

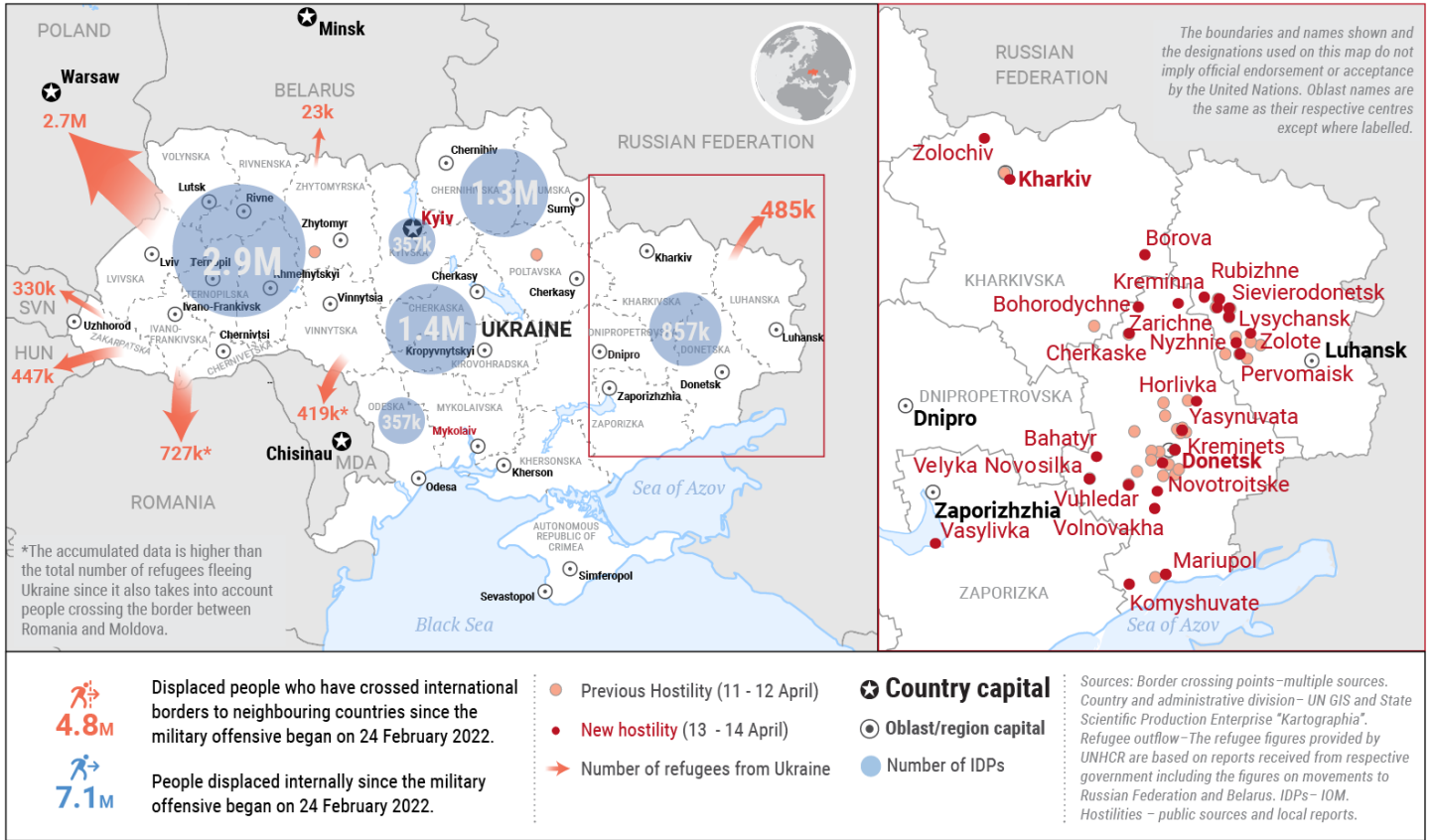
# Ukraine: Humanitarian Impact

## Situation Report

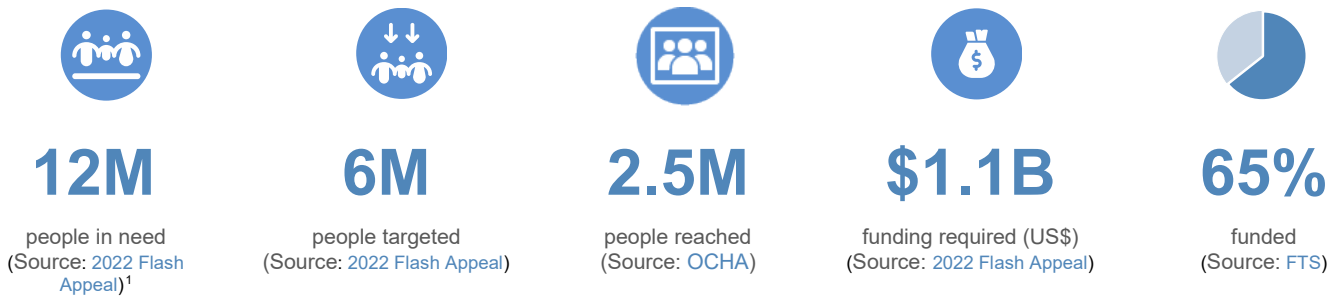
As of 09:00 a.m. (EET) on 15 April

This report is produced by OCHA Ukraine in collaboration with humanitarian partners. It covers the period from 09:00 a.m. on 13 April to 12:00 p.m. on 15 April. The next report will be issued on or around 18 April.

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### KEY FIGURES (FLASH APPEAL 2022)



### HIGHLIGHTS

- During the reporting period, eastern and southern Ukraine continued to face the fiercest fighting. Attacks were also reported in Kyivska (north) and Zaporizka (south-east) oblasts.
- According to the findings of [Global Crisis Response Group on Food, Energy and Finance \(GCRG\)](#), the Ukraine crisis risks tipping up to 1.7 billion people — over one-fifth of the global population — into poverty, destitution and hunger.

<sup>1</sup> With the scale and direction of the ongoing military operation, 18 million people are projected to become affected. Of the affected population, 12 million people are expected to need humanitarian assistance, and 6 million with the most urgent humanitarian needs will be assisted with the resources required under the Flash Appeal, including 2.1 million IDPs covering the initial period of three months. The Flash Appeal 2022 supersedes the 2022 Humanitarian Response Plan (HRP), as of 1 March.

- The UN Children’s Fund (UNICEF) [reported](#) that 1.4 million people are currently without running water across eastern Ukraine and that hostilities-related damage to infrastructure and power cuts put an additional 4.6 million people across Ukraine at risk of losing access to piped water.
- As of 13 April, the UN and its humanitarian partners have [reached](#) 2.5 million people with multisectoral assistance across Ukraine, including 400,000 people reached during the past week alone. Some 2.5 million people were reached with food and livelihoods assistance, over 1 million with health assistance and over 240,000 with water, sanitation and hygiene assistance.

## SITUATION OVERVIEW

**General humanitarian situation.** During the reporting period, eastern and southern Ukraine continued to face the fiercest fighting, causing damages to civilian infrastructure and civilian casualties. Civilian casualties and damages to civilian infrastructure were also reported in Kyivska and Zaporizka oblast.

Although the geographic scope of hostilities has reduced compared with the first few weeks following the start of the invasion of the Russian Federation, the needs of millions of people across Ukraine, including displaced and those remaining in hard-hit areas, continue to deteriorate. Hundreds of thousands remain without or have reduced access to water, gas, electricity and mobile communications, while internally displaced persons (IDPs) in western Ukraine face challenges with securing adequate shelter and finding ways to support themselves and their families.

Following the news about the deaths of two female staff members and five of their relatives at the Caritas office in Mariupol (Donetska oblast) in mid-March, which became available only recently, UN Under-Secretary-General for Humanitarian Affairs and Emergency Relief Coordinator (USG/ERC) Martin Griffiths issued a [statement](#), calling on the parties to the conflict to comply with their obligations under international humanitarian law to protect civilians, homes and civilian infrastructure across Ukraine. USG/ERC also reiterated the appeal for the parties to the conflict to urgently agree on clear arrangements for the safe passage of civilians out of areas where their lives are at risk, as well as the safe, rapid and unimpeded passage of humanitarian assistance into areas where civilians are facing catastrophic levels of need.

As of 14 April, the number of civilian casualties since 24 February 2022 stands at 4,633, including 1,982 killed and 2,651 injured, according to the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR). Most of the civilian casualties recorded were caused by the use of explosive weapons with a wide impact area, including shelling from heavy artillery, multiple launch rocket systems and airstrikes. OHCHR believes the actual figures are considerably higher, as the receipt of information from some locations where intense hostilities have been going on has been delayed, and many reports are still pending corroboration.

**Impact on global food, energy and finance systems.** On 13 April, UN Secretary-General António Guterres presented the first detailed [policy brief](#) issued by the [GCRG](#), which he set up to study the effects of the military offensive in Ukraine on the world’s most vulnerable. According to the policy brief, the Ukraine crisis risks tipping up to 1.7 billion people — over one-fifth of the global population — into poverty, destitution and hunger.

The Russian Federation and Ukraine produce around 30 per cent of the world’s wheat and barley, one-fifth of its maize, and over half of its sunflower oil. Together, their grain is an essential food source for some of the poorest and most vulnerable people, providing more than one-third of the wheat imported by 45 African and least-developed countries. At the same time, the Russian Federation is the world’s top natural gas exporter and second-largest oil exporter. Together, neighbouring Belarus and the Russian Federation also export around a fifth of the world’s fertilizers. As a result, commodity prices are reaching record highs across the board. As of 8 April, according to the [Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations](#) (FAO), food prices are 34 per cent higher than during the same period last year and have never been this high since FAO started recording them. Similarly, crude oil prices have increased by around 60 per cent, and gas and fertilizer prices have more than doubled.

Vulnerable populations in developing countries are particularly exposed to these price swings, as they dedicate a larger share of their income to food and energy. The world’s poorest countries tend to be net food importers and export and import measures on trade can further exacerbate rising food prices. At current price levels, FAO worst-case estimates of increases in undernourishment and food insecurity are also highly likely.

**Impacts on health care.** According to a [report](#) published by the World Health Organization (WHO) on 13 April, it has verified 119 reports of attacks on health care since the start of the conflict (with 109 confirmed, two possible and eight with probable levels of certainty). WHO specifies that the attacks resulted in a total of 73 people killed, 51 injured. In addition, WHO recorded 105 cases of attacks on health facilities, 13 on transport, 23 on health personnel, 11 on patients, 21 on medical supplies delivery, and two cases affecting medical warehousing.

WHO also notes that the utilization of health-care services by Ukrainians, which had declined by nearly half at the start of the current escalation at the end of February and especially in the north, has gradually increased – reflecting the de-

escalation in hostilities. Population movement within Ukraine also contributes to the steady increase of patients who received care outside their permanent places of residence, with the main additional patient workload occurring in the western part of the country. The movement is clearly visible in the increase in the number of antenatal care services and other essential care such as hemodialysis. As more and more women are leaving Ukraine, a declining number of obstetrics and neonatal care cases is observed. WHO concludes in part that the Ukrainian health sector has been demonstrating resilience in the last few weeks, including the ability to resume offering normal services, such as treatment for circulatory diseases.

**Impacts on water systems.** UNICEF [reported](#) that 1.4 million people are currently without running water across eastern Ukraine and that hostilities-related damage to infrastructure and power cuts put an additional 4.6 million people across Ukraine at risk of losing access to piped water. UNICEF reports that at least 20 separate incidents of damage to water infrastructure have been recorded in eastern Ukraine alone. The intensification of fighting in the east and the widespread use of explosive weapons in populated areas threatens to further decimate the water system, which is now at risk of complete collapse, following the impact of eight years of simmering conflict on an already ailing network. In Mariupol (Donetska oblast), thousands of people are using dirty sources as they seek any water they can find. Major cities across Donetska and Luhanska oblasts are also cut off from water supplies, and an additional 340,000 people will lose water supply if a reservoir in Horlivka (Donetska oblast) runs dry. The cities of Sumy (Sumska oblast, north-east) and Chernihiv (Chernihivska oblast, north) experienced serious water stoppages in early March, and Kharkiv's (Kharkivska oblast, east) water system was also seriously affected. UNICEF concludes that there is an urgent need to restore water access and provide emergency supplies to these cities and other areas of intense fighting.

**Impacts on vulnerable groups.** HelpAge International [reports](#) that older persons are among the most vulnerable. HelpAge says they can often be ignored amid hostilities and be left to struggle to survive alone. It points out that since the outbreak of conflict in eastern Ukraine in 2014, one-third of Ukrainians requiring assistance were over 60, making it the world's "oldest" humanitarian crisis. Now, the report continues, many older people are hidden away in their homes – saying that a survey at the beginning of March found that 99 per cent of older people in Donetska and Luhanska oblasts had no plans to leave. For many, mobility difficulties mean leaving is impossible, many do not have family nearby to help, and most cannot even reach and access local shelters. HelpAge notes that older people often remain at home in times of ongoing fighting because they often do not want to be a burden, want to protect their homes, or because they have already moved many times before. HelpAge reports that as the military offensive expands around Ukraine, more older people will be left behind, isolated and in urgent need of food, water, heating and health, including mental health, support.

**Violations of human rights and international humanitarian law.** On 13 April, the Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe (OSCE) issued a [report](#) on the military offensive in Ukraine that describes in detail allegations of widespread human rights violations, including the right to life and the prohibition of torture and concerning other inhuman and degrading treatment and punishment. The OSCE explained that the report's mandate included investigating possible contraventions of OSCE commitments and violations and abuses of international human rights law and international humanitarian law. In particular, the report focuses on the far-reaching impacts of the ongoing hostilities on civilians – including those killed, injured, abused, or forced to flee – and on civilian infrastructure, including damage to health-care and education facilities and housing. The OSCE concluded that, while it was not able to verify all reported violations, it did find "credible evidence" suggesting that such violations have been committed. Meanwhile, the OSCE specified that it completed the investigation and the report through its "Moscow Mechanism" for resolving particular human rights issues without the participation of the Russian Federation.

**Eastern Ukraine.** The heaviest fighting continues to be taking place primarily in the eastern part of the country, with most of Luhanska and parts of Donetska and Kharkivska oblasts affected, and with reported attacks and strikes also taking place elsewhere. As of 14 April, OHCHR reports that nearly 45 per cent (2,047) of all corroborated casualties were recorded in Government- and non-Government-controlled areas (GCA and NGCA) of Donetska and Luhanska oblasts. OHCHR also notes that the receipt of information from Iziium (Kharkivska oblast), Mariupol, Popasna (Luhanska oblast), where intense hostilities have been ongoing has been delayed, and many reports are still pending corroboration. Moreover, according to the UN Refugee Agency (UNHCR), as of 12 April, almost 96,000 people in 30 settlements across eastern oblasts were without electricity, while water supplies had been completely cut off in Popasna, Rubizhne and Sievierodonetsk (Luhanska oblast).

On 14 April, evacuation buses [reportedly](#) came under fire near Borova (Kharkivska oblast). According to the spokesperson of the Oblast Prosecutor's Office, seven civilians were allegedly killed and another 27 injured.

**Southern Ukraine.** IMPACT Initiatives conducted rapid needs assessments (RNA) in Ukraine's southern oblasts, which was published on 14 April. The RNA concludes in part that security concerns were reported across all settlements as the main reason for displacement, followed by damages to housing, lack of housing and socioeconomic reasons. Settlements, including Mykolaiv and Voznesensk (Mykolaivska oblast), reported damages to shelter since the escalation, in addition to challenges in accessing food and disruptions to financial services. Among all assessed settlements, it was reported that security concerns, access to medication, disruption to children's well-being, and disruption to transportation and/or fuel

supply were concerns affecting people's everyday lives. Education services were also reportedly disrupted in the following settlements: Novyi Buh and Voznesensk (Mykolaivska oblast) and Chornomorsk (Odeska oblast). Across all measured indicators, access to water supply, utilities, and telecommunications was least reported as a concern. Among all assessed settlements, Mykolaiv and Voznesensk reported continuous difficulties in accessing services across most of the measured indicators.

**Northern Ukraine.** According to IMPACT Initiatives RNA conducted in Ukraine's northern oblasts, security concerns were reported across all settlements as the main reason for displacement, followed by damages to housing and socioeconomic reasons. Settlements, including Chernihiv, Irpin (Kyivska oblast), as well as Okhtyrka (Sumska oblast) reported damages to shelters since the escalation, in addition to challenges in accessing food, and lack of access to water and utilities. Among all assessed settlements, it was reported that security concerns, access to medication, disruption to children's well-being, disruption to transportation and/or fuel supply were among concerns. Education services were also disrupted in almost half of the assessed settlements, including Chernihiv and Nizhyn (Chernihivska oblast), Boryspil, Brovary, Irpin, and Kyiv (Kyivska oblast), Okhtyrka, Shostka, and Sumy (Sumska oblast), Holoby and Volodymyr-Volynskiy (Volynska oblast, north-west) and Malyn (Zhytomyrska oblast, north). In particular, Chernihiv and Irpin reported continuous difficulties in accessing services across the measured indicators.

**Displacement.** Nearly 11.9 million have been displaced since 24 February, including more than [4.79 million](#) that crossed international borders and [7.1 million](#) displaced internally. Between 13 and 14 April, according to the [Ministry for Reintegration of Ukraine](#), almost 3,000 more people were reportedly evacuated from areas affected by hostilities. That included a relatively lower total of just around 380 people on 13 April, all from Luhanska oblast, when no evacuation routes were agreed on. More than 2,550 civilians were evacuated through the agreed-on routes on 14 April, including 289 people from Mariupol (Donetska oblast), over 2,040 from southeastern Zaporizka oblast and 225 more from eastern Luhanska oblast. Meanwhile, the Russian Federation has reported that more than 820,000 people, including over 150,000 children, have crossed into the Russian Federation from Ukraine since 24 February. At the same time, as of 14 April, UNHCR [estimates](#) that 484,000 people have sought refuge in the Russian Federation.

## FUNDING

In view of the critical number of pressing needs arising from the ongoing military offensive and increased donor contributions to the Ukraine Humanitarian Fund (UHF), the UN Resident Coordinator/Humanitarian Coordinator in Ukraine decided to increase the envelope of the second UHF Reserve Allocation to \$40 million. To date, 22 projects worth a total of \$41.1 million have been approved. The reserve allocation aims to address the priorities outlined in the Flash Appeal and to scale up humanitarian response activities across Ukraine.

Preparation for the launch of the third UHF Reserve allocation is ongoing. The allocation will aim to address the immediate needs of affected people, including health, nutrition, shelter and non-food items (NFI), water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH), and protection, as well as ensure the common ability of actors to deliver an effective, accountable and dignified response. The allocation envelope will be set at \$50 million.

As of 15 April, the Flash Appeal is 65 per cent funded as donor support continues to increase. OCHA is working with partners and donors to increase the details available regarding funding received. Currently, around \$495.8 million – 67 per cent of total reported funding – is either allocated to multiple clusters or the sector information is not specified on the [Financial Tracking Service](#), preventing a more detailed analysis of the funding gaps by Cluster.

## HUMANITARIAN RESPONSE

In the first 50 days since the launch of the Russian invasion began on 24 February, the UN and humanitarian partners have significantly scaled up their presence and humanitarian response in Ukraine. Since 24 February, the humanitarian community has [reached](#) 2.5 million people with multisectoral assistance across Ukraine, including 400,000 people reached during the past week alone. Over 386,000 people were reached in Kyivska oblast, more than 316,000 in Lvivska oblast (west), nearly 140,000 in Dnipropetrovska oblast (centre), and over 100,000 in Donetska and Poltavska (centre) oblasts.

The International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC) [reports](#) that it has already reached 160,000 people with health-care and first-aid support. IFRC also announced that it plans to support more than 2 million people affected by the ongoing military offensive with its largest-ever rollout of emergency cash assistance. In the short-term (April through June), the IFRC is coordinating [cash assistance](#) for 360,000 people in Ukraine and neighbouring countries.

Meanwhile, the Russian Federation informed that, as of 14 April, over 11,950 tons of goods were delivered to NGCA of Donetska and Luhanska oblasts and to seven other oblasts of Ukraine (Chernihivska, Kharkivska, Khersonska (south), Kyivska, Mykolaivska, Sumska and Zaporizka, including 288 tons delivered to the NGCA of Donetska and Luhanska oblasts and Kharkivska and Khersonska oblasts on 14 April.



**Needs:**

- Among the assessed settlements in northern Ukraine through REACH's RNA, 40 per cent report that a quarter or more of the population have been displaced. It was reported in 60 per cent of assessed settlements that a small proportion (less than a quarter) of people had been displaced since the escalation; only 16 per cent reported that more than half of the population had relocated. These included Chernihiv (Chernihivska oblast), Irpin (Kyivska oblast), Malyn and Korosten (Zhytomyrska oblast). In Chernihiv and Irpin, more than half of the remaining population was reportedly considering relocation. Common reasons for further displacement included security concerns (all settlements), damage to housing (60 per cent), socioeconomic reasons (60 per cent) and lack of housing (56 per cent).
- Among the settlements in southern Ukraine assessed through REACH's RNA, 80 per cent of settlements report that a quarter or more of the population have been displaced. While it was reported in almost all assessed settlements that people had been displaced since the escalation, most reported that less than 25 per cent of the population had relocated. It was reported in 80 per cent of assessed settlements that less than a quarter of the remaining population was considering relocation. Common reasons for further displacement included security concerns, lack of housing, damage to housing and socioeconomic reasons (in all settlements).

**Response:**

- Together with local authorities, UNHCR has conducted some [60 needs assessments](#) in transit and reception centres, to increase the reception capacity for IDPs.
- In addition to 73 transit and reception centres already equipped with non-food items (NFI) by UNHCR and local authorities, 13 centres are currently being refurbished to increase hosting capacity.

**Gaps and constraints:**

- Most of the reception and collective sites are insufficiently prepared and many do not meet the recognized standards. There is an urgent need to support the authorities in accommodating people in communal settings and addressing the management of sites.

**Education****Needs:**

- Among the settlements in northern Ukraine assessed through REACH's RNA, 48 per cent reported a disruption to education services, including Chernihiv and Nizhyn (Chernihivska oblast), Boryspil, Brovary, Irpin, and Kyiv (Kyivska oblast), Okhtyrka, Shostka, and Sumy (Sumska oblast), Holoby and Volodymyr-Volynskyi (Volynska oblast) and Malyn (Zhytomyrska oblast). Among the settlements that reported damaged infrastructure as a concern, 56 per cent reported that schools or educational facilities had been damaged. This was reported in Chernihiv and Pryluky (Chernihivska oblast), Irpin (Kyivska oblast), Okhtyrka (Sumska oblast), Malyn and Zhytomyr (Zhytomyrska oblast).
- Among the settlements in southern Ukraine assessed through REACH's RNA, 30 per cent reported a disruption to education services. This was reported in Novyi Buh and Voznesensk (Mykolaivska oblast) and Chornomorsk (Odeska oblast). In Mykolaiv and Voznesensk (Mykolaivska oblast) schools and education facilities were the most commonly reported infrastructure that had been damaged.
- The Ministry of Education and Science of Ukraine [reported](#) that 869 educational facilities were damaged and 88 destroyed across the country.

**34K**people reached by the  
Education Cluster partners**Response:**

- As of 13 April, Education Cluster partners have reached over 34,000 people, including 13,800 in Lvivska oblast, 12,000 in Kharkivska oblast and 4,000 in Kyiv.

**Gaps:**

- As of 8 April, only three Education Cluster partners reported having ongoing or planned Education in Emergency response in Ukraine.

**Emergency Telecommunications (ETC)**

For more information on needs, response and gaps/constraints, please refer to the previous Situation Reports: <https://bit.ly/3Cle3ID>

## Food Security and Livelihoods (FSL)

### Needs:

- Among the settlements in northern Ukraine assessed through REACH's RNA, 68 per cent reported access to food as a concern. Among this group, 29 per cent reported that food items were somewhat/very inaccessible in the seven days prior to data collection. These settlements included Chernihiv (Chernihivska oblast), Irpin (Kyivska oblast), Okhtyrka and Romny (Sumska oblast) and Kovel (Volynska oblast). Of these, in Chernihiv, Okhtyrka and Irpin, it was reported that more than half of the population was affected by the lack of access to food.
- Among the settlements in southern Ukraine assessed through REACH's RNA, 30 per cent reported access to food as a concern. Access to food was reported as a concern in Mykolaiv and Voznesensk (Mykolaivska oblast), and Bilhorod-Dnistrovskiyi (Odeska oblast). In Mykolaiv and Voznesensk (Mykolaivska oblast), it was reported that food items were somewhat inaccessible within the seven days prior to data collection. In Voznesensk (Mykolaivska oblast), it was reported that more than half of the population was affected by food inaccessibility.
- The Executive Director of the World Food Programme [said](#) people are being "starved to death" in the encircled city of Mariupol, and he fears that the country's humanitarian crisis is likely to worsen.

# 2.5M

people reached with FSL interventions by FSL Cluster partners

### Response:

- As of 13 April, FSL Cluster partners have reached over 2.5 million people, including over 910,000 in Kharkivska oblast, nearly 387,000 in Kyivska oblast, more than 316,000 in Lvivska oblast and over 103,000 in Poltavska oblast.
- Over 27,100 people in eastern, central, and western Ukraine have received [food assistance](#) from UNHCR since the escalation of hostilities.
- In March, Norwegian Refugee Council (NRC), together with its local partner Stabilisation Support Services (SSS), provided [hot meals](#) to nearly 6,000 people at the Lviv railway station, a key transit place for people moving within Ukraine and leaving the country.
- UNHCR and its implementing partner Proliska are providing [hot meals](#) at Dnipro railway station (Dnipropetrovska oblast), where evacuation buses and trains are arriving, and the influx of evacuees is high, with around 1,200 people sleeping in the station per night.

### Gaps and Constraints:

- The disruption of supply chains is increasing the prices of food and diminishing food availability on the market.
- While humanitarian access remains limited in many areas, competition for logistics and transportation assets (such as trucks and drivers) is increasing, especially in hardest-hit areas. Scarcity of fuel continues to be reported.

## Health

### Needs:

- Among the settlements in northern Ukraine assessed through REACH's RNA, 48 per cent reported disruption to health-care services as a concern. Among these settlements, 25 per cent reported that emergency health-care services had been inaccessible within the seven days prior to data collection. Services were reported to be very inaccessible in Irpin (Kyivska oblast). In Chernihiv (Chernihivska oblast) and Irpin, it was reported that over 75 per cent of people in the settlements were affected by the lack of access to health care, and in Malyn (Zhytomyrska oblast) over half of people in the settlement was affected. It was also reported in 76 per cent of settlements that access to medication was a concern.
- Among the settlements in southern Ukraine assessed through REACH's RNA, 10 per cent reported disruption to health-care services as a concern. Disruption to health-care services was reported as a concern in Mykolaiv (Mykolaivska oblast), where it was also reported that emergency health-care services had been very inaccessible within the seven days prior to data collection. In Mykolaiv, it was reported that over 75 per cent of people in the settlement were affected by the lack of access to health care. In addition, it was reported in 80 per cent of settlements that access to medication was a concern.
- According to WHO, the health system in Ukraine has been [severely disrupted](#), with around 300 health facilities situated in areas affected by hostilities and 1,000 health facilities in changed areas of control.

# 1M

people reached by Health Cluster partners

- WHO has issued a [Guidance Note for Medical Supply Donations](#) to support the Ukraine emergency response, including a list of critical supplies which are urgently needed.

#### Response:

- As of 13 April, Health Cluster partners have reached over 1 million people, including over 275,000 in Kharkivska oblast, nearly 160,000 in Luhanska oblast, close to 130,000 in Lvivska oblast and over 100,000 in Kyiv.
- Since the escalation of hostilities, the Health Cluster partners have delivered over 45,000 [medical supply items](#), nearly 80,000 emergency and trauma supplies, and 570 tons of medicines, medical supplies and equipment.
- The current stocks of [medical supply items](#) held by the Health Cluster partners in Ukraine include over 9,000 emergency and trauma supplies, 216 tons of medicines, medical supplies, equipment, and kits, and 38 pallets of reproductive health supplies. The shipments of additional 126 tons of medicines, medical supplies and equipment, over 13,000 sexual and reproductive health and emergency and trauma supplies, and over \$111,750 worth of medical supplies, medicines and equipment are planned.
- WHO is coordinating with the Ministry of Health of Ukraine and refugee-hosting countries on the [safe medical evacuation](#) of patients. Three health hubs have been established in western Ukraine in which additional triaging is conducted before medical evacuation from Ukraine.
- As of 14 April, 45 of 58 medical evacuations have been completed from Poland to other European countries, and 10 patients have been transported from Dnipro to facilities in Poland, for onward transportation to Germany, according to WHO.
- WHO is providing [technical support](#) on aligning Ukraine's clinical protocols on health services for survivors of sexual violence with WHO guidelines and developing training curricula for primary health-care providers on the clinical management of rape in humanitarian settings.
- The United States President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR) supported WHO and partners in ensuring the availability of antiretroviral drugs to cover the needs of every person known to be living with HIV in Ukraine for the next 12 months.
- UNICEF [delivered five ambulances](#) to children's hospitals in Lviv on 12 April.

#### Gaps and constraints:

- With the ongoing hostilities and large-scale displacement of people into neighboring countries, access to health care continues to pose a challenge, with limited or no access to medicines in some areas, severe disruptions in critical services and a lack of public transport restricting movement.

## Logistics

#### Needs:

- The Logistic Cluster partners are reporting challenges in organizing the supply of basic hygiene items to eastern oblasts, including to NGCA, and in finding warehouses to store them.

#### Gaps and constraints:

- According to the survey of partner organizations conducted by the Logistics Cluster, logistics challenges include transport solutions, access, customs procedures, coordination, information management and storage capacity.

## Nutrition

#### Needs:

- Despite the humanitarian crisis in Ukraine not being characterized as a nutrition emergency, WFP reports significant concerns about the potential deterioration of the nutritional status of the most vulnerable populations.

#### Response:

- As of 13 April, Nutrition Cluster partners have reached over 42,000 people, including over 13,000 in Dnipropetrovska oblast and over 8,000 in Odeska oblast.

# 42K

people reached by the  
Nutrition Cluster partners

- UNICEF is planning the immediate distribution of 9,000 boxes (with 24 bottles of 125 ml per box) of received breastmilk substitutes (RUIF) from the Lviv warehouse, with additional quantities of RUIF and powder infant formula (PIF) in the pipeline.
- The Nutrition Cluster is mapping the partner's needs for RUIF/PIF to inform UNICEF procurement and distribution plans.

#### Gaps and constraints:

- No plans to implement nutrition response to address the needs of vulnerable groups, including people living with HIV, older people, and people at risk of noncommunicable diseases, have been reported by the Nutrition Cluster partners.

## Protection

#### Needs:

- Among the settlements assessed through REACH's RNA, 88 per cent of settlements in northern Ukraine and 80 per cent of settlements in southern Ukraine reported a concern about the disruption to children's welfare services.

# 192K

people reached with protection assistance by the Protection Cluster partners

#### Response:

- As of 13 April, Protection Cluster partners have reached over 192,000 people with assistance and protection services, including over 33,000 in Lvivska oblast, more than 16,000 in Donetsk oblast, and over 15,000 in Chernivetska (west) and Dnipropetrovska oblasts.
- Since 24 February, UNHCR has reached nearly 53,000 people with targeted protection assistance (protection counselling, psychosocial support (PSS), and legal aid) at border crossing points, online and in locations where people have fled. In addition, UNHCR conducted over 470 protection monitoring missions.
- UNHCR ['Stay Safe' campaign](#), which aims to raise awareness of risks related to gender-based violence (GBV) and trafficking among people fleeing Ukraine, reached almost 870,000 people through social media between 5 and 12 April.
- Over 24,000 [consultations](#) were provided through the IOM's National tool-free Migrant Advice and Counter-trafficking hotline in response to over 5,400 calls since the Russian invasion on 24 February. Most calls (62 per cent) came from IDPs, and 8 per cent from foreign nationals, with general information about human trafficking and safe travels being most frequently sought (over 56 per cent of calls). Most callers were women (61 per cent).
- NRC has reached over 435 people through the provision of legal counselling and legal assistance on crossing the border, temporary protection and residence in European Union countries, registration as IDPs and targeted assistance for IDPs, evacuations, pension issues, passport documentation, compensation for damaged and destroyed housing. Moreover, NRC's implementing partner Right to Protection provided 157 information and 17 counselling services.

#### Gaps and constraints:

- Women and children face increased risks to their health and safety as access to health and social services declines. There are reports of intimate partner violence, sexual violence, exploitation and abuse, and sexual harassment, along with a high risk of trafficking at borders.
- Referral pathways for GBV survivors are not fully functioning in many locations, and access to police services is limited.

## Shelter and Non-food Items (NFI)

#### Needs:

# 191K



- Among the settlements in northern Ukraine assessed through REACH's RNA, 40 per cent reported damage to housing as a concern. In 30 per cent of settlements it was reported that a quarter or more of dwellings were damaged since the escalation. These included Chernihiv (Chernihivska oblast), Irpin (Kyivska oblast), and Okhtyrka (Sumska oblast). The highest proportion of damaged dwellings was reported in Irpin (more than half). Lack of housing was reported as a concern in 44 per cent of assessed settlements. Notably, lack of housing was a commonly reported reason for expected further displacement in the coming weeks (56 per cent of settlements).
- Among the assessed settlements in southern Ukraine through REACH's RNA, 20 per cent of settlements report damage to housing as a concern. It was also reported in that less than a quarter of dwellings were damaged since the escalation of the conflict, including in Mykolaiv and Voznesensk (Mykolaivska oblast). In Mykolaiv, less than 5 per cent of dwellings were reportedly damaged. In addition, the lack of housing was reported as a concern in 30 per cent of assessed settlements, including in Voznesensk, Izmail and Odesa (Odeska oblast). Notably, the lack of housing was reported as a reason for expected further displacement in all settlements.

people reached by Shelter and NFI Cluster Partners

#### Response:

- As of 13 April, Shelter Cluster partners have reached over 191,000 people, including over 48,000 in Donetsk oblast, nearly 30,000 in Lvivska oblast, 18,800 in Chernivetska oblast and over 15,000 in Sumska oblast.
- UNHCR distributed [core relief items](#), including winter clothes, or emergency shelter and support, to nearly 170,000 people across eastern, central and western Ukraine since the escalation of hostilities.
- In Dnipro, UNHCR has stocked [core relief items](#) (including blankets, tarpaulins and sleeping bags), for approximately 34,500 people.
- On 12 April, UNHCR delivered much-needed equipment such as fridges, microwaves, fans, lamps, and mattresses to eight temporary accommodation centres in Uzhhorod (Zakarpatska oblast, west), where 2,000 IDPs are hosted per day.

#### Gaps and constraints:

- Shelter Cluster partners report that the distribution of shelter emergency kits and NFI kits is constrained by operational capacity and limited humanitarian access.

### Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH)

#### Needs:

- Among the settlements in northern Ukraine assessed through REACH's RNA, 28 per cent reported a lack of access to water as a concern. Disruption to the water supply was reported as a concern in Chernihiv and Pryluky (Chernihivska oblast), Irpin (Kyivska oblast), and in all assessed settlements in Sumska oblast. The most common frequency of stoppage in these areas was 'every few days', while complete stoppage to the water supply at the time of data collection was reported in Chernihiv (Chernihivska oblast) and Irpin (Kyivska oblast).
- According to WASH Cluster, Sumy and Chernihiv experienced serious water stoppages in early March, and the water system in Kharkiv was seriously affected.

241K

people reached with water sanitation and hygiene supplies by WASH cluster partners

#### Response:

- As of 13 April, WASH Cluster partners have reached over 241,000 people, including nearly 81,000 in Luhanska oblast, over 51,000 in Donetsk oblast and more than 25,000 in Chernihivska oblast.

#### Gaps and Constraints:

- WASH Cluster partners are very concerned about recent damages to water infrastructure in the east, particularly in Luhanska and Donetsk oblasts. The situation in Horlivka (Donetska oblast) is critical, as a standby reservoir is expected to run dry soon. WASH Cluster warns that water stoppages could lead to additional population displacement.
- Continuing hostilities limit the capacity to repair damaged water infrastructure. Four water technicians have been injured in Chernihiv and one in Kharkiv since the escalation, adding to at least 35 water engineers who have been killed or injured in Donetsk and Luhansk regions since 2014.



## Multipurpose cash (MPC)

### Needs:

- Among the settlements in northern Ukraine assessed through REACH's RNA, most settlements (54 per cent) reported a preference for MPC assistance, likely as the accessibility of financial services was not reported as a concern in over half of the settlements.
- Among the assessed settlements in southern Ukraine through REACH's RNA, preference for MPC assistance was reported in Odesa and Podilsk (Odeska oblast). Notably, in these settlements, access to financial services, banks or ATMs was not reported as a concern. Most assessed settlements (60 per cent) expressed a preference for in-kind assistance.

# 155K

people received MPC from  
CWG

### Response:

- As of 15 April, Cash Working Group (CWG) partners distributed MPC assistance to 155,000 people, with the total amount transferred estimated at \$30.3 million.
- As of 14 April, over 73,000 people (nearly 29,000 families) have been enrolled in UNHCR's MPC programme in Chernivetska, Dnipropetrovska, Khmelnytska (west), Lvivska, Ternopiiska (west), Vinnytska (centre-west) and Zakarpatska oblasts, with enrollment continuing in all locations. UNHCR will expand the MPC programme to Cherkaska, Kirovohradska and Poltavvska oblasts. In addition, UNHCR MPC payments were processed for over 57,000 people or nearly 23,000 families. Over 10,000 people registered for MPC assistance on 12 and 13 April.
- NRC, together with its local partner SSS, has supported nearly 900 internally displaced families (over 2,700 people) in Ternopil (Ternopiiska oblast) with MPC for three months. NRC is shifting to digitalized registration platform, which will enable a significant scale-up of MPC provision.
- The Estonian Refugee Council (ERC) has reported that since 2 March, it has reached over 7,840 households (22,700 people) with MPC assistance, mainly in Dnipropetrovska, Donetska, Kharkivska, Kyivska, Lvivska, Poltavvska, Sumska and Zaporizka oblasts.

### Gaps and constraints:

- Among the assessed settlements in northern Ukraine through REACH's RNA, 60 per cent reported access to financial services as a concern. Among this group, 27 per cent reported that financial services were somewhat or very inaccessible in the seven days prior to data collection. Financial services were reported to be very inaccessible in Irpin, Kyiv (Kyivska oblast), Okhtyrka (Sumska oblast), and somewhat inaccessible in Shostka (Sumska oblast).
- Among the assessed settlements in southern Ukraine through REACH's RNA, 30 per cent reported access to financial services as a concern. In Voznesensk, Mykolaiv and Novyi Buh (Mykolaivska oblast), access to financial services, specifically functioning banks and ATMs, was reported as a concern. In these settlements, it was reported that financial services had been somewhat accessible within the seven days prior to data collection. Preference for MPC assistance was reported in Odesa and Podilsk (Odeska oblast).

## Protection from Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA)

Humanitarian aid is free! If someone asks you to pay, do something inappropriate or perform any favour or sexual action in exchange for help, say no and email [seareferral@un.org](mailto:seareferral@un.org) or call our partner hotline 0-800-309-110 / 0-800-30-77-11 / 0-800-331-800

## FOR NGOs

If you would like more information on how to officially launch your humanitarian response activities in Ukraine, please contact Mario Trutmann at [trutmann@un.org](mailto:trutmann@un.org).

## HUMANITARIAN NOTIFICATION SYSTEM (HNS)

For more information on the HNS, please contact Ivane Bochorishvili at [bochorishvili@un.org](mailto:bochorishvili@un.org)

## FOR PRIVATE SECTOR

While humanitarian aid is needed urgently, OCHA urges companies to refrain from sending unsolicited donations that may not correspond to identified needs or meet international quality standards. Donors are encouraged to send financial/cash

donations rather than in-kind donations. However, for businesses wishing to contribute in-kind goods or services, please reach out to (OCHA) with as much detail as possible, including what you wish to donate and how much, your time frame for delivery, details on shipping and any other conditions. We will then guide you to the most appropriate recipient organization(s). For more information, please contact Karen Smith, OCHA's Private Sector Engagement Advisor, at [ochaers-ps@un.org](mailto:ochaers-ps@un.org).

### OCHA Publications (11-14 April 2022)

- [Humanitarian Response: Estimated People Reached](#) (as of 13 April 2022)
- [Humanitarian Supplies and Pipeline](#) (as of 14 April 2022)
- [5W - Operational Presence Map](#) (as of 14 April 2022)
- [Operation presence dashboard at oblast level](#)
- [Operation presence dashboard at hromada level](#)
- [Humanitarian contact list as of 15 April](#)
- [Humanitarian Impact Situation Report](#) (as of 12:00 p.m. (EET) on 11 April 2022)
- [Humanitarian Impact Situation Report](#) (as of 9:00 a.m. (EET) on 13 April 2022)

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**For further information on the content of this report**, please contact:  
Lizaveta Zhuk, Head of Public Information and Reporting Unit (OCHA Ukraine) at [lizaveta.zhuk@un.org](mailto:lizaveta.zhuk@un.org)

**For media requests**, please contact:  
Saviano Abreu, Communications Team Leader (on surge to OCHA Ukraine, Lviv) at [deabreuisidoro@un.org](mailto:deabreuisidoro@un.org)