HIGHLIGHTS (10 Feb 2023)

- The humanitarian situation in Ukraine deteriorated drastically and rapidly in 2022, after Russia’s invasion dramatically escalated eight years of conflict into a full-scale war.

- Throughout the year, intense hostilities caused widespread destruction, killed and injured thousands, forced millions from their homes, destroyed jobs and livelihoods.

- The number of people in need of humanitarian aid and protection increased from approximately 3 million people at the start of the year to nearly 18 million a few months later.

- Humanitarian organizations rapidly expanded operations and reached nearly 16 million people with critical assistance in 2022, despite immense challenges.

- The work was also possible thanks to local NGOs & volunteers, the international community, private donors, who stepped in to support Ukraine, when the country needed it the most.

KEY FIGURES

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>People in need</th>
<th>17.7M</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>People targeted</td>
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<td>People reached as of</td>
<td>15.8M</td>
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<td>31 December 2022</td>
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<tr>
<td>Internally displaced</td>
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<tr>
<td>people</td>
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<td>Refugees in Europe</td>
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<td>countries</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

FUNDING (2022)

- Required: $4.3B
- Received: $3.4B
- Progress: 80%

CONTACTS

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VISUAL (20 Dec 2022)

Damaged building in Borodianka, Kyivska Oblast.
OCHA/Matteo Minasi
Overview of Population Displacement and Incidents with Civilian Impact

ANALYSIS (10 Feb 2023)

Humanitarian situation overview

The humanitarian situation in Ukraine deteriorated drastically and rapidly in 2022, following the dramatic escalation of eight years of conflict in east of the country into a full-scale war. Since the Russian Federation’s 24 February invasion of Ukraine, the number of people in need of humanitarian aid and protection increased from approximately 3 million people to nearly 18 million, and hostilities and fighting spread across the country. Throughout the year, millions of Ukrainians endured intense hostilities, which killed and injured thousands of civilians, forced millions from their homes, destroyed jobs and livelihoods, and left many struggling to access food, water, health care, education, a safe place to live and other essential services. For people in the east of the country – in Donetska and Luhanska oblasts – this only further exhausted their coping capacities, already limited by the years of fighting in the region.

Massive destruction of civilian infrastructure across the country decimated essential services, including energy, water supply, and heating. During the last quarter of 2022, continued attacks on energy infrastructure caused an energy crisis, testing the whole country’s resilience and creating a new dimension of the humanitarian crisis, as the country entered the
cold winter season. Millions have been left without power, heating and water for days on end across Ukraine. The energy crisis also exacerbated challenges for those close to the front lines, already dealing with lack of access to water, electricity and gas for months.

With a number of large-scale attacks reported throughout the first ten months of the war, the year ended with several major strikes, including in the front-line city of Kherson on 24 December, which reportedly led to over 70 civilian casualties. Among the injured were two aid workers from a local implementing partner of the World Food Programme. Furthermore, the Kherson authorities reported two health facilities damaged by missile strikes. Since Kherson was retaken in early November, the city and other parts of the oblast have been subject to constant bombardment. Aid workers and aid distribution facilities have been impacted by attacks in Khersonska oblast and other parts of Ukraine throughout the year. Similarly, civilians on the other side of the front line endured constant shelling, and humanitarian facilities were also hit in areas under Russian control in December 2022.

Overall, the toll on civilians has been devastating – 17,994 casualties had been verified by the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR) at the end of 2022, including 429 children killed and 808 injured. The number, which is significantly higher than the 10,106 civilian casualties verified in the previous eight years of conflict, represents only a fraction of the actual toll, as the verification process has faced immense challenges, including a lack of access to areas under the military control of the Russian Federation.

Access to health services was severely restricted, particularly in areas close to the front line or in regions that shifted control during the year. According to the WHO Surveillance System, 763 attacks on health-care facilities were reported in 2022, which led to at least 101 deaths and 131 injuries. The attacks on health-care facilities in Ukraine in 2022, accounting for 70 per cent of all attacks against health-care facilities in the world, left up to 50 per cent of medical facilities non-functional in some parts of the east and south, including Donetska, Zaporizka and Mykolaivska oblasts, according to WHO. The access to health care was further limited by the displacement of health workers, leaving regions with few doctors to attend to people when they needed it the most. The energy crisis added to challenges, with hospitals across Ukraine having to make difficult choices to reduce services and focus only on urgent cases.

The war has also caused immense mental trauma, particularly on children. Authorities reported an estimated 15 million Ukrainians to be in need of psycho-social support because of the war. WHO also concluded that at least 9.6 million people may have mental health conditions after been exposed to the horrors of fighting and hostilities. From overcoming war trauma, to social isolation, to daily struggles without power and heating, to displacement-related challenges and more, the consequences of the war are expected to cause mental health problems for at least five years after the war ends.

Mine and other explosive ordnance threats increased, in a country already considered one of the world’s most mine-contaminated regions before Russia’s full-scale invasion. The situation was particularly concerning in areas retaken by the Government of Ukraine in the east and south of the country, as Russian troops allegedly heavily mined the areas before retreating. Ukrainian authorities reported that the areas contaminated with mines and explosives had increased tenfold since the start of the war, with an estimated 30 per cent of the country’s territory contaminated by mines. According to the same source, almost 600 people were killed (185) or injured (over 400) in mine detonations since February 2022.
TIMELINE OF KEY EVENTS 2022

FEBRUARY

On 24 February 2022, the Russian Federation launches an illegal invasion of Ukraine, dramatically escalating more than eight years of conflict to a war.

Emergency Relief Coordinator allocates USD20M from Central Emergency Response Fund for the response.

MARCH

Humanitarians launch the first Flash Appeal on 1 March 2022, five days after the war started, seeking USD1.1 billion to meet the escalating humanitarian needs of more than six million people in Ukraine. An additional USD500 million was requested to support Ukrainian refugees in European countries.

Massive attacks on civilian infrastructure leave hundreds of people killed or injured across Ukraine, and people without adequate access to essential services in Kharkivska and Mykolovska oblasts, the encircled cities of Mariupol and Chernihiv.

MARCH-APRIL

Between 28 March and 3 April, the Government of Ukraine retook control of Kyivska and Sumskia oblasts, as well as the Chernobyl nuclear power plant. Mass graves with the bodies of hundreds of civilians are found in Bucha, on the outskirts of Kyiv.

Ukraine Humanitarian Fund allocates USD50 million for the humanitarian response.

APRIL

An attack hits the Kramatorsk railway station, killing 60 civilians and injuring 111 civilians who were trying to flee the city in evacuation trains.

Humanitarians issue a revision of the Flash Appeal, increasing the amount requested for the response to USD2.25 billion. The Regional Refugee Response Plan is also revised and seeks USD1.85 billion to support those who fled across borders.

APRIL-MAY

Between 29 April and 8 May, the UN, in coordination with ICRC, facilitates the safe evacuation of civilians who had been trapped for over two months in the bunkers of the Azovstal steel plant in Mariupol.

MAY

A school in Bakhchisaray, Luhanska oblast, where around 90 civilians are sheltering, is hit, leaving dozens dead.

JUNE

A series of missiles impact civilian infrastructure, including a shopping mall in Kremenchuk, leaving dozens of people killed or injured.

The Black Sea Grain Initiative is launched, enabling the reopening of Ukrainian ports for the first time since the start of the war.

JULY

Another wave of strikes hit civilian infrastructure, killing a large number of people in Serhiivka near Odessa, a dormitory in Chasiv Yar in Donetsk oblast and Vinnytsia oblast.

AUGUST

The first commercial ship since 26 February leaves the port of Odessa on 1 August, followed by the first humanitarian vessel chartered by the World Food Programme.

SEPTEMBER

Over 300 towns and villages are retaken by the Ukrainian Government in Kharkivska oblast.

OCTOBER

Russia attempts the illegal annexation of parts of Donetsk, Khersonska, Luhanska and Zaporizska oblasts and announces the signing of Federal Constitutional Law, followed by imposing martial law in all four oblasts.

Waves of missile attacks and other airstrikes targeting energy infrastructure leave scores of civilians killed and injured and key infrastructure damaged across most regions of the country, including the capital Kyiv.

OCTOBER-NOVEMBER

The Government of Ukraine regains control over Lyman in Donetsk oblast, over 90 towns and villages in Khersonska oblast and the city of Kherson.
EMERGENCY RESPONSE  (10 Feb 2023)

Humanitarian response

Humanitarians reached 15.8 million people in Ukraine with various forms of humanitarian assistance in 2022, ranging from food packages to hygiene supplies to shelter, health services, education support, legal aid, counselling, cash assistance and more. Almost 9.5 million people were able to receive medicine and various health-care services in the ten months of the war, and 7.4 million people were reached with assistance related to water, including access to drinking water, hygiene and sanitation. Almost 6 million people received US$1.21 billion in cash assistance, giving people the flexibility to tailor to their own specific needs. Around 7.4 million people were reached with different kinds of protection services (renewal of legal documents, psychosocial support, specialized assistance to people with disabilities, adequate housing solutions, etc.), including more than 3.2 million with child protection (case management, family tracing and reunification, legal assistance, etc.). At the same time, more than 12.2 million people received food assistance and livelihood support across all 24 oblasts of Ukraine, including areas close to front-line fighting. The UN also delivered over 1,400 generators to hospitals, shelters, heating points, water pumping facilities, schools, and places hosting displaced people.

EMERGENCY RESPONSE  (10 Feb 2023)

Humanitarian response expansion

To respond to the massive increase of humanitarian needs caused by the Russian invasion, humanitarian organizations had to quickly expand operations across Ukraine to meet the growing needs. The number of humanitarian organizations operating in Ukraine and contributing to the scaled-up response increased almost six-fold from about 120 at the beginning of the war to 700 by the end of the year, 60 per cent of which were local non-governmental organizations.

To ensure urgent and life-saving assistance to the Ukrainian people, humanitarians facilitated thousands of convoys to all parts of Ukraine under Government control. This included nearly 30 inter-agency convoys to deliver critical supplies to more than 315,000 people in areas close to the front line, where needs are more severe. In many destinations, aid organizations relied on the incredible support of local community and volunteer groups to carry out the distribution of the supplies provided by UN agencies and NGOs.

VISUAL  (11 Feb 2023)

Operational presence
Humanitarian access

Humanitarian access in Ukraine significantly deteriorated after the start of the full-scale war in February 2022, hampering aid operations, particularly in the east. In the first months of the war, aid organizations had to quickly expand operations to meet the fast-growing humanitarian needs, at the same time as navigating increased challenges imposed by the complete
stoppage of flights – both passenger and cargo – damage to road and rail services, and shortage of fuel. This exacerbated the access challenges imposed by the constant threats from air, ground and sea missiles, by ongoing ground fighting, mines and unexploded ordnance in areas of active conflict, as well as military tactics—including encirclement—which prevented humanitarians from accessing areas where civilians were in desperate need and impacted people’s ability to flee or access assistance.

The situation is particularly concerning in areas under Russian military control. The restrictions on movement of humanitarian staff to or within areas under Russian control and the blockage of the movement of relief supplies across the front line imposed tremendous challenges and limited humanitarian assistance in these parts of the country. Since the escalation of the war on 24 February 2022, no inter-agency humanitarian convoys have been able to cross between the two areas, despite repeated attempts and notifications to the Russian Federation. Interference in implementing humanitarian activities by Russian-installed authorities in all areas beyond Government control, including the suspension of permissions to operate in certain areas, imposed additional obstacles for independent humanitarian action in this part of the country.

Some bureaucratic impediments have also been reported in areas under Ukrainian control. These included visa delays, mainly due to Government systems being overstretched, a lack of clarity over the registration process for newly established national and international NGOs, risk of mobilization for male staff of humanitarian organizations, and unresolved issues around the value-added tax (VAT) exemptions for humanitarian aid.

More in the access snapshot.

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**CLUSTER STATUS (10 Feb 2023)**

**Camp Coordination and Camp Management (CCCM)**

### Needs

- The war triggered an unprecedented movement of civilians within Ukraine, with an estimated 5.6 million people internally displaced in Ukraine at the end of 2022, down from a peak of 8 million in early May 2022.

- The fast-growing displacement crisis generated urgent humanitarian needs, including the need for the establishment of centres to host those more vulnerable. The number of collective centres across Ukraine has increased from 160 in 2021 to 7,200, with capacity to host almost 500,000 people.

- Many of the centres are not properly equipped to meet long-term accommodation needs, and urgently need a coordinated response to cover heating and fuel, construction repairs, bathing facilities, and other multi-sectoral assistance.

### Response
By the end of 2022, nine CCCM partners provided response in collective centres in 17 oblasts, including through improving living conditions, strengthening self-organization and awareness of the displaced people residing in them and building the capacity of the site managers, representatives of authorities and humanitarian staff. Most of the assistance was provided in western Ukraine, in oblasts with a higher concentration of the collective centres – Chernivetska, Lvivska and Zakarpatska.

**Gaps**

- Most collective centres require general care, maintenance and repairs of various severity. Due to harsh winter conditions, many centres are also in need of urgent insulation, fuel and generators.
- According to the latest [Collective Sites Monitoring](https://reports.unocha.org/en/country/ukraine/) conducted in October, over 65 per cent of the collective centres are in need of food items and around 55 per cent – additional sleeping items. More than 20 per cent of collective centres have reported the need for generators due to frequent power cuts.
- Capacity building for stakeholders at all levels in the management of collective centres is needed to ensure a coordinated response in collective sites centres.

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**CLUSTER STATUS (10 Feb 2023)**

**Education**

1.88M people reached

**Needs**

- The war in Ukraine has severely impacted children in Ukraine and hampered education across the country, with massive destruction of schools, displacement imposing immense challenges to the education system.
- Towards the end of the year, the energy crisis exacerbated these challenges, as online classes were impacted by internet and electricity disruptions.
- Overall, the ability to learn was severely affected by the war, and acute and ongoing exposure to conflict-related trauma and psychological stress, leaving almost 5 million people in need of education support in 2022.

**Response**

- Since 24 February 2022 and until the end of the year, Cluster partners reached almost 1.88 million conflict-affected children through education services and learning support. This represents nearly 80 per cent of the 2.39 million targeted.
- Almost 400,000 school-aged children were involved in learning processes through self-learning assistance and psychological support, repairs or rehabilitation of learning spaces, as well as the distribution of learning kits and recreational materials.
Almost 200,000 teachers and other educational personnel were trained on psychosocial support and referral mechanisms for children and/or received various teaching resources, kits and guides.

More than 150,000 young children (aged 3 to 5 years) received Early Childhood Development kits and play-based learning materials to support their learning process.

Gaps

Due to ongoing hostilities and continuous attacks on energy infrastructure, distant learning was significantly affected, as both teachers and students have unstable and limited Internet access. Another barrier to providing online learning services was the lack of devices and equipment among teachers, especially from vulnerable groups.

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**CLUSTER STATUS** (10 Feb 2023)

**Food Security and Livelihoods (FSL)**

12.2M

people reached

**Needs**

The war has created significant obstacles to food access across the most affected parts of Ukraine – and amongst displaced groups – and has exacerbated the vulnerabilities of rural food systems, which were already at risk due to climate change and the COVID-19 pandemic.

Food insecurity – until February 2022 a problem that only affected the eastern most part of the country – became an issue in most regions of Ukraine, and particularly affected rural households and small farmers, affected by the challenges imposed by the war on food production and the export of the produce.

The number of people in need of food and livelihood assistance in 2022 jumped to 9.3 million, up from 1.1 million the year before.

**Response**

In 2022, 70 Cluster partners reached 12.2 million Ukrainians nationwide with food and livelihood assistance, including in-kind food parcels, emergency rations, hot meals and different forms of livelihood support activities.

Most food assistance was provided in three oblasts: eastern Donetska and Kharkivska and southern Zaporizka oblasts. Half of the people reached received general food assistance, 40 per cent – emergency food kits, 8 per cent – hot meals. Another 2 per cent received various livelihood support, such as seeds, basic tools, training and grants to maintain their livelihoods.

In 2022, 16 training sessions for partners were carried out aimed at strengthening the technical skills of national and international organizations to provide food security and livelihood support in Ukraine.

**Gaps**
• Funding shortfalls affected the partners’ ability to respond to urgent and emerging life-saving food needs.

• Mines and other explosive ordnances reported in the areas retaken by Ukraine posed a severe concern for the agriculture activities in these areas.

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**CLUSTER STATUS** (10 Feb 2023)

**Health**

9.4M people reached

**Needs**

• The war has caused massive destruction of health facilities, forced the displacement of health workers and decimated access to health care in the worst-affected areas. Almost 70 per cent of all attacks against health care facilities in the world in 2022 — 763 out of 1,149 — have occurred in Ukraine.

• Almost half of the health-care facilities in east and south of Ukraine in Donetska, Zaporizka, Mykolaivska and Kharkivska oblasts, are reportedly either partially or completely non-functional, according to WHO.

• Some 14.5 million people in Ukraine were estimated to need health assistance in 2022.

**Response**

• By the end of December 2022, 194 partners had reached 9.4 million people in close to 960 towns and villages across Ukraine. This represents almost 100 per cent of the target established under the Flash Appeal.

• One of the focuses of the response in the last quarter of 2022 was the provision of generators to health facilities across Ukraine, to ensure health services despite the grave energy crisis. By the end of 2022, UN agencies had delivered over 500 generators to hospitals and health centres, mainly in Dnipropetrovska, Kharkivska, Khersonska and Mykolaivska oblasts.

• The Cluster developed a Rapid Community Assessment tool to gather information from key informants and a simplified Rapid Health Facility Assessment tool for primary and secondary/tertiary health-care centres in areas were Ukraine regained control in the last quarter of 2022, and where before, humanitarians had no access.

• By the end of the year, 17 Cluster partners had reported completed or ongoing activities in areas retaken by Ukraine in the preceding few months. Of these, 10 organizations provided aid in retaken areas of Donetska oblast and at least five partners had deployed mobile health teams to these areas. Other activities included the provision of medicine, delivery of generators, minor infrastructure repairs and rehabilitation of medical facilities, as well as the deployment of mobile health services.

**Gaps**
Health-care facilities remained under threat of attacks which, coupled with the overall insecurity, energy crisis and high needs, impedes the provision of services to the people in need.

**CLUSTER STATUS (10 Feb 2023)**

**Protection (total)**

7.4M people reached

**Needs**

- Horrific violations against civilians have been committed since the full-scale invasion in February, and during the previous eight years of conflict in the east, with thousands of civilians killed, injured, maimed, including hundreds of children. Millions are exposed to constant bombardments, attacks hitting civilian infrastructure, extensive land contamination by mines and other explosives remnants of war.

- The large-scale displacement also drove more protection risks, including gender-based violence and separation of children from their families. In Russian-controlled areas, restrictions of movement and allegedly forced displacement have also been reported.

- According to almost 2,150 interviews conducted in more than 900 communities (hromadas) in 24 oblasts of Ukraine in the last quarter of 2022, the major concerns remained the lack of legal documentation severely hampering access to social protection services; continuous disputes between internally displaced people and members of host communities on access to humanitarian assistance, employment and livelihood opportunities.

- Overall, some 17.7 million people were in need of humanitarian protection assistance in Ukraine in 2022.

**Response**

- By the end of 2022, humanitarians had reached 7.4 million people with protection services, 51 per cent of whom are women, 13 per cent girls, and around 25 per cent men and 11 per cent boys. This represents 95 per cent of the total people targeted for assistance.

- The services, provided by 132 organizations, included psychosocial support, in-kind (material) assistance, legal aid, case management, transportation services and cash for protection.

**Gaps**

- Electricity cuts decrease safety for women and men, including in centres for internally displaced people. Heating in the sites was also affected due to its dependency on power. As a result, winter-related aid, particularly warm clothing, support to restore damaged power infrastructure and especially generators for those who remain in their places of residence are of the utmost importance.

- Rising inflation and unemployment impacted people’s ability to meet their basic needs, significantly affecting older people and people with disabilities.
CLUSTER STATUS (10 Feb 2023)

Child Protection

3.3M people reached

Needs

- Ukraine faced an unprecedented rise in child protection risks in 2022, due to the active hostilities that forced almost two-thirds of children to flee their homes. Around 2 million were believed to be internally displaced by the end of 2022.

- The displacement impacted their education, increased risks of family separation and abuse, and exposed them to immense trauma. Social isolation exacerbated the trauma, as many children remained with no or limited contact with friends who were evacuated or unable to be reached due to communications outages.

- Some 2.8 million Ukrainian children needed child protection interventions in 2022.

Response

- In 2022, the sub-Cluster reached 3.3 million people, including over 1.2 million children, with critical prevention and response services, such as child protection messaging, information sharing, transport assistance, psychosocial support, case management for most vulnerable children and alternative care arrangements.

- Since the start of the war and until the end of the year, the sub-Cluster reached nearly 2 million children and caregivers with psychosocial support through art therapy and safe spaces and individual psychological consultations to help them deal with the distressing effects of the war and displacement.

- Almost 80,000 children with protection concerns were identified, registered, assessed and provided with direct support and referrals based on a case plan tailored to their specific needs.

- To facilitate the effective implementation of the child protection interventions, a web-based and regularly updated Child Protection Referral Pathways Dashboard was developed and is available for partners. It features child protection service referral information, including service contacts from 46 organizations operating in 474 raions across Ukraine.

Gaps

- There was an insufficient number of organizations providing psychosocial support services for children to cover all needs.

- Electricity cut-offs negatively impacted partners’ child protection activities as not all locations had generators available.

- Lack of specialized staff for protection services, especially in areas retaken by Ukraine where most social service workers were no longer there, significantly limited the response.
- Social isolation increased as the war continued. Many children remained with no or limited contact with friends who were evacuated or unable to be reached due to communications outages. Children and teenagers identified the need for group social activities with other children.

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**CLUSTER STATUS** (10 Feb 2023)

**Gender-Based violence (GBV)**

![Gender-Based violence (GBV)](image)

- **Needs**
  - The risk of gender-based violence, including conflict-related sexual violence, increased exponentially in Ukraine in 2022. The deterioration of the economic situation across the country also increased vulnerabilities and risks to exploitation, trafficking and violence, particularly for women.
  - Women, men, boys and girls, remaining in areas under the military control of the Russian Federation or in close proximity to active hostilities, and prisoners of war (particularly those detained by Russian military) faced heightened risks.
  - Similarly, internally displaced women and children, particularly those in collective centres, returnees to retaken areas, women and girls with disabilities, and marginalized Roma communities, have been reported to be particularly insecure.
  - Some 3.7 million people in Ukraine were estimated to need services to prevent gender-based violence or support survivors in 2022.

- **Response**
  - In 2022, almost 405,000 people out of 1.3 million targeted were reached with services to prevent GBV or support survivors. Some 47 organizations across Ukraine provided services such as information and campaigns on GBV prevention and referrals, as well as essential specialized services and individual assistance such as psychosocial counselling, case management, legal services, shelters and dignity kits.
  - Partners reached almost 200,000 people with direct awareness-raising sessions through hotlines, mobile psycho-support teams and events across all parts of the country. More than 2 million people were indirectly exposed to information on GBV services through online/social media campaigns.
  - Almost 140,000 people received support through over 100 mobile teams supported by United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) and the national hotline. Humanitarians are also providing specialized psychotherapy to women who have been subjected to sexual violence in any part of Ukraine, including areas under the military control of the Russian Federation, through the online Aurora platform.
GBV case management support was provided to more than 1,150 people. More than 1,600 people, including survivors and those at risk, found a safe environment in shelters, day-care centres and crisis rooms. Some 33,000 women and girls received dignity kits.

Humanitarians trained over 200 people from 69 organizations in psychological first aid, trauma-informed care, mental health, and psychosocial support in GBV response.

Gaps

- A limited number of partners that provide specialized GBV response services, including GBV case management.
- Delays in services, as survivors needed more time to develop trust and seek services in locations of displacement.

**CLUSTER STATUS (10 Feb 2023)**

Mine Action

3.5M people reached

Needs

- Already before 24 February 2022, Ukraine was one of the world's most mine-contaminated countries in the world. The situation now is even more serious, with the war continuing to contaminate more land with explosive ordnance.
- This impacts the safety of civilians, hampering their ability to flee or return home, making agriculture difficult and, in some instances, impossible, and impacting humanitarian assistance in the worst-affected areas.
- From 24 February to 31 December 2022, OHCHR verified 492 civilian casualties caused by landmines and explosive remnants of war (ERW), including 160 killed (among them 14 children).
- In total, the Mine Action Sub-Cluster (MASC) estimated that over 10 million people needed mine action services in Ukraine in 2022.

Response

- Over 3.5 million people in Ukraine were reached with mine action activities in 2022. Explosive Ordnance Risk Education (EORE) covered 64 per cent of mine action interventions while demining covered another 24 per cent of the activities. Most people were reached through information dissemination activities (89 per cent).

Gaps

- Areas retaken by Ukraine in the last quarter of 2022 are heavily contaminated by mines and other explosive ordnances, and more services are needed to ensure the safety of civilians and the resumption of economic activities, particularly agriculture.
The war in Ukraine has caused massive destruction of civilian infrastructure, including hundreds of thousands of homes. Millions had to flee, and others stayed behind or even returned to places where houses are damaged, in high need of insulation, shelter repair work and provision of solid fuel and utilities.

People displaced had limited coping mechanisms and needed support with rent, winter clothes and appliances, critical household supplies. Those in collective displacement centres ill-suited for the winter months or not prepared for long-term accommodation needed help to make sure their living conditions were dignifying.

Overall, some 11.2 million people in Ukraine needed support with emergency shelter and essential household items in 2022.

Over 3.6 million people were reached with assistance by Cluster partners in 2022, which is some 86 per cent of the 4.1 million targeted. The assistance included much-needed items and supplies ahead and during the cold winter months, repairs and insulation of homes and preparation of collective centres for displaced people through the provision of heating supplies, renovations, generators, bedding and other essential items.

The International Organization for Migration, for example, repaired over 200 collective centres across Ukraine.

The response had a particular focus, towards the last quarter of 2022, in areas retaken by the Government of Ukraine, where humanitarians provided winter supplies, shelter materials and other critical items through inter-agency convoys.

The capacity of vendors and contractors are overstretched due to the energy crisis, which causes delays and disruption of repair works. Supply chain and deliveries were also impacted by delays hampering construction processes.

Rolling out cash for repairs remained a challenge due to a limited number of financial institutions in areas retaken by Ukraine.

Weather conditions later in the year impeded and slowed down deliveries and repair activities.
CLUSTER STATUS (10 Feb 2023)

Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH)

7.4M
people reached

Needs

- The war in Ukraine has devastated the country’s water system, particularly in areas close to the front line, leaving millions with limited access to drinking water and impacted water quality in many regions. In some large urban centres, on both sides of the front line, access to water has been extremely limited throughout the year, and disruption of supply chains impacted markets and people’s ability to access hygiene items in areas experiencing active hostilities.

- Approximately 16 million people in Ukraine needed water, sanitation and hygiene assistance in 2022. The energy crisis exacerbated the challenges, with power outages impacting water pumping stations and leading to cuts on water supplies across Ukraine. Internally displaced people in collective centres and host communities faced significant limitations in access to water, hygiene and sanitation services.

- Approximately 16 million people in Ukraine needed water, sanitation and hygiene assistance in 2022.

Response

- In 2022, the Cluster provided nearly 7.4 million people in Ukraine, with water, sanitation and hygiene services and supplies, reaching almost 65 per cent of the targeted 11.2 million.

- Around 4 million people were reached through operations and maintenance support to water service providers and damage repair; 1.85 million received WASH-related household items, and 1.17 million received emergency water supplies. In addition, almost 246,000 people were able to access sanitation services due to facility repairs or installations in various institutions and collective centres for displaced people. A further 25,500 had support with solid-waste collection and management, and about 21,000 people were reached through heating system repairs.

Gaps

- The small number of partners with contingency supplies and/or funds for rapid response – generators, pipe fittings and household water treatment – limited the capacity to provide essential assistance in areas retaken by the Government.

- Few organizations were prepared to respond to potential damage to district heating networks during winter, especially in areas close to the front line.

SECTOR STATUS (10 Feb 2023)

Multipurpose cash (MPC)
6M people received cash assistance

**Needs**

- The war has also profoundly disrupted the Ukrainian economy, destroying livelihoods and leading to widespread loss of jobs. Humanitarian partners targeted 6.3 million people to receive cash assistance between March and December 2022.

**Response**

- Between March and December 2022, humanitarians reached nearly 6 million people with multi-purpose cash assistance, transferring more than $1.2 billion to people in need.

- It was the fastest and largest cash programming scale-up in humanitarian history, carried out by over 40 organizations and their implementing partners.

- Except for two raions in the Autonomous Republic of Crimea, people in every raion of Ukraine have been reached with MPC assistance in 2022.

**Gaps**

- Provision of cash assistance in hard-to-reach areas remained impeded.

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**EMERGENCY RESPONSE**  (10 Feb 2023)

**Common services**

- The Logistics Cluster worked as a key enabler of the humanitarian response through logistics coordination, information management and facilitating access to common logistics services, bringing together 188 organizations since its activation on 3 March 2022.

- To ensure transparent and coherent information flows, the Logistics Information Exchange (LogIE) platform was launched to include a multilayer map with key information related to the provision of humanitarian logistics services in Ukraine, including information on humanitarian convoys and storage capacity.

- By the end of 2022, the common storage capacity managed by the Logistics Cluster in Dnipro, Kyiv, Kropyvnytskyi, and Odesa reached 11,000 square metres. The Cluster received almost 44,000 cubic metres of relief items into common storage on behalf of 37 partners.

- The Emergency Telecommunications Cluster (ETC) provided secure data connectivity and security communications services to support the humanitarian response in Ukraine. It established a dedicated Very High Frequency (VHF) network in Dnipro, Kyiv and Odesa, with a Security Information and Operations Centre in Mukachevo. The Cluster supported around 165 United Nations personnel with programming and training on the use of radios and provided connectivity to common inter-agency premises in Dnipro, Lviv and Odesa during different periods in 2022.
The ETC-supported chatbot vBezpetsi – a digital platform on Viber and Telegram offering information on humanitarian aid for Ukrainians – reached at least 17,000 users.

**TRENDS  (10 Feb 2023)**

**Funding**

Since the war started, there has been an outpouring of support from companies, individuals, governments, and other donors around the world, which has allowed aid organizations in Ukraine to quickly expand their presence and operations in the country. By the end of the year, approximately $3.4 billion or 80 per cent of US$4.3 billion requested in the Humanitarian Flash Appeal had been received by humanitarian organizations in Ukraine. In addition, over 480 private sector donors have contributed over $1.6 billion to the humanitarian response in Ukraine through cash and in-kind donations, according to the OCHA-UNDP Connecting Business Initiative.

Some 37 per cent of the funding received was provided by the United States ($1.26 billion). Other significant contributors include the European Commission ($371.7 million), Germany ($346.3 million), Canada ($173.9 million), the UK Disasters Emergency Committee ($133.8 million) and Japan ($118.8 million).

**EMERGENCY RESPONSE  (10 Feb 2023)**

**Ukraine Humanitarian Fund**

OCHA-managed pooled funds have been a critical source of funding to enable aid organizations to quickly scale up their operations and support millions of people whose lives have been devastated by the war. By the end of December 2022, the funds had allocated over $252 million for life-saving operations in Ukraine, including $192 million from the Ukraine Humanitarian Fund (UHF) and $60 million from the Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF).

With five different allocations in 2022, the UHF supported 56 humanitarian partners, with enabled the implementation of over 100 projects, reaching nearly 4 million people with life-saving assistance.

Around $63 million (33 per cent) in net funding was transferred to national and local partners, including $44 million (23 per cent) directly to support 38 projects of national NGOs. Some $20 million was allocated to support more than 300 civil society organizations, community-based organizations and volunteer groups assisting people impacted by the war in Ukraine, especially in areas close to the front line. They will receive grants, in-kind assistance, training and other capacity-building activities to enable them to sustain critical assistance and services that they have been providing to millions of people since the war began.

The UHF's partnership has also grown from 51 eligible implementing partners before February to 92 eligible partners by the end of 2022, including 45 international and 35 national NGOs and 10 UN agencies.
This was only possible thanks to the timely and generous contributions of our donors. In 2022, 28 donors and partners contributed $327 million to the UHF, making it the world’s largest OCHA-managed country-based pooled fund. The biggest donor was Germany, with over $62 million, followed by Canada ($42 million), the United Kingdom ($42 million), the Netherlands ($22 million), the United States ($20 million), France ($18 million), Norway ($13.5 million), Australia ($11 million) and Denmark ($9.5 million).

More in our UHF dashboard.

### EMERGENCY RESPONSE (5 Aug 2022)

**Useful contacts**

- **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** For more information on how to engage in the Ukraine humanitarian response, 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.

*For more information, visit:*

https://www.unocha.org/ukraine
https://www.humanitarianresponse.info/operations/ukraine
https://reliefweb.int/country/ukr