

Shelter Response Support Assessment

August 2024 | Ukraine

Key Messages

- 64% of hromadas reported that the population had decreased locally since 2022, 55% reported the population had stayed "about the same" in the past month (from May 2024).
- 75% of the assessed hromadas reported damage to housing and infrastructure since the full-scale invasion, with recent damage concentrated along the frontline and northern border. Of these, 68% reported damage in the past year (169/249). From this subset, 62% reported damage in the past month (106/172).
- 58% (192/329) of hromadas reported repair work in the past six months, mainly carried out by residents, international humanitarian organizations, and local authorities.
- While construction materials were generally reported to be available, there was reported stress on the labour market in many hromadas.
- Amongst hromadas which reported damage three resources reported as most needed were cash for repairs (78%, in 149 of 192 hromadas), followed by roofing materials (73%) and windows (67%).
- Eligibility issues, such as unregistered properties, co-ownership or inheritance complications, and non-residential property damage, were indicated as the main barriers to accessing repair support through official channels.

Context & Rationale

The war in Ukraine is resulting in extensive damage to the built environment. From February 2022 to December 2023, the World Bank estimates total damage to buildings and infrastructure at 152 billion USD, with housing (shelter) being the most affected sector (56 billion USD).¹ This damage has led to large-scale displacement, disruption of essential services, economic instability, and elevated humanitarian needs.

The 2024 Humanitarian Needs and Response Plan, consolidated by the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA), identifies 7.9 million people in need of shelter assistance, including 4.37 million non-displaced, 2.15 million internally displaced people and 1.4 million returnees.² 62% of these people's needs were categorized as either "extreme" or "catastrophic".³

Humanitarian and government actors are mobilizing to implement both short-term solutions to provide emergency shelter and light to medium shelter repairs. In parallel, longer-term recovery and reconstruction planning is under way in some areas.

Accurate data and information on the extent, severity and spatial distribution of damage is essential to ensure an effective and efficient response. To support humanitarian shelter interventions, REACH surveyed local (hromada) authorities across Ukraine's conflict-affected areas to understand the self-reported viewpoints regarding population dynamics, infrastructure damage, repair needs, market functionality and gather additional feedback on the 2023/24 winterisation response.

In total, 329 hromadas were surveyed, according to their proximity to the frontline or location in territory brought back under Ukrainian governmental control.

The findings provide a comparable dataset at the hromada level, focusing on areas of Ukraine most directly affected by the conflict, often referred to as "the crescent" due to their distribution along the front line.⁴ This additional information layer, when triangulated with other sources, offers a snapshot of self-reported needs and viewpoints from local authorities as of May 2024.⁵

This report presents a selection of key findings from the survey. **The dataset is available on request to implementing shelter partners and other humanitarian actors (impact.ukraine@impact-initiatives.org)**

Methodology

An initial list of 380 hromadas were identified, on the criteria that they were within 100km of either the frontline or Ukraine’s northern border as far west as Kyivska, or, within territory previously occupied by the Armed Forces of the Russian Federation and subsequently brought back under the control of the Government of Ukraine.

Data collection was carried out using an online questionnaire sent to hromada offices by email during May 2024, with follow-up phone calls to ensure completion. 329 hromadas returned completed questionnaires, as summarised in the table and shown in the map. Responses were made by deputies or members of the hromada’s executive committee.

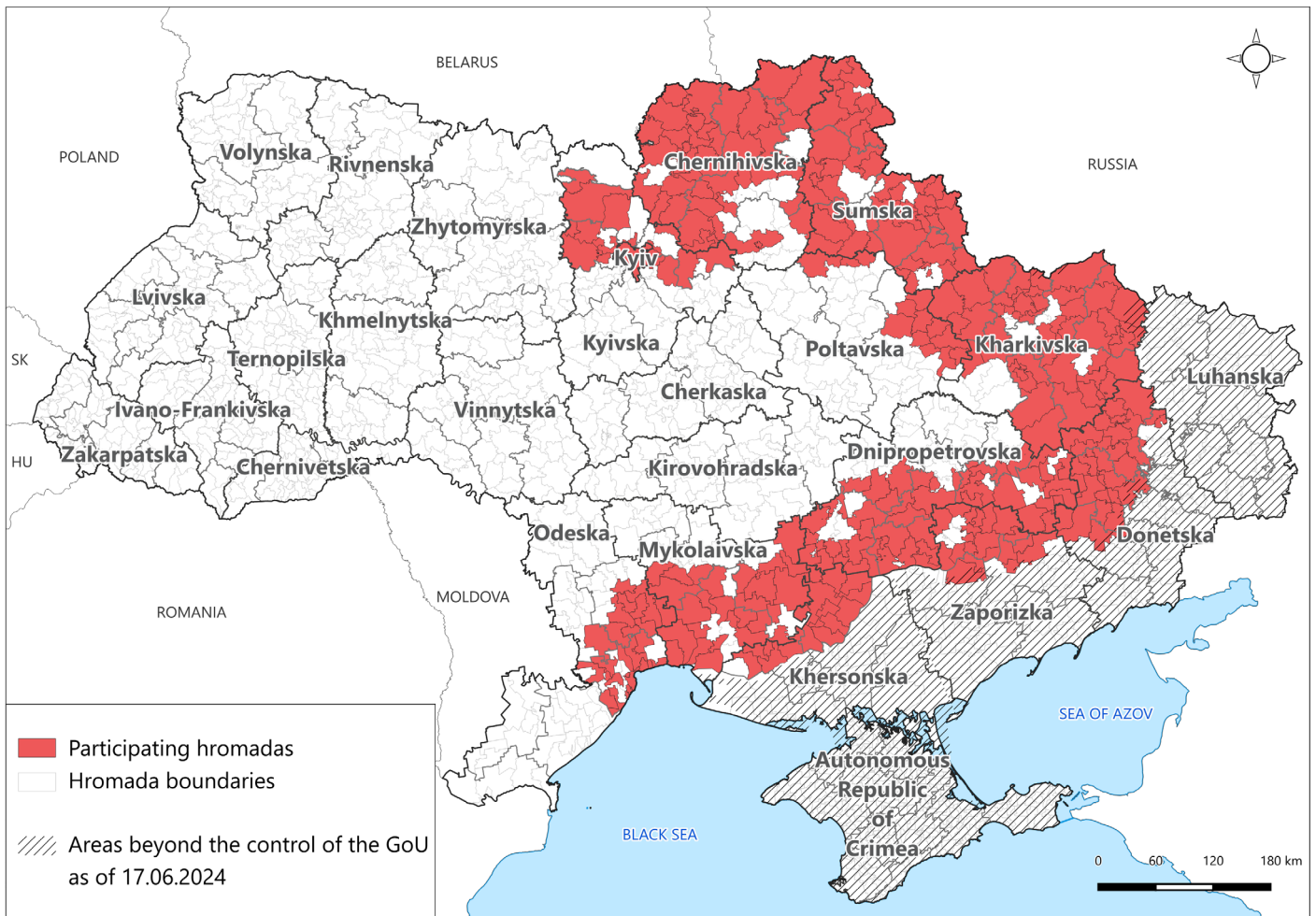
Data strengths and limitations

The data collected in this assessment offers insights at the hromada level. This enables an understanding of the local conditions and specific needs within each hromada in support of targeted interventions. Comparisons can be made across different hromadas and regions, to identify patterns and prioritization of areas with the greatest needs. The assessment includes indicators such as population dynamics, infrastructure damage, repair needs, aid modalities, and market functionality.

Regarding limitations, the data presented is indicative, providing a measure rather than a definitive account of the damage and needs. A single survey was completed per hromada. The reliance on key informant questionnaires can introduce subjectivity, as the responses reflect the views and perceptions of local authorities and may not always be fully accurate or objective. The findings represent a point-in-time snapshot of the situation as of May 2024. While it can provide valuable insights, it should be interpreted with caution and used in conjunction with other trusted data sources.

Oblast	Number of participating hromadas
Dnipropetrovska	46
Kharkivska	46
Sumska	45
Chernihivska	41
Donetska	31
Mykolaivska	27
Odeska	24
Zaporizka	20
Kyivska	19
Khersonska	16
Poltavska	13
Kyiv	1
Grand total	329

Map 1 | Locations of participating hromadas



Population dynamics

Key points:

- Population in 64% of surveyed hromadas has reportedly decreased since the start of the full-scale invasion but remained relatively stable in most in the month before data collection.
- Damage to residential infrastructure was the primary reported barrier to accessing housing, followed by limited housing supply,
- The largest proportions of hromadas where damage to housing was the primary barrier by oblast were in Khersonska, Donetsk and Zaporizka.

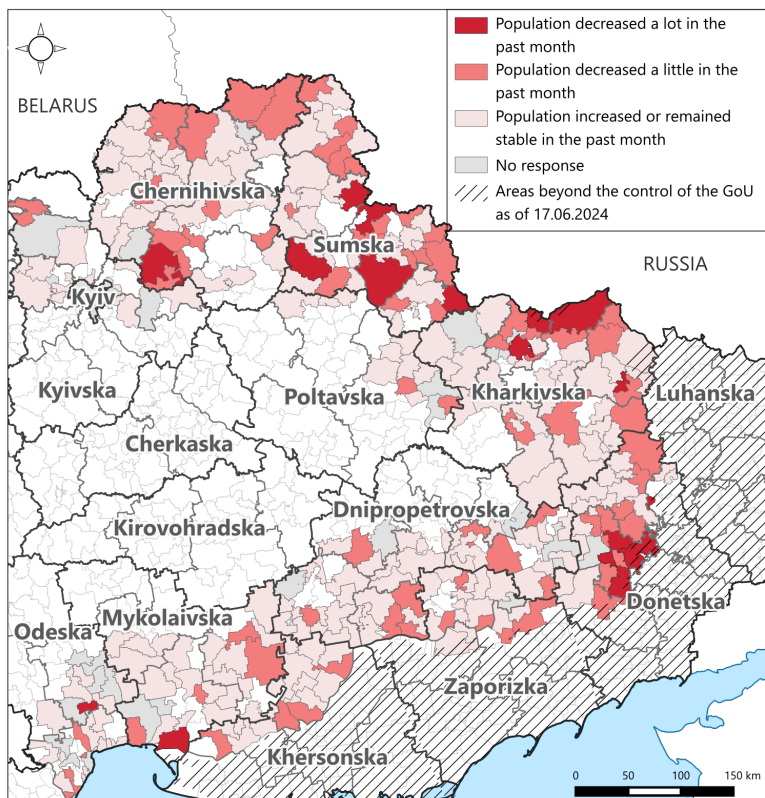
Population overview:

Overall, responses indicate that across the surveyed areas the population of hromadas was perceived to have reduced since the start of the full-scale invasion, but to have been relatively stable in the past month.

Almost two-thirds of respondents replied that their hromada’s population had decreased a little (36%) or a lot (28%) since the start of the war. However, most reported either that the population had stayed about the same (55%) or decreased a little (23%) in the past month. 9% of hromadas reported that they did not know how the population had changed in the past month.

Around half of the participating hromadas in Sumaska (21/45) and Donetsk (15/31) reported that population had fallen a little or a lot in the past month.

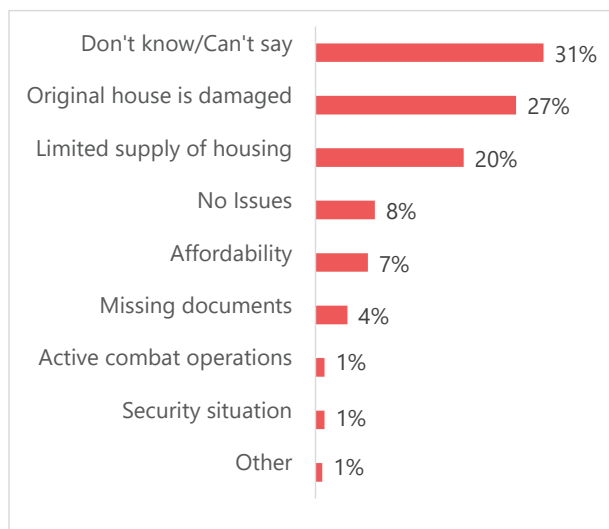
Map 2 | Reported change in population in the month of data collection



Access to housing:

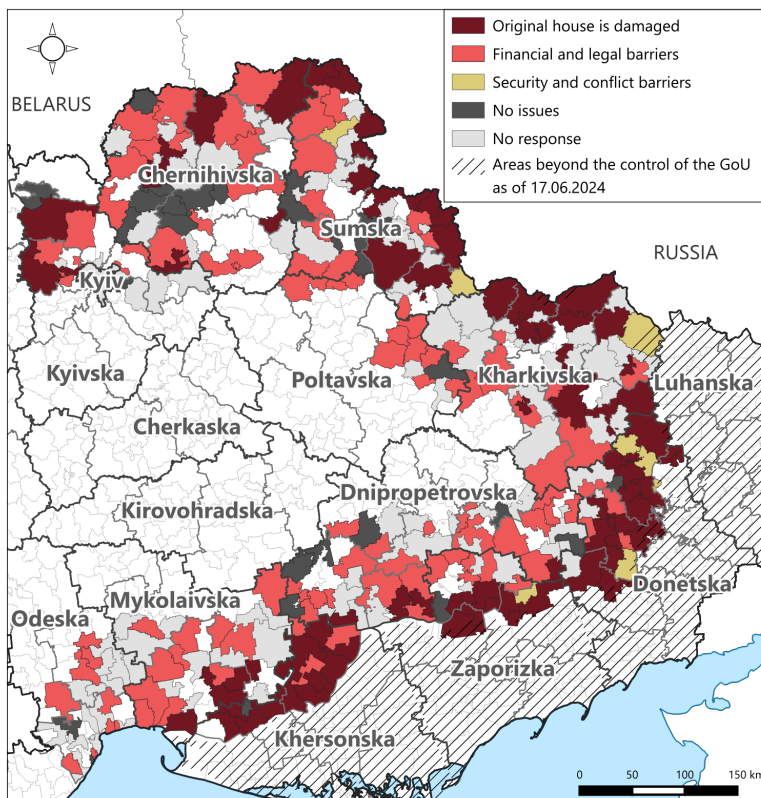
When asked about the “main” problem affecting people’s access to housing in the past month, 27% of hromadas specified “original house is damaged” (88/327). The oblasts with the largest proportions of hromadas reporting this barrier were Khersonska (12 of 15 hromadas in the oblast), Donetsk (18/31), and Zaporizka (9/20).

Chart 1 | Main problem affecting people’s access to housing



In map 3, below, “limited supply of housing”, “affordability” and “missing documents related to claiming rights on the property” are shown as “Financial and legal barriers”. The choices “the security situation” and “active combat operations” are shown as “Security and conflict barriers”.

Map 3 | Main problem affecting people’s access to housing



Infrastructure damage and repair needs

Key points:

- Damage is widespread, but new incidences are reportedly more concentrated around the front line.
- Most hromadas report partial shelter damage in settlements, rather than complete destruction.
- A range of infrastructure types were reported to be damaged.

New incidences of damage overtime

Since February 2022, damage has been widespread; but more recent incidences of damage appear to be concentrated along the frontline and northern border. 75% of the assessed hromadas reported damage to housing and infrastructure since the full-scale invasion, with recent damage concentrated along the frontline and northern border. Of these, 68% reported damage in the past year (169/249). From this subset, 62% reported damage in the past month (106/172). Damage which occurred in the past month was largely reported in hromadas closest to the front line.

Proportions of damaged housing in affected areas

Of the 249 hromadas which reported damage had occurred since the start of the full-scale invasion, 68% of respondents indicated that less than a quarter of houses were damaged. 12% indicated that “more than half” of the houses in

affected settlements were damaged, and 10% reported that between a quarter and a half of the houses were damaged.

The hromadas which reported greater proportions of damaged buildings were generally those closest to either the frontline, the northern border, or west of Kyiv.

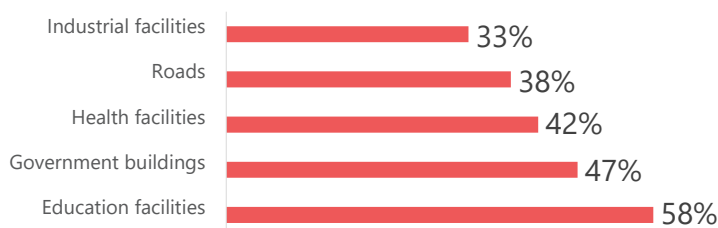
Just 3% of hromadas indicated that “almost all or all” of the residential buildings were damaged in affected settlements, with four of these responses coming from Donetsk, two from Khersonska and one from Kharkivska.

Affected types of infrastructure

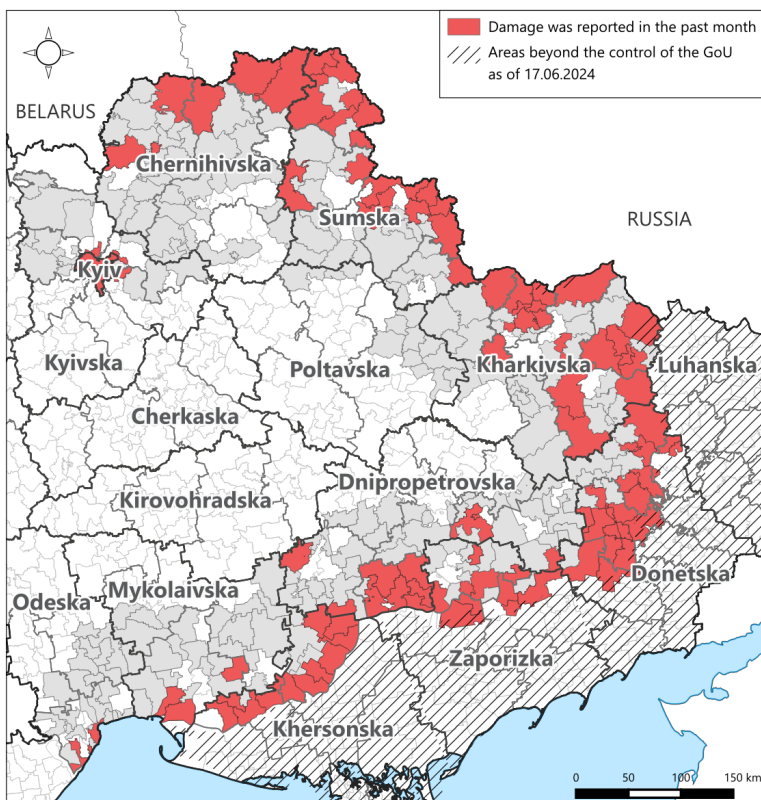
In addition to housing infrastructure, a wide range of non-residential buildings were also reported as damaged. 245 hromadas reported types of damaged non-residential infrastructure.

Electricity supply stations were reportedly damaged in 27% of these hromadas. Water infrastructure (e.g. pipes, treatment facilities, buildings, etc.) was reported as damaged in 25% of hromadas.

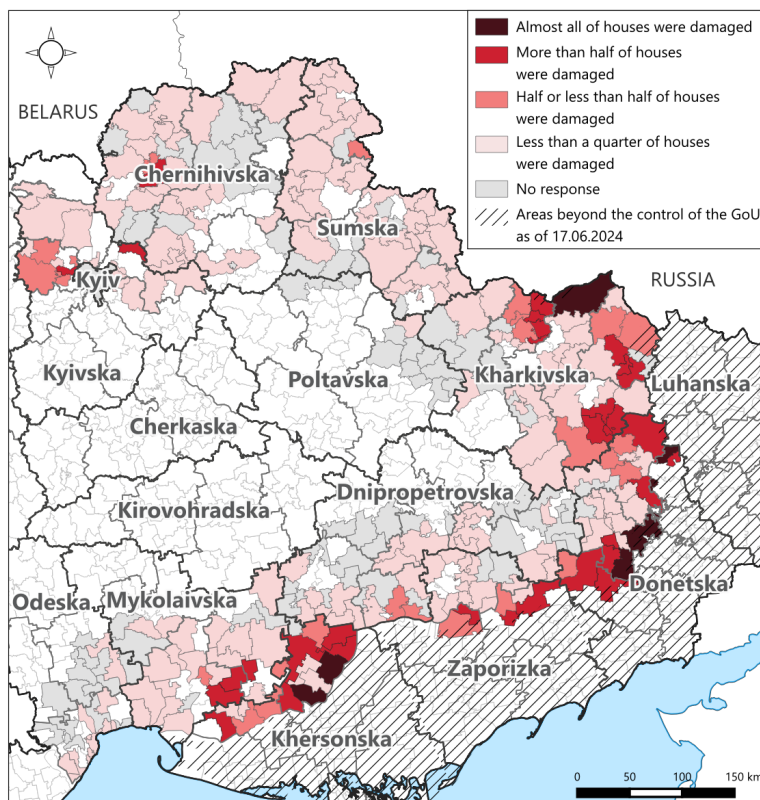
Chart 2 | Top five types of damaged infrastructure, by proportion of hromadas indicating each choice



Map 4 | Hromadas which reported damage in the past month.



Map 5 | Reported proportion of damaged residential buildings in affected settlements



Aid modalities and market functionality

Key points:

- Repairs were reportedly most often performed by residents themselves, followed by international humanitarian organizations and local authorities.
- Cash for repairs was most frequently reported as a needed resource, followed by roofing materials and windows.
- While construction materials were generally considered as accessible, there was reported stress on the construction labour market in many hromadas.

Overview of repair work in the hromadas

Of the 249 hromadas which reported damage since the onset of the full-scale invasion, 71% also reported that repairs had been performed in the past six months (n= 178). Most of these 178 hromadas had reported that either "some" (43%) or "very few" (26%) of the residential buildings in affected settlements were damaged. 11% of hromadas that reported repairs had been made in the past six months also reported that more than half of buildings in affected settlements were damaged.

Amongst hromadas that reported repairs had happened in the past six months, respondents indicated that residents were carrying out repairs themselves most frequently (84%). This was followed by international humanitarian organisations (56%) and local authorities (53%).

Map 6 | Hromadas which reported availability of workers to make repairs to damaged houses

Most urgently needed resources

The five most urgently needed resources or materials for shelter repairs were reported to be cash (78%), roofing materials (73%), windows (67%), timber (35%) and doors (35%).

Construction materials and tools were reportedly available. Most respondents indicated that materials and tools were either "readily available" (42%) or "available, but not enough" (41%).

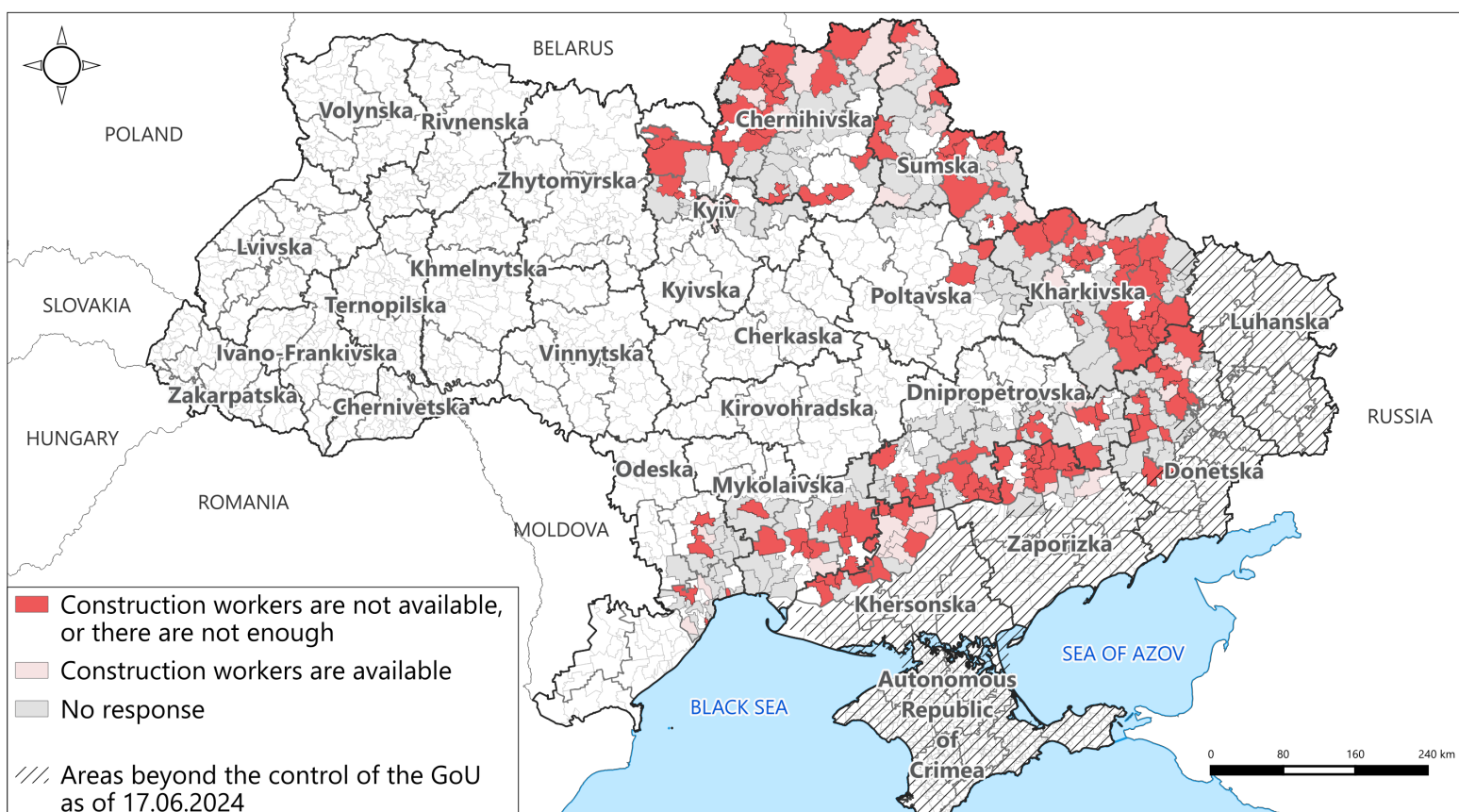
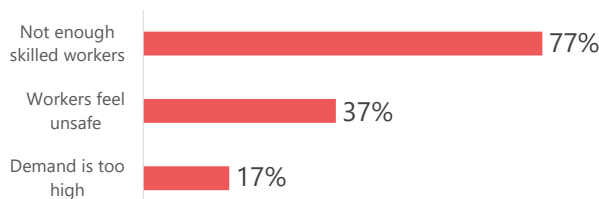
Construction market functionality

Although construction materials were considered to be accessible, the labour market was seen as under stress.

Most hromadas indicated that there were "not enough" (58%) or "no" (20%) construction workers available locally.

The most frequently chosen was "There are not enough skilled workers" (77%). Of the remaining options, "Workers feel unsafe" was chosen by 37% of hromadas, and "Demand is too high" by 17%.

Chart 2 | Barriers in the construction labour market, by proportion of hromadas indicating each choice (n = 150)



Repair support pathway accessibility

Key points:

- Eligibility issues, such as unregistered properties and complications with inheritance or co-ownership, were considered as the main barriers to receiving support.
- Accessibility issues, such as lack of access to the Diia portal or SNAP, were less frequently observed as barriers for receiving support.¹

Reporting damage

Overall, participants reported 79,125 applications for assistance in eRecovery, and 15,822 rejected cases. Kharkivska, Kyivska and Donetsk led in both counts.

The majority of hromadas (66%) reported their belief that “everyone who needs or wants to is able to access eRecovery”. The next most frequently selected response was “a few people (up to one in ten)” were not able to access eRecovery (17% of hromadas).

Barriers to accessibility

In the hromadas where problems with access were reported, eligibility and procedural issues were perceived to be the main barriers. The most frequently selected barrier to receiving support through eRecovery was that the property was not registered in the State Register of Real Properties (87%). This was followed by complications caused by inheritance or co-ownership (53%) and applications being made for non-eligible parts of the building (47%).

Accessibility in itself was less frequently observed as a barrier for receiving support. There were three possible choices keyed to “accessibility”: “No access to the Diia portal” (34%), “Lack of information or understanding” (11%) and “No access to SNAP” (9%).

What is eRecovery?

Launched in 2023, eRecovery (aka eVidnolennia, eВідновлення) is a governmental scheme for “implementing a comprehensive housing reconstruction programme”.⁶

Following an initial application on the Diia app or at a SNAP, affected people can open a dedicated eRecovery bank account, their houses are assessed, a certificate is issued, and they then receive funds for reconstruction or repair work.^{7 8}

The final compensation is reportedly up to 350,000 UAH.⁹ The program is seen as innovative.¹⁰ However, there are noted limitations, with concerns about the speed with which compensation can be delivered, the geographical reach, limitations on the parts of buildings which are eligible, and the applicant’s ability to furnish correct documentation.^{11 12}

Table 1 | Reported barriers for people to receive support through eRecovery (n = 109)

Category	Barrier	Frequency
Eligibility	Properties not registered in the SRRP (State Register of Real Property Rights)	87%
Procedural	Issues with co-ownership or inheritance complications	53%
Eligibility	Damage to non-residential parts of property (sheds, barns, etc.) not eligible for compensation	47%
Accessibility	Not having the digital accessibility to the Diia portal	34%
Eligibility	Common spaces in multistory buildings have not been repaired	25%
Procedural	Inspection report identifies damage in excess of the maximum compensation amount	21%
Procedural	Nature of the damage makes it difficult to determine if property is damaged or destroyed upon inspection	14%
Other	Proximity to conflict	14%
Accessibility	Lack of information and understanding of the compensation mechanism	11%
Capacity	Lack of qualified personnel to conduct the technical inspection	11%
Accessibility	Not having physical access to SNAP (Administrative Service Center)	9%
Other	Other	3%
Don't know		0.9%

¹ SNAP is the anglicised Ukrainian acronym for “Центр надання адміністративних послуг, Цнап”, Center for the provision of administrative services. Diia is the Ukrainian government’s e-governance portal.

Winter needs in 2023/2024

Key points:

- Respondents perceived the household heating situation to not be “under control” in 22% of hromadas.
- The key barriers to adequate heating were affordability, damage to housing, and disruptions to electricity supply.
- Firewood and gas lead amongst the fuels reported as available in the hromadas.

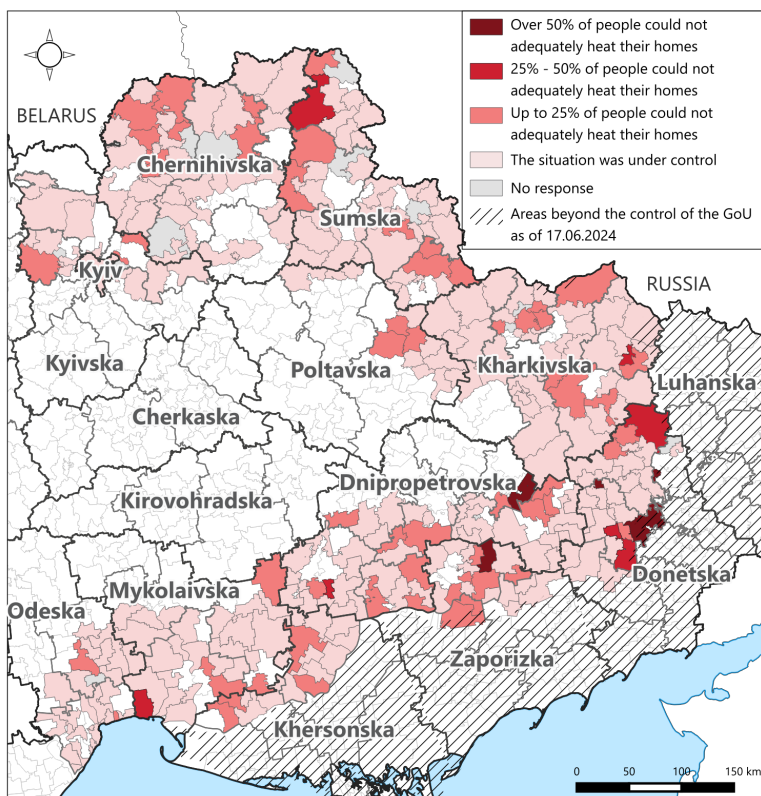
Access to household heating

When asked about the level of access to household heating in the winter of 2023/2024, most respondents reported that the household heating situation was “under control” (74%).

Where hromadas did not report the situation as under control (22%), more than half were in either Donetsk (9), Kharkivska (10), Mykolaivska (5) or Dnipropetrovska (13) oblasts. 13 hromadas indicated they did not know about the proportion of people unable to adequately heat their home (4%).

Amongst the hromadas that did not report the heating situation as under control (n = 86), the most-frequently reported barrier was solid fuel being unaffordable, chosen by 62% of hromadas. Unaffordable electricity was chosen by 30% of hromadas, and unaffordable gas canisters were chosen by 13% of hromadas. Damage to housing was chosen as a barrier by 41% of hromadas, and disrupted electricity supply by 38%.

Map 7 | Reported situation regarding access to heating in winter 2023/24

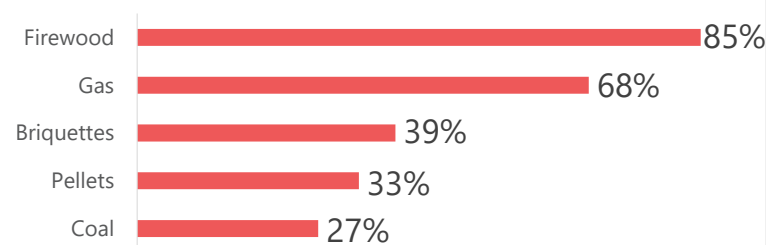


In the Joint Market Monitoring Initiative’s 2023 Trends report, the price of electricity was reported to have risen in June 2023 to be 1.5 times higher than the start of that year.¹³ On the other hand, natural gas prices were reported to have remained stable.¹⁴ The price of firewood was reported to have decreased at the end of the year.¹⁴ Yet, JMMI reporting from June 2024 shows that between May 2023 and May 2024, the median price of firewood per cubic metre had increased from just less than 1300 UAH to just more than 1500 UAH.¹⁵

Availability of different fuels

Firewood and gas lead amongst the fuels perceived as available in the hromadas.

Chart 3 | Fuels reported to have been available for purchase in the hromada, by proportion of hromadas (n = 327)



Map 8 | Reported availability of firewood



Feedback on Winter 2023/2024

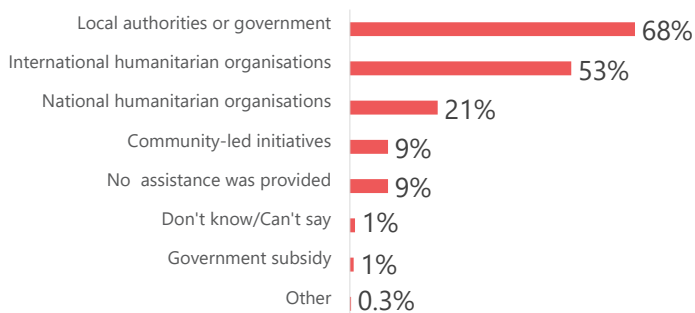
Key points:

- Local authorities and international NGOs were reported as the primary providers of heating assistance.
- There was uncertainty about the adequacy and timeliness of NGO winterization services.
- While various supports were reportedly provided, gaps in reaching people in need were identified.

A range of actors were known to have provided assistance

Respondents reported that primarily local authorities and international NGOs provided heating services, with “Local authorities or government” chosen most frequently, by 68% of all hromadas. INGOs were chosen by 53%, and national humanitarian organisations followed, chosen by 21%.

Chart 4 | Organisations known to have provided heating aid, by proportion of hromadas indicating each choice



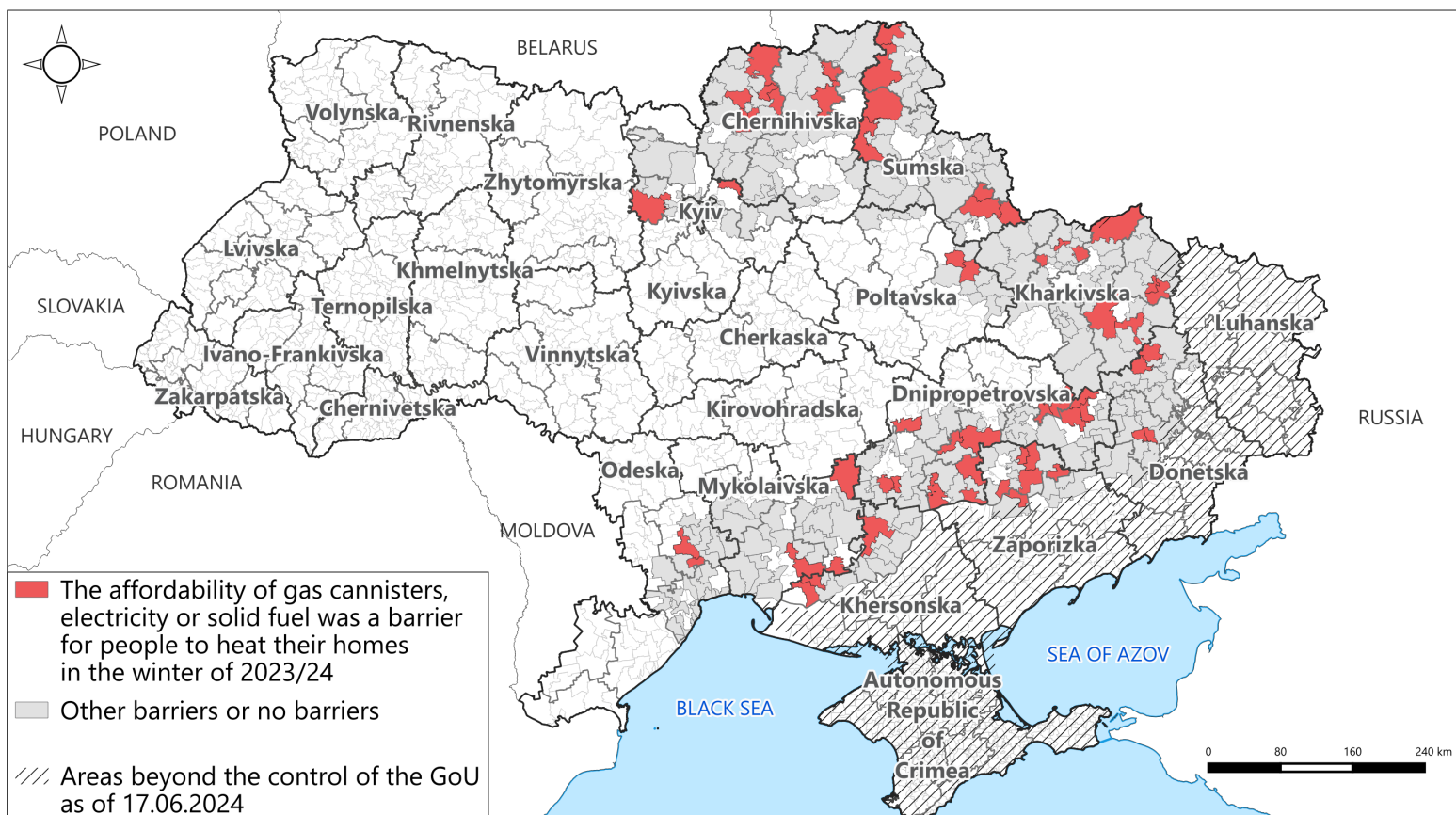
Uncertainty about delivery of services

Although there was awareness that services had been provided, there was uncertainty about the adequacy and timeliness of winterisation activities provided by NGOs. Across four questions about the timeliness and effectiveness of winterisation services provided by NGOs, 43% of all responses were “Don’t know/can’t say”. This was an unusual choice, contrasting with the responses to other questions in the survey. The next most frequent choices were either positive or neutral. However, in a separate question, 72% of respondents rated the overall coordination of the humanitarian response either moderately effective (52%) or highly effective (21%). This degree of awareness on the eventual outcomes of distributions may reflect the process. Whilst hromadas are providing beneficiary lists at the outset, there may be less communication back once distributions have begun.

Perceived reach of winterisation services

Although there were acknowledged limitations in respondents’ awareness of the timeliness and effectiveness of distributions, respondents estimated overall that people in need received various support. Across four questions about the distribution of winter clothing, heating appliances, cash and fuel, 49% of respondents chose “everyone who needed it received [the support]” overall. The second most frequently chosen response for each question was that up to one in ten people did not receive support.

Map 9 | Hromadas reporting that the affordability of gas canisters, electricity or solid fuel was a barrier for people to heat their homes in winter 2023/24



Discussion of findings on damage

Developing a picture of the extent, intensity and volume of damage

This assessment's findings appear to correspond with the known picture for the extent of damage to infrastructure. Damage to the built environment has been widespread since the start of the full-scale invasion of Ukraine by the armed forces of the Russian Federation in February 2022. Assessments of this damage have been produced from the start, at varying scales and with different methodologies. Yet, there is not a single, readily available figure. This discussion considers some of the available assessments, and puts them in dialogue with the findings of this assessment.

The third Rapid Damage Needs Assessment (RDNA3), covering the period from February 2022 – December 2023 has provided an overview of the damage in the first two years of the ongoing war in Ukraine.¹⁶ The report describes damage as being “concentrated” in six oblasts: Donetsk, Kharkivska, Luhanska, Zaporizka, Khersonska and Kyivska.¹⁷

The RDNA3 sketches the changing spatial distribution of damage up to December 2023. After an initial period of “widespread destruction” from February to April 2022, the “rapid escalation” of damage was “minimised” in the second half of 2022, as the frontline stabilised.¹⁸ There followed a period of sustained long-range attacks on

critical infrastructure, which continued throughout 2023 and affected settlements across the whole of Ukraine.¹⁹ The report shows that, measured in dollar value, Odeska and Zhytomyrska had been drawn into the most affected group by the end of 2023.²⁰

Despite this gradual expansion, the report claims that direct damage measured in dollar terms had “not escalated substantially” since the RDNA2 in February 2023.²¹ At the time of the report, it was claimed that “ten percent of the total housing stock of Ukraine ha[d] been either damaged or destroyed”, with impacts across infrastructural sectors.²²

Broad brush estimations of damage vary, and the typology of damaged objects can make it hard to compare. Recently, an estimate of 210,000 damaged buildings up to December 2023 was published in the New York Times.²³ A report from the Kyiv School of Economics puts the figure at 250,000 buildings for the period up to January 2024.²⁴ Another report puts the number at 500,000.²⁵ In these cases, the measure can include different objects, including non-residential buildings and multi-story buildings with potentially hundreds of units of housing within. In contrast, the RDNA3 puts the estimated number of damaged *units of housing* at two million.²⁶

Although there is variation, in general terms, these accounts of the distribution of damage correspond with the targeting in the Humanitarian Needs and Response Plan.²⁷

Table 2 | ACLED data, number of battles and explosions, February 2022 - April 2024²⁸

Oblast	Region / Total	Per month total	Per month 24	%change per month 24	Grand Total
Donetsk	43%	1557.04	1425.00	-8%	42040
Kharkiv	15%	554.00	411.25	-26%	14958
Zaporizhia	12%	426.00	405.00	-5%	11502
Kherson	9%	322.70	346.50	7%	8713
Sumy	6%	226.78	340.25	50%	6123
Luhansk	6%	228.81	110.75	-52%	6178
Chernihiv	2%	78.19	106.25	36%	2111
Dnipropetrovsk	2%	80.11	94.75	18%	2163
Mykolaiv	3%	94.56	41.50	-56%	2553
Odesa	0%	14.04	14.75	5%	379
Crimea	0%	6.07	8.25	36%	164
Kyiv City	0%	6.74	4.50	-33%	182
Poltava	0%	2.52	4.00	59%	68
Kirovograd	0%	2.59	4.00	54%	70
Lviv	0%	2.30	3.75	63%	62
Khmelnitskyi	0%	2.74	3.25	19%	74
Vinnytsia	0%	1.33	1.75	31%	36
Ivano-Frankivsk	0%	0.74	1.25	69%	20
Cherkasy	0%	1.59	1.00	-37%	43
Kyiv	0%	18.00	0.75	-96%	486
Ternopil	0%	0.41	0.50	23%	11
null	0%	0.59	0.50	-16%	16
Rivne	0%	0.96	0.50	-48%	26
Volyn	0%	0.48	0.25	-48%	13
Zhytomyr	0%	4.44	0.25	-94%	120
Zakarpattia	0%	0.15	0.00	-100%	4
Chernivtsi	0%	0.11	0.00	-100%	3
Grand Total	100%	3634.00	3330.50	-8%	98118

Trends in the rate of damage

Using a different approach, ACAPS identifies approximately 11,277 reports in the media of damaged infrastructure by the end of April 2024.²⁹ This can be compared with the Armed Conflict Location Events Database (ACLED), which records 98,118 incidents of “explosions/remote violence” or “battles” from February 2022 to the end of April 2024.³⁰

A headline assessment of ACAPS and ACLED data indicates that the slowdown in the overall rate of destruction described in RDNA3 may be persisting in 2024. The average rate of new records per month in the ACAPS set across the whole period is approximately 417. For the first four months of 2024 it was 358, indicating a fall in the monthly rate of around 14%. Similarly, whilst the average number of records of “explosions/remote violence” or “battles” per month for the whole period in the ACLED dataset is 3,634, it is 3,331 per month for the first four months of the year, a fall of around 8%.

Nevertheless, these datasets indicate that the overall number of damaged buildings continues to grow, and that the spatial impact is being intensified. Overall, 58% of incidents in the ACLED set since February 2022 are recorded in Donetsk or Kharkivska oblasts. Furthermore,

Table 3 | ACAPS data tracking damage to civilian infrastructure from February 2022 to April 2024 - number of reported incidents²⁵

Infrastructure Type	Grand Total	per month total (to April 2024)	Percentage of total
Education facility (school, etc.)	2704.00	100.15	24%
Industrial/Business/Enterprise facilities	1729.00	64.04	15%
Electricity supply system	1416.00	52.44	13%
Gas supply system	1116.00	41.33	10%
Government facilities	771.00	28.56	7%
Cultural facilities (museum, theater etc.)	704.00	26.07	6%
Health facility (hospital, health clinic)	585.00	21.67	5%
Other	438.00	16.22	4%
Railway	287.00	10.63	3%
Agricultural facilities	284.00	10.52	3%
Warehouse	251.00	9.30	2%
Water supply system	189.00	7.00	2%
Religious facilities	174.00	6.44	2%
Heating and water facility	138.00	5.11	1%
Bridge	119.00	4.41	1%
Road / Highway	75.00	2.78	1%
Telecommunications	73.00	2.70	1%
Chemical storage unit	53.00	1.96	0%
Fuel depot	39.00	1.44	0%
Oil depot	36.00	1.33	0%
Power plant	34.00	1.26	0%
Harbor	30.00	1.11	0%
Airport	20.00	0.74	0%
Nuclear unit	6.00	0.22	0%
Aircraft repair plant	3.00	0.11	0%
null	2.00	0.07	0%
Grand total	11276.00	417.63	

the top five oblasts account for 85% of all records. In the ACAPS dataset, of the five oblasts with the most records of damaged infrastructure (Donetska, Dnipropetrovska, Kharkivska, Khersonska and Sumska), the monthly rate of reported damage for 2024 showed an increase of between 5% and 47% in all but Donetsk. This pattern is also seen in REACH’s assessment, where 90/106 hromadas which reported damage “in the past month” were in Donetsk, Kharkivska, Sumska, Dnipropetrovska, Zaporizka and Khersonska.

Tracking the types of infrastructure that have been damaged

The types of buildings reported as damaged in REACH’s assessment appear to correspond with the ACAPS infrastructure damage dataset. REACH’s assessment included a question on the types of infrastructure that had been damaged. Here, the most frequently selected responses were education facilities, government buildings, healthcare facilities, roads, industrial facilities, warehouses, and markets/shops. With the exception of ‘roads’, these choices appear in the ten most reported infrastructure types in the ACAPS set.

Conclusion

Damage to the built environment is wide-spread across the “crescent” area running from the northern border and along the frontline. 75% of the assessed hromadas reported damage to housing and infrastructure since the full-scale invasion, and 32% reported damage had occurred in the past month.

Despite the continuing attrition of buildings, particularly in proximity to the line of contact, 58% of hromadas reported repair work had taken place in the past six months, mainly carried out by residents, international humanitarian organizations, and local authorities. The three resources reported as most needed were cash for repairs, followed by roofing materials and windows. Yet, while construction materials were generally reported to be available, there was reported stress on the labour market in many hromadas.

Reflecting on the situation for the winter of 2023/2024, the key barriers to adequate heating were considered to be affordability, damage to housing, and disruptions to electricity supply. Respondents described local authorities, international NGOs and national NGOs providing assistance, and generally judged the coordination to be effective, although there were gaps in awareness of outcomes.

Damage to the built environment, including residential buildings, has persisted in the first half of 2024. The oblasts of the “crescent” are most intensely affected according to secondary sources, and Donetsk and Kharkivska oblasts have been the most kinetic.

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ABOUT REACH

REACH Initiative facilitates the development of information tools and products that enhance the capacity of aid actors to make evidence-based decisions in emergency, recovery and development contexts.

The methodologies used by REACH include primary data collection and in-depth analysis, and all activities are conducted through inter-agency aid coordination mechanisms. REACH is a joint initiative of IMPACT Initiatives, ACTED and the United Nations Institute for Training and Research - Operational Satellite Applications Programme (UNITAR-UNOSAT).