

# Multi-Sector Needs Assessment (MSNA) 2023

**Food Security Preliminary Findings**

**October 2023**





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01

# Methodology and Sampling



# Coverage and Sampling



Overall, the MSNA collected **13,322 household-level interviews** across 24 oblasts and 105 raions.

- **11,427 face-to-face interviews** in accessible areas and **1,895 computer-assisted telephone interviews (CATI)** in inaccessible areas.
- The sampling approach was tailored to report at a **95% confidence level and 7% margin of error** across all oblast, raion and 'grouped' raion level stratification.
- Findings are **representative at the variously stratified levels**. However, findings from subset questions ('If so...') and for population groups – except for urban/rural households in oblast-level sampled areas – are indicative.

# Analysis Framework

## Multi-Sectoral Needs Index (MSNI) and Living Standard Gaps (LSG) Analysis

The MSNI is a measure of both the magnitude and severity of unmet humanitarian needs across sectors, measured through Living Standard Gaps (LSGs)

- The *magnitude* is the total proportion of HHs affected (with at least one LSG)
- The *severity* is measured on a 5-point scale with the highest LSG forming the MSNI



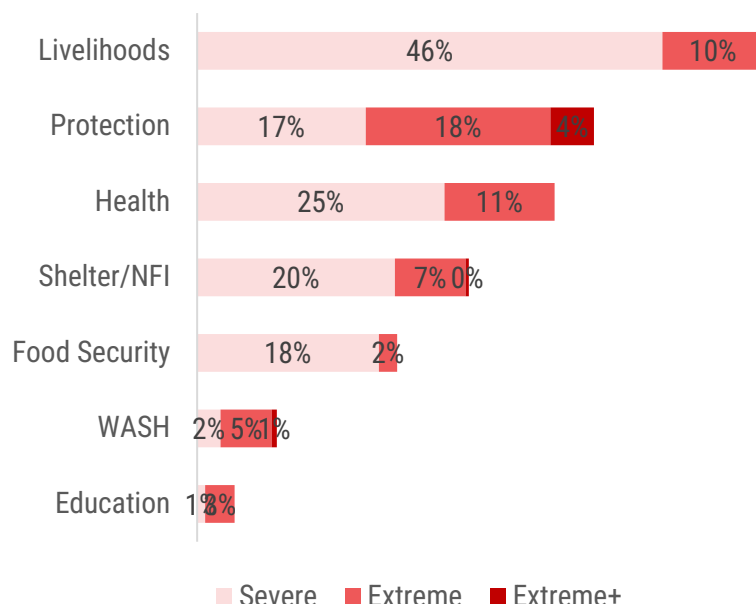
	Sectoral LSG Severity Score						Final MSNI
	Food Sec	Health	WASH	Protection	Education	Etc.	
HH 1	4	4	4	4	3	3	4
HH 2	2	2	4	2	1	1	4
HH 3	3	3	3	4+	2	1	4+
Etc.	2	3	1	1	2	1	3

# Living standard gaps (LSGs) by sector

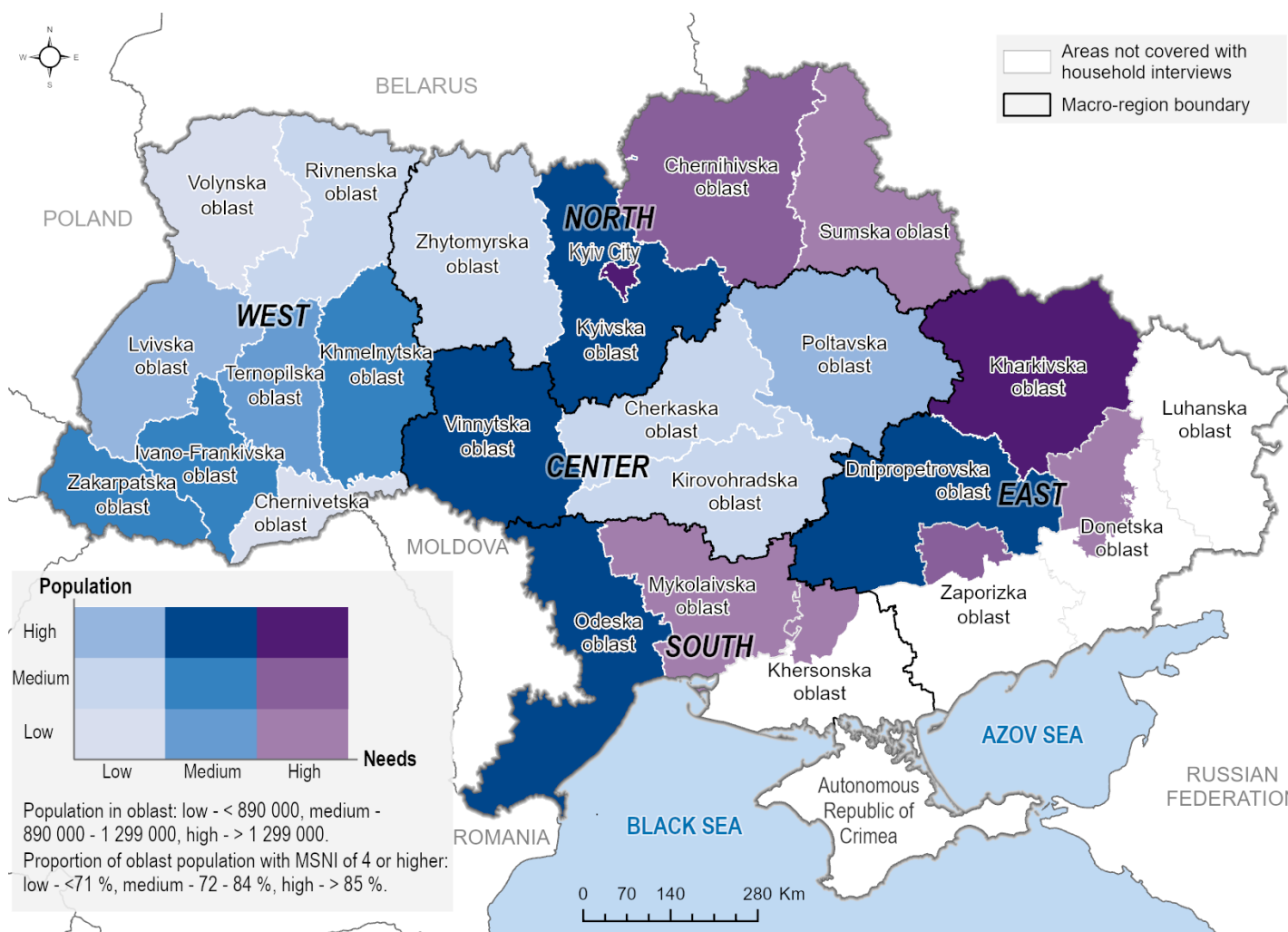
Sectors with the highest proportion of HHs found to have Severe or higher gaps were

- Livelihoods
- Protection
- Health

% of HHs found to have an LSG score of Severe or above, per sector



% of assessed HHs with an MSNI score of Severe or above, by oblast





**02**

# Food Security Living Standard Gap Analysis and Drivers



# Analysis Framework

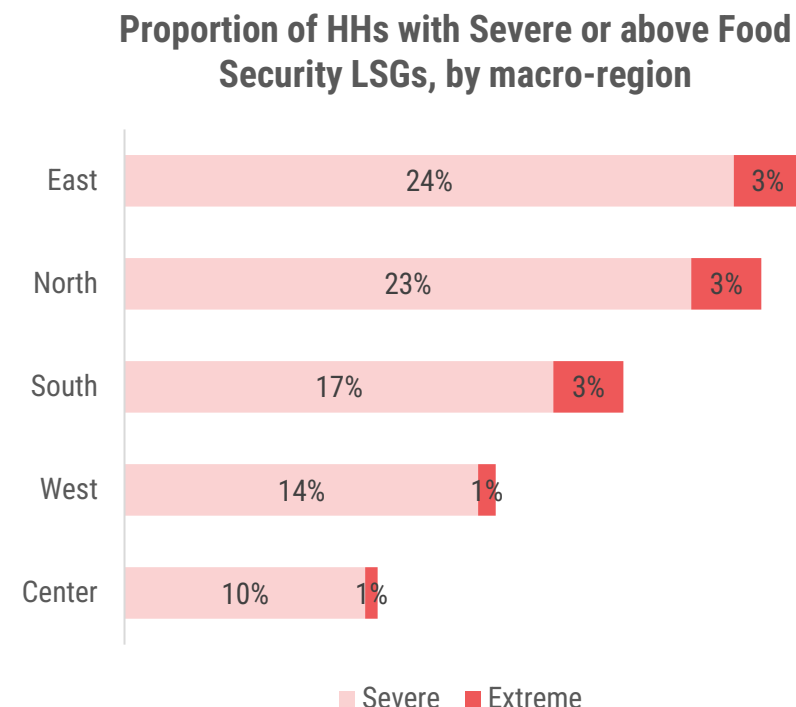
## Food Security Living Standard Gap Framework (CARI Console)

Critical indicator components:

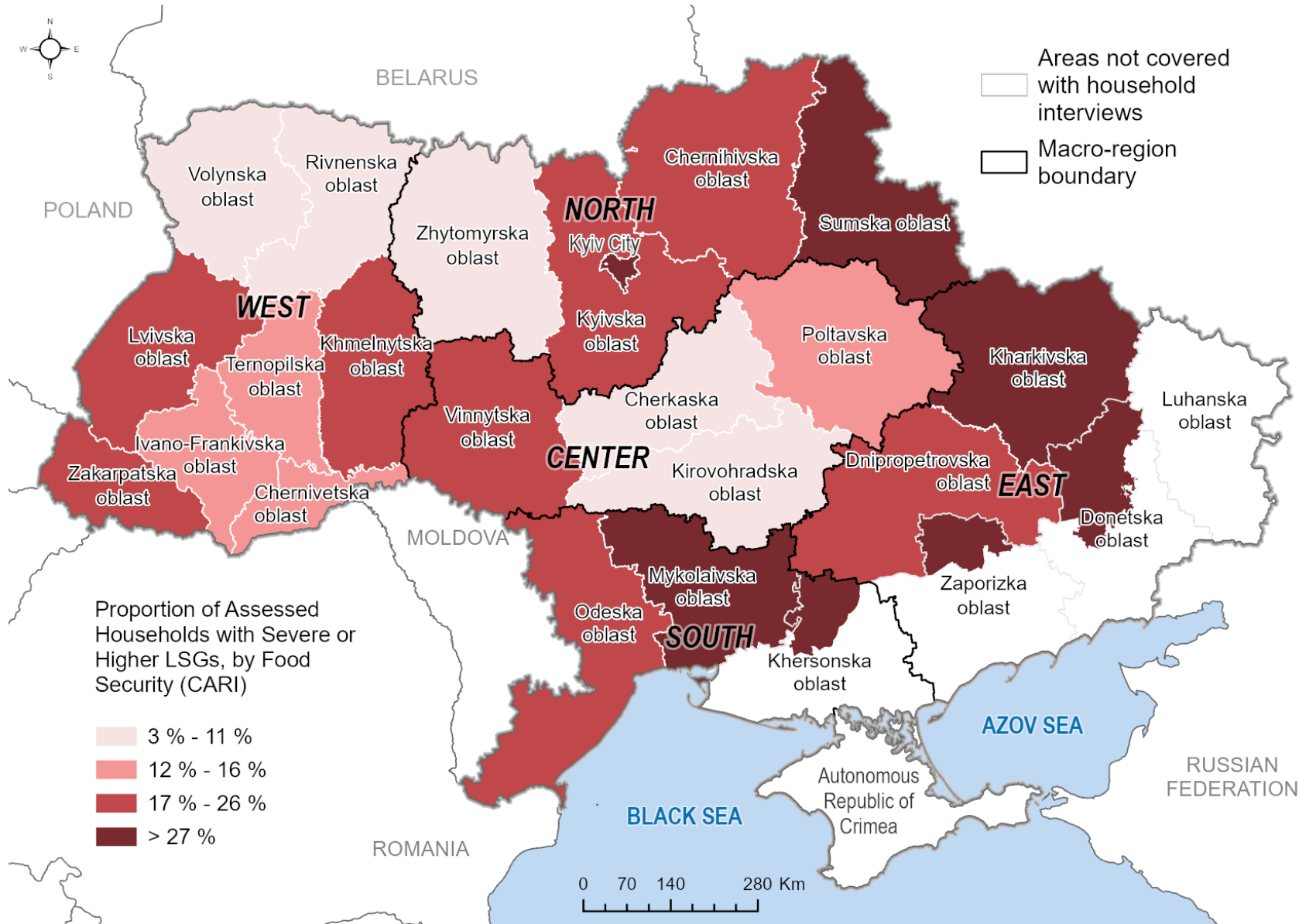
- Food Consumption Score (FCS)
- Reduced Coping Strategies Index (rCSI)
- Economic Capacity to Meet Essential Needs (ECMEN)
- Livelihoods Coping Strategies Index\* (LCSI\*)

**20% of assessed HHs nationally were found to have Severe or above Food Security LSG – or be moderately or severely food insecure using the CARI terminology**

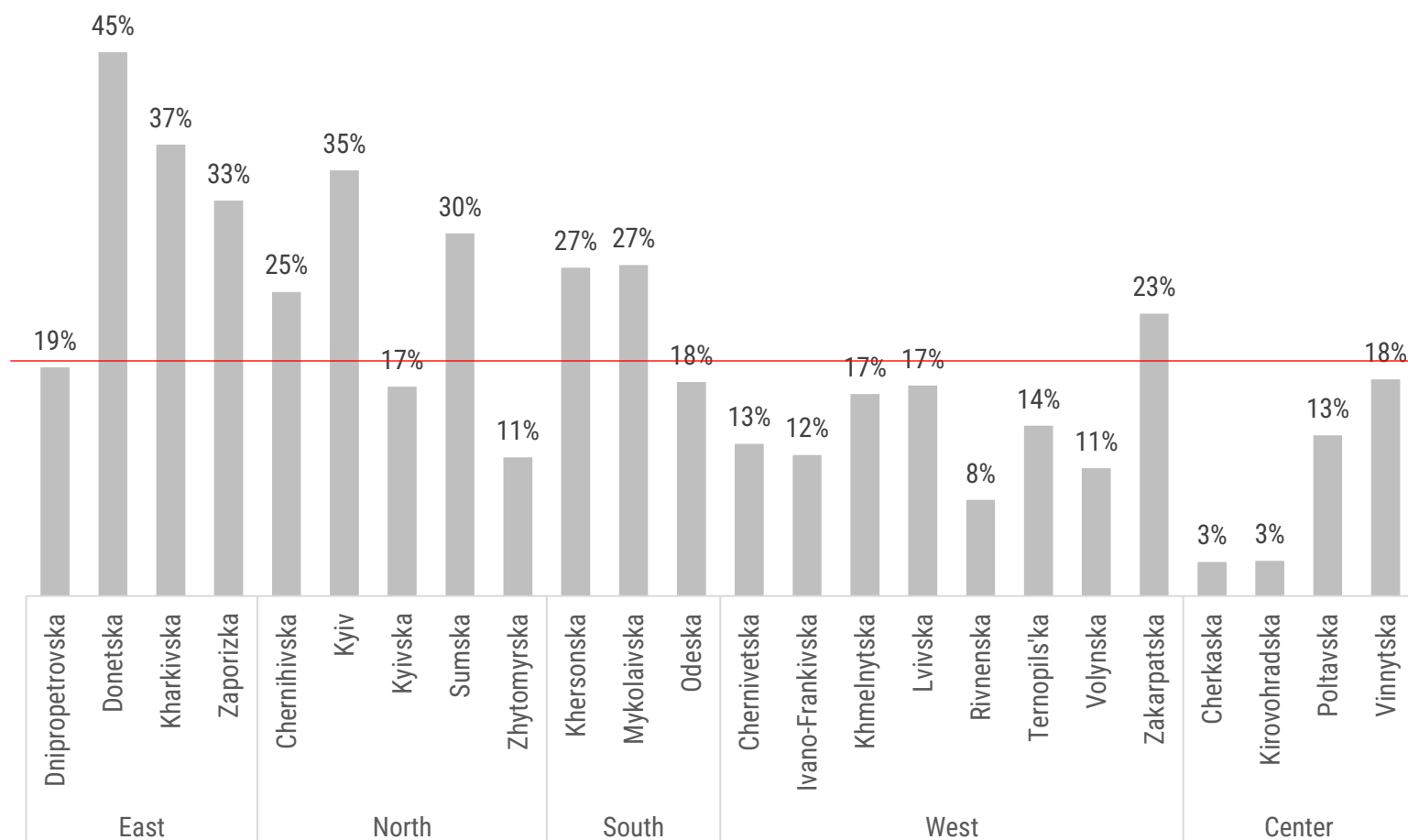
Findings suggest that needs are highest in regions affected directly by conflict, with 27% of HHs in the East and 25% of HHs in the North found to have Severe or above Food Security gaps.



# % of HHs with Severe or above Food Security LSG severity scores



Proportion of Households with Severe or above Food Security gaps, by oblast

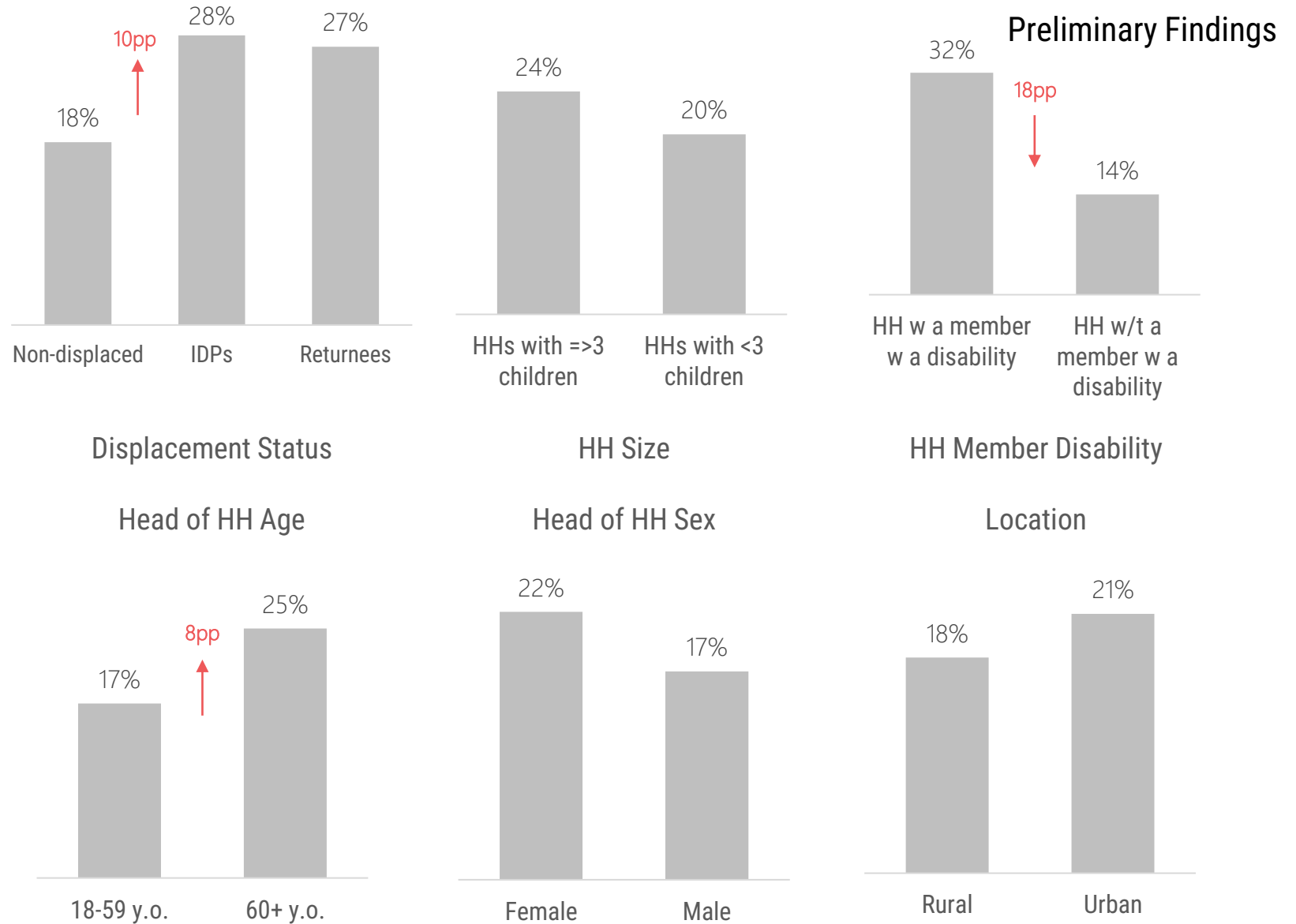


# Localised Food Security Living Standards Gaps

In some locations, higher than average % of HHs with Severe or above gaps were found, suggesting a localised approach to prioritisation may be needed.

# Severe or above unmet needs by demographic

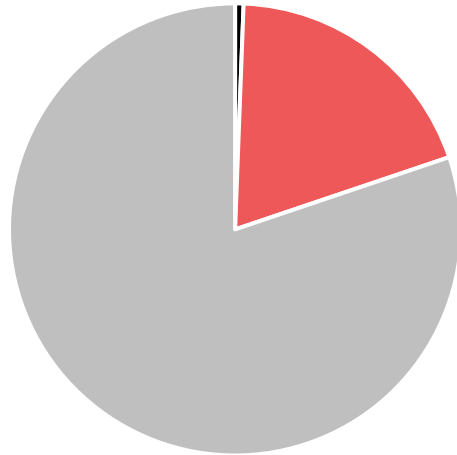
Response to Food Security needs should consider the following:



Proportion of assessed HHs with severe or above unmet needs by selected demographic group

# Food Security LSG Needs Profile

% of HHs by co-occurrence of Food Security LSGs



- HH with only one LSG in Food Security
- HH with LSGs in Food Security and other sectors
- HH with no Livelhoods LSG

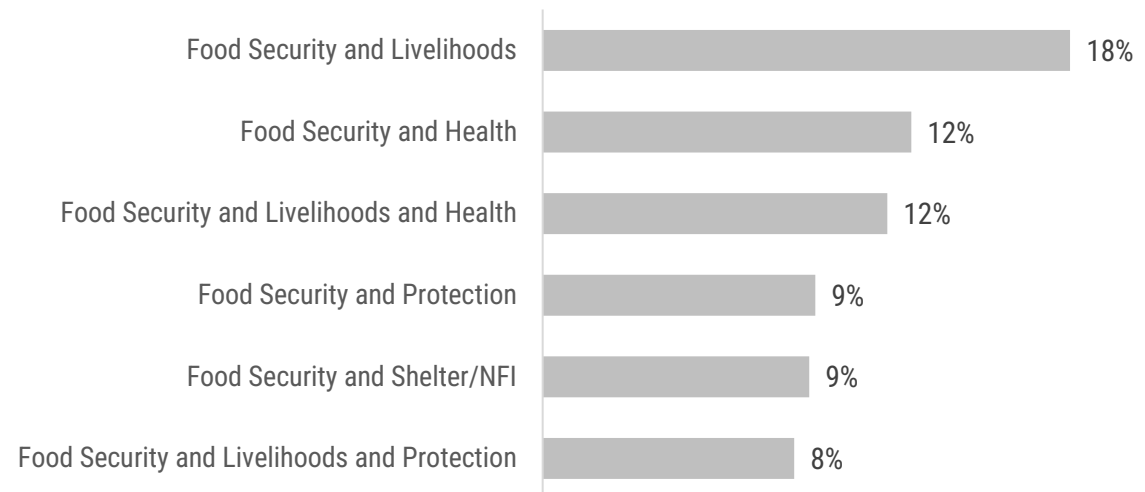
The most common combination of LSGs found among HHs with a Food Security LSG was the combination with a Livelhoods LSG (18% of HHs had co-occurring LSGs in these two sectors).

**The majority of HHs that were found to have Severe or above Food Security gaps were found to have a complex profile of needs that includes other sectors as well.**

19% of assessed HHs were found to have Severe or above gaps in Food Security and at least one other sector.

1% of assessed HHs were classified with Severe or above gaps only in Food Security.

% of HHs with Food Security and Other LSGs



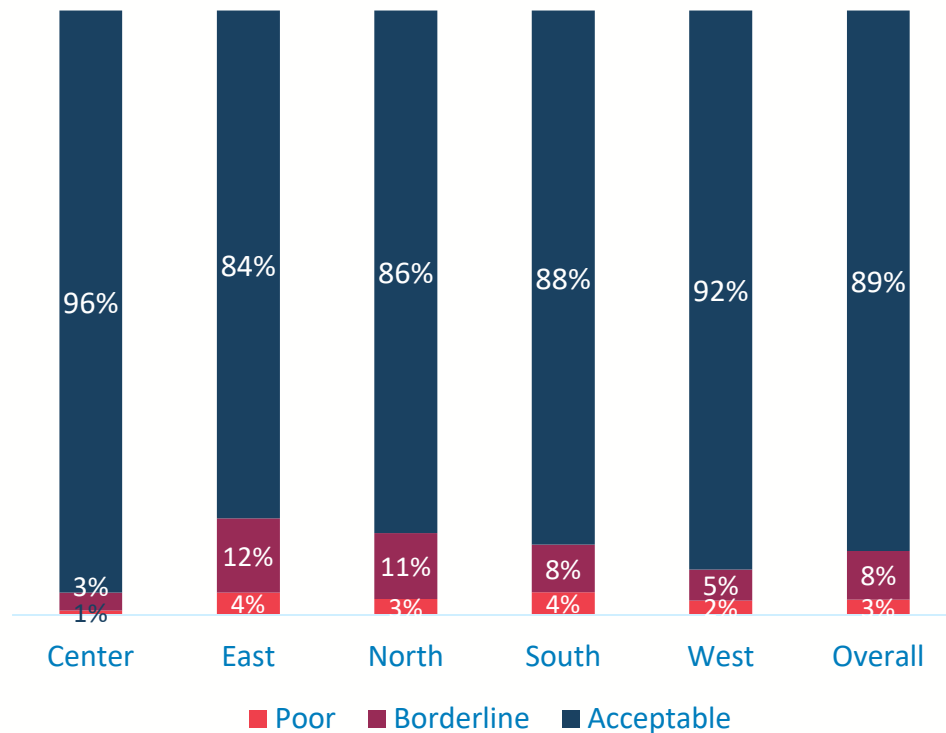


03

# Food Security Indicator Analysis

## Food Consumption Score (FCS)

FCS by region

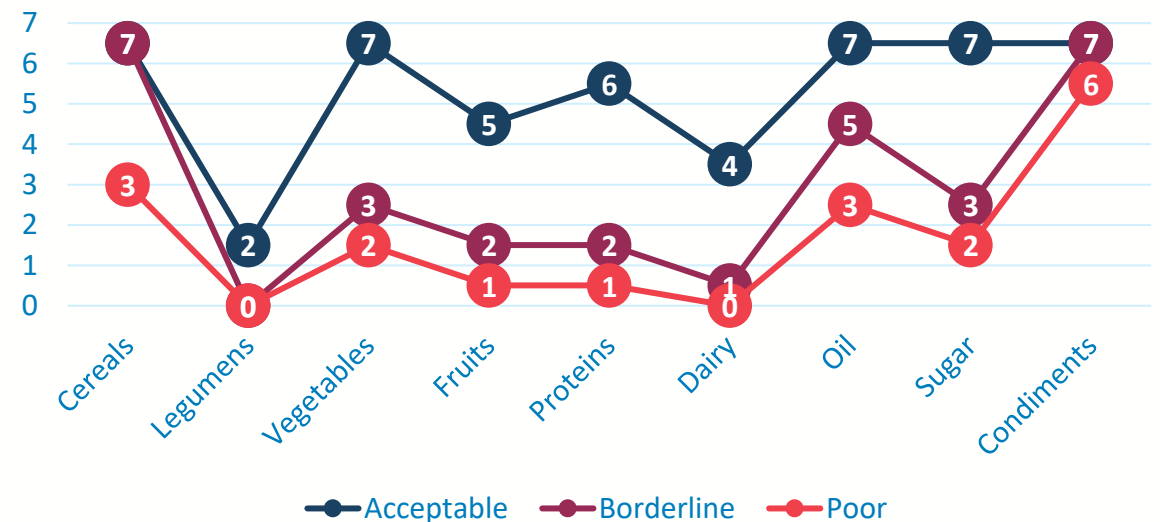


The FCS is a household consumption indicator. People are asked how often they consumed different food groups in the last week, which is then used to compute a score.

The majority of households have acceptable food consumption, with Eastern areas having slightly higher proportions of households with insufficient food consumption, 16% compared to 11% on average.

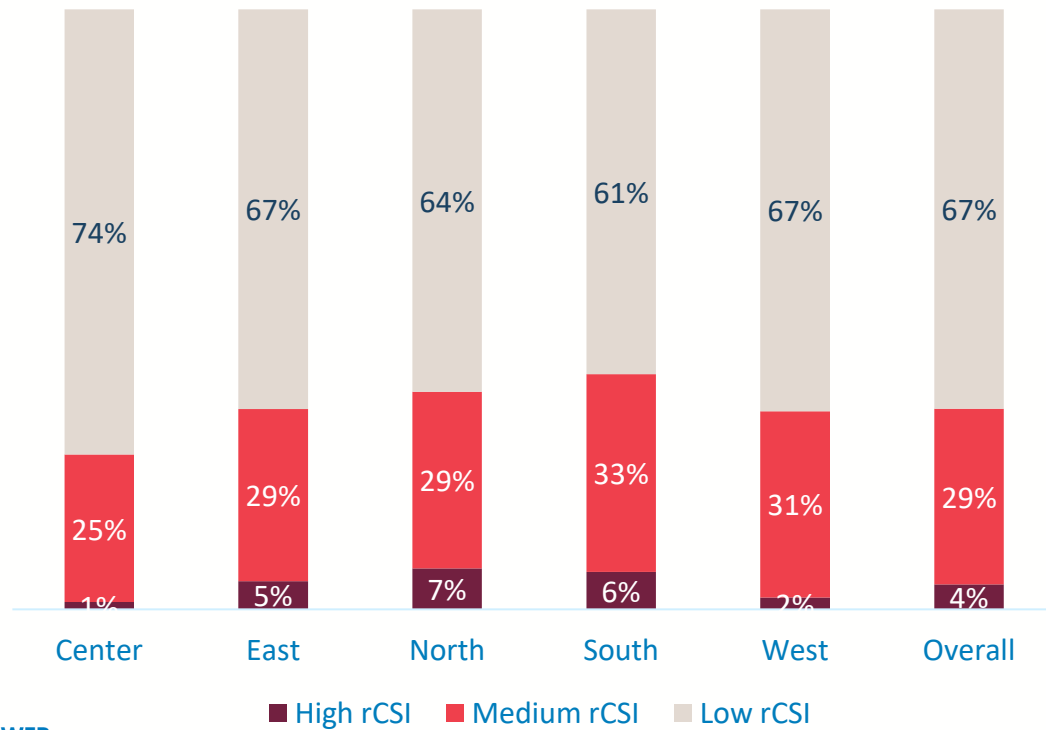
The difference in frequency of consumption between food groups is more pronounced in such categories as vegetables, proteins, dairy products.

Median number of days of consumption by food group



## Reduced Coping Strategies Index (rCSI)

rCSI by region

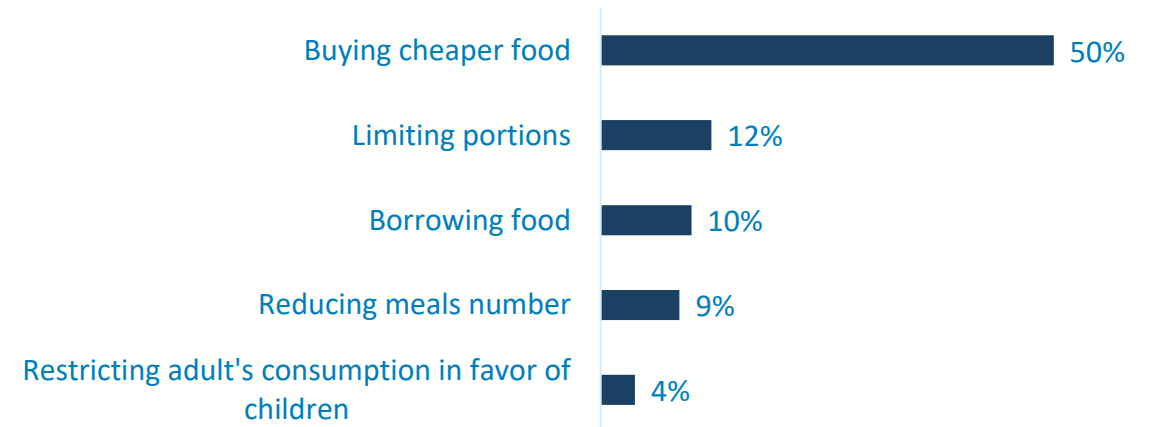


The rCSI is an index representing how people have coped with food shortages in the last seven days. The higher the index, the more frequently people use these strategies to cope with the food shortages.

**Around a third of people have adopted coping behaviors with high frequency and/or severity.** In southern region this figure raises up to 39%.

The most commonly used coping strategy is **buying cheaper foods**.

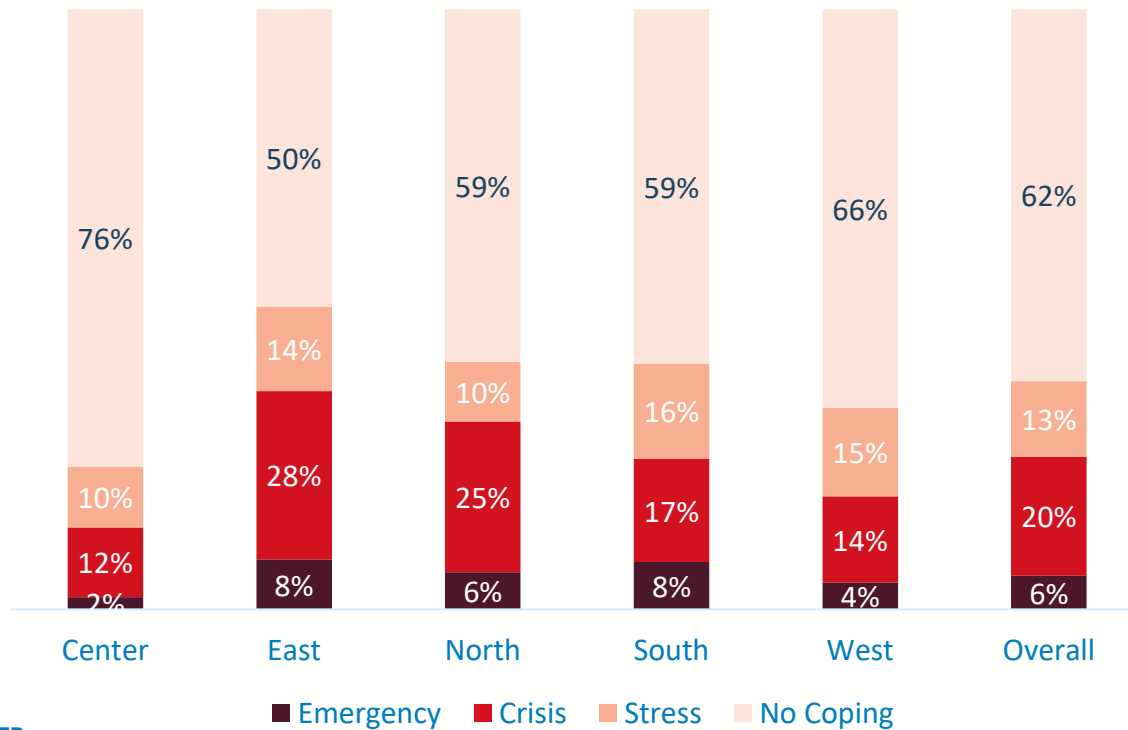
### Consumption-based coping strategies applied



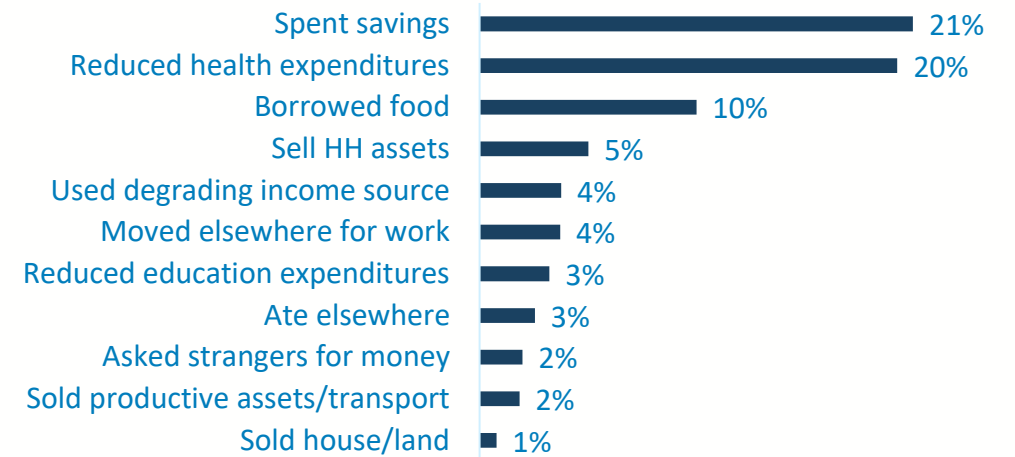


## Livelihoods coping strategies (LCS-EN)

LCS-EN by region



Livelihoods coping strategies applied

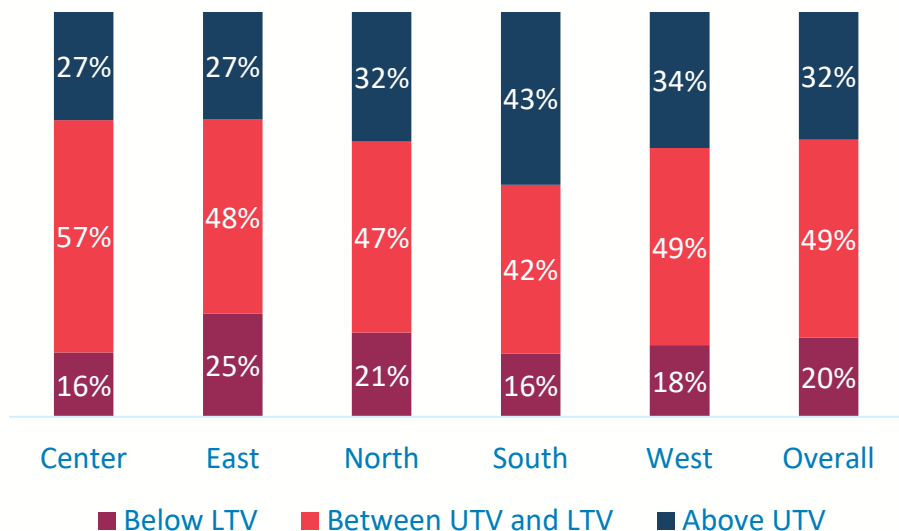


The LCS measures how households coped with a lack of money to buy food or other essentials in the 30 days prior to the survey. The strategies are classified as “stress,” “crisis,” or “emergency” strategies – the more severe strategies applied, the more households’ ability to meet their essential needs in the future are compromised.

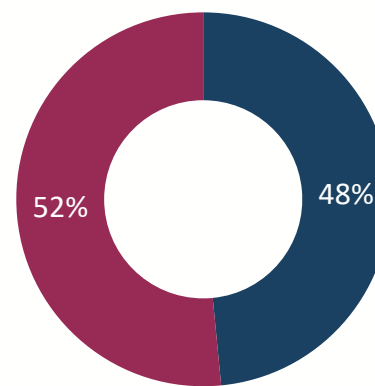
**4 out of 10 households** applied livelihood coping strategies in. In the **East**, this increases to the **half** of population. Most frequently, households **spent savings** and **reduced health costs**.

## Economic Capacity to Meet Essential Needs (ECMEN)

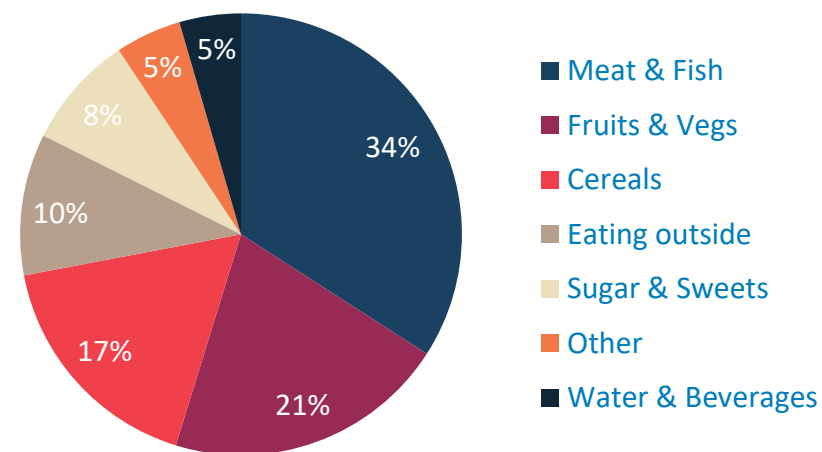
ECMEN by region\*



Consumption expenditures, food and non-food



Food expenditures by food group



The ECMEN illustrates households' ability to purchase and consume their needs, as it relates consumption expenditures to an upper and a lower consumption expenditure threshold.

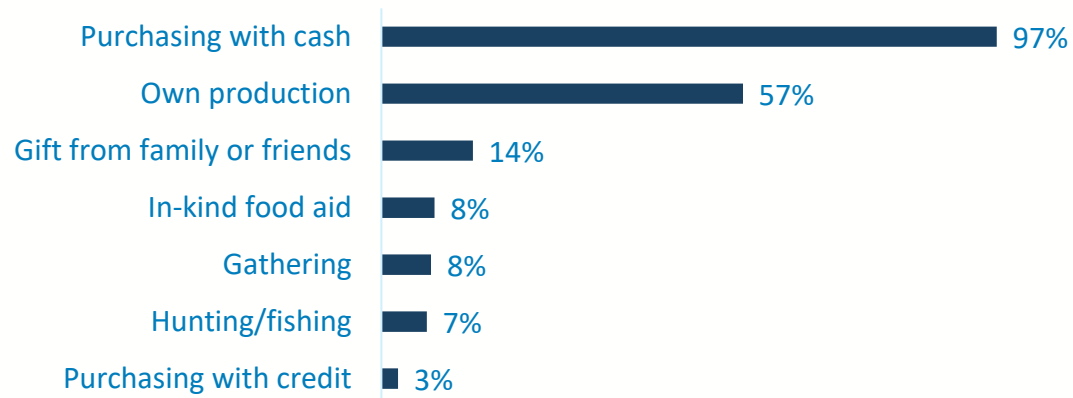
Almost 2/3 of households have insufficient economic capacity. **1 in 5** households are **severely economically deprived**. Severe deprivation in the **East** is higher.

Households spend **48%** of their consumption expenditures on food

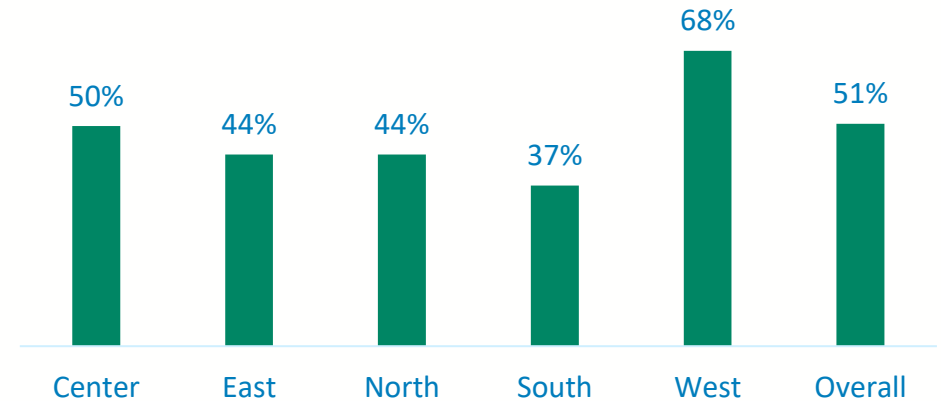
\* UTV – Upper threshold value (6,318 UAH), LTV – Lower threshold value (3,000 UAH)

## Food sources and production for own consumption

### Main food sources



### Have agricultural land for own production

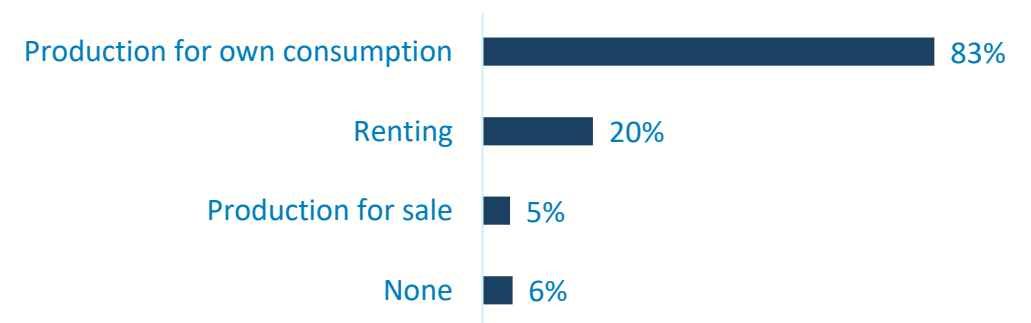


Almost all households **put cash purchases** among their main food sources, 57% also rely on own-produced food

On average, value of own produced food constitutes around **25%** of food expenditures in rural population and **9%** in urban

Around a **half of the households has some agricultural land**, which is predominantly used to produce goods for own consumption

### Using agricultural land for...

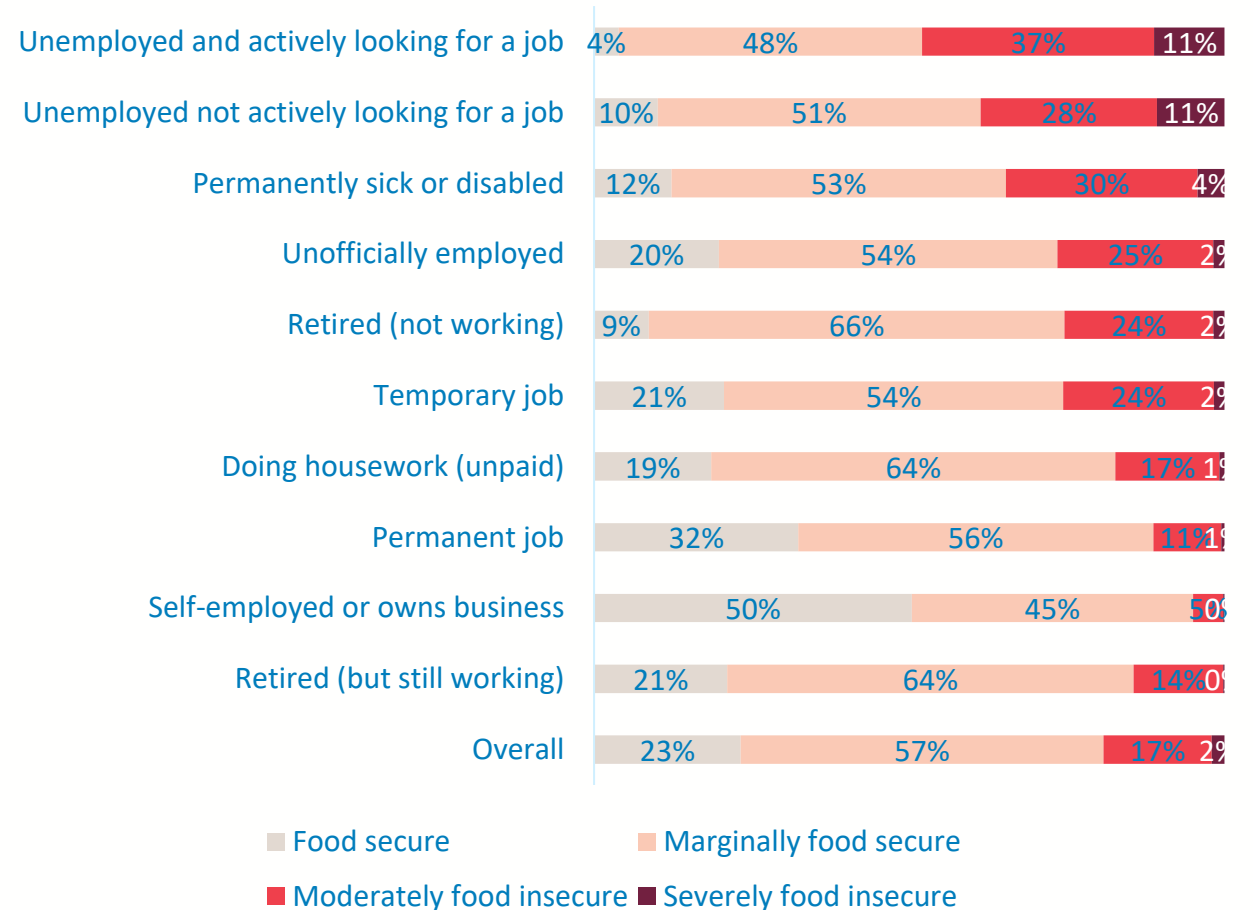


## Food security and employment status

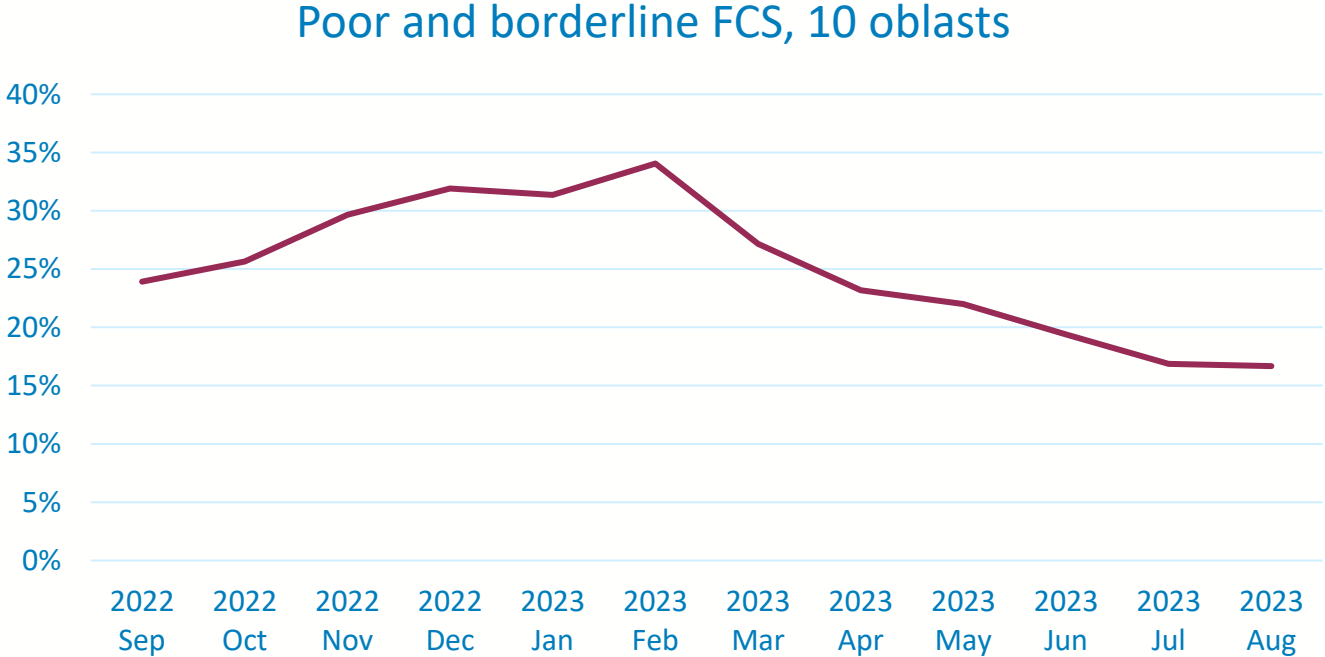
Food insecurity (CARI levels 3-4, or food security LSG) differs across employment status groups. **Households whose heads are unemployed tend to be the more vulnerable to food insecurity** (severe food insecurity among these households occurs 5 times more frequently than on average, moderate food insecurity about 2 times more frequently). They are followed by households with their head being permanently sick or disabled.

Households with heads having stable employment statuses (permanent job, retirement, business etc.) are inclined to have better food security than those with unstable ones.

### Food security by HoHH employment status



## Food security monitoring trends Sep 2022 – Jul 2023



Examining continuous monitoring of the FCS between Sep-22 to Aug-23, a clear seasonal trend emerges with **insufficient food consumption being higher in a cold period of the year**

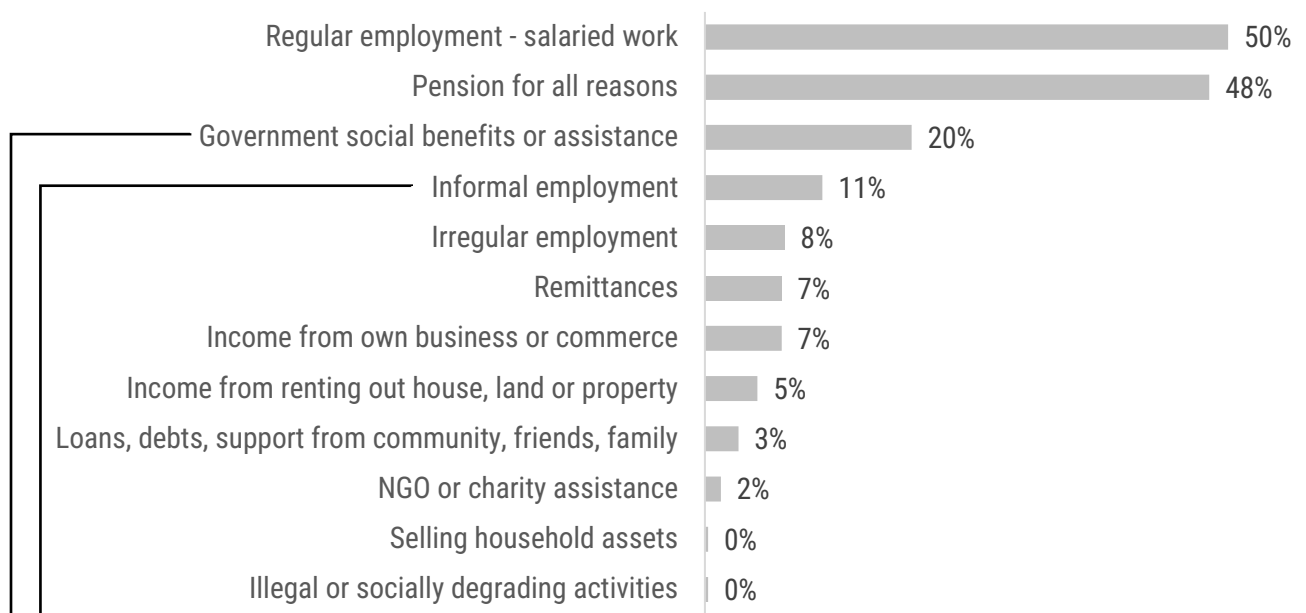
Comparing 2023 MSNA food security gaps (data collected in summer) to 2022 MSNA food security gaps (data collected in winter) also show a clear **seasonal difference**



# Livelihood Analysis

## Primary Income Sources reported by households

Primary Income Sources reported by HHs over last 30 days prior to data collection



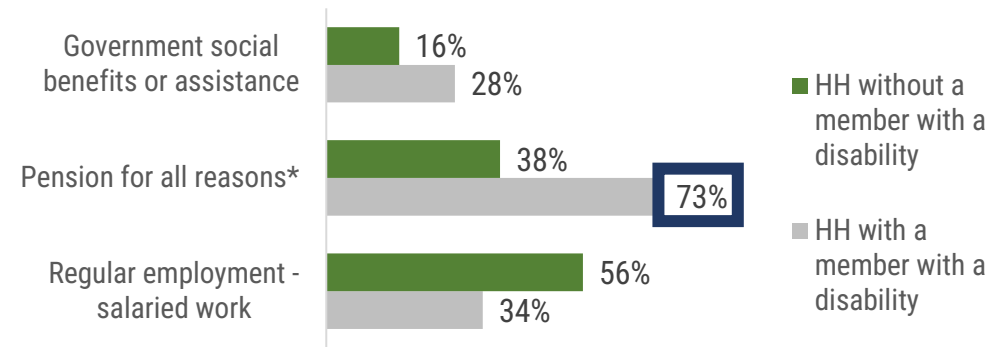
Regionally, HHs in the South reported income from Informal employment more often (20%) than in any other region--especially in Odeska (22%).

HHs in the East (29%) and South (26%) reported Government social benefits or assistance as their primary income source more than other macro-regions.

Top 3 Primary Income Sources reported by HHs over the last 30 days prior to data collection, by displacement status

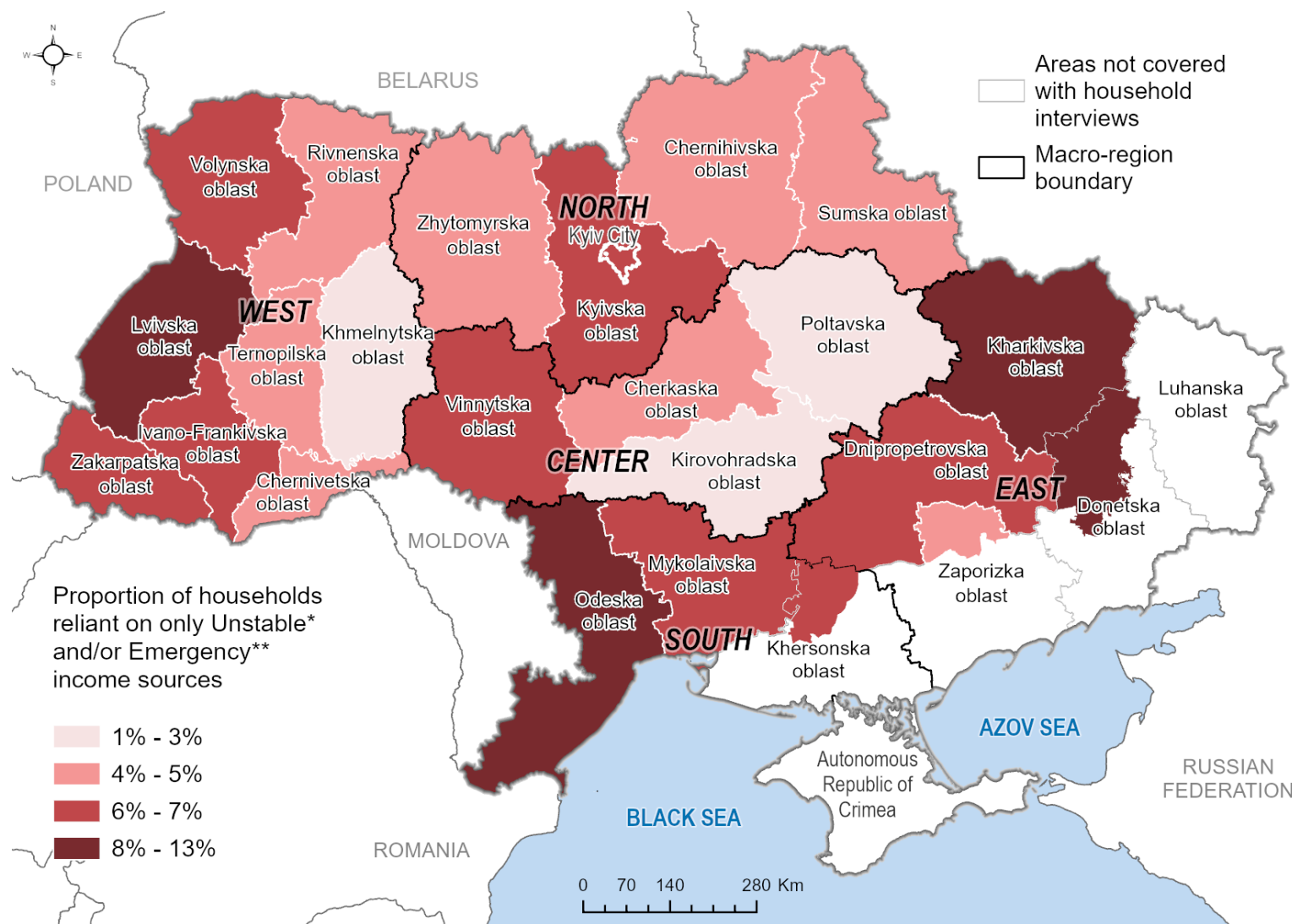
	Regular employment - salaried work	Pension for all reasons*	Government social benefits or assistance
Displaced	42%	42%	68%
Returnee	64%	27%	21%
Non-Displaced	49%	52%	15%

Top 3 Primary Income Sources over the last 30 days prior to data collection, by disability status



\*Pension for all reasons (age, military, except of disability allowance. \*\*Informal employment (i.e. no formal contract or permit or perhaps taxes paid). \*\*\*Irregular employment (temporary or daily wage earning) - casual or daily labour.

# Proportion of Households Reliant on Only Unstable\* and/or Emergency\*\* Income Sources over the last 30 days prior to data collection



Concentration of HHs who reported relying on only Unstable\* and/or Emergency\*\* Income Sources over the last 30 days prior to data collection was primarily along the frontlines in the East and South, and in the West region where displaced person’s may have settled.

### Unstable\* Income Sources:

- Informal employment (i.e. no formal contract or permit or perhaps taxes paid)
- Irregular employment (temporary or daily wage earning) - casual or daily labour
- Remittances

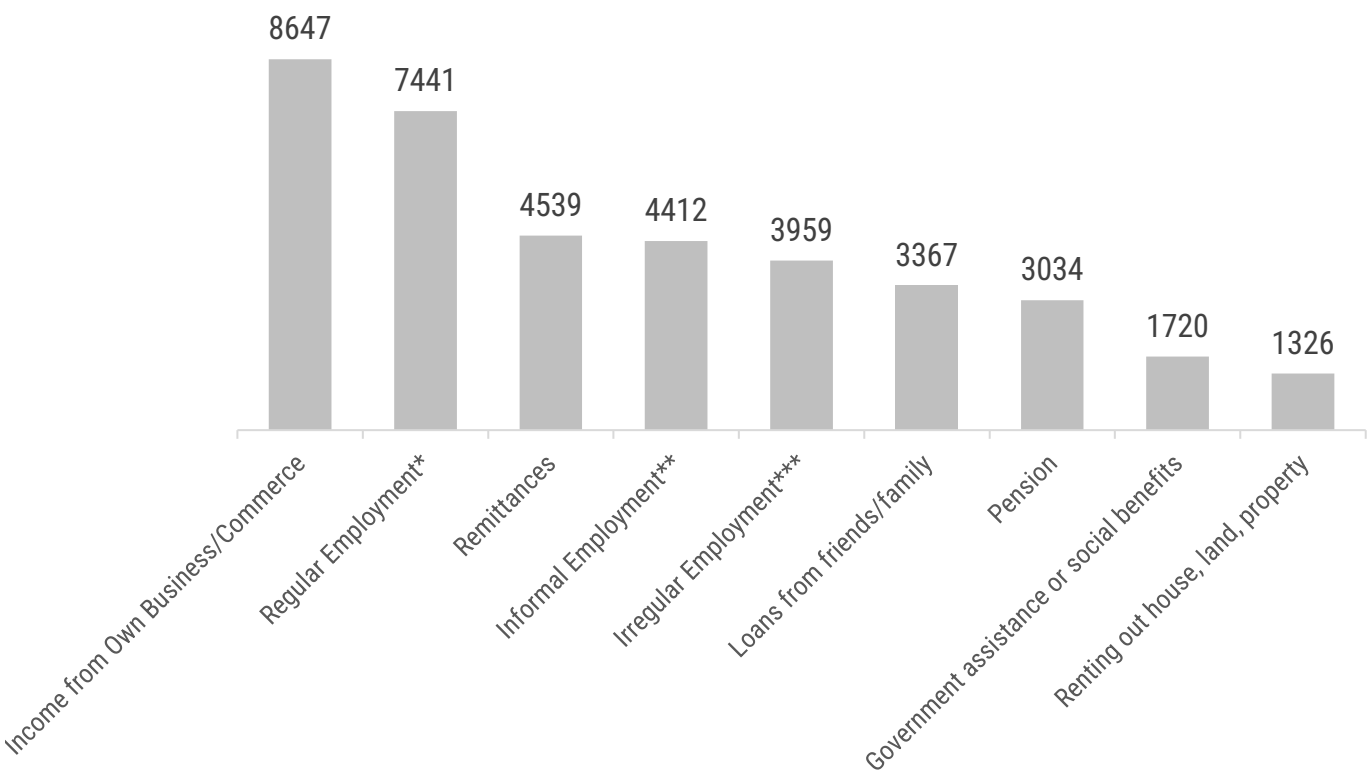
### Emergency\*\* Income Sources:

- Selling household assets
- Loans, debts, support from community, friends, family (not including remittances)
- Illegal or socially degrading activities
- NGO or charity assistance

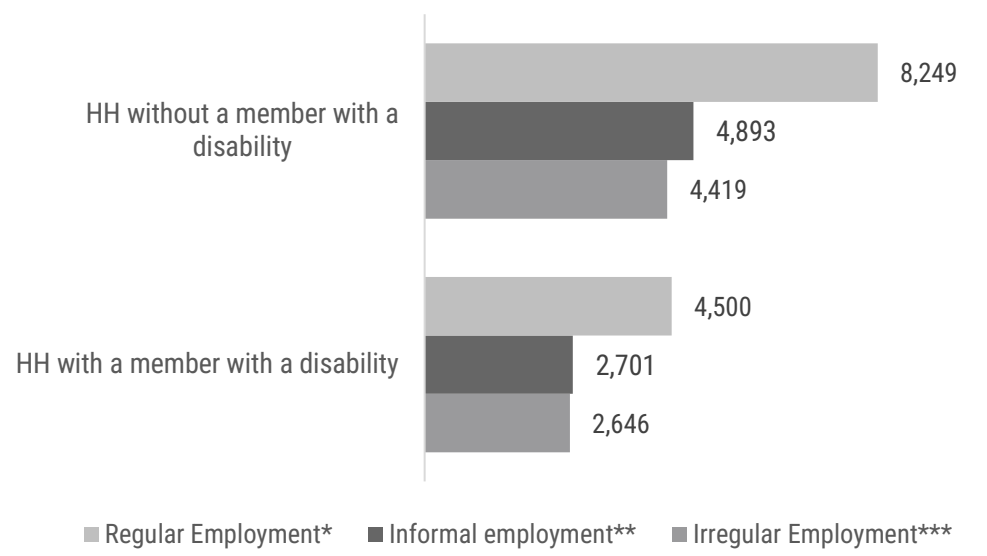
# Livelihood Analysis

## Reported Household Income Per Source, per Capita

HH Income per capita (UAH) from Income Sources that HHs reported receiving income from over the last 30 days prior to data collection



HH Income per capita (UAH) from Income Sources that HHs reported receiving income from over the last 30 days prior to data collection, by Types of Employment, by disability status



Female-headed HHs (n=704) reportedly relied significantly more on *Remittances* as a primary income source per capita than Male-headed HHs (n=149).

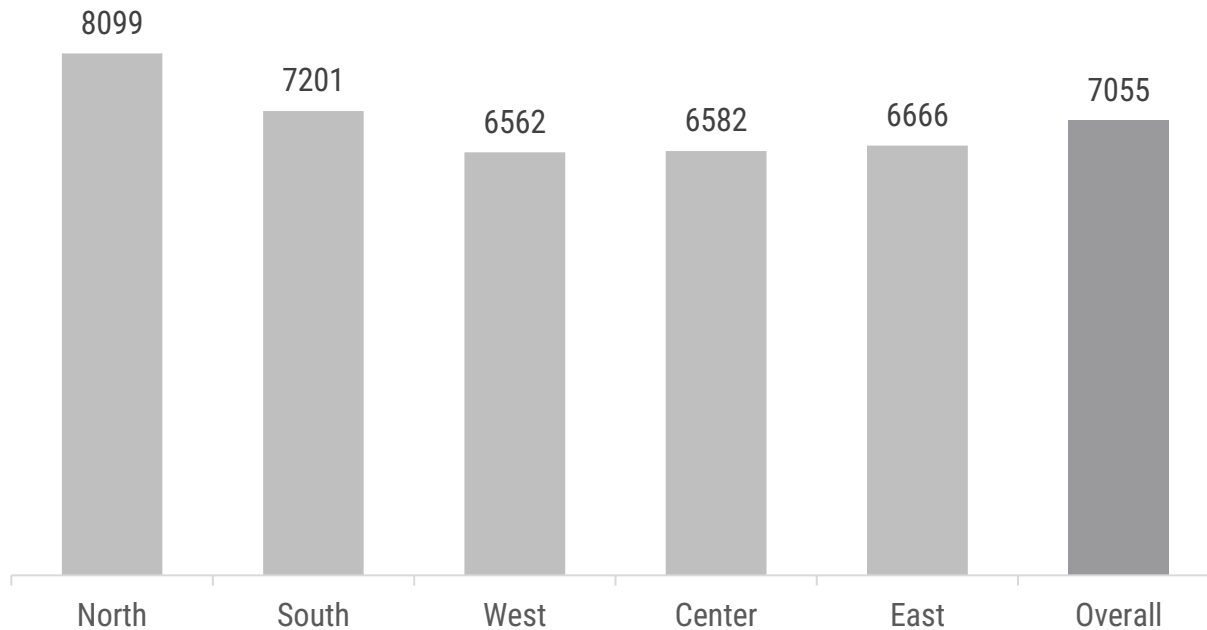
\* Regular Employment – Private or public Sector Salaried Work \*\* Informal employment (i.e. no formal contract or permit or perhaps taxes paid). \*\*\* Irregular employment (temporary or daily wage earning) - casual or daily labour.



# Livelihood Analysis

## Total Household Income per capita from all reported Income Sources

Total HH Income per capita (UAH) from All Income Sources that HHs reported receiving income from over the last 30 days prior to data collection, by macro-region



Of any Oblasts in the East, Kharkivska reported the lowest total average HH income per capita from all reported primary sources over the last 30 days (4,462 UAH).

HHs without a member with a disability had a significantly higher average total HH income per capita (7,124 UAH) than HHs with a member with a disability (4,742 UAH).

*This disparity was particularly reported by HHs in the East, in which HHs with a member with a disability reported 2,728 UAH more average total income per capita (7,088 UAH) than HHs without a member with a disability (4,360 UAH).*

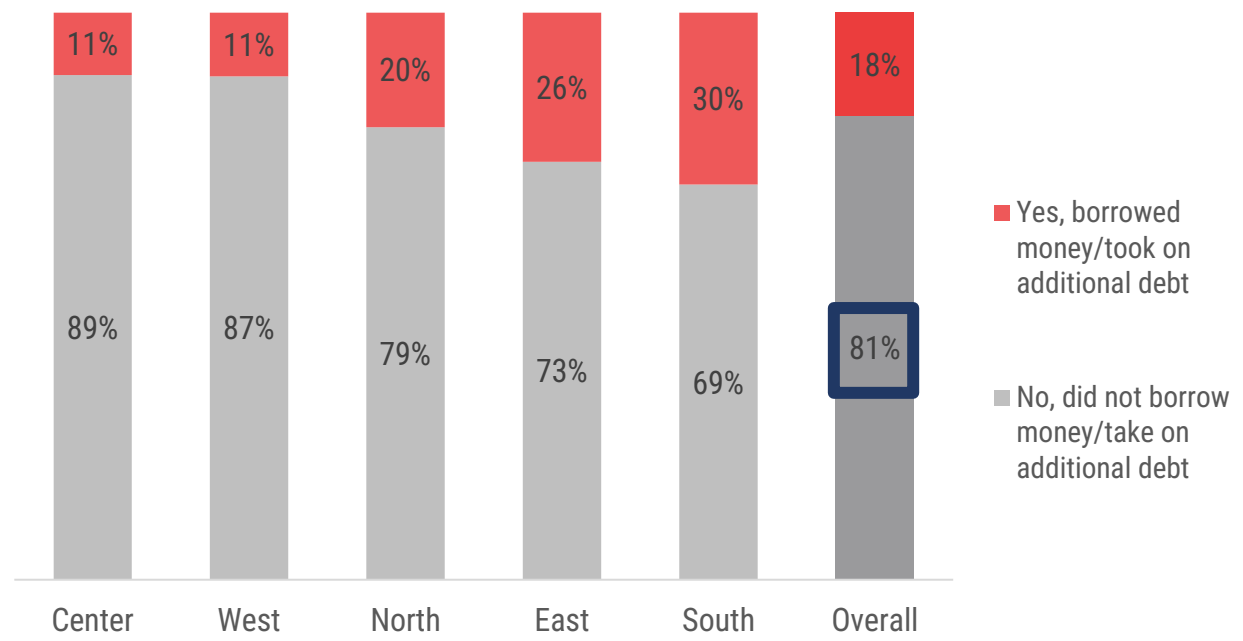
Overall, there was no significant differences between Male and Female-headed HHs. However, when looking within the East, *Male-headed HHs (7,731 UAH) had a notably higher average income per capita than Female-headed HHs (5,303 UAH).*

*This was the largest gap between all other regions.*

# Livelihood Analysis

## Households reportedly Borrowing Money or Taking on Additional Debt to Cover Basic Needs since the Escalation of the War

% of HHs reportedly Borrowing Money or Taking on Additional Debt to Cover Basic Needs since the Escalation of the War, by macro-region



Of HHs that reported challenges to obtain enough money to meet their needs, 31% of HHs *with* challenges reported taking on additional debt **nearly four-times as much as those HHs without challenges to obtain money** (8%).

Relatedly, of HHs that reported challenges to obtain enough money to meet their needs—within the Center macro-region--27% of HHs *with* challenges reported taking on additional debt **nearly seven-times as much as those HHs without challenges to obtain money** (4%).

HHs in the South (30%) and East (26%) reported *borrowing money or taking on additional debt to cover basic needs* more often than all other regions.



**04**

# Area of Knowledge Analysis



# Areas close to or beyond frontline: indicative findings

According to respondents, only in around 20% of settlements do no barriers exist in accessing food items. The main reasons for those who lack access are **high prices and lack of money**.

Main sources of food in the settlements are through **purchasing with cash** and **own production** (around 70% of settlements), **in-kind food assistance**, and own stock (more than a third of settlements).

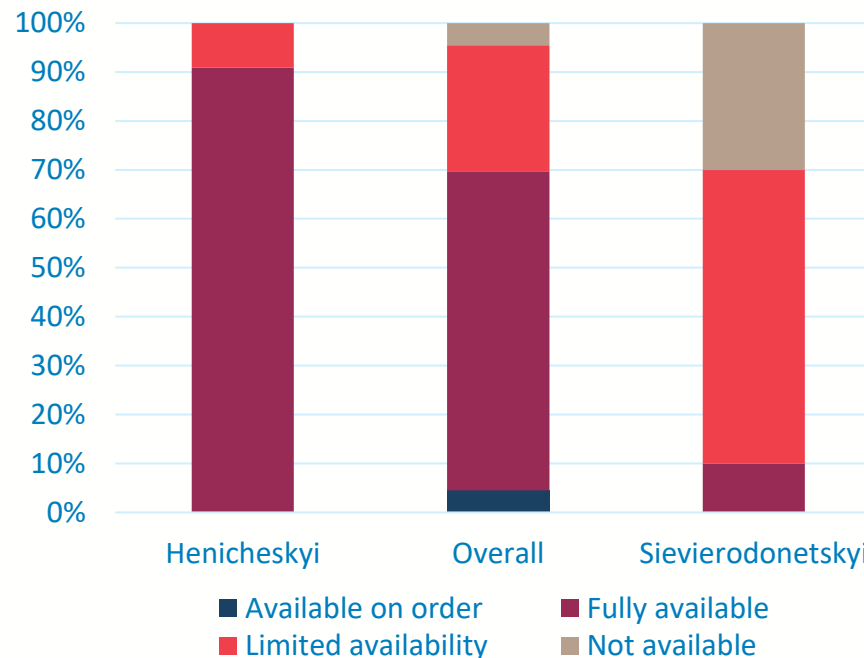
Agricultural activities of households have changed since 24 February 2022 in the assessed areas. Among the most mentioned changes are security barriers (shelling, landmines), limited access to seeds, and increase in production for own consumption.

*"People need to survive, there is no work, so they grow something in the garden to survive".*  
(AOK respondent)

**Because of a lack of food or money to buy food, households in the settlements applied the following behavior:**

- Relied on less preferred and less expensive food (in almost half of the settlements)
- Borrowed food or relied on help from a relative or friend (in around one-third of settlements)
- Limit portion sizes at mealtimes (in approx. 2 out of 10 settlements)

**Food availability: overall, least and most available**



## Methodology and data collection

- Respondents are interviewed due to their recent knowledge of a specific area/settlement because they either (a) moved from the area no more than 14 days ago, (b) was in touch with friends/relatives in the area in the previous 14 days. Sampling is hence non-probability and purposive
- The approach were used in areas where face-to-face or phone interviews with residents are not feasible.
- 465 interviews covering 164 settlements in 14 raions were conducted by WFP between 4 July - 19 Aug 2023 via phone and using a semi-structured questionnaire. Out of the 164 settlements, 132 are under temporary Russian military control.
- Individual answers are aggregated at the settlement level. Results are then summarized at raion level.

## How to interpret the data

- Results are indicative at all levels of aggregation, not statistically representative.
- Results are NOT to be interpreted as 'shares of households' (as opposed to the MSNA HH data. Rather, results are 'perception of situation in raion'.
- Results below can hence be understood as 'shares of assessed settlements in raion'.
- However; not all settlements are captured, results are not representative and should be understood as indicative.

Raion		Interviews	Settlements*
Donetsk	Bakhmutskyi	46	15
	Mariupolskyi	46	3
Zaporizka	Berdianskyi	35	8
	Vasylivskyi	43	16
	Melitopolskyi	38	14
Luhansk	Polohivskyi	58	26
	Svativskyi	9	7
	Sievierodonetskyi	50	11
	Starobilskyi	19	10
Kherson	Shchastynskyi	6	4
	Henicheskyi	17	12
	Kakhovskiyi	29	16
	Skadovskiyi	15	10
	Khersonskiyi	54	12
<b>Total</b>		<b>465</b>	<b>164</b>



05

# Collective Site Population Indicator Analysis

# Collective Site Population: Coverage and Sampling

2,038 additional household interviews with IDPs in 765 collective sites (2,013 face-to-face, 25 by phone)

Cluster sampling approach based on collective sites with more than 10 residents and surveyed in 2023 (according to the Master List as of June 2023)

In macro-regions with enough such collective sites – West, Centre, East: 300 sites randomly selected; North and South: census approach\*

Minimum 300 interviews/macro-region allocated proportionally to the size of the collective sites; household selection within collective sites systematic where possible

Oblast	Household interviews	Collective Sites
West	530	218
Center	414	215
North	300	57*
South	317	47*
East	477	218
<b>Overall</b>	<b>2038</b>	<b>765</b>

95% confidence level

7% margin of error

At the macro-regional level

# Collective Site Population: Analysis Framework

## Sectoral Living Standard Gap Framework

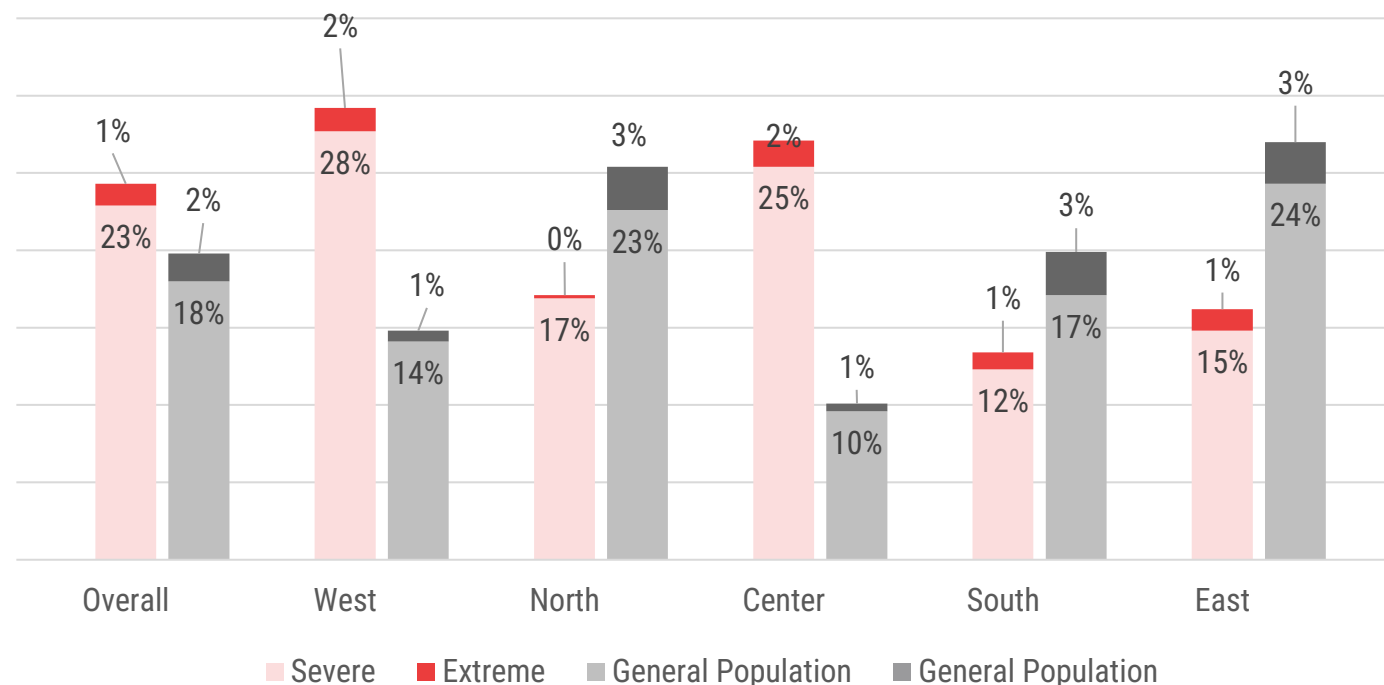
Critical indicator components:

- Food Consumption Score (FCS)
- Reduced Coping Strategies Index (rCSI)
- Economic Capacity to Meet Essential Needs (ECMEN)
- Livelihoods Coping Strategies Index (LCSI)

**24% of assessed HHs nationally were found to have Severe or higher Food Security LSG - or be moderately or severely food insecure using the CARI terminology- which higher than in the overall population**

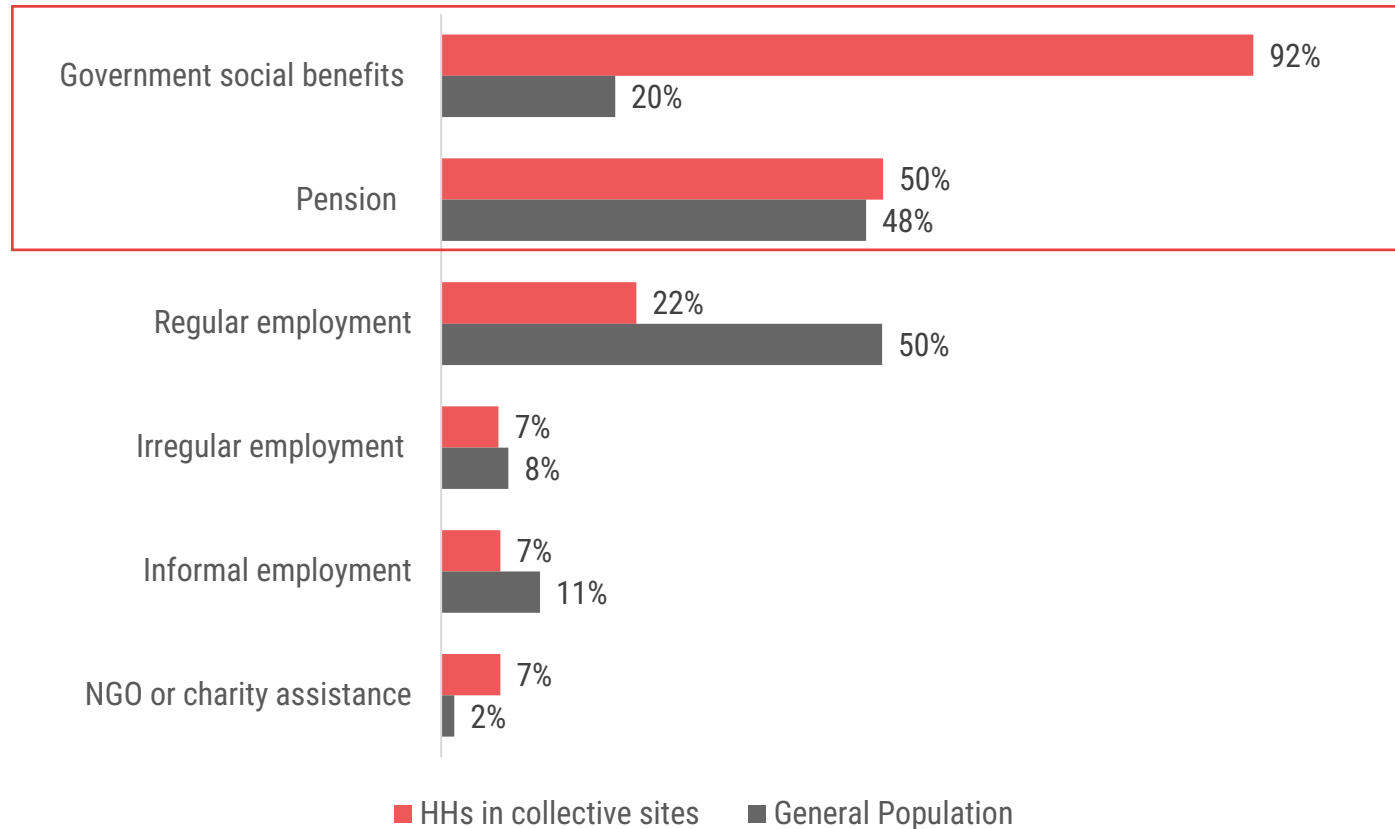
Findings suggest that needs are highest in the West and Center, with 29% of HHs in the West and 27% of HHs in the Center found to have Severe or above Food Security gaps.

Proportion of HHs in Collective Sites with Severe or above Food Security LSGs, by macro-region



# Collective Site Population: Key Takeaways

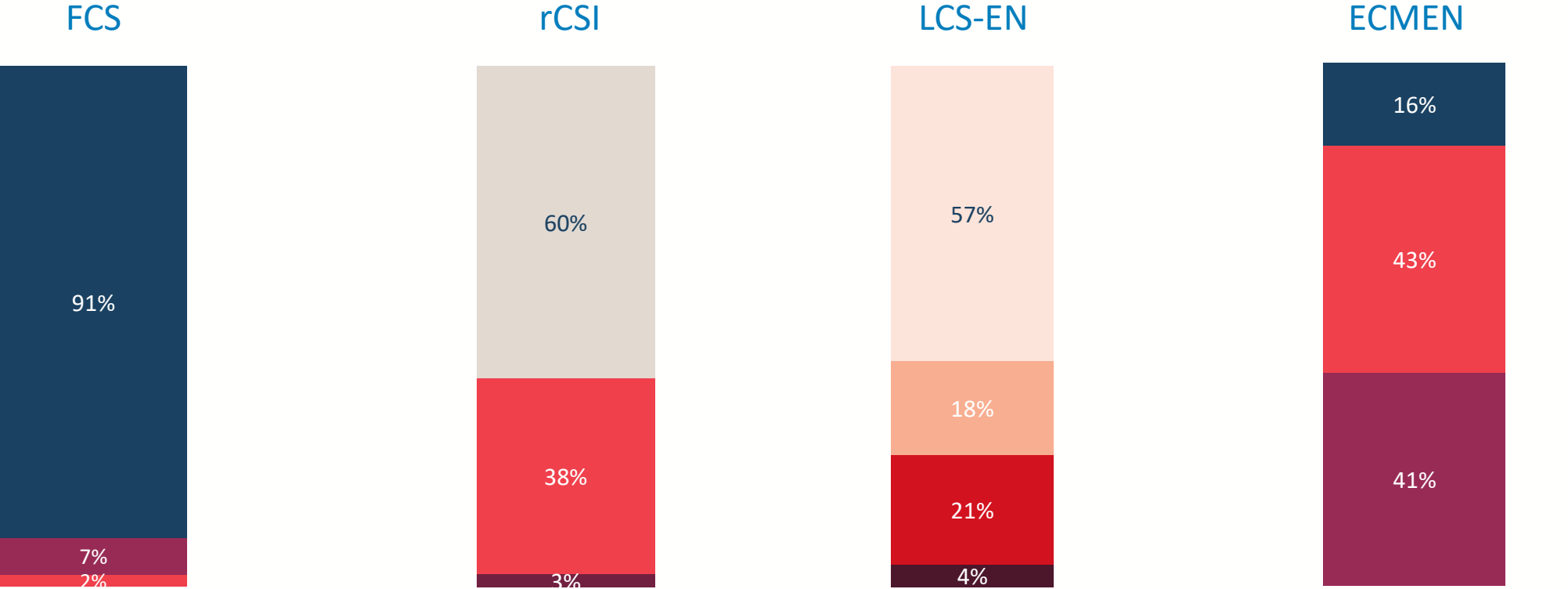
% of HHs in collective sites by primary income source, by macro-region (n=2,038)



Only **26%** of working-age IDPs in collective sites were employed either with a permanent (17%), irregular (4%) or unofficial (4%) job, against 56% of the working-age persons in the general population.



## Food security indicators - collective sites residents



World Food Programme

■ Poor ■ Borderline ■ Acceptable ■ High rCSI ■ Medium rCSI ■ Low rCSI ■ emergency ■ crisis ■ Above UTV ■ Between UTV and LTV ■ Below LTV ■ stress ■ no\_coping

For any questions on these findings  
please contact



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