

Multi-Sector Needs Assessment (MSNA) 2025

Overview of MHPSS Findings

5 November 2025



Donors



Co-funded by
the European Union



Partners



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01

Research and analysis design

Coverage and Sampling



2,813

household-level interviews collected across the Whole of Ukraine (excluding occupied areas)

Collected between **22 July and 18 August 2025** through randomized **Computer Assisted Telephone Interviews** by a third-party provider (KIIS).

Re-prioritized approach

Findings on general population are representative for:

- **(i) 0-50 kilometers zone and (ii) beyond 50 kilometer zone** from frontline/border for re-prioritized oblasts (Chernihivska, Dnipropetrovska, Kharkivska, Mykolaivska, Sumska)
- **Macro-region level** in the **West, Center, and North** (Zhytomyrska and Kyivska combined together)
- **Oblast level** for Odeska, Donetsk, Zaporizka and Kheronska
- **Kyiv city**

Across each strata, the data is representative at least at the **95% confidence level with a ±9% margin of error**.

Further information can be found in the [**Terms of Reference \(ToR\)**](#).



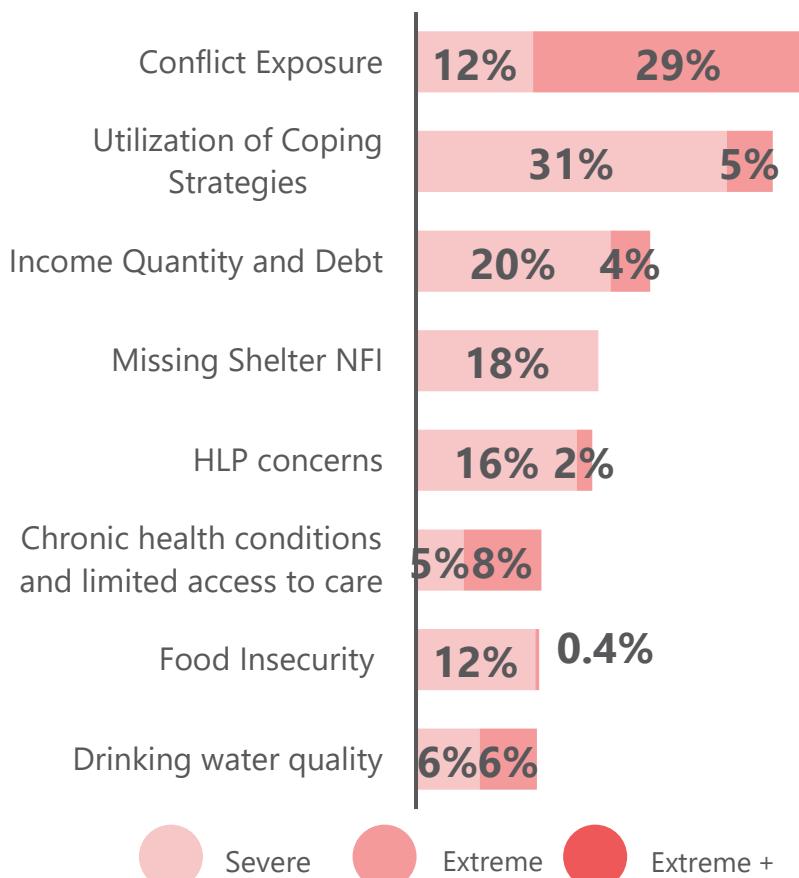
02

Overview of needs

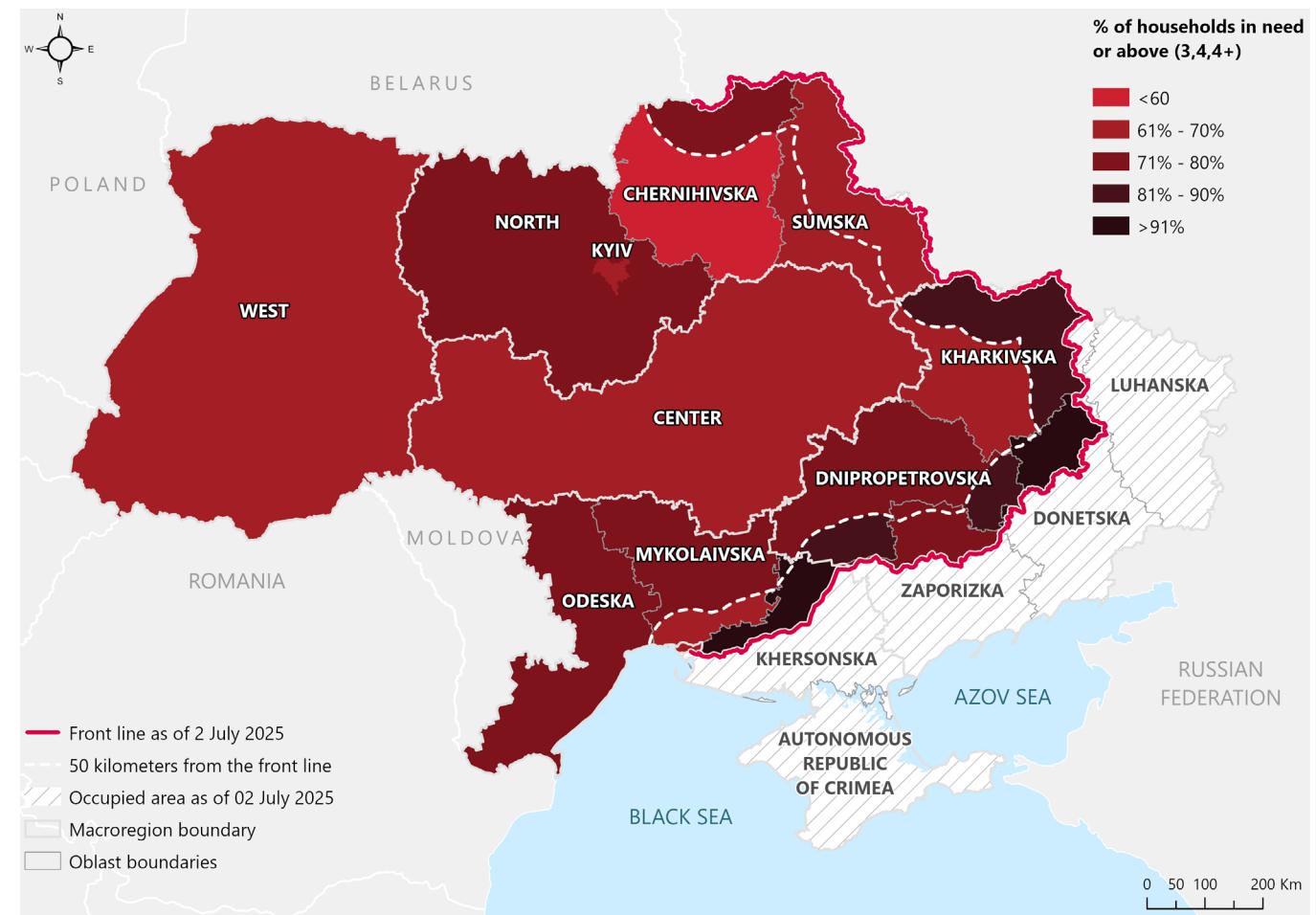
Overall results of the dimensional analysis, severe and above needs

In 2025, needs were common in Ukraine. Needs were most common in frontline areas.

Percentage of households in severe and extreme need, by top dimensions driving humanitarian need (n=2813)



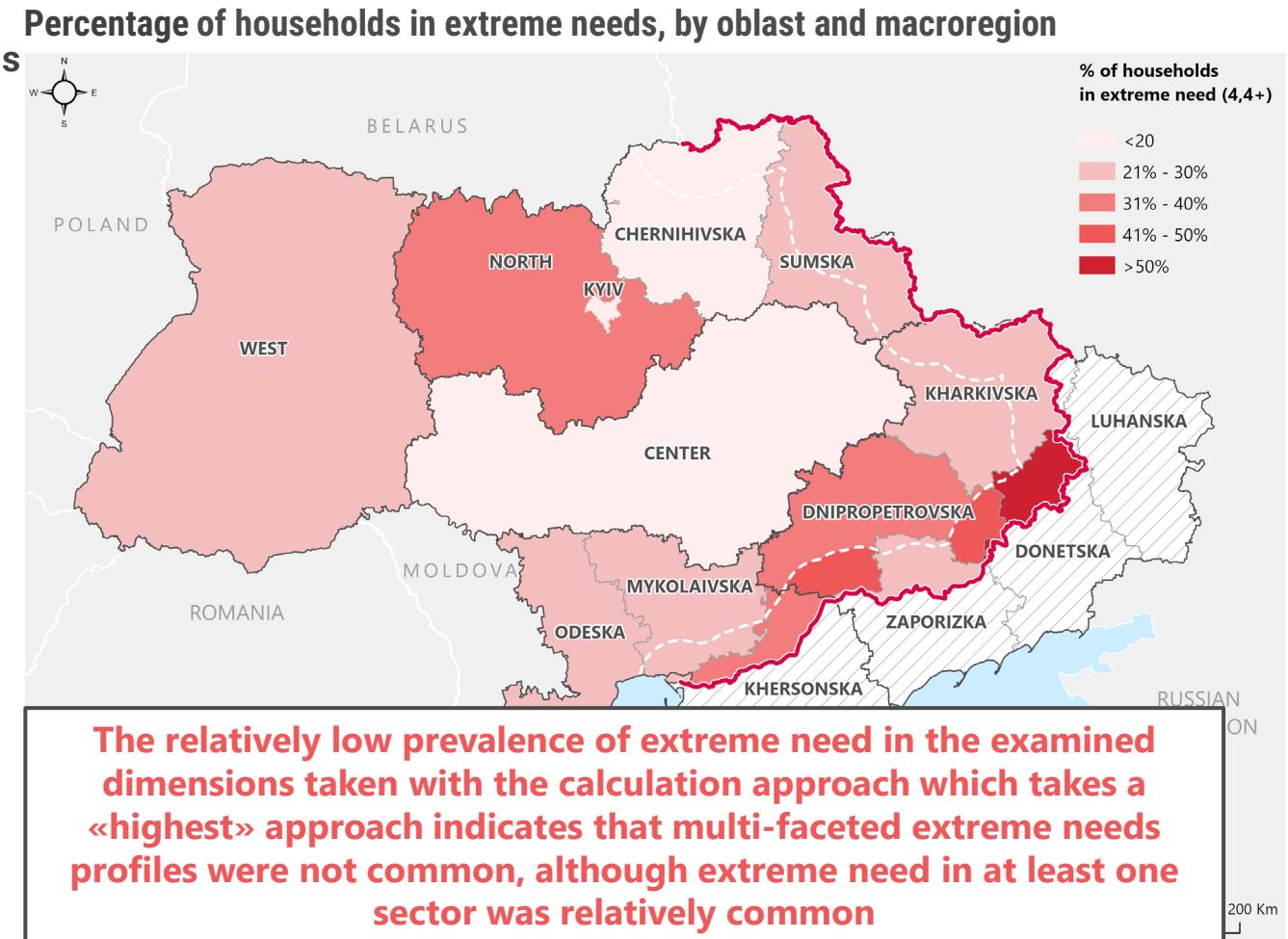
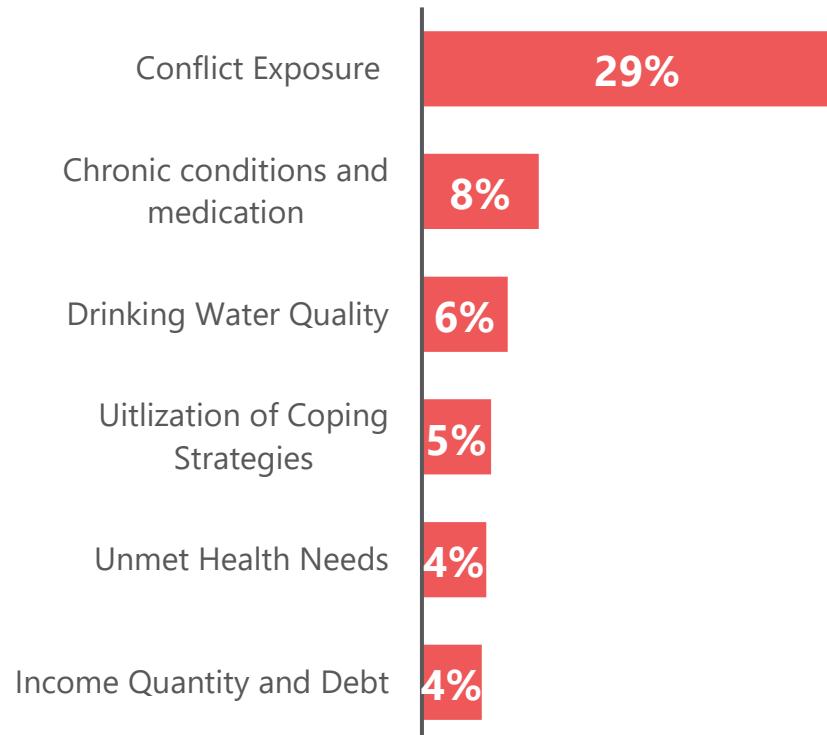
Percentage of households in severe and extreme needs, by oblast and macroregion



Overall results of the dimensional analysis, extreme needs

In 2025, **extreme need was less common in Ukraine overall, but again it was most common in frontline areas.**

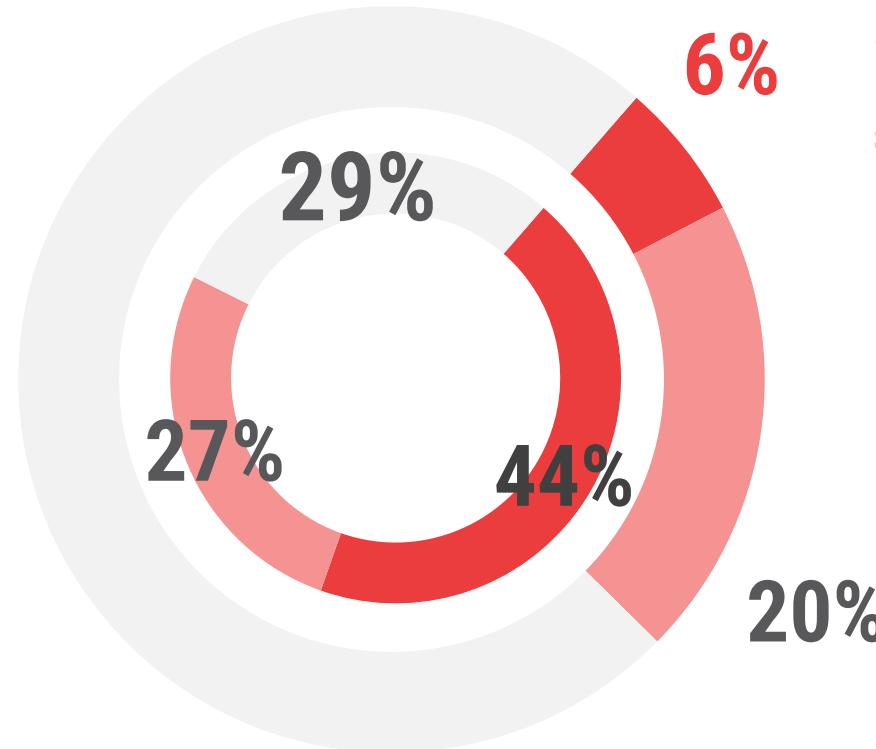
Percentage of households in extreme need, by top dimensions driving humanitarian need (n=2813)



Multi-faceted needs in Ukraine?

Overall, the **multidimensional nature of extreme needs is not evident in the data**: a small percentage of assessed households were found to have extreme needs in **more than one sector**.

74%
The majority of households do **not have** extreme needs



of assessed household were found to have extreme needs in **MORE than one sector**.

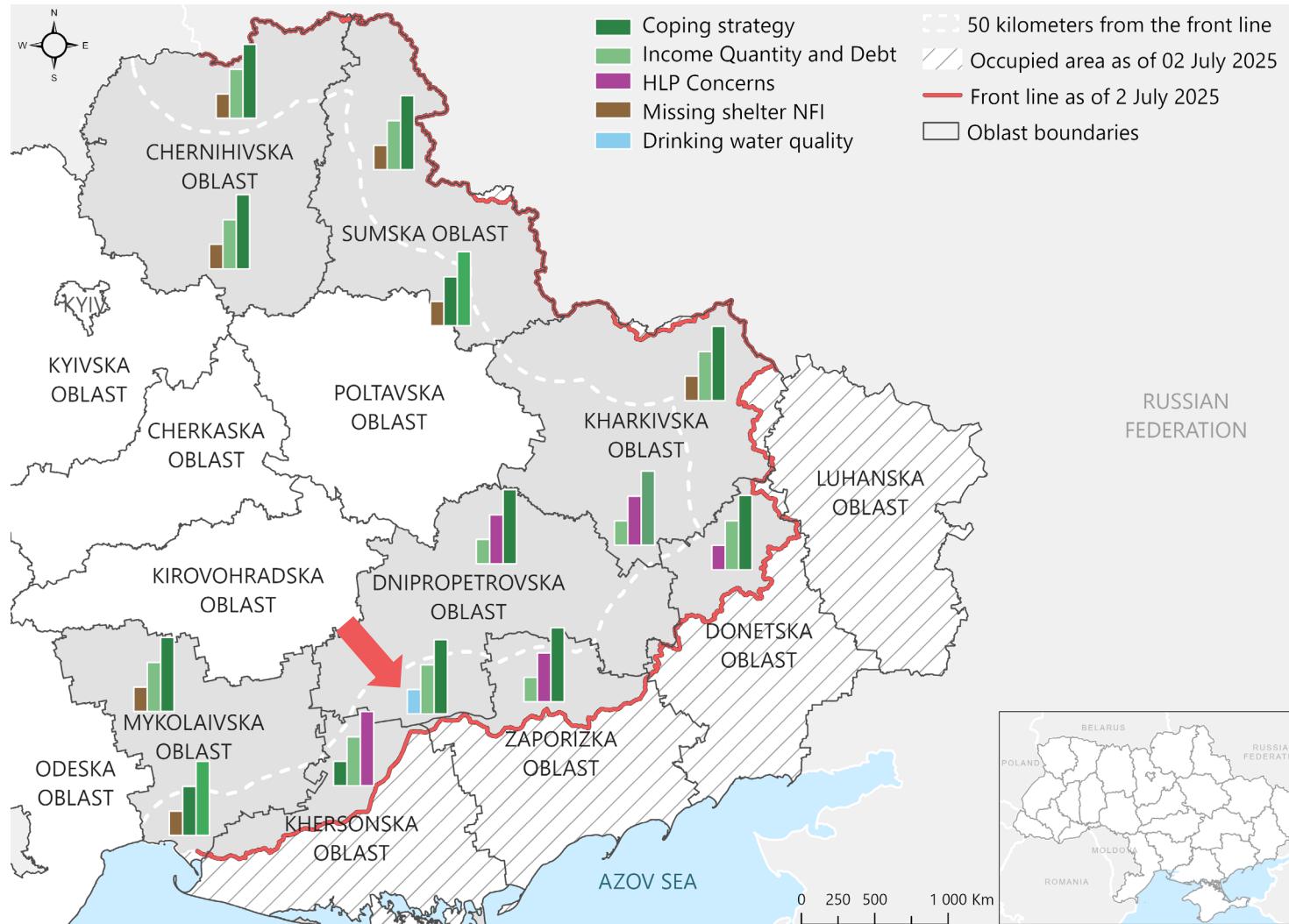
The most common profiles of co-occurrence are:
Livelihoods / Health
WASH / Health
Livelihoods / WASH
Each combination affects roughly 1% of the general population.

of assessed household were found to have extreme need in **ONLY one sector**

A broader analysis of the **severe needs profile** shows that nearly half of the households were found to have needs in **more than one sector**, most often in Livelihoods and Health (3%), Shelter NFI and Livelihoods (3%), and Protection and Livelihoods (2%). **This highlights that a higher percentage of households might require targeted multi-sectoral assistance to address overlapping needs, but NOT extreme needs – which were not overlapping.**

Overview of dimensions (severe and above)

Map ranking top 3 needs by dimension and by analysis strata (0-50km, >50km)



Across **frontline oblasts**, the primary dimensions driving needs are:

- 1. Exposure to conflict***
(drones/missile/shelling)
2. Livelihoods dimensions, focusing on **income quantity** and **utilization of coping strategies**
3. **Missing Shelter NFI**
4. **Housing, land and property concerns.**

The ranking changes between oblasts and the distance from the frontline/border.

*This dimension is primarily driven by geographic proximity to the frontline and exposure to drone/missile route. It represents the main dimension driving needs in frontline oblast and it is not depicted on the map.

The background of the slide features two faint, semi-transparent network diagrams. One is in the upper left corner, showing a cluster of red and grey nodes connected by light grey lines. The other is in the lower right corner, showing a more complex cluster of red and grey nodes with many more connections.

03

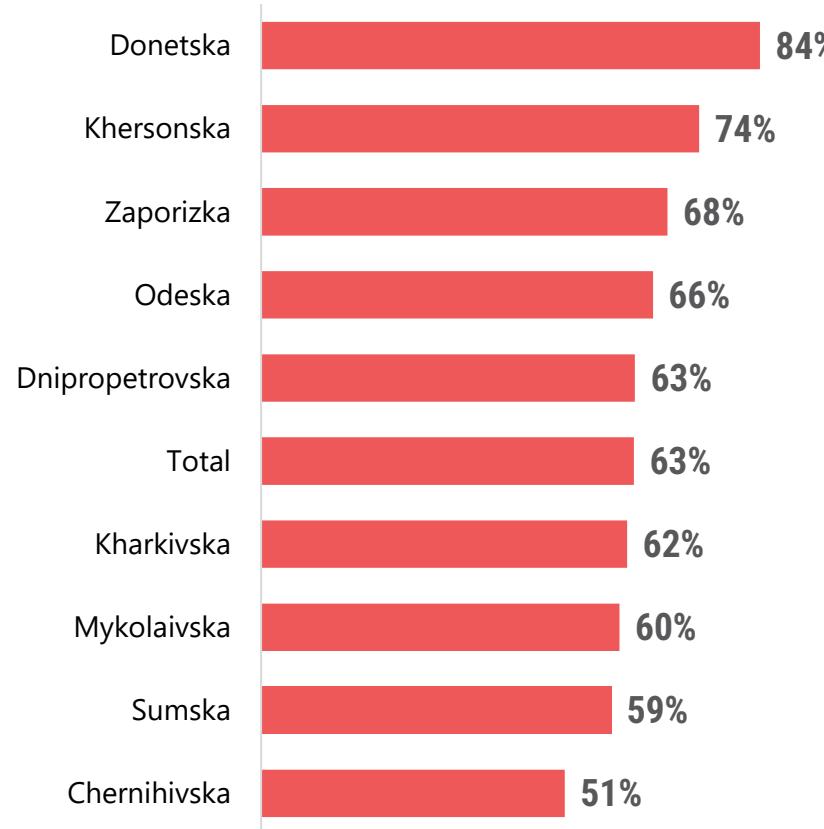
Findings on MHPSS indicators

MHPSS challenges and severity

63%

Of assessed households reported having someone in their household who **felt emotionally unwell** for a period of at least two weeks, making daily life harder than usual.

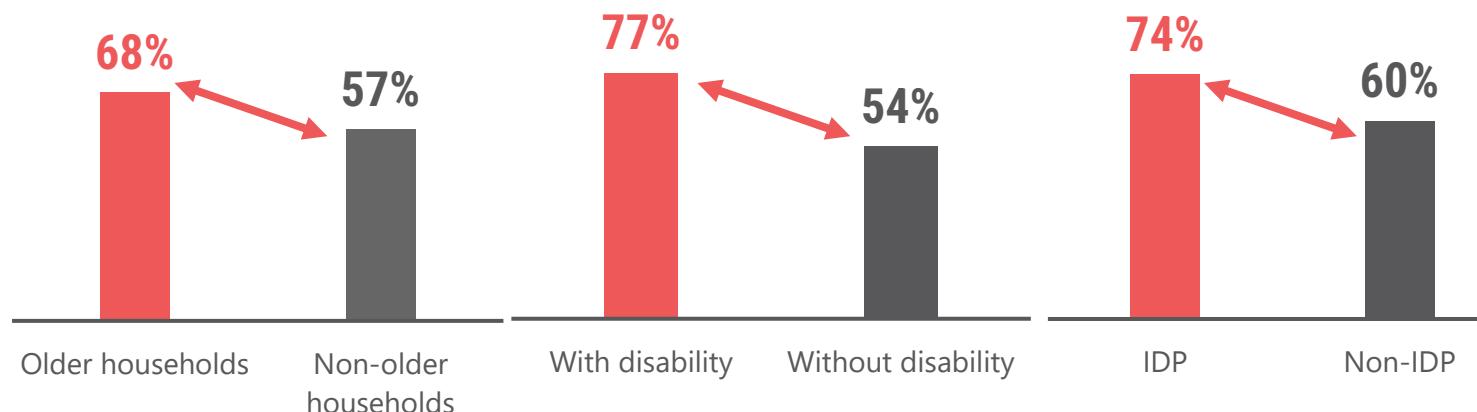
Percentage of households reporting at least one household member felt emotionally unwell, by oblast (n=2813)



Out of such households, **33%** reported that members had a **mild difficulty** in carrying out daily tasks, **24%** had **moderate difficulty**, **23%** had **severe difficulties**, and **18% had extreme difficulties/could not carry out tasks**. MHPSS concerns were widespread in **Donetska** and **Khersonska** oblasts – where need was also most common.

IDP households (74%), households with **a member with disability** (77%), and **older households** (68%) were more likely to report feeling emotionally unwell compared to non-IDP households (60%), households without a member with disability (54%), and non-older households (57%).

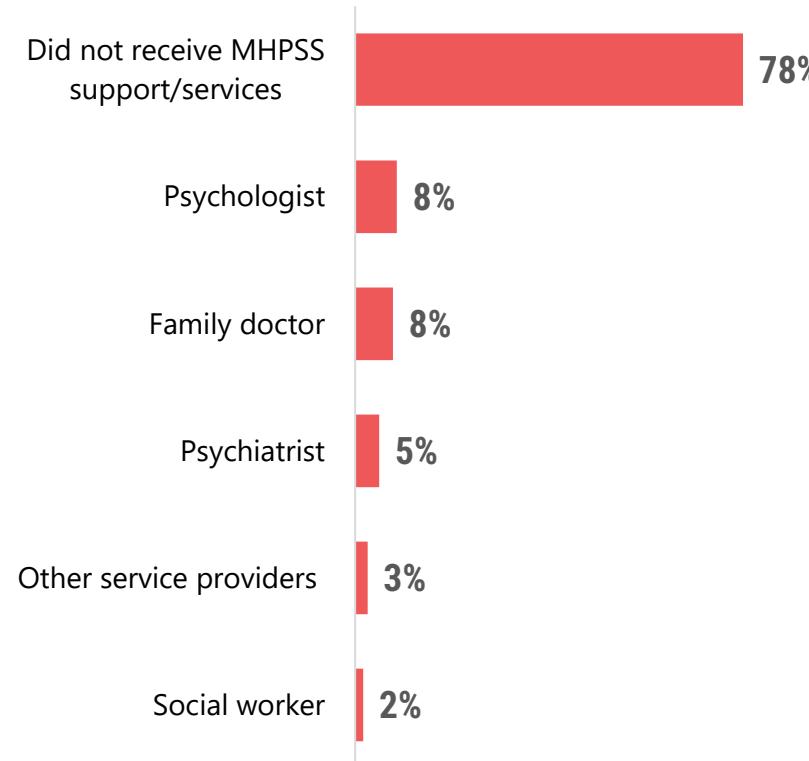
Percentage of households reporting at least one household member felt emotionally unwell, by age, disability, and displacement status (n=2813)



Households receiving MHPSS support

22% Of the households feeling emotionally unwell reported **receiving MHPSS support and services** by different providers.

Percentage of households feeling unwell that received MHPSS support/services, by type of service provider (n=1769)



Receipt of MHPSS support/services did not appear to deteriorate with proximity to the **frontline/border**. Households living within 0–20 km (20%), 21–50 km (20%), and beyond 50 km (22%) from the frontline were equally likely to have received MHPSS support.

IDP (23%) and **non-IDP households** (22%) were equally likely to report receiving MHPSS support.

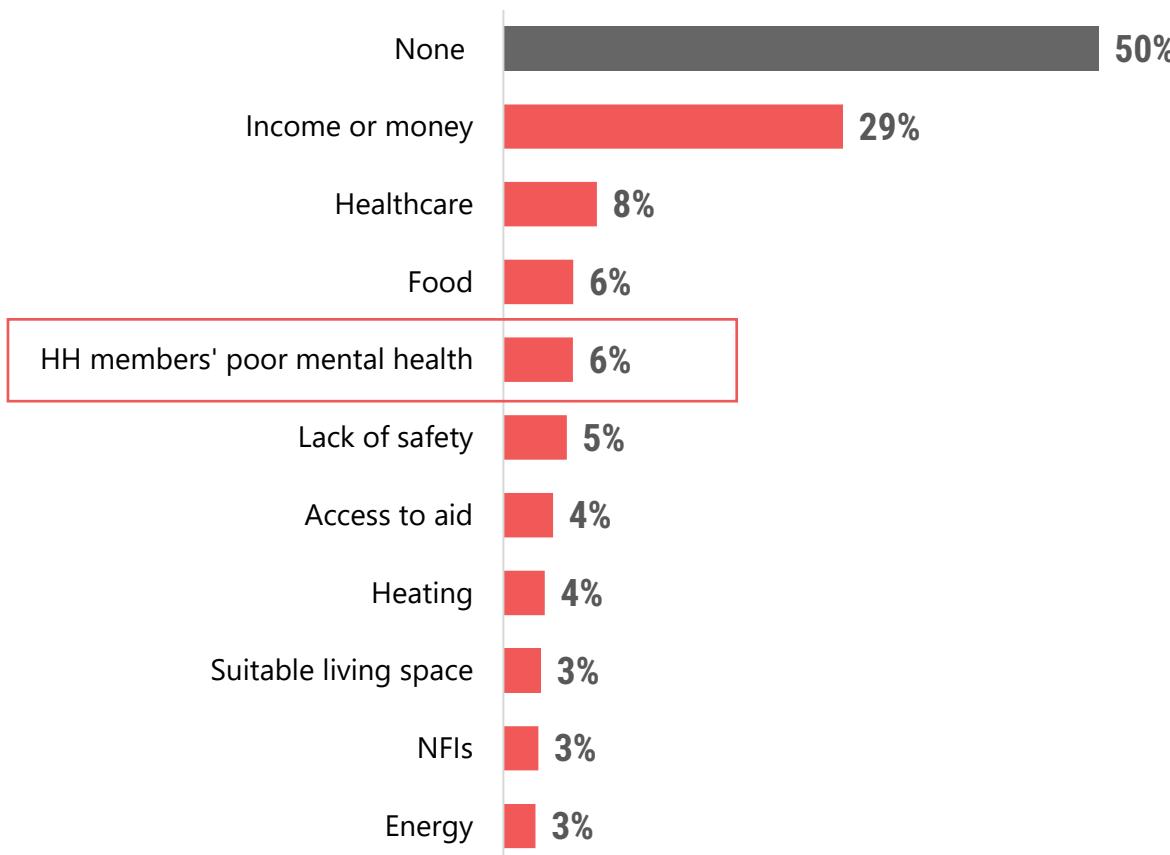
Differences between older (19%) and non-older households (26%), as well as between households composed entirely of adult women (16%) or men (12%), remained within the MSNA margin of error.

There is an indication that **income might impact the ability to receive MHPSS services**. Households in the lowest income quartile (below 4,750 UAH per capita) reported lower receipt of MHPSS services compared to those in the highest income quartile (22% versus 30%), primarily driven by higher-income households more frequently reporting support from a psychologist (15% vs. 6%).

MHPSS support as a significant challenge

6% Of the households reported that household member(s) feeling very distressed, upset, sad, worried, scared, or angry was one of the most significant challenges their household currently faces.

Percentage of households by most significant challenging currently facing the household, top 10 reported challenges (n=2972)



Mental health concerns as a significant challenge was not commonly reported. There was also little variation among examined demographic groups, nor by oblast or proximity to the front line/ border with the Russian Federation.

However, **returnee households (10%) and households displaced within the settlement (13%)** did report it as a significant challenge slightly more often.

Services needed for but not available

Of specified services need for women and girls, **psychosocial support was the most commonly specified**. For children, it was the most common besides recreational activities.

Women and girls



Children





For any questions on these findings please contact



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