

# UKRAINIAN CRISIS

## Situational Analysis

18 Nov 2022

### Contents

Contents .....	1
Executive Summary .....	2
Crisis Timeline .....	4
Information Sources and Gaps .....	5
Context .....	6
Political Background and the wider Economic Impact .....	6
Infrastructure and Environment .....	6
Conflict .....	7
Displacement .....	9
Humanitarian Access .....	11
Humanitarian Impact and Conditions .....	12
Cross Sectoral .....	12
Livelihoods .....	14
Food Security .....	16
Health .....	17
Protection .....	19
Shelter .....	21
WASH .....	22
Education .....	24
Methodology .....	25
Acknowledgements .....	27

# Executive Summary

## Conflict

In early October, Ukrainian forces continued recapturing areas of southern and eastern oblasts, notably Lyman (Donetsk oblast). The liberation of thousands of square kilometres resulted in the grim discovery of two new mass graves in Lyman and Sviatohirsk (containing of 120 civilian bodies). Shelling and missile strikes continue to cause the majority of casualties with 1,043 civilian casualties registered by OHCHR in October. Five waves of missile attacks on urban centres were recorded in October alone, leading to widespread disruption of energy supply with millions of citizens being deprived from electricity and water at times during the month.

## Displacement

The displacement figures have continued to follow a downward trend since August with a decrease of 297,000 IDPs in October compared to the previous month (4.5% drop). However, the number of returnees remains relatively static. Conflict and safety remain the biggest push/pull factors. The majority of IDPs continue to originate from, and reside in, the eastern part of Ukraine. Latest survey data indicates a significant increase of older persons within IDPs households. The number of refugees from Ukraine continues to increase in Europe with over 7.8 million individuals having fled their country, an increase of 200,000 people compared to the previous month.

## Humanitarian Access

Humanitarian partners achieved to access newly liberated areas, despite the fuel challenges and risks from Explosive Remnants of War (ERW). However, physical limitations and threats continue to hamper access, notably the 1,500 military checkpoints across the country as well as the insecurity which puts humanitarian staff and volunteers' health at risk. Martial law established by Russian authorities in Donetsk, Kharkiv, Mikolaivska and Sumska oblasts is also a concern regarding access. Finally, persons with disabilities seem to face particular challenges when trying to access assistance, due to lack of mobility and a lack of sufficient aid.

## Humanitarian Conditions



**Livelihoods:** Loss of livelihoods and income as a result of the conflict and subsequent displacement continue to impact millions of households in Ukraine. However, ILO expects the situation not too be as bad as feared with employment levels in 2022 estimated to be 15.5% below the 2021 (pre-conflict) level, equating to a loss of 2.4 million jobs. Financial assistance is still the main reported need with many households dependent on government assistance or humanitarian aid. Displaced households are overall more heavily affected than non-displaced households, with IDPs in collective centres reporting the lowest incomes. However, in surveys from Dnipropetrovsk and Kharkiv, much lower percentages of non-displaced households reported receiving humanitarian aid compared to the displaced.



**Food Security:** Eight million people in Ukraine have inadequate food consumption, an increase of 1.03M since the previous month. Populations in recently liberated areas and rural populations in oblasts close to the contact line are amongst the households most at risk. Also, a recent survey found that 31% of respondents from Kharkiv oblast stated that they could never access enough food when living under occupation, raising concerns for the food security situation in NGCA. On a positive note, the median cost of the JMMI basket in September fell by 2% compared to the previous month to now cost 1025 UAH. The basket consists of food and hygiene items and some of the drop was attributed to normal seasonal price fluctuations for produce. Families still report struggling to get enough food for babies and infants and many households are using negative coping mechanisms due to food insecurity and low incomes.



**Health:** Attacks on health facilities continue to heavily impact health services with a total of 631 attacks throughout the country having been verified by WHO Surveillance System for Attacks on Health Care since the beginning of the war (as of October 26, 2022). This restricts access to primary care but also to specialized care, with a lack of specialized doctors. Even though the availability

of medicines seems to be improving this month, the high prices is strongly limiting civilians to access them, medication for high blood pressure, for heart conditions and for pain being the ones lacking the most. This is putting a toll on the population's health, especially for those with chronic illnesses. Furthermore, the upcoming of winter coupled with the lack of water is adding an additional threat on people's wellbeing, respiratory diseases being the most common in winter.



**Protection:** The risk of violence due to armed conflict remains the main threat for civilians in Ukraine. Two mass graves were discovered in Lyman and Sviatohirsk after the takeover of the area by the Ukrainian troops, highlighting once again the serious breaches of international humanitarian law since the onset of the conflict. Civilians are also suffering from restricted freedom of movement, either due to insecurity, to martial law implemented by Russian authorities in non-government-controlled areas or to curfews established by Ukrainian authorities. Gender-based violence continues to be flagged by humanitarian actors as a major risk, with over 100 cases of sexual crimes investigated by the Ukrainian Prosecutor General. Violence, displacement, family separation and trauma all contribute to increasing mental health issues and needs, vulnerable groups of population such as children, persons with disabilities and older persons being at heightened risk of violence and abuse.



**Shelter:** Widespread damage to residential housing and displacement are still driving shelter needs. Across Ukraine, 45% of IDPs, 18% of returnees and 16% of the non-displaced population reported their habitual residence had been damaged by the conflict, with lack of finances being the most common barrier to households affecting repairs. Disruption to utilities is making it harder for households to heat their

homes and has led to an increasing need for solid fuel such as wood. There is also significant need for sleep items (beds, mattresses, and blankets) as well as other NFI items across many collective sites. Many still reside in accommodation that is deemed inadequate for the winter.



**WASH:** In the month of October, the five waves of missile attacks in urban centres across caused wide-scale disruptions to water supplies leaving millions of people without access or with limited access to drinking water. In addition to restricted access, contamination of water sources is a major concern for civilians, with 24% of respondents from IOM monitoring reporting such issues. This is particularly a problem as the consumption of unfiltered water is an increasingly used coping strategy. Moreover, the lack of water and of WASH facilities - notably in collective centres for displaced people- leads to increased risks of communicable disease outbreaks. The need for hygiene and menstrual products continues to remain high amongst IDPs as prices increase.



**Education:** Russian missile strikes on power infrastructure, often in Ukrainian urban centres, is leaving many schools without power and heating as well as posing a direct risk to children. This has resulted in more schools shifting to distance learning modalities. However, there are still widespread needs for electronic devices to facilitate online education, with the Ukrainian Government indicating that 175,734 laptops and 202,562 tablets are needed across the country. In addition, children's ability to learn is being severely impacted by ongoing exposure to conflict related trauma and psychosocial stress. Almost 630,000 children have already received psychosocial support in the form of structured sessions to help them deal with the distressing effects of the war and displacement.

# Crisis Timeline



\*Figure likely higher

## Information Sources and Gaps

For displacement numbers, movement trends and humanitarian needs across the different affected population groups, this report relies heavily on the regular IOM Ukraine Internal Displacement Report - General Population Surveys, especially the most recent ([IOM](#) 04/11/2022, [IOM](#) 04/10/2022) as well as the first returns report ([IOM](#) 18/10/2022), with refugee data coming from the [UNHCR operational data portal](#).

The REACH Ukraine Arrival and Transit Monitoring (ATM) Report for October also provided demographic data, intentions and needs ([REACH](#) 27/10/2022). This data is contrasted with the IOM GPS findings within the report as there is significant variance. In part this is due to methodological differences (the REACH findings are indicative only), however there are large differences between oblasts, and it is likely that IDP and returnee profiles have a level of variance at the oblast and raion level that is not visible through the current data available. Differences in needs and issues from a gender perspective was supplemented by gender analysis of the regional response ([CARE](#) 10/10/2022).

Civilian casualty numbers provided by the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR) ([OHCHR](#) 31/10/2022), with coverage of the war taken from the Institute for the Study of War ([ISW](#)), and triangulated from local and international press. In addition conflict incidents were reported/tracked by ACLED and ACAPS ([ACLED](#) 27/10/2022, [ACAPS](#)).

Information on Humanitarian Access was highlighted in oblast level assessments, including those of newly accessible areas around Kharkiv ([ACAPS](#) 07/10/2022, [REACH](#) 31/08/2022). In addition information was taken OCHA sitreps and updates international organizations and press reports ([OCHA](#) 26/10/2022, [UNHCR](#) 19/10/2022). The situation is quite dynamic with the issue of UXO and mines prevalent, however detailed information of accessible routes is not generally published but shared through the [Humanitarian Access Working Group](#).

In terms of humanitarian conditions, as well as the needs analysis from the IOM GPS and REACH ATM, area reports from Dnipro ([REACH](#) 31/08/2022) and Kharkiv ([HIA](#) 24/10/2022,

[ACAPS](#) 07/10/2022) gave an insight into the issues in some of the oblasts most impacted by the conflict. Wider economic, food security and livelihoods information was provided by [ILO](#) 31/10/2022, [FAO](#) 18/10/2022 and [WBG](#) 04/10/2022. This was supplemented by the most recent Joint Market Monitoring Initiative Report ([JMMI](#) 01/11/2022). There was some contrasting information where the macro level reports indicated inflation continuing to rise but the JMMI found prices dropping. There was not enough detailed information to unpack this although some seasonal factors appeared to a contributing factor. Latest food security information was also taken from the WFP dashboard ([WFP](#) accessed on 04/11/2022).

Protection information continues to be limited although issues are highlighted consistently in local and international press as well as via OCHA, UNHCR and other situational reports and updates (e.g. [UNHCR](#) 26/10/2022, [OCHA](#) 26/10/2022). A study on the issues facing returnees from Poland by NRC also provided some insights ([NRC](#) 05/09/2022). Health information came mainly from WHO including details on attacks ([WHO](#) 26/10/2022) and damage to Education institutions continues to be tracked ([Government of Ukraine](#)). The impact of recent attacks is yet to be seen on education access and level to which schools will be able to maintain face-to-face learning.

Shelter and WASH information is mainly drawn from IOM and REACH sources (which include winterization analysis), OCHA and IFRC sitreps/updates and the fairly wide coverage in local and international press concerning the impact of recent attacks on utilities and water supply (e.g. [ECHO](#) 31/10/2022, [OCHA](#) 31/10/2022, [Kyiv Independent](#) 20/10/2022, [IFRC](#) 07/10/2022).

The source list above is not definitive, and the authors would like to acknowledge and thank all those who provided information that was quoted in this situational analysis.

# Context

## Political Background and the wider Economic Impact

### Prisoners swap between Ukraine and Russia allowed for 218 detainees to go back to their country

October 17<sup>th</sup> saw the biggest prisoner swaps since the escalation of the conflict in February. It led to the exchange of 218 detainees, including 108 Ukrainian women. This happened after a previous swap in September that enabled 215 prisoners of war to be exchanged ([BBC](#) 18/10/2022, [ACLED](#) 30/09/2022).

### The attack on a bridge in Crimea in late October led Russian government to withdraw from a Ukrainian grain export deal, putting additional pressure to the economy of Ukraine

At the end of October, Russia decided to suspend its participation in the bilateral agreement with Ukraine on grains' export. The Black Sea Grain Initiative had enabled close to 8 million tons of grain and other foodstuff to be exported between August and October, with 24% of the cargo heading to lower to middle income countries. Half of Ukrainian agricultural exports have been transported through ports since the beginning of the war, so a continued Russian suspension of the deal would likely result in sustained pressure on the Ukrainian economy as the agricultural sector accounting for 11% of GDP before the war. Ukrainian export of cereals, flour and legumes has already dropped by almost half this year when compared to 2021, down from 20 million tonnes to 13 million tonnes. Exports of goods in general dropped by 28% at the beginning of the year, and the estimated drop in exports is expected to be 30% for the whole of 2022 ([Kyiv Post](#) 30/10/2022, [FAO](#) 18/10/2022, [World Bank](#) 04/10/2022, [OCHA](#) 12/09/2022, [REACH](#) 31/08/2022).

Overall, the economy of Ukraine has seen its GDP fell by 37% in the second quarter of 2022, after an 45% estimation of contraction in March with an estimated contraction by 35% for the year as a whole. By August, damage to the economy had already reached 600 billion dollars. According to the World Bank, poverty will increase from 5.5% in 2021 to 25% in 2022 and unemployment could reach 29% by December 2022 ([World Bank](#)

04/10/2022, [Cruz Roja Española](#) 30/09/2022, [REACH](#) 31/08/2022).

### Inflation continues to accelerate in the country, resulting in reduced purchasing power for households

By September 2022 and according to the National Bank, consumer inflation in Ukraine accelerated to 24.6% on an annual basis, showing a continuous rise since the beginning of the war. This can be explained by the reduced demand, the disruption of supply chain (air transportation on hold, blockade of maritime roads, overloaded road routes) and the devaluation of the hryvnia by the National Bank of Ukraine in July, which removed the fixed national exchange rate. The western regions of Ukraine are meeting an increased demand of products by civilians compared to the regions in the east, all of them being challenged by supply shortages.

Food prices and fuel are particularly high with respectively 41% (raw food, 25% for processed food) and 66% increase year to year. Non-food products also increased, estimated at 18.8% in October (year to year), as did services prices (15.5%) ([UNDP](#) 20/10/2022, [Censor.Net](#) 12/10/2022, [World Bank](#) 04/10/2022, [OCHA](#) 12/09/2022).

## Infrastructure and Environment

### Key figures:

- Half of all IDP respondents reported that their habitual residence had been damaged (45%) or completely destroyed (5%) ([IOM](#) 26/10/2022).
- 2714 education institutions have suffered bombing and shelling with 332 of them having been completely destroyed ([MoES](#) accessed 03/11/2022).
- Between February and October 19<sup>th</sup>, 631 attacks on healthcare were registered, including 549 which impacted facilities, 158 supplies and 82 transport ([OCHA](#) 26/10/2022, [WHO](#) 26/10/2022).

### Damage to the environment is increasingly being reported since the invasion last February

According to the Ukrainian government, environmental damage in Ukraine since the start of the conflict in February are estimated to more than 36 billion euros, with millions of hectares of nature reserves being at risk. Sixty percent of respondents from IOM 9<sup>th</sup> round of displacement report stated

that at they noted at least one manifestation of the environment worsening as a result of the war. The presence of explosive devices was the highest concern (79% of IDPs), before air pollution (74%), land pollution and degradation (62M) and natural water pollution (59%). Non-IDPs were mostly concerned by air pollution (39%) ([IOM](#) 06/10/2022, [Censor.Net](#) 03/10/2022).

### **Damage to civilian infrastructure continue to be a concerning issue in the country, leading to disruption of vital energy sources**

According to the World Bank, the damage to civilian infrastructure was estimated at about US\$114 billion by end of August, residential areas representing over 40% of the total amount. The largest amount of damage to houses and apartments buildings was in the east of Ukraine where the conflict has mostly taken place, with for instance 78,000 residential buildings damaged or destroyed in the government-controlled areas of Donetsk oblast alone. In Izium, 80% of the city' infrastructure has been destroyed ([World Vision](#) 22/10/2022, [World Bank](#) 04/10/2022).

Damages to energy infrastructure is becoming a major problem as it results in disruption of electricity and water supply for households. According to local media sources, Russian forces carried out 85 attacks on electric power facilities, with 51 of those in October. Donetsk, Sumy and Kharkiv regions were the most impacted. Cyber-attacks were also allegedly launched on energy facilities. Attacks led by Russia since October 10<sup>th</sup> were perceived by Ukrainian authorities as targeted mostly on energy infrastructure, with 30% of the energy facilities hit in following days. The United Nations reported at least 12 facilities damaged or destroyed in eight regions. To note, the lack of electricity also limits access to clean water as it prevents pumps from functioning as well as restricting the ability for people to use heating systems (as temperatures drop below zero Celsius at the start of winter). More attacks were registered on October 19, with three power plants reported as destroyed. This led to blackouts for 1.4 million households in the country and widescale shortages of clean water in many cities across the country. After the attacks, the government asked the populations to cut their electricity use to avoid more blackouts. A fifth wave of attacks was registered on October 31 resulting in new energy disruptions ([USAID](#) 30/10/2022, [USAID](#) 28/10/2022, [NPR](#) 24/10/2022, [Censor.Net](#) 24/10/2022, [UNDP](#) 21/10/2022, [Kyiv](#)

[Independent](#) 19/10/2022, [OHCHR](#) 11/10/2022, [The Guardian](#) 11/10/2022). In southern Ukraine, new shelling cut off the external power of the Zaporizhzhya Nuclear Power Plant (ZNPP), where the situation had already raised concerns in the international community ([WHO](#) 26/10/2022, [The Guardian](#) 11/10/2022).

Other civilian infrastructure was damaged in the country, including to cultural and scientific sites and objects. Indeed, in Chuhuyiv district of the Kharkiv region, the observatory was damaged and one of the biggest radio telescopes in the world was destroyed. Local media sources also reported the theft of artifacts in 40 Ukrainian museums since February. In Melitopol 2,000 items were allegedly stolen from the museum ([Censor.Net](#) 28/10/2022, [Kyiv Post](#) 10/10/2022).

## **Conflict**

### **Civilian Casualties:**

---

- From 1 to 30 October 2022, OHCHR recorded 1,043 civilian casualties, including 274 killed and 769 injured. In total, 6,430 civilians were killed according to OHCHR records and 9,865 injured. Most casualties were recorded in Donetsk and Luhansk regions (8,996 casualties), 7,103 were registered in government-controlled territory and 1,893 in Ukrainian-controlled territories ([OHCHR](#) 31/10/2022).
- Explosive weapons with wide areas effected led to 95% of the casualties this month while mines and explosive remnants of war led to 5% of casualties ([OHCHR](#) 31/10/2022).
- According to OCHA, these monthly figures show a decrease compared to the previous months, both in terms on people who died and of people who were injured. The month of March saw the highest rate of casualties, with numbers slowly decreasing since ([OHCHR](#) 24/10/2022).
- By the end of October, more than 820 children were injured in Ukraine because of the escalation of the conflict according to the Prosecutor General's Office, and 421 children died. OHCHR gives the figures of respectively 739 children injured and 402 killed. According to media sources, 239 children were still missing by mid-October ([OHCHR](#) 31/10/2022, [Government of Ukraine](#) 25/10/2022, [Censor.Net](#) 13/10/2022).
- By early October, the Prosecutor General's Office declared that 39,347 war crimes and

17,433 crimes against the national security of Ukraine had been documented ([Censor.Net](#) 11/10/2022).

- ACLED registered 2,407 violence targeting civilians since the invasion in February as well as 24,455 political violence events, mostly in eastern and southern Ukraine ([ACLED](#) 27/10/2022).

### **Crimea bridge attack led to arrestations and to the most expensive Russian attack on Ukraine**

In the first week of October, an explosion damaged a bridge in Crimea, although no actor or party to the conflict claimed responsibility for the attack. The following week, eight men were arrested and detained by Russian Security forces, including citizens from Ukraine, Russia and Armenia. The attack in Crimean Peninsula also led Russian forces to launch its most expansive attack in Ukraine for month, impacting 14 regions and damaging civilians' infrastructure ([CFR](#) 08/11/2022, [NPR](#) 13/10/2022, [The Guardian](#) 11/10/2022). Five waves of missile attacks on urban centres were recorded in October alone, the last having occurred on October 31 and impacting 10 regions out of 24 and once again disrupting electricity and water supplies for hundreds of thousands of civilians ([OCHA](#) 31/10/2022, [ISW](#) 31/10/2022).

### **Continuous attacks on Donetsk, Zaporizka and Kherson oblasts were reported in October**

Local media reported continuous attacks on oblasts in east and south Ukraine in October. According to OCHA map from mid-October, Zaporizka was the most targeted with 407 attacks recorded since February, followed by Donetsk with 344. Other oblasts were impacted less with under 80 attacks registered by each of them. By October, Donetsk and Mykolaiv appear to have suffered the most attacks. To note, these figures may be underestimated as they only take into consideration officially registered attacks, ACAPS also provides collated data from public sources to [map facility damages](#) since the start of the conflict

([ACAPS accessed](#) 31/10/2022, [OCHA](#) 17/10/2022, [Kyiv Independent](#) 11/10/2022, [Censor.Net](#) 07/10/2022).

### **Ukrainian forces continue their advance against the Russian troops in southern Kherson and eastern Donetsk**

Ukrainian forces have continued to advance in eastern Ukraine, liberating areas in several oblasts. ACAPS reported that by the end of September, Ukraine had regained control of more than 420 settlements. In Kherson alone, media sources state that 90 settlements were taken back by the end of October. Russian authorities in Kherson evacuated civilians from Kherson on October 19 before an anticipated advance of Ukrainian forces, leading to 25,000 people being evacuated. Russian troops seemed also to be preparing passage for potential retreat from the west bank along the east bank of the Dnieper River. Ukrainian forces were also pushing back Russian troops from Bakhmut in Donetsk region by the end of the month. In de-occupied territories, new mass graves were discovered in Lyman, in Donetsk oblast, with the bodies of at least 120 civilians. Ukrainian troops also regained control of a key highway in Luhansk between Kreminna and Svatove ([ISW](#) 31/10/2022, [Washington Post](#) 25/10/2022, [NPR](#) 24/10/2022, [Censor.Net](#) 24/10/2022, [Censor.Net](#) 12/10/2022, [Censor.Net](#) 12/10/2022, [ACAPS](#) 07/10/2022).

### **Martial law was implemented by Russia in Donetsk, Luhansk, Kherson, and Zaporizhzhia oblasts**

Martial law was adopted by the Russian government on October 19 and implemented in occupied territories of the four Ukrainian regions which underwent annexation referendum in September, namely Donetsk, Luhansk, Kherson, and Zaporizhzhia oblasts. The law establishes local 'territorial defence' headquarters with possibility for authorities to evacuate civilians and set curfews ([ACLED](#) 27/10/2022, [Kyiv Independent](#) 19/10/2022).



# Displacement

The Russian invasion in Ukraine has resulted in the fastest forced population movement since the Second World War. Since 24 February 2022, the conflict has displaced roughly a third of the country's population with over six million internally displaced persons within Ukraine and a further seven and a half million refugees spread across Europe. Women and children compose the majority of the displaced, both in and out of the country, heightening protection concerns ([UNHCR](#) visited on 11/10/2022, [IOM](#) 04/10/2022).

**7.824 M** 

**Individual refugees recorded across Europe** since the military offensive on 24 February 2022, taken from the [UNHCR Operations Portal for Ukraine](#) accessed November 8, 2022. Note the number of border crossings from Ukraine is **15.107 million**.

**6.540 M** 

**People Displaced Internally** since the military offensive on 24 February 2022, from the latest [Ukraine International Displacement Report, Round 10](#) covering Oct 17 – Oct 27. Note the number of returnees\* is **5.937 million** including both IDPs and refugees.

**Note:** there is a lack of disaggregated figures (by age, gender and vulnerable groups) and information on third country nationals for both IDP and refugee population groups, although some of this data is available at host-country level.

\***Returns:** How to clearly define returnees is difficult in the Ukraine context as there are many pendular movements both across the border and from the western/central areas into the more conflict areas as people travel home to check on relatives, property etc. and then return to their place of displacement. Therefore, the total number of “returnees” may include many who have not made a permanent return.

**168 days is now the average displacement time average duration of displacement** among IDPs in Ukraine following 240 days of war, with 79% of current IDPs in Ukraine having been displaced for three months or longer. However, even though the percentage of those displaced for less than 30 days is low, at 8%, it still represents roughly 297,000 newly displaced persons in the last month. Regarding returnees, 76 days is the mean duration of displacement with 46% of them remaining displaced for over 3 months prior to return ([IOM](#) 04/11/2022, [IOM](#) 18 /10/2022).

**The number of Ukrainian refugees continues to increase with over 7.8 million individuals recorded across Europe; 5.9 million returns were registered (both IDPs and refugees)**

Currently, UNHCR has recorded the number of Ukrainian refugees displaced due the current conflict at 7,824,440 with approximately 4,699,333 of those having registered for international protection or similar national protection schemes. The largest number of refugees are estimated to be staying in the Russian Federation with 2.85 million persons recorded. The neighbouring countries of Ukraine are also amongst the main host countries for individuals fleeing Ukraine. Poland hosts about 1.49 million, Slovakia roughly 100,000, the Republic of Moldova around 95,000 and Romania 89,000. Concerns remain for those who have been displaced into the Russian Federation with the Ukrainian government and local press reporting

that many of these are forced displacements ([UNHCR](#) accessed on 8/11/2022, [USAID](#) 28/10/2022). Border crossings (representing cross-border movements of family groups and not individuals) have risen to 15.11 million, with border crossings back into Ukraine also up at approximately 7.52 million. Return numbers do not necessarily indicate sustainable returns as the situation across Ukraine remains highly volatile and unpredictable, however IOM estimated that around 5.9 million IDPs and refugees had returned to their areas of origin in Ukraine by October 26 ([IOM](#) 04/11/2022).

**IDP numbers continue their downward trends in October, new displacements still taking place mostly in the east**

As of October 27th, IOM estimates 6.5M IDPs are displaced across Ukraine, which represents a 297,000-increase compared to September.

450,000 have been newly displaced within the last 30 days. Most new displacements took place from locations in the east (280,000), this region remaining the one hosting the most IDPs in the countries (1.6M). The north, the centre and the west are the following main hosting regions of Ukraine, each hosting between 1.2 and 1.3M IDPs ([IOM 04/11/2022](#)).

The number of returnees remained similar to the previous month with a decrease of 99,000. Returnees are mostly hosted in Kyiv City (26%), Kyiv region (20%) and in eastern and southern regions (Kharkiv region 9%, Odesa region 7%, Lviv region 5%). Most of them reside in large cities (54%) ([IOM 18/10/2022](#)).

### **Proximity to conflict and safety fears due to conflict remain the primary drivers for displacement**

Proximity to conflict and safety fears due to conflict remain the primary drivers for displacement. According to IOM, volatile security situation was the main push factor cited by respondents (72%). The October Arrival and Transit Monitoring Report from REACH, covering 9 hubs with 2,807 interviews indicated that conflict related issues remained the most cited reasons for households leaving their area of origin. Threat to personal/ family safety” was reported by 46% of households, followed by “Shelling in/near my settlement” (43%) and “Active conflict in my settlement” (39%) (note respondents could give more than one answer). Issues other than direct conflict/safety concerns were also mentioned including “worried escalation in the future” (28% of households in Lviv and 20% in Dnipro), damaged or destroyed property (23% of HHs in Chernivtsi), and interestingly 82% of HHs in Zaporizhzhia and 23% in Odesa noted they had left as their home was in “occupied territory”.

What was quite striking that despite the conflict and safety issues highlighted, roughly 70% of households in Odesa and Zaporizhzhia, along with close to 60% of households in Lviv, Chernivtsi and Kropyvnytsyi reported that at least one member of the household remained in their area of origin, primarily to “look after their property” ([REACH 27/10/2022](#)).

### **Latest survey data indicates little change in the prevalence of vulnerable groups within displaced populations; there are likely to be quite significant local variations in the IDP demographic profile**

The most noticeable change regarding demographics of IDPs within Ukraine is the increase in the number of elderly people compared to September with 113,000 older persons more, and an increase of 7 percentage points of households living in at least one older person.

The prevalence of households with members from vulnerable groups within the displaced population saw little change in many categories. The percentage of households with Pregnant or breastfeeding women (6%), People with disabilities (26%), Children aged 5 – 17 (44%) and Infants (14%) all being similar or showing a slight increase, households with infants showing the highest rise (+10 percentage points). There was increases of the number of households with chronically ill (up 8 percentage points at 38%) ([IOM 04/11/2022](#), [IOM 04/10/2022](#)).

These percentages show some divergence those from given by REACH Arrival and Transit Monitoring Report. The REACH report found only 4% of households had pregnant or breastfeeding women, 13% recorded a member with a disability, 19% a member who was chronically ill and only 29% had an older person (other categories were not directly comparable). The REACH survey is based on locations in 9 oblasts, so some divergence is to be expected, but this does indicate that there are likely to be large differences in some locations (for example in Chernivtsi 38% of IDP households reported an elderly person as a member) ([REACH 27/10/2022](#)).

Finally the average IDP (only) household size has increased slightly and is now at 3.32 members (3.01 last month), with the average number of children per IDP (only) household at 1.56 ([IOM 04/11/2022](#)). Significant numbers of IDPs are considering returning or moving to another location. The October IOM GPS recorded a decrease in the percentage of IDPs who are weighing the possibility of leaving their current location, actively planning return in the forthcoming weeks, or generally considering a change in location (including possible return at a later date). This has dropped to 27% (down from 31% in September, 29% in August, and 26% in July) ([IOM 04/11/2022](#)).

# Humanitarian Access

## Damage to roads and other physical constraints continue to restrict humanitarian access, mostly in conflict-affected areas

As previously mentioned, civilian infrastructure has been widely impacted by the war, with many bridges and roads damaged or contaminated with explosive ordnance, leading to longer routes being needed to reach areas of interest. This is particularly the case in territories regained by Ukrainian forces in Kharkivska, Khersonska and Mykolaivska oblasts. According to Ukrainian authorities, 4.8 million hectares are mined in the country. Moreover, the overall insecurity inherent to the conflict also limits displacements in non-government-controlled areas. In north-eastern areas of Kharkiv oblast, territories such as Vovchansk and Dvorichna are almost impossible to access. Rural areas also present access challenges, notably in the northeast part of Ukraine, again leading to very little access ([OCHA](#) 17/10/2022, [ACAPS](#) 07/10/2022, [WFP](#) 07/10/2022, [HI](#) 07/10/2022, [REACH](#) 31/08/2022).

In addition to these safety concerns, logistics challenges further reduce humanitarian access. The price of vehicle fuel continues to be high, with disruption to supplies in some cities. According to OCHA, the price of diesel has increased by 183%, and petrol by 161% between January and September. The availability of fuel is however getting better since June, but organizations continue to report it as an issue ([OCHA](#) 12/09/2022). The situation is further complicated by the lack of information about safe routes, causing delays in deliveries and by some 1,500 military checkpoints across Ukraine ([UNDP](#) 20/10/2022).

## Humanitarian convoys are reaching liberated areas, supporting the population with critical supplies

According to ECHO, 13,4 million people could be reached throughout Ukraine by mid-October,

including about 270,000 people in newly regained territories. 265 humanitarian convoys brought assistance to civilians in Ukraine, including in Donetsk, Kharkivska, Mikolaivska and Sumska oblasts ([UNHCR](#) 19/10/2022, [ECHO](#) 17/10/2022). Concerns were however raised on access to non-government controlled areas in Donetsk, Khersonska, Luhanska and Zaporizka where Russia instituted martial law on October 19 ([OCHA](#) 26/10/2022).

Long waiting lines or overcrowded distribution centres were also listed as barrier to access to assistance by respondents interviewed in 3 out of 4 settlements by a recent REACH survey. People with disabilities are also facing heightened barriers in accessing assistance, meeting a lack of adequate modalities to support their needs and potential physical constraints. The percentage of people with disabilities reached highlights this problematic, only 5% of the overall population reached by August having disabilities (which is very low compared to the prevalence of disabilities in the affected population) ([HI](#) 07/10/2022, [REACH](#) 30/09/2022). Other issues reported as limiting access to assistance for beneficiaries included the lack of reliable information on assistance, notably for certain groups including women, older people and Roma individuals. In addition, most of the IDPs assessed by CARE had received humanitarian aid (91%) but only 32% of non-displaced, demonstrating a potential gap ([CARE](#) 10/10/2022, [REACH](#) 31/08/2022).

## Humanitarian staff are facing risks for their own safety and wellbeing

Humanitarian staff are impacted by the violence of the conflict, some of them being injured, detained, and even killed. On September 30, a humanitarian convoy of civilians were attacked, leading to 32 dead according to local media. Moreover, most of the operating partners in southern and eastern Ukraine are local staff, with cases of burnout reported ([Censor.Net](#) 08/10/2022, [ACAPS](#) 07/10/2022).

# Humanitarian Impact and Conditions

## Cross Sectoral

The ongoing hostilities have led to widescale damages and massive displacement restricting access to all basic services and goods for the populations in conflict-affected areas, in recently liberated areas and in areas hosting displaced people. Basic needs have become critical for a large segment of the population. OCHA estimates that 17.7 million people in Ukraine are in need of assistance, representing close to 40% of the population of the country. This number includes 3.3 million children estimated to be in need. In Kharkiv oblast alone, 140,000 people remain in areas regained by the Ukrainian Government and still have limited access to vital items and essential services, including food, water, gas, electricity, and medical services. Overall, partners already reached close to 13.5 million people in the country ([OCHA 26/10/2022](#), [UNICEF 18/10/2022](#), [OCHA 06/10/2022](#)).

The October IOM GPS (round 10) continues to show that the most pressing need across all population groups is cash/financial assistance. Overall, needs are shifting with the onset of winter with utility bills, fuel and heating appliances becoming widespread needs across the affected groups. Whilst financial support remains the preferred option this should not mask issues around food security. The need for hygiene items (including menstrual hygiene products and baby diapers) has increased this month. Female IDPs show higher needs in most necessities compared to male IDPs and to non-IDPs both males and females. This is notably the case for needs of cash (76%), NFI (43% of female IDPs in need), heating appliances (39%), medicine and healthcare (38%), food (35%), hygiene items (32%), accommodation (18%), information (15%). This can partly be explained by the fact that many head of IDPs households are women, notably due to mandatory conscription of men in the country, resulting in them being in charge of caring for the households' needs ([IOM 04/11/2022](#)). The needs for each affected group are summarised below:

### IDP Household Needs

**Figure 1: IDP Households indicated the following needs (source: [IOM GPS Rnd 10](#))**

Needs	HHs*
Cash - Financial support	70%
Menstrual hygiene items	56%
Clothes and shoes and other NFIs	36%
Heating appliance	36%
Medicines and health services	33%
Food	29%

The need for menstrual hygiene items has increased since round 9.

\* Percentage indicates those who answered "Yes" and "Partially yes", some of the less common needs are not shown.

**Figure 2: Most pressing need for IDP Households (source: [IOM GPS Rnd 10](#))**

Most Pressing Need	HHs*
Cash - Financial support	56%
Solid fuel – coal, wood, etc.	8%
Heating Appliance	5%
Medicine and health services	4%

Financial assistance/cash remains the single most pressing need for IDPs, with solid fuel now cited as the second most pressing need, again likely due to the approach of winter.

**Figure 3: Most commonly reported priority assistance needs for IDPs across all assessed settlements (REACH October Arrival and Transit Monitoring)**

Locations	First need	Second need	Third need
Lviv	Cash	Medicine	Food items
Chernivtsi	Cash	NFI	Food items
Vinnitsia	Cash	Accommodation	Food items
Odesa	Cash	Food items	NFI
Kropyvnytskyi	Cash	Food items	NFI
Kyryvi Rih	Cash	Accommodation	Medicine
Dnipro	Cash	Food items	Accommodation
Zaporizhzhia	Cash	Employment	Food items
Pavlohrad	Accommodation	Cash	Medicine

Accommodation appears in 4 oblasts including the top need in Pavlorad (see Shelter section)

### Non-Displaced Household Needs (including returnees)

**Figure 4: Non-Displaced Households indicated the following needs (source: IOM GPS Rnd 10)**

Needs	HHs*
Cash - Financial support	59%
Menstrual hygiene items	41%
Solid fuel (coal, wood etc)	26%
Medicines and health services	22%
Heating Appliance	25%

Heating and solid fuel appear in October, in-line with winterization analysis.

**Figure 5: Most pressing need for Non-Displaced Households (source: IOM GPS Rnd 10)**

Most Pressing Need	HHs*
Cash - Financial support	48%
Solid fuel – coal, wood, etc.	12%
Heating Appliance	7%
Medicine and health services	5%

As with other affected groups, cash or finance assistance dropped slightly but remained as the clear top priority need. Medicine and health services as a response was only cited by 5% of returnee households.

### Returnee Household Needs

**Figure 6: Returnee Households indicated the following needs (source: IOM GPS Rnd 10)**

Needs	HHs*
Cash - Financial support	59%
Baby and adult diapers	40%
Menstrual hygiene items	30%
Heating appliance	27%

Only 4 needs were cited by 25% or more of returnee households, with heating appliances indicated by a third of those surveyed.

**Figure 7: Most pressing need for Returnee Households (source: IOM GPS Rnd 10)**

Most Pressing Need	HHs*
Cash - Financial support	53%
Heating Appliance	8%
Solid fuel – coal, wood, etc.	7%
Medicine and health services	4%

As with other affected groups, cash or finance assistance dropped slightly but remained as the clear top priority need. Medicine and health services was only cited by 4% of returnee households

## Livelihoods

### Key Figures

- The conflict was the main driver for loss of work with 84% of unemployed IDPs aged 18-64 reporting losing their jobs due to war, this fell to 73% for non-displaced ([IOM](#) 04/11/2022).
- ILO now estimates that employment levels in 2022 will be 15.5% below the 2021 pre-conflict level equating to a loss of 2.4 million jobs ([ILO](#) 31/10/2022).
- Based on the global line of US\$6.85 a day, poverty is projected to increase from 5.5% in 2021 to 25% in 2022 ([WBG](#) 04/10/2022).

### Latest Developments

**Although there has been a significant loss of livelihood and income as a result of the conflict and displacement, latest estimates indicate the situation has improved significantly, although the economic situation is still very fragile.**

Initial estimates by ILO and analysis presented in Ukrainian press estimated around 4.8 million jobs had been lost since the start of the war, affecting around 30% of Ukrainians. However in a recent report, ILO have revised their estimate, citing that employment levels in 2022 will be 15.5% below the 2021, pre-conflict, level, equating to a loss of 2.4 million jobs ([Censor.Net](#) 31/10/2022, [ILO](#) 31/10/2022, [Kyiv Post](#) 13/09/2022).

**Indicative findings from REACH's October transit monitoring report indicates continued widespread dependence on government social assistance and humanitarian aid amongst displaced households.**

Humanitarian aid was the most commonly reported source of income by assessed HHs in Odesa (99.6%), Kryvyi Rih (96%), and Kropyvnytskyi (87%). The vast majority of respondents in Vinnytsia (95%), Pavlohrad (89%), Chernivtsi (81%), and Dnipro (79%), reported relying on government social assistance. In addition, 30% of respondents in Zaporizhzhia (30%) reported no income whilst a further 49% relied on government assistance and 46% of HHs stated that they were seeking employment opportunities. Lviv was the only oblast where employment was the most common source of income, reported by 43% of households ([REACH](#) 27/10/2022).

## Overall Situation

**Overall non-displaced populations have higher levels of employment than those displaced, although the situation for IDPs is improving; employment levels in both groups remain well below pre-war levels, and for some of those who have found new employment, the salary is less than their previous job. Within the displaced population, IDPs in collective centres have the lowest levels of employment. Reports from Dnipropetrovska and Kharkivska also gave similar findings, though around Kharkiv overall employment levels were higher in rural areas.**

The October IOM GPS survey (Round 10) found that 56% of non-displaced households were in paid employment or self-employed/ran their own business, this fell to 41% for IDP respondents [Based on respondents aged 18-64 who were asked about their employment status]. Prior to the invasion 67% and 63% respectively of the non-displaced and IDP respondents reported being in paid employment, indicating the significant impact of the conflict on both groups. For non-displaced these proportions had barely changed from the August (round 8) survey, however for the displaced this represented a rise of 9 percentage points over the past 2 months.

Overall, 20% of IDP respondents and 10% of non-displaced respondents were both unemployed and actively looking for work. The most common difficulties faced by both IDPs, and non-displaced job seekers: "No jobs in area matching interest/experience", "No work due to the war in a location", "Low offered salary" and "Offered informal employment". Also, 45% of IDPs mentioned "Employers are not interested to hire IDPs" as an issue ([IOM](#) 01/11/2022).

Echoing these findings, a study from Dnipropetrovska by REACH found that 54% of those who were working before February 24 reported they had to leave their job and of those, only 19% reported that they had found a new job since their displacement. For those that retained employment. The most common reasons cited for being unable to find work were a lack of vacancies (51% of respondents), lack of respondents' qualifications to find a job in the new place (15%), and lack of knowledge on where to look for a job (13%). In line with the IOM GPS (where "low salary offered" was flagged as an issue), of those who have found a new job (19%), more than half (57%) reportedly described their salary as 'much less' than

their salary before February 24, 2022 ([REACH 31/08/2022](#)).

Finally, a study by Hungarian Church Aid found that 35% of adult household members living in the cities of Kharkiv and PerovMaysky were unemployed, but this dropped to 13% in the wider Kharkiv region. The sample size was small with rural households being a little smaller in size ([HIA 24/10/2022](#)).

**Data from Dnipropetrovsk oblast found that in general, household incomes continue to be significantly lower than pre-war levels with IDP households the worst affected. Financial assistance, food and employment support are amongst the top reported needs, with some groups (such as rural populations, or populations close to the contact line) reporting higher levels of need. However non-displaced households are much less likely to benefit from humanitarian aid.**

In Dnipropetrovsk oblast IDP households reported experiencing a greater loss of income since the start of the conflict compared to non-displaced households, especially those in collective sites outside the city. 51% of IDP households in collective sites outside of Dnipro city reported earning very low incomes (less than 5,000 UAH per month), compared with 20% before the conflict. In contrast 28% of non-displaced households outside of Dnipro city reported earning this level of income (up from 19% pre-conflict). Overall IDPs reported a higher level of need compared to non-displaced. Households living outside Dnipro city reported higher levels of need than those inside it, with the most common reported needs overall being economic assistance (54%), food (48%) and employment support (48%).

These findings were echoed in Kharkiv where IDPs in communal centres reported a dependence on unemployment benefits (UAH 2,000 per month), an income too low to cover basic needs. FAO also highlighted that rural households who depend on agriculture for their livelihoods and households along the contact line in oblasts such as Sumska, Mykolaivska, Donetska and Zaporizka were amongst those worst affected by drops in income ([FAO 18/10/2022](#), [ACAPS 07/10/2022](#), [REACH 31/08/2022](#)).

**The vast majority of households continue to use coping strategies to deal with lack of employment or loss of income.**

The September IOM GPS (round 9) found that 96% of IDPs indicated their household had adopted at least one coping strategy in reaction to reduced

incomes or increased insecurity, with 91% of non-displaced households adopting similar strategies. These findings were underlined by REACH's arrival and transit monitoring survey, where in 8 out of 9 locations surveyed, the most common source of income was either government assistance or humanitarian aid. Only in Lviv was employment the most common income source, whereas in Zaporizhzhia as well as 49% of households reporting government assistance as their main source of income a further 30% indicated they had no income at all ([REACH 27/10/2022](#), [IOM 04/10/2022](#)).

The situation for returnees and non-displaced is also concerning. IOM's returns report found a widespread use of coping mechanisms including switching to cheaper food and NFI products, reduced usage of essential NFIs and utilities and reduced food consumption. Overall, 33% of households reported exhausting their savings more than 30 days ago and a further 13% of HHs reported exhausting their savings in the last 30 days. The situation is most severe in the east and central regions where the majority of households reported having no savings left ([IOM 18/10/2022](#)).

**The availability of functional banks, ATMs, and Ukrposhta services generally good nationwide however there are likely regional differences with newly liberated areas the worst affected.**

The August JMMI (round 5) found financial services generally working well with 83% of respondents indicating that they did not have any difficulties with access to banking institutions. In addition, 87% of respondents indicated that they had no difficulties using payment terminals and 84% of respondents indicated that Ukrposhta delivered cash on time and every month. However, this indicates issues for approximately 15% of respondents, likely in conflict areas such as the east and south where problems were reported in the previous rounds of the survey. In Kharkiv in particular, lack of cash was reported as a big problem with most banks not operating and many people facing difficulties accessing pensions ([JMMI 01/11/2022](#), [ACAPS 07/10/2022](#)).

**Damage to infrastructure and disruption of utilities continues to impact businesses across Ukraine as the targeting of power infrastructure continues.**

In Kyiv alone local authorities report that 350,000 houses and businesses have no electricity and 80 per cent of consumers are without water supplies as a consequence of recent missile attacks. The situation is also difficult in newly liberated areas

such as Kharkiv where generators that serve a mass of people are only operational at certain hours. Lack of electricity also has a negative impact on the functionality of the telecoms network. As well as direct damage, mine and UXO contamination is also a major problem ([OCHA 31/10/2022](#), [WFP 24/10/2022](#) [OCHA 17/10/2022](#), [ACAPS 07/10/2022](#)).

### **Older persons and persons with disabilities continue to be amongst the most vulnerable groups impacted by the conflict.**

Lack of access to pensions and the inadequacy of pensions (especially for older women) to cover essential costs (as was sometimes the case even before the war) are reducing the ability of older persons to meet their basic needs or to cover additional expenses such as window or building repairs ([DFS 10/11/2022](#), [DFS 18/10/2022](#)).

## **Food Security**

### **Key Figures**

- 8 million people in Ukraine have inadequate food consumption (an increase of 1.03M since last month) ([WFP](#) accessed on 04/11/2022).
- According to the IOM GPS round 10 (October), 29% of IDPs cited a need for food assistance, as did 18% of returnees and 21% of non-displaced households (includes returnees). These levels were mostly similar to the previous month, although there was a small drop of 4 percentage points for returnees ([IOM 01/11/2022](#)).
- 1025 UAH is the median cost of the JMMI basket in September (consisting of food and hygiene items). This was a 2% drop from August, the first drop recorded since May ([JMMI 01/11/2022](#), [JMMI 21/06/2022](#)).

### **Latest Developments**

#### **Many households in recently liberated areas lack sufficient food.**

Reports from Kharkiv oblast indicate that upwards of 140,000 people who remain in the towns, villages and settlements across the oblast are in need of essential items and services. Limited transportation options and a lack of local food supply are particularly impacting rural areas. An assessment by Hungarian Church Aid indicated that over 50% of households only had non-perishable food stocks to last 1 - 2 weeks whilst a survey by Samaritan's Purse found that 80% of respondents

indicated food was their most pressing need. Close to a third (31%) of respondents also stated that they could never access enough food when living under occupation, raising concerns for the food security situation in NGCAs. The widespread loss of jobs and income is reducing the ability of households to access food ([IOM 27/10/2022](#), [HIA 24/10/2022](#), [UNDP 20/10/2022](#), [Samaritan's Purse 18/10/2022](#), [ACAPS 07/10/2022](#), [OCHA 06/10/2022](#)).

#### **Rural populations in particular are struggling to meet basic needs driving the adoption of negative coping mechanisms.**

FAO indicated that around 40% percent of the rural households surveyed have started to adopt "crisis" coping mechanisms to meet essential needs. Oblasts such as Zaporizka, Chernivska, Sumska and Dnipropetrovska revealed higher percentages. In the recently liberated areas of Kharkiv 78% of households indicated they would rely on humanitarian aid for food according to a recent survey ([FAO 18/10/2022](#), [Samaritan's Purse 18/10/2022](#)).

### **Overall Situation**

#### **Eight million people in Ukraine have inadequate food consumption.**

This represents an increase of just over one million since last month. It is estimated that over 30% of the populations of Cherkaska, Donetsk, Dnipropetrovska, Kirovohradska, Poltavaska and Vinnytska oblasts all have insufficient food consumption rates. An estimated 9.3 million people require food and livelihood assistance for the period March - December 2022 ([WFP](#) accessed on 04/11/2022, [OCHA 17/10/2022](#)).

#### **Ukraine's year-on-year inflation rate remains high although there has been a stabilization in the price of some foodstuffs and other essential items as the (national) median price of the JMMI basket recorded a 2% drop.**

The world bank stated that Ukraine's consumer price inflation reached 23.8% YoY in August with local press also reporting a continued rise in the price of a variety of foodstuffs. In particular, goods that were imported (or relied on imported ingredients) saw the largest increase in prices. However, there was some relief on products such as bread thanks to "the sufficient harvest of early cereals." Although prices of food and other essential items remain high, the median price of the JMMI basket recorded its first fall since May, with a



2% drop (nationally). The cost of the basket remains highest in the North macro-region (1084 UAH), although here the basket price dropped by 6% ([JMMI](#) 01/11/2022, [Censor.Net](#) 12/10/2022, [World Bank](#) 04/10/2022).

### **Food availability across Ukraine remains high, though significant issues have been flagged in recently liberated areas such as Kharkiv.**

The August JMMI (round 5) found that 98% of customers reported food items fully available. Stores have reported difficulties in keeping stores open and stocked with the east, west and south regions showing the highest concern. The primary challenges highlighted were psychological danger in the area, price increase among suppliers and moving restrictions. Assessments in recently liberated areas around Kharkiv indicated that some street markets and small shops were operational, mainly in bigger cities but the choice of products is very limited. The situation appeared worse in rural areas ([JMMI](#) 01/11/2022, [ACAPS](#) 07/10/2022).

### **Families continue to face difficulties accessing enough food for infants and young children.**

There are approximately 204,000 infants and children aged under 5 in the IDP population with a further 213,000 of the same age group making up part of the returnee population. Throughout the crises households have reported difficulties in accessing baby food and infant formula. Recent surveys found that 26% of collective centres reported the need for baby food products, such as juice and infant cereal, similarly 37% of returnee families within infants reported difficulties getting enough food for their babies, an increase from 27% in August ([IOM](#) 18/10/2022, [DFS](#) 18/10/2022, [REACH](#) 11/10/2022, [DFS](#) 20/04/2022).

### **There remains a lack of some cooking facilities in a small percentage of collective sites.**

According to round 3 (Aug-Sep) of the Collective Site Monitoring Report, 13% of the CSs reported not having a single kitchen on the site, a further 10% of the CSs reported not having hot water in the kitchens whilst 60% of the CSs managers reported a deficit of microwaves on the site. In addition, kitchen support (38%) and food products (30%) topped the list of the most urgently reported needs. Overall, 57% of the CSs indicated the need for food products with canned fish and meat, as well as fruits and vegetables the most frequently reported types of food products needed ([REACH](#) 11/10/2022).

### **The conflict continues to result in damage to agricultural infrastructure and land.**

A sunflower-oil terminal in Mykolaiv was damaged by drone strikes as local press continue to report damage to agricultural infrastructure and land throughout October. The presence of mines, widely reported in recently liberated areas, continues to impact farming, with livestock particularly in danger ([OCHA](#) 26/10/2022, ([Kyiv Independent](#) 18/10/2022, [OCHA](#) 17/10/2022, [Censor.Net](#) 16/10/2022).

### **Older persons and persons with disabilities are being disproportionately affected by food insecurity especially in conflict affected areas and NGCAs.**

Older persons are being particularly affected by a lack of access to pensions especially in NGCAs and conflict affected areas ([OHCHR](#) 27/09/2022, [SeeD](#) 22/08/2022).

## **Health**

### **Key Figures**

- 14.5 million people in Ukraine are estimated to need health assistance ([OCHA](#) 17/10/2022).
- Between February and October 19, 631 attacks on healthcare were registered, including 549 which impacted facilities, 158 supplies, 82 transport, 61 personnel and 24 patients. This led to 100 deaths and 129 injuries ([OCHA](#) 26/10/2022, [WHO](#) 26/10/2022).

### **Latest Developments**

#### **The availability of medicines seems to have slightly improved in October; however, the lack of supplies and the remaining high costs still refrain many from accessing their treatment**

The availability of medicines has not been completely restored in conflict-affected areas but has slightly increased since September according to REACH and IOM. Overall, IOM indicates that the highest shortage of medications and medical services is noted in eastern Ukraine (29% of respondents), however rates of respondents indicating such shortages have dropped in the south from 38% to 24% between September and October, showing a positive evolution. IDP needs are notably high in Kryvyi Rih and Pavlohrad in which respectively 50% and 37% of surveyed households were lacking medicine. This remaining shortage can be explained partly by the damages

on warehouses and by the supply chain disruption, but also -according to WHO- by the lack of sufficient contracting of pharmacies by the National Health Service of Ukraine. Insulin and paediatric medication are reported to be particularly lacking in the country. An assessment led by WHO in October also shows that the following medicines were reported as lacking by the population: medication for high blood pressure (49% of respondents), medication for heart conditions (49% pain medication (41%), sedatives (33%), antibiotics (32%) ([REACH](#) 27/10/2022, [WHO](#) 24/10/2022, [OCHA](#) 17/10/2022, [ACAPS](#) 07/10/2022, [WHO](#) 05/10/2022, [IOM](#) 06/10/2022).

Moreover, the high cost of medicines coupled with the lack of livelihoods for many citizens reduces their ability to afford them. The price of medicines has met a rising trend since February (25% increase by July). According to WHO survey, the increased price of medicine (84%) stood as the main reason for not getting medicines, before the unavailability of medicines at the pharmacy (46%). Although a 'Affordable Medicines' programme supported by the government exists, medicines have not been dispensed under it in some regions, including Kyiv, Chernihiv and Sumy, leading to continued high prices. Almost half of the population surveyed by IOM in September reported that in the last 30 days, they or their family members have had to cut back on their health expenses. Although cash/financial assistance was the most pressing need identified across all affected groups, when asked about their three uses of cash if they would receive financial support, health supplies and medicine were the most common uses cited by both returnees and non-displaced ([WHO](#) 24/10/2022, [IOM](#) 18/10/2022, [OCHA](#) 17/10/2022, [IOM](#) 06/10/2022, [IOM](#) 26/09/2022, [REACH](#) 12/09/2022).

## Overall Situation

**With the upcoming of winter and below zero temperatures, the risk of disease continues to be flagged by humanitarian partners**

Due to the frequent disruptions of water supply in eastern and southern Ukraine and in October in cities shelled by the Russian forces, the consumption of unsafe water and the reduction of hygiene practices have all combined to increase of risks of disease outbreaks (see more details in the [DFS September report](#)). According to OCHA, 16 million people in the country are in need of water,

sanitation and hygiene assistance (1 person out of 4). This is particularly an issue as winter approaches, exacerbating illnesses, mostly respiratory ones. COVID-19 cases continue to be reported by WHO, with over 2400 cases per day register by the end of October. Even if this is a decrease compared to the previous weeks, it still is problematic as access to healthcare is restricted due to damages on facilities, shortening of staff and reduced physical access for beneficiaries. IDPs living in shared shelters are particularly at risk of contracting COVID-19 and other contagious diseases. However, acute respiratory infections seem to have increased, with a 50% rise of the cases registered between the end of September of this year and the same period of time of 2021. Other diseases such as diphtheria, acute flaccid paralysis (AFP) and monkeypox have been registered in the past months, but the number of cases remain relatively low ([WHO](#) 26/10/2022, [OCHA](#) 17/10/2022, [IFRC](#) 07/10/2022, [ACAPS](#) 07/10/2022, [WHO](#) 05/10/2022).

**Individuals suffering from long-term illness are still facing challenges when accessing their treatment, putting their health at risk**

International organizations warn that people with long-term diseases can face heightened threat on their health due to the conflict and the inherent loss of access to healthcare. Indeed, Ukraine was one of the European countries with the highest rates of HIV, with many of those affected needing treatment. Among other factors, the disruption of supply chain and the displacement of population can lead them to lose access to their treatment. Moreover, the lack of access to condoms and to treatment can also lead to higher transmission rates of HIV ([CARE](#) 10/10/2022). Individuals who suffer from chronic illnesses, cancer, or other serious diseases face a restricted access to treatment as well, which is likely to be harmful for them, even leading in some cases to death. According to MSF, cardiovascular disease, followed by respiratory and musculoskeletal conditions are the most worrying conditions, especially for those who have left their home ([MSF](#) 20/10/2022, [ACAPS](#) 07/10/2022, Nonviolent [Peaceforce](#) 23/09/2022).

**With continued damage to health facilities, access to healthcare and to medicine is getting increasingly difficult for citizens, resulting in health and medicines remaining as a major need**

Even though the overall health system continues to function, it has been severely disrupted across the country, particularly in conflict-affected areas

where access remains restricted. This is mainly due to damages on health facilities (631 attacks recorded by the end of October), broken supply chains and high concentrations of IDPs in the east, leading to overstretched facilities. According to WHO, 27% of respondents reported the lack of health services and medicine in Ukraine, with notable higher needs in the east. In addition to those factors can be added the lack of staff with many having fled, indeed, only 30 to 40% of the pre-conflict medical personnel are still present in the regained territories. The quality of care has thus reduced, notably with the ongoing stress endured by the remaining staff and the lack of water and electricity in some facilities caused by conflict damage. Vital medical supplies are also lacking, including insulin, oxygen, trauma kits, and first aid. Local media sources also report that Russian troops have stolen some equipment from health facilities ([OCHA](#) 26/10/2022, [WHO](#) 26/10/2022, [IOM](#) 18/10/2022, [OCHA](#) 17/10/2022, [CARE](#) 10/10/2022, [Censor.Net](#) 08/10/2022, [ACAPS](#) 07/10/2022, [IFRC](#) 07/10/2022, [Hromadske](#) 28/09/2022).

Lack of specialized care is an additional issue for the population. Early rehabilitation, good-quality obstetric care, including in obstetric emergencies and childbirth are reported to be absent. This can lead to higher maternal mortality and morbidity ([CARE](#) 10/10/2022, [HI](#) 07/10/2022). Surgeons, endocrinologists, psychiatrist, psychologists are also needed, leading to higher costs for private care ([ACAPS](#) 07/10/2022, [HI](#) 07/10/2022).

In addition to these systemic barriers to availability and quality of care, civilians face specific constraints on their access to health services, including security concerns, restricted mobility due to lack of transport and more specifically for some individuals lacking assistance (older persons and persons with disabilities) and displacement. According to CARE, residents and IDPs in rural areas in conflict-affected areas face higher challenges in accessing healthcare. However, despite these various and numerous challenges, a survey led by WHO in October shows that 95% of respondents achieved accessing primary care service ([WHO](#) 24/10/2022, [OCHA](#) 17/10/2022, [CARE](#) 10/10/2022).

## Protection

### Key Figures

- 65% of returnees from Poland assessed by NRC do not feel safe since their return ([NRC](#) 05/09/2022).
- According to UNHCR, all 17.7 million people in need of humanitarian assistance in Ukraine are also in need of protection. This includes 2.8 million Ukrainian children who need protection interventions according to OCHA. However, information available underlines that protection needs are significant, but their scope and scale is not known in areas in which Ukrainian forces regained control and in areas under Russian control, however needs are estimated to be high in both ([UNHCR](#) 26/10/2022, [OCHA](#) 26/10/2022, [ACAPS](#) 07/10/2022).

### Latest Developments

**War crimes continue to be frequently reported by international and Ukrainian sources. Information on incidents perpetrated by Ukrainian forces have occasionally been flagged by some rights organisation and the international press.**

After the discovery mass graves in Bucha, Mariupol and Izium, Ukrainian authorities declared that two mass burial sites were found in recently liberated Lyman and Sviatohirsk in early October. In one of those grave, 40 were buried while the second one about 120 civilians were allegedly buried ([Reuters](#) 14/10/2022, [ACLED](#) 13/10/2022). Moreover, the National Police of Ukraine registered 623 war crimes since February. According to local media sources and to Human Right Watch, war crimes that occur in Ukraine include (but are not restricted to) torture of all types, sexual violence, unlawful detention, theft of civilians' property and killings of civilians ([AJ](#) 19/10/2022, [HRW](#) 19/10/2022, [Censor.Net](#) 19/10/2022, [UCMC](#) 04/10/2022).

**Freedom of movement appear to be restricted for a part of the civilians, some of them being even forcedly displaced**

Shelling and crossfire in conflict-affected areas continually forces civilians to find shelter and to avoid moving in order to stay safe. In addition to this restriction of movement due to the security concerns, in some Russian-controlled areas such as Kozapan Lopan, administrative restrictions have been implemented, with residents unable to leave the city without an official permit. Likewise, according to a Ukrainian media source, civilians

were banned by Russian forces to enter Kherson at the end of October. As mentioned in previous reports, curfews in Ukrainian-controlled areas also restricted the population's freedom of movement (see [DFS August](#) and [DFS September](#) reports, [Censor.Net](#) 19/10/2022, [ACAPS](#) 07/10/2022).

According to Ukrainian local media, freedom of movement has been further violated as civilians in cities occupied by Russian troops were allegedly forcibly displaced to Russia and Belarus. Such events were reported in Kiev, Melitopol and Kherson. In October alone, 170 Ukrainian children were allegedly forcibly removed from Kherson according to Ukrainian authorities. Local media also indicate that, by the end of October, residents from Kherson psychoneurological boarding house will have been evacuated by Russian forces to an unknown location ([Censor.Net](#) 26/10/2022, [Censor.Net](#) 23/10/2022, [UCMC](#) 13/10/2022, [Censor.Net](#) 12/10/2022, [Censor.Net](#) 08/10/2022).

## Overall Situation

### The ongoing conflict continues to have heightened impacts on civilians' mental health

Since the escalation of the conflict in February 2022, stress, trauma, fears and other psychological related issues have been endured by the Ukrainian population. Indeed, factors such as the violence, damages, loss of belongings, loss of livelihood, displacement and family separation have impacted people's mental wellbeing. This is particularly the case for children who are increasingly vulnerable in regards to protection risks and thus to psychological impacts (see [DFS September](#) report for more details). Older persons in Eastern Ukraine also represent a group with high mental health needs. Indeed, they have gone through eight years of conflict and could -for many- not leave their area of residence due to mobility or health issues. According to OCHA, psychosocial support is widely needed with specific needs in newly liberated rural areas ([DFS](#) 10/11/2022, [MTI](#) 27/10/2022, [MSF](#) 20/10/2022, [SOS](#) 12/10/2022, [PIN](#) 20/10/2022, [OCHA](#) 17/10/2022, [HI](#) 07/10/2022). These needs are increasing as shows the IOM survey from October in which 21% of respondents requested to receive the phone number of IOM's free psychological support hotline, a 10 percentage points' increase compared to March. Overall, IDP are more likely to request this number (28%) and as are those over the age of 60 (34%) ([IOM](#) 06/10/2022).

### While the scope of gender-based violence is difficult to estimate, over 100 cases are investigated by the Ukrainian authorities

The Ukrainian Prosecutor General stated that over 100 cases of crimes of sexual violence allegedly committed by the Russian military were being investigated. However, media sources report that victims are afraid to report the violence they've endured because of fear of social stigma and because of fear of re-occupation. As mentioned in previous reports, sexual abuse has been reported on all gender and ages, international media mentioning alleged victims from 4 to 80 years old. Human Right Watch indicates that such crimes could possibly have been inflicted to detainees. According to OCHA, by October, 3.7 million people continue to be in need of GBV prevention and response services in Ukraine ([Censor.Net](#) 31/10/2022, [HRW](#) 19/10/2022, [Al Jazeera](#) 19/10/2022, [OCHA](#) 17/10/2022).

### Protection risks are still flagged by humanitarian actors as particularly threatening for vulnerable groups such as children, older persons, and people with disabilities

People living in situations of vulnerability face increased protection risks and can face increased challenges when accessing response services, assistance or when willing to flee. This can be explained by the lack of physical access (reduced mobility, security concerns) but also by factors of discrimination. The isolation and lack of mobility of many older persons and persons with disabilities in conflict-affected areas also heighten their risk of being exposed to injuries and death during shelling. Those with little knowledge of internet-related communication exacerbates their isolation who face barriers when trying to get information about assistance, evacuation and when trying to communicate with relatives. Older persons and persons with disabilities are also vulnerable if they have been displaced as they can face increased risk of abuse and exploitation. This is especially true for older women and women with disabilities, with gender-based and other conflict-related forms of violence and restrictions on freedom of movement being particular risks according to Humanity and Inclusion. The NGO also indicates that the IDP registration system within the country does not allow systematic identification of people's disability, restricting the partners' ability to respond adequately to their needs. 40% of households returning to their area of origin in October include older persons, 22% people with disabilities and 37% people who are chronically ill. People have

been displaced multiple times are more at risk of increased tiredness and stress (See [DFS older persons report](#), [IOM](#) 18/10/2022, [OCHA](#) 17/10/2022, [HI](#) 07/10/2022).

As mentioned above, children are particularly at risk as well of suffering from protection incidents. According to OCHA, about 2.8 million children are in need of child protection interventions in Ukraine. Moreover, 2% of collective sites assessed by REACH in Ukraine report the presence of unaccompanied children, who are even more vulnerable to traffic, abuse, violence and lack of access to services. This rate reaches 11% in Zaporizha oblast. Some children with disabilities have also been separated from their families when evacuated from their institutions, with risks of exploitation and abuse ([OCHA](#) 17/10/2022, [REACH](#) 11/10/2022, [HI](#) 07/10/2022).

## Shelter

### Key Figures

- An estimated **12 million people** are in need of **shelter repair materials** across Ukraine ([IOM](#) 04/10/2022).
- **45% of IDPs**, 18% of returnees and 16% of the non-displaced population reported their **habitual residence had been damaged by the conflict** ([IOM](#) 01/11/2022).
- According to the Deputy Head of the Ukrainian Parliamentary Committee for the Organization of State Power, as of 7 July, an estimated 15 million square meters of housing has been damaged or destroyed in Government-controlled territory ([OHCHR](#) 27/09/2022).

### Latest Developments

**Damage to residential properties continued in the month of October with almost half of all IDPs surveyed reporting damage to their habitual residences.**

Local press reported that 8,188 residential buildings have been partially or completely destroyed in the Mykolaiv region since the beginning of attacks in the area. During October, Data Friendly Space has collated 52 incidents of destruction to residential apartments in Izium city alone with 34 such incidents reported in the Donetsk region as well. The October IOM GPS report found that of those surveyed, 45% of IDPs, 18% of returnees and 16% of the non-displaced population reported their habitual residence had

been damaged, with 5% of IDPs also reporting that their residence had been completely destroyed. A few respondents stated their homes had already been repaired but the percentage (3 - 6% across the affected groups) was low. In terms of geography, 55% of IDPs from the east macro region reported their homes damaged or completely destroyed compared to 43% of IDPs from the south macro region, 36% from Kyiv and 29% from the north. The most extensive damages were found the east and north, followed by the south macro region, although the highest percentage of completely destroyed homes (8%) was reported by IDPs from the south ([IOM](#) 01/11/2022, [Censor.Net](#) 29/10/2022, [REACH](#) 19/10/2022, [IOM](#) 18/10/2022, [Censor.Net](#) 04/10/2022).

**The population of Ukraine is being impacted by power outages and a lack of electricity which also has a knock-on effect on water supply and the telecommunications network. This is also driving up the need for solid fuel for heating as temperatures drop.**

International press quotes the Ukrainian President as stating that around 4 million people across the nation have faced challenges due to rolling blackouts with 30% of the country's energy infrastructure being affected by Russia's bombing campaign. Information collated from Data Friendly Space shows that 300 settlements remained without power in Khmelnytska, Kyivska, Sumska, and Ternopil'ska oblasts in the month of October with 500 families lacking electricity entirely in Chervonohorivka. Kyiv has also been badly affected with 350,000 houses having no electricity. The October IOM GPS (round 10) found that approximately a quarter of IDPs reported frequent disruption (3+ days in the last 7) to cold or hot water, electricity and telecommunications. Daily disruption to gas supplies was reported by 13% of respondents. With the continued disruption to utilities demand for solid fuels is increasing. Around one in four IDP respondents identified that they need and lack solid fuels (27%), which was also the case among the non-displaced population (26%) ([IOM](#) 01/11/2022, [The Guardian](#) 29/10/2022, [OCHA](#) 11/10/2022, [Censor.Net](#) 08/10/2022).

## Overall Situation

### **The need for shelter repair and construction materials continue to steadily increase amongst population groups.**

As per the September IOM Returns Report (round 1), 25% of assessed returnee households and 29% of assessed non-IDP households are in need of building and reconstruction materials across the country. This need is highest amongst the non-IDPs in the centre and southern macro regions (34% in each). Amongst the returnees, the highest numbers come from the northern (31%) and western (28%) macro-regions. Of those IDPs who reported their habitual residence damage, 94% state the main barrier to repairs is a lack of finance, but other reasons included having no one present to supervise the repair (91%) and lacking the skill or capacity to affect the repairs (82%). Lack of tools/machinery, materials and lack of available craftsman were also barriers cited ([IOM](#) 01/11/2022, [IOM](#) 18/10/2022).

### **There is a continued need for accommodation amongst IDPs, although a small proportion of other affected groups also report it.**

IOM's October GPS (round 10) found that 16% of IDP households along with 7% of returnee and 3% of non-displaced households cited accommodation as a need. In 9 transit hubs surveyed by REACH (Aug 29 to Sept 9), the need for support in accessing accommodation was much higher. The percentage of respondents citing a need for accommodation was 61% in Kryvyi Rih and also high in Pavlohrad (59%), Vinnytsia (40%) and Dnipro (34%) ([IOM](#) 01/11/2022, [REACH](#) 27/10/2022).

### **IDPs continue to reside in housing deemed inadequate for winter.**

As per the September IOM GPS (Round 9), an equivalent of 1 million IDPs are estimated to reside in inadequate housing. There has been a slight improvement in the housing situation since the round 7 and 8 of the population survey especially in the macro-east region where IDP households reporting inadequate shelters has decreased from 26.4% in Round 8 (August) to 22% in Round 9 (September). However, it is seen that 18% of assessed IDP households in the relatively conflict-free west macro-regions report their housing being insufficient for the winter conditions ([IOM](#) 04/10/2022, [IOM](#) 30/08/2022).

### **There is widespread need for sleep items (beds, mattresses and blankets as well as other NFI items) across many collective sites.**

REACH's August- September collective site monitoring survey (round 3) reported that sleep related items were flagged as urgent needs by site managers in oblasts across Ukraine including Zhytomyrska (54%), Poltavaska (52%), Dnipropetrovska (47%), Zaporizka (42%), Khmelnytska (38%) and Kirovohradska (37%). NFI needs are highest amongst sites in several western oblasts including Zakarpatska and Ivano-Frariivska where 58% and 45% of assessed site managers respectively highlighted them as an urgent need ([REACH](#) 11/10/2022).

### **Disruption in heating and electricity services have forced people in newly liberated areas around Kharkiv to practice negative coping strategies.**

Populations in conflict affected areas around Kharkiv have resorted to using materials for open air cooking, often relying on wood for heating their food. Gathering woods in forests close to these areas can be dangerous because of the presence of mines and other explosive remnants. However some segments of the populations such as people with disabilities or some older persons who have mobility constraints are unable to gather firewood putting them at greater risk as winter begins ([ACAPS](#) 07/10/2022).

## WASH

### Key Figures

- 13 million people are estimated to need access to safe WASH services in Ukraine according to IFRC ([IFRC](#) 07/10/2022).
- Active conflict has limited the repair work which has left around 4.6 million people in all of Ukraine with limited access to safe water. 1.4 million people are estimated to have no water supply in eastern Ukraine ([IFRC](#) 07/10/2022).
- 140,000 persons are estimated to be residing in recently liberated areas, lacking all services including access to water ([OCHA](#) 06/10/2022).

### Latest Developments

#### **Missile attacks and continued shelling in the month of October has caused disruptions to water supply in many of the oblasts.**

From October 10th, multiple attacks were reported in 12 out of the 24 oblasts in Ukraine. A large part

of the energy infrastructure in these areas was damaged, leading to widespread disruptions of electricity and water supplies. Other missile attacks were recorded on October 31 in Kyiv, Kharkiv, Cherkasy, Kirovohrad, Chernivtsi and Zaporizhzhia ([ECHO](#) 31/10/2022, [OCHA](#) 31/10/2022, [OCHA](#) 11/10/2022). A large part of Ukraine's capital Kyiv was left without water, media sources stating that between 40% of the city's residents and 80% of the households having no or limited access to water supply. Similarly, water outages were registered in many areas including Zhytomyr, Dnipro city, Kharkiv oblast and Sumy oblast due to shelling and missile attacks that has also affected the water supply in the cities. By the end of the month, repair work had enabled many households to regain access to water ([The Guardian](#) 01/11/2022, [Kyiv Independent](#) 31/10/2022, [IOM](#) 27/10/2022, [Kyiv Independent](#) 20/10/2022, [BBC](#) 18/10/2022, [Censor.Net](#) 10/10/2022).

### **Water contamination is being reported, threatening both to human well-being and the environment**

According to the IOM survey on returnees, 24% of them reported that drinking water was contaminated due to military actions or worsened by them. This has been mainly reported in the east (45% of returnees), in the north (27%) and in the south (26%) and on a much lower scale in the rest of the country (below 13% in each region) ([IOM](#) 18/10/2022).

## **Overall Situation**

### **Limited access to water in regions of active conflict has forced residents to adopt negative coping mechanisms**

In addition to the heavy shelling that took place in the beginning of October, continued hostilities in eastern Ukraine restricted access from civilians to water supply and to WASH facilities, both because of damage and to ongoing insecurity limiting the freedom of movement to fetch water.

In northern Zhytomyrska, Rivnenska and Sumska oblasts, local authorities reported that attacks damaged energy facilities, disrupting power and water supplies in some areas. Disruption of electricity also limits the functionality of water pumps and thus the availability of water. According to the ACAPS facility damage dashboard, 108 incidents on water supply were recorded since April (only those given by publicly available information), and mostly occurred in Donetsk,

Mikolaiv and Luhansk oblasts. In August, 4 out of 5 key informants assessed by REACH reported damage on water and energy facilities ([ACAPS](#) accessed on 10/11/2022, [OCHA](#) 10/10/2022, [ACAPS](#) 07/10/2022, [REACH](#) 31/08/2022). As a consequence, frequent disruptions, occurring on three or more days in the last seven, were reported by 22% of IDPs with regard to running water, mostly occurring in the North (38%) and South (33%). Returnees also face water limited access, 10% reporting such an issue in the south and 7% in the east ([IOM](#) 27/10/2022, [IOM](#) 18/10/2022).

Due to the lack of water availability and the high cost of drinking water, some civilians have adopted negative coping mechanisms, including using water from puddles and sewers for non-drinking purposes, collecting rainwater, or walking longer distances to wells putting them at increased risk due to shelling and air strike. The consumption of unfiltered water has been reported, which can lead to transmission of water-prone diseases ([ACAPS](#) 07/10/2022, [Health Cluster](#) 01/08/2022, [OCHA](#) 08/07/2022).

### **Collective sites continue to report pressing WASH needs**

As per REACH's Round 3 of the Collective Site Monitoring survey, 74% of the assessed sites lack hygiene items most notably toilet paper (96%), shampoo (95%) and toothpaste (88%). About 19% of the sites reported not having bathing facilities available with 71% indicating the absence of gender separated baths. There continues to be a lack of sufficient of toilets and showers in the collective sites with 25% and 40% of the interviewed sites highlighting these issues respectively. 86% of assessed sites also reported a lack of disability - friendly showers. WASH repair needs remain high in the collective sites of Chernivetska (30%) and Ternopil'ska (39%) as reported by the assessed site managers. Furthermore, the need for washing and drying machines grows in the sites all over the country with the highest numbers being reported from Poltav'ska (47%), Dnipropetrov'ska (44%) and Kharkiv'ska (45%) ([REACH](#) 11/10/2022).

### **The need for hygiene items and menstrual products continues to be reported, with a concomitant threat of communicable diseases**

As per a REACH October 2022 report, 32% of assessed households in Chernivtsi, 42% in Kryvyi Rih, 24% in Dnipro, 31% in Zaporizka and 24% in Pavlohrad reported the need for assistance in

availing hygiene products. Overall, those needs are slightly lower when taken by affected groups: 10% of non-IDPs, 36% of IDPs and 22% of returnees are in need of hygiene products. Indeed, according to REACH, by September, body soap and toothpaste had met a 40% and 39% prices' increase at the national level ([REACH](#) 12/09/2022).

Furthermore, 56% of IDPs and 41% of non-IDPs assessed by IOM also highlighting the pressing need of menstrual items. Amongst returnees, the same need has been identified by 30% of assessed households. This represents an increase compared to September data for both non-IDPs and IDPs but not for returnees ([REACH](#) 27/10/2022, [IOM](#) 27/10/2022, [IOM](#) 26/09/2022). Disruption of safe drinking water and lack of hygiene practices are exacerbating the risks of water-prone diseases and contagious diseases, such as cholera, which can be very dangerous if healthcare services are also lacking ([IFRC](#) 07/10/2022).

## Education

### Key Figures

- **At the start of the new Ukrainian academic year (September 1)** the Ministry of Education and Science (MoES) reported that 27% of schools resumed face-to-face learning, 43% distance learning and 30% mixed modality (face-to-face and distance learning). However these figures may have been negatively impacted by recent missile attacks on urban centres ([OCHA](#) 31/10/2022, [OCHA](#) 20/09/2022).
- 2714 education institutions have suffered bombing and shelling with 332 of them having been completely destroyed ([MoES](#) accessed 03/11/2022).

### Latest Developments

#### **Russian air and missile strikes are closing schools.**

The increased focus of Russian missile strikes on power infrastructure, often in Ukrainian urban centres is leaving many schools without power and heating as well as posing a direct risk to children (both in school and travelling to and from schools). Therefore many schools (such as those in Kyiv) are remaining closed and reverting to online learning ([UNICEF](#) 18/10/2022, [OCHA](#) 17/10/2022, [OCHA](#) 10/10/2022).

#### **Access to online education continues to be a challenge for many children especially in recently liberated areas.**

In recently liberated areas such as Kharkiv, infrastructure damage and the lack of bomb shelters and warning systems are preventing many schools from opening for face-to-face learning; Many schools have also been looted of equipment. A lack of electricity and internet is also making access to online learning difficult. The situation is not confined to recently liberated areas however, as attacks on Ukraine's infrastructure continue, resulting in power shortages and disruption to internet services ([OCHA](#) 31/10/2022, [Censor.Net](#) 08/10/2022, [ACAPS](#) 07/10/2022).

### Overall Situation

#### **Educational institutions continue to be damaged and destroyed.**

As per the latest data from a Ukrainian government website, 2714 educational institutions have been damaged and a further 332 are completely destroyed. Donetsk is worst affected oblast with the Governor reporting roughly 600 schools/kindergartens damaged in GCA's and a further 300 damaged in NGCA although these numbers cannot be independently verified). Other heavily affected oblasts include Kharkiv and Mykolaiv ([MoES](#) accessed 03/11/2022, [World Vision](#) 22/10/2022).

#### **With schools required to have early warning alarm systems and bunkers before receiving students, the lack of these facilities continues to hamper the resumption of in-person learning.**

The importance of such systems has been underlined by the increase in air raids and missiles strikes targeting civilian infrastructure in recent weeks. At the start of the school year (Sept 1st) only 56% of all educational institutions (universities, schools, kindergartens) had approved shelters, updated figures are not yet available ([The Guardian](#) 01/11/2022, [OCHA](#) 17/10/2022).

#### **Online and blended learning continue mainly due to safety concerns although there are still significant needs for equipment to support online learning.**

Although over half of Ukraine's educational institutions had some form of face-to-face learning at the start of the school year in September, this situation is deteriorating due to the recent attacks on power infrastructure. As well as the direct danger, the loss of electricity and water is also



leaving schools without heating. For those having to continue education online there is a need for more internet devices with the Govt of Ukraine indicating that 175,734 laptops and 202,562 tablets are needed across the country ([Govt. Ukraine](#) 25/10/2022, [World Vision](#) 22/10/2022, [OCHA](#) 17/10/2022, [UNESCO](#) 07/10/2022).

**Children’s ability to learn is being severely impacted by ongoing exposure to conflict related trauma and psychosocial stress.**

Almost 630,000 children have already received psychosocial support in the form of structured sessions to help them deal with the distressing effects of the war and displacement. Without it, some students may suffer from the long-term consequences of the mental health impact of the conflict, such as post-traumatic stress disorder, anxiety, and depression ([OCHA](#) 26/10/2022,

[ACAPS](#) 18/08/2022, [World Vision](#) 05/07/2022, [MESU](#) 04/07/2022, [Al Jazeera](#) 31/03/2022)

**Schools continue to be used as collective centres.**

Exact numbers are not available but the most recent REACH CSM (round 3) found that 61% of the assessed collective sites were established in educational premises (schools, kindergartens, dormitories), and government figures indicate that 192 preschool education institutions are used as reception centres for IDPs ([Govt. Ukraine](#) 25/10/2022, [REACH](#) 11/10/2022).

**HE and VET institutions continue to suffer damage and disruption from the hostilities, but enrolment is up from the previous year.**

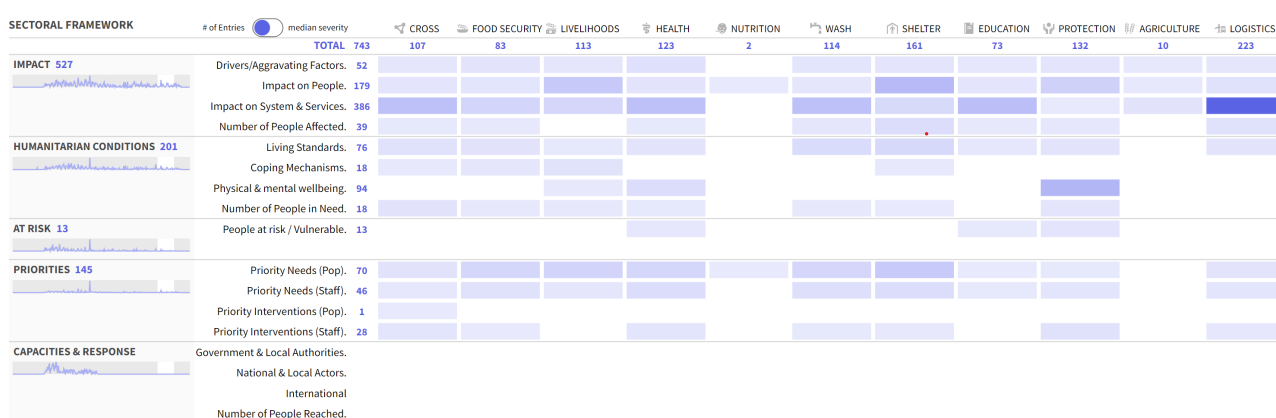
Approximately 85% of all VET institutions started their activities and more than 141,000 persons were enrolled in higher education institutions for bachelor programs (8% more than in 2021) ([Govt. Ukraine](#) 25/10/2022).

## Methodology

DFS Analysts and Information Management Officers collate and structure available information in the [DEEP](#) platform daily. Each piece of information is tagged based on the pillars and sub-pillars of the Ukraine Analytical Framework which was based on the JIAF and developed in line with successful models used across previous projects. The framework is shown in **Figure 11** and comprises of the humanitarian conditions (by sector) and the operational environment. All the captured information receives additional tags to allow examination of different categories of interest (such as affected group, geographic location, demographic profile etc.).

The analysis provided is a synthesis of the information that was collected and tagged from publicly available sources and supplemented by assessment data provided by humanitarian partners working in Ukraine and neighbouring countries. For this report, **252 documents** (collected between 01 – 31 October 2022) were reviewed, sourced from **43 publishers** resulting in a total of **1,242 entries** being tagged. The distribution of excerpts per sector is shown in **Fig 10**.

**Fig 10: Distribution of excerpts by sector using the DEEP Ukraine Analytical Framework**



**Fig 11. Ukraine Analytical Framework – Operational Environment and Humanitarian Conditions**

1. Context			
Political	Peace and Security	Socio cultural	Demographic
Legal and Policy	Economics	Infrastructure	Environment
2. Conflict			
Drivers & Aggravating factors	Conflict Events	Casualties & missing	Combatants & Affected Population
Conflict Damages	Security Measures		
3. Other Events/Shock			
Type and Characteristics	Drivers and Aggravating factors	Risk and Threats	
4. Displacement			
Type, # Movement	Push factors	Pull factors	Intentions
Local Integration	Resettlement/relocation	Repatriation/return	
5. Humanitarian Access			
Access of affected population to assistance	Access of relief actors to the affected population	Security / physical constraints	People facing humanitarian access constraints
6. Communication and Information			
Info channels and means	Info challenges and barriers	Knowledge and Information	

		Cross sector	Food Sec	Livelihood	Health	Protection	Education	WASH	Shelter	Logistics
6. Impact	Drivers & Aggravating factors									
	Impact on people									
	Impact on services and systems									
7. Humanitarian Conditions	Living standards									
	Coping mechanisms									
	Physical / mental wellbeing									
8. At Risk	People at risk/vulnerable									
9. Priorities	Priority needs (pop)									
	Priority needs (Hum.)									
	Priority interventions (pop)									
10. Capacities / Response	Government & local authorities									
	International actors									
	National/local actors									

# Acknowledgements

The authors would like to acknowledge and thank all those providing humanitarian reports, data and information on the Ukraine crises without which this report would not be possible. The analysis is based on publicly available information and data shared through the Assessment and Analysis Working Group for Ukraine. However, the analysis presented, and conclusions drawn are solely those of Data Friendly Space. The production of this report is possible through the support of IMPACT/REACH who also produced the maps used.

