

Multi-sector needs assessment of vulnerable people living in 5 settlements affected by the protracted conflict in the 0-5 km area along the contact line, Government-controlled area in Ukraine, Donetsk oblast, Marianskiy region

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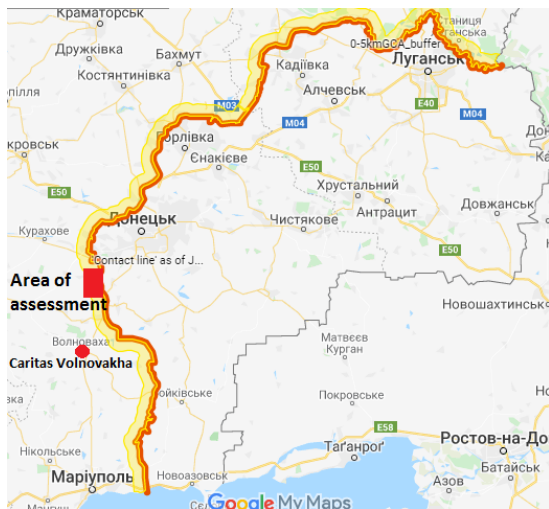
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Introduction

With ongoing hostilities and the COVID-19 pandemic exacerbating the dire humanitarian situation in eastern Ukraine, 3.4 million people are projected to be in need of humanitarian assistance in 2021. Although the number of people in need is similar to 2020, their needs are significantly higher in severity. The elderly, people with disabilities, female-headed households and children are among the most vulnerable, including approximately 340,000 internally displaced persons living in undignified conditions. (HNO 2021).

In the second half of December 2020, Caritas has conducted fast needs assessment. It was conducted by local team of Caritas Volnovakha in collaboration with Caritas Zaporizhya and Caritas Ukraine. The area of assessment includes 5 rural settlements of Donetsk oblast located in the 0-5 km area along the contact line,



government-controlled area. These settlements are Berezove, Taramchuk, Slavne, Stepne and Novomykhailivka. Besides data on demographical situation collected in each of 5 settlements from local authorities, local team has collected data on socio-economic situation, needs and capacity of local systems in different sectors, activities of different actors in the target area. To assess multi-sector needs precisely in different gender-age groups and groups of vulnerability, there were conducted individual interviews with 30 evidentially found local people in each of 5 settlements who represent different groups of vulnerability. Pool of 30 respondents consists of 73.3% women and 26.7% men. Respectively to demographical overview, proportion

of female respondents goes higher in group of elderlies. There were taken female respondents from 0-18 group mainstreaming higher vulnerability of women in these age groups.

Table 1: Break down of individually interviewed respondents by age and settlement.

Settlement	0-18		19-59		60+		Overall		
	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	All
Taramchuk			2	1	2		4	1	5
Berezove	1		2	2	2	1	5	3	8
Stepne	1		2	3	1		4	3	7
Slavne			2		1		3	0	3
Novomykhailivka			4		2	1	6	1	7
Total number of respondents	2		12	6	8	2	22	8	30
	100%		66,7%	33,3%	80,0%	20,0%	73,3%	26,7%	100%

Each respondent has more than one criteria of vulnerability. The most common criteria that refer to each second respondent are people with disabilities, people with chronic illness and people with income lower than 2200 UAH per month (official subsistence level for 2020). Other overlapping vulnerabilities of respondents are lonely living elderly people, bedridden people, single-headed female families, families with many children and orphans.

The main research aspects of the study are following:

- Demographic, socio-economic and infrastructural analysis in targeted 5 settlements located in the 0-5 km area along the contact line
- Gender analysis of needs and vulnerabilities of people
- Capacity of local systems and humanitarian actors in different sectors
- Evidence-based and multi-sectoral analyses of needs of the most vulnerable groups
- Covid-19 and protection mainstreaming issues

Key findings

- There are 3130 people living in the assessed 5 settlements. Novomykhalivka and Stepne make 78.6% of population. These two bigger settlements have more developed infrastructure comparing to smaller ones (Slavne, Berezove and Taramchuk) making access for people to life-saving goods and services in all sectors better but still not sufficient (especially for vulnerable groups). **The most critical situation caused by conflict-related isolation is in Taramchuk and Slavne that have no life-saving infrastructure at all.**
- Overly in assessed 5 settlements, gender equity represents with **49.6% of males and 50.4% of females**. Age group that goes beyond common gender proportion is elderly people (60+ age) who are represented by 62.2% of women.
- **More than a half of people living in assessed settlements have vulnerabilities.** As a rule, these people have more than 1 vulnerability criterion. Overlapping of vulnerabilities observes in female groups more often. Such vulnerabilities like lonely living elderly people, single-headed families and bedridden people makes higher proportion of women (63%). The most common criteria of vulnerability are people with chronic illness (refers to 48.8% of population) and people with monthly income below official subsistence level (48.3% of population) make 41% of men and 59% of women.
- **Vulnerable groups require multi-sector assistance that should be relevant to their needs which are specific to gender and age group.** Based on access restrictions observed in Taramchuk and Slavne, in-kind modality is more appropriate for people there. People in Berezove, Stepne and Novomykhalivka can better cope with cash modality. However, individual specific of vulnerability that worsened by Covid-19 isolation should be strongly taken into account in any of 5 settlements.
- **All sectors are represented with people who do not cover their needs critically.** 80% of respondents feel day-to-day fear and anxiety; 43% do not cover critically needs in drinking water and 30% - in hygiene and sanitation items; 27% respondents do not cover critically needs in food; 33% do not cover critically needs in life-saving medicines and 20% - in medical services; 13% do not cover critically needs in fuel for the winterization.
- **10% of surveyed people feel constantly discrimination from surrounding people**, though no cases of gender-based violence were officially detected. Nevertheless, 30% of respondents are not aware about measures to be taken in case of violence. They showed concerns on this topic. Informal communication showed several cases when women and elderly people who have obtained assistance from the state or NGOs are affected by a relevant taking away goods/cash violently. Only 17% of respondents report on existing different types support from local residents.
- 7% of respondents are not aware on **prevention measures against Covid-19 infection** and its symptoms. 27% of respondents are not aware on practical measures to be taken in case of Covid-19 symptomatic (whom they should contact and what to do). It concerns mostly to families with many children and isolated elderlies.
- Transportation routes are not developed and represented with only 1 public bus working 2 times per week connecting Berezove, Stepne and Novomykhalivka. In case of a need, people have no option but to hire a taxi that costs much. **40% of respondents (mostly in Taramchuk and Slavne) do not use public transport at all. Only 37% of respondents (mostly from larger villages) have access to ATMs located 30-40 km far from assessed settlements in the nearest town.** Residents of smaller villages can pay with card in shops of nearby larger ones walking 5 kilometers to reach it through check points.
- Though, all respondents have different kind of vulnerability, 23% of them do not receive state support with social subsidies. **Many people can't prove officially their disability and require support with legal consultations and paperwork.**

Demographics

Official statistics provides 3130 (49.6% males and 50.4% females) people living in assessed 5 settlements. Average number of members in a household is 2.5 people. The largest settlements are Novomykhailivka (1315 people) and Stepne (1146 people). The smallest villages are Taramchuk (100 people) and Slavne (66 people). In overall, gender is represented equally with insufficient dominating males in age group 0-59. Women have much higher proportion in age group 60+ (62.2%). It reflects mostly to all settlements except Slavne where proportion of males in the 60+ age group is 66.7%. Overly in all 5 settlements, 0-18 aged group makes 14.7%; 18-35 aged group makes 28.7%; 35-60 aged group makes 31.4% and people of 60+ age old make 25.2%. The highest proportion of elderly people is in Taramchuk and Slavne (28% and 32% respectively). The highest proportion of children is in Novomykhailivka and Stepne (15% and 17% respectively). The analysis shows typical correlation between number of population and number of elderly people and children. In settlements with higher population, number of elderly people is lower but number of children is higher comparing to small villages.

Table 2: Official demographics statistics dropped by settlements and age groups

Settlements	Gender	0-18		18-35		36-60		60+		Total	
Berezove	M	49	58,3%	72	48,0%	69	46,9%	35	28,7%	225	44,7%
	F	35	41,7%	78	52,0%	78	53,1%	87	71,3%	278	55,3%
	All	84		150		147		122		503	
Stepne	M	102	53,4%	181	52,9%	147	46,7%	114	38,3%	544	47,5%
	F	89	46,6%	161	47,1%	168	53,3%	184	61,7%	602	52,5%
	All	191		342		315		298		1146	
Taramchuk	M	7	58,3%	16	53,3%	19	63,3%	9	32,1%	51	51,0%
	F	5	41,7%	14	46,7%	11	36,7%	19	67,9%	49	49,0%
	All	12		30		30		28		100	
Slavne	M	4	57,1%	13	59,1%	9	56,3%	14	66,7%	40	60,6%
	F	3	42,9%	9	40,9%	7	43,8%	7	33,3%	26	39,4%
	All	7		22		16		21		66	
Novomykhailivka	M	92	55,4%	196	55,2%	278	58,5%	126	39,5%	692	52,6%
	F	74	44,6%	159	44,8%	197	41,5%	193	60,5%	623	47,4%
	All	166		355		475		319		1315	
Overall	M	254	55,2%	478	53,2%	522	53,1%	298	37,8%	1552	49,6%
	F	206	44,8%	421	46,8%	461	46,9%	490	62,2%	1578	50,4%
	All	460		899		983		788		3130	
Female gender deviation			-10,4%		-6,3%		-6,2%		24,4%		0,8%

Overlapping vulnerabilities

Based on official statistics of population in 5 target settlements gained from local authorities, the most numerous groups of vulnerability are people with chronic illness (48.8%) and people with monthly income under subsistence level (48.3%). The subsistence level is set by Ministry of Finances for 2020 and is equal to 2200 UAH per person per months in average. Actually, this level was taken for designing criteria of vulnerability for the assessment. Nevertheless, factual subsistence level calculated by Ministry of Social Policy for 2020 is two times higher and makes 4500 UAH per person per month. It means that there are much more people (up to 90% in small isolated villages) who live in factual poverty in the assessed settlements

located in the 0-5 km area along the contact line. Other groups of vulnerability have following proportion to overall population: lonely elderly people make 14.8%; people with disabilities – 6.5%; people in single-headed families and people in large families with many children make 4.4% and 4.3% respectively; bedridden people are 0.7% to overall population. The important point is that official statistics takes into account only those people who have proved their vulnerability against needed documents collected in state services. Not all people, especially elderly ones are able to collect needed documents to prove their disability, chronic illness or necessity for state palliative home care service.

Even in the state statistics, number of marks of vulnerability is higher than number of people in this statistics. It makes evidence that people used to have several criteria of vulnerability that are overlapping. This study included surveying of 30 individuals that represent each group of vulnerability and were evidentially found in each of 5 settlements.

Evaluation of vulnerability of individual interview respondents makes following results:

- **30 respondents have 63 marks of vulnerability in different criteria**
- **Male respondents have 1 or 2 vulnerabilities however female respondents have 2 or 3 vulnerabilities**
- **The most common vulnerabilities related to a half of respondents are chronic illness, disability and critical poverty (income level below 2200 UAH per month).**
- **The most vulnerable respondents belong to female group 60+. In average, a respondent of this group has 2.75 vulnerabilities. 75% of this group has disability; 60% - chronic illness; 50% - lonely; 50% - critical poverty and 37% - bedridden.**

Table 3: Break down of individually interviewed respondents by age and vulnerabilities.

Vulnerability criteria	0-18		19-59		60+		Overall		
	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	All
Number of respondents	2		12	6	8	2	22	8	30
Disability			4	4	6	1	10	5	15
Chronic illness			6	2	5	1	11	3	14
Lonely living elderly people					4	1	4	1	5
Bedridden people			1	1	3		4	1	5
Single-headed family			5				5	0	5
Family with many children	1		1	1			2	1	3
Income level below 2200 UAH per month	2		5	4	4		11	4	15
Orphan	1						1	0	1
Total number of vulnerability marks	4	0	22	12	22	3	48	15	63
Gender deviation	100%		64,7%	35,3%	88,0%	12,0%	76,2%	23,8%	100%

Both in official statistics and evidentially found people for surveying in all 5 settlements, complex vulnerability of females is higher than of males. The same situation also observes for each settlement separately taking into account all criteria of vulnerability. However, there are some exceptional cases when proportion of men is higher for definite criterion of vulnerability in definite settlement (for example, poverty in Slavne or disability group in Taramchuk or Slavne where proportion of men is higher). Though gender proportion of the overall population is equal (49.6% males and 50.4% females), overly criteria of vulnerability refer to women in higher proportion than to men. Bedridden people group consist of 2 times more women (68%) than men (32%). Nearly the same proportion is in the group of lonely living elderly people (64% women and 36% men) and single-headed families (63% females and 37% males respectively). In all 5 settlements number of women with chronic illness is higher than number of men with the same vulnerability that makes proportion of 42% men and 58% women in overall. Group of people with disabilities has different

gender balance in different settlements. In overall, this group is represented by 48% men and 52% women that is very close to gender proportion of overall population. However, in Taramchuk and Slavne, proportion of males with disabilities is 40% higher than females with the same vulnerability. Gender disaggregation (49% men and 51% women) of all people living in critical poverty (monthly income less than 2200 UAH per person) reflects to gender statistics of all the population. But Slavne has opposite situation. Proportion of men that have such a criteria is higher than women (61% and 39% respectively). In comparison, both Berezove and Stepne have proportion 65% women and 35% men of people who have monthly income less than 2200 UAH.

Table 4: Official statistics of vulnerable people dropped by settlements

Settlements	Gender	Lonely living elderly people		Bedridden people		People with disabilities		People with chronic illness		People in single-headed families		People in families with many children		People with monthly income lower than 2200 UAH	
Berezove	M	15	21%	1	50%	16	42%	49	30%	7	39%	8	53%	79	34%
	F	57	79%	1	50%	22	58%	114	70%	11	61%	7	47%	156	66%
	AI	72		2		38		163		18		15		235	
Stepne	M	58	36%		0%	29	35%	143	37%	19	36%	27	44%	168	35%
	F	103	64%	1	100%	54	65%	239	63%	34	64%	35	56%	306	65%
	AI	161		1		83		382		53		62		474	
Taramchuk	M	7	30%			3	60%	12	36%	1	50%			51	51%
	F	16	70%			2	40%	21	64%	1	50%			49	49%
	AI	23		0		5		33		2		0		100	
Slavne	M	11	61%	0	0%	1	50%	25	50%	1	25%	3	60%	40	61%
	F	7	39%	2	100%	1	50%	25	50%	3	75%	2	40%	26	39%
	AI	18		2		2		50		4		5		66	
Novomykhailivka	M	74	39%	6	35%	48	63%	420	47%	23	38%	31	57%	283	44%
	F	116	61%	11	65%	28	37%	480	53%	37	62%	23	43%	354	56%
	AI	190		17		76		900		60		54		637	
Total	M	165	36%	7	32%	97	48%	649	42%	51	37%	69	51%	621	41%
	F	299	64%	15	68%	107	52%	879	58%	86	63%	67	49%	891	59%
	AI	464		22		204		1528		137		136		1512	

Even if lonely living elderly people with disabilities are not bedridden, many of them can't serve themselves because of high vulnerability matching criteria of Washington System of disability. They need palliative home care assistance critically as well. High overlapping of individual vulnerabilities, which are strongly interfered with isolation of settlements, inflation and Covid-19 pandemic, causes critically uncovered needs in all sectors for such a target group. Many people can't prove officially their disability and require support with legal consultations and paperwork. However, even if they succeed to prove their right for home care state services it doesn't guarantee that they may be taken. State home care services are lacked in capacity to serve even all bedridden people.

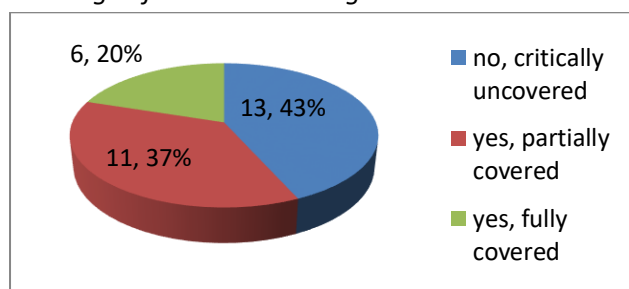
There are no state home care services in Taramchuk. Only 18 from 80 bedridden people with officially proved need obtain state palliative home care service in Novomykhailivka. 20% of officially registered bedridden people in Berezove and Stepne do not obtain the service.

WASH

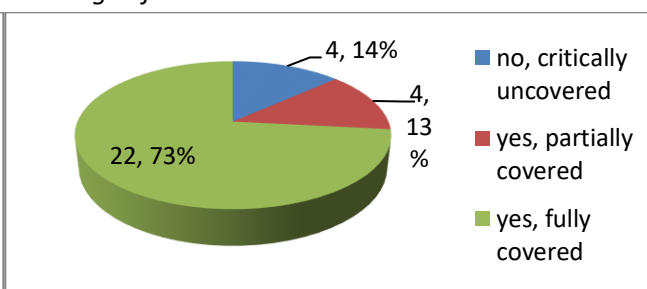
Access to drinking water remains critical in all target settlements. The situation is critical especially in Taramchuk and Slavne where there is no central water supply system. People used to take water from only one existing water point in each of the settlements. Moreover, in Taramchuk, the only existing water pumping point works only 2 times per week. It makes taking water hard especially for women with vulnerabilities.

Though 23% residents of Novomykhailivka and all residents of Stepne, Berezove use centralized water supply, they reported that quality of the water is bad and requires further filtration. There is an additional risk about functioning of central water supply system in Stepne that may be stopped because of administration reform. The hazard driving factor is in changing the ownership and funding mechanism for maintenance the system. The less dramatic situation is in Novomykhailivka where 40% of households use 210 water wells. There is no water tracking service in any of settlement. However, drinking water is available at local markets of Novomykhailivka (1 UAH per liter), Berezove (0.9 UAH per liter) and Stepne (0.7 UAH per liter). There is no sale of drinking water in Slavne and Taramchuk where residents have only 2 - 5 km access to the nearby settlement. Drinking water is not the only item that is absent in these 2 settlements. The same situation is with hygiene and sanitation items which are available in 2 shops of Berezove, 6 shops of Stepne and 7 shops of Novomykhailivka. Based on data collected from 30 people living in 5 target settlements, 13 of them (43%) critically do not cover their needs in drinking water. This share of people who did such a respond represents residents from all 5 settlements and makes 92% of women. In comparison, 4 (14 %) respondents critically do not cover their needs in technical water. The people who did such responds are 100% women who live in Slavne and Taramchuk.

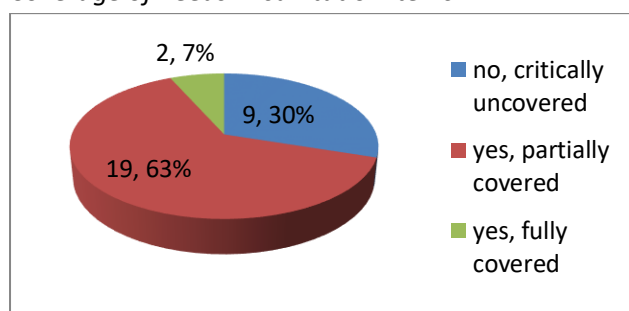
Coverage of needs in drinking water



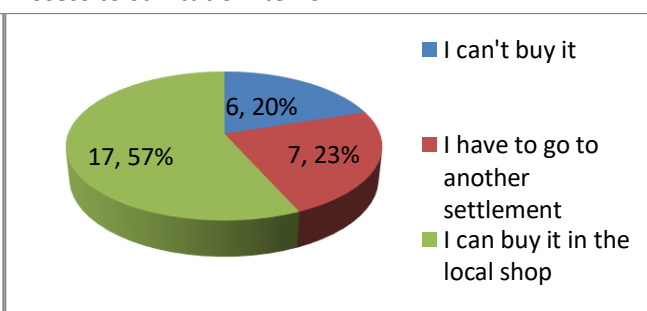
Coverage of needs in technical water



Coverage of needs in sanitation items

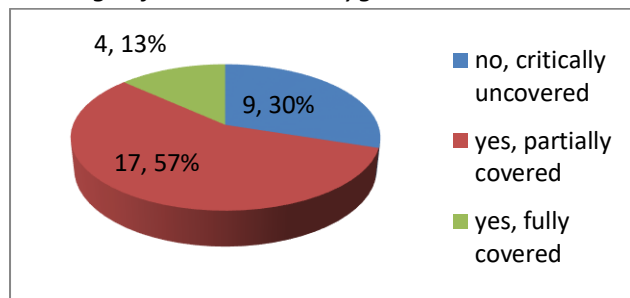


Access to sanitation items

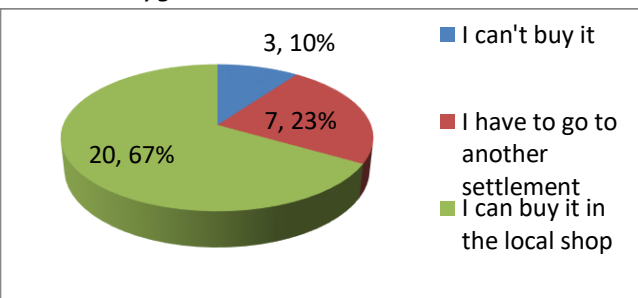


Situation with coverage surveyed people's needs in sanitation items is nearly the same like with hygiene ones. These types of products used to make joint stock in local shops. However, there is a specific that sanitation items are less affordable than hygiene ones for 2 times more people. 30% of respondents (9 women and 1 man) critically do not cover their needs in sanitation and hygiene. These respondents represent mostly Taramchuk and Berezove.

Coverage of needs in basic hygiene



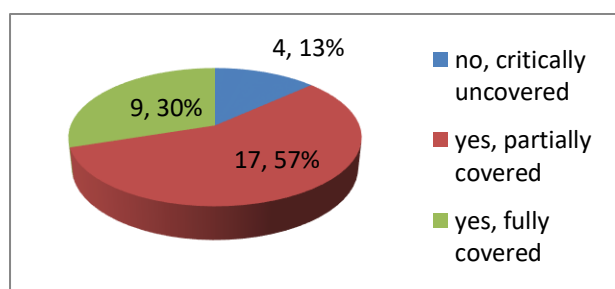
Access to hygiene items



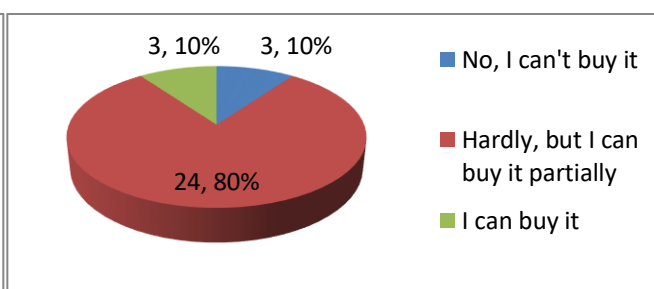
Winterization

Winterization remains the most cost-consuming need for people. Berezove and Stepne have centralized gasification. Only 2 households use solid fuel to heat there. The situation is different in Slavne, Taramchuk and Novomykhalivka where there is no gasification and all population requires solid heating material. As surveying was conducted in the middle of heating season, many respondents are partially or fully prepared for the winterization due to preliminary support of humanitarian NGOs with heating materials and their own purchase efforts. Nevertheless, 4 (13%) respondents admitted that their needs in the winterization are critically uncovered. All these respondents are middle-aged women from settlements without gasification and have criteria of critically low monthly income per family member. Besides this, those women are either from single-headed families or from large families with many children. Heating materials are available on local markets but they can't afford it.

Coverage of needs in fuel for the winterization



Access to fuel for the winterization



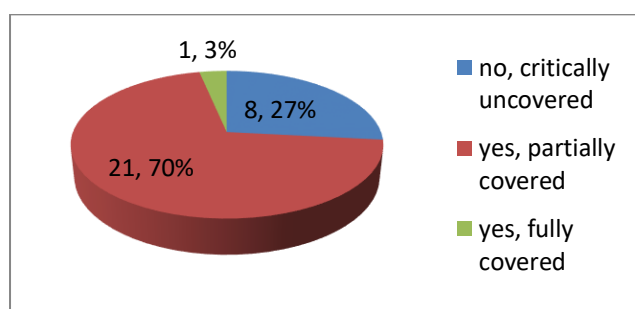
Food Security

Food security situation has dropped by the end of 2020 and becomes more and more dramatic. It is not only because of isolation of the settlements and high vulnerability of people (especially elderlies who have lose physical ability to care about existing gardens) but also due to individual isolation of people caused by Covid-19 epidemic, insufficient domestic agricultural yield, lack of water during hot season, increased prices on seeds and feeds and affected agricultural markets.

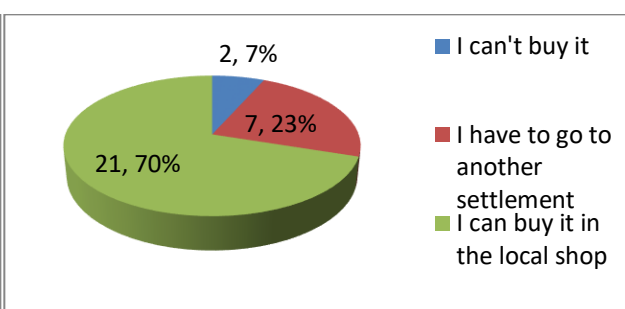
As target locations are rural, people used to grow domestic agricultural activities to ensure their food security. 2020 has strongly affected food security in target settlements as it was very hard for domestic agriculture. The main reasons are following: high prices on seeds and feeds; water was not available (especially in Taramchuk and Slavne) during hot sunny season; transportation options were affected by Covid-19 restrictions in spring spoiling preparation agricultural season. Individual vulnerability of elderly people makes them incapable to serve their **domestic agriculture, even if a garden exists**.

Food markets are not equally developed in the target settlements. Though, some kind of food shops is present in Berezove, Novomykhailivka and Stepne, the worst situation with accessibility to food markets in Taramchuk and Slavne which population that suffers from dramatic isolation and has to go to nearby settlements to buy food. 21 (70%) respondents replied that they partially cover their basic needs in food and 8 (27%) respondents do not cover the needs critically. Only one woman from Novomykhalivka does cover needs in food of her single-headed family fully. People who do not cover their needs in food critically are from Taramchuk, Slavne and Berezove. These respondents are of different ages and overlapping vulnerabilities including disability, chronic illness, income below subsistence level and families with many children.

Coverage of needs in food items



Access to food items



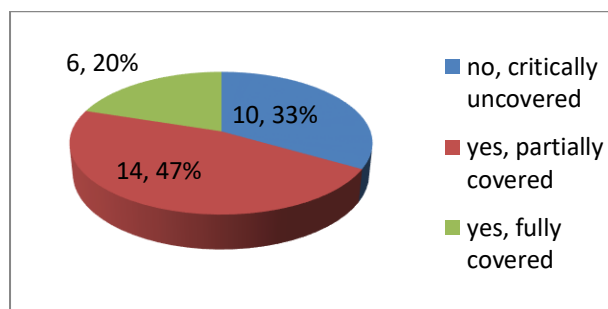
Health

Stepne and Novomykhalivka have primary health facilities staffed with a doctor and nurses that serve not only own population but people from the nearby villages including Slavne and Taramchuk located 3-5 km far. Berezove has only one nurse that serves 503 people but there is no pharmacy in the settlement. Pharmacies are available in Stepne and Novomykhalivka only. Nearly 6% of requested medicines are not available in the local pharmacies. If requested medicines are absent, it takes 7 days to fill the gap.

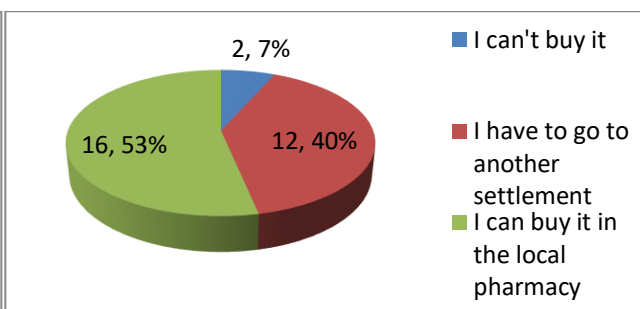
If there is a need in specialized medical services, people from all 5 settlements have to go 35-45 km to hospital in Krasnohorivka. There are 6 (20%) respondents who critically do not cover their needs in life-saving medicines. 4 people of this group are from Taramchuk and Berezove and 5 people of this group are women of different age and with different criteria of vulnerability.

For people from such isolated village like Slavne, Taramchuk and Berezove, the reasons of critically uncovered needs in life-saving medicines and health services are not only in their low purchasing power but also in restricted access to pharmacies and health facilities located in other settlements. Even in the nearby settlements, medical facilities are understaffed and have lack capacity to serve people.

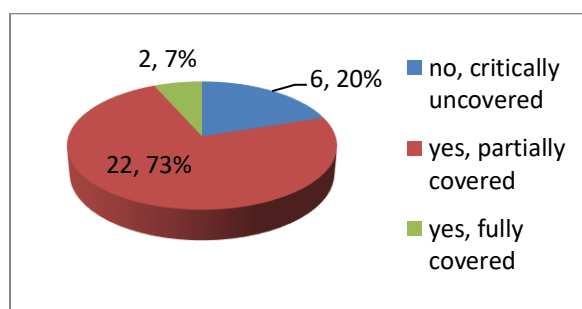
Coverage of needs in life-saving medicines



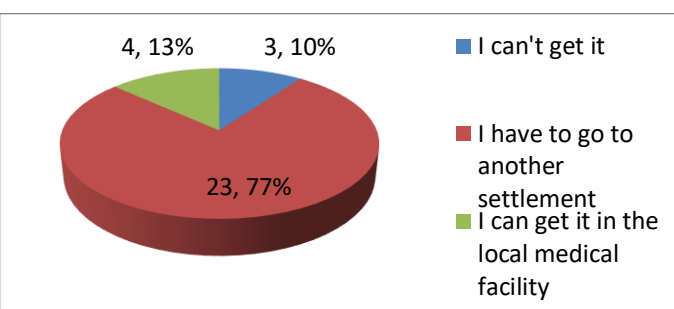
Access to life-saving medicines



Coverage of needs in medical services



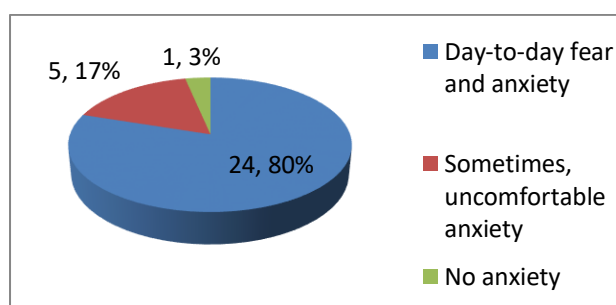
Access to medical services



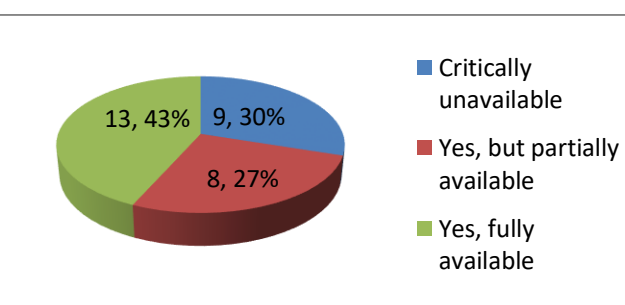
All 5 settlements are intervened with psycho-social support activities from humanitarian actors in 2020. However, it's still not sufficient. 9 (30%) respondents from different settlements admitted that PSS assistance is critically unavailable. Such reply was given by 1 man and 8 women who are of different age and living mostly in Berezove and Novomykhailivka.

Comparing with answers related to needs in other sectors, critical need in psycho-social support has found the highest scale among of the respondents. 80% of surveyed people live in day-to-day fear and anxiety. It concerns both males and females in all age groups.

Level of anxiety



Access to psychological support



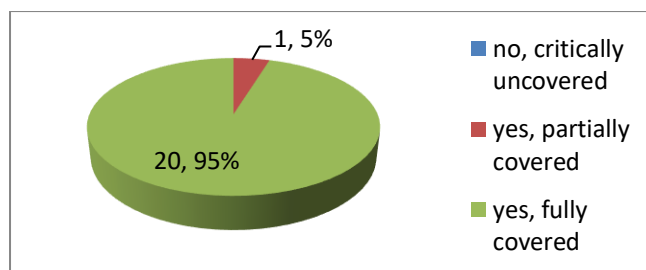
Education

Schools and kindergartens are available in Novomykhailivka and Stepne. Also, there is a kindergarten in Berezove but there is no school.

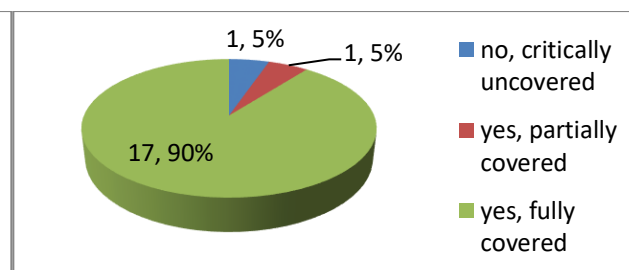
Children from Brerezove as well as from Taramchuk and Slavne have to go to 3-5 km to another settlement for classes.

None of respondents who have children reported that needs in education is critically uncovered. Moreover, 95% reported that the need is fully covered. Only one woman from large family admitted on partial coverage of needs because of low income and opportunity to equip children for school fully. There is also a woman from single-headed family living in Taramchuk who emphasizes that need in in child-friendly space for her kids is critically unmet.

Coverage of needs in education for children



Coverage of needs in child-friendly space for kids



Protection cross-cutting issues

Cash modality of assistance through banking card system of assistance is more appropriate for Berezove, Stepne and Novomykhalivka where there is option to pay with banking card in local shops. Residents of Taramchuk and Slavne have no option to use cards locally but have to go to nearby settlement. Access to the nearest ATM for withdrawing cash is available in Vuhledar located 30-40 km far from all 5 settlements. There are 3 regular transportation routes to developed towns in Novomykhalivka only.

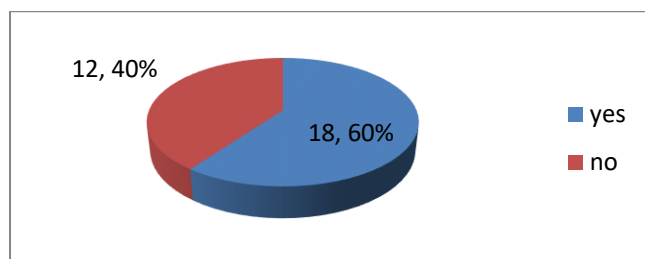
There is only one public transportation route that serves Stepne, Berezove and Novomykhalivka on weekly basis providing people with connection to Vuhledar town where they can access quite developed markets, social and banking infrastructure.

Residents of Taramchuk have to go to Stepne to use the transportation opportunity. Ticket costs 30-35 UAH. Lack of transportation service providers is caused by security hazards, unprofitability of services and very bad roads. 12 (40%) surveyed people do not use public transport. All the respondents of this group, both men and women, have vulnerability criterion of disability. If urgent need, people used to hire a car to get needed infrastructure in such towns like Volnovakha, Krasnohorivka, Vuhledar. Renting costs in this case make 100-400 UAH per trip.

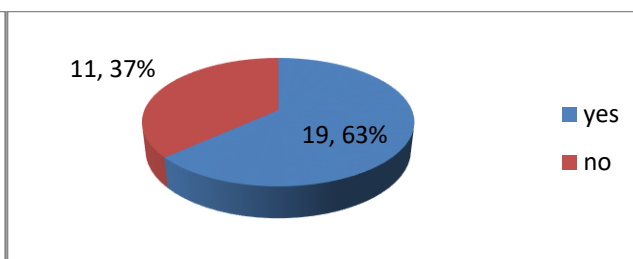
Criticalness of the situation is highlighted by the fact that 73% of respondents have monthly income level below official subsistence level (2200 UAH per person per month).

Responds of individually surveyed people on income level are not align with official statistics on average salary and pensions in Berezove and Stepne (officially amounting 6000 UAH and 4000 UAH respectively) and average salary and pensions in Novomykhalivka (officially amounting 5000 UAH and 3000 UAH respectively). Tricky thing that 22 (73%) respondents of both genders who have status of pensioners do obtain pensions below official subsistence level.

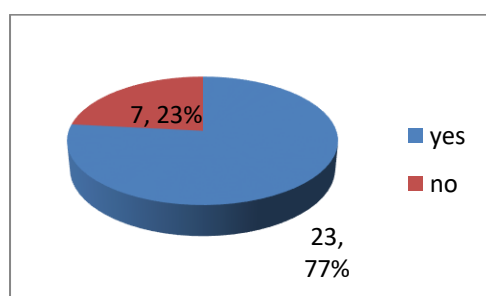
Usage of public transport



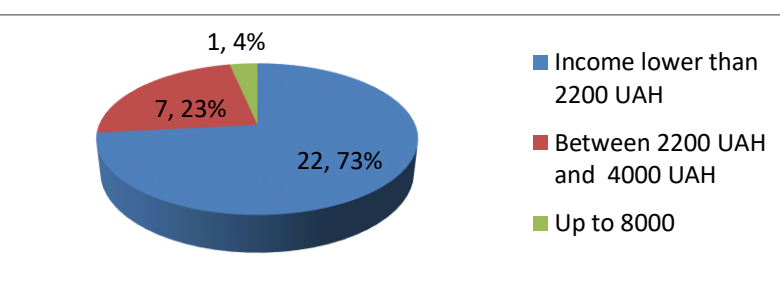
Ability to withdraw cash through ATM



State support with social subsidies



Income per household member per month



Social tensions and gender-based violence

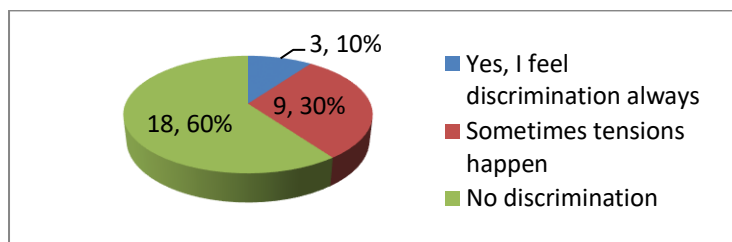
Local authorities admitted that tensions between those who obtained assistance those who didn't were in all 5 settlements. 10 (30%) of surveyed individuals admitted that tensions happen sometimes. 3 from different settlements do feel discrimination constantly from surrounding people. Only 5 individuals (17%) responded that they obtain support from local residents. These respondents are women from different settlements who have either disabilities or single-headed family by orphan. Identified types of support from local residents are related to support with paperwork proving for assistance, timely information on coming events, moral support as well as brining water and medicines.

None of respondents said whether they feel any threat of violence from surrounding people. However 21 (70%) respondents are aware on individual measures to be taken in case of violence. Those 9 (30%) people who are not aware on concerning measures belong to all age groups and make 7 women and 2 men with different vulnerabilities. The only common criterion of vulnerability for all these 9 respondents is critically low income.

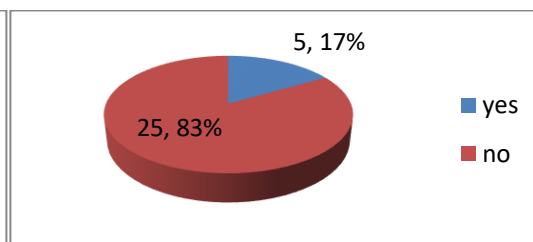
In 2020, services related to legal assistance and psycho-social support were provided by NGOs in all 5 settlements.

Tension between social groups is a typical negative effect of humanitarian distribution. Mitigation requires better information of people on target groups and types of assistance. It also requires better targeting and participation of local communities on targeting approach. Most tensions are caused between vulnerable people who match needed criteria of vulnerability and receive assistance constantly and people who have lost their income opportunity (because of Covid-19 restrictions and dropped economic situation) but not selected for assistance. The situation is worsened in 2020 because many people of working age can't find a job even in the nearby settlements. They have no transportation option to access job opportunities in towns. People who can't prove their vulnerability feel offended and cause tensions.

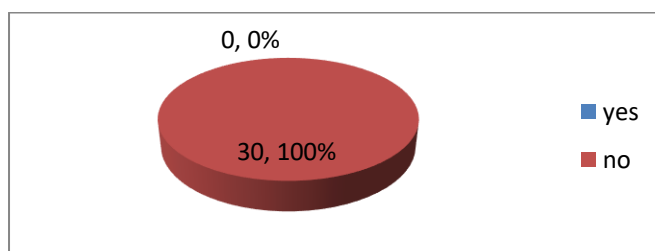
Discrimination from surrounding people



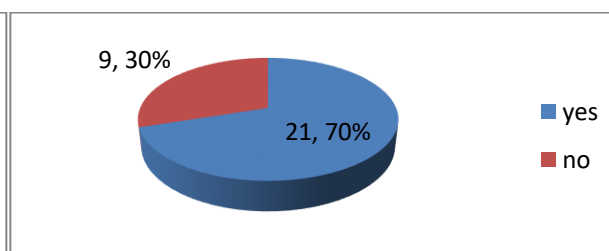
Support from local residents



Feeling threats of violence



Awareness on individual measures to be taken in case violence happened

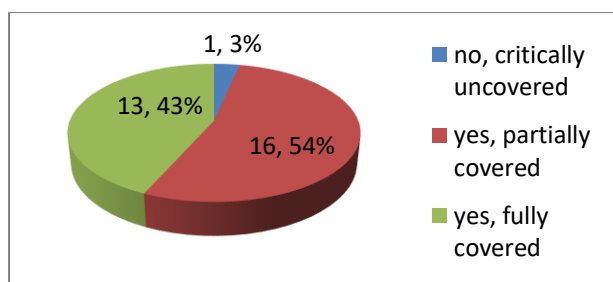


Covid-19 cross-cutting issues

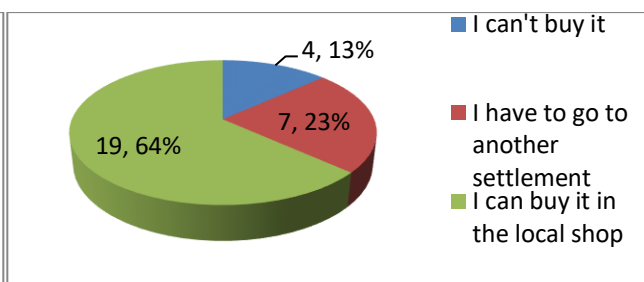
Based on official data obtained from local authorities on the 15th of December, there were 3 people with proved Covid-19 diagnosis in Slavne and 4 people in Novomykhalaivka. 5 of those 7 people are recovered. No death is detected. Berezove, Stepne and Tarmchuk have no cases because no tests were done. Tests and personal protection equipment (masks, disinfectors) are available in Novomykhalivka where people from Slavne should go and in Berezove and Stepne where people from Taramchuk should go. For residents of all 5 settlements, treatment of hard cases is available only in the hospital of Kurahovo located in 50 km away. Accessibility of tests and PPE are totally proved by data obtained from individuals living in these settlements. Most respondents are aware about prevention measures and symptoms of Covid-19 except 2 elderly bedridden respondents from Berezove and Novomykhalivka. Also, these people are not aware about individual measures to be taken in case of symptomatic of Covid-19. Moreover, additionally 6 respondents from the same settlements and Taramchuk are not aware about needed practical actions in this case. Practically, people do not know contacts of a doctor whom they can contact in case of Covid-19 symptoms or what should they do for recovery.

The group of respondents who are not sufficiently aware about needed actions during Covid-19 epidemic is mostly represented by lonely living elderly women with disabilities or chronic illness and families with many children.

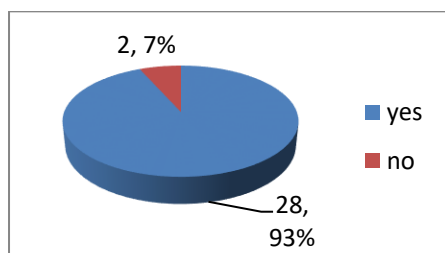
Coverage of needs in PPE during the epidemic



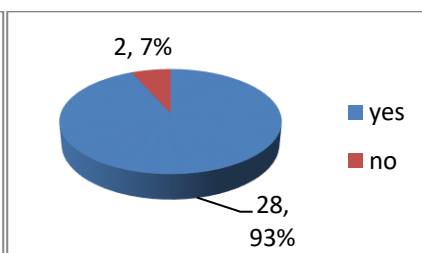
Access to PPE



Awareness on prevention measures on Covid-19 infection



Awareness on Covid-19 symptoms



Awareness on measures to be taken in case of symptomatic

