

Context and Methodology

Since the escalation of conflict on Thursday 24 February 2022, over 7.7 million people have been displaced internally across the country.¹ In early April, further escalation was reported in the Eastern part of the country, causing more damages to infrastructure and disruptions in access to services in affected areas, as well as additional displacement.² To inform humanitarian actors, REACH launched a **Humanitarian Situation Monitoring initiative** across conflict-affected settlements and in areas hosting internally displaced persons (IDPs). After a baseline round of data collection ('Rapid Needs Assessment'), REACH launched a second round of data collection, focused specifically on conflict-affected areas in the East and South, as well as a selection of IDP-hosting settlements along evacuation routes or in key arrival hubs.

Data collection was conducted between April 13th and April 20th through **223 telephone interviews** with NGO and local authority key informants (KIs). **44 settlements (towns or villages)** were selected for data collection. Settlement selection criteria included being the highest populated settlements within 100 km of conflict lines, along train evacuation routes, or with reported presence of IDPs. Enumerators aimed to interview 5 different KIs per settlement. KI responses were aggregated at settlement level. This brief provides key findings in conflict affected oblasts in the South and East of Ukraine as well as along evacuation routes and in key IDP arrival hubs.

Map 1 : Assessment coverage



	Settlements along evacuation routes or IDP arrival hubs ³	Settlements within 100 km of conflict lines ⁴
# KIs	81	142
# assessed settlements	16	29

Interpretation of findings and reliability : In this report, data reported always represents a % of settlements (town or village) for which KIs reported a specific answer to a survey question. These statistics cannot be extrapolated to represent a proportion (%) of the population, and should not be interpreted as such. Moreover, the assessment only covers a small sample of settlements in the areas of interest. Key informants (KIs) are members of local administration, volunteer networks or NGOs field employees, and answer questions regarding the overall situation in their settlement, across multiple sectors. KIs may not be sectoral experts for each topic that they are required to speak to. KIs are also more likely to report on large scale concerns or issues facing the settlement and may not be aware of more specific concerns. Even though REACH uses secondary data review and qualitative data collection to triangulate findings, data collected in hard to reach areas is often difficult to verify. Partners should get in touch with the REACH team where they notice discrepancy between findings presented in this report and observations on the ground.

Overview of findings

Needs in conflict-affected areas

- Among assessed settlements in conflict-affected areas, in **Mariupol, Rubizhne, and Avdiivka**, concerns were reported across almost all measured indicators, pointing to high humanitarian needs in these settlements.
- Most frequently reported concerns across assessed conflict-affected urban centres were **disruptions to transportation or fuel supply, access to medical services, security concerns, access to food, as well as access to financial services.**
- Access to **drinking water and disruption to water supply** remained critical issues for a number of settlements in conflict-affected areas, particularly in **Mariupol, Avdiivka, Toretsk, Rubizhne, Sieverodonetsk, and Mykolaiv**, where continuous disruption to water supply was reported by KIs.
- Please refer to Annex 1 (page 9) for a more comprehensive overview of reported concerns in assessed settlements.

Displacement from Eastern and Southern oblasts

- As the military offensive intensified in Eastern and Southern oblasts, Central and Eastern oblasts saw an **increase of over 1 million IDP arrivals since late March.**⁵ Many civilians were reportedly not able to leave conflict-affected areas, particularly in the case of **Mariupol**.
- KIs reported expectations for further displacement of a large proportion of the remaining population in conflict-affected settlements, but also **restrictions of movement** in and out of settlements. In addition to the lack of a sustainable humanitarian corridor out of **Mariupol**, KIs reported restrictions of movement in and out of **Rubizhne**. In particular, logistical assistance to evacuate elderly, sick, and disabled people from Eastern oblasts is an urgent need.⁶

Needs in IDP-hosting areas

- The arrival hubs and transit hubs for IDPs in **Central and Eastern oblasts** have seen an increase in new arrivals, mostly in areas that have already been overwhelmed by previous waves of IDPs since the escalation began.⁷ Among all IDP-hosting settlements in Central and Western oblasts, **Dnipropetrovska, Poltavaska and Kirovohradaska** oblasts, in particular, received a very large influx of IDPs according to KIs.
- Most frequently reported concerns across assessed IDP-hosting settlements were **access to food, provision of accommodation, access to medicines, as well as access to baby products and hygiene products.** The ongoing wave of displacement amplified the impact of the first wave in the first few weeks of escalation, suggesting increased pressure on local resources and services in these particular areas.

Overall severity of needs & most pressing needs in conflict-affected areas

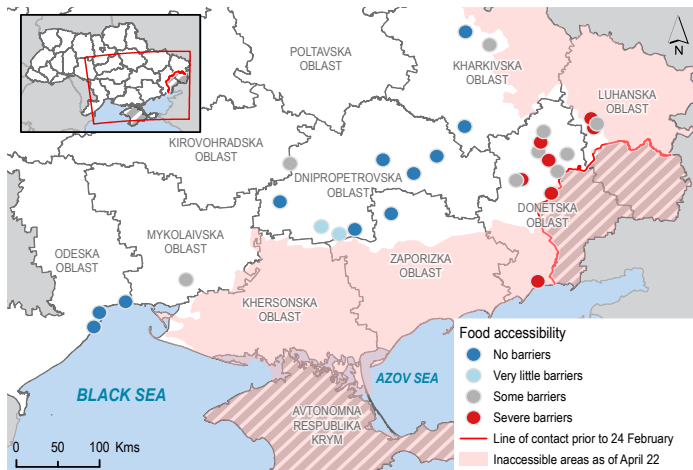
During this assessment, KIs were asked to estimate the level of need in their settlement, according to the following scale:

- (1) **Extreme:** loss of life or imminent risk of loss of life as a result of lack of access to life-saving assistance;
- (2) **Severe:** living conditions are very poor and most people are finding it difficult to meet basic needs, leading to serious concerns for physical and mental wellbeing;
- (3) **High needs:** most people are still able to meet their basic needs, but living conditions are very poor in the settlement;
- (4) **Moderate:** most people are still able to meet their basic needs, but living conditions are deteriorating;
- (5) **Limited / no needs:** most people are continuing to meet their needs as normal, without significant deterioration of living conditions in the settlement;

An **extreme level of need** was reported in Mariupol (Donetska oblast), Rubizhne (Luhanska oblast), while **severe needs** were reported in Mykolaiv (Mykolaivska oblast), Toretsk and Avdiivka (Donetska oblast), Sieverodonetsk (Luhanska oblast), and Kharkiv (Kharkivska oblast).

Access to food

62% of assessed settlements where KIs reported concerns surrounding access to food, by degree to which barriers are faced:

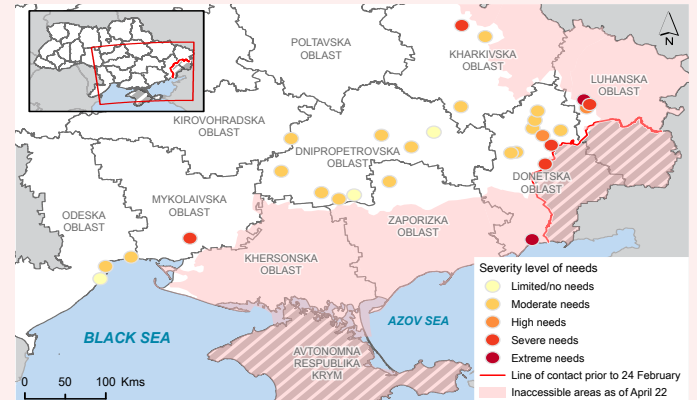


- Concerns regarding access to food were reported in 62% of settlements (n=18 settlements) in conflict-affected areas. Among those, **39%** reported that **food access was disrupted 'to a great extent'**. These were largely concentrated in Donetska and Luhanska oblasts. In addition, in 50% of settlements with food accessibility concerns, KIs reported some disruption to food access.
- Difficulties to accessing food in these settlements are reportedly caused by the **lack of items in stores or lack of money to purchase food, as well as by the closure of most stores** in these settlements.
- In less than half of these settlements, mostly located in Luhanska and Donetska oblasts, KIs cited **restrictions of movement** as a key barrier in accessing food.

Top 3 most reported barriers to access food in settlements that reported some or great disruption to food access (n=16 settlements):

Lack of items in stores	88%	<div style="width: 88%; height: 10px; background-color: red;"></div>
Lack of money to purchase items	88%	<div style="width: 88%; height: 10px; background-color: red;"></div>
Closure of stores	69%	<div style="width: 69%; height: 10px; background-color: red;"></div>

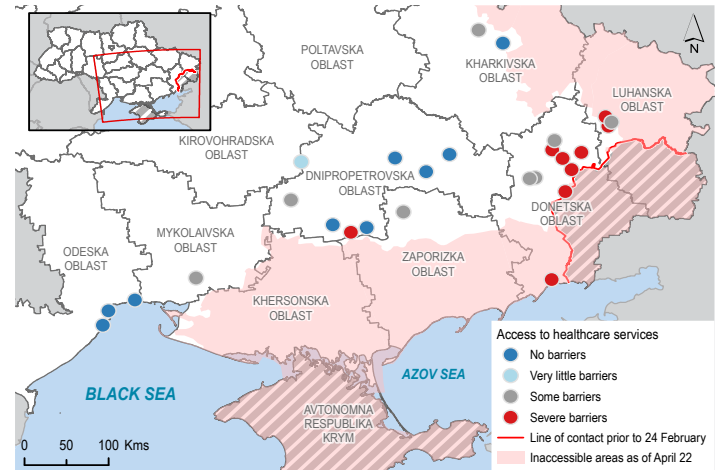
Overall severity of needs in the assessed settlements according to KIs (refer to scale on the left)



In settlements where severe or extreme needs were reported, the most pressing needs were food, drinking water, medicines, transportation to exit the settlement, and information about how to get shelter/accommodation/shelter materials.

Access to emergency healthcare

72% of assessed settlements where KIs reported difficulties to access healthcare services, by degree to which barriers are faced:



- Concerns regarding access to healthcare services were reported in most of the assessed settlements in conflict-affected areas, except for those in Odeska oblast and some in Dnipropetrovska oblast.
- Among 72% of settlements (n=21 settlements) reporting concerns, **43%** were facing disruption of health services **'to a great extent'** according to KIs, primarily in Mariupol, Avdiivka, Bakhmut, Toretsk, Druzhkivka, Kostiantynivka (Donetska oblast), Lysychansk, Rubizhne (Luhanska oblast), and Nikopol (Dnipropetrovska oblast).
- The most cited concern is the **lack of relevant medicines in stores and in health centers**. Other barriers include non-availability of services needed among the affected population, lack of transport, as well as insecurity when accessing health centers.

Top 3 most reported barriers to accessing healthcare services in settlements that reported concerns in accessing healthcare services (n=21 settlements):

Lack of medicine in stores	100%	<div style="width: 100%; height: 10px; background-color: red;"></div>
Non-availability of needed services	48%	<div style="width: 48%; height: 10px; background-color: red;"></div>
Lack of transport	33%	<div style="width: 33%; height: 10px; background-color: red;"></div>

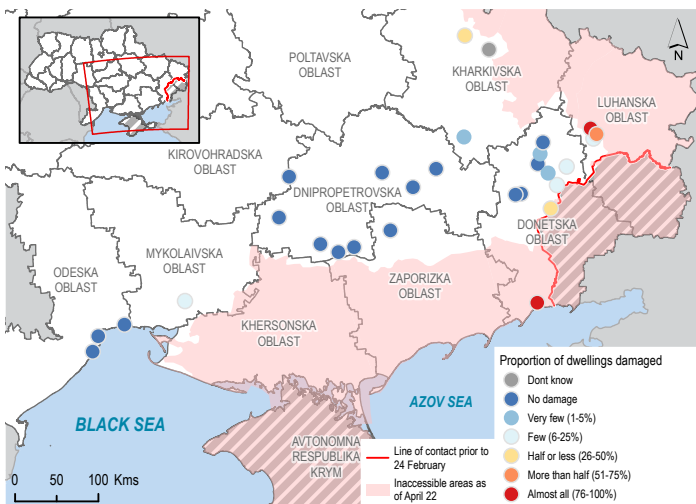
Disruption of basic infrastructure, housing and utilities in conflict-affected areas

While Northern, Eastern and Southern oblasts of Ukraine have experienced extensive damage since the start of the hostilities in February, Donetsk, Luhanska, and Kharkivska oblast have been the primary focus of military action in April.⁸ Almost half of assessed settlements in conflict-affected oblasts reported concerns in relation to damaged infrastructure and housing. Among the assessed settlements, **Mariupol** (Donetska oblast) and **Rubizhne** (Luhanska oblast), reported continuous difficulties and concerns across the measured indicators regarding infrastructure damage, disruptions to utilities and water supply.

! Damages to key infrastructure and housing

- Several settlements in conflict-affected oblasts faced destruction both of critical infrastructure and civilian dwellings.
- Settlements where KIs reported damages to most types of infrastructure are **Mariupol, Avdiivka (Donetska oblast), Rubizhne, Lysychansk, Severodonetsk (Luhanska oblast), Mykolaiv (Mykolaivska oblast), and Kharkiv (Kharkivska oblast).**
- Among 45% of assessed settlements (n=13 settlements) where KIs reported destruction of infrastructure, the highest proportion of settlements reported damages to utility networks (**85%**) as well as industrial facilities, railway, education facilities, markets and grocery stores (**69%**). Damages to roads, health facilities, and bridges were also frequently reported.
- The scale of reported damage to housing was particularly high in Mariupol (Donetska oblast) and Rubizhne (Luhanska oblast), where KIs reported that **all or almost all dwellings have been damaged** since the escalation of the hostilities.

45% of assessed settlements where KIs reported destruction of critical infrastructure or civilian dwellings, by scale of destruction:



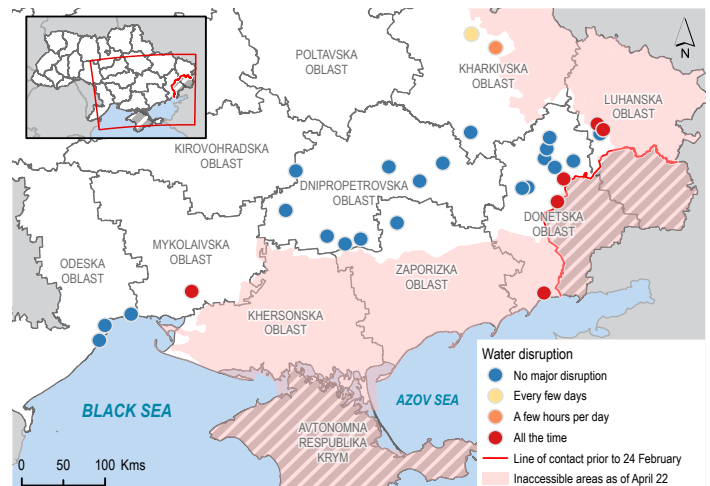
5 types of infrastructure most frequently cited as damaged in assessed settlements that reported destruction of infrastructure or civilian dwellings (n=13 settlements):



🚰 Disruption to water supply

- On April 15, UNICEF reported that at least 1.4 million persons had lost access to running water in the East of Ukraine.⁹ Access to drinking water was reported as a concern in **31%** of assessed settlements in conflict - affected oblasts. Disruption to water supply was reported in **28%** of settlements, further qualifying the likelihood that a large number of people were unable to rely on the water supply systems.
- NGOs have had to rely on strategies such as shipment of water purifiers, pumps and filters, as well as water trucking.¹⁰ Moreover, civilians who remain in areas that are difficult to reach due to humanitarian access constraints are left with very few alternatives and might be at risk of suffering from thirst and waterborne diseases. According to UNICEF, the situation in Mariupol is of critical concern.¹¹

28% of assessed settlements where KIs reported disruption to water supply, by frequency of disruption:



- Among 28% of assessed settlements (n=8 settlements), where water supply disruption was reported, **75%** reported that water supply was disrupted **'all the time'** as opposed to **a few hours a day / every few days**. It is likely that people who remain in these settlements rely on purchasing water (where available) or severe coping strategies such as using water from unsafe sources (e.g. wells).

🔌 Disruption of utilities (electricity, gas, heating)

- Disruption of utilities such as electricity, gas, and heating was reported in **24%** of assessed settlements in conflict-affected oblasts (n=7 settlements).
- While in some settlements the utilities were reportedly unavailable for a few hours a day, in others it was reported that utilities were no longer available at all. In **86%** of assessed settlements disruptions to heating were reported while in **57%** of assessed settlements reported disruptions to electricity and **57%** reported disruptions to gas. Settlements most affected by frequent disruption of utilities were Mariupol (Donetska oblast), Rubizhne, Sieverodonetsk (Luhanska oblast), and Kharkiv (Kharkivska oblast).

Access to financial services, telecommunications and preferred modality of assistance

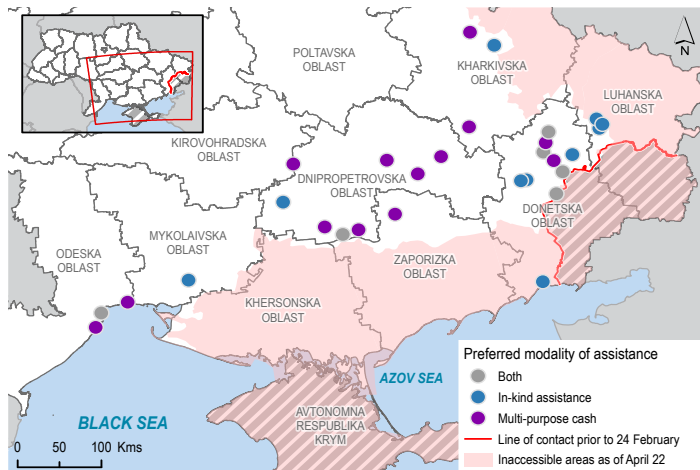
💰 Access to financial services

- Concerns in accessing financial services were reported in **59%** of assessed settlements (n=17 settlements) in conflict-affected oblasts.
- KIs in all of these settlements** reported that financial services were disrupted **'to a great extent'**. Barriers in accessing financial services have likely led to an inability to purchase essential items, which could be concerning in areas where disruptions to water supply forced people to rely on water purchases.
- Moreover, disruptions in accessing financial services has likely impeded the ability of people to pay for evacuation expenses and emergency healthcare services.

✓ Preferred modality of assistance

- The preferred modality of assistance as reported by KIs was found to differ based on settlements' proximity to active conflict.
- In settlements further away from conflict, KIs were more frequently citing cash as the preferred modality for assistance, in particular when it comes to assistance to IDPs. Preference for multi-purpose cash assistance was reported by KIs in **48%** of assessed settlements.
- In **38%** of assessed settlements, most of which are closer to the conflict, KIs were more commonly reporting in-kind assistance as the preferred modality of assistance. Notably, in these settlements, access to food and non-food items in shops and markets were cited as a concern.

Assessed settlements in conflict-affected Oblasts by reported preferred modality of assistance:

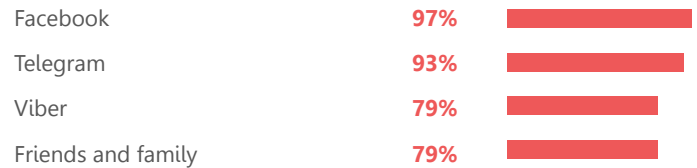


📞 Communication

- Of the **31%** of settlements (n=9 settlements) in which disruptions to telecommunications were reported as a concern, **56%** reported disruptions to telecommunications **'all the time'**. Settlements where the highest frequency of disruptions were reported included: **Mariupol, Avdiivka (Donetska oblast), Rubizhne, Sieverodonetsk (Luhanska oblast), and Kharkiv (Kharkivska oblast)**.
- KIs in assessed settlements were asked to cite the channels of communication most used by the majority of the population to access information about assistance available to them.

The four most frequently cited sources of information for humanitarian assistance in assessed settlements were social media (Facebook, Telegram, Viber), as well as friends and family, followed by Government / NGO websites or hotlines. Further research is needed to identify specific sources most trusted by the population when it comes to obtaining information.

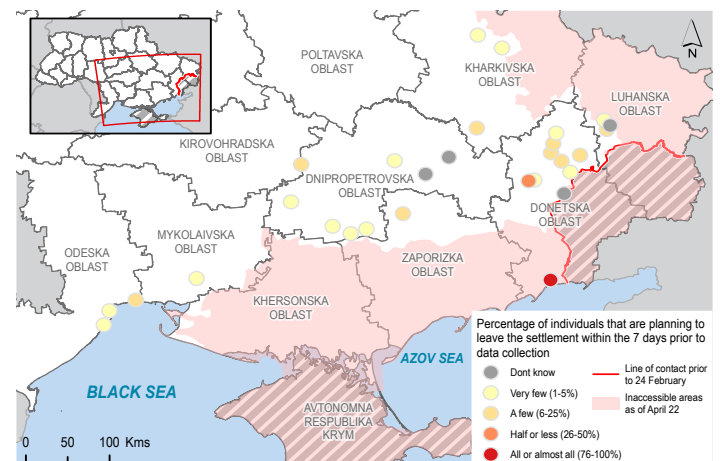
Most frequently used sources of information for humanitarian assistance according to KIs (among all 29 assessed settlements in conflict-affected oblasts):



🚚 Restrictions of movement & aid delivery

- In most assessed settlements in conflict-affected oblasts, KIs reported **'some restrictions on movement'**. Movement was reportedly **'not possible at all'** in Mariupol (Donetska oblast). In Rubizhne (Luhanska oblast, people reportedly faced **'a lot of restrictions'** to movement, possibly hindering supply of assistance. Restrictions could be linked to lack of transport options, insecure conditions preventing movement, road blocks or road infrastructure destruction, and other hindrances.
- In terms of aid delivery, humanitarian convoys were reportedly the most reliable method of delivery in a number of assessed settlements, which were particularly located closer to conflict, and where in-kind assistance was preferred. These settlements were: **Mariupol (Donetska oblast), Rubizhne, and Sieverodonetsk (Luhanska oblast)**.
- Humanitarian convoy was also cited as more preferred by KIs in Pavlohrad (Dnipropetrovska oblast). Otherwise, regular supply by road is reportedly preferred, or in the case of Bakhmut (Donetska oblast) and Zaporizka (Zaporizhia oblast) rail was the preferred option.

Assessed settlements where KIs reported that a % of the remaining population of the settlements was expected to leave in the week following data collection:



Displacement from conflict-affected areas in Eastern and Southern Oblasts

As the military offensive intensified in Eastern and Southern Oblasts, a large number of people were forced to evacuate their habitual places of residence to escape fighting, leading to an **increase of over 1 million displaced persons in Central and Eastern Oblasts alone in recent weeks**.¹² With limited availability of transportation means to leave the most affected areas, concerns are mounting regarding the situation of people who have not yet been able or willing to leave. In conflict-affected settlements assessed by REACH from 13 to 20 April, KIs reported expectations for further displacement of a large proportion of the remaining population, while at the same time noting major restrictions of movement in and out of settlements. The case of **Mariupol** is of most concern due to the large amount of people remaining in the city and the lack of a sustainable humanitarian corridor.¹³ KIs also reported a lot of restrictions on movement in and out of **Rubizhne** (Luhanska oblast), and local media reported that the options for evacuations from **Pokrovsk** (Donetska oblast) were decreasing.¹⁴ Emergency assistance to evacuate elderly persons, sick persons, and persons with disabilities remains a critical need, partly due to logistical or financial barriers.¹⁵

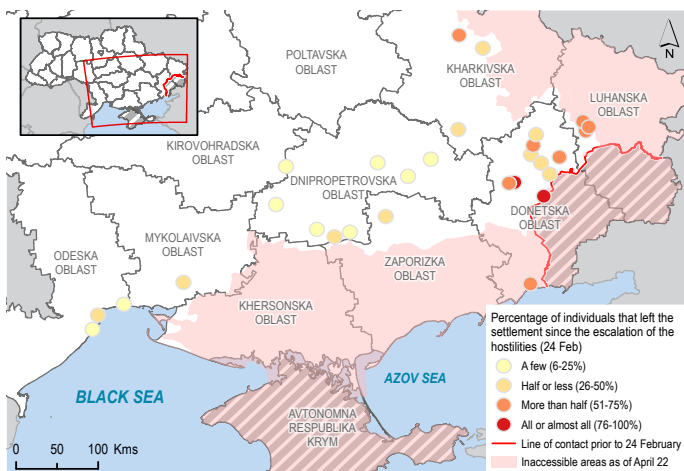
Exits from settlements



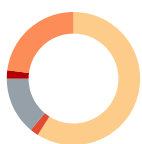
in **18%** of settlements in conflict-affected areas, KIs reported that more than half the population had left since the escalation of the hostilities

- Settlements where KIs reported that **between 75% and 100%** of the overall population has left since the beginning of conflict include Avdiivka and Myrnohrad in Donetska. KIs from other settlements reported that **between 50% and 75%** had left, including Kramatorsk, Bahmut, Pokrovsk and Mariupol in Donetska oblast, Kharkiv in Kharkivska, Lysychansk, Rubizhne

Assessed settlements by proportion of the population reported to have left since the escalation of hostilities, according to KIs:



Expected displacement



Assessed settlements where KIs reported the following proportion of people expected to leave conflict affected settlements in the coming 7 days:

- 59%** Very few
- 23%** A few
- 14%** Don't Know
- 2%** Half or less than half
- 2%** All or almost all

- Based on trends noted in previous assessments, IDPs that are being displaced from the East in the ongoing wave of displacement are reportedly most likely to settle in Central oblasts to be closer to home and have easier access to accommodation and employment than in the West or abroad.¹⁶

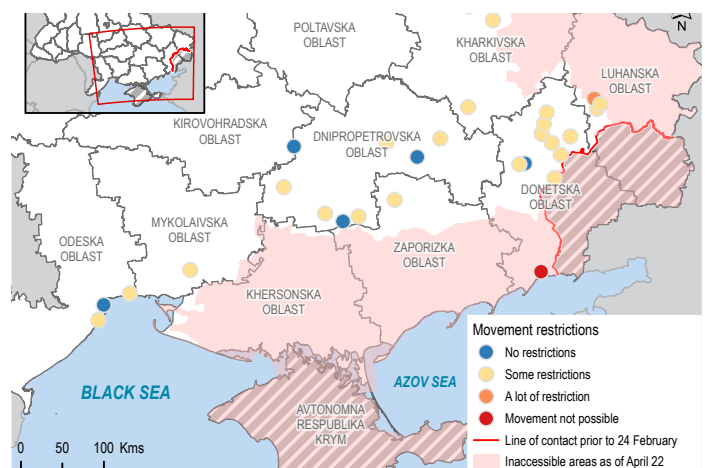
Restrictions of movement



in **4%** of settlements KIs reported that movement in and out of the settlement was not possible or very restricted

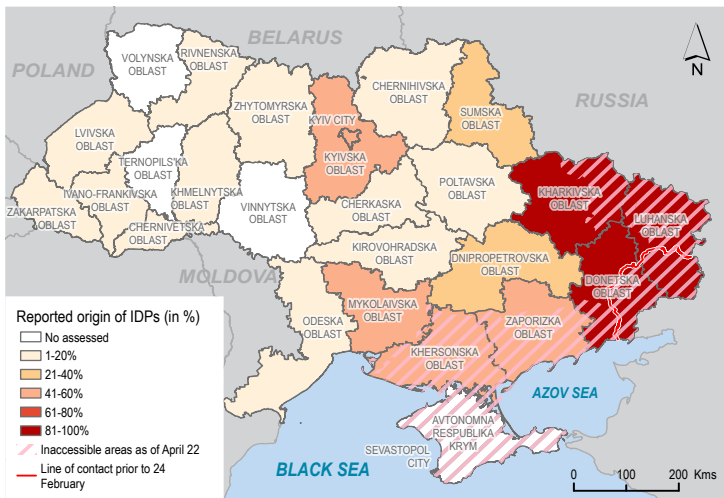
- Movement was reportedly **not possible or almost impossible** out of Mariupol in Donetska by KIs at the time of data collection. As widely reported by humanitarian actors and local media over the period, leaving Mariupol has become increasingly difficult, bordering on impossible, and only a minority of people sheltering in the town have been able to leave over the past weeks.¹⁷ Authorities estimated that as of April 14, over 100,000 people remain in Mariupol.¹⁸
- KIs also reported **a lot of restrictions of movement** in and out of **Rubizhne**, in Luhanska oblast.

75% of assessed settlements (n=33 settlements) where KIs reported restrictions of movement in and out of the settlement, by severity of restrictions



Humanitarian needs in settlements hosting IDPs (n=39 settlements)

Most frequently reported origins of IDPs that arrived in the 7 days prior to data collection in assessed settlements



- According to IOM DTM's General population survey,¹⁹ the number of people displaced in the Eastern and Central regions of Ukraine increased significantly. This trend suggests that there will be increasing pressure on local resources and service delivery in these areas.
- The ongoing wave of displacement has likely been compounded by the effect of a massive first wave in the first few weeks of the escalation. In addition, more and more assistance is provided by humanitarian actors in support of the local response to the emergency needs of vulnerable IDPs and thus it is likely that **resources (food and non-food items, equipment, and human resources) are low in some reception sites.**
- Assessed settlements hosting IDPs along evacuation routes or in IDP arrival hubs appeared to be mostly intended as **transit locations**, with KIs in **87%** of settlements reporting that the majority of IDPs appeared to be planning to remain in the settlement for a **short stay** before moving on elsewhere.

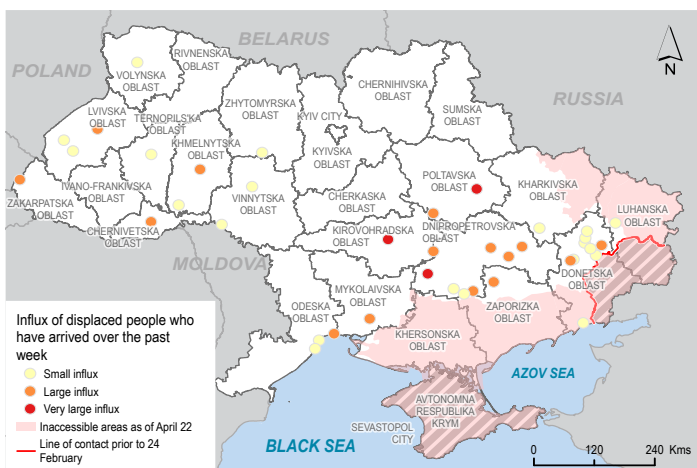
% of settlements where KIs report that the influx²⁰ of displaced people arriving within 7 days prior to data collection was characterized as follows:



8% Very large influx
38% Large influx
54% Small influx

- Among settlements where KIs reported a very large influx of IDPs, a high concentration was located in **Dnipropetrovska (Kryvyi Rih), Poltavaska (Poltava) and Kirovohradska (Kropyvnytskyi) oblasts.**
- Newly arrived IDPs were largely coming from **Donetska (100%), Luhanska (89%), and Kharkivska (83%) oblasts.**
- During a recent assessment on Eastern evacuations conducted by REACH,²¹ KIs in Central and Eastern oblasts reported that in addition to high new IDP inflows, an increase in arrivals of IDPs formerly established in Western Oblasts or abroad was observed in the past few weeks.

74% of assessed settlements where KIs reported arrival of displaced persons to be a concern, by reported characterization of influx:



Access to shelter among IDPs

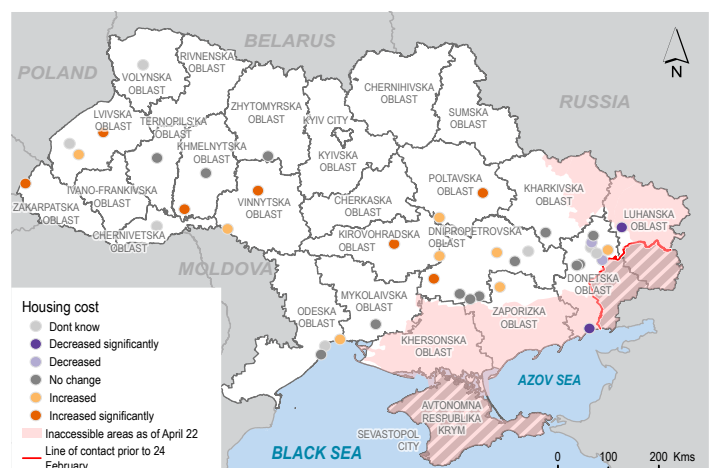
- According to IOM, only **4% of all IDPs (approximately 308 000 persons) stay in collective sites**, most of which are used primarily in the first few days of displacement.²² The majority lived with **friends and family** or in **rented / owned apartments**. According to KIs, at least some IDPs in some settlements had to **sleep outside** due to lack of housing upon arrival.
- In settlements hosting IDPs, **apartments are usually 'difficult' or 'very difficult'** to find in areas of the West and Center (**72%**), and rent reportedly continued to increase in most assessed settlements.



in **38%** of settlements KIs reported an **increase or significant increase in housing prices** since the beginning of the hostilities

- However, in settlements closer to active fighting, housing prices are decreasing due to the outflows of people as well as damage to dwellings.²³

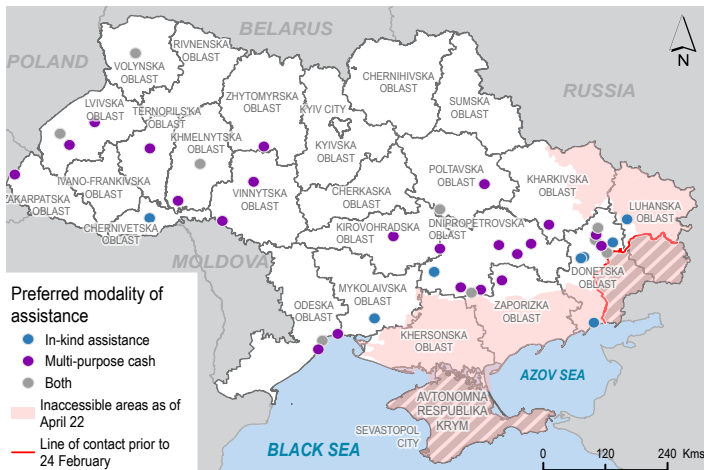
Assessed settlements where KIs reported increases or decreases in housing prices in the period prior to data collection:



📱 IDP access to information

- The most commonly reported information sources on humanitarian assistance used in settlements hosting IDPs were **Facebook (97%), Telegram (95%), and Viber (85%)**. This suggests a need for humanitarian actors to share information about modalities of access to assistance **online** in order to improve targeting and ensure assistance reaches those in need.
- In **67%** of settlements, KIs reported that the most common types of information needed were **information about humanitarian assistance and agencies, information on how to access financial assistance, and information on how to access shelter or accommodation**.
- Other information needs reported by KIs from IDP-hosting settlements included **information on how to access healthcare services, and information about evacuation or relocation**.

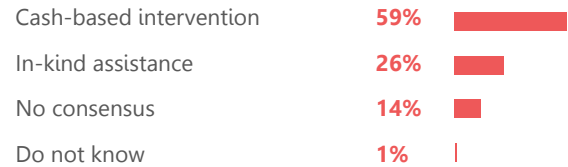
Assessed settlements where KIs reported preferred modality of assistance in IDP hosting settlements:



✓ Preferred modality of assistance

- Multi-purpose cash** was the preferred modality in the majority of IDP-hosting settlements, while in-kind assistance was preferred in IDP-hosting settlements located closer to conflict-affected areas.

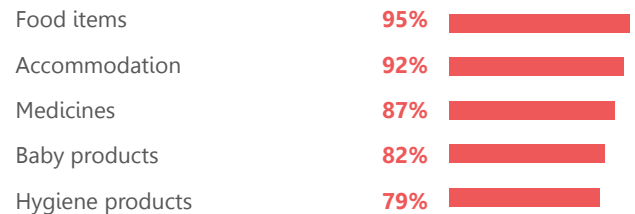
% of IDP-hosting settlements by preferred modality for assistance according to KIs:



👤 Priorities

- Most frequently cited needs among IDPs in assessed settlements were **food items, accommodation, medicines, baby products and hygiene products (including menstrual hygiene products)**.
- Other reported needs in assessed settlements, included **bedding/blankets (74%), clothing (72%) and provision of healthcare services (64%)**.
- In **79%** of IDP-hosting settlements, KIs reported that the most reliable method for delivery of humanitarian assistance was **road transport**.

Top-5 most frequently cited priority for assistance in IDP-hosting settlements:



Endnotes

- International Organization for Migration, Displacement Tracking Matrix (IOM DTM), [Ukraine - Internal Displacement Report - General Population Survey Round 3 \(11-17 April 2022\)](#), 17 April 2022.
- OCHA, [Ukraine Situation Report](#), 13 April 2022.
- Assessed settlements for IDP arrival hubs were located in Chernivetska, Zakarpatska, Lvivska, Vinnytska, Poltavska, Khmelnytska, Kharkivska, Kirovohradska, Ternopil's'ka, Volynska, Zhytomyrska.
- Assessed settlements in conflict affected Oblasts were located in Dnipropetrovska, Donetsk, Kharkivska, Luhanska, Mykolaivska, Odeska and Zaporizka.
- IOM DTM, [Ukraine - Internal Displacement Report](#), 17 April 2022.
- REACH Initiative, [Evacuations from Eastern Oblasts](#), 17 April 2022.
- IOM DTM, [Ukraine - Internal Displacement Report](#), 17 April 2022.
- OCHA, [Ukraine Situation Report](#), 13 April 2022.
- UNICEF, [1.4 million people without running water across war-affected eastern Ukraine](#), 15 April 2022.
- UNICEF, [Ukraine Humanitarian Situation Report No. 10, 20-26 April 2022](#), 30 April 2022.
- UNICEF, [1.4 million people without running water across war-affected eastern Ukraine](#), 15 April 2022.

Endnotes - continued

12. IOM DTM, [Ukraine - Internal Displacement Report](#), 17 April 2022.
13. [English translation] Real Times. [Unfortunately, more than 100,000 people remain in Mariupol. Mayor Vadym Boychenko on what is happening in the city](#), 14 April 2022.
14. [English translation] Free Radio, [On April 28, one evacuation train will depart from east to west](#), 28 April 2022.
15. REACH Initiative, [Evacuations from Eastern Oblasts](#), 17 April 2022.
16. REACH Initiative, [Rapid Needs Assessment \(RNA\) of IDP-hosting areas - Central oblasts, Ukraine](#), 16 April 2022. AND REACH Initiative, [Rapid Needs Assessment \(RNA\) of IDP-hosting areas - Western oblasts, Ukraine](#), 12 April 2022.
17. Real Times. [Unfortunately, more than 100,000 people remain in Mariupol](#), 14 April 2022.
18. Real Times. [Unfortunately, more than 100,000 people remain in Mariupol](#), 14 April 2022.
19. IOM DTM, [Ukraine - Internal Displacement Report](#), 17 April 2022.
20. The following definitions were applied to characterise the influx of displaced populations: **very large influx** is utilised when existing services and infrastructures are overwhelmed and unable to cope with new arrivals; **large influx** is utilised when there is significant strain on existing services and infrastructures as a result of new arrivals; and **a small influx** is utilised when there are no significant additional strains on services and infrastructures.
21. REACH Initiative, [Evacuations from Eastern Oblasts](#), 17 April 2022.
22. IOM DTM, [Ukraine - Internal Displacement Report](#), 17 April 2022.
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ANNEX 1 : Settlement level concerns reported in assessed settlements (conflict-affected areas)

Reported concerns by assessed settlements in conflict affected oblasts:

	Luhanska Oblast				Donetska Oblast									Zapori.
	Lysy.	Rubi.	Siev.	Avdi.	Bakh.	Druz.	Kost.	Kram.	Mari.	Myrn.	Pokr.	Slov.	Tore.	Zapo.
Disruption to transportation/fuel supply														
Access to medical services														
Insecure environment														
Access to food														
Access to financial services														
Disruption to work or livelihoods														
Access to social/administrative services														
Access to essential items														
Arrival of displaced persons														
Disruption to child wellbeing														
Damage to infrastructure or housing														
Access to education														
Access to drinking water														
Disruption to telecommunications														
Disruption to water supply														
Disruption to utilities														
Lack of housing														
Lack of information														

Lysychansk (Lysy.); Rubizhne (Rubi.); Sievierodonetsk (Siev.); Avdiivka (Avdi.); Bakhmut (Bakh.); Druzhkivka (Druz.); Kostiantynivka (Kost.); Kramatorsk (Kram.); Mariupol (Mari.); Myrnohrad (Myrn.); Pokrovsk (Pokr.); Sloviansk (Slov.); Toretsk (Tore.); Zaporizhzhia (Zapo.).

Reported concerns by assessed settlements in conflict affected oblasts (continued):

	Kharkivska Oblast			Dnipropetrovska Oblast							Myko.	Odeska Oblast			
	Chuh.	Lozo.	Khar.	Dnip.	Kryv.	Marh.	Niko.	Pavl.	Pokr.	Syne.	Zhov.	Myko.	Chor.	Odes.	Yuzh.
Disruption to transportation/fuel supply															
Access to medical services															
Insecure environment															
Access to food															
Access to financial services															
Disruption to work or livelihoods															
Access to social/administrative services															
Access to essential items															
Arrival of displaced persons															
Disruption to child wellbeing															
Damage to infrastructure or housing															
Access to education															
Access to drinking water															
Disruption to telecommunications															
Disruption to water supply															
Disruption to utilities															
Lack of housing															
Lack of information															

Chuhuiv (Chuh.); Lozova (Lozo.); Kharkiv (Khar.); Dnipro (Dnip.); Kryvyi Rih (Kryv.); Marhanets (Marh.); Nikopol (Niko.); Pavlohrad (Pavl.); Pokrov (Pokr.); Synelnykove (Syne.); Zhovti Vody (Zhov.); Mykolaiv (Myko.); Chornomorsk (Chor.); Odesa (Odes.); Yuzhne (Yuzh.).