exacerbating their existing vulnerabilities.^{99 100}

Nearly one-quarter of IDP respondents in a recent survey indicated that at least one member in their current household has a disability, 39 per cent of IDP respondents indicated that at least one member of their household is an older person, and 30 per cent of IDP respondents indicated that one of their household members is chronically ill.¹⁰¹ Older heads of households supporting people with disabilities report that social benefits are insufficient to access the medical support needed.¹⁰² This is unsurprising given that households with disabilities consistently report higher health care-related costs in situations of conflict.

Due to stigma regarding disability, prominent Soviet-era social care models and lack of funding for community-based health and social services, adults and children with disabilities are often

placed in institutions away from their homes.¹⁰³ People with disabilities and older people living in institutions remain among the most vulnerable populations in the country.¹⁰⁴ Already segregated from their communities, they are at heightened risk of suffering from unsanitary conditions in overcrowded facilities in addition to abuses and other protection violations in the absence of monitoring. They are also at risk of abandonment, given that many staff themselves have evacuated with their families.^{105, 106} Many people with disabilities have not been able to safely evacuate or seek refuge in shelters due to lack of accessible communication, transport and shelters.¹⁰⁷ Older women and women with disabilities face unique challenges in these contexts, where they are more likely to be abandoned by family and have more limited decision-making power over their living conditions. Women and girls with disabilities, and older people with disabilities, and those internally displaced before recent events each face compounding barriers aggravated during conflict.¹⁰⁸

Ukraine has more than 130 ethnic groups and many minority groups.¹⁰⁹ The Roma, with a population of up to 400,000 living in Ukraine, form the largest ethnic minority population and face significant discrimination.¹¹⁰ An estimated 60 per cent of Roma women and children do not have civil status documentation,¹¹¹ which raises significant access barriers to humanitarian and other assistance and protection.^{112, 113}

After the escalation of the war, LGBTIQ+ people in Ukraine have reportedly faced increased concerns about discrimination. Trans women and intersex people face specific challenges, including the refusal to pass internal checkpoints, inability to leave the country and military conscription due to their identity documents not matching their gender markers. They are may be exposed to discrimination and violence, and fear losing access to crucial hormone replacement therapy and other necessary medications.¹¹⁴ Women living with HIV, people on opioid substitution therapy (OST), people in conflict with the law, including at collective centres.

Areas under the temporary military control of the Russian Federation

Humanitarian space and humanitarian assessments are severely limited in areas under the temporary military control of the Russian Federation, which impacts the depth of analysis. As humanitarian needs in areas where the Government of Ukraine has retaken control are severe, it is assumed that the situation is similar or worse for communities currently inaccessible to the international humanitarian community. The following chapter is based on analysis conducted by clusters, as well as on intersectoral analysis and related field consultations. Field consultations were held between 26-28 September 2022 to reach a common understanding of the humanitarian situation, and to validate and adjust the initial analysis in terms of severity of humanitarian needs and affected geographical areas. Please refer to the methodology outlined in part 4 (annexes).

The full-scale war has exacerbated pre-existing vulnerabilities, with people living in areas directly impacted by military operations or in areas under Russia's temporary military control being the most affected and experiencing the highest severity of needs. Among them, women, children, older people, people with disabilities and people with medical conditions most commonly experience significant barriers to leave conflict-affected areas and to access assistance, including due to lack of transport and limited information on available services.¹¹⁵ As a result, they experience increased security risks and challenges in accessing social protection schemes.¹¹⁶ The attempted illegal annexation of parts of Donetsk, Kherson, Luhanska and Zaporizka oblasts by the Russian Federation added additional uncertainties, according to field consultations, and may heighten pre-existing problems.¹¹⁷ People residing in these areas experience major obstacles as they often have no documents,¹¹⁸ or lack documentation recognised by the Ukrainian authorities (including birth certificates)¹¹⁹ and/or must undergo specific court procedures, which are not available in areas under the temporary military control of the Russian Federation, and that are very

complex and time-consuming, including to establish legal proof of life events (including birth and death).

Reports indicate that civilians experience problems in accessing basic services because services are often not available, in addition to difficulties accessing social entitlements and benefits from the Government of Ukraine.¹²⁰ At the same time, civilians in these areas are at higher risk of exposure to armed violence and human rights violations.¹²¹ Freedom of movement to and from the areas is restricted and subject to strict control procedures.¹²² As a result, reduced access to basic services, including Ukrainian bank accounts for pensions,¹²³ has been reported for people in these locations.

Although humanitarian assistance is being provided, it is insufficient in scope and scale. Humanitarian actors' lack of access is reflected in the field consultations as a perceived lack of support from the humanitarian community, including from UN agencies. For example, problems in delivering supplies or services across the front lines are reportedly leaving people requiring trauma and intensive care, and those suffering from chronic and/or communicable diseases, without the life-saving treatment they need. Concerningly, potentially significant numbers of HIV and tuberculosis (TB) patients have had their treatment interrupted, increasing the risk of drug resistance and poorer outcomes.¹²⁴ Field consultations also revealed concerns over "invisible people", referring to those segments of the population which are displaced and living outside collective centres, as there is almost no information about their situation.

Needs are particularly pronounced for people living in areas which have experienced conflict since 2014, as eight years of fighting and severely restricted access to basic services and humanitarian aid have depleted people's coping mechanisms. According to field consultations in Donetsk oblast, those segments of population who had the means to leave have already left, and those who stayed behind are extremely vulnerable and in need of multisectoral assistance. This includes older people and pensioners, especially those living alone without any caretakers. Although



SHYBENE VILLAGE, KYIVSKA OBLAST, UKRAINE

Denys, 6, walking through his former home. October 2022

© UNICEF/Andrii Boyko

they get some support, such as from neighbours or from the entities in control, the support is insufficient, especially with the winter approaching. Reported needs include heating, medicine, and hot meals.

Field consultations confirmed that the humanitarian situation is likely to deteriorate during winter, due to the extensive scale of damage to housing and infrastructure, and limited access to heating materials such as coal, gas, electricity and water. Accelerated winterization support is urgently required.

The collapse of infrastructure left people without access to electricity and water supplies, the impact of which is particularly felt in areas under Russia's temporary military control. In September, Ukraine's Energy Ministry stated that despite continuing work to restore power supplies disrupted by the full-scale war, approximately 773,000 households and

businesses across Ukraine remained without power. Most of those without electricity at this point were in the eastern Donetsk (about 415,000 users) and Luhanska (128,000) oblasts. Almost 600,000 users across Ukraine currently lack gas supply, the majority of which in Donetsk oblast (357,000).¹²⁵ Further implications of the electricity and water disruptions have yet to be analysed from an intersectional perspective, for instance in terms of access to information and communication technology services, including online education, as well as coping strategies.

In eastern and southern oblasts, the population depends on drinking water imported through degraded infrastructure, with limited possibilities of alternative sources, creating considerable challenges with regards to water quality.¹²⁶ According to field consultations, in Donetsk city, only 40 per cent of the population have access to water on a limited

schedule (for 3 hours, every three days), while the rest of the population does not have regular access to water. In some cases, people reportedly take water from the heating system and radiators. The situation appears to be similar in other bigger cities within the region.

The extent of housing damage is spread unevenly across the oblasts, with the Donetsk, Luhanska, Kharkivska, and Kyivska oblasts accounting for over 82 per cent of total damage to housing stock in the country, as of June 2022.¹²⁷ According to field consultations in Donetsk oblast, those who lost their houses “have nowhere to go. There is no safe place and the situation is becoming more dangerous.”¹²⁸ People living in substandard housing may have no gas or electricity at all, with authorities planning to demolish rather than repair those deemed too substandard for repair. People are thus forced to cook and wash outside, exposing them to the cold, and necessitating temporary shelters and food assistance at least for the cold season, according to partner consultations.

While winterization support is an immediate need, livelihood interventions, particularly agricultural assistance, will be required as of next spring to help households restore their lost agricultural assets and earn a living. In general, livelihood opportunities are reported to be limited in areas under the temporary military control of the Russian Federation.

Damage to education infrastructure is mainly reported in the east of the country, especially in Donetsk, Kharkivska and Luhanska oblasts.¹²⁹ Educational opportunities are reportedly limited, as many schools are damaged or destroyed, and there is limited internet connectivity to allow for online/distance learning. Additionally, field consultations confirmed that neither the schools nor the children have adequate equipment to facilitate effective online learning. Mental health and psychosocial support for children remains a critical need.

Hazards include landmines and explosive remnants of war, which could have devastating consequences on the lives of people, including children, teachers

and their families, contributing to an unsafe learning environment. According to field consultations, landmine and ERW contamination is prevalent not only in the front line areas in the east, but also in urban communities, as the hostilities have spread and intensified.

Ukraine had the highest number of children in institutional care across Europe prior to the full-scale war. Approximately 5,000 children still remain in ‘institutions’ in areas under the temporary military control of the Russian Federation, including in areas of active hostilities in Khersonska, Kharkivska, Zaporizka, Luhanska and Donetsk oblasts, exposing them to multiple risks. Prior to February 2022, 100,000 children across Ukraine were living in 722 institutional care settings, such as institutions, orphanages, boarding schools, and other care facilities. Many are children with disabilities, including children with high support needs. One in five children in institutional care are orphans, with the rest separated from their families due to poverty, drugs, alcoholism, or poor health.

Russia’s full-scale war on Ukraine has exposed mostly women and girls, but also boys and men to increased threats of gender-based violence. Risk of conflict-related sexual violence (CRSV) is particularly high for those living in areas under the temporary military control of the Russian Federation, as well as those living or returning to areas in close proximity with military operations and being held captive.¹³⁰

Prospects for return are bleak. People who moved to collective sites from eastern and southern regions, where civilian infrastructure and housing were heavily damaged in the war, have limited prospects for sustainable return. About 43 per cent of internally displaced people who do leave collective sites are returning to their place of origin, and it is expected that a significant proportion of them will seek local integration as a medium to long-term solution. These people will need durable housing solutions, requiring a comprehensive framework for assistance.¹³¹

Government-controlled areas (GCA)

All Government-controlled areas are affected by the war, showing a decreasing severity of humanitarian needs as the distance from active hostilities in the south and the east of the country increases. Needs are multisectoral in nature, and gender and diversity factors – in particular age, disability and minority status – play a key role in determining how people are affected by the war.

Areas close to active hostilities

Field consultations described the humanitarian situation in Mykolaivska oblast (south) as dire. Humanitarian assistance has not existed at the required scope and scale since at least May 2022, amidst widespread destruction, and there is enormous need for life-saving response, including water, food, shelter, winterization and psychosocial support. Up to 80 per cent of businesses in Mykolaiv are closed, and the remaining local conflict-affected population has become increasingly vulnerable, many without any source of income left. Access to water is among the biggest concerns in Mykolaivska oblast, among other severe humanitarian needs and corresponding chronic strain and burnout of first-line responders and volunteers. The main pipe supplying water to Mykolaiv has been damaged, forcing the city to rely on substitute water from the river which has high salinity. This makes the water unsuitable for human consumption and has resulted in the degradation of metal pipes, including those of central heating systems. The vast majority of people in Mykolaiv are disconnected from all utilities including gas, water, and electricity. Despite the difficult circumstances, people reportedly do not want to leave out of fear that their houses will be looted during their absence.

There is only limited information available about the situation in Khersonska oblast, and in other areas in the south and the east where there is fighting to retake control. Hot water and electricity are scarce, markets are running low on food, most shops are empty, pharmacies and health facilities have no medicines, and people can only rely on locally produced fruits and vegetables. The Khersonska

oblast Military Administration urged residents of the city and other recently retaken areas to evacuate to safer regions of Ukraine, stating that the levels of destruction and limited access to essential services will make it nearly impossible for the Government to ensure people in these areas can meet their basic needs.¹³²

Areas retaken by the Government of Ukraine

Fighting continues in the east and south, with many areas becoming newly accessible to humanitarian actors. Access to the population in need depends on several factors, including the proximity of communities to main roads and progress on ERW clearance. Phased response delivery to these areas is combined with needs assessments through observation checklists during the rapid response phase.

The Ukrainian counter-offensive retook the north of the country in April 2022. In these areas, the most frequently reported concerns by people across all assessed settlements in July were around safety, access to financial services, and disruption to telecommunications, transportation, fuel supply, and utilities.¹³³ The scale of reported damage to private housing is particularly high in Irpin (Kyivska oblast) and Druzhba (Kharkivska oblast), where people reported that more than half of houses had been damaged since the start of the war.¹³⁴ As of October, basic services have largely been restored, though pockets of need exist in settlements that have suffered significant shelling and damages, and in surrounding rural areas. This is also the case for district heating capacity where specialised equipment has been destroyed.¹³⁵ While extensive damage to houses and infrastructure are also confirmed for Sumska and Chernihivska oblasts, there is very little information about the situation in the areas close to the border with Russia. Pockets of communities in Sumska and Poltavaska oblasts appear to be in great need of humanitarian assistance but have not been reached with assistance, due to regular shelling of these areas.¹³⁶

Field consultations confirmed the immediate need for winterization support, as houses and infrastructure have been damaged. The demand for heating supplies is more critical than that for winter clothing in areas such as Kyivska and Chernihivska oblasts, since people's access to markets has been restored. The deterioration of socio-economic conditions is a concern, particularly among those living in rural areas, due to loss of livelihoods, closure of factories, and loss of agricultural resources.

On 6 September 2022, the Ukrainian military launched a counteroffensive in the Kharkiv region. Prolonged fighting has resulted in extensive damage to infrastructure, particularly power plants, causing disruptions to services (including water, electricity, gas, heating, and telecommunications). Needs are particularly high in small villages in Kharkivska oblast, where many houses have been looted or demolished and repairs are urgently needed before the winter. Some of the most immediate needs are power generators and building materials for the reconstruction of houses and critical infrastructure. People are also in need of food and medicines and are subjected to high prices, and depleted savings due to elimination of livelihoods.¹³⁷ Water supply remains very limited, and the lack of drinking water is a major concern, particularly in areas that do not have electricity or water pumps. In many cases, people get drinking water from wells. Many health-care facilities, such as hospitals and pharmacies, have been physically damaged or destroyed, and had their supplies ransacked. Reports of gender-based violence have increased. People are reportedly struggling to cope with stress and trauma, with almost no access to mental health and psychosocial support. At the end of September 2022, schools were still not operational in most of these areas.¹³⁸

It may not be feasible to implement cash transfers in the very early stages of assistance following changes in control in areas, such as Izium and Kupiansk (Kharkivska oblast) or Khersonska oblast, due to infrastructure damage and limited market functioning and shops being damaged, closed, or insufficiently supplied, with limited or non-existent access to cash. However, restoration of markets and demand

in retaken areas has often taken only a few weeks, with post and delivery services resuming, allowing for pensions and social benefit transfer, as well as mobile coverage, in parallel to the re-supply and re-opening of shops.

Areas hosting internally displaced people

Among IDP respondents, 96 per cent indicated their households adopted at least one negative coping strategy in reaction to reduced incomes and increased insecurity. In comparison, among the general population, 91 per cent of households adopted at least one negative coping strategy. Compared to the general population, among IDPs a higher share of households reported adoption of nearly all types of seventeen negative coping strategies, including reduced food consumption (69 per cent, compared to 55 per cent of non-IDPs, including returnees) and savings spent (73 per cent, compared to 60 per cent of non-IDPs, including returnees).¹³⁹

Compared to other population groups, the IDP population has a greater need for heating appliances, with some 43 per cent of IDPs countrywide indicating this need (compared to 22 per cent among the general population, and 33 per cent among returnees).¹⁴⁰ The urban population in general is likely to be more vulnerable during the cold season due to reliance on centralized and electrically generated heating. As the average cost of utilities is the highest in Kyiv and higher than average in the north and west, IDPs in these regions may continue to resort to negative coping mechanisms throughout the winter. Solid fuel (coal, wood, pellets) is not a viable alternative in most urban areas, and electricity and heating failure may lead to IDPs leaving their current housing to seek shelter in collective centres and/or to other areas of Ukraine.

When assessing the need for financial support, 73 per cent of IDPs and 64 per cent of the general population (including returnees) stated they were in need of financial resources. Cash was noted by 51 per cent of IDPs and general population as the top need, with IDPs in Kyiv (68 per cent) and the north (58 per cent) citing cash as the most pressing need. IDPs

and the general population who identified a need for financial assistance were asked to determine three items they would spend money on if they received such assistance. The majority of IDPs said they would use cash assistance to cover food (51 per cent), utility bills (43 per cent) and health-related expenses (54 per cent). Priorities are similar among the general population.¹⁴¹

Field consultations in the Government-controlled areas added additional depth of detail concerning the situation of IDPs.¹⁴²

Field consultations in Vinnytsia, which covered Vinnytska, Zhytomyrska, Khmelnytska, and Chernivetska oblasts, highlighted substantial humanitarian needs and poor reception capacities for IDPs in Zhytomyrska and Chernivetska oblasts. Some areas, including rural Vinnytska oblast, are facing social cohesion issues, which are due to the perception that IDPs are provided with winterization and health assistance, whereas other people in need are not. More attention is required to provide services to IDPs living outside collective centre settings. It is feared that the energy crisis in winter may lead to new waves of displacement from the east and south, which may add to the already large numbers of IDPs from Kyivksa oblasts and other central areas of Ukraine to the area, and further stretch service capacity.

Field consultations in Lviv, which covered the Lvivska, Zakarpatska, Ivano-Frankivska, Ternopilska, Rivnenska, Volynska oblasts, pointed to the decreased number of collective centres and an overall decrease or stabilization of humanitarian needs in western oblasts. While those consulted perceive assistance to focus primarily on collective centres, the large majority of IDPs are currently living in private accommodations, and especially those in remote locations may require basic support. People in smaller villages or towns often have reduced access to humanitarian assistance, especially if they are less mobile, and there are concerns about “forgotten people” who used to be supported and are now left on their own due to their families leaving the country. People with disabilities and older people who were evacuated from facilities for medical, geriatric care, or disability services in the east and the south often need basic support in terms of furniture, equipment, and sometimes food.

Part 2:

Risk Analysis and Monitoring of Situation and Needs

MALA ROHAN, KHARKIVSKA OBLAST, UKRAINE

Galyna, 91, standing with crutches next to her house, where she sheltered with her family during heavy shelling. September 2022

© OCHA/Matteo Minasi



2.1

Risk Analysis

There are three main drivers of risk, which may trigger new displacement and deepen humanitarian needs. Events may take place concurrently.

1. Disruptions to electricity and heating supply

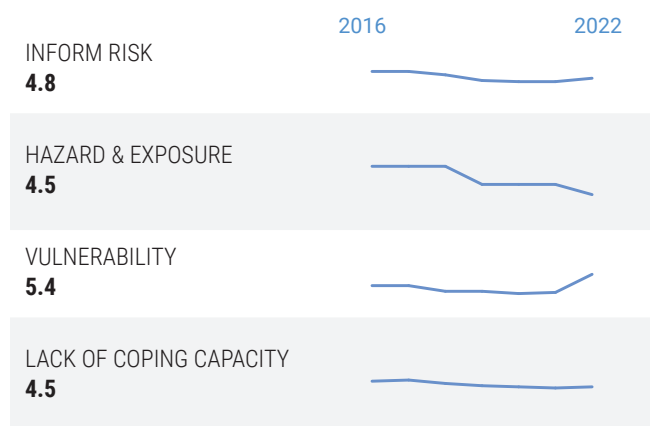
Ukraine is facing a significant energy crisis, which will exacerbate the severe humanitarian situation in the country in the coming winter months. The escalation of Russian missile and drone attacks on energy infrastructure since 10 October 2022 has resulted in severe damage to energy production and distribution across the country. Due to the linkages between electricity, heating and water supply systems, electricity shortages have cascading negative consequences for families. With millions living in sub-standard conditions or without sufficient insulation or access to heating, it is likely that a significant disruption of the electricity and heating supply may result in displacements, likely from the east towards the western and central oblasts, or to neighbouring countries. This may include displacement from urban areas, where solid fuel is not a viable heating alternative.

2. Continuation and intensification of the war

Ongoing shelling and attacks on civilians and civilian infrastructure will likely increase humanitarian needs and lead to further displacement, likely towards the western and central oblasts and possibly to neighbouring countries. Triggers may include hostilities at unprecedented scale and intensity, leading to an increase in civilian casualties, large scale destruction of civilian infrastructure, severe disruption in service delivery, such as water, electricity, communication, medicines, transportation and heating, restricted humanitarian access in certain areas. An escalation may also include mandatory evacuations.

3. Radio-nuclear emergency and other environmental risks

Ukraine operates four nuclear power plants, including the Zaporizhzhia Nuclear Power Plant (ZNPP), the largest in Europe, which is situated in an area under the temporary military control of the Russian Federation. Shelling near ZNPP and south Ukraine's other nuclear power plants in Enerhodar (Zaporizka oblast) and Yuzhnoukrainsk (Mykolaivska oblast), the former presence of Russian military forces at the Chornobyl nuclear power plant and the continued threat of the use of nuclear weapons by the Russian Federation, have increased the risk of a radio-nuclear emergency, which may lead to unprecedented humanitarian needs and largescale displacement.



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Other hazardous objects in Ukraine include oil terminals, fuel depots and gas stations, industrial facilities (such as woodworking enterprises and coke plants), storage facilities (warehouses storing chemicals), landfills, thermal power plants (TPP, operating on coal), water and wastewater treatment facilities (containing chlorine, methanol, untreated wastewater), gas pipelines and gas production and food facilities (including pesticides).¹⁴³ The regions with the largest amount of potentially dangerous objects coincide with the regions with the largest concentration of population – Kharkivska, Zaporizka,

Donetska, Luhanska and Dnipropetrovska oblasts – which are experiencing active hostilities. Damage to these facilities, causing leaks, fires, and explosions, can lead to immediate and longer-term threats to life and health for people living in close proximity through exposure to substances with toxic or carcinogenic effects, as well as cause environmental threats to air, soil, water, plants and crops, and may deepen humanitarian needs and trigger displacement.

CHERNIHIV, CHERNIHIVSKA OBLAST, UKRAINE

People queueing to receive humanitarian aid. April 2022

© OCHA/Serhii Korovaynyi



2.2

Monitoring of Situation and Needs

Humanitarian organizations are committed to monitor the humanitarian situation and the change of needs in a coordinated manner. Monitoring serves to assess the evolution of needs in the affected areas, informs possible adjustments in the response and checks on assumptions made on the evolution of the situation (see 2.1.).

To facilitate a shared understanding of the evolving context and risks and to jointly track the evolution of needs, situation and needs monitoring will draw upon existing and planned sectoral assessment and monitoring mechanisms, and other regular situation and thematic reports.

Situational Monitoring

The major multi-sector assessments, surveys and monitoring activities that have informed the 2023 HNO (see full list under section 4.4) will continue to support situational monitoring in 2023. Key continued monitoring reports and surveys include:

REACH will continue the Humanitarian Situational Monitoring (HSM)¹⁴⁴ on a monthly cycle to support the clusters and increase their awareness of the most pressing needs, as well as rapidly identifying emerging trends. The HSM relies on telephone interviews with key informants from a sample of settlements across areas under the control of the Ukraine Government. Findings are averaged to a severity scale for an indicative representation of needs. Data is collected concurrently in areas under the temporary military control of the Russian Federation for a complementary standalone report.

IOM is preparing to deploy a Rapid Assessment Capacity in areas near and adjacent to the front line to provide flash updates on the situation and needs of communities, and monitor population flows

and associated needs of people moving in or out of the areas.

IOM will continue to monitor IDPs and returnees through the General Population Survey¹⁴⁵ on a quarterly basis, which is a representative assessment of the general population in Ukraine to gather insights into internal displacement and mobility flows, and to assess local needs. The findings report on population demographics, internal displacement flows, mobility intentions, as well as multi-sector needs, such as income, employment, social cohesion, and access to services. It is conducted through computer assisted telephone interviews with adult respondents living inside Ukraine, which is framed by a randomized sample to provide findings representative at oblast level.

The presence of IDPs at a hromada level in Ukraine will also continue to be monitored by IOM through the Displacement Tracking Matrix Area Baseline Assessments,¹⁴⁶ which provide the number and geographic location of officially recorded IDPs. Data is collected through a key informant network within the area of coverage.

REACH will continue to monitor arrivals and people in transit to complement the HSM and IOM's monitoring of IDPs and returnees through a mechanism called Arrivals, Reception and Response Assessment. It will focus on monitoring the capacities, vulnerabilities, and immediate needs of people within displacement and transit hubs based on interviews with local responders, transiting or arriving households, and local authorities.

REACH, through the CCCM Cluster and in partnership with UNHCR, will continue the Collective Site Monitoring¹⁴⁷ on a quarterly cycle to provide information on occupancy demographics, sector-based



**MALA ROHAN, KHARKIVSKA
OBLAST, UKRAINE**

Valentyna looking at the debris of her apartment.
September 2022 © OCHA/Matteo Minasi

needs, site characteristics and management. Data is collected through key informant interviews with site administration officials, which is based on purposively sampling to provide indicative findings.

IOM plans to establish a Conditions of Returns Assessment mechanism (Returns Index) based on a standardized, routine data collection process at hromada level, which can inform targeted programming and high-level outcome monitoring. The aim is to assess critical physical and social living conditions that are conducive to sustainable returns, which will provide a measure of the severity of conditions in areas of return.

REACH will continue the Joint Market Monitoring Initiative¹⁴⁸ to inform the Ukraine Cash Working Group and other humanitarian actors of evolutions in prices, availability of goods and market functionality, and to provide an evidence base for the provision of multi-purpose cash in Ukraine. Data is collected at hromada level and relies on quantitative, structured interviews

framed by purposive sampling, complemented by a remote price monitoring component.

IOM will continue the Solid Fuel Assessment to inform the Shelter and NFI Cluster and the CWG on the availability and cost range of solid fuel. Data is collected at oblast level (with purposive sampling in rural and urban hromadas) and relies on structured in-person interviews with key informants as well as assessment of the local market.

REACH will implement Residential and Critical Infrastructure Damage Assessments to assess the level of disruption to essential infrastructure in conflict-affected areas and areas of return. These assessments, which are based on satellite imagery and other remotely sensed data, aim to estimate the number of people impacted by the damage and also monitor progress towards restoration of these services.

In November 2022, REACH and Zoi Network commenced a Hazardous Events Monitoring Initiative which aims at identifying people who may experience adverse health effects or disruption to livelihoods resulting from conflict-related hazardous events.

Needs Monitoring

At the request of the Humanitarian Country Team, REACH initiated a Multi Sector Needs Assessment (MSNA) in September 2022,¹⁴⁹ which aims to reach a comprehensive, evidence-based, shared, and impartial understanding of the needs across Ukraine. Once released, findings will be analysed under the direction of the HCT and ICCG to contribute to the overview of needs and response planning for Ukraine, and revision of the HNO and HRP, as required. It is anticipated that the MSNA will be initiated again early or in the first half of 2023 to provide additional evidence for humanitarian response planning for Ukraine. Through the winter, REACH will also conduct sector-specific assessments to provide in-depth needs information for Clusters and implementing partners.

The IOM General Population Survey and forthcoming Conditions of Returns Assessment will also provide regular insights into the humanitarian needs of the IDP and returnee populations. These needs monitoring activities will also be complemented with other sector-specific and development-focused assessments that will contribute insights to the scope and priority of humanitarian needs. The Protection Cluster will continue to monitor the protection environment at a community level through the systematic and regular collection and analysis of data about the rights-violations and protection-related risks for the development of programs and interventions. The Food Security and Livelihoods Cluster will continue to rely on WFP's Hunger Monitoring Mechanism¹⁵⁰ to track food consumption patterns of Ukrainians and resulting negative coping mechanisms. Findings from the Health Cluster assessment on Health Needs will contribute to the understanding of the sector-related needs, and the forthcoming findings from a recent assessment conducted by FAO on the Impact of the War on the Rural Population will provide insights to specific agriculture and livelihoods needs.

UNDP also plans to conduct a Human Impact Assessment to inform the scaling up of support in the as part of the UN's Transitional Framework,¹⁵¹ which will also inform the humanitarian and development priority needs.

Framework and Approach

The newly formed Ukraine Assessment and Analysis Working Group, which is tasked by the ICCG, will be responsible for the implementation of the situational monitoring framework and the systematic analysis and reporting on trends.

The indicators to monitor the context and displacement will be drawn from the assessments above and listed in the table Intersectoral and Cluster Indicators which informed the 2023 HNO (see chapter 4.3), including but not limited to, the number of IDPs and returnees, the number of people living in collective centres, the number of collective centres, and the extent of areas under the temporary military control of the Russian Federation.

Clusters will monitor the evolution of needs, situation and trends on a continuous basis. Indicators relating to the protection environment and the evolution of needs will be drawn from the proposed indicators outlined in the Cluster sections.

Please refer to the respective cluster monitoring section and indicators in part 3 of the HNO, which present the monitoring approach, indicators and sources drawn from cluster-specific assessments and the assessments and surveys listed above.

Part 3:

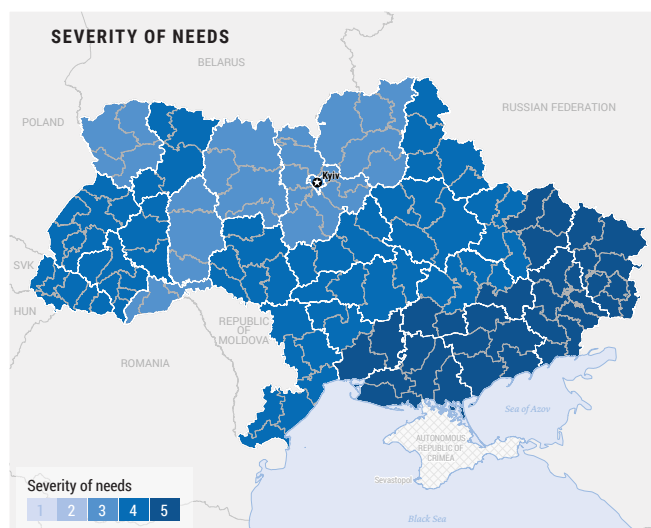
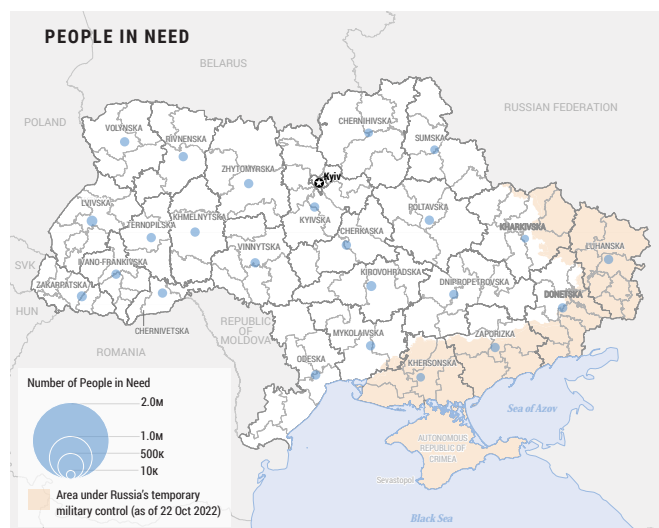
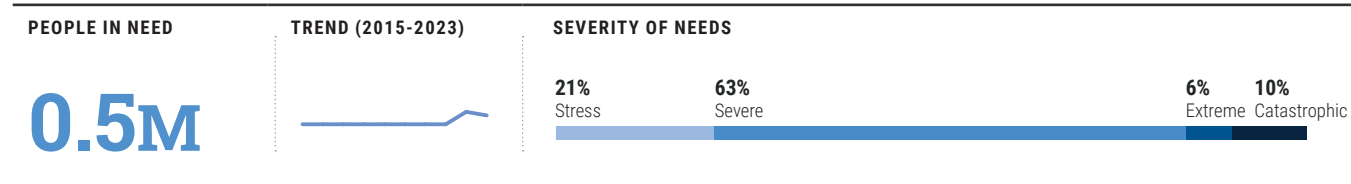
Sectoral Analysis

NOVOSELIVKA, CHERNIHIVSKA OBLAST, UKRAINE

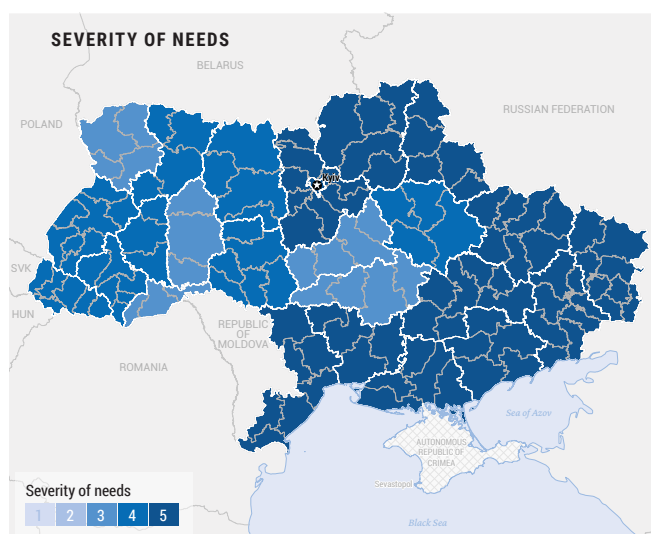
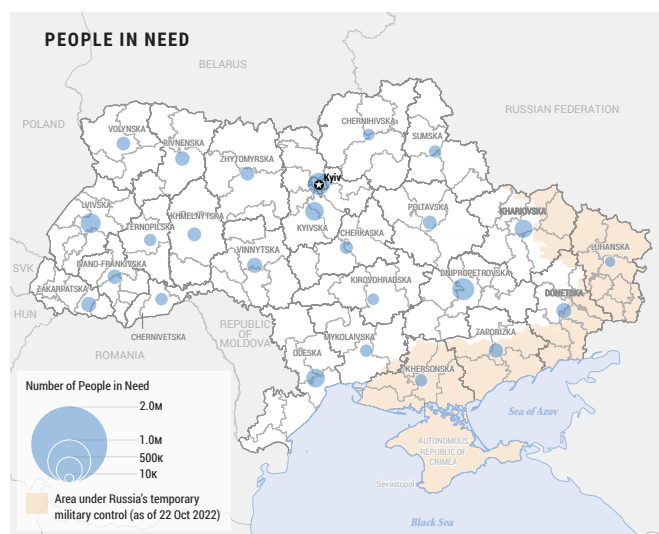
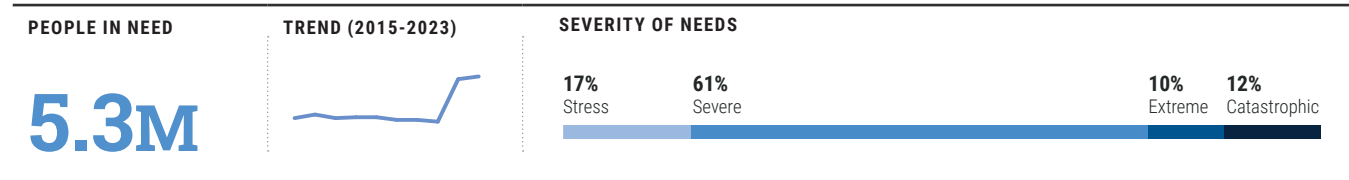
Kyrylo, 7, riding a bike to his grandmother's house.
April 2022 © UNICEF/Ashley Gilbertson



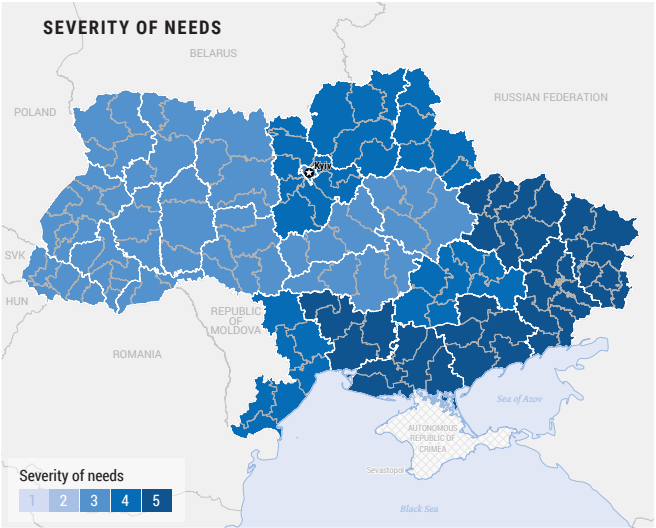
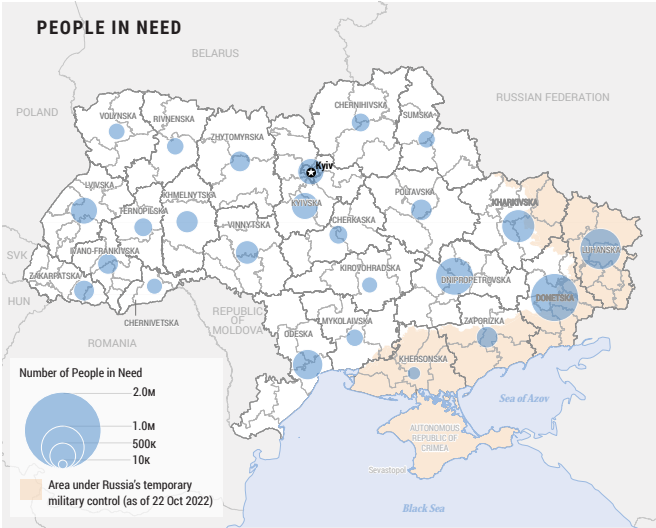
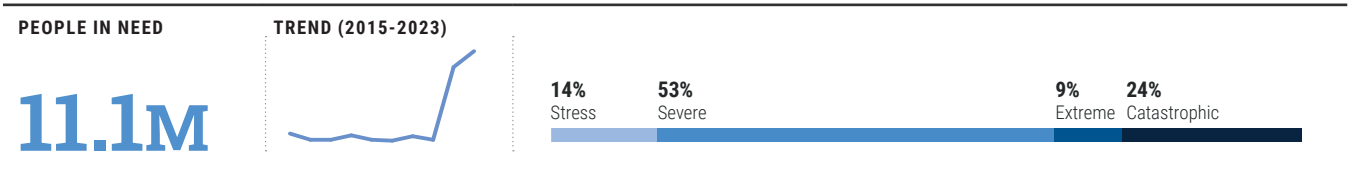
3.1 Camp Coordination and Camp Management



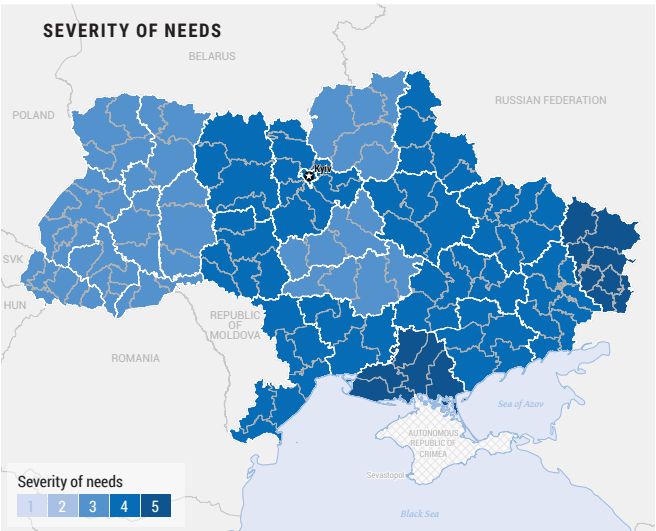
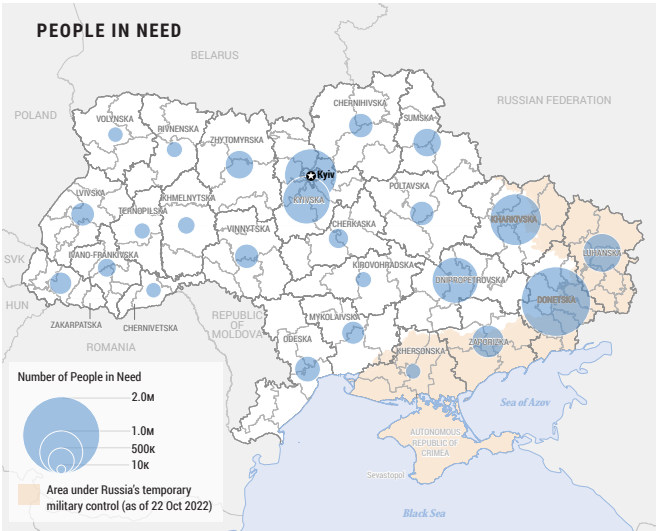
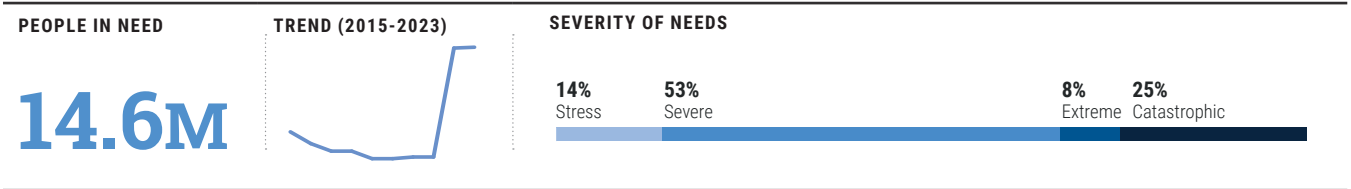
3.2 Education



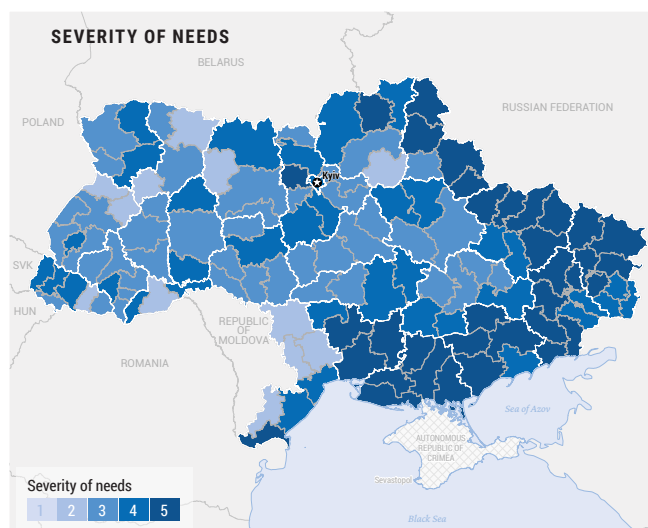
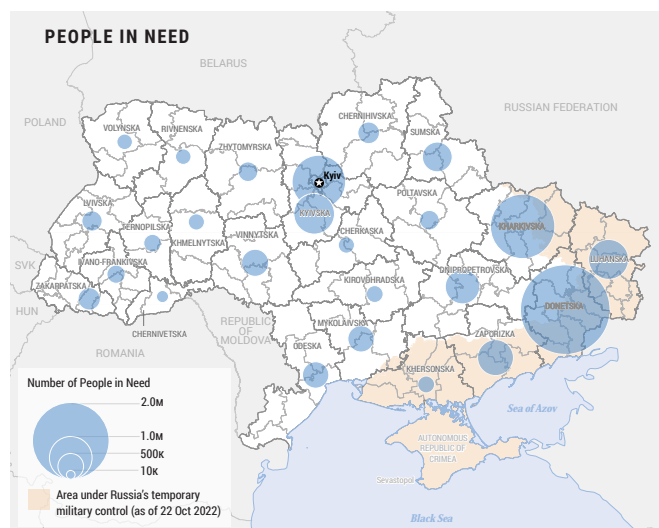
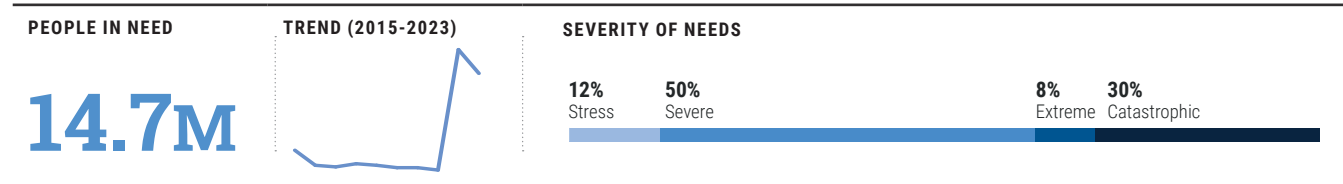
3.3 Food Security and Emergency Livelihoods



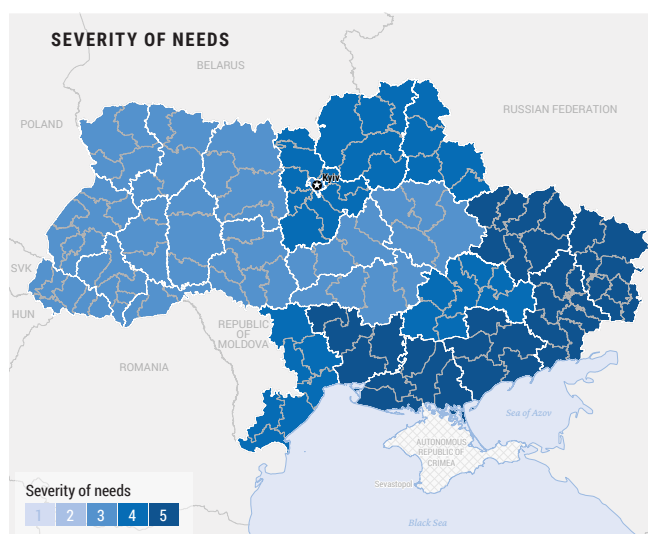
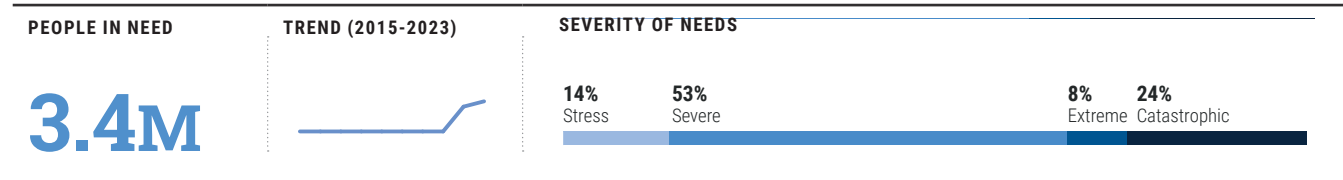
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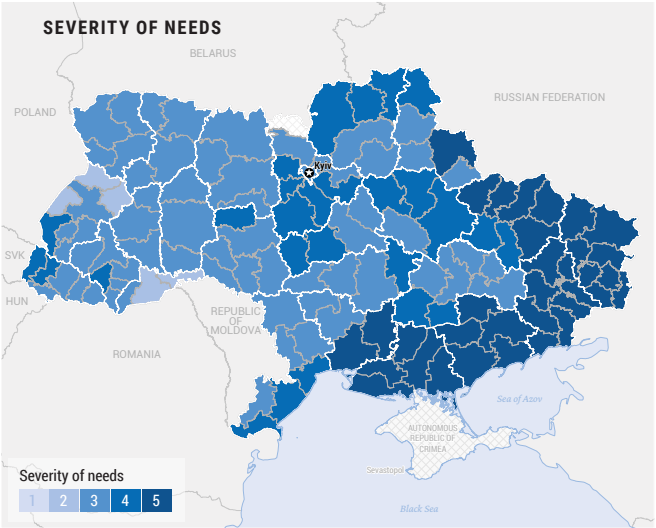
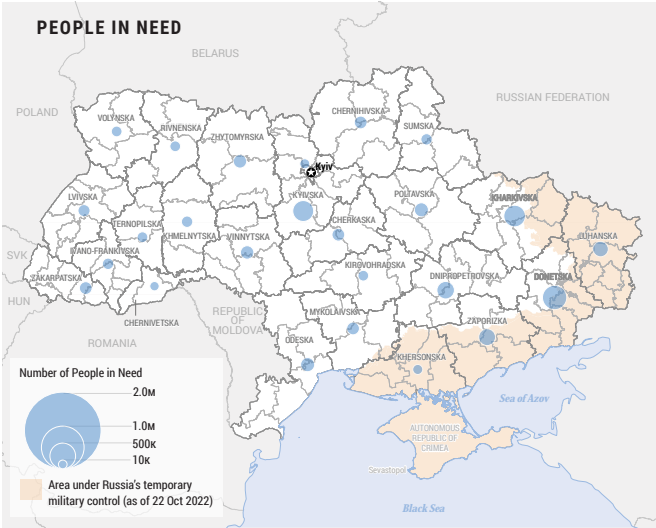
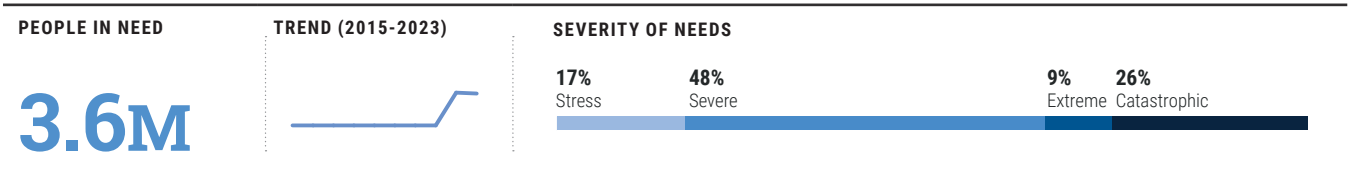
3.5 General Protection



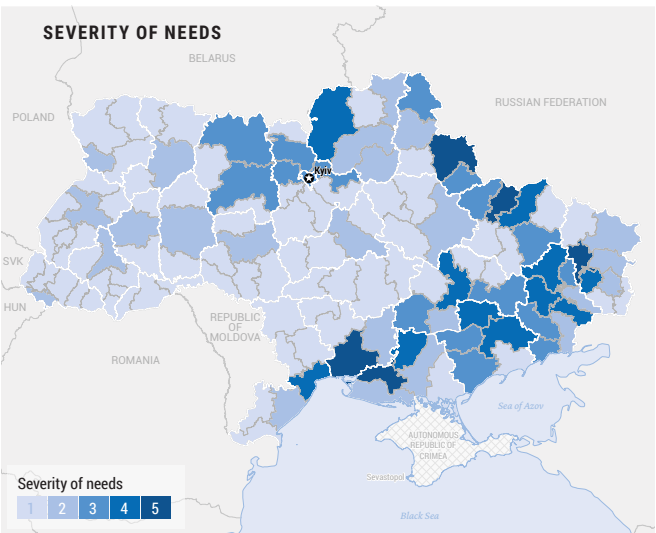
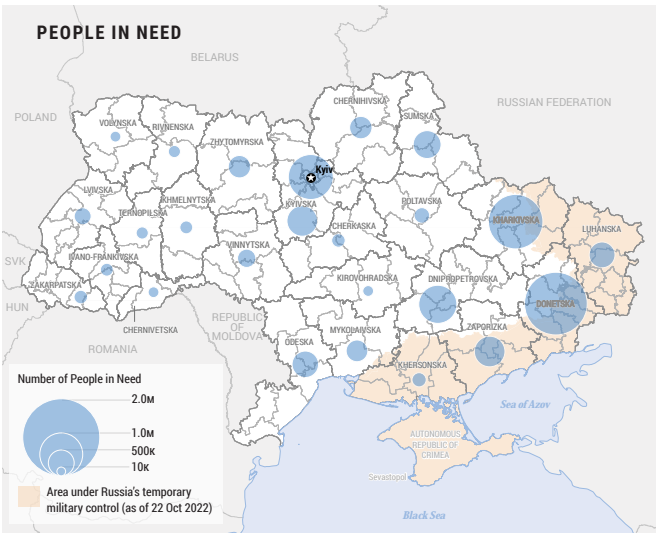
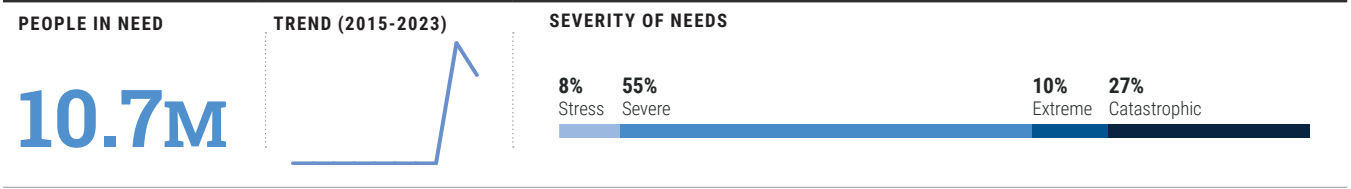
3.5.1 Child Protection



3.5.2 Gender-Based Violence



3.5.3 Mine Action



3.6 Shelter and Non-Food Items

PEOPLE IN NEED

8.3M

TREND (2015-2023)



SEVERITY OF NEEDS

10%

Stress

45%

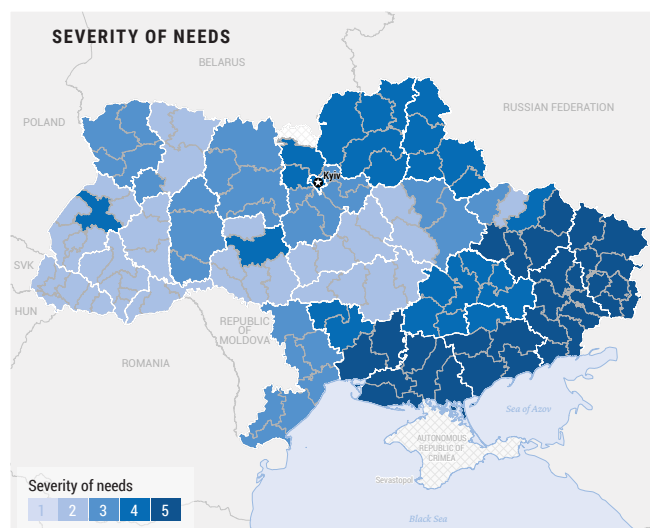
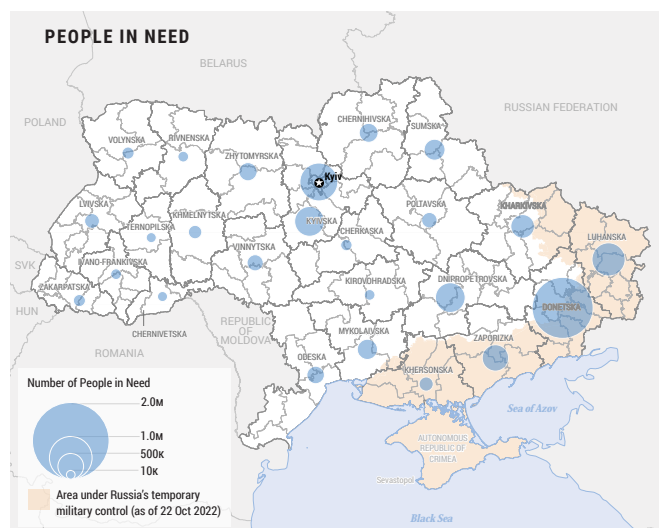
Severe

9%

Extreme

36%

Catastrophic



3.7 Water, Sanitation and Hygiene

PEOPLE IN NEED

11M

TREND (2015-2023)



SEVERITY OF NEEDS

9%

Stress

42%

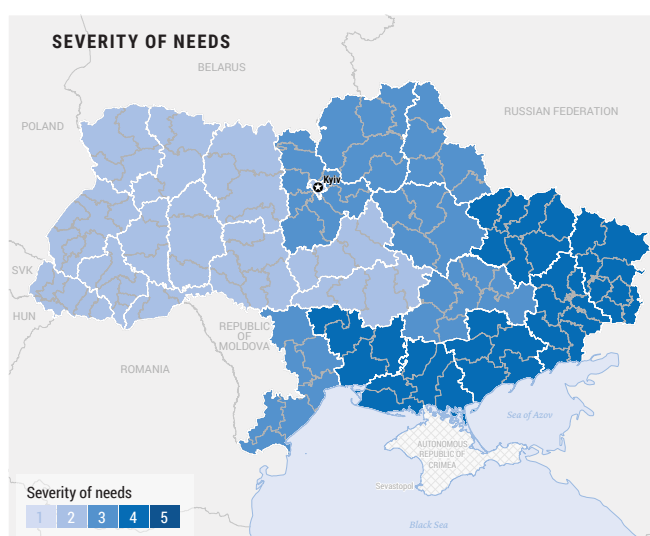
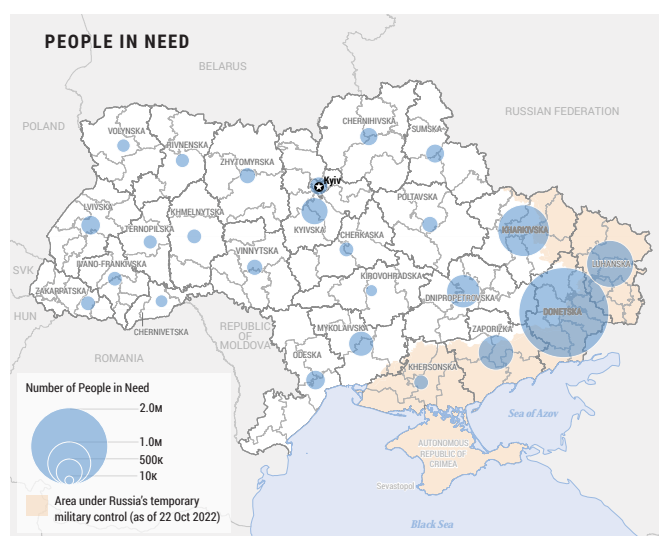
Severe

8%

Extreme

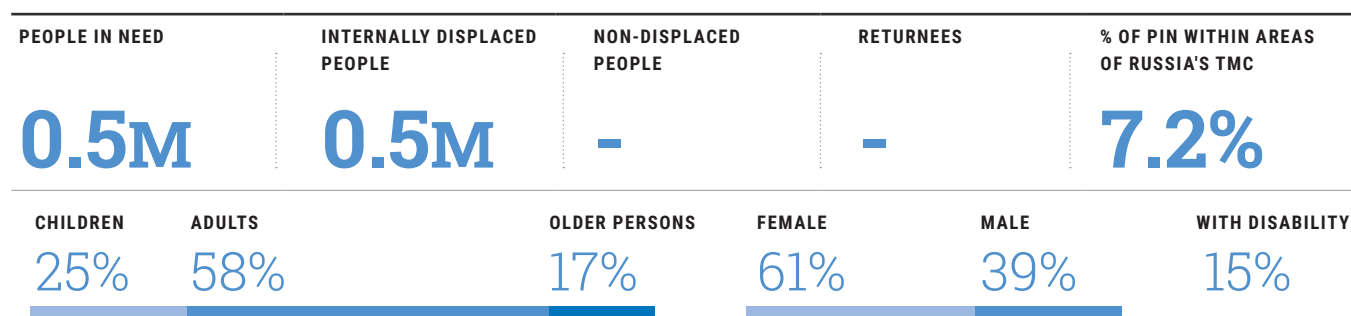
41%

Catastrophic



3.1

Camp Coordination and Camp Management



Overview of needs within the CCCM Cluster

Since February 2022, over 6 million people have become displaced internally,¹⁵² mainly those from the eastern, southern, and northern areas of the country. The Camp Coordination and Camp Management Cluster verified at least 116,000 people in 3,700 collective centres (CCs) or other temporary shelters in undignified living conditions in September 2022. The number of collective centres across Ukraine has increased from 160 in 2021 to 7,200 centres that have capacity to host almost 500,000 people.¹⁵³

IDPs staying in collective sites, established mainly in schools, kindergartens, and university dormitories, are considered to be among the most vulnerable of the displaced population in the country. They often live in sub-standard conditions with lack of private spaces, limited bathing and kitchen facilities, and in need of basic NFIs. At the same time, they have limited prospects for accessing alternative adequate housing solutions. The profile of the population staying in the collective sites is characterized by additional vulnerabilities based on age, gender, and disability. Needs vary and fall under multiple sectors, requiring coverage of needs and CCCM-coordinated response from humanitarian actors across sectors including protection, shelter, health, WASH, food, and livelihoods.¹⁵⁴

In terms of living conditions, collective sites report multiple needs in general care and maintenance, minor repairs, installation of additional infrastructure and equipment, such as sanitary facilities, lighting, internet connection points. The harsh winter season means there is also a need for insulating the premises of collective sites, paying utility bills and covering the cost of or providing fuel.¹⁵⁵

In terms of accountability to affected populations (AAP), ensuring access to information on available humanitarian assistance and service delivery needs to be enhanced, and establishing two-way communication between site managers and IDPs should be a priority. In particular, gaps have been noted in IDP participation in site management activities and community mobilization activities.

Additionally, the CCCM Cluster advocates for durable solutions for displaced people in need of accommodation, so that stays in collective sites do not become protracted. The process of identifying and securing solutions must be conducted through a consultative and inclusive process, which, most crucially, draws on the views, capacities, and preferences of IDPs and host communities, in addition to cooperation with development stakeholders and the authorities.

Affected Population

Mass displacement from conflict-affected areas towards safer locations in the central and western parts of the country triggered a shortage of available and affordable housing, producing the need for collective centres. For many IDPs, their stays in collective sites have become protracted, and many have remained in collective sites that were not intended for long-term stays. A majority of these are considered to belong to vulnerable groups, including women, children and youth, older people, people with disabilities, ethnic minorities, and LGBTIQ+.

About 61 per cent of residents of collective sites are female, while 33 per cent of households are female-headed¹⁵⁶, resulting in an increased risk of gender-based violence and violence towards children, especially as many collective spaces lack private spaces organized by household or gender.

Members of the LGBTIQ+ community may face barriers to choosing the housing option that they believe is safest for them. There is a small network of collective sites with anonymized addresses for this group run by LGBTIQ+ NGOs and supported by humanitarian actors – any intervention with these sites requires a more sensitive and confidential approach.

Children and youth constitute 25 per cent of the residents of collective sites, with 7 per cent of children aged below five years, and 2 per cent of sites containing unaccompanied children.¹⁵⁷ In order to allow for the continuation of healthy learning and development of children, collective sites require child-friendly spaces and infrastructure for small children, private spaces with internet connection and computer/IT equipment for school-aged children, which many centres currently lack. Additionally, humanitarian child protection partners can support appropriate services for children but are often absent in rural and remote centres.

About 17 per cent of the population in collective sites are older people (those over the age of 60), who are recorded to be living in almost 80 per cent of collective sites across the country.¹⁵⁸ Older people face hindered

access to social services and benefits, including pensions and health care, due to the escalating war, limited mobility and overstretched capacities of host areas.

People with disabilities account for at least 15 per cent of those living in collective sites,¹⁵⁹ and require accessible infrastructure, accessible information and targeted disability-specific NFIs, including assistive devices, as well as reduced barriers to accessing cash assistance. Capacity-building for staff of collective sites is also needed to increase understanding of how to ensure access and inclusion of people with disabilities. Monitoring indicates that in 86 per cent of the collective sites, showers are not accessible. There are also cases when people requiring care in medical facilities are placed in the collective sites with no additional support.

It is reported that the displaced Roma ethnic minority are often accommodated in separate collective sites. Romas face additional vulnerabilities and protection risks, including barriers to accessing documentation and public services. Roma displaced communities have less access to humanitarian relief, while humanitarian workers and volunteers face additional difficulties to establish mutual trust relationships with the ethnic minority group.

Analysis of Needs

The results of monthly CCCM monitoring of collective sites, shows that the most urgent needs reported by collective site managers are similar across the country and include food, hygiene, NFIs, winterization support: 57 per cent of sites reported a need for food support, either food kits or meals; 19 per cent of collective sites did not have bathing facilities available; 41 per cent of collective sites lack a sufficient number of showers, and 25 per cent lack sufficient toilets; 16 per cent of collective sites are in need of minor construction repairs not requiring engineering intervention and over 20 per cent are in need of minor repairs; 24 per cent are in need of NFIs; and over 50 per cent report needing of winterization support, including either to cover utility bills or fuel expenses.¹⁶⁰

Pre-arrival allocation plans and proper organization of collective spaces are necessary to ensure dignified living conditions for IDPs, ensure privacy and mitigate the risks of gender-based violence. Monthly CCCM monitoring showed that 42 per cent of collective sites do not have a pre-approved allocation plan to settle newly arriving IDPs. Lacking such a plan may ultimately exacerbate the vulnerabilities of people in need, especially as it does not ensure safe spaces. In 60 per cent of collective sites, multiple households share one room, and in 26 per cent of collective sites, households are accommodated in one open space.¹⁶¹

Aside from private spaces, 36 per cent of IDPs lack access to appropriate common spaces. For example, 71 per cent of collective sites lack division of bathing facilities by gender, presenting a heightened risk of violence and sexual exploitation towards vulnerable groups, including women and children; 13 per cent of collective sites do not have separate kitchens for cooking and 25 per cent do not have a separate space for eating.¹⁶² The lack of communal spaces prevents IDPs from engaging in leisure activities or socialising, which negatively affects self-governance and local decision-making related to collective living, daily running of the premises, and access to services. The lack of child infrastructure and rooms for online education hinders their development and access to online education.

In addition to improving living conditions, collective sites require additional support for care and maintenance as well as furniture and equipment for the daily running of the premises. In 96 per cent of collective sites, accommodation is provided for free and in 95 per cent of the collective sites IDPs are not required to cover utility bills. However, managers of collective site often face challenges to establish systems and rules for collective living, and to encourage IDPs to play an active role in managing and maintaining spaces, despite that 54 per cent of collective sites report that IDPs do not intend to leave in the short to medium term.¹⁶³

To strengthen the protective environment for IDPs in collective sites and promote AAP, additional support and guidance is needed to ensure IDPs have access

to information about available services, to establish referral mechanisms, and to facilitate two-way communication between site managers and IDPs. Additionally, establishing a set of guiding documents, including premises rules, tools and strategies for community participation, and contingency planning, would contribute to the prevention of evictions - over 14 per cent of the collective sites reported cases of evictions however, 68 per cent of cases were reportedly due to violations of the rules of stay.

People who moved to collective sites where civilian infrastructure and housing were heavily damaged have limited prospects for sustainable return, requiring engagement from authorities at all levels and a comprehensive legal framework to support resettlement of IDPs from collective sites. It is estimated that only 43 per cent of IDPs leaving collective sites are returning to their place of origin.¹⁶⁴ It is expected that a significant proportion of IDPs will seek local integration as a medium to long-term solution and will need durable housing solutions. Achieving housing solutions for IDPs residing in collective sites require expertise of HLP partners, as well as additional involvement of the shelter organizations linked with the development and business sector.

Risks

The results of monthly CCCM monitoring show that since February 2022, there is a trend towards closure of collective sites – with resuming the site's original functions being the most reported reason. Beginning in early summer, a trend was observed of authorities requesting that IDPs accommodated in school and kindergarten premises leave the collective sites by the start of the school year, in September. Reportedly, some IDPs were forcibly evicted sometimes with no options available for alternative accommodation.

Since February 2022, significant damage and destruction have been sustained to public utilities, including gas and energy infrastructure, in eastern and southern oblasts in Ukraine. As a result, large parts of the population risk having no access to heating and electricity during winter season with temperatures

reaching as low as -20°C, which could result in increased movement to collective sites.

Winterisation support has to be prioritized for collective sites to ensure an acceptable and dignified living environment for IDPs and prevent health-related risks and deterioration of medical pre-conditions. About 17 per cent-18 per cent of sites need light and medium heating system rehabilitation ahead of winter, while 14 per cent of sites reported that winter insulation and heating system reconstruction was required.¹⁶⁵

Reports indicate that many IDP households in collective sites rely on assistance from volunteer initiatives. Given the short-term nature of such assistance, and that financial support for such initiatives is gradually decreasing as the crisis becomes protracted, the most vulnerable populations are at risk of resorting to negative coping mechanisms as an alternative to meet daily needs.

Monitoring

The CCCM cluster will continue monitoring the collective sites via regular Collective Site Monitoring (CSM) assessment, which is a multi-purpose tool designed by the CCCM Cluster alongside other Clusters and humanitarian partners, while the capacity

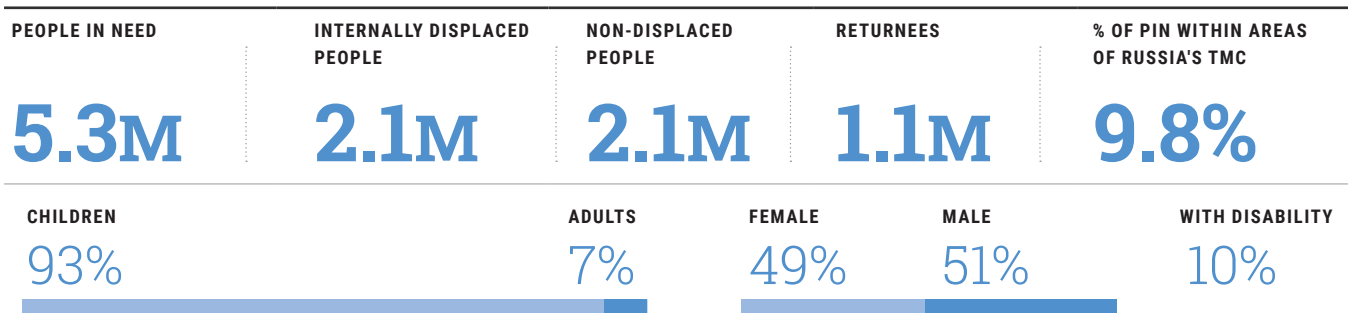
to utilize the area-based assessments are being built among partners. The information on each collective site monitored by CCCM partners collected through a dedicated Kobo form that will provide information on: the area where the site is located, population profile, presence of service providers and the gaps and needs for the sites. The process depends on the site managers as the key Informants to provide the answers, and it is done both in person and remotely.

The data collected by the CCCM partners is being processed and stored by the CCCM Cluster implementing partner. The monitoring results on oblast level are reflected in the online Dashboard, publicly available on the UNHCR data portal and accessible to the humanitarian community, authorities, and other interested stakeholders. It includes thematic sections on types of collective sites, population profiles, and sectoral needs. This tool is intended to feed the programming of active and new CCCM partners and ensure awareness of authorities and donors on the critical needs. Additionally, the CCCM Cluster produces factsheets outlining key monitoring findings, widely distributing this product among the network.

Monitoring indicators

#	INDICATORS	SOURCE	FREQUENCY
01	# of collective sites	• Collective Site Monitoring	• Monthly
02	# of IDPs residing in collective sites	• Collective Site Monitoring	• Monthly

3.2 Education



Overview of needs within the Education Cluster

A large majority of Ukrainian children aged 3-17 (71 per cent or 4,311,370 out of the 6,100,614 estimated current child population) have had their access to quality education negatively impacted by the escalation of the war on 24 February 2022.

The number of children and teachers across Ukraine that require substantial humanitarian education assistance has increased 5 per cent from 5,021,175 in 2022 to 5,270,558 in 2023. This number combines unmet needs from 2022, as well as anticipated needs in 2023 due to a continued pattern of attacks on communities and education facilities leading to displacement and learning disruption.

The negative impacts of the full-scale war on children's learning are multi-fold. Physical safety and mental wellbeing of students and teachers is threatened by ongoing violence and attacks in their communities. Access to quality education has been negatively impacted by destruction of school buildings as well as electricity and telecommunications technology that is used for remote and blended learning. The ongoing war and destruction of infrastructure has contributed to displacement of children and teachers, which in turn contributes to psychosocial harm and learning disruptions.

School disruptions negatively impact all elements of a student's opportunity to learn because they result in: (i) less time spent on learning and (ii) lower quality of instruction via remote/online modalities, leading to (iii) less content covered during instruction. According to research, Ukraine performed on par with its regional neighbours in eastern Europe prior to the pandemic, and it outpaced them in terms of students' learning resilience. However, estimates of learning losses due to the ongoing war suggest that learning outcomes are now below the lowest-performing countries in Europe.¹⁶⁶

As a result of these factors, the number of school and pre-school-aged children (3-17) in need of immediate education support has increased 6 per cent from 4,600,000 in 2022 to 4,894,103 in 2023, with needs including mental health and psychosocial support (MHPSS)¹⁶⁷, social emotional learning (SEL)¹⁶⁸, provision of catch-up/accelerated learning opportunities, and provision of Explosive Ordnance Risk Education (EORE).¹⁶⁹ The number of educational staff requiring support has increased 3 per cent from 364,000 in 2022 to 376,455 in 2023, with needs including training in providing MHPSS, EORE, getting the missed learning through catch up education, facilitating to recover from learning loss due to war and related displacement and disruption as well as provision of teaching and learning materials including online devices including laptops.

This includes a noticeable 5 per cent (29,138) increase from 2022 to 2023 in the population in need in areas under the temporary military control of the Russian Federation, including from 191,757 to 201,281 in need in Donetska, from 65,230 to 68,470 in Luhanska, from 135,506 to 142,236 in Khersonska, and from 194,172 to 203,816 in Zaporizka oblasts.

Due to widespread displacement of people and continued barriers to them returning to their places of origin in 2023, the areas hosting displaced children and teachers are also experiencing increased needs. In these areas, the numbers of people in need have increased as follows: from 355,497 to 373,153 in Lvivska, from 204,671 to 214,836 in Zakarpatska, as well as from 401,502 to 421,443 in Dnipropetrovska oblasts.

Affected Population

The Education Cluster identified 5,270,558 children aged 3-17 and teachers who are in need of immediate education services in Ukraine in 2023. 92 per cent (4,894,103) of this population are children (2,398,110 girls and 2,495,993 boys) and 7 per cent (376,455) are teachers (308,693 female, 67,762 male). Altogether, 34 per cent of the total population with humanitarian needs (5.2 Million out of 15.7 Million) requires education support.

Of the children and teachers who need education services, 35 per cent are those who are displaced inside the country (1,868,005 out of 5,270,558 population in education need); 93 per cent (1,734,589) are children (884,641 girls and 849,949 boys) while 7 per cent (133,146) are teachers (109,180 female and 23,966 male). Returnees constitute 23 per cent (1,210,144) of children and teachers in need of humanitarian education support; 93 per cent (1,123,706) of whom are children (573,090 girls and 550,616 boys) while 7 per cent (86,439) of them are teachers (70,880 female and 15,559 male). Meanwhile, 42 per cent (2,192,409) of children and teachers in need of education services are those who were affected by conflict but never displaced; 93 per cent (2,035,808) of them are children (1,038,262 girls and 997,546 boys) and 7 per cent (156,601) of them are teachers (128,413 female and 28,188 male).

The burden of home and family care has increased for both female students and teachers. Rapid gender analyses of Ukraine reported that women's care burden has increased significantly since February 2022 due to closing of education facilities and institutions, their engagement in volunteer activities and men's absence due to engagement in the Armed Forces of Ukraine. Given that most teachers in Ukraine (82 per cent) are women this puts an additional challenge for them to continue delivering as educators.¹⁷⁰ In the Needs Assessment Survey conducted by the Education Cluster, most hromadas reported up to 25 per cent of teaching personnel were engaged in additional humanitarian duties, yet there were many revealing this share to be between 76 to 100 per cent for teachers of preschool and general secondary education.¹⁷¹ When significant numbers of teachers remain displaced and those who remain at the workplace are likely to be involved in additional care duties at home and humanitarian activities beyond teaching and learning, it creates further challenges.

Analysis of Needs

From 24 February to 24 October 2022, the ongoing war has resulted in at least 1,250 child casualties (including 430 killed and 820 wounded),¹⁷² not including counts from areas under the temporary military control of the Russian Federation. At the same time, nearly two-thirds of Ukrainian children, and 43,000 teachers, have been displaced either internally or abroad. Some oblast- and hromada-level departments of education are displaced as well with their staff functioning from a safer location¹⁷³.

According to the Government of Ukraine, at least 2,551 education institutions have been impacted by the war, with 291 buildings destroyed and a further 2,261 partially damaged.¹⁷⁴ The full-scale war has had deeply unequal impacts across Ukraine, with 54 per cent of damaged schools located in the east, especially in Donetska (27 per cent), Kharkivska (20 per cent) and Luhanska (6 per cent) oblasts¹⁷⁵. Additionally, about 40 per cent of all education facilities (including 30 per cent of general secondary schools) are lacking bomb shelters.¹⁷⁶ As a result, these schools remain inaccessible for in-person learning.

According to the Ministry of Education and Science, at the beginning of the new academic year on 1 September 2022, 27 per cent of schools resumed face-to-face learning, 43 per cent of schools began distance/online learning, and 30 per cent of schools used a blended modality. In rural areas, poor infrastructure prevents children and teachers from using online learning modalities. In these areas, children have very limited access to learning when security concerns prevent in-person schooling from taking place. Reports from newly accessible areas in Kyivska and Kharkivska oblasts suggest that many schools only open for one or two days a week and that home schooling is often the only option available for these areas. Meanwhile, attacks on electricity and telecommunications infrastructure, which have been increasing in frequency in recent months, threaten to disrupt online learning in cities where it was previously possible.

In addition to the direct disruptions to learning, the war and related displacement create challenges to learning by negatively impacting children's and teachers' mental health. A large majority (75 per cent) of parents reported their children had symptoms of psychological trauma, and 16 per cent reported their children had impaired memory, shorter attention span, and decreased ability to learn¹⁷⁷. Additionally, survey data suggests that 90 per cent of teachers identify their psychological state as 'deteriorating' and 55 per cent as 'significantly deteriorating' since 24 February 2022, with 76 per cent reporting anxiety over the increased responsibility towards students¹⁷⁸.

In the face of these challenges, professional expectations grow higher on teachers to be able to support their students with MHPSS, SEL and assume additional duties of care in addition to pedagogical work. Teachers face increased risks of burnout, without additional support in carrying out these duties.

The Education Cluster will cooperate with the Child Protection Area of Responsibilities (AoR) in improving psychosocial and mental wellbeing for children and teachers, as well as with the Mine Action team to facilitate EORE in and around the learning environment.

Risks

Continuous attacks on education facilities threaten to continually worsen access to education. A total of 11 per cent (2,690 out of 24,423) pre- and general secondary schools registered for the academic year of 2022/2023 are located in areas under the temporary military control of the Russian Federation, and in oblasts directly affected by the war. These are located in Donetska (367 schools), Luhanska (522 schools), Mykolaivska (60 schools), Kharkivska (301 schools), Khersonska (816 schools) and Zaporizka (624 schools) oblasts. These oblasts continue to suffer from mine and explosive ordnance risk driven threats, bombing and shelling and remain unsafe for learning.¹⁷⁹

Consequently, risk of Mine and Explosive Ordnance in the areas heavily affected by the war, in areas under the temporary military control of the Russian Federation and newly accessible areas including the east and south parts of the country pose direct threats to the lives of children, educational personal and humanitarian workers. This can contribute to further reductions in safety in and around the learning environment.

Many teachers and students must conduct school in an unsafe learning environment, contributing to further risk of child and teacher casualties. About 40 per cent of all education facilities lack bomb shelters, of which 30 per cent are general secondary education institutions (schools).¹⁸⁰

Deterioration of mental health and psychosocial wellbeing can be exacerbated by escalating conflict. Recurrent and extended periods of stress ensuing from the war and displacement are especially harmful to children and teachers.

Alternative learning modalities can be disrupted by attacks on utility infrastructure. Since 10 October 2022, the Russian Federation has admitted to directly targeting energy infrastructure in Ukraine, with the potential to greatly disrupt online learning and blended learning modalities.

The burden on teachers can continue to increase. Rapid gender analyses of Ukraine reported that women's care burden has increased significantly. Given that most teachers in Ukraine (82 per cent) are women this creates additional challenge for them to continue delivering as educators.¹⁸¹

Monitoring

As part of the Education Cluster commitment to strengthen the results-based response management, a number of measures related to programme response monitoring and learning will be adopted. The aim is to enhance the Cluster's accountability to results through the monitoring of efficiency and effectiveness of response and delivery. This will reinforce also the practice of systematic bottleneck analysis and immediate problem solving. Data for monitoring will be collected through partners using 5W and/or Activity Info, as well as from schools, head teachers, teachers, and schools' management committees, affected communities and the Ministry of Education.

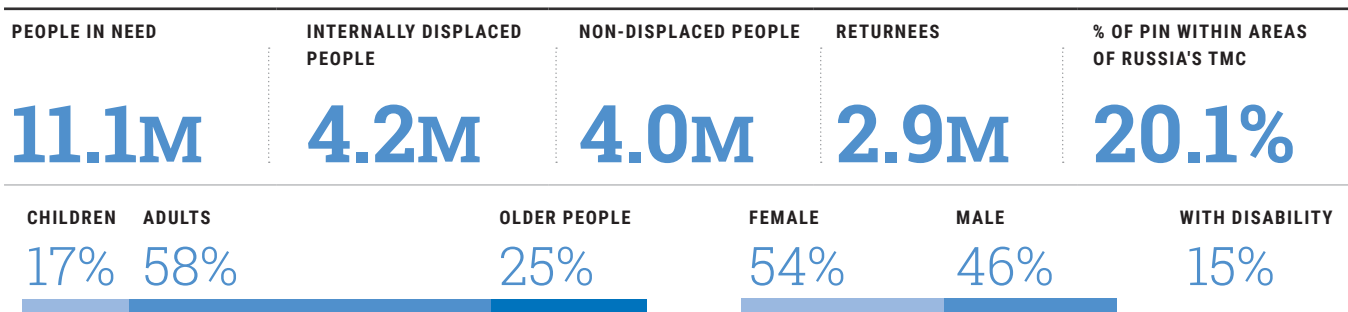
The Education Cluster will conduct periodic monitoring concerning education, learning and the situation and response surrounding attacks on learning facilities through assessments, field monitoring missions and partner reporting. Remote monitoring through partners will be utilised in areas under the temporary military control of the Russian Federation and other monitoring will assist in understanding trends, needs, and gaps in education responses.

Monitoring indicators

#	INDICATORS	SOURCE	FREQUENCY
01	% of children experiencing online access barriers to learning	• Ministry of Education and Science	• Quarterly
02	% of children experiencing non-digital barriers to access schools and learning spaces	• Ministry of Education and Science	• Quarterly
03	# of attacks on schools	• Ministry of Education and Science	• Monthly
04	% of children killed or wounded due to ongoing war	• Ministry of Education and Science	• Monthly
05	% of oblast territory contaminated by Mines/UXOs affecting access to education	• State Emergency Service of Ukraine	• Monthly

3.3

Food Security and Livelihoods



Overview of needs within the Food Security and Livelihoods Cluster

Prior to the escalation of the large-scale hostilities on 24 February, 2022, the humanitarian crisis and response were concentrated in Donetsk and Luhanska oblasts. The Food Security and Livelihoods Cluster (FSLC) estimated 1.1 million PIN in 2022; since then, food security and livelihood needs have increased exponentially because of the full-scale illegal invasion of Ukraine by the Russian Federation. While the war shows no signs of abating, humanitarian concerns continue to escalate. The humanitarian gains made in Ukraine have been eroded because of the escalation of the war, which has driven millions of people from eastern Ukraine and disrupted agricultural production.

According to FAO, the war has created significant obstacles in relation to food access and has exacerbated the vulnerabilities of rural food systems, which were already at risk due to climate change and the COVID-19 pandemic. Eight months into the escalation, use of coping strategies is also starting to deplete the resilience of affected families, continuing to drive food security needs among populations close to conflict areas as well as people displaced throughout the country. Food insecurity is no longer an isolated problem in the eastern most part of the country but, rather, is now a widespread phenomenon.

Rural households and small farmers, who contribute a significant portion of the country's agricultural production, are most vulnerable to reduced import and export capacities as a result of the war.¹⁸² A supply shock in the agro-commodities market was triggered by the substantial disruption of grain shipments from Ukraine, which were shipped largely by sea (95 percent). Between March and mid-August 2022, Ukrainian exports came to an almost complete standstill as a result of the military blockade of Black Sea ports and the subsequent closure of the Azov Sea to commercial vessels.

Affected population

The number of people in need of food assistance is defined as those who are severely and moderately food insecure (based on the latest available food security assessment).

These include:

- People living close to the front line
- Internally displaced people (IDPs)
- Women and children
- Female-headed households
- People with limited coping strategies
- Older women and men
- The economically affected host community, particularly in conflict-affected oblasts

- Households/individuals without regular income (those unemployed/not receiving social payment)
- Households/individuals eligible for social benefits but unable to receive them due to various reasons
- Chronically-ill people (with HIV, tuberculosis, diabetes, and other conditions) and people living with disabilities
- Marginalized populations (e.g., the Romani community)
- Mono-parental households, especially those headed by women
- Vulnerable LGBTQIA+ individuals.

As the violence in eastern Ukraine intensifies, it retains its unique characteristics, notably the significant proportion of older people affected by the war. According to the OCHA 2022 Humanitarian Needs Overview (HNO), over 30 percent of those in need of humanitarian assistance in Ukraine were over the age of 60.¹⁸³ The vulnerability of older people is often compounded by risks of abandonment and violence, and lack of access to the most basic of services.

Analysis of needs

More than 10 million people received food assistance in 2022, and the demand is growing. Humanitarian needs in areas where ongoing hostilities continue to escalate are increasing. The 2023 PIN has increased exponentially from 2022 and the number is likely to increase further. Food insecurity is driven by the war, loss of livelihood opportunities, poverty levels, lack of access to food, and displacement.

Acute food security needs are being driven by the war, especially close to the areas of active hostilities. The remote CARI assessment conducted by WFP revealed that 40 percent of the people surveyed in the eastern region of Ukraine were reducing portion sizes (with adults doing so to feed their children) or cutting portions of their food.¹⁸⁴ Similarly, one-third of all households in Ukraine were food insecure and 5 percent were extremely food insecure. A further 28 percent were moderately food insecure or experienced food consumption gaps and an inability to meet food demands without using negative coping strategies.¹⁸⁵

The economic situation of the vulnerable population remains dire. It is likely to worsen in the absence of a robust livelihood response to support alternative livelihoods while the immediate food needs of the most vulnerable are addressed. The International Labour Organization (ILO) estimated that around 30 percent of pre-war employment (equal to 4.8 million jobs) has been lost.¹⁸⁶

Priority needs were constant throughout monitored settlements, and most severe in hard-to-reach locations. Food, fuel, housing, jobs, hygiene items, health care, and financial resources are needed. The REACH 2022 humanitarian situation monitoring found high costs for housing, access to basic services, and winter needs (heating, money, and fuel) as key concerns for vulnerable groups.¹⁸⁷ Concerns about access to basic services were constantly highlighted in nearly all assessments conducted, especially in hard-to-reach areas of the country. In hard-to-reach communities, 83 percent of those surveyed noted access to food as their main concern.

The most vulnerable populations experience multiple needs, necessitating difficult financial trade-offs, including for housing, health care, heating, access to financial services, sanitation, etc. In September 2022, consumer price inflation stood at 24.6 percent year-on-year, while the food inflation prices were a staggering 31.7 percent year-on-year.¹⁸⁸ The food assistance needs are to be prioritised for the most vulnerable populations in places close to active hostilities where markets are not functional, and include ready-to-eat options for populations experiencing active displacement. Additionally, populations in places where markets function are prioritised for cash-based assistance that will help support their food security.

Due to these competing household needs (and especially heating costs as winter approaches), households are resorting to negative coping strategies. Research has found 95 percent of IDP households have adopted at least one negative coping mechanism in response to declining revenues and increasing insecurity, with the top four being: switching to cheaper essential NFI and food products, spending savings and reducing essential NFI, and reducing expenditure

quality product and food consumption.¹⁸⁹ Returnees have also reportedly decreased their consumption or switched to cheaper food and non-food products, started to spend less on health care and utilities, and been forced to skip debt or rent payments and take out additional loans.¹⁹⁰

Risks

The ongoing full-scale war has caused immense hardship and unpredictability. Ukrainians across the country are at risk of being cut off from their livelihoods or losing jobs and having their assets damaged or destroyed, thereby increasing the need for assistance both from the state and from humanitarian actors.

As the violence intensifies, supply chains are at risk of further disruption, as essential infrastructure remains a target. As a result, farmers will be unable to cultivate and harvest their crops. This will have a detrimental effect on overall productivity and further entrench the poor. Lack of opportunities for income generation, disruption of provision of critical services, new waves of displacement, and the adoption of negative coping mechanisms to acquire access to food and supplies continue to be severe threats posed by this war. The crisis and the new escalation have the potential to exacerbate price spikes and supply chain bottlenecks, threatening food and livelihood security in Ukraine and abroad.¹⁹¹

The long-term success of the Black Sea Grain Initiative, created to allow agricultural exports to continue, has yet to be determined. Although increased prices in the domestic market should contribute to increased earnings for producers in the short term, high prices of inputs (such as fertilizer) and supply chain constraints may have a negative impact on their production and income. This year alone, research shows 20 percent of farmers being forced off their land, and a 40 percent reduction thus far in the winter crop harvest.¹⁹²

The COVID-19 pandemic remains a threat to the population. It is particularly a threat for IDPs at transit centres, those seeking shelter, and the aging population who have high susceptibility to the disease. Additionally, women and children are at risk of sex trafficking, illicit adoption, and an upsurge in gender-based violence, including domestic violence.

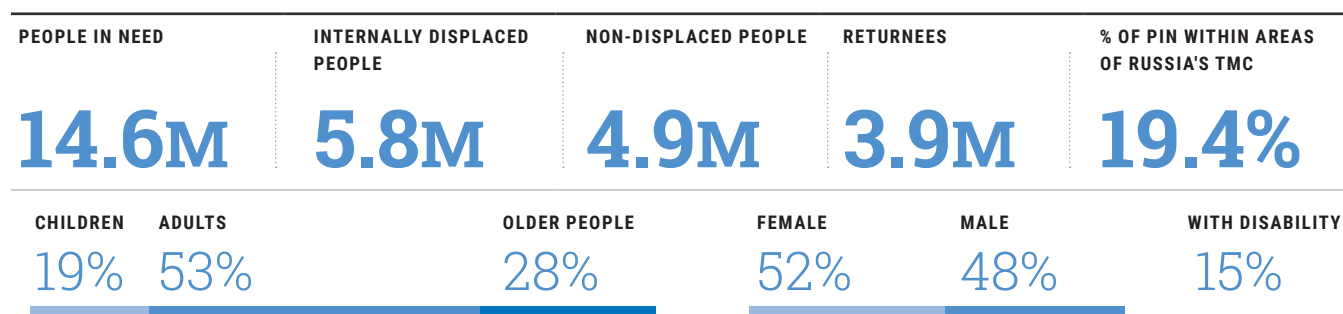
Monitoring

The FSLC partners will continue to monitor the humanitarian situation and the needs in a coordinated manner, focusing on retaken or newly accessible areas, IDPs, non-displaced communities, and the front line. The food security and livelihood needs are based on FSLC partner analyses. Apart from Post Distribution Monitoring (PDM), the Cluster will monitor the response through the 5W reports and Food Security and Livelihood assessment results (MSNA, rCARI, FIES, etc.).

Monitoring indicators

#	INDICATORS	SOURCE	FREQUENCY
01	Food consumption score	• r-CARI	• Half-yearly
02	Sources of income	• r-CARI	• Half-yearly
03	Livelihood coping strategy	• r-CARI • FIES 2022	• Half-yearly

3.4 Health



Overview of needs within the Health Cluster

An estimated 14.6 million people in Ukraine are in need of humanitarian health support due to the direct and indirect impacts of the war. Massive destruction of civilian infrastructure has made life extremely difficult for millions of people and severely disrupted essential services, particularly health care. While the Ministry of Health and National Health Service of Ukraine (NHSU) continue to function, more than 90 per cent of all attacks impacting health care facilities in the world this year – 618 out of the 684 recorded between 24 February and 22 November 2022 – have occurred in Ukraine. The Ministry of Health of Ukraine has reported 955 facilities have been damaged and 144 destroyed, while the World Bank estimates the damage to the health sector at US\$1.4 billion.¹⁹³ The Ministry of Health of Ukraine has reported 955 facilities have been damaged and 144 destroyed,¹⁹⁴ while the World Bank estimates the damage to the health sector at US\$1.4 billion.¹⁹⁵

In addition to the direct effects of damage to health facilities and infrastructure and security risks, the population's access to medicines, health, and social services has been indirectly affected by lack of medicines in pharmacies, rising costs of medicines, issues with transport, and lack of financial resources to pay out-of-pocket expenses. The situation appears to be worse in the south and east, with more than two-fifths and a third, respectively, reporting a lack of

medicines and health services, however, the context is extremely fluid. Older people and rural residents being particularly affected; two fifths of survey respondents over 60 years of age and one third of rural residents reported a lack of medicines and health services.^{196,197}

Affected population

Vulnerable groups in need of humanitarian health and care support include IDPs, older people over the age of 60, people affected by non-communicable diseases (NCDs) including mental health conditions, people living with HIV and/or TB, women and girls, children and youth, and people with disabilities.

Displacement reduces access to health care services and interrupts the continuity of care; patients are not followed by the same medical team, nor do they have access to the same treatment centres. IDPs, particularly those in collective centres, are at increased risk of communicable diseases, due to potential conditions of crowding and suboptimal hygiene.¹⁹⁸

People over the age of 60, 28 per cent (5.9 million) of the population affected by the war, have higher rates of disability, have more complex health and care needs, are more likely to be isolated and separated from their families, and are highly susceptible to economic insecurity.¹⁹⁹ People living with NCDs, particularly when frail and/or older people, many of whom have been

unable to flee the fighting due to reduced mobility, are particularly vulnerable. Conditions, such as hypertension and cancer, can prove fatal if left untreated.²⁰⁰

Disruptions to diagnostic and treatment programmes threaten the welfare of people living with tuberculosis and HIV, potentially leading to a worsening of their conditions and the development of resistance to medications, making these diseases more difficult and expensive to treat.²⁰¹ Ensuring disability inclusive programming and accessibility issues are addressed for all vulnerable groups and across the health sector will be vital to reaching people with disability and meeting their needs.

With the majority of the displaced population being women and girls (68 per cent),²⁰² health services for sexual and reproductive health (SRH) are vitally important, including contraception, safe abortion and post abortion care, integrated care for rape survivors, obstetric and new-born care, particularly with the increases reported in preterm births.^{203,204}

Children and youth, 4.5 million of those affected by the full-scale war, may face increased risk of preventable infectious diseases, including vaccine preventable diseases, complications of the neonatal period, malnutrition, and mental health conditions. More than 2.5 million children have been internally displaced within Ukraine, according to UNICEF estimates, and more than 56 per cent of all displaced people are children 0-17 years.²⁰⁵ With mass displacement, maintaining routine vaccination programmes and other preventive measures becomes challenging. Exposure to violence and being displaced can disrupt routines at home and school, and can interfere with cognitive, emotional, social and physical development. Roughly 20 per cent (0.9 million) of affected children are at risk of developing a mental health condition.²⁰⁶

While 2.7 million people with disability were registered with the government before February, many more do not have status.²⁰⁷ People with disability, particularly those residing in institutional settings,²⁰⁸ experience disproportionate health risks due to break down of community supports, reduced availability of personal care assistants, and rigid barriers to health and social

services.²⁰⁹ Ensuring disability inclusive programming and accessibility issues are addressed for all vulnerable groups and across the health sector will be vital to reaching people with disability and meeting their needs.

Analysis of Needs

An estimated 14.6 million people in Ukraine are in need of humanitarian health support due to the direct and indirect impacts of the war. Faced with the death and destruction caused by the war, people of all ages are coping with physical injuries, psychological distress, and financial hardship. Many of those who have remained behind are older people and people with disabilities needing assistance to overcome multiple barriers to health care access.

As the war continues, households are becoming increasingly financially vulnerable and are adopting coping strategies to reduce their expenditures. People's health is placed in jeopardy when they cannot afford health services and medicines; among IDPs, 54 per cent have reportedly reduced their expenditures on health care.²¹⁰ Households with one or more people with disability require additional support to cover higher health care expenses.

After cash/financial support, medicine and health services has been cited as of the most pressing needs. IDPs and women were more likely to report this need, than non-IDPs (including returnees) and men, respectively. Across Ukraine, 26 per cent of people report a lack of medicines and health services with the situation worse in the east (29 per cent) and south (31 per cent),²¹¹ and more acutely affecting older people²¹² and those living in rural areas (41 per cent).²¹³ In another survey, 9 per cent reported access issues to care, while most have access to a primary health care facility (91 per cent).²¹⁴ Given the variations in assessment findings and the highly dynamic context continuous reassessment is necessary to ensure an up-to-date understanding of how the needs are evolving and that no one is left behind.

Many people have had to stop taking their medication due to the war, creating a pressing need to avoid impacting their health. About 27 per cent of households reported that at least one member has stopped a

medication; more frequently noted by IDPs and/or older people. Unavailability or unaffordability of medicines were the primary reasons for stopping, with unaffordability increasing over time;²¹⁵ scarcity has been more of a concern in the east, and cost in the west.²¹⁶ Medications for NCDs, such as heart disease and cancer, were the most commonly reported medicines stopped.^{217,218,219} This is particularly concerning as from 2009-2019, heart disease, stroke, and cancer were already among the leading causes of mortality in Ukraine.²²⁰ In hard-to-reach areas, diagnostic and treatment programmes for HIV and TB have been impacted, impeding access to testing and increasing the risk of treatment delay and interruption, development of drug resistance, and poorer patient outcomes.²²¹

Access to essential health services and medications is crucial for the treatment of NCDs, the prevalence of which is estimated to be extensive, as hypertension alone reportedly affects 36 per cent of adults between 18-69 in Ukraine.²²² NCDs, constituting the top 10 causes of mortality in Ukraine²²³ due to behavioural and biological risk factors, can prove fatal if left untreated,²²⁴ particularly in older people. An estimated 28 per cent of the affected population is older than 60. Older people often cope with multiple conditions, making them more fragile,²²⁵ and frailty increases the risk for developing any negative health outcome, including death.²²⁶ Decreased access to health care, coupled with mobility problems, exacerbates the health risks of older people, and increases the debilitating and lethal effects of existing conditions.²²⁷

Ukraine's maternal mortality ratio was already among the highest in the region before the full-scale war.²²⁸ The war is exacerbating the situation and poses a significant risk to maternal and neonatal survival. Globally, around 15 per cent of pregnancies require skilled medical care for potentially life-threatening complications, services pregnant women may not be able to access in the current Ukrainian context.²²⁹ Barriers to family planning services risk an increase in unintended pregnancies, yet access to safe abortion care is limited. According to data shared by the MoH, up to 10 per cent of all new-borns are born pre-term in Ukraine. Reports of premature births have increased,

thereby increasing the needs for neonatal care, including incubators.^{230,231}

Reports of conflict-related sexual and gender-based violence have been documented by the Independent International Commission of Inquiry on Ukraine,²³² while humanitarian actors have faced difficulties delivering emergency contraception to survivors. To help cope with this crisis, the conflict-affected population remains in urgent need of integrated GBV care, including Clinical Management of Rape and Intimate Partner Violence, as well as mental health and psychosocial support (MHPSS).

With large population movements, to control the spread of communicable diseases, support is needed to promote good hygiene, maintain infection, prevention and control measures, and ensure continuation of routine vaccination services, to prevent outbreaks, particularly of vaccine-preventable diseases (VPD) in young children. Prior to the war, routine vaccination coverage was below global targets, while COVID-19 vaccine uptake was among the lowest in Europe. In winter, as people congregate in confined spaces, an increase in respiratory diseases may further stretch the health care system and result in life-threatening conditions, especially for children under 5 years of age.

Waterborne diseases may become widespread in war zones, particularly over the summer months. A lack of access to clean water due to destruction of infrastructure and disruption of government-provided utilities has placed thousands of people at risk of contracting illnesses, among which are acute watery diarrhoea including cholera, which is endemic in areas around the Azov Sea. Children of 0-5 years are at particular risk of contracting water-borne diseases, which can potentially lead to acute malnutrition and death.

Additionally, historically low levels of exclusive breastfeeding in children 0-6 months, the interruption of essential nutrition services at primary health care facilities and maternities, and potentially contaminated water sources used to mix breast-milk substitutes,

pose significant risks to child survival and may lead to wasting and micronutrient deficiencies.

An estimated 22 per cent of the population affected by the war have a mental health condition ranging from mild depression or anxiety to psychosis, and almost one in ten (9 per cent) is living with a moderate or severe condition. Mental health needs have been increasing over time, particularly among IDPs, with women more likely to request support than men, overall.²³³ Mental health and psychological support interventions across the life-cycle are crucial in the context of the war in Ukraine. The MHPSS needs of people offering care and support to others must also be considered, including social and health care workers, teachers and others who, after coping with the COVID-19 pandemic, are now facing extreme conditions due to the full-scale war.^{234,235}

Risks

The conditions created by the full-scale war have placed the health of the population in jeopardy. In addition to the current health risks outlined above, new waves of population displacement, due to changes in the security situation and lack of infrastructure to cope with winter conditions, will likely increase the strain on the already stretched health care system, further limiting access to lifesaving care and medicines, especially in areas that have been more heavily affected by the war. The effect of winter conditions on health outcomes could be devastating, especially to the most vulnerable, if appropriate measures are not implemented in time in the winter months. As

people are forced into confined spaces, an increase in respiratory diseases (e.g., COVID-19, influenza, etc.) is usually seen, but will likely be exacerbated by the compromised living conditions caused by disruptions to the supply of water, electricity, and fuel due to damage to crucial public infrastructure and financial constraints. Reduced access to water limits good hygiene, increasing the risk of infectious disease, while lack of heating afforded by utilities place people at risk of exposure to the cold, potentially having fatal consequences. As the war becomes protracted, loss of livelihood and financial instability may increase the use of coping mechanisms, reducing resources spent on accessing health services, medicines, and food, thereby negatively impacting health and nutrition.

Monitoring

The indicators listed below will be monitored through the monthly IOM General Population Survey.²³⁶

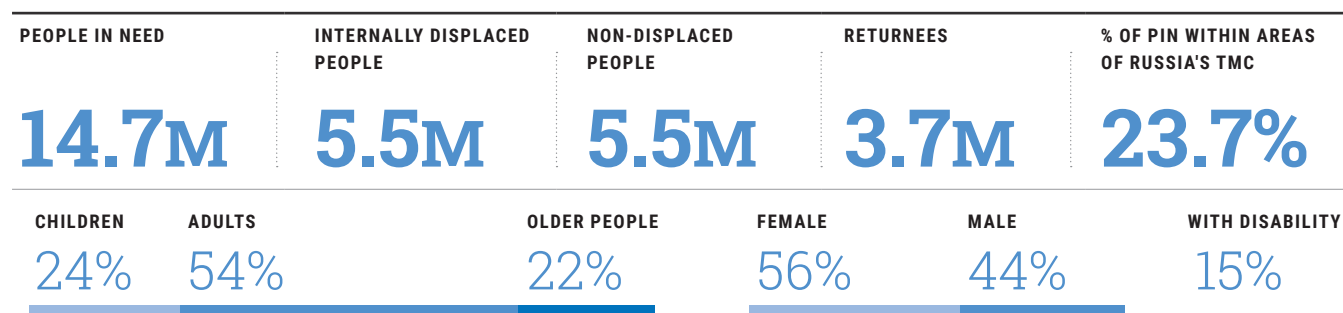
Standard indicators used to monitor health needs (e.g., impact, human conditions) that are often evaluated through standard assessments are not yet available.

Two national, representative surveys will be conducted on a quarterly basis: a health needs assessment led by WHO and a Multi-Sector Needs Assessment (MSNA) led by REACH. In addition, WHO and the Ministry of Health will be implementing a Health Resources and Services Availability Monitoring System (HeRAMS), a tool for standardizing and assessing the availability of medical services in emergency contexts. Information gaps will be mitigated by insights from several sources, including the Ministry of Health, other assessments, and humanitarian partners active in the field.

Monitoring indicators

#	INDICATORS	SOURCE	FREQUENCY
01	% of older people reporting a lack of access to health care and medicines	• IOM General Population Survey	• Quarterly
02	% of households reporting that a member had to stop using their medications because of the war	• IOM General Population Survey	• Quarterly
03	# of people over 60 years old	• LCDS • Oxford University	• As available
04	# of IDPs out of the total population	• IOM General Population Survey	• Quarterly

3.5 General Protection



Overview of the needs within the Protection Cluster

Over 15.4 million individuals, including internally displaced persons (IDPs), non-displaced individuals and returnees are in need of protection (GP), mine action (MA), gender-based violence (GBV) and child protection (CP) services in 2023. Over 4.4 million of the people in need are located in the eastern oblasts, including close to areas with active military operations or in areas under the temporary military control of the Russian Federation.²³⁷

The impact of the February 2022 illegal invasion, combined with the protracted consequences of the 2014 hostilities, and the vast scale of the displacement have resulted in increased protection needs and vulnerabilities among affected people and communities. Factors driving protection needs in the country include exposure to shelling, missiles, air strikes and armed violence; attacks on civilians and civilian infrastructure; unsustainable returns; lack of adequate shelter options; extensive land contamination by mines/ERW; restrictions on freedom of movement for people living in areas under the temporary military control of the Russian Federation; mandatory evacuation from areas severely impacted by the war; negative coping mechanisms, including for female-headed families and women and children living in collective centres; trauma and psychosocial distress, including for servicemen and servicewomen returning to their communities; lack of access to documentation

and secure property tenure; and lack of or limited access to information about available humanitarian and social services provided by the authorities.²³⁸ Emerging social tensions and cultural or linguistic differences, between IDPs and host communities, mainly over employment and livelihood opportunities, as well as between displaced people living in collective centres and those living in private accommodation over the types and quantity of assistance provided by humanitarian actors, are also reported as contributing to barriers in accessing rights.²³⁹

Affected population

In Ukraine, approximately 14.7 million, including more than 5.5 million IDPs, over 5 million non-displaced individuals and over 3.6 million returnees need specialised protection services; among them, 56 per cent are female and 44 per cent are male.²⁴⁰ Within conflict-affected communities (displaced and non-displaced individuals) there is a large proportion of people in vulnerable situations, especially women and girls, people with disabilities (15 per cent) and older people (22 per cent). Both older people and people with disabilities are among those at greatest risk due to the war, as they are often unable to leave their homes, including in areas under heavy shelling and in areas under the temporary military control of the Russian Federation. As a result, they experience increased security risks and challenges in accessing evacuation,

humanitarian and government services, including social protection schemes.²⁴¹ More than 5.4 million of the population in need reside in areas under the temporary military control of the Russian Federation where protection needs remain acute, as ongoing hostilities, extensive land contamination by mines/ERW, restrictions imposed on freedom of movement, including so-called 'filtration',²⁴² and limitations in humanitarian access, particularly for protection activities, persist. LGBTIQ+ and marginalized groups, including Roma, people with disabilities and people living with HIV/AIDS, are often at heightened risk of exclusion, sexual and economic exploitation, violence and abuse. They often face discrimination by local authorities when seeking assistance and services, including accessing safe accommodation, health care, and livelihoods opportunities.²⁴³

Analysis of needs

Violations of international humanitarian and human rights law continue to severely affect civilians. People in conflict-affected communities are exposed to shelling, armed violence, and landmine/ERW contamination. Damage to civilian property, civilian casualties and critical infrastructure damage, including public services supplying water and electricity, are also reported across different oblasts, primarily in the east and south of the country.²⁴⁴ From February until November 2022, more than 16,784 civilian casualties were recorded, including 6,595 killed and 10,189 injured.²⁴⁵ Instances of arbitrary arrests and detention, cruel, inhumane or degrading treatment, as well as enforced disappearances are also reported, particularly in the east of the country and in areas under the temporary military control of the Russian Federation.²⁴⁶

Many of those displaced during the full-scale war lack legal documents – for example, civil documentation, disabilities certificates, work cards to prove previous work experience, documentation confirming house ownership or rental agreements²⁴⁷ – as the documents were destroyed during the hostilities, or lost or left behind during displacement or evacuation. As a result, individuals face barriers in exercising their full basic rights, including applying for government services²⁴⁸ and social protection schemes (for example, social

benefits, state pensions). Individuals residing in areas under the temporary military control of the Russian Federation experience major obstacles as they often have no documents,²⁴⁹ or lack documentation recognised by the Ukrainian authorities (including birth certificates)²⁵⁰ and/or must undergo specific court procedures, which are not available in areas under the temporary military control of the Russian Federation or are very lengthy in other parts of the country, to establish legal proof of life events (including birth and death).

Freedom of movement to and from areas under the temporary military control of the Russian Federation is restricted and subject to strict control procedures.²⁵¹ As a result, reduced access to basic services, including Ukrainian bank accounts for pensions, and humanitarian protection assistance has been reported for individuals in these locations. In areas affected by the hostilities, there is an additional financial barrier to overcome for those who want to leave, particularly for people with disabilities, persons with limited mobility or older people, as free of charge evacuation transport is often limited. In addition, Russian Armed Forces and affiliated groups forcibly transferred people from areas affected by the hostilities to territory further away from the front line, including to the Russian Federation. Civilians were also forced to evacuate to whichever direction possible, irrespective of their preferences, due to a coercive environment created by Russian Armed Forces and affiliated armed groups on the territory under their control,²⁵² including large-scale destruction of critical civilian infrastructure and housing, denial or delay of humanitarian relief and widespread human rights violations, such as enforced arbitrary arrests and disappearances. Russian Armed Forces and affiliated armed groups subject civilians under their control to go through so called 'filtration', which results in numerous human rights violations, including the rights to liberty, physical and mental integrity and privacy. Individuals subjected to 'filtration' include those leaving areas of ongoing or recent hostilities, and those residing in or moving through territory controlled by Russian Armed Forces.²⁵³

People with disabilities continue to need specialized assistance, and as a consequence of the war may not

be able to access this aid and may rely on negative coping strategies to cover their basic needs. Lack of accessible and affordable accommodation for displaced and evacuated people with disabilities is an outstanding issue, in particular, for people in need of home-based care. Most of collective centres for IDPs are not disability-accessible, not equipped for provision of required support and are not covered by local social service providers due to overstretched resources. Rented accommodation is even less available due to high rental cost.

Assessments indicate that psychosocial needs are significant, with trauma, stress and anxiety identified as commonly reported protection issues affecting displaced and returnee communities. Over 32 per cent of IDPs residing in collective centres report that psychosocial support is not available for adults.²⁵⁴

A significant proportion of IDPs, including those still displaced since 2014, live in damaged homes or substandard housing conditions ill-suited to provide safety and protection, especially during the harsh winter season. The prospects for alternate housing or return to home areas in any foreseeable future are very limited for most of the conflict-affected individuals.²⁵⁵ Approximately 500,000 IDPs reside in collective centres (CCs)²⁵⁶ or other temporary shelters in undignified living conditions, and do not have access to alternative adequate housing solutions. Lack of security of tenure often leads to unsafe situations and increases the protection risks, including forced eviction, for individuals affected by the full-scale war. Access to affordable housing programmes is highlighted as one of the main barriers to local integration and durable solutions for displaced people who will not be able to return to their former homes in any near future; this is particularly the case for socioeconomically vulnerable IDPs living in CCs. Many IDPs in CCs continue to face significant protection risks, including due to overcrowded situations, which can increase risks of abuse and exploitation for vulnerable individuals, ongoing risk of eviction,²⁵⁷ limited access to basic services, situations of socioeconomic or other form of vulnerability, and risks of physical and mental harm.²⁵⁸ Older people, female-headed households, people with health issues and pregnant and lactating women

are mostly affected with protection risks associated with substandard housing.²⁵⁹ In addition, men of conscription age are often prevented from taking shelter in collective centres and are separated from their families.

There is not yet a comprehensive overview of destroyed/damaged housing;²⁶⁰ however, the recent damage should be added to the over 55,000 homes that were damaged or destroyed due to the 2014 hostilities. In addition, the lack of effective compensation mechanisms available for conflict-affected people whose property rights have been violated because of active hostilities continues to be one of the most pressing housing, land and property issues, as relevant bi-laws to define compensation mechanisms for damaged/destroyed housing are still under development.²⁶¹

In some areas of the country, particularly in western and central oblasts hosting large numbers of IDPs, social tensions and conflicts over available financial resources, accommodation and livelihood opportunities are reported.²⁶² Frictions among host and displaced communities limit individuals' abilities to exercise their rights and benefit from durable solutions.²⁶³ At the same time, a combination of challenges hampering integration and access to services in areas of displacement, including depletion of financial resources and not feeling accepted by the host community, pushes individuals towards premature and unsustainable returns to areas where protection risks are still significant.²⁶⁴

Access to State social protection is severely affected by the full-scale war. Many IDPs, returnees and host community pensioners have experienced delays in receiving pensions, and encountered impediments to effectively avail themselves of social and administrative services in conflict affected areas.²⁶⁵ Limitations on access to government social protection schemes have disproportionately impacted individuals living close to areas with ongoing military operations or in areas under the temporary military control of the Russian Federation – mostly older persons, people with disabilities and vulnerable families, who are highly dependent on the State social protection system.²⁶⁶

Risks

Ongoing shelling and attacks on civilians and civilian infrastructure will likely increase protection needs of affected individuals and provoke further displacement. In addition, the harsh winter season will particularly affect conflict-affected individuals living in damaged homes or substandard buildings and who lack access to fuel or electricity due to damaged infrastructure. They will likely be further exposed to safety and protection risks, including physical safety. Premature and failed returns will likely result in secondary displacement and increase vulnerabilities and protection concerns for affected individuals if root causes of displacement, including loss of jobs/livelihood opportunities are not addressed. The capacity of hosting communities and local authorities to cater for the needs of displaced individuals is likely to continue to be reduced as the war continues and material resources are progressively depleting. The national social protection system, including social services, is overstretched due to the increase in cases requiring specialised assistance and because of the limited availability of staff – some of them displaced as well – to address the needs of vulnerable categories of IDPs, returnees and non-displaced individuals. Situations of protracted displacement in inadequate and temporary housing solutions, including collective centres, coupled with limited financial resources, will likely significantly increase the vulnerabilities and protection risks, including usage of negative coping mechanisms, economic and sexual exploitation, human trafficking, abuse, neglect of affected groups of individuals, primarily female-headed household,

children, older people and people with disabilities. In terms of housing, land and property related issues, delays in developing and adopting relevant reforms and policies will increasingly impact conflict-affected population, while the lack of technical capacity to develop, or financial resources to implement, relevant policies will likely increase HLP needs and result in additional protection risks for affected individuals.

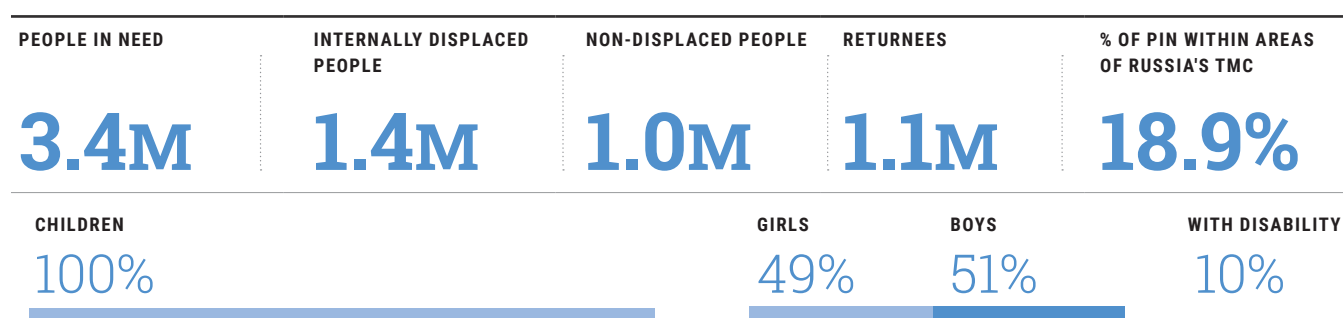
Monitoring

The Protection Cluster will use the indicators listed below to track the evolution of the protection environment in country. In addition, a revised protection monitoring system at community level (Key Informants – KIs) will be used to monitor the main protection risks of individuals affected by the full-scale war (in areas of displacement, return and host communities areas). Regular consultations with protection actors in the field will be conducted via the existing Protection Cluster Coordination Hubs to continue assessing the protection landscape. In addition, a monitoring exercise to assess sustainability of the return movements will be conducted, as needed/necessary. The ActivityInfo Platform/5Ws reporting will also be considered when analysing protection risks and needs in country.

Monitoring indicators

#	INDICATORS	SOURCE	FREQUENCY
01	% of IDPs reached with core/lifesaving protection services	• Cluster Monitoring Reports (5W)	• Monthly
02	% of IDPs impacted from security incidents	• INSO	• Half-yearly

Child Protection



Overview of the needs within the Child-Protection Sub-Cluster

Ukraine faces an unprecedented rise in child protection risks, with almost two-thirds of children forced to flee their homes since the escalation of the conflict.²⁶⁷ The war has led to protection risks for children and their caregivers, placing both children and women at an increased risk of violence and abuse against children, gender-based violence, family separation, and exacerbating their vulnerabilities to human trafficking.

It is estimated that 3.4 million children,²⁶⁸ including 10 per cent of children with disabilities,²⁶⁹ are in need of immediate child protection services. The Child Protection Sub-Cluster estimates that more than 2 million children have been internally displaced within Ukraine. Based on reports verified by OHCHR, on average more than two children are killed and more than four injured each day in Ukraine – mostly in attacks using explosive weapons in populated areas. Civilian infrastructure on which children depend continues to be damaged or destroyed.

Humanitarian conditions for children are increasingly desperate in parts of eastern Ukraine where fighting is intensifying, and airstrikes continue to be reported across the country.²⁷⁰ Attacks using explosive weapons in populated urban areas continue to inflict civilian casualties, including among children, and considerable damage to essential infrastructure and services.

Children are still being forced to protect themselves in underground shelters and subway stations, where conditions are dire.²⁷¹ Access remains constrained in areas of intense fighting, with families in desperate

need of support. Almost two-thirds of children were forced to flee their homes in Ukraine since the escalation of the war and continue to be exposed to protection threats family separation, abuse, neglect, abduction, sexual exploitation, violence and exacerbating their vulnerabilities to human trafficking leading to an acute child protection crisis.²⁷² They are in urgent need of safety, stability, and child protection services, especially those who are unaccompanied or have been separated from their families.

Affected Population

Girls and boys of all ages are particularly vulnerable since their protective environment is weakened through family separation and extreme stress on their caregivers as well as breakdown of the social structure in general. Children from displaced communities, returnees, those in conflict-affected areas are particularly vulnerable to abuse, threat of family separation, neglect, abduction, sexual exploitation, violence and exacerbating their vulnerabilities to human trafficking, leading to an acute child protection crisis.²⁷³

Over 100,000 children were living across 722 institutional care settings before the escalation of the war.²⁷⁴ However, only one in five are orphans, with the rest separated from their families due to poverty, drugs, alcoholism, or poor health. Across Ukraine, protection risks have increased, particularly for IDPs and Ukrainians seeking to exit the country. Considering the increase in the number of orphans and the possible return of orphans who were temporarily moved abroad, and the UN's concerns regarding the placement of

children into long-term residential institutions, it will be critical to find family and community-based alternative living arrangements for Ukrainian children without parental care. Given the increase in children without parental care, cooperation with the service for children, juvenile police, social service centres and local communities is necessary.

Children with disabilities are particularly vulnerable to the consequences of the full-scale war. Even though there is little information on the current challenges faced by children with disabilities since the war began, this remains a population group particularly vulnerable to physical and mental harm as well as to challenges regarding access to basic services. Nearly every aspect of children's lives, including their mental health and healthy social support systems, has been disrupted by ongoing armed conflict and insecurity. According to the State Statistics Service, in 2019, there were 163,886 children with disabilities living in Ukraine, a large part residing in institutional care or placed in specialized boarding schools. This poses multiple risks, notably with the institutional staff escaping from the war and thus the risks of abandonment. While children with disabilities can have difficulties to flee, the lack of access to medicines, shelter, food, and water can aggravate their health conditions in conflict-affected areas. There are concerns raised by child protection partners in Uzhhorod, Ivano-Frankivsk, and Chernivtsi, around the issues of 'cross-institutionalization', as children have been relocated from one boarding school in areas of active hostilities, to another institution, without sufficient efforts to place children in family and community-based alternatives. Institutions are not adapted to meet the needs of the increased caseload, as they lack qualified personnel and services for effective rehabilitation. Many children with disabilities remain in residential institutions such as orphanages, psychiatric facilities, residential boarding schools, and group homes segregated from society and where they are left without adequate support and protection.

Due to their age, gender, and social status, adolescent girls are one of the most at-risk groups subjected to rape, sexual violence, sexual exploitation and abuse, human trafficking, intimate partner violence, or other types of GBV.²⁷⁵ With the worsening security situation

across the country and increase levels of violence, girls face particular safety concerns. Globally, girls are up to three times more likely to experience sexual violence than boys, however, boys are affected by sexual violence as well.

Analysis of needs

Ukraine has been added as a situation of concern in the 2021 UN report on Children and Armed Conflict (CAAC) issued by the office of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Children and Armed Conflict.²⁷⁶ Children and young people are at physical danger especially in areas with active hostilities and in areas under the temporary military control of the Russian Federation. Unexploded mines are still a threat, although mine clearance efforts are ongoing. The Human Rights Monitoring Mission in Ukraine (HRMMU) verified, as of 27 November 2022, 17,023 civilian casualties since 24 February 2022, while actual figures are considerably higher. Among those killed were 209 boys, 173 girls and 37 children whose sex is yet unknown; and among the injured were 304 boys, 215 girls, and 250 children whose sex is yet unknown.

The war is causing enormous mental distress on children who have seen their loved ones killed, injured, their homes and cities destroyed and lived in fear of shelling and air-raids.²⁷⁷ Some have been the victims/survivors of violence, other witnesses to it. In many cases they have fled their homes, separated from their families or one or more of their parents. The continuing exposure of children to violence and loss of their caregivers will have long-lasting impacts on the mental and psychosocial well-being. Without safe spaces such as educational institutions and child friendly spaces, a large number of out-of-school children will become even more vulnerable to violence, abuse, and neglect at home and in their communities. Support services such as psychologists/social workers are urgently needed, as well as for community-based support mechanisms, to help children and families cope with the stress associated with and due to the war.

With approximately more than 2 million children internally displaced, there are serious concerns of

the risk of family separation and human trafficking. Gender-based violence, sexual abuse and exploitation have been consistently flagged by humanitarian actors as the main threats towards these children, particularly at border crossing points and in transit or collective centres. Moreover, children who were previously internally displaced (before the escalation of the conflict) and who have suffered further displacement or exposure to violence are particularly vulnerable to psychological harm. Many of the shelters housing displaced populations lack sex-segregated or single user public toilets and WASH facilities and limited areas for children to safely play, which increases the protection risks to displaced women and children. Children without parental care are among the most vulnerable, especially if there are not adequate shelter and protection provisions in place. Moreover, children in alternative care families risk losing their protective environment if their families are not adequately supported with housing repair and shelter support.

As of February 2022, 104,729 children were living across 722 institutional care facilities. Around 40,000 of these children returned to their biological families or legal representatives during the first days of the full-scale war without any proper assessment of the capacity of the family to care for the children. Considering the increase in the number of orphans and the possible return of orphans who were temporarily moved abroad, and the UN's concerns regarding the placement of children into long-term residential institutions, it will be critical to find family and community-based alternative living arrangements for Ukrainian children. Approximately 5,000 children are still in institutions in the conflict-affected areas and in areas under the temporary military control of the Russian Federation (Khersonska, Kharkivska, Luhanska, Donetska, Zaporizka oblasts).

Risks

Lack of child protection services: REACH assessments in settlements in Donetska, Kharkivska, Luhanska and Zaporizka oblasts provided evidence on child welfare services disruption, which increases protection risks for children. This may be amplified in case of renewed displacement, triggered by an escalation of

the war and/or significant disruption of energy/heating supply, which may lead to child protection concerns not being monitored or addressed at the different levels (individual, families, community, and society). As a consequence, the most vulnerable children will continue to be at risk and face vulnerabilities due to existing underlying factors while their well-being will not be assessed, and no appropriate response will be provided when they are neglected or exposed to physical, emotional or sexual violence or abuse or exploitation. This may contribute towards revictimization and negative coping mechanisms such as higher likelihoods of family separation, GBV and higher risks of abuse and exploitation.

Children in institutions: In case of continuation and/or intensification of the war, relocation of children in institutions from affected areas will become a priority again, while there is a concern for the lack of documentation of these processes with possible difficulties to trace the children later on, especially the ones that will be moved abroad.

Mental health and psychosocial support: A deterioration of the situation might lead to increased levels of stress that families face, which can lead to an increased need for psychosocial support and counselling while access to these services will be limited due to mass relocation and distortion of the infrastructure. The number of children separated from their families may increase and services for family tracing and reunification will be needed.

Monitoring

The Child Protection Sub-Cluster will conduct periodic situation and response monitoring through assessments, field monitoring missions and partner reporting as well as through continuous monitoring of existing early warning systems. Data analysis from the CPIMS+, 5Ws, Activity Info, and other monitoring will assist in understanding trends, needs, and gaps, including types of reported child protection cases, affected groups, services provided, and gap areas.

Monitoring indicators

#	INDICATORS	SOURCE	FREQUENCY
01	% of children exposed to main safety and security concerns	• MSNA	• Annual
02	% of households with access to social services for children (Case management, PSS, monitoring and follow up, medical)	• MSNA	• Annual
03	% of households with at least one child (<18) not residing in the household	• MSNA • CPIMS+	• Annual
04	# of locations with availability of relevant case management and MHPSS services	• Service Mapping • MSNA	• Quarterly

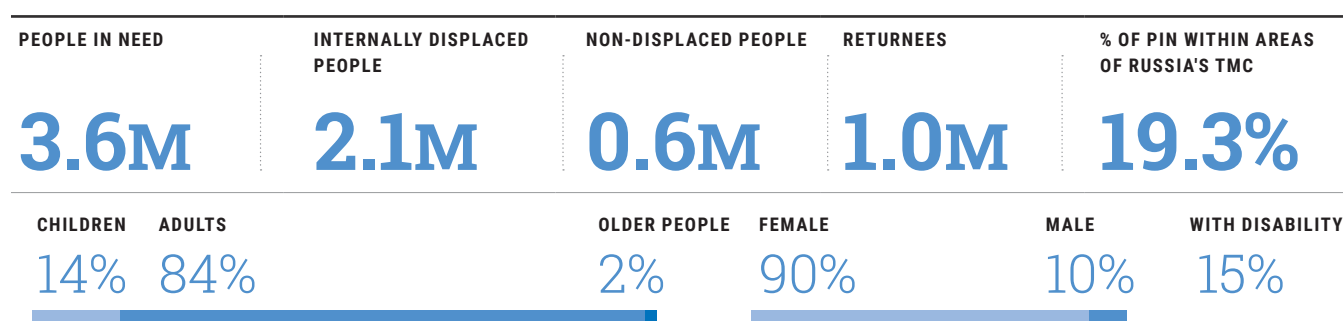
BORODIANKA, KYIVSKA OBLAST, UKRAINE

A family passing through damaged residential buildings.

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Gender-Based Violence



Overview of the needs within the Gender-Based Violence Sub-Cluster

Gender-based violence (GBV), including Conflict-related Sexual Violence (CRSV), is a critical and life-threatening concern, especially for women and girls, in conflict-affected regions in Ukraine. Two thirds of women in Ukraine had experienced some form of GBV in their lifetime before the escalation of the war.²⁷⁸ The beginning of the full-scale war in February 2022 and the deterioration of the security context has sharply increased the risk of multiple forms of violence – including CRSV, sexual exploitation and abuse (SEA), and trafficking in people.²⁷⁹ The risks and vulnerabilities to GBV are sharply increasing due to the deteriorating socio-economic situation with 50 per cent of population (half of them women) expressing readiness to accept risky job offers which could lead to exploitation, trafficking and violence.²⁸⁰ Intimate partner violence reportedly remains high across the different regions of Ukraine, and disproportionately affects women²⁸¹. Women, men, boys and girls remaining in areas under the temporary military control of the Russian Federation or in close proximity to active hostilities, prisoners of war (particularly those detained by Russian military), internally displaced women and children, particularly those residing or passing through collective centres, those at the border crossing points, returnees to retaken areas, women and girls with disabilities, and marginalized Roma communities, have been reported to be particularly insecure and at high risk of CRSV, SEA, sexual harassment, trafficking, domestic violence and economic violence.

Although some GBV-specialised services continue to operate in a number of municipalities and in large

cities, except in those communities where active hostilities are taking place, essential services are currently affected by significant gaps and limitations, including reduction in services that were functional before the full-scale war, broken referral pathways, lack of quality services including GBV case management services and safe shelters, and weak coordination at regional and community levels, among others. Limited local partner capacity in GBV implementation, lack of awareness and information on the availability of essential services in the community and collective centres is reported to be widespread, particularly among internally displaced women, girls, boys and men, the ethnic minorities, older people and people with disabilities.

Affected Population

An estimated 3.6 million people (57 per cent IDPs, 27 per cent returnees, 16 per cent non-displaced people) will require GBV prevention, risk mitigation and response services in 2023. The majority are women and girls (90 per cent), and those that are particularly at risk of different forms of GBV include: internally displaced women and girls on the move, especially in collective/transit centres or at border crossing points; returnees with exhausted financial resources, particularly to the recently retaken areas where civilian infrastructure is destroyed; those living close to active conflict areas; adolescent girls at risk of sexual exploitation; older people and people with disability who may remain against their will in areas under the temporary military control of the Russian Federation; women and girls living with HIV/AIDS and struggling to access services and support; women and girls,

boys and men trapped in areas with ongoing military operations or in areas under the temporary military control of the Russian Federation; women supporting the Ukrainian response as soldiers/armed actors and partners of current or former combatants; women and men prisoners of war, particularly those detained by the Russian military; Roma people who have experienced historical discrimination and continue to do so during Russia's war on Ukraine; and people of diverse sexual orientations and gender identities (SOGI) who experience discrimination and harassment from armed actors and often denied passage out of Ukraine.

According to the GBV SC estimates, some 39 per cent of the estimated 3.6 million people, of which the majority are women and girls and hence particularly vulnerable to GBV risks, currently reside in eastern and southern regions of Ukraine, which have been directly affected by ongoing military activities and are partially located in areas under the temporary military control of the Russian Federation. Oblasts with the highest severity of needs (severity scale 5) are concentrated in Donetska, Khersonska, Luhanska and Zaporizka oblasts as well as partly in Sumyska, Kharkivska and Mykolaivska oblasts. Severity 4 locations account for 27 per cent of the people in need of GBV prevention, risk mitigation and response interventions and include raions that combine a high concentration of IDPs, and military activities/incidents reported since the start of the full-scale war. Some 34 per cent of the people in need of GBV services fall in severity 3 raions located in central, northern and western parts of the country.

Analysis of needs

The war in Ukraine has exposed mostly women and girls, but also boys and men, to increased threats of GBV. Risk of CRSV is particularly high for those trapped in areas under the temporary military control of the Russian Federation, living or returning to areas in close proximity to military operations and those formally or arbitrarily detained. Mental health issues related both to GBV and to the broader context of the war and displacement are severe, especially for those evacuated from areas under Russia's temporary military control. Women and adolescent girls that are displaced or on the move, trying to cross the border or

returning home with exhausted financial resources, are particularly vulnerable to high risks of trafficking for sex, sexual exploitation and abuse, domestic violence, survivor sex and other types of GBV. Women and girls with disabilities, including mental health issues, living with HIV, older women, marginalised Roma communities, LGBTQIA+ and others remain vulnerable to various forms of GBV in Ukraine.

The capacity of the state to reach and provide life-saving assistance to GBV survivors continues to sharply decrease due to the high costs of the war, displacement and lack of qualified staff and redirection of formerly available GBV services to serve the more visible needs of IDPs and other vulnerable categories, such as accommodation, social protection, and caring for the wounded. Coordination between key sectors responsible for GBV services provision remains weak, particularly at regional and local levels. Referral pathways operating before the full-scale war have been disrupted in multiple locations, and urgently require re-establishment, in close coordination with regional and local authorities and service providers, including NGOs. People living in areas with military activities, shelling and/or in areas under the temporary military control of the Russian Federation face additional barriers to service access, with risks to both survivors and service providers.²⁸² In addition, the majority of currently available services are concentrated in big cities, with rural communities having limited access. CSOs reported instances when services were available only to survivors registered in that community or region, and are not accessible to IDPs.²⁸³ Ukrainian and regional women's organizations are active in addressing GBV but face many challenges as they attempt to provide support to very large numbers of IDPs, host-communities and those directly affected by violence and insecurity. They are in desperate need of support, including capacity enhancement and assistance in aligning their services with the best international practices.²⁸⁴ Access to life-saving information, including on the availability of specialised GBV services among those at high risk of GBV including IDPs remains limited, even where specialised services are available.²⁸⁵

Risks

GBV risks are exacerbated by displacement and inadequacies related to shelter and the lack of privacy and separated spaces at collective centres. Insufficient and unstable access to financial resources and shelter are also drivers for negative coping mechanisms, exposing women and girls to risks of sexual exploitation.

Increasing numbers of IDPs place pressure on existing essential services, compromising quality and availability. In the newly retaken areas with dire living conditions and destroyed civilian infrastructure returnees need essential services that in the majority of cases are non-existent and need the re-establishment.

The exposure to uncertainty, conflict and various forms of violence may lead to increased risks of psychosocial and mental health issues among the affected population. The increasing number of men and women with PTSD from military experience may also lead to increasing incidents of Intimate Partner Violence.

Lack of awareness on how to prevent and respond to GBV and life-saving information on available essential services hinder vulnerable people to act accordingly, including timely and safely reaching out for needed help.

Lack of quality state and non-state services that do not adhere to the survivor-centred approach can put survivors at the risk of being further harmed as well as increasing mistrust towards the available essential services.

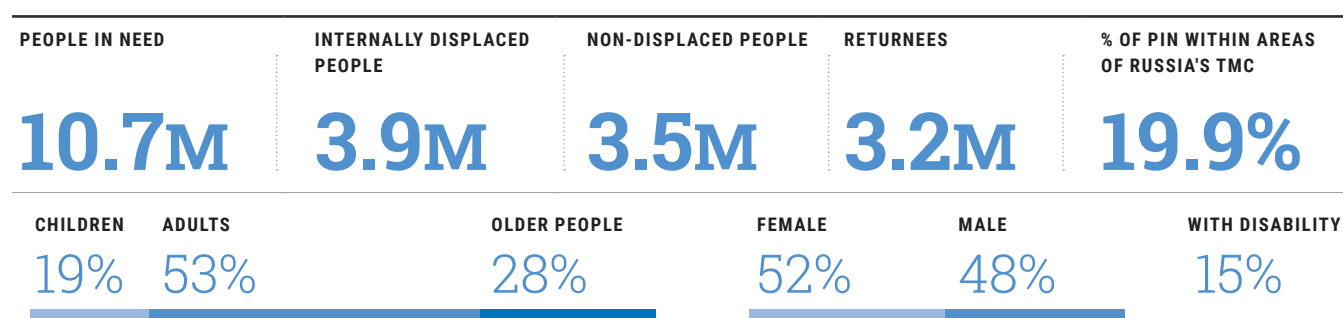
Monitoring

The GBV Sub-Cluster will monitor GBV trends and needs through a mixture of data-gathering methods, including safety audits at collective shelters, consultations with key informants and GBV service providers, and DTM and REACH assessments. The GBV SC will also rollout GBVIMS+ on a pilot basis to monitor trends of GBV service provision based on reported GBV incidents from selected specialised GBV service provider organizations. Service maps will be continuously updated to assess availability and quality of services across the country. 5W data will be collected and analysed to monitor the achievements against the humanitarian response plan targets.

Monitoring indicators

#	INDICATORS	SOURCE	FREQUENCY
01	% of households reporting safety or security concerns for women	• MSNA	• Annual
02	% of households in which women and girls avoid areas because they feel unsafe there	• MSNA	• Annual
03	% of men, women, boys and girls aware of available GBV response services	• MSNA	• Annual

Mine Action



Overview of the needs within the Mine Action Sub-Cluster

Since February 2022, the land area exposed to the war in Ukraine has exceeded 160,000 square kilometres (about 25 per cent of the country).²⁸⁶ Potentially, unexploded devices could be found in any former areas active hostilities. However, dedicated survey activities are ongoing to better define the actual extent of contamination²⁸⁷. Areas in the north and east of Ukraine are known to be contaminated with landmines, unexploded ordnance, including submunitions, and improvised explosive devices, including in areas of Chernihivska, Dnipropetrovska, Donetska, Kharkivska, Kyivska, Luhanska, Mykolaivska, Odeska, Sumska and Zaporizka oblasts²⁸⁸. Explosive ordnance is present in both urban and rural settings in the debris of fallen buildings, across agricultural land and in forested areas.

Since February 2022, there have been over 400 recorded accidents from landmines, unexploded and improvised devices,²⁸⁹ although this figure is considered to be a significant underestimation. The presence or fear of landmines and ERW impact humanitarian access, presents obstacles for safe movement of civilians on roads and paths, and in residential areas and communities affected by conflict. Explosive ordnance is a risk to residents and IDPs, as well as to humanitarian actors, which may be undertaking assessments or providing humanitarian assistance in areas with contamination.

When reviewing the datasets for persons fearing the presence of explosive ordnance,²⁹⁰ mine action related accidents²⁹¹ and incidents/events,²⁹² the analysis

reveals five raions affected at the catastrophic severity level (5) (Kharkivsky, Khersonskyi, Sievierodonetskyi, Mykolaivskyi, and Sumskyi) located in 5 oblasts, 17 raions at severity level 3 and 11 raions at severity 4. These areas are mostly concentrated around the eastern and northern parts of Ukraine, where the population is at high exposure to explosive ordnance.

Affected population

Based on available contamination estimates,²⁹³ casualty distributions,²⁹⁴ and the 'fear of explosive devices'²⁹⁵ expressed during information gathering exercises, there are almost 10.7 million people in need of mine action services in Ukraine, of which 52 per cent are female, and children represent 19 per cent, adults 53 per cent and older people 28 per cent. In 122 raions exposed to conflict and suspected of being contaminated by some degree with mines/ERW, the percentage of people fearing the presence of explosive ordnance in their communities exceeds 15 per cent in 25 raions. Of the hundreds of civilians that have had accidents from explosive ordnance, approximately 40 per cent of victims die from their injuries, 22 per cent of which are women and children.

Contamination and victim data are used to calculate the People in Need (PiN). No systematic data collection exists yet at the raion level on the impact of explosive ordnance, resulting from reduced access to land, resources, or livelihood. This information will be captured in the Multi-Sector Needs Assessment (MSNA) to be conducted in late 2022 and early 2023 and feature in an updated HNO/HRP.

The impact on people in terms of the nature of the humanitarian mine action needs, size and severity of problem is considerable. The people in need caseload is estimated at 10,663,357 people of which children represent 19 per cent, adults 53 per cent and older people 28 per cent (52 per cent female and 48 per cent male).

Analysis of needs

A principal driver for mine action is return and early recovery activities in former areas of active hostilities. There are broadly two different operational contexts in Ukraine: the northern oblasts affected by the short conflict where contamination is characterised by unexploded ordnance, abandoned explosive ordnance and anti-vehicle mines, and the eastern oblasts where contamination is likely to be more complex, resulting from longer periods of hostilities, involving the establishment of more defensive positions and thus a higher degree of contamination will be expected. While the northern oblasts will still require sustained mine action activities, it is the humanitarian space of the east and the evolution of areas with active hostilities which will determine the possibilities, scope and duration of mine action requirements for Ukraine. Newly accessible areas are generating greater demand for mine action services to enable

broader humanitarian efforts, and to support early recovery including through the safe management of risks from explosive hazards during rubble removal and reconstruction activities. The situation however, remains fluid across Ukraine regarding the evolution of the war and mine action services must therefore remain flexible in order to respond to access considerations and the development of needs.

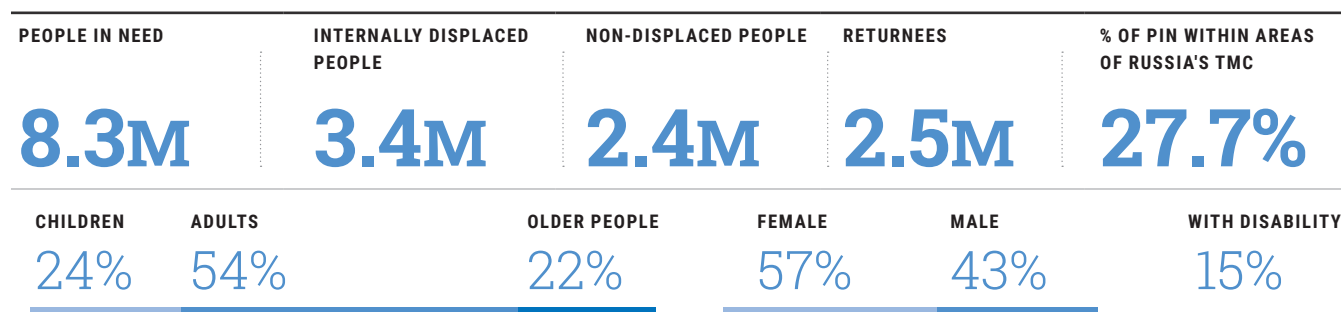
Monitoring

The Mine Action Sub-Cluster will monitor development of needs through four indicators concerning the percentage of persons fearing the presence of explosive ordnance – reviewed quarterly; the percentage of persons who have reduced access to land, resources and livelihoods – reviewed bi-annually; the number of persons killed or injured by explosive ordnance – reviewed monthly, and the number of incidents of explosive ordnance – reviewed monthly through sources listed in the table below.

Monitoring indicators

#	INDICATORS	SOURCE	FREQUENCY
01	% of persons (SADD) fearing the presence of EO	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • DRC • REACH • MSNA 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Quarterly
02	% of persons (SADD) who have reduced access to land, resources, or livelihood due to EO contamination	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • MSNA 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bi-Annually
03	# of persons injured or killed by explosive ordnance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • HALO • INSO • GICHD • DRC • SESU • OHCHR • MSNA 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Monthly
04	# of Incidents of explosive ordnance (air/drone strikes, grenade attacks, landmine and IED, explosions, shelling, artillery, and missile attacks)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ACLED • INSO 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Monthly

3.6 Shelter and Non-Food Items



Overview of needs within the Shelter and Non-Food Items Cluster

An estimated 8.3 million people, including IDPs, non-displaced conflict-affected people and returnees will be in need of SNFI support in 2023.²⁹⁶ The majority are located in the central, southern and eastern oblasts, including in areas near active hostilities and in areas under the temporary military control of the Russian Federation.²⁹⁷ The impact of the illegal invasion in February 2022, combined with lingering consequences of the 2014 hostilities, led to vast displacement, large-scale damages and reduced coping capacities. For example, 29 per cent of IDPs compared to 2 per cent of non-displaced opt for poor quality dwellings to rent, and 78 per cent switched to cheaper essential NFIs compared to 65 per cent of the non-displaced.²⁹⁸

Newly retaken areas are projected to be particularly impacted, with homes in southern and eastern oblasts in high need of insulation, shelter repair work and provision of solid fuel and utilities.

While the situation in Ukraine remains fluid, it is expected that SNFI needs will broadly fall within three population categories of people in need:

IDPs: rental support, winterization HH items, winter clothing, heating appliances, solid fuel and support for stay in collective sites.

Non-displaced: emergency shelter kits in newly retaken areas, in kind winterization HH items, bomb shelter emergency supplies, heating appliances, solid fuel, house repair and insulation.

Returnees: rental support, support for temporary stays in transitional housing, housing repair work (light and medium), heating appliances and fuel for heating.

Drivers of need in the SNFI sector include damages and evacuations due to shelling and armed violence, and energy (solid fuel) access disruption. For example, from 7 to 18 October 2022, about 4,000 settlements in 11 regions experienced electricity cuts as a result of shelling of energy facilities.²⁹⁹ Additionally, in the run-up to winter already 62 per cent of non-displaced and 67 per cent of IDPs have reduced their usage of electricity compared to previous years.³⁰⁰ Other drivers of need in the SNFI sector include insufficient labour and construction material; protracted stays in collective sites; extensive land contamination by landmines/ERW; freedom of movement restrictions; lack of income; negative coping mechanisms; lack of access to documentation and secure land tenure; and lack of or limited access to social services provided by the authorities.³⁰¹

Affected population

In Ukraine, 8.3 million are estimated to be in need of shelter and NFI support, including 3.5 million male and

4.7 million female. This figure includes more than 3.4 million IDPs, over 2.3 million non-displaced people and over 2.5 million returnees. Among them are groups of people with specific vulnerabilities that heighten their need for humanitarian assistance.

As of February 2022, Ukraine had the highest per centage of older people affected by conflict, accounting for approximately 30 per cent of the country's population.³⁰² The war has severely impacted older people's access to pensions,³⁰³ health care and other basic services, including adequate housing. Separation from families, including caregivers or support systems, has left many exposed and isolated³⁰⁴ thereby deepening their need for SNFI support.

People with disabilities already faced challenges accessing assistance and safety prior to February 2022.³⁰⁵ With hostilities taking place, it is estimated that their circumstances have significantly worsened.³⁰⁶ They need both general accessible SNFI assistance, as well as targeted and specialized material assistance and services.

Women and girls account for nearly 61 per cent of people in need in Ukraine. Among female IDPs, 49 per cent have reported needing heating appliances compared to 38 per cent of male IDPs.³⁰⁷ With the escalating humanitarian crisis, many women have suddenly become breadwinners for their families. While women are more likely to head households in the conflict-affected areas of Ukraine, they often have more multi-sectoral needs compared to men, according to Protection monitoring.

There are limited data on the humanitarian needs of individuals in areas under the temporary military control of the Russian Federation. Reports from key informant interviews indicate that civilians face challenges in accessing basic services, as well as social entitlements and benefits.³⁰⁸ This population is among the most in need of assistance, in terms of housing repair, household items and daily necessities. While most IDPs can be considered vulnerable to some degree, those that are economically or socially marginalized and/or displaced from areas most heavily

affected by the military offensive are in most acute need. Similarly, IDPs at risk of eviction from their current rental accommodation are also considered a highly vulnerable group.

Analysis of needs

Among the impacts of the full-scale war are large-scale damage to and destruction of homes and civilian infrastructure. The Ukraine Rapid Damage and Needs Assessment indicates direct damages reached over \$97 billion, with housing the most damage-affected sector, accounting for 40 per cent of total damage. Approximately 817,000 residential units were impacted, with Donetsk, Luhanska, Kharkivska, and Kyivska oblasts accounting for over 82 per cent of total damage to housing across the country.³⁰⁹ About one-third of affected housing has been damaged beyond repair, while the remaining have been partially damaged.³¹⁰ Damage to housing is among the drivers of displacement in Ukraine. As homes become ill-suited to providing adequate safety and protection for the elements, 56 per cent of IDPs in rented dwellings fear that electricity will be cut off during the winter months.³¹¹ It is predicted that additional needs will be identified in recently retaken areas/ oblasts in the eastern and southern parts of the country.

The need for SNFI assistance in Ukraine is far-reaching. IDPs often depart at short notice, unable to take household goods and necessities, thereby needing additional material support. This could include assistance securing temporary accommodation, as well as NFI kits. Displaced people with the possibility of renting accommodation often find themselves moving into substandard housing, including buildings and houses that are not equipped or in a state to host people. Currently, 53 per cent of IDPs live in rented dwellings for which they may not have the resources to cover these living expenses³¹², putting them at risk of eviction or resorting to negative coping mechanisms.

People living in collective sites tend to have particularly high needs as compared to the 80 per cent privately hosted IDPs. These populations tend to be more socioeconomically marginalized, arriving with few possessions and lacking the resources to move

into private accommodation or longer-term housing solutions. As a result, they need NFIs including winter clothing and bedding, as well as support to pay for utilities and to gain access to facilities and services. There is a need for modifications and construction work on pre-existing structures converted to collective sites to create or improve sleeping spaces, kitchens, and bathrooms, and to install heating systems and insulation. Support is also needed to enable longer term solutions for IDPs who are unable to return to their homes, for example rental support and other cash or in-kind assistance to secure private accommodation and acquire supplies and provisions.

During winter, affected populations will contend with harsh weather conditions, including sub-zero temperatures, during which destruction of houses and damage to public infrastructure leading to limited access to fuel or electricity could have severe consequences. Winter could become a matter of life or death if affected populations are unable to heat their homes, which are often poorly insulated. Key informant interviews have indicated that, ahead of the winter season, 65 per cent of respondents in areas with active hostilities reported a constant disruption in their access to gas and 50 per cent reported constant disruption in their access to electricity.³¹³ Need for a heating appliance is generally highest in the east, with 34 per cent of IDPs indicating a need for electric heaters and solid fuel boilers. Insulation and repairs for damaged homes is especially needed in isolated rural areas.

Risks

Continued shelling and attacks on civilian property and infrastructure will increase SNFI needs of affected people and provoke further displacement. There is a risk that returnees discover, on arrival, that it is impossible to rebuild their lives due to damaged homes and infrastructure. This may lead to repeated displacement and reluctance to return a second time.

Hosting communities and local authorities will face continued pressure to cater for the specific needs of displaced people, which can lead to progressive depletion of resources and negative economic

impacts. Possible deterioration of security, as well as bureaucratic or logistical challenges such as breakages in supply chains can hamper the timely procurement and delivery of SNFI supplies. This is a particular risk in areas experiencing active hostilities and in areas under the temporary military control of the Russian Federation.

The winter seasons presents specific risks to SNFI assistance delivery, hampering construction work, and creating the potential for solid fuel shortages and sharp increases in energy prices, especially in remote areas. Additionally, COVID-19 remains a risk that could disrupt the running of operations and service provision, as well as impact health particularly in collective shelters.

Monitoring

The SNFI Cluster will use three indicators to track changes in needs over time. The Cluster makes use of REACH data from key informant interviews and analysis of the expert judgements and needs assessments of partners. More damage assessments will be conducted as proxy indicators for needs. Sub-national coordination hubs in the east, west, north and central region provide a platform to consult with local authorities and partners to ensure needs are served and to avoid duplication.

SNFI Cluster national coordination meetings take place regularly with participation of 142 partners. Additionally, 5Ws and ActivityInfo tools are used to generate trends out of data provided by partners on the planned, ongoing and completed activities. The SNFI Cluster has several monitoring and reporting tools, as well as winterization guidelines to encourage compliance with minimum standards, promote a targeted approach and ensure accountability to affected populations in all the interventions. An interactive, translated dashboard on response progress is available. Technical recommendations and strategic guidance are provided by a Technical Working Groups and a Strategic Advisory Group, with representation of UN agencies, INGOs, and NNGOs.

Monitoring indicators

#	INDICATORS	SOURCE	FREQUENCY
01	% of people in need of shelter assistance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • GPS • MSNA 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Quarterly • Annual
02	% of people in need of NFIs assistance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • GPS • MSNA 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Quarterly • Annual
03	% of damaged / destroyed civilian houses / dwellings	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Government of Ukraine 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Quarterly

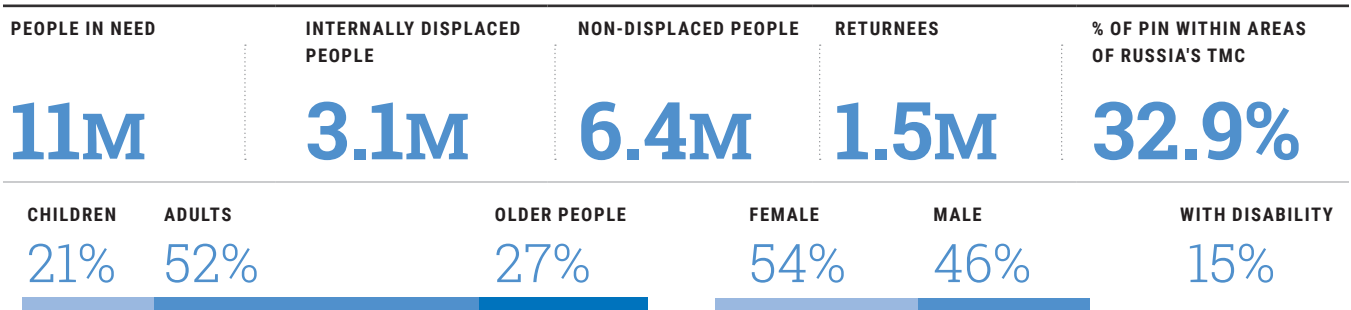
KHERSON, KHERSONSKA OBLAST, UKRAINE

A mother and a child inspecting their broken window after the shell landed near their residential house half an hour ago. November 2022
© UNDP/Oleksandr Ratushniak



3.7

Water, Sanitation and Hygiene



Overview of the needs within the WASH Cluster

The war has had a negative impact of WASH services and resources in several ways:

- Disruption to drinking water supplies and water quality through damages to water supply infrastructure, and to the energy infrastructure that powers pumping stations and treatment plants.
- Disruption and damage to wastewater infrastructure causing additional pollution to surface water bodies, and seepage in drinking water supplies. Monitoring of surface water bodies also indicate higher than normal levels of physical-chemical contaminants such as oil, mercury, ammonium nitrogen and nitrites.
- Disruptions of water supplies to district heating infrastructure, and damages to said infrastructure – thermal power plants, boiler houses, pipelines, and the energy infrastructure that powers them – impacting urban areas dependent on heating provision in the winter months. Water is supplied to district heating companies and thermal power plants by water supply companies (Vodokanals), such that damages to water supply infrastructure automatically impacts heating systems.
- Damage to water dams / reservoirs that supply water to energy producers, industry and agriculture, with significant risks of large scale floods, and prevents a consistent flow in water scarce areas during the dry summer months.
- Growing financial burden incurred by service providers for regular operations and maintenance

costs for water and waste-water services, but also for waste management services.

These impacts compound pre-existing vulnerabilities, notably in eastern and southern oblasts which depend on imported drinking water through relatively degraded infrastructure, have limited possibilities of alternative sources, and face considerable challenges with regards to water quality.

While service levels impact the broader population in addition to other basic services and institutions such as schools and health facilities, IDPs in collective centres often face additional limitations in basic WASH services, notably people with disabilities, due to the original purpose of the buildings in which they are housed.

Needs typically relate to bathing facilities, availability of gender segregated facilities, laundry facilities, hot water access and the availability of personal hygiene and cleaning materials. The absence of gender segregated facilities may lead to safety and protection risk for women and girls and other GBV at-risk groups. Women and girls need privacy, access to clean water and soap and sanitary products to take care of their menstrual health and hygiene. Indeed, the increasing price of basic hygiene items due to inflationary pressures, places a growing strain on vulnerable household budgets and access, be they IDPs, returnees or residents.

Affected Population

In the highest severity areas where hostilities are ongoing, older people, people with disabilities and poorer families have faced barriers to movement and represent a higher proportion of the remaining population. Such populations face additional challenges accessing alternative sources or distribution points and face greater risks to health and wellbeing where WASH services and access are limited. Multiple reports suggest resorting to unsafe water sources, and greater risks in walking longer distances to alternative sources due to shelling and air strikes, but also GBV-related risks such as sexual harassment or physical attacks. Indeed, some studies³¹⁴ have found that 79 per cent of older people have difficulties accessing sufficient safe drinking water, and 61 per cent have difficulties accessing basic hygiene items in conflict-affected oblasts, due to a combination of mobility issues, insufficient income, or a lack of support person on whom to call, which may lead to negative and harmful coping mechanisms.

The war is also exacerbating pre-existing gender and social inequalities and discrimination. Women make up the majority of IDPs and refugees and can face challenges accessing services and finding sources of livelihoods, particularly with higher care responsibilities given the closure of schools. The Rapid Gender Analysis (RGA) for Ukraine³¹⁵ notes that Incidents of GBV, particularly domestic violence and conflict-related sexual violence, are reportedly increasing. Women and child headed households are also at risk of Sexual Exploitation and Abuse, and may also employ negative coping mechanisms, such as survival sex, if unable to meet the basic needs of their families.

The DTM general population survey in September noted that female IDPs reported the highest needs in 7 of 9 factors considered (cash, heating, NFIs, medicines, food, solid fuel and hygiene items), and female returnees and non-displaced consistently report higher needs than men.³¹⁶ Similar impacts are disproportionately born by socially-marginalized and minority groups, who face socio-economic discrimination and challenges in accessing humanitarian support.

Rural areas have seen a significant proportion of IDPs outside of collective centres, a phenomenon that may be linked to rising costs of accommodation in areas with influxes of IDPs. Importantly, coverage of smaller villages with centralized water and wastewater systems stood at around 27 per cent and 2 per cent respectively prior to the 2022 illegal invasion. The majority of rural communities rely on decentralized systems or wells with limited water treatment and maintenance, which can create particular challenges for vulnerable groups.

Collective centres are used primarily by those who are unable to find other accommodation, and are predominantly occupied by women (36 per cent), children (24 per cent) and older people (19 per cent), including 7 per cent of people with disabilities.³¹⁷ Importantly, many centres were not built for accommodation and WASH-related needs are primarily related to insufficient showers, relatively limited access to gender-segregated facilities, extremely limited facilities with disabled access, limited laundry facilities, and challenges accessing hygiene and cleaning items. Compounded factors create a potential risk for transmission of wash-related diseases.

Analysis of needs

Areas experiencing active hostilities are at high risk, including newly accessible areas and those areas under the temporary military control of the Russian Federation, where damages to water and energy infrastructure can lead to drinking water shortages, breakdowns in centralized heating, sewage and municipal services, affecting communities and critical institutions. Greater impacts are felt in southern oblasts and those affected by the conflict since 2014, where many settlements rely on long pipelines dependent on energy for pumping to import their drinking water supply. In terms of district heating infrastructure, oblasts which were under temporary military control of the Russian Federation since the beginning of the full-scale war, in addition to those with ongoing hostilities are the hardest hit, and other oblasts remain at risk from continued strikes on critical infrastructure. Despite the risks in oblasts with ongoing conflict, northern oblasts have a colder climate and

are more prone to cold snaps in winter. Moreover, the heating system is directly dependent on the water supply, which fills the heating networks and is provided by water supply companies (Vodokanalys). Disruptions in the water supply mean disruption in heating.

Given the nature of the systems, they are vulnerable both to direct and indirect damages, and ongoing war can limit the possibilities of repair, potentially resulting in a loss of service affecting multiple settlements. Rural areas with decentralized systems are also impacted by disruptions to energy and infrastructure, and often lack equipment and consumable supplies to assist with the purification and disinfection of water. Direct and indirect damages on wastewater infrastructure have also been reported in multiple settlements during the conflict, with significant impacts on the quality of surface water bodies and increased risk to human health with the exposure to sewage.

Where centralized water services break down people turn to wells where these exist, and in many locations, wells are being drilled to provide alternative sources and to ensure supply for key institutions such as health care facilities. However, as noted above, specific groups often face greater challenges accessing alternate sources. Furthermore, in many locations shallow aquifers are already contaminated from a variety of sources, notably in the Donbas region where coal mines pose contamination risks to surrounding shallow aquifers.

In the northern oblasts retaken by the Government, basic service has largely been restored, though pockets of need exist in settlements that have suffered significant damages and shelling, and in surrounding rural areas. This is also the case for district heating capacity where specialised equipment has been destroyed. In areas not directly affected by hostilities pockets of need exist in settlements that have seen a significant increase in population, straining existing systems notably in areas with pre-existing needs. Critical infrastructure across the country remains vulnerable to air strikes, potentially affecting energy, heating, water and wastewater services.

The ability of service providers to maintain service levels is also a challenge. Even before 2022, it was not uncommon for the cost of production of safe water to exceed the tariff charged, creating deficits, and limiting the ability of those operators to ensure consistent operation and maintenance. This is exacerbated in conflict-affected areas given a reduction of users and their ability to pay, and a rise in costs to maintain services. In areas hosting large concentrations of IDPs, there have also been increasing demands on existing infrastructure, with similar limitations in their ability-to-pay. Furthermore, in some locations, tariffs have increased to meet operational costs, creating barriers for vulnerable households.

Collective centres for the more vulnerable IDPs face limitations in WASH facilities and services due to the original purpose of the sites (e.g., schools, kindergartens). Monitoring of 1,071 active collective centres for IDPs in August and September 2022 found that 19 per cent of sites do not have bathing facilities, and where these do exist they are not gender-segregated in 71 per cent of sites, and they are insufficient for the level of occupation in 40 per cent of cases. Similarly in 25 per cent of sites, there are insufficient toilets, and previous rounds have found 41 per cent of sites do not have gender-segregated facilities. In addition, 74 per cent of sites have reported needs in personal hygiene items, 22 per cent lack washing machines, and 80 per cent lack drying machines.³¹⁸

While knowledge of safe hygiene practices is widespread in Ukraine, as noted above, access to WASH services and materials can be disrupted or limited, in addition, regular education on hygiene practices may be disrupted in areas of hostilities and for displaced children. Changes in living conditions are creating new risks related to water quality and water storage, food hygiene, and personal hygiene, among others.

Risks

Conflict-related damage have a high risk of disrupting centralized and decentralized water and heating services in the eastern and southern oblasts, and

it is expected that the areas of active hostilities will continue to shift. In such instances, there is a heightened risk of water-borne diseases impacting the most vulnerable and those with chronic health conditions, and the impacts of such damages will likely be greater during the winter months, particularly where access to health care services and medicines are also limited.

Following the dynamics of population movements due to the war and availability of heating, WASH needs in collective centres may increase. Combined with potential overcrowding, this may increase the risk of communicable diseases and illnesses related to basic hygiene with the most at-risk being women, children, and older people, particularly during the winter months. Similar risks apply to bomb shelters in areas close to the front line, including the risk of sexual abuse and harassment in shelters that lack privacy.

Continued inflation in the prices of basic hygiene items, coupled with decreasing savings and challenges accessing employment, creates a risk that they will be deprioritized by vulnerable families compared to other survival needs.

Monitoring

Working with other clusters, partners, and stakeholders, the sector aims to streamline core sets of indicators within future data collection initiatives. The guiding principle is to work with any network that can help the sector identify and prioritize areas or institutions with key WASH needs, to best direct and

allocate available resources, and to reinforce advocacy to fill gaps.

Specific work will also be explored with relevant associations and line ministries to support operational coordination and response to urgent repairs to restore basic functionality of water and wastewater services. More specifically, the WASH cluster has established a MIS cell in the national Vodokanal Association, to support needs assessment, data analysis to prioritise life-saving interventions and organize the response with well-informed intervention packages for member organizations. Furthermore, the Ministry for Communities and Territories Development is conducting an Urgent Assessment of Damage and Losses to Water Supply and Sanitation System.

Separately, the sector will explore how to track the 5 minimum commitments for accountability and dignity within the response tracking platform expected in 2023, to inform support to cluster members with regards AAP, inclusive WASH programming and protection mainstreaming principles. In addition, efforts will be made to promote the tracking of quality and impact indicators at the agency programme monitoring level, to better guide strategies of intervention and identify best practices.

Monitoring indicators

#	INDICATORS	SOURCE	FREQUENCY
01	% of settlements by frequency of disruptions to water supply	• Humanitarian Situational Monitoring (REACH)	• Monthly
02	% of availability of hygiene NFIs in local markets	• Joint Market Monitoring Initiative (REACH)	• Monthly
03	% of collective centres with adequate and gender segregated WASH services & facilities	• Collective Site Monitoring (REACH)	• Monthly
04	% of health care facilities with available cleaning and waste segregation materials	• HeRAMS	-

Part 4

Annexes

SHOSTKA, SUMSKA OBLAST, UKRAINE

Olha, senior midwife, coming down to the basement as the air raid siren goes off. August 2022 © UNICEF/Aleksey Filippov



4.1

Overview of the Approach and Coordination of the Analysis

The Humanitarian Needs Overview (HNO) for 2023 was developed in parallel to a massive response scale-up in what continues to be a highly dynamic operational environment. As a result, the HNO methodology strikes a balance between the ongoing response coordination, and processes and methodologies to establish a sufficiently robust evidence base of humanitarian needs for 2023.

Outline of the analysis methodology:

1. Establish the analysis framework and approach.
2. Prepare baseline population data and needs assessment datasets.
3. Estimate the affected population for the sectoral and intersectoral analyses.
4. Prepare preliminary intersectoral analysis of the severity of needs.
5. Cluster-level analyses of the severity of needs and people in need estimates.
6. Consultations with field-based partners on the humanitarian situation, impact, response, and review of the intersectoral severity of needs.
7. Estimate the intersectoral people in need (using Cluster estimates).
8. Conduct joint needs analysis workshop on the severity of needs and people in need.
9. Receive HCT endorsement of the people in need estimates and severity of needs.

The ICCG conducted preparatory workshops for the Joint Needs Analysis on 18 and 25 August 2022. Considering the dynamic situation and ongoing scale-up of the response, workshop participants agreed to lighter and more resource-efficient processes and methodologies, ensuring a balance between the

ongoing response and coordination, and developing the HNO and the Humanitarian Response Plan (HRP) for 2023. It was also agreed that the HNO and HRP need to be based on sufficiently robust evidence, while acknowledging the data collection challenges caused by the severely limited access to areas under the temporary military control of the Russian Federation, the rapidly evolving operational environment, and the existing information gaps. Considering the dynamic situation in Ukraine, it was decided to develop an HNO and an HRP which can be updated in 2023 as required and based on new assessments, especially the upcoming Multi Sector Needs Assessment (MSNA), with data collection starting in September 2022 and results to be published in December 2022. It was also decided not to project the needs and PiN in this HNO, as the situation is highly unpredictable. Collective efforts are required in 2023 to update the HNO analysis periodically.

An Assessment and Analysis Working Group (AAWG) was established in August 2022, for the purpose of improving assessment coordination. The AAWG set up a shared repository of population statistics and assessment data from all major relevant data collection activities to support the sectoral and intersectoral analyses for the HNO, which included the data outlined below. On 16 September 2022, population statistics, including current population statistics (by raion) and the affected population figures (by raion) were shared, which provided a common baseline for the analysis and estimation of the number of people in need and the severity of needs.

Each Cluster developed a sector-specific analysis approach and methodology, influenced by the analytical needs of the Cluster and the availability of relevant data. The analysis was conducted with

partners between the end of August and the end of September, which involved consultations to reach consensus on the severity of needs and estimate of people in need.

OCHA conducted six 'hub' consultations with field-based partners from 26 to 28 September 2022. The Delphi method was used in these consultations to arrive at a group opinion and observation of the humanitarian situation, impact, response and review of the intersectoral severity of needs.³¹⁹ The location of the hub consultations, and the respective oblasts covered by the field consultations, were as follows:

1. Vinnytsia: Vinnytska, Chernivetska, Khmelnytska & Zhytomyrska oblasts
2. Lviv: Lvivska, Zakarpatska, Ivano-Frankivska, Ternopilska, Volynska & Rivnenska oblasts
3. Odesa: Odeska, Mykolaivska & Khersonska oblasts
4. Dnipro: Dnipropetrovska, Kirovohradska, Zaporizka, Poltavska, Kharkivska, Luhanska and Donetsk oblasts
5. Kyiv: Kyivska, Cherkaska, Sumska & Chernihivska oblasts
6. Donetsk: Donetsk oblast and areas under the temporary military control of the Russian Federation

The feedback from the field consultations was used to further galvanise and adjust the intersectoral severity of needs, which was based on comprehensive qualitative and quantitative data analysis of multi-sector indicators. The severity of needs and estimate of the people in need of humanitarian assistance were presented and reviewed at a Joint Needs Analysis workshop held on 7 October 2022.

4.2

Data Sources and Data Collection

The analysis of humanitarian needs was informed by an extensive review of available secondary and primary data. Qualitative analysis was conducted utilising the information collected and tagged by the Data Friendly Space (DFS) and IMPACT project, using the Data Entry and Exploration Platform (DEEP). For this exercise, publicly available sources and needs assessment data shared through the AAWG were used to triangulate and inform conclusions. Since 1 June 2022, almost 1,500 documents have been reviewed from 144 sources, constituting almost 7,000 data entries. Ongoing ACAPS, DFS-IMPACT project, and thematic analysis have supported the intersectoral and sectoral qualitative outputs.

Over 147 assessments were conducted by humanitarian partners between March and October 2022. This has contributed to a comprehensive understanding of humanitarian needs in Ukraine. Due to the severely constrained access situation in areas under the temporary military control of the Russian Federation, data collection remains challenging. To monitor internal displacement, the International Organization for Migration’s (IOM) General Population Surveys and Area Baseline Assessments are conducted on a monthly cycle. Collective Site Monitoring (CSM) by the CCCM Cluster and REACH continues to provide updated information on the

displaced population living in collective centres. Needs across the country are regularly monitored through the Humanitarian Situation Monitoring (HSM) conducted by REACH.

In addition to the humanitarian assessments, several other information sources have been used to analyse the situation, conflict dynamics, and impact. The Institute for the Study of War (ISW) and the American Enterprise Institute’s (AEI’s) Critical Threats Project has provided daily geographical data that were used to determine areas under the temporary military control of the Russian Federation. The Armed Conflict Location & Event Data Project (ACLED) data have been used to analyse the conflict and violent events; along with data on civilian casualties³²⁰ provided by the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights.

Ukraine 2022 IMAC Project Statistics (from 24 February to 30 October 2022)

DOCUMENTS	ENTRIES	PUBLISHERS	COORDINATED NEEDS ASSESSMENTS >= 5 SECTORS
6K	25K	364	11

Source: Information Management Analysis Cell (IMAC) [IMAC 2022 Project metadata dashboard](#)

Number of assessments (as of 7 November)

NO. OF ASSESSMENTS	PLANNED ASSESSMENTS	PARTNERS
147	6	50

Number of assessments by oblast and Cluster*

	Camp Coord./ Management	Coordination & Common Services	Education	Food Security & Livelihoods	Health	Multi-purpose Cash	Nutrition	General Protection	Child Protection	Gender-Based Violence	Mine Action	Shelter & NFI	WASH	Total
Cherkaska	16	25	19	36	32	21	11	27	11	9	3	31	27	83
Chernihivska	16	26	20	37	32	21	11	27	11	9	4	34	28	88
Chernivetska	17	27	21	38	34	22	12	28	11	8	3	33	29	89
Dnipropetrovska	19	25	20	41	37	22	12	30	12	10	4	36	31	92
Donetska	14	16	21	39	36	22	11	25	12	8	4	38	29	81
Ivano-Frankivska	17	28	20	37	34	21	11	28	11	8	4	32	28	88
Kharkivska	14	21	23	42	38	24	11	29	14	10	6	40	30	89
Khersonska	14	16	18	34	30	19	10	21	11	8	4	29	25	70
Khmelnyska	16	28	20	37	33	21	11	28	11	8	4	31	27	87
Kirovohradska	14	28	19	36	32	21	11	24	11	9	3	31	27	84
Kyiv	16	22	20	36	32	21	11	27	11	9	4	32	27	83
Kyivska	17	26	21	38	33	22	11	28	12	9	4	42	28	97
Luhanska	14	16	20	38	34	21	11	24	12	8	4	32	28	73
Lvivska	16	29	21	39	35	21	12	31	11	9	4	33	29	93
Mykolaivska	14	21	21	38	34	22	10	24	12	9	4	33	28	79
Odeska	14	26	21	37	34	22	10	24	12	9	4	32	27	85
Poltavska	18	27	19	38	34	21	11	30	11	10	3	34	30	89
Rivnenska	14	25	20	38	34	21	11	26	11	9	4	32	28	84
Sumska	14	25	20	37	32	21	11	24	11	9	4	33	28	83
Ternopil'ska	16	26	20	37	33	21	11	28	11	8	4	31	27	85
Vinnyska	17	28	19	38	34	21	11	28	11	10	4	33	29	90
Volyn'ska	14	26	20	36	32	21	11	24	11	8	3	31	27	81
Zakarpatska	15	31	21	39	34	23	12	26	12	9	3	33	29	89
Zaporizka	16	24	20	37	33	21	10	28	11	9	5	31	27	85
Zhytomyrska	16	28	20	37	33	21	11	28	11	9	5	31	27	88
Total	25	34	28	57	53	30	15	43	14	14	6	74	46	147

* The table summarizes only ongoing and completed assessments. Emergency Telecommunications Cluster - 13 assessments, Logistics Cluster - 8 assessments, Multi-sector - 5 assessments.



CHERNIHIV, CHERNIHIVSKA OBLAST, UKRAINE

Darya, 14, walking through rubble in the courtyard of her school. September 2022

© UNICEF/Diego Ibarra Sánchez

4.3 Methodology

Assessment Areas and Population Groups

The scope of analysis for the 2023 HNO covered all of Ukraine, excluding the Autonomous Republic of Crimea and the city of Sevastopol. The geographical units of analysis in both areas controlled by the Government of Ukraine and areas under temporary military control of the Russian Federation are aligned with the official administrative boundaries as published by the Ukraine State Scientific Production Enterprise, “Kartographia”, released on 18 January 2022.³²¹

The affected population was broadly categorised into three main groups: 1) those internally displaced throughout Ukraine, referred to as IDPs, 2) those who reside in Ukraine and did not leave, referred to as non-displaced persons, and 3) people who have returned to their communities from other parts of Ukraine or abroad, referred to as returnees.

Population Baseline and Affected Population

The population baseline was adjusted for population displacement and migration to ensure that the analysis and planning for the HPC 2023 would be grounded on population estimates that are reflective of the actual situation and enable tailored responses according to different profiles of conflict-affected populations. The data sources that formed the basis of the baseline population and those affected by the war include:

1. States Statistics Service of Ukraine population projection as of 1 January 2022³²²
2. Registered and unregistered IDPs, based on IOM's Area Baseline Assessment (Round 10) and the IOM General Population Survey (Round 8), respectively, as of August 2022
3. Adjusted population demographics based on social media activity, Leverhulme Centre for Demographic Science (LCDS), University of Oxford, 13 September 2022. The LCDS estimates account for the decrease in the population size caused by those leaving Ukraine, as well as the geographical shifts in population caused by internal migration.³²³

Minimum age and sex breakdowns for affected population estimates were defined for males and females, boys, girls, male and female adults (age 18 to 59), and older males and females (60+). For the needs and severity analysis, more detailed age and sex profiles were established, which included infants (children under the age of 1) and children below the age of 5. These breakdowns were provided across the three population groups of displaced, non-displaced and returnees.

At the recommendation of the AAWG, the global default of 15 per cent inclusion for people with disability has been adopted.³²⁴ Recent surveys lack the required methodological approach and statistical significance to meaningfully represent the percentage of persons with disabilities, and under-report the prevalence due to the lack of representation within the respective assessments and surveys.³²⁵ The Age and Disability Technical Working Group is working with the relevant actors to develop guidance for the collection of disaggregated data on disability.

The affected population was estimated based on the status of displacement, as well as the criticality of humanitarian related needs (HSM) and the presence and intensity of conflict incidents and hostilities (ISW, AEI's CT Project and OCHA).

Determining Severity of Needs

The severity of needs has been expressed in 5 phases ranging from (1) none or minimal to (5) catastrophic, refer to Table X below, which has been adopted from the global JIAF guidance. A severity phase was assigned to each administrative unit at the raion level for the intersectoral analysis, which was based on the adopted indicators, expert judgement, field observations, secondary data review, and comprehensive validation process. This method also enabled direct linkages between the severity levels and the number of people in need.

Most of the assessments consolidated findings at the macro-region or oblast, which is insufficient to reach a comprehensive analysis, and was indicative only. Therefore, to strengthen the intersectoral severity of needs and deal with the information gaps in scope and geographical coverage, the analysis was conducted in two stages using qualitative and quantitative data and methods.

A first analysis stage was conducted by the Inter-Cluster Coordination Group (ICCG) and OCHA using context-specific intersectoral situation and needs indicators and expert judgement. The percentage of area under the temporary military control of the Russian Federation was used as a weighted indicator in this exercise, allowing high-intensity conflict and areas under the temporary military control of the Russian Federation to receive higher severity levels. For each raion, analysis was conducted to determine the level of severity based on quantitative and qualitative data and using expert judgement level of severity was determined.

The second analysis stage was conducted with sub-national clusters and partners as part of six field consultations, which was an essential step to capture information where data were missing, insufficient,

non-conclusive or the situation changed since the data collection, notably in areas under the temporary military control of the Russian Federation, or areas close to hostilities. Based on expert judgement and field observations, adjustments were made to the severity phases of 36 of 128 raions. The HCT and other humanitarian stakeholders were also consulted for review and feedback. In this second stage of the analysis, similar indicators were used with qualitative thresholds to capture field observations through a structured form. The field consultation questions on impact, needs and response provided rich area-based information to complement the analysis process.

Finally, the structured secondary data from DEEP were used to triangulate the information for different geographical areas and reach conclusions.

Clusters typically used the methodology of the first analysis stage to conduct their sector-specific severity analyses, relying on quantitative and qualitative data and the use of expert judgement to determine the level of severity for the nominated administrative unit.

KHERSON, KHERSONSKA OBLAST, UKRAINE

People charging their mobile phones and using Wi-Fi at Kherson railway station.
November 2022 © OCHA/Oleksandr Ratushniak



JIAF Severity Level & Thresholds

INDICATORS/ THRESHOLDS	SOURCE / DATE	MINIMAL/ NONE	STRESS	SEVERE	EXTREME	CATASTROPHIC
First-level analysis						
Level of critical needs	REACH-HSM (R5),26 July 2022	Limited / no needs : most people are continuing to meet their needs as normal, without significant deterioration of living conditions in the settlement	Moderate : most people still able to meet their basic needs, but living conditions are challenging	High needs : most people still able to meet their basic needs, but living conditions are very poor in the settlement	Severe needs : living conditions are very poor in the settlement and most people are finding it difficult to meet basic needs, leading for concerns for the mental or physical well being of the population	Extreme needs: loss of life or imminent risk of loss of life as a result of lack of access to services, food, shelter or other life-saving assistance.
# of violent conflict incidents or hostilities locations, since Feb 2022	"ACLED & OCHA September 2022		1-49 incidents	50 - 199 incidents	>200-399 number of incidents	Over 400 incidents reported
Degree of restrictions on movement	REACH-HSM (R5),26 July 2022			Some restrictions	A lot of restrictions	
% of the administrative unit in areas outside the control of the Government of Ukraine *weighted indicator	ISW, AEI's CT Project & OCHA, September 2022			Less than half of the raion in areas under the temporary military control of the Russian Federation	Over 50% and less than 90% raion in areas under the temporary military control of the Russian Federation	Over 91% to 100% raion in areas under the temporary military control of the Russian Federation
% of area re-claimed by Ukraine	ISW, AEI's CT Project & OCHA, September 2022			Area reclaimed between Feb to mid July	Area re-claimed in last 3 months	
Infrastructure including housing damage sin Feb 24 2022	REACH-HSM (R5),26 July 2022				More than 30% and less than 50% of respondents reported infrastructure (including housing) around settlement damaged	More than half (50%) of respondents reported infrastructure (including housing) in around settlement damaged
# of people expected to be living in collective centres	MoRTOT / UNHCR, 9 Sep 2022			Equal or greater than 50K up to hundred thousand displaced people residing in raion	> hundred thousand displaced people residing in raion	

INDICATORS/ THRESHOLDS	SOURCE / DATE	MINIMAL/ NONE	STRESS	SEVERE	EXTREME	CATASTROPHIC
Second-Level Analysis						
In the last 3 months, which raions have been impacted by violent conflict incidents or hostilities?	Six field consultations / Delphi method - Expert Judgement 26-28 September	No violent conflict incidents	Rare violent conflict incidents; with very little impact on people & services (less the quarter of people impacted)	Sporadic violent conflict incidents; with some impact on people & services (around quarter of people impacted)	Occasional violent conflict incidents; serious impact on people & services (majority of people impacted)	Frequent violent conflict incidents; with catastrophic impact on people and services (almost everyone impacted)
To what degree are there restrictions on movement into or out of the raion?	Six field consultations / Delphi method - Expert Judgement 26-28 September	No restrictions	Minimal restrictions (people are allowed to work and go out with very little restrictions)	Some restriction (people can work and go out within certain time with some threats of physical harm)	A lot of restrictions (people are scared to go out due to some threat to life)	Movement is not possible (people are unable to go out due to extreme threat to life)
Has any infrastructure (including housing) in the raion been damaged since the start of the war (Feb 24, 2022)?	Six field consultations / Delphi method - Expert Judgement 26-28 September	None or minimal damage observed	Very little damage to residential, non-residential buildings; services intact	Some damage to residential, non-residential buildings; services affected	A lot of damage to residential, non-residential buildings; sporadic service disruption	Extensive damage to residential, non-residential buildings; widespread service disruption
In your observation, what is the portion of IDPs who are in urgent need of assistance due to lack of food and/or have other basic needs that are unmet?	Six field consultations / Delphi method - Expert Judgement 26-28 September	None or minimal	Only a few (less than 25%)	Half or less than half (approximately 26-50%)	More than half (approximately 51-75%)	Almost all (approximately 76-100%)

Intersectoral and Cluster Indicators

The indicators selected by Clusters were aligned with the global list of indicators to the extent possible, taking into account the analysis of context, shocks and humanitarian conditions.

INDICATOR	SOURCE	DATE
Intersectoral		
# of violent conflict incidence or hostilities locations	ACLED & OCHA	September 2022
Degree of restrictions on movement	REACH-HSM (R5)	26 July 2022
% of the administrative unit in areas under the temporary military control of the Russian Federation	ISW, AEI's CT Project & OCHA	September 2022
% of area retaken by Ukraine	ISW, AEI's CT Project & OCHA	September 2022
# of reports of infrastructure damage in the area	REACH-HSM (R5)	26 July 2022
# of people in collective centres	CCCM Masterlist	September 2022
# of displaced people	IOM- ABA (R10)	19 September 2022
Camp Coordination and Camp Management		
# of people expected to be living in collective centres	MoRTOT / UNHCR	9 Sep 2022
Education		
# of displaced school-age children	IOM-GPS (R8)	30 August 2022
# of returnee school-age children	IOM-GPS (R8)	30 August 2022
# of enrolments for 2021-2022	MoES	2021-2022
Food Security & Livelihoods		
Food Security Index (composite, including FCS and rCSI)	WFP-RAM	12 May 2022
Health		
Prevalence and estimates of health vulnerabilities: SRMCH; MHPSS; HIV; TB; NCDs; trauma, rehabilitation and disabilities; and communicable diseases	UNFPA, WHO, MoH, STEPS, OHCHR, IOM	Various
% of older people reporting a lack of access to health care and medicines	IOM-GPS (R8)	30 August 2022
% of households reporting that a member had to stop using their medications because of the war	IOM-GPS (R8)	30 August 2022
# of people over 60 years old	Oxford University	13 September
# of IDPs out of the total population	IOM-GPS (R8)	30 August 2022
General Protection		
% of people affected by security incidents	INSO	September 2022
% of people affected by movement restrictions	REACH-HSM (R5)	26 July 2022
% of IDPs impacting the host community	IOM-GPS (R8)	30 August 2022

INDICATOR	SOURCE	DATE
Child Protection		
% of people affected by security incidents	INSO	September 2022
Gender-Based Violence		
% of the IDP population	IOM-GPS (R8)	30 August 2022
% of raion under the temporary military control of the Russian Federation	ISW, AEI's CT Project & OCHA	27 August 2022
# of conflict incidents from 24 Feb to 14 Sep 2022	ACLES	
Food Security Index (composite, including FCS and rCSI)	WFP-RAM	12 May 2022
Mine Action		
# of incidents of explosive ordnance	ACLED, INSO	31 August 2022
# of persons injured or killed by explosive ordnance	HALO, INSO, GICHD, DRC, SESU, OHCHR	4 August 2022
% of persons fearing the presence of EO	DRC, REACH-HSM	May 2022
% of persons with reduced access to land, resources, or livelihood due to EO contamination	Mine Action Sub-Cluster	[not specified]
Shelter and Non-Food Items		
% in need of accommodation, building materials or NFIs	IOM-GPS (R8)	30 August 2022
# of individuals with damaged home or winter needs	Recovery of Ukraine (GoU)	-
% of collective centres	MoRTOT / UNHCR	26 July 2022
Water, Sanitation and Hygiene		
% of settlements with: frequently disrupted water services / limited access to toilets	REACH-HSM (R5)	26 July 2022
% of settlements where main concerns include access to toilets/hygiene products	REACH-HSM (R5)	26 July 2022
% of people in collective centres with insufficient: water for drinking / bathing facilities / laundry facilities / appropriate toilets / accessing hygiene items / menstrual hygiene items	DECIDE	August 2022
% of damaged district heating networks / Ratio of damaged heating plants to overall plants	KSE	August 2022
% of total estimated repair costs for water and waste-water infrastructure/district heating infrastructure	WB, EU, GoU	August 2022
% of the total population who are IDPs	IOM-GPS (R8)	30 August 2022
% of non-displaced people with problems accessing: clean water/sanitation and hygiene/heating	IDMC	July 2022
% of displaced persons with problems accessing: clean water/sanitation and hygiene/heating	IDMC	July 2022
% of people in collective centres with {selection of WASH related indicators}	CCCM-REACH CSM (R1 and R2)	August 2022

Expert Judgement Elicitation

The primary purpose of expert judgement for the Ukraine HNO analysis was to fill information gaps identified during the secondary data review and quantitative data analysis.³²⁶ It was also used to support the validation process and help adjust the analysis based on up-to-date field-level observations from partners' respective areas of operation. Hence, expert judgement has been used to:

1. Fill information gaps during transitional periods when field data collection techniques have not yet matured fully to indicator-based severity estimations in the HNO;
2. Support the analysis of the affected populations who are residing in severe constraint, inaccessible or hard-to-access areas;
3. Provide an indicator of needs for the displaced population; most importantly, those residing outside collective centres in rural areas.

For Ukraine, information gaps were acknowledged early in the HPC process, with agreement to use expert judgment to support the analysis. Assessments of adequate coverage and detail have not been possible due to the continuous movement of the front lines and the dynamic and extensive nationwide migration. Geographical gaps in information are typically linked to the access situation in areas under the temporary military control of the Russian Federation and the challenge to access areas near the front line, newly retaken areas and other parts of the country. Assessment findings have been indicative rather than representative due to the large areas to be covered, the small sample sizes, missing information, or data quality concerns.

People in Need (PiN) Calculation

The estimate of the number of people in need (PIN) and the severity of needs followed a methodology adaptable to Cluster requirements and data availability. Each Cluster was required to adopt an analysis method that was sufficiently data-driven and accompanied by expert field judgment. Clusters were also required to document the methodology, assumptions, limitations, process of consultation, and explanation of applied

expert judgement. Most of the analysis by the Clusters was undertaken at the raion level, except for the Education Cluster, which was limited to the oblast level.

The Clusters generally followed a common approach for the estimation of PIN. The JIAF severity scale was used to define the thresholds of each indicator, and the indicators' severity was aggregated at the raion or oblast level. The overall severity phase was then used to estimate the PIN by population group using a standardised conversion for the given administrative unit; and the PIN estimates were summed together for the overall and national-level estimates.

The intersectoral PIN was determined at an oblast level due to the limitations of the Cluster PIN estimates. The maximum of each Cluster PIN was adopted for each population group by oblast. The overall PIN was derived from the sum of the population groups, and the national-level PIN estimate was derived from the sum of the oblast estimates.

Similar to the analysis of the severity of needs, national and field-level consultations provided a mechanism for the intersectoral and Cluster PIN estimates to be adjusted based on joint inter-cluster discussion and feedback.

Since the overlap of Cluster PIN estimates is not known, it is assumed that the largest Cluster PIN by oblast encompasses the same people in need as estimated by the other Clusters.



NOVOSELIVKA, CHERNIHIVSKA OBLAST, UKRAINE

Olena, 43, comforting her son Mykhaylo, 9, in front of their damaged home. April 2022

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4.4 Information Gaps and Limitations

According to the Assessment Registry, some 147 assessments were conducted between March and October 2022. These assessments have collectively been used to inform the understanding of the humanitarian situation and conditions. Further to what has been detailed in Section 4.2, the major multi-sector assessments, surveys and monitoring activities that have informed the 2023 HNO include:

- Humanitarian Situation Monitoring, Round 5, 26 July 2022, REACH ([link](#))
- General Population Survey, Round 8, 13 August 2022, IOM-DTM ([link](#))
- Area Baseline Assessment, Round 10, 19 August 2022, IOM-DTM ([link](#))
- Displacement in Ukraine: Insights from Survey Data, July 2022, IDMC ([link](#))
- Collective Centres Master List, CCCM Cluster, 9 September 2022
- Collective Sites Monitoring, REACH-UNHCR, Round 3, 5 September 2022 ([link](#))

- Violent Conflict Incidents and Hostilities, February to September 2022 ACLED ([link](#)) and OCHA Situation Reports ([link](#))
- Areas of Advances, Control and Counter Offences, February to September 2022, Institute for the Study of War and the Critical Threats Project ([link](#))

Other studies that extend limited coverage to the analysis include:

- Ukraine Public Pulse, March to August 2022, UNDP ([link](#))
- Ukraine Infrastructure Semantic Damage Detector, 24 February to 12 August, UNDP ([link](#))
- Humanitarian Access Severity, October 2022, Humanitarian Partners and OCHA.
- Ukraine Education Needs Assessment Survey, 6 May to 24 June 2022, MoESU ([link](#))
- Food Consumption Score and Reduced Coping Strategies Index, May-July 2022, WFP ([link](#))
- Ukraine Arrival and Transit Monitoring, September 2022, REACH ([link](#))

In light of the low yield of available and sufficiently detailed information, the HCT formed an Assessment and Analysis Working Group under the ICCG to identify information gaps, promote and facilitate the coordination of assessments, and strengthen the collaboration and capability of analysis. To address the specific gap in data and information on humanitarian needs, the HCT has initiated a Multi-Sector Needs Assessment (MSNA), with findings scheduled for release in December 2022, which will be used to improve the analysis for the 2023 HPC.

During the HPC process, sectoral data gaps were observed for Health, WASH and Livelihoods sectors in particular. In general, for sectors providing services, more in-depth needs monitoring mechanisms are required to identify needs and distinguish between humanitarian and development needs. A consolidation of in-depth damage assessments of residential, non-residential and infrastructure was not available at the time of HNO analysis; however, several initiatives are underway to fill this gap.

Data disaggregated by sex, age, and disability with sufficient geographical depth is not available and poses a significant challenge to analysing vulnerability. In terms of population groups, in-depth displacement data are made available by IOM through the General Population Survey on a monthly release, however, the estimated number and needs of registered and non-registered IDP figures are only available at a macro-region level. Information on returnees is also limited to a macro-region level, and more in-depth assessments are required for displaced populations outside collective centres, particularly in rural parts of GCA as well as all area under the temporary military control of the Russian Federation. These have been persistent data gaps in Ukraine, and high-level advocacy is required to secure access to assess the population's needs.

4.5

Acronyms

5W	Reporting form capturing who, what, where, when and why of humanitarian activities	EO	Exploding ordnance
AAP	Accountability to affected populations / Accountability to affected people	EORE	Explosive ordnance risk reduction
AAWG	Assessment and Analysis Working Group	ERW	Explosive remnants of war
ABA	Area-based assessment	EU	European Union
ACAPS	Assessment Capacities Project	FAO	Food and Agricultural Organization of the United Nations
ACLED	The Armed Conflict Location & Event Data Project	FCS	Food Consumption Score
AEI	American Enterprise Institute	FIES	Food Insecurity Experience Scale
AIDS	Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome	FSLC	Food Security and Livelihood Cluster
ATM	Automated teller machine	GBV	Gender-based violence
CAAC	Children and armed conflict	GBVIMS+	Gender Based Violence Information Management System
CARI	Consolidated Approach for Reporting Indicators of Food Security	GCA	Government Controlled Area
CC	Collective centre	GDP	Gross domestic product
CCCM	Camp coordination and camp management	GICHD	Geneva International Centre for Humanitarian Demining
CP	Child Protection	GoU	Government of Ukraine
CPIMS+	Child Protection Information Management System	GP	General Protection
CRSV	Conflict related sexual violence	GPS	Global Positioning System
CSM	Collective site monitoring	HALO	Hazardous Area Life-Support Organization
CSO	Civil society organisation	HC	Humanitarian Coordinator
CT Project	Critical Threats Project	HCT	Humanitarian Country Team
DECIDE	Decentralization for Improved Democratic Education	HH	Household
DEEP	Data Entry and Exploration Platform	HIV	Human immunodeficiency virus
DRC	Danish Refugee Council	HLP	Housing, land and property
DTM	Displacement Tracking Matrix	HNO	Humanitarian Needs Overview
		HPC	Humanitarian Programme Cycle

HRMMU	United Nations Human Rights Monitoring Mission in Ukraine	MoSP	Ministry of Social Policy
HRP	Humanitarian Response Plan	MRE	Mine Risk Education
HSM	Humanitarian Situation Monitor	MRTOT	Ministry for Reintegration of the Temporary Occupied Territories
ICCG	Inter-Cluster Coordination Group	MSNA	Multi-Sectoral Needs Assessment
ICRC	International Committee of the Red Cross	NCD	Non-communicable diseases
IDMC	Internal Displacement Monitoring Centre	NFI	Non-food item
IDP	Internally displaced person	NGO	Non-governmental organization
IED	Improvised explosive device	NHSU	National Health Services of Ukraine
IHL	International Humanitarian Law	NMAA	National Mine Action Authority
IHRL	International Human Rights Law	NPP	Nuclear power plant
ILO	International Labour Organization	OCHA	United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs
IMAC	Information Management Analysis Cell	OHCHR	United Nations Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights
INFORM	Index for Risk Management	OSCE	Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe
INGO	International non-governmental organisation	OST	Opioid substitution therapy
INSO	International NGO Safety Organisation	PIN	People in need
IOM	International Organization for Migration	PSEA	Protection from Sexual Exploitation and Abuse
ISW	Institute for the Study of War	PwD	People with Disability
IT	Information technology	RAM	Research, assessment, and monitoring
JIAF	Joint Intersectoral Analysis Framework	rCARI	Remote Consolidated Approach for Reporting Indicators of Food Security
JMMI	Joint Market Monitoring Initiative	rCSI	Reduced Coping Strategies Index
KI	Key informant	RGA	Rapid Gender Analysis
KSE	Kyiv School of Economics	SADD	Sex and age disaggregated data
LCDS	Leverhulme Centre for Demographic Science	SEA	Sexual exploitation and abuse
LGBTIQ(A)+	Lesbian gay bisexual trans intersex queer (ally) plus	SEL	Social and emotional learning
MA	Mine Action	SESU	State Emergency Service of Ukraine
MHPSS	Mental health and psychosocial support services	SOGI	Sexual orientations and gender identities
MIS	Management Information System	SRH	Sexual and reproductive health
MoES(U)	Ministry of Education and Science	SSSU	State Statistical Service of Ukraine
MoH	Ministry of Health		

TB	Tuberculosis
TPP	Thermal power plant
UAH	Ukrainian Hryvnia (national currency of Ukraine)
UHF	Ukraine Humanitarian Fund
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
UNHCR	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
UXO	Unexploded ordnance
VPD	Vaccine preventable disease
WASH	Water, sanitation and hygiene
WB	World Bank
WFP	World Food Programme
WHO	World Health Organization
ZNPP	Zaporizhzhia Nuclear Power Plant

4.6

End Notes

- 1 The attempted illegal annexations of parts of Donetsk, Khersonska, Luhanska and Zaporizka oblasts have no validity under international law and do not alter the status of these regions of Ukraine.
- 2 United Nations General Assembly, [Draft resolution A/ES-11/L.5](#), 7 October 2022
- 3 Please refer to the annex 4 for details on the methodology.
- 4 The IDP numbers remain fluid. The IDP PiN was calculated based on the [estimated 6.9 million IDPs as of August 2022](#), which has dropped to [6.2 million IDPs estimated as of September 2022](#). Moreover, IDP estimates do not distinguish between registered and unregistered and are made on a rapid phone-based survey, and the exact proportion of the excluded populations is unknown.
- 5 Please refer to annex 4 for an explanation of the JIAF severity scale.
- 6 Some 4 per cent of IDPs are estimated to continue living in collective centres, as of September 2022. IOM, [‘Ukraine Internal Displacement Report – General Population Survey’](#), 26 September 2022.
- 7 UNHCR, [‘Operational Data Portal – Ukraine Situation’](#), as of 19 October 2022.
- 8 IOM, [‘Ukraine Internal Displacement Report – General Population Survey Round 1’](#), as of 16 March 2022. This accounted for almost 15 per cent of the total population.
- 9 IOM, [‘Ukraine Internal Displacement Report – General Population Survey Round 4’](#), as of 3 May 2022.
- 10 The IDP numbers remain fluid. The IDP PiN was calculated based on the [estimated 6.9 million IDPs as of August 2022](#), which has dropped to [6.2 million IDPs estimated as of September 2022](#). Moreover, IDP estimates do not distinguish between registered and unregistered and are made on a rapid phone-based survey, and the exact proportion of the excluded populations is unknown.
- 11 Before February 2022, the main challenges around protection of IDPs were related to de-linking access to services/ benefits from IDP registration; expanding access to housing programmes; promoting economic inclusion and finding solutions for IDPs still living in collective centres. After February, the needs of this population group remain significant as they face increasing obstacles in accessing basic services.
- 12 IOM, [‘Ukraine Internal Displacement Report – General Population Survey Round 9’](#), as of 26 September 2022.
- 13 The CCCM Cluster, ‘Collective Sites Mapping (internal document),’ September 2022
- 14 CCCM Cluster, HNO input, October 2022
- 15 Particularly relevant for educational facilities (estimated as 62 per cent of existing collective centres). Guidance Note on support in the identification of alternative housing solutions for IDPs living in educational facilities - Ukraine, June 2022.
- 16 IDP Situation Monitoring Initiative (ISMI) Monthly Overview of IDP, Reach and CCCM as of July 2022.
- 17 Camp Coordination and Camp Management (CCCM) Cluster, HNO input, October 2022
- 18 IOM, [‘Ukraine Internal Displacement Report: General Population Survey Round 9’](#), as of 26 September 2022.
- 19 Conducted by Protection Cluster and partners.
- 20 UNHCR return intention surveys with IDPs and refugees – preliminary findings to be officially launched in November 2022.
- 21 Full analysis available in the World Bank, Government of Ukraine, European Commission [‘Ukraine Rapid Damage and Needs Assessment’](#), August 2022.
- 22 Child Friendly Spaces (CFS) are safe spaces set up in emergency settings to help support and protect children. Their objective is to restore a sense of normality and continuity to children whose lives have been disrupted by the war.
- 23 OHCHR, [‘Ukraine: civilian casualty update’](#), 7 November 2022.
- 24 National Mine Action Authority, adapted from a presentation at NDM-UN25, June 2022
- 25 HALO tracking project statistics received through the Mine Action Sub-Cluster, HNO input, October 2022.
- 26 OHCHR input to the HNO, 29 November 2022
- 27 DRC, ‘Landmine monitor’, 2021, available at this [link](#).
- 28 Fiona Charlson et al., [‘New WHO prevalence estimates of mental disorders in conflict settings: a systematic review and meta-analysis’](#), July 19, 2019.
- 29 OHCHR has verified numerous allegations of arbitrary deprivation of life, arbitrary detention and enforced disappearance, torture and ill-treatment, and conflict-related sexual violence (CRSV). OHCHR, [‘Report on the Human Rights Situation in Ukraine’](#), 27 September 2022.
- 30 IOM, [‘Ukraine Internal Displacement Report: General Population Survey Round 8’](#), 23 August 2022.

- 31 Inter-agency Network for Education in Emergencies (INEE), 'Teacher Wellbeing,' accessed 14 November 2022.
- 32 World Economic Forum, 'Ukraine's mental health crisis could impact generations to come. Here's how the country is responding,' 9 October 2022.
- 33 Teach for Ukraine and UNICEF, unpublished report 'Needs and Expectation of Teachers prior to the Academic Year 2022/23'.
- 34 Gradus Research, 'Changes in Children's Lives During the War: Analytical Report', April 2022.
- 35 WHO, 'Access to Health-Care Services for Older Persons and Persons with Disabilities Living in Eastern Ukraine along the "Contact Line"', 2021.
- 36 FSLC, HNO input, October 2022.
- 37 USDA, 'Households Agricultural Production - Ukraine,' 23 May 2022.
- 38 Food Security and Livelihoods Cluster (FSLC), HNO input, October 2022.
- 39 SSSU, crops growing data at [link](#); Ukrainian Customs data at [link](#).
- 40 Cash Working Group, HNO input, October 2022.
- 41 Estimate based on data from Border service, Statistics Service and Pension Fund.
- 42 World Bank, 'Europe and Central Asia Economic Update, Fall 2022 : Social Protection for Recovery', 4 October 2022.
- 43 SSSU, Basic consumer price index, July 2022; available at this [link](#).
- 44 Statistical Services of Ukraine, Ministry of Finance of Ukraine, KSE analysis, August 2022.
- 45 Data from the State Employment Services' report: The situation on the labor market and the activities of the State Employment Service in January-June 2022.
- 46 Real tax revenues fell by 30 per cent during March-June 2022, according to HNO input from the Cash Working Group.
- 47 IOM, 'Ukraine Internal Displacement Report – General Population Survey Round 9,' September 2022.
- 48 Ibid.
- 49 Ibid.
- 50 IOM, 'National Survey of People's Vulnerability to Human Trafficking and Exploitation in the Context of War', October 2022.
- 51 WFP, 'Ukraine Food Security Report', 12 May 2022.
- 52 FAO, 'Note on the impact of the war on food security in Ukraine', 25 March 2022
- 53 Reuters, 'EXCLUSIVE At least half Ukraine's thermal power capacity hit by Russian attacks – minister', 21 October 2022.
- 54 For details please see 'Section 3.7: Water, Sanitation and Hygiene'.
- 55 World Bank, 'Ukraine Rapid Damage and Needs Assessment', August 2022.
- 56 IOM, 'Ukraine Internal Displacement Report: General Population Survey Ukraine Round 9, September 2022.
- 57 World Bank, 'Ukraine Rapid Damage and Needs Assessment (English)', July 2022.
- 58 For details please see 'Section 3.2: Education'.
- 59 OHCHR, input to the HNO, 29 November 2022
- 60 The first implementation plan of the Safe Schools Declaration (SSD) was adopted in August 2021, almost two years after Ukraine's endorsement in November 2019. The Safe Schools Declaration is a political commitment to better protect children, teachers and schools, to support the continuation of education during war and to put in place concrete measures to deter the military use of schools. See more at this [link](#), accessed on 29 November 2022.
- 61 The World Bank, 'Ukraine Rapid Damage and Need Assessment', August 2022.
- 62 43 per cent of schools are teaching through distance learning, and 30 per cent of schools through a blended modality according to Education Cluster, HNO input, October 2022.
- 63 The World Bank, 'Education: Impact of the war in Ukraine', May 2022.
- 64 WHO, 'Surveillance System for Attacks on Health Care', accessed 22 November 2022.
- 65 Médicos del Mundo, 'Impact of Health Reform on the Primary Healthcare Level in Conflict-Affected Areas of Donetsk and Luhansk Oblasts', June 2021.
- 66 IOM, 'Ukraine Internal Displacement Report – General Population Survey Round 8', 23 August 2022.
- 67 IOM, 'Ukraine Internal Displacement Report – General Population Survey Round 7', 29 July 2022.
- 68 Health Cluster Ukraine, 'Ukraine: Public Health Situation Analysis', 1 August 2022.
- 69 IOM, 'Ukraine Internal Displacement Report – General Population Survey Round 7', July 2022.
- 70 MOH, 'Due to the severe stress caused by war, we have an increase in premature births in pregnant women.', 18 July 2022.
- 71 WHO, Mission Summary: Maternal, Newborn, Reproductive Health and Older People, July 2022.
- 72 According to UNFPA, around 265,000 women in Ukraine were pregnant when the war erupted in February, and that roughly half (132,500) of these pregnant women will deliver by the end of July 2022.
- 73 WHO, 'Managing complications in pregnancy and childbirth: A guide for midwives and doctors - Second Edition', 1 Feb 2017.
- 74 OHCHR, 'Report on the Human Rights Situation in Ukraine, 1 February to 31 July 2022', 27 September 2022.
- 75 UN Women, 'Making the Invisible Visible: An evidence-based analysis of gender in the regional response to the war in Ukraine', 12 October 2022

- 76 Joint Market Monitoring Initiative (JMIMI) data for April, May, June, and July. Data available at [link](#).
- 77 Cash Working Group, HNO input, October 2022.
- 78 Joint Market Monitoring Initiative (JMIMI) data for April, May, June, and July. Data available at [link](#).
- 79 *Ibid.*
- 80 Prior to the 2022 war, the amount of non-reimbursed VAT for UN agencies between 2015 and 2020 was estimated at \$14 million.
- 81 Out of 139 raions in Ukraine, the severity level of 128 raions was assessed (excluding the Autonomous Republic Crimea and Sevastopol).
- 82 People in Need (PiN) was calculated at Administrative level 1, which consists of 27 subdivisions, of which there are 24 oblasts, the Autonomous Republic of Crimea and two cities with special status (Kyiv and Sevastopol). The Autonomous Republic of Crimea and Sevastopol were not included in the assessment.
- 83 The IDP numbers remain fluid. The IDP PiN was calculated based on the [estimated 6.9 million IDPs as of August 2022](#), which has dropped to [6.2 million IDPs estimated as of September 2022](#). Moreover, IDP estimates do not distinguish between registered and unregistered and are made on a rapid phone-based survey, and the exact proportion of the excluded populations is unknown.
- 84 As of 27 August 2022.
- 85 The humanitarian situation in recently retaken areas (Kharkivska and Khersonska oblast) is not fully reflected in the severity analysis.
- 86 As of 27 August 2022.
- 87 UN Women & Care, '[Rapid Gender Analysis of Ukraine](#)', May 2022.
- 88 IOM, '[Ukraine Internal Displacement Report – General Population Survey Round 9](#)', 26 September 2022.
- 89 UN Women & Care, '[Rapid Gender Analysis of Ukraine](#)', May 2022.
- 90 *Ibid.*
- 91 *Ibid.*
- 92 IOM, '[Ukraine Internal Displacement Report – General Population Survey Round 9](#)', 26 September 2022.
- 93 Interview with Director of national women's NGO, Health Right, Kyiv, August 2022.
- 94 Regional Gender Task Force, '[Making the Invisible Visible: An evidence-based analysis of gender in the regional response to the war in Ukraine](#)', October 2022.
- 95 HelpAge, '[Ukraine: Rapid Needs Assessment of Displaced Older People](#)', June 2022.
- 96 CARE, '[Rapid Gender Analysis Ukraine](#)', March 2022.
- 97 OCHA, '[Ukraine Humanitarian Response Plan - 2022](#)', February 2022.
- 98 Including with respect to the amount assigned to pensioners being reported as inadequate to cover for the increasing winter related needs. ADTWG reports, 2022.
- 99 HelpAge International, '[No time for business as usual](#)', June 2022; Protection Cluster Monitoring.
- 100 Mercy Corps, '[Quick facts: The crisis in Ukraine](#)', 24 August 2022.
- 101 IOM, '[Ukraine Internal Displacement Report – General Population Survey Round 9](#)', 26 September 2022.
- 102 Joint Emergency Response in Ukraine (JERU) Consortium, '[Rapid Gender and Conflict Analysis: Poltava Oblast Ukraine](#)', 28 September 2022.
- 103 UNICEF, '[On the Day of Persons with Disabilities, the Verkhovna Rada Was Reminded of the Rights of Children by the UNICEF Initiative](#)', December 2021.
- 104 Humanity & Inclusion Ukraine, '[Fact sheet: A focus on persons with disabilities and provision of emergency health services](#)', October 2022.
- 105 Global Protection Cluster, '[Protection of persons with disabilities in Ukraine](#)', 3 August 2022.
- 106 Disability Rights International, '[Left Behind in the war: Dangers facing children with disabilities in Ukraine's orphanages](#)', April 2022.
- 107 International Disability Alliance, '[Through this conflict in Ukraine, what happens to persons with disabilities?](#)', accessed 14 November 2022.
- 108 *Ibid.*
- 109 State Statistics of Ukraine, 'All-Ukrainian Census', 2001, available at [link](#).
- 110 Council of Europe, Kyiv International Roma Inclusion, 2001, available at [link](#).
- 111 Regional Gender Task Force, '[Making the Invisible Visible: An evidence-based analysis of gender in the regional response to the war in Ukraine](#)', October 2022.
- 112 UNICEF, UNHCR, '[Unaccompanied and separated children fleeing escalating conflict in Ukraine must be protected: Joint statement](#)', 7 March 2022.
- 113 NGO Working Group on Women, Peace and Security, '[Gender Analysis of the Situation in Ukraine](#)', April 2022.
- 114 ILGA, '[Briefing Document: Ukraine War - LGBTI People in the Context of Armed Conflict and Mass Displacement](#)', March 2022.
- 115 Age and Disabilities Technical Working Group, ADTWG reports, HNO input, October 2022.
- 116 Protection Cluster HNO and HRP Consultations with partners and Protection Cluster Monitoring findings, September 2022. ADTWG minutes.
- 117 The attempted illegal annexations of parts of Donetsk, Khersonska, Luhanska and Zaporizka oblasts have no validity

- under international law and do not alter the status of these regions of Ukraine.
- 118 Partners reported IDPs arriving with the evacuation trains from the eastern oblasts not having legal documents. From Protection Cluster HNO and HRP Consultations with partners – September 2022.
- 119 Many individuals arriving from territory outside of the Government of Ukraine’s control have only Russian passports (and not Ukrainian passports); accordingly, they cannot obtain an IDP certificate and consequently receive social benefits and apply for housing (except for being placed in structures hosting homeless). Children born in areas/territory under the temporary military control of the Russian Federation have no valid birth certificate which increases the risk of statelessness.
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- 121 Partners’ reports on newly accessible areas – including Mykolaiv city.
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- 144 See [link](#)
- 145 See [link](#)
- 146 See [link](#)
- 147 See [link](#)
- 148 See [link](#)
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249 Partners reported of IDPs arriving with the evacuation trains from the eastern oblasts not having legal documents. Protection Cluster HNO and HRP Consultations with partners – September 2022.

250 Many individuals arriving from areas under the temporary military control of the Russian Federation have only Russian passports (and not Ukrainian passports); accordingly, they cannot obtain an IDP certificate and consequently receive social benefits and apply for housing (except for being placed in structures hosting homeless). Children born in areas under the temporary military control of the Russian Federation have no valid birth certificate which increases the risk of statelessness.

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approximately UAH 2.6 trillion at replacement cost. However, precise information is missing on (1) the exact number of destroyed and damaged non-residential real estate; (2) the number of housing with no access located in the areas of active hostilities or outside of Government control; (3) the number of land plots contaminated with ERW and land plots with no access located in the areas of active hostilities or outside of Government control; (4) the number of property rights violations concerning other objects (vehicles, personal property). As of June 2022, only 206,000 individuals have submitted information through Diia-portal on damages to their housing. However, this data (deriving from Diia-portal) can only be considered indicative, and a full verification of the actual damage needs to be put in place by the local authorities. Housing, Land, and Property Working Group, 2022.

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262 In some areas, the proportion of IDPs is as high as 20 per cent of the total population, which results in overstretching of social services. Some host communities are concerned that local budgets are diverted to cover expenses generated by the presence of IDPs (utility bills, maintenance of collective centres, etc). Protection Cluster HNO and HRP Consultations with partners – September 2022.

263 In some oblasts, local authorities are reluctant to acknowledge the presence of IDPs as a medium to long-term issue; they expect that IDPs will return to their areas of origin as soon as the security situation stabilises, resulting in a lack of planning for needs related to housing solutions and local integration possibilities.

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- 326 The main areas where uncertainty or missing information could be addressed with expert judgment are: 1) to produce full indicator data sets; 2) to fill missing data (gaps) in an existing indicator data sets; and 3) to distribute severity levels across a geographic area or population.

**HUMANITARIAN
NEEDS OVERVIEW**
UKRAINE

ISSUED DECEMBER 2022