HIGHLIGHTS (9 Sep 2022)

- Two separate attacks in Donetska and Zaporizka oblasts affected humanitarian assets and a humanitarian distribution site, causing several civilian casualties in the latter case.

- The security situation in the Zaporizhzhia Nuclear Power Plant (NPP) area remained tense. Meanwhile, the IAEA mission arrived on 1 September to inspect the NPP.

- Across Ukraine, the civilian toll of the war is nearing 14,000, with most civilian casualties verified in the usual hotspots of Donetska and Luhanska oblasts.

- Despite persistent insecurity, another humanitarian convoy brought 65 tons of humanitarian supplies for 5,000 people in Chasiv Yar and surrounding communities.

- The humanitarian response also continues to pick up the pace. Since 24 February, humanitarians have reached 12.8 million people with some form of assistance or services.

KEY FIGURES

- **17.7M** People in need
- **11.5M** People targeted
- **12.8M** People reached as of 7 September 2022
- **7M** Internally displaced people
- **7.2M** Refugees in European countries

FUNDING (2022)

- **$4.3B** Required
- **$2.7B** Received

- **62%** Progress

CONTACTS

- **Saviano Abreu**
  Head, Communications and Reporting Unit
  deabreuisidoro@un.org

- **Lizaveta Zhuk**
  Public Information Officer
  lizaveta.zhuk@un.org

VISUAL (9 Sep 2022)

- Situation overview map

https://reports.unocha.org/en/country/ukraine/
Downloaded: 9 Sep 2022
ANALYSIS (9 Sep 2022)

General security and humanitarian situation

Active hostilities continued to be concentrated in the eastern and southern parts of the country during the reporting period, with more attempts by civilians to flee the hard-hit areas being reported. Separate attacks have also affected humanitarian assets in Donetsk oblast and civilians receiving aid in Zaporizka oblast in the past week. The security situation in the Zaporizhzhia Nuclear Power Plant (NPP) area remained tense, and the city of Enerhodar, where the plant is located, was cut off from the power supply due to shelling. Meanwhile, the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) mission arrived in Enerhodar on 1 September to inspect the NPP.

The heaviest fighting was reported in Donetsk oblast in eastern Ukraine. At least 50 civilian casualties were reported there during the 2-4 September weekend alone, reportedly including in the front-line cities of Bakhmut, Kramatorsk and Sloviansk in Government-controlled areas (GCA) of the oblast and in Donetsk, Horlivka and Makiivka in non-Government-controlled areas (NGCA). Scores of houses and other civilian infrastructure were also reportedly damaged. And the INGO World Central Kitchen (WCK) reported that shrapnel and fire from explosions near its warehouse in Kramatorsk destroyed some food
supplies and damaged three trucks. An earlier missile strike on 15 June that hit a train in Donetska oblast reportedly destroyed a wagon of food from WCK. Meanwhile, there were more reports of shelling and civilian casualties throughout the week in both Donetska and Kharkivska oblasts.

In other parts of Ukraine, the southern Mykolaivska oblast continued to report missile strikes and shelling on a daily basis – including on 3 September, when a missile reportedly struck a house in the village of Vysunsk, killing one child and injuring three more children and one adult. On 4 September a grain elevator in the city of Ochakiv was destroyed, and the administrative centre of Mykolaiv came under massive shelling that damaged buildings including three health-care and three educational facilities. Ongoing damage to civilian infrastructure only increases the challenges Mykolaivska oblast faces preparing for winter – with over 700 damaged buildings needing their windows replaced in Mykolaiv alone.

In the central Dnipropetrovska oblast, 10 civilians were reportedly injured and a dozen buildings damaged in shelling in the city of Zelenodolsk on 3 September, an older woman was reportedly killed and three other residents injured by rocket strikes in Apostolove on 5 September, and the city of Nikopol – located across the Dnipro River from Enerhodar and the Zaporizhzhia NPP in NGCA of the south-eastern Zaporizka oblast – reportedly continued to be impacted by repeated strikes. Then, on 6 September, the Zaporizka oblast authorities reported that three civilians were killed and five more were seriously injured when the village of Mala Tokmachka was shelled while they were queueing to receive humanitarian aid. The humanitarian aid that was distributed by local authorities at the site was provided by the World Food Programme (WFP), the INGO People in Need and other humanitarian actors. In response to the attack, Humanitarian Coordinator for Ukraine Denise Brown and WFP Emergency Coordinator Matthew Hollingworth stressed that “people must be able to safely access the essential supplies they desperately need after enduring 196 days of a ferocious war.”

Developments concerning Zaporizhzhia NPP featured the arrival on 1 September of Director General Rafael Mariano Grossi and his team from IAEA, which announced they had begun their safety inspection of the plant and planned to maintain an indefinite presence there. But then developments also featured reports in the following days of continued fighting and shelling on and around the territory of the plant – resulting in damage to the remaining power lines connecting the plant to the Ukrainian electricity network and, so, continuing to affect ZNPP’s ability to operate and to raise safety concerns. Ukrainian operator Energoatom reported that the intense shelling had sparked a fire on 5 September that forced the temporary disconnection of a backup power line and, so, the disconnection from the electricity network of reactor No. 6, then the plant’s only operational reactor. IAEA reported that it was told by Ukrainian staff that the backup power line would be reconnected after the fire was extinguished and that they also planned to repair a damaged main power line. But the situation at ZNPP remained concerning, with calls by IAEA and the UN for the area to be demilitarized reportedly going unheeded. Furthermore, intense shelling on 6 and 7 September reportedly left Enerhodar without electricity and water supply, at least temporarily. Separately, on 6 September, IAEA published its 2nd Summary Report: Nuclear Safety, Security and Safeguards in Ukraine, covering the period from 28 April to 5 September.

ANALYSIS (9 Sep 2022)

Civilian casualties and damage to civilian infrastructure

The civilian toll of the war in Ukraine is approaching 14,000. The Human Rights Monitoring Mission in Ukraine (HRMMU) has verified, as of 4 September, at least 13,917 civilian casualties across Ukraine since the start of the invasion – with 5,718 people having been killed and 8,199 injured. Among those killed were 2,214 men, 1,526 women, 186 boys and 151 girls – and among the injured were 1,693 men, 1,250 women, 245 boys and 179 girls. Most civilian casualties have continued to be
recorded and verified in the eastern Donetska and Luhanska oblasts – 56 per cent or a total of 7,853 casualties, including 3,396 people killed and 4,457 injured. HRMMU confirmed that most recorded civilian casualties continue to be caused by the use of explosive weapons with wide-area effects. It also repeated that it believes the actual figures are considerably higher.

Meanwhile, the civil-society initiative Cluster Munition Coalition (CMC) – in its newly published 13th annual Cluster Munition Monitor 2022 – condemned what it described as the extensive use of cluster munitions in the war, saying that Ukraine, as of August, is the only country in the world where they are currently being used. The report says that Russia has used cluster munitions extensively since invading Ukraine on 24 February – while Ukrainian forces appear to have used them at least three times. The report notes that neither the Russian Federation nor Ukraine has joined the 2008 Convention on Cluster Munitions, prohibiting their use – but it says the use of cluster bombs is in violation of international humanitarian law. CMC writes that cluster bombs are not only dangerous in the short term but pose severe long-term risks to local communities – since that up to 40 per cent of cluster munitions do not explode on impact, allowing for decades of intermittent detonations and prolonged disruptions. The report notes that, between 24 February and July, preliminary data indicates that 689 casualties were reported during cluster munition attacks – 64 of which sometimes occurred during indiscriminate shelling also involving other weapons – and resulted in 215 civilians having been killed and 474 more injured.

Concerning damage to vital civilian infrastructure, on 2 September, REACH Initiative published the report Ukraine: Winterization 2022/2023: Damage to Energy Infrastructure – in which it reports that, according to the Ukrainian Government, almost 350 objects of critical heating infrastructure have been damaged or destroyed in the war and concludes that, “preparations for the 2022/2023 winter season may be complicated in Ukraine, especially in areas affected by the conflict.” Separately, Ukraine’s Energy Ministry updated that, as of 7 September, a total of approximately 646,600 users – households and businesses – in 806 settlements across Ukraine are currently cut off from the electricity supply – mainly in the east and more than half (410,500) in Donetska oblast – and that 235,700 users across the country are currently without gas supply. REACH Initiative also published on 1 September a report on Infrastructure and Facilities Damage Analysis Summary in the Northern districts of Kharkiv (February-May), in which it catalogues and analyzes the damage inflicted there. The NGO Physicians for Human Rights issued a report on 2 September in which, based in part on World Health Organization data, it analyzes and condemns the over 500 attacks on health care during the war – on incidents of violence and obstruction that impact health facilities, health professionals, patients, health transportation, and medical supplies – describing them as a “colossal tragedy that calls for accountability.” And the Switzerland-based Insecurity Insight announced on 1 September the publication of an interactive global map of attacks on health care, including in Ukraine.

ANALYSIS (9 Sep 2022)

Displacement trends

Many more Ukrainians fled their homes during the reporting period as hostilities continued and living conditions worsened. The Government reported on 6 September that over 60,000 people had been evacuated over the last month from Donetska, Kharkivska and Luhanska oblasts in the east and Khersonska and Zaporizka oblasts in the south and south-east – mainly children, women, people with low mobility and older people. Concerning Zaporizka oblast, the Ukrainian Government also announced that it is asking for a safe corridor to evacuate vulnerable people from the area of ZNPP; there have been more reports of hundreds of people waiting in their vehicles to be allowed to leave NGCA of the oblast, and there was a humanitarian security report from an international NGO on 6 September saying that the oblast authorities also recommended the evacuation of residents from the Orikhivska hromada because of the escalation in military activities. On 7 September, Deputy Prime Minister/Minister for Reintegration Iryna Vereshchuk was reported saying that a mandatory evacuation might be announced from the areas around the ZNPP as the situation at the station is becoming more tense.
Meanwhile, while there are also some 7 million Ukrainians seeking refuge in Europe, millions of people have returned. On 5 September, the Norwegian Refugee Council (NRC) published Ukrainian Homecoming: A Study of Refugee Returns from Poland. Based on a survey of families returning from Poland in July, NRC reported that findings included that the main factor driving returns for one-third of respondents was family reunification and the wish to return to their country, that only 1 in 10 respondents were not returning to their previous home, and that, of those contacted after reaching home, 65 per cent were not feeling safe. NRC concluded in part that, while the war continues and the security situation remains unpredictable across Ukraine, “displacement dynamics will remain fluid” and “support and assistance should therefore remain flexible to meet a variety of needs and intentions, which may shift over time.”

ANALYSIS (9 Sep 2022)

Education

The UN Children’s Fund (UNICEF) described in a news release how 1 September marked the start of an uncertain school year for 4 million Ukrainian children this year. UNICEF referred to factors including the thousands of schools that have been damaged or destroyed, to schools under repair, and to schools being required to have bomb shelters large enough to accommodate all their students – or the students having to study remotely online – and the need to prepare for winter and even more difficult conditions to come.

International NGO Save the Children reported on 5 September that an average of four preschools a day have been damaged or destroyed in the war, concluding that children’s early development has been put in jeopardy even as the new school year begins. Citing Ukraine’s Ministry of Education, Save the Children said a total of 748 preschools have been damaged in the fighting so far and 74 destroyed – so parents in many parts of Ukraine are struggling to ensure their young children’s early learning needs are met even as the war rages on. Save the Children also cited the reported total of more than 2,400 educational facilities – from preschools to universities – that have been damaged or destroyed in six months of the war, while many others have been converted into collective shelters for displaced families. Again with reference to the Government figures, Save the Children said that only about half of Ukrainian schools were able to offer in-person learning to start the academic year – and made reference to interrupted education and long-term negative impacts on Ukrainian children and students. “All children have the right to a safe education under the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the UN Convention for the Rights of the Child,” Save the Children reminded. Separately, the Education Ministry reported that, out of the total of approximately 13,000 schools across the country, 27 per cent were returning to in-class learning on 1 September, 30 per cent to a mixed mode of in-class and remote learning, and 43 per cent to remote learning only.

EMERGENCY RESPONSE (9 Sep 2022)

Humanitarian response

The level of humanitarian response across the country continues to pick up the pace. Since the start of Russia’s war on Ukraine, over 560 humanitarian organizations have reached nearly 12.8 million people. Please refer to the sections below for more information on humanitarian partners’ response efforts across different sectors.

Another inter-agency convoy was facilitated by OCHA on 6 September and successfully delivered 65 tons of humanitarian assistance to Donetsk oblast. The supplies included food, water, medical and hygiene kits as well as and tarpaulins provided through the International Organization for Migration, the UN Refugee Agency, UNICEF, WFP, the World Health Organization, and international NGO People in Need – and are to cover the urgent needs of some 5,000 people in the front-
Solar lamps provided by IOM are helping displaced Ukrainians to charge their phones to keep in touch with their loved ones or seek help. Photo: IOM

Some 5.7 million school-aged children have been affected since the start of the war, including 3.6 million due to the closure of educational institutions. The ability to learn is severely affected by acute and ongoing exposure to conflict-related trauma and psychological stress leading to a risk of school dropout and negative coping mechanisms.

The Education Cluster, in collaboration with partners, conducted the Ukraine Higher Education Needs Assessment, Initial Assessment in August 2022. The key findings suggest that, overall, 158 (21 per cent) of responding professional institutions at the secondary and tertiary levels reported infrastructural damages due to war. More than half (57 per cent) of educational institutions continue to provide their services exclusively online, with 41 per cent opting for the hybrid format (face-to-face and online). In most educational institutions, nearly all (81-100 per cent) or more than half (51-80 per cent) of the students resumed their studies after 24 February 2022. Over 70 per cent of educational institutions have reported 1 to 30 per cent of their students becoming internally displaced or evacuated abroad. Over half of the responding institutions also identified 1 to 30 per cent of their academic staff as internally...
displaced or currently taking refuge abroad. The biggest barriers to the continuation of education are lack of internet connection (79 per cent), deteriorated security situation in the places of study (46 per cent) and lack of technological devices for online teaching and learning (39 per cent).

- The earlier assessment conducted in June 2022, *Education Needs Assessment*, concluded that 75 per cent of affected pre-school and general secondary education learners studied online. This proportion is expected to change in the coming school year. Based on the available information, a larger portion of schools will initiate hybrid learning in the fall, with the option to switch online depending on heating access and security needs.

- The assessment also showed that 11 per cent (3,500 out of 31,347) of school and learning facilities are not available for educational activities as they are being used to host the displaced, further disrupting the educational process. Ivano-Frankivska, Khmelnytska, Kyivska, Lvivska, Vinnytska and Zhytomyrska oblasts host the most internally displaced learners, while Kharkivska, Kyivska and Zaporizka oblasts have reported the highest teacher outflow rates, with 43,000 teachers displaced by the war.

**Response**

- Since March, nearly 265,000 displaced children, half of whom are girls, continue learning through educational services provided by partners, an increase of about 2,000 compared to the last week.

- At least 214,000 school-aged children, 50 per cent of whom are girls, continue learning through self-learning assistance, psychological support, distribution of learning kits, recreational materials and repairs or rehabilitation of learning spaces provided by cluster partners.

- Some 27,000 teachers and other educational personnel were trained on psychosocial support and referral mechanisms for children and/or provided with teaching resources, kits and guides.

- Over 23,000 young children (3-5 years) were provided with Early Childhood Development kits and play-based learning materials.

**Gaps**

- According to the *Ministry of Education and Science* (MoES), 2,461 educational facilities were affected by hostilities (slightly over 5 per cent of the total), including 284 destroyed.

- Due to ongoing hostilities, the full reopening of schools for the new academic year (2022/2023) and university admissions may not be possible, according to MoES. This will likely lead to heavy reliance on online learning, increasing the need for additional equipment and digital services. Local authorities are planning to resume face-to-face learning in areas where the security situation allows. Meanwhile, a back-to-learning campaign for the new academic year is currently underway, focusing on continued education instead of schools’ reopening.

- The lack of bunkers and early warning alarm systems connected to schools can also delay the start of the school year in September, as these MoES requirements must be met for schools to reopen.

- In some parts, educational authorities are looking for additional transportation options to facilitate the schools’ reopening for the new academic year in September.
Emergency Telecommunications

Needs

- The quality of telecommunications services has deteriorated due to persistent hacking activity attempts, channel jamming, spamming/phishing, and other forms of network sabotaging. As a result, almost all internet service providers and Global System for Mobile communication (GSM) service providers have regular episodes of service outages.

Response

- As of 2 September, nearly 11,900 users have accessed information relating to humanitarian assistance through the ETC Chatbot #vBezpetsi (вБезпеці in Ukrainian), meaning "safe spaces," since its launch.
- As of 2 September, the ETC is providing secure internet connectivity services to more than 290 staff from 12 humanitarian organizations in the inter-agency humanitarian workspaces in Dnipro and Lviv.
- On 17 August, the United Nations Resident Coordinator’s Office submitted the ETC's technical reply to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs regarding the request for a Very High Frequency (VHF) license in Ukraine to establish a radio security communications network for humanitarians. The reply is expected to take one month.

Gaps

Nothing significant to report.

CLUSTER STATUS (9 Sep 2022)

Food Security and Livelihoods (FSL)

2.7M people reached, 9-22 August

Needs

- Some 9.3 million people are in need of food and livelihood assistance from March–December 2022.

Response

- Between 9 and 22 August, 23 Cluster partners reached 2.7 million people with in-kind food assistance across Ukraine. The majority of people were reached in Kharkivska oblast (around 454,500 people), followed by Donetska (over 214,500) and Dnipropetrovska (nearly 217,000). These figures do not represent unique recipients of aid but the numbers of food assistance and/or services provided.
In Kryvyi Rih in central Dnipropetrovska oblast, Cluster partners have commenced the rollout of value voucher distribution to address the needs of 7,000 highly vulnerable people.

Three Cluster partners completed livelihood projects in the Dnipropetrovska, Poltavska, Kyivska, Lvivska and Zaporizka oblasts through which they provided business grants, training and agricultural inputs.

In the Bakhmutskyi and Volnovaskyi districts of Donetska oblast, Help - Hilfe zur Selbshilfe e.V. and the United Nations Development Programme carried out 175 livestock and poultry distributions, treatment and feeding.

Between 9 and 22 August, the Cluster received requests to address the food needs of 4,000 people. During the same period, the Cluster was able to address earlier requests, reaching almost 35,000 people with food kits for one month.

On 26 August, the Cluster supported an inter-agency convoy from Dnipro to Toretsk, located some 7 km from the front line. The convoy brought 2,000 food rations (17.4 kg for one person for one month) from the World Food Programme, among other items.

The Cluster is working with partners to provide immediate response rations and cash assistance to newly displaced evacuees from Donetska to Kirovohradska oblast.

Cluster partners are actively developing plans to provide assistance in the areas that are back under the Government of Ukraine's control in Khersonska oblast in the next two weeks, in close coordination with local authorities and armed forces.

Gaps

- The time it takes to demine the territories back under the control of the Government of Ukraine creates delays in determining needs in food assistance and livelihood support and meeting them in a timely manner.

- Gaps remain in relation to the coordination and provision of cash assistance to meet food and other essential needs in locations where markets are functioning. Therefore, Cluster partners are currently prioritizing the provision of food assistance in hard-to-reach and front-line areas.

---

**CLUSTER STATUS (9 Sep 2022)**

**Health**

7.3M people reached

**Needs**

- Some 14.5 million people in Ukraine are estimated to need health assistance.

Access to health care continues to be severely impacted by security concerns, restricted mobility, broken supply chains and mass displacement.
According to the World Health Organization (WHO) Surveillance System for Attacks on Health Care, there have been 516 attacks on health care, resulting in 129 injuries and 100 deaths, reported between 24 February and 7 September. Attacks on health care deprive people of urgently needed care, endanger health-care providers and undermine health systems.

**Response**

- As of 30 August, the Health Cluster coordinated the work of 153 international and local partners with planned, ongoing and/or completed health-related activities in 591 settlements across the country, reaching an estimated 7.3 million people.
- The World Health Organization (WHO) and other UN partners delivered life-saving medical supplies to Bakhmut in Donetsk oblast. Supplies included non-communicable diseases kits, inter-agency emergency health kits, surgery supplies and intraosseous infusion kits.
- As of 2 September, the UN Population Fund provided vital psychological and social assistance to survivors of gender-based and domestic violence in 27 facilities across Ukraine.

**Gaps**

- According to the Round 8 of the International Organization for Migration [Internal Displacement Report](https://reports.unocha.org/en/country/ukraine/), slightly over a quarter (26 per cent) of people living in villages in Ukraine do not have access to operational medical facilities. For the displaced people currently living in villages, this figure rises to 30 per cent.
- REACH published the results of the fifth round of the [Humanitarian Situation Monitoring](https://reports.unocha.org/en/country/ukraine/) initiative. REACH's key informants (NGOs, local authorities and civil society) reported concerns surrounding access to health-care services in 16 per cent of the assessed settlements (306 towns or villages in Government-controlled areas across Ukraine).
- In 12 per cent of settlements in affected areas, REACH key informants reported that most people did not have access to health-care facilities in the 14 days prior to data collection (4 July – 26 July).

### CLUSTER STATUS (9 Sep 2022)

#### Logistics

**Needs**

- Logistics constraints are mainly linked to access to hard-to-reach areas, which poses challenges to organizations in the forward movement and staging of humanitarian cargo.

**Response**

- Between 29 August and 2 September, the Logistics Cluster supported 34 partners through coordination, information management activities, as well as common logistics services.
- Four information management products and updates were published on the dedicated [Ukraine operation webpage](https://reports.unocha.org/en/country/ukraine/).
A revised Logistics Cluster Concept of Operations (ConOps) and ConOps Map were published, as well as revised Transport and Storage Standard Operating Procedures.

As of 2 September, the Logistics Cluster held nearly 4,937 m³ of humanitarian cargo across four common storage sites in Ukraine. Between 29 August and 2 September, the Cluster received 123 m³ humanitarian relief items for storage and released 331 m³.

**Gaps**

- Thus far, there has been limited information from partners to support operational planning regarding incoming pipelines and storage/transport needs for the winterization scale-up.
- The limited availability of commercial transporters serving some areas in the east remains a constraint.

---

**Cluster Status (9 Sep 2022)**

**Protection**

6M people received protection assistance

**Needs**

- Some 2.6 million people out of the 7.8 million targeted under the revised Flash Appeal remain in need of protection interventions in Ukraine. Overall, some 17.7 million people are in need of protection services until the end of 2022.

**Response**

- Some 6 million people have been reached with protection interventions across Ukraine. This number includes 3.2 million people who benefitted from mine clearance or were reached with mine risk education, 1.1 million people reached with child protection-related activities and nearly 250,000 people who received specialized services and psychosocial support for gender-based violence survivors or information on how to mitigate gender-based violence.

**Gaps**

- According to the national survey conducted by the UN Population Fund, around 90 per cent of men in Ukraine have never resorted to psychological assistance or asked for help in case of distress, loss or other need. To encourage men to overcome their hesitance and seek support, Gender-based Violence subcluster partners plan to expand activities on social perception change to motivate men to reach out to and receive quality support.
Shelter and Non-food Items (NFI)

1.11M people reached

Needs
- Some 11.2 million people require NFI assistance. The Cluster partners target 4.1 million people through the end of the year.

Response
- In total, 1.11 million people have been reached by Cluster partners with assistance. Over 962,000 people have been reached with NFIs, and over 106,000 people have benefitted from emergency shelter support.
- As of 7 September, the Cluster had 93 active partners, including 61 implementing partners and 32 partners reporting their activities to the Cluster.

Gaps
- The timely reporting from partners remains a challenge, preventing the Cluster from having a better picture of existing gaps.
- The Cluster’s coordination capacity at sub-national and oblast levels remains limited. The Cluster is piloting the nomination of focal points from the shelter partners on the ground to improve its coordination capacity and outreach.
- There have been numerous requests for heating equipment and fuel from local authorities to prepare for the upcoming cold months. However, partners’ capacities remain limited. International and local procurement is currently underway to help bridge the existing gaps.

CLUSTER STATUS (9 Sep 2022)

Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH)

4.9M people reached

Needs
- Some 16 million people in Ukraine are in need of water, sanitation and hygiene assistance between March and December 2022. These include internally displaced people in collective centres and host communities, in addition to communities affected by hostilities-related damages to systems and limitations in water treatment consumables. As a consequence, there is an elevated risk of WASH-related diseases in affected areas.
Response

- As of 22 August, WASH Cluster partners have reached 4.9 million people in Ukraine with some form of WASH-related interventions. More information on the distribution and nature of the response can be found on the WASH sectorial dashboard. With the revision of the Flash Appeal, the Cluster’s aid recipients’ calculation method has changed to minimize double counting over the extended period, resulting in a slight undercounting and a consequent drop in the overall number of people reached.

- The vast majority of aid recipients have been reached through operations and maintenance support to service providers and damage repairs (3.2 million people), followed by people receiving WASH-related household items (990,000) and those reached with emergency water supplies (615,000). In addition, 150,000 have benefited from sanitation facility repairs or installations in various institutions and collective centres. Only some 2,000 people have been reported benefiting from health-care facility heating system repairs.

Gaps

- Relatively few organizations are active in responding to support requests from WASH service providers, particularly those related to solid waste management. Similarly, relatively few organizations are prepared to respond to potential damages in district heating networks during the winter months.

- There is a critical need to reinforce existing subnational and national WASH coordination structures and to ensure more direct and ongoing dialogue with various governmental counterparts.

SECTOR STATUS (9 Sep 2022)

Multipurpose cash (MPC)

3.6M people received cash assistance

Needs

- In total, 17.7 million people need humanitarian aid, and partners in Ukraine are targeting 6.3 million to receive assistance through multipurpose cash totalling US$1.72 billion from March to December 2022.

- Data collected by the International Organization for Migration in Round 8 of the Ukraine Displacement Report indicates that 74 per cent of internally displaced people, 67 per cent of returnees, and 65 per cent of the affected population report the need for cash or financial support.

- According to the same report, income sources of internally displaced people have been severely impacted by the war, with nearly half of those aged 18-64 (44 per cent) indicating that they are not earning any money now.

Response

- As of 7 September, nearly 3.6 million people have received MPC assistance, amounting to US$748.4 million.
Gaps

Nothing significant to report.

TRENDS  (9 Sep 2022)

Funding as of 7 September

On 8 August, the UN and partners released the revised Flash Appeal for Ukraine, covering the period between March and December 2022. Under the revised Flash Appeal, humanitarian organizations seek US$4.29 billion to support 11.5 million people in need, which is a 90 per cent increase in the financial requirements compared with the previous revision carried out in April.

As of 7 September, humanitarian organizations in Ukraine had received 58.9 per cent of the $4.29 billion requested in the ten-month Humanitarian Flash Appeal. Nearly 70 per cent of the funding received has come from the United States ($1.2 billion), the European Commission ($304.8 million), Japan ($118.5 million), Germany ($95.2 million) and Canada ($87.1 million). In addition, business contributions from 482 private sector donors to the humanitarian response in Ukraine have reached over $1.6 billion.

The Ukraine Humanitarian Fund (UHF) has been an essential source of funding for relief operations in the country. Since 24 February, the UHF has allocated $117 million to 67 projects implemented by 40 partners nationwide, cumulatively targeting 5 million people, focusing on the eastern and northern parts of the country. Some 19 per cent of the funds have been allocated directly to 11 national organizations, which are implementing at least 21 projects close to the front lines, supporting some of the most critically vulnerable people. The remaining 43 per cent of funding was allocated to 21 international NGOs and 37 per cent to 8 UN agencies.

On 1 September, the UHF launched its first 2022 Standard Allocation of US$70 million. This is the largest single Allocation launched since the creation of the Fund in 2019. The 2022 Standard Allocation will kick-start prioritized activities under the revised Humanitarian Flash Appeal, including time-critical winterization assistance. These funds will allow partners to support internally displaced people, including evacuees, returnees and other vulnerable people on both sides of the front line directly impacted by Russia's war on Ukraine. Projects from national organizations and organizations supporting local Ukrainian partners on the front lines will be prioritized for funding, as will those that aim to address the needs of people with disabilities, older people and vulnerable women. More information about this Allocation and deadlines is available here. Information about different Allocation modalities is also available here.

Since the beginning of the year, donors and partners have contributed nearly $197 million to the UHF, helping those most affected by the war. The biggest donors to the UHF in 2022 have so far been the United Kingdom ($42 million), Canada ($31 million), the Netherlands ($22 million), the United States ($20 million) and Germany ($18.5 million).

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