

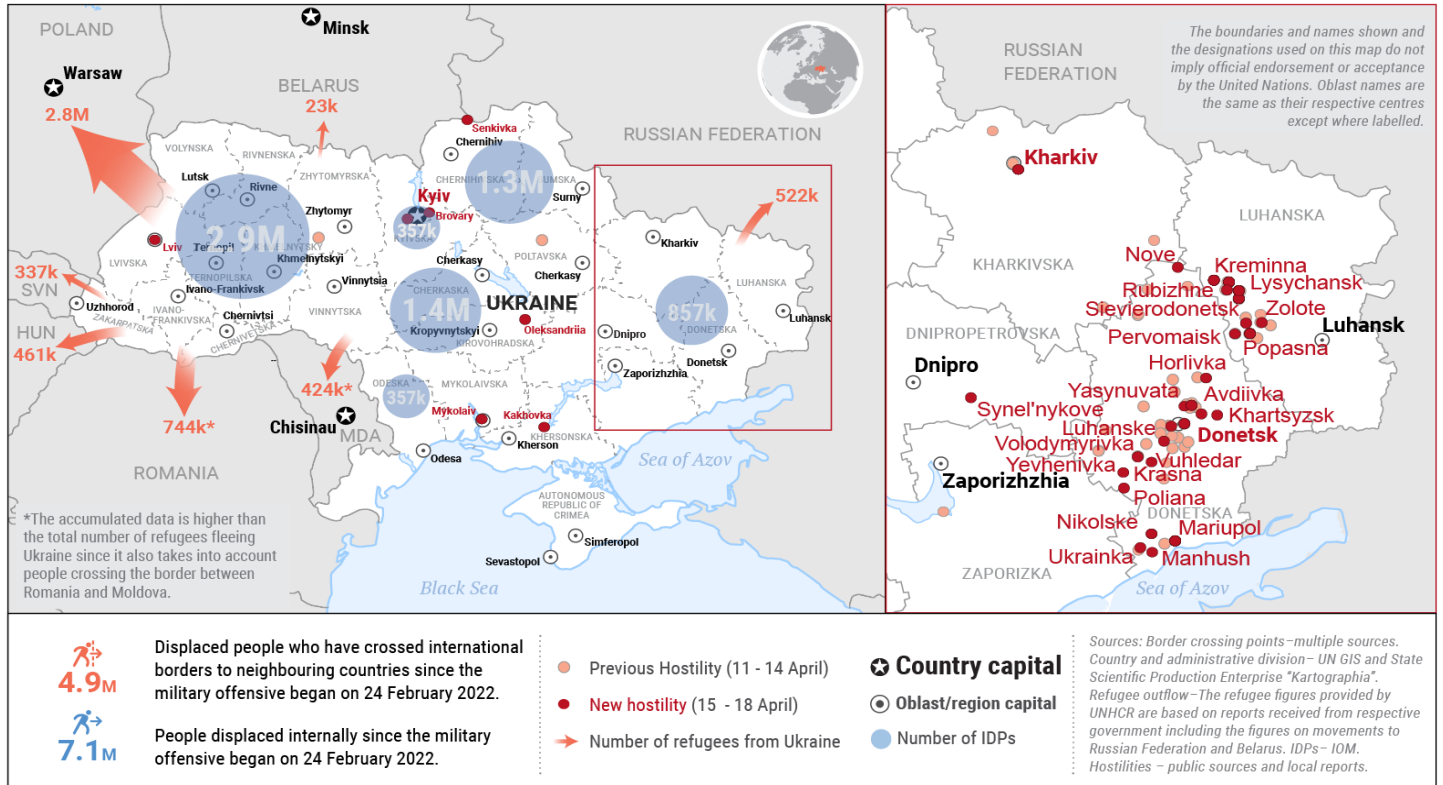
Ukraine: Humanitarian Impact

Situation Report

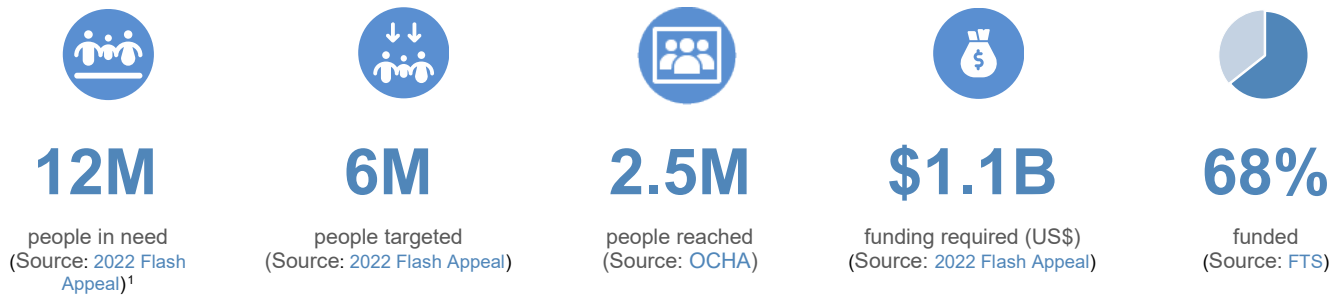
As of 12:00 p.m. (EET) on 18 April

This report is produced by OCHA Ukraine in collaboration with humanitarian partners. It covers the period from 12:00 p.m. on 15 April to 12:00 p.m. on 18 April. The next report will be issued on or around 21 April.

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KEY FIGURES (FLASH APPEAL 2022)



HIGHLIGHTS

- Even though hostilities continue to be concentrated in the eastern and southern parts of Ukraine, several oblasts across the country have been affected by missile strikes, reportedly resulting in multiple civilian casualties and damages to civilian infrastructure.
- On 16 April, four staff members of World Central Kitchen (WCK) were injured in one of the restaurants operated by the WCK in Kharkiv (Kharkivska oblast, east) as a result of an attack on the city, according to the WCK CEO.
- The number of people displaced by the ongoing fighting has now surpassed the 12-million mark: over 4.9 million people have crossed international borders and at least 7.1 million have been displaced internally since 24 February.

¹ 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 World Food Programme (WFP) has [reached](#) more than 1.5 million affected and displaced people in Ukraine with food and cash assistance to date.
- The UN Refugee Agency (UNHCR) has provided aid to around 250,000 people through the distribution of non-food items (NFI), hygiene kits and food assistance.
- Since 24 February, Direct Relief has provided over 250 tons of [medical aid](#) and almost 50 million doses of medicines. Direct Relief has also [shipped](#) 14 million doses of [levothyroxine](#), a drug used to treat impaired thyroid function, for further distribution among health facilities in Ukraine.

SITUATION OVERVIEW

General humanitarian situation. Even though hostilities continue to be concentrated in the eastern and southern parts of Ukraine, several oblasts across the country have been affected by missile strikes, reportedly resulting in multiple civilian casualties and damage to civilian infrastructure. Apart from the areas that were affected by hostilities in the past week (eastern Donetsk, Kharkivska and Luhanska oblasts, and southern Khersonska oblast), damage and civilian casualties were also reported in Dnipropetrovska (centre), Kirovohradska (centre), Kyivska (north), Lvivska (west), Mykolaivska (south) and Poltavska (centre) oblasts.

On 16 April, WCK CEO Nate Mook [informed](#) that one of the WCK-operated restaurants in Kharkiv was severely damaged reportedly as a result of a missile strike, injuring four WCK staff members. This incident comes shortly after the [statement](#) published by Caritas last week, confirming the deaths of two of its staff members and five of their relatives in Mariupol (Donetska oblast) in mid-March. In response to the Mariupol incident, Under-Secretary-General for Humanitarian Affairs and Emergency Relief Coordinator Martin Griffiths [called upon](#) the parties of the conflict to respect their obligations under international humanitarian law to protect civilians.

As hostilities rage on, the civilian toll of the ongoing fighting continues to grow. As of 17 April, the number of civilian casualties since 24 February 2022 stands at 4,890, including 2,072 killed and 2,818 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.

Impacts on food and nutrition. According to the Ukrainian Minister of Agriculture [Mykola Soskyi](#), even if the fighting ended tomorrow, the wave of high prices for basic food commodities would still be felt globally for another three-to-five years. As reported earlier, Ukraine, along with the Russian Federation, is one of the world's top producers and exporters of staples, including wheat and barley, maize and sunflower oil. Mr. Soskyi further explained that even if agricultural production were able to continue now, Ukraine then faces the problem of how to export grain and other products in the current circumstances. According to the Minister, there is now a significant surplus of oil and grain in Ukraine. The latter is about 20 million tons and the remnants of wheat stand at twice the domestic demand. Reportedly, certain logistics chains are already operating on the borders with Hungary, Poland and Romania, but the neck of export routes is still too narrow, while the demand is high. Last week, the UN Secretary-General António Guterres [presented](#) the first detailed [brief](#) of the Global Crisis Response Group on Food, Energy and Finance (GCRG), which was set up to study the effects of the war in Ukraine on the most vulnerable. In its brief, GCRG warned that the Ukraine crisis risks tipping up to 1.7 billion people — over one-fifth of the global population — into poverty, destitution and hunger.

Impacts on migrants' rights. The Euro-Mediterranean Human Rights Monitor (EMHRM) has described in a 17 April [report](#) Ukraine's reported detention of dozens of migrants during the current conflict as "inhumane and unjustifiable." The organization says that around 45 migrants are reportedly being held at the Zhuravychi Migrant Accommodation Centre in Volynska oblast (west) after having attempted to cross the border into Poland and been handed over to the Ukrainian authorities. EMHRM also reports that, after summary court proceedings without any legal counseling or the possibility to claim asylum, the migrants were sentenced to between 6 and 18 months of detention for irregular crossing. The organization describes the conditions at the accommodation centre as difficult even before the recent escalation, which has "significantly worsened" since. The EMHRM report includes descriptions of reported intimidation and violence at the Zhuravychi centre and concludes that its location places dozens of Afghan, Bangladeshi, Indian, Pakistani and Sudanese nationals at risk solely because of their irregular migration status.

Eastern Ukraine. The fiercest fighting reportedly continues to take place in eastern Ukraine, primarily in Donetsk and Luhanska oblasts and in parts of Kharkivska oblast. According to the President of Ukraine Volodymyr Zelenskyy, between 13 and 17 April, 18 civilians were [reportedly](#) killed and another 106 injured as a result of active fighting and airstrikes in Kharkiv alone. Dozens of civilian casualties and scores of homes and other civilian infrastructure damaged were also reported in both Government- and non-Government-controlled parts of Donetsk and Luhanska oblast, according to Ukrainian local authorities and entities in non-Government-controlled areas (NGCA).

Southern Ukraine. According to the mayor of Mykolaiv (Mykolaivska oblast), on 15 April, 39 civilians were [reportedly](#) injured as a result of an alleged attack on the city. Moreover, Mykolaivska oblast Governor Vitaliy Kim informed that the city of Mykolaiv and the surrounding areas had [reportedly](#) been under continuous rocket attacks since 17 April, already resulting in damage to power lines and water infrastructure. In addition, according to the Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) Cluster, Mykolaiv has now been without piped water for four days, forcing people to use water from streams and rivers.

Western Ukraine. The city of Lviv (Lvivska oblast), hosting dozens of diplomatic missions and international organizations that relocated from Kyiv, was reportedly hit by several missiles on 18 April, [reportedly](#) leaving seven people killed and 11 injured, according to local authorities. The city of Lviv was reportedly last affected by hostilities on 28 March, when the Aircraft Repair Plant was allegedly destroyed. Meanwhile, the incident that happened earlier today is likely the first one that caused civilian casualties, although OHCHR has not yet confirmed the information about the casualties.

Displacement. The number of people displaced by the ongoing fighting has now surpassed the 12-million mark: over [4.9 million](#) people have crossed international borders and at least [7.1 million](#) have been displaced internally since 24 February. Between 15 and 17 April, according to the [Ministry for Reintegration of Ukraine](#), more than 4,300 civilians were evacuated from areas affected by hostilities. Evacuations from Luhanska oblast have reportedly become more complicated as the fighting intensifies, and on 17 April, it was [allegedly](#) impossible to evacuate people from Lysychansk (Luhanska oblast) due to continuous shelling. Further, no evacuation routes were reportedly agreed upon for 18 April, according to the Ministry for Reintegration. Separately, the Russian Federation reported that, since 24 February, more than 863,600 people, including more than 158,170 children, have crossed into its territory. The UN does not have the means to verify the number of people who crossed international borders reported by the UN Member States. At the same time, as of 17 April, UNHCR [estimates](#) that over 522,000 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 Humanitarian Coordinator in Ukraine decided to increase the envelope of the second UHF Reserve Allocation to US\$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.

The UHF will launch the third 2022 UHF Reserve Allocation on 19 April. Taking into account the increased levels of insecurity, including in areas previously unaffected by hostilities and a deepening humanitarian crisis, the new allocation will aim to support humanitarian organizations in adapting to the changing operational environment. On 19 and 20 April, information sessions on allocation priorities and submission of the projects in the Grant Management System will be held for partners. If you have questions or wish to apply for UHF grants, you can send an email to ocha-uhf@un.org.

As of 18 April, the Flash Appeal is 68 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 \$529 million – 68 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

WFP has [reported](#) that more than 1.5 million conflict-affected and displaced people inside Ukraine have been reached with food and cash assistance to date. Rapid response (ready-to-eat) rations (RRR) remain WFP's main modality in highly constrained contexts such as in Kyivska, Luhanska and Zaporizka (south-east) oblasts.

Since 24 February, UNHCR has provided aid to around 250,000 people through the distribution of NFI, hygiene kits and food assistance.

The Ministry of Education and Science of Ukraine [has launched](#) an educational chatbot program to help children, students, parents, educators and researchers to locate kindergartens and schools as well as restore educational certificates. The [EducationUaBot](#) was developed with the support of Switzerland and in partnership with the Swiss-Ukrainian project DECIDE.

Meanwhile, the Russian Federation informed that, as of 17 April, nearly 12,910 tons of goods were delivered to NGCA of Donetsk and Luhanska oblasts and to seven other oblasts of Ukraine (Chernihivska (north), Kharkivska, Khersonska, Kyivska, Mykolaivska, Sumska (north-east) and Zaporizka, including 958 tons delivered to the NGCA of Donetsk and Luhanska oblasts and Khersonska oblasts on 15-17 April.

Camp Coordination and Camp Management (CCCM)

Needs:

- UNHCR conducted a monitoring visit to a reception centre in Lviv, which hosts around 250 to 400 people daily. During the visit, UNHCR identified gaps in the provision of legal and psychosocial support (PSS) services and information as well as received urgent NFI requests.

Response:

- Since 24 February, UNHCR has expanded the capacity of around 75 temporary reception centres in oblasts receiving displaced persons.
- UNHCR, with local authorities, assessed four potential buildings in Koziatyn (Vinnytska oblast, centre-west) for possible longer-term accommodation for internally displaced persons (IDPs).

Education

Needs:

- As of 18 April, the Ukrainian Ministry of Education and Science [reports](#) that 976 education facilities were damaged, and 95 were destroyed across the country.
- The Education Cluster reports that schools are being used for purposes other than education, which will result in delays with the reopening of schools for any blended or face-to-face learning activities. There have also been reports that at least three educational facilities have been used by the military, which makes schools military targets, endangering the lives of children and educational personnel. In addition, it puts vital education infrastructure and instructional materials at risk of damage and destruction. The Education Cluster also informed that at least 14 education facilities were reportedly used as shelters for IDPs and for other humanitarian purposes.

34K

people reached by the
Education Cluster partners

Response:

- Education Cluster partners continue to focus on ensuring that all children can access learning, especially the most vulnerable in areas where hostilities have recently subsided and in areas with a high level of displacement.
- Education Cluster partners also work to provide technical support and necessary resources to help advance the Ukrainian Ministry of Education and Science's digital transformation priorities to ensure that children across Ukraine have access to remote learning opportunities, including through the support of the Ministry's [All Ukrainian School](#) online project and the [NUMO Kindergarten](#) online platform. The Education Cluster and the Ukrainian Ministry of Education and Science are in the process of establishing a Digital Education Task Force to help advance the Ministry's digital transformation priorities.
- Together with the Ukrainian Ministry of Education and Science and the Institute of Educational Analytics, the Education Cluster has designed an educational assessment to collect and analyze educational needs at the hromada (municipal) level.

Gaps:

- As of 18 April, challenges with receiving information about the ongoing response activities from Education Cluster partners on the ground remain, with only three partners reporting having ongoing or planned Education in Emergency activities.

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)

Response:

- WFP has expanded its [food delivery](#) to urban areas around Kyiv (Kyivska oblast), reaching some 40,000 people. In addition, food assistance has been delivered to nearly 2,000 vulnerable people in Bucha (Kyivska oblast).
- WFP continues to work with bakeries to ensure the availability of bread (with canned meat) for vulnerable populations in Dnipro (Dnipropetrovska oblast) and Kharkiv, planning to expand its response efforts to Odesa (Odeska oblast, south), Poltava (Poltavska oblast) and Sumy (Sumska oblast). Plans are underway to extend the project to other locations across the country, including Mykolaiv and Zaporizhzhia (Zaporizka oblast).

2.5M

people reached with FSL interventions by FSL Cluster partners

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:

- As of 18 April, 136 attacks on health care facilities have been [recorded](#) by the World Health Organization (WHO), claiming 73 lives and injuring another 52 people.
- 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.
- 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.

1M

people reached by Health Cluster partners

Response:

- On 18 April, the Health Cluster launched needs assessment tools and encourages partners to conduct household-level and community-level assessments for their response activities.
- Since 15 April, the [Ukraine Health Requests, Planning and Response \(HRPR\) Form](#), managed by the Health Cluster, has been available online. This KoBo-based form aims to collect information on requests for assistance to meet humanitarian health needs in order to refer those requests to relevant partners for support.
- Mental Health and Psychosocial Support (MHPSS) Technical Working Group, co-chaired by WHO, continues to provide a platform for coordination and technical guidance for more than 50 partners at the national and sub-national levels. WHO and partners are working on a rapid scale-up of the Mental Health Gap Action Programme (mhGAP) to meet the urgent needs in training and the provision of mental health services in primary health-care facilities across Ukraine.
- Since 24 February, Direct Relief has provided over 250 tons of [medical aid](#) and almost 50 million doses of medicines. Direct Relief has also [shipped](#) 14 million doses of [levothyroxine](#), a drug used to treat impaired thyroid function, to Ukraine's Ministry of Health and Charity Fund Modern Village and Town for distribution to health facilities.

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.
- Prior to 24 February, with the support of the UN Population Fund (UNFPA), 20 medical service delivery points (SDPs) in hospitals and maternity hospitals were providing assistance to sexual and gender-based violence (GBV) survivors. Due to damage to facilities and staffing shortages, only nine SDPs are currently operational.

Logistics

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

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

42K

people reached by the
Nutrition Cluster partners

Protection

Needs:

- Two-thirds of women in Ukraine had experienced some form of GBV in their lifetime before the war began; the deterioration of the security context has sharply increased the risk of multiple forms of violence – including conflict-related sexual violence, sexual exploitation and abuse (SEA) and trafficking in persons. Response activities targeting women and girls to help minimize the risks of GBV and prevent life-threatening consequences need to be urgently scaled up.
- Protection monitoring indicates that the majority of new arrivals in collective and reception centres between 27 March and 7 April are from Chernihivska, Donetska, Kharkivska, Luhanska, Kyivska, Sumska, Zaporizka and Zhytomyrska (north) oblasts. Protection Cluster partners are working with local authorities in these sites to identify the most vulnerable persons and follow up with emergency protection assistance and services.

192K

people reached with
protection assistance by the
Protection Cluster partners

Response:

- Since 24 February, UNHCR has provided counselling and legal advice to 53,000 people at border crossing points, in reception centres and through hotlines operated by UNHCR's partners.
- La Strada's hotline, supported by UNFPA, has received over 3,000 calls and online requests, with nearly 80 per cent relating to GBV (78 per cent from women). Requests received included the cases of sexual violence within and outside the households.
- According to the Protection Cluster, in view of the increased risks posed by the planting of mines and explosive remnants of war in areas affected or previously affected by hostilities, the State Emergency Service of Ukraine, together with the Ministry for Digitalization, launched a mapping of minefields. This data will feed into the design of a mobile application warning civilians about dangerous areas.

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)

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

191K

people reached by Shelter
and NFI Cluster Partners

Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH)

Needs:

- According to the [UN Children's Fund \(UNICEF\)](#), 1.4 million people are currently without running water across eastern Ukraine, and 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.
- According to WASH Cluster, Sumy and Chernihiv (Chernihivska oblast) 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

Gaps and Constraints:

- WASH Cluster partners are very concerned about recent damages to water infrastructure in the east, particularly in Luhanska and Donetska 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 Donetska and Luhanska oblasts since 2014.

Multipurpose cash (MPC)

Response:

- WFP provided [MPC assistance](#) (\$75 per person for one month) to over 40,000 IDPs in western Ukraine, disbursing some \$2.6 million. Food vouchers are now being distributed through established retailers to over 2,000 people in areas around Kyiv where cash transfers are not a viable option due to liquidity or market concerns.
- As of 15 April, over 80,325 people (31,839 families) have been enrolled in UNHCR's MPC programme in Chernivetska (west), Dnipropetrovska, Khmelnytska (west), Lvivska, Ternopil'ska (west), Vinnytska and Zakarpatska (west) oblasts, with enrollment continuing in all locations. UNHCR has already [transferred](#) cash assistance to 57,000 IDPs in seven oblasts around Ukraine.

155K

people received MPC from Cash Working Group partners

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 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.

HUMANITARIAN NOTIFICATION SYSTEM (HNS)

For more information on the HNS, please contact Ivane Bochorishvili at 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.

OCHA Publications (11-18 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)
- [Humanitarian Impact Situation Report](#) (as of 12:00 p.m. (EET) on 15 April 2022)

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