

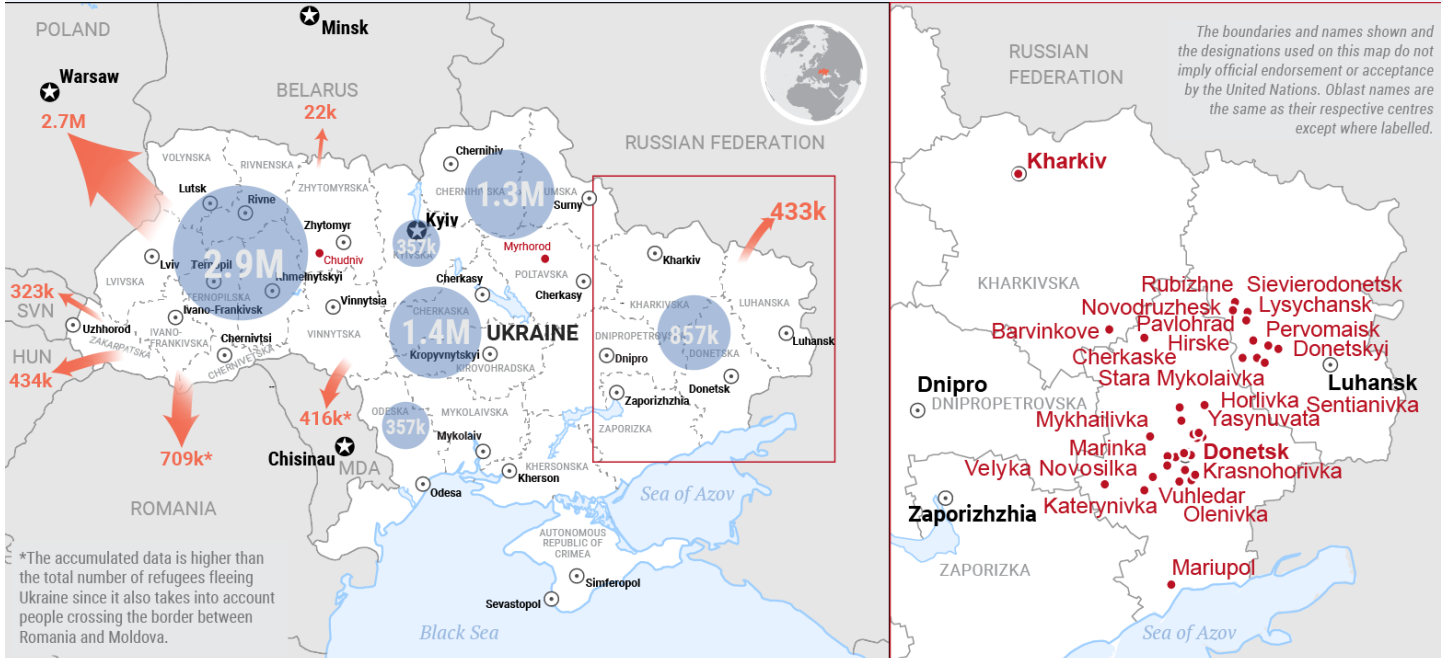
Ukraine: Humanitarian Impact

Situation Report

As of 09:00 a.m. (EET) on 13 April

This report is produced by OCHA Ukraine in collaboration with humanitarian partners. It covers the period from 12:00 p.m. on 11 April to 09:00 a.m. on 13 April. The next report will be issued on or around 15 April.

You can subscribe to receive OCHA's situation report [here](#).



4.7M Displaced people who have crossed international borders to neighbouring countries since the military offensive began on 24 February 2022.

7.1M People displaced internally since the military offensive began on 24 February 2022.

New hostility (11-13 April)

Number of refugees from Ukraine

Country capital

Oblast/region capital

Number of IDPs

Sources: Border crossing points – multiple sources. Country and administrative division – UN GIS and State Scientific Production Enterprise "Kartographia". Refugee outflow – The refugee figures provided by UNHCR are based on reports received from respective government including the figures on movements to Russian Federation and Belarus. IDPs – IOM. Hostilities – public sources and local reports.

KEY FIGURES (FLASH APPEAL 2022)



12M

people in need
(Source: 2022 Flash Appeal)¹



6M

people targeted
(Source: 2022 Flash Appeal)



2.1M

people reached
(Source: OCHA)



\$1.1B

funding required (US\$)
(Source: 2022 Flash Appeal)



64%

funded
(Source: FTS)

HIGHLIGHTS

- The fighting continues to be concentrated in the eastern and southern oblasts of Ukraine, causing damages and civilian casualties and driving humanitarian needs. Rockets strikes were also reported in central and northern Ukraine.
- Two humanitarian workers and five of their relatives who were sheltering at the Caritas Mariupol office (Donetska oblast, east) were killed when the building was reportedly hit by rounds fired from a tank. In its statement issued on 12 April,

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.

Caritas International [says](#) that the incident likely occurred on 15 March, and the information only became available recently as the city was cut-off for weeks.

- State Emergency Service of Ukraine (SESU) [reports](#) that as a result of the ongoing military offensive, some 300,000 km², or almost half of Ukraine, currently requires demining operations.
- Food and Agricultural Organization (FAO) indicated that the food security situation across Ukraine is deteriorating: 27 per cent of responding oblasts with ongoing fighting and those with the highest number of internally displaced persons (IDPs) face immediate food insecurity issues, with a further 11 per cent of oblasts (partially exposed to fighting) expecting shortages within two months.
- As of 12 April, World Food Programme (WFP) has reached 1.28 million conflict-affected and displaced people in Ukraine with food and cash assistance.
- The UN's Cash Working Group (CWG) partners have reached over 102,000 people across all oblasts in Ukraine with multipurpose cash (MPC) assistance, transferring over \$20 million to date.
- As of 13 April, the UN Refugee Agency (UNHCR) has reached nearly 197,000 people with essential items, including 18,900 people through the UN-organized humanitarian convoys.

SITUATION OVERVIEW

General humanitarian situation. During the reporting period, hostilities continued to be reported in eastern and southern Ukraine, including in eastern Donetsk, Kharkivska and Luhanska oblasts and southern Khersonska oblast, causing damages and civilian casualties and driving humanitarian needs. In the meantime, infrastructure facilities in Chudniv (Zhytomyrska oblast, north) and Myrhorod (Poltavska oblast, centre) were reportedly affected by rocket attacks.

On 12 April, Caritas International issued a [statement](#) expressing sorrow over the deaths of two female staff members and five of their relatives at the Caritas office in Mariupol. Caritas explained that, with Mariupol having been encircled and cut off for weeks because of the ongoing military offensive, it had only just learned of the deaths that allegedly took place nearly a month ago on 15 March when a tank fired several rounds at the building located in the centre of the port city. As the UN and its humanitarian partners continue to scale up their response efforts across Ukraine, the safety and security of humanitarian workers remain of paramount importance.

The civilian toll of the ongoing military offensive continues to grow and has already reached more than 40 per cent of the total number of civilian casualties as a result of armed conflict in eastern Ukraine recorded between 2014 and 2021 (10,982). As of 12 April, the number of civilian casualties since 24 February 2022 stands at 4,521, including 1,932 killed and 2,589 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 that 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.

Mine contamination. SESU [reports](#) that as a result of the ongoing military offensive, some 300,000 km², almost half of Ukraine, currently requires demining. Oleh Bondar, Head of the Department of Pyrotechnic Works and Humanitarian Demining of the SESU, said preliminary estimates indicate how extensively mines and other explosive devices have contaminated the country. Mr. Bondar said that from 2,000 to 6,000 explosive devices on average are removed and neutralized daily by pyrotechnic units, a figure some ten times higher than before the start of the offensive on 24 February.

It has been widely reported that in Kyivska and other northern oblasts, mines, booby-traps and improvised explosive devices were left behind. Unexploded ordnance also represents a serious danger to civilians. Chernihivska Oblast Police [reported](#) that on 11 April, a 64-year-old man was killed when his car set off an anti-tank mine on the shoulder of the road in the vicinity of the villages of Ladynka and Krasne (Chernihivska oblast, north), along the main Chernihiv-Kyiv highway. He reportedly died immediately from the resulting explosion. In their statement, the police strongly urged residents to return to their settlements only after specialists inspected all roads and buildings.

Impacts on food and nutrition security. FAO has conducted a [rapid needs assessment \(RNA\)](#) that indicates the deterioration of the food security situation across Ukraine. The RNA was conducted at the oblast and raion (district) level nationwide, and it shows, for example, that some 27 per cent of responding oblasts with ongoing military operations and those with the highest number of IDPs face immediate food insecurity issues, with a further 11 per cent of oblasts (partially exposed to fighting) expecting shortages within two months, and 22 per cent of oblasts expecting food shortages in the second half of 2022. Agricultural production is constrained by the limited availability of agricultural labour impacted by displacement; access to and availability of agricultural inputs, including seeds, fertilizers, pesticides, equipment, fuel and livestock supplies fuel; disruption of logistics and food supply chains; abandonment of and reduced access to agricultural land; damage to crops due to military activity, especially during vegetative stages in spring; and destruction of food system assets and infrastructure. The prices of seeds, fertilizers and fuel have increased by an average of 35 to 45 per cent across Ukraine, and prices are expected to continue to rise.

Separately, Ukrainian Ombudsperson Ludmila Denisova also [reported how hostilities are affecting food production](#) in Ukraine, commenting that UkrLandFarming, one of the country's largest agricultural holding companies, has reportedly lost 4 million chickens at its Chornobaivska poultry farm (Khersonska oblast) due to hostilities. Workers reportedly managed to distribute some 90,000 remaining chickens and more than 1.4 million eggs to local communities while having to bury the dead chickens with due measures to protect groundwaters and soil from bacterial contamination. Ms. Denisova said the incident reflects the impact of hostilities on food provision in Ukraine and the potential environmental impact of damage to agricultural assets. Earlier, UkrLandFarming [reported](#) UAH1.5 billion (more than \$33 million) in losses due to a lack of electricity supply to the Chornobaivska poultry farm and other production facilities, which could also lead to the shortage of eggs in Ukraine.

Meanwhile, Ukrainian Prime Minister Denis Shmyhal [announced](#) on 13 April that sowing began in all oblasts of Ukraine, except for Luhanska oblast, which reflects the criticality of the security and humanitarian situation in the oblast. He said the Government was helping farmers through preferential financing and a decision to simplify the registration of agricultural machinery – to encourage sowing and fieldwork.

Economic impact. Ukraine's Ministry of Finance forecasts an increase in Ukraine's state budget deficit from \$2.7 billion in March to \$5-7 billion in April and May. On 12 April, Finance Minister Serhiy Marchenko [described](#) the current situation as the "worst" and a "matter of survival for our country." Infrastructure losses due to the ongoing military offensive had risen to \$270 billion, more than two times higher than the figure cited in late March. Mr. Marchenko said that more than 7,000 houses were destroyed or damaged, about 30 per cent of Ukrainian enterprises stopped operating and 45 per cent are only operating part-time, while the electricity consumption fell by 35 per cent. He added that the Government cut budget spending by more than \$6 billion, but this is not enough because revenues are just over half of the revenues received before the military offensive. At the same time, the Finance Minister assured Ukraine would continue to make payments on public debts to avoid default or restructuring. On 10 April, the World Bank [reported](#) that Ukraine's economy is expected to shrink by an estimated 45.1 per cent this year, although the magnitude of the contraction would depend on the duration and intensity of the ongoing military offensive. Hit by unprecedented sanctions, the Russian Federation's economy has already plunged into a deep recession, with output projected to contract by 11.2 per cent in 2022.

Eastern Ukraine. The ongoing fighting continues to be concentrated primarily in the eastern part of the country, with most of Luhanska and parts of Donetsk and Kharkivska oblasts affected.

In Donetsk oblast, on 12 April, Governor Pavlo Kirilenko [announced](#) that since the start of the ongoing military offensive, at least 238 civilians have been reportedly killed and another 761 injured in Donetsk oblast. However, he added that it is currently impossible to estimate the total number of civilian casualties in Mariupol and Volnovakha. Separately it was [reported](#) that some 180,000 customers in Donetsk oblast remain without electricity due to the ongoing hostilities, while electricity had been restored to 46,500 users in 25 settlements between 4 and 10 April.

Following the attack at the Kramatorsk railway station on 8 April, fewer people are [reportedly](#) evacuating from the city. According to Aleksander Honcharenko, [Mayor of Kramatorsk](#), only around 20 per cent of the city's residents remain, while at least 150,000 residents evacuated. The Mayor also said that following the missile attack at the Kramatorsk railway station, evacuations continued from other railway stations and by bus.

Moreover, on 12 April, local authorities [reported](#) that banks and ATMs in Avdiivka have not been operating for two weeks due to the loss of internet connectivity and the ongoing fighting. They added that bank closures are now widespread across Donetsk oblast because of the hostilities and related safety concerns, saying at least two people have been killed and four injured while standing in line waiting to withdraw money from ATMs in Avdiivka. The Head of the Avdiivka City Administration said the situation means residents currently cannot withdraw cash there and must travel to a neighbouring town, Pokrovsk, to access functioning ATMs.

As the fighting in Mariupol reportedly continues unabated, it remains difficult to estimate the actual civilian toll and the level of destruction of civilian infrastructure. In the meantime, on 11 April, Mayor Vadym Boychenko [reported](#) that more than 10,000 civilians were killed in the city, while the Oblast Governor Pavlo Kyrylenko [said](#) that this figure could be as high as 20,000-22,000 people killed, although acknowledged that this figure was impossible to estimate at this time. Over 120,000 remaining Mariupol residents are reportedly in urgent need of food, water and reliable mobile communications, according to the City Mayor. Moreover, the Governor also [said](#) that civilians were unable to leave the city during the past two days, while the situation remains critical.

In Luhanska oblast, the oblast Governor Serhii Haidai [reported](#) that, on 11 April, one of the humanitarian aid centers established by volunteers in Sievierodonetsk came under heavy fire. Reportedly eight shells hit the site, destroying walls and sparking a significant fire in a warehouse. Also, reportedly, no one was injured in the shelling. The centre, part of a network of such centres in Sievierodonetsk, was described as normally feeding as many as 3,000 people daily and providing food and hygiene products to bedridden patients.

In Kharkivska oblast, the oblast Governor Oleh Synegubov [reported](#) that the shelling of Kharkiv city continued on 11 April, most recently resulting in the deaths of eight people, including a 13-year-old child. He said that 19 more people were injured in the latest shelling, including two children. Mr. Synegubov added that delayed action mines were scattered around several Kharkiv districts, including on roofs, in attics and around playgrounds, and that responders had so far cleared 80 of them.

Southern Ukraine. The Mayor of Mykolaiv (Mykolaivska oblast, south), Oleksandr Senkevych, [announced](#) that, as of 12 April, the current level of damages to the city is estimated at UAH110 million (\$7.3 million). That includes damage to 46 educational facilities, five health-care facilities, three social protection institutions and 550 claims concerning damage to housing.

Northern Ukraine. The Mayor of Bucha (Kyivska oblast), Anatoliy Fedoruk, [said](#) that the bodies of 403 people reportedly killed in the military offensive in the city had been found and that 163 of them had already been identified. He said another 16 people had been reported missing. Mr. Fedoruk also said at least 22 multi-storey apartment buildings and 243 private houses had been destroyed while adding that the restoration of critical city infrastructure and the clearing of debris from the streets and damaged or destroyed military equipment and vehicles was underway. Separately, the Head of the Kyivska oblast police Andriy Nebitov [reported](#) that a total of at least 720 bodies had been found in the oblast while 200 more people were considered missing.

Civilian evacuations. Between 11 and 12 April, more than 7,000 people were reportedly evacuated from areas affected by hostilities – including some 4,350 people reportedly evacuated on 11 April and more than 2,670 on 12 April – according to [the Ministry for Reintegration of Ukraine](#). In addition, the Kyiv City Administration [reported](#) on 12 February that almost 10,000 people had been registered as IDPs in the capital since the start of the military offensive. The majority of the people are reportedly coming from areas surrounding Kyiv (4,000), followed by residents of Donetska (2,000) and Chernihivska (1,500) oblasts.

Displacement. At least 11.7 million have been displaced since 24 February, including more than [4.6 million](#) that crossed international borders and [7.1 million](#) displaced internally. Meanwhile, on 12 April, the State Border Guard Service of Ukraine [reported](#) that more than 870,000 Ukrainians have returned to the country since the start of the ongoing military offensive. At the moment, around 30,000 people are reportedly crossing back into Ukraine daily. The recent returnees reportedly include women with children and older persons compared to mostly male residents at the beginning of the escalation. UNHCR, however, informed that it is too early to draw any conclusions or identify concrete trends on the return of refugees, as the situation is still very fluid. This significant figure suggests that migration back to Ukraine might continue increasing, potentially creating new challenges for the humanitarian response as people will need support to reintegrate into their communities or find suitable host communities if returning to their homes is no longer viable. Meanwhile, the Russian Federation has reported that more than 783,600 people, including over 147,000 children, have crossed into the Russian Federation from Ukraine since 24 February. The UN does not have the means to verify the numbers of people who crossed international borders reported by the UN Member States.

FUNDING

In view of the critical number of pressing needs arising from the ongoing military offensive and increased donor contributions to the Ukraine Humanitarian Fund (UHF), the UN Resident Coordinator/Humanitarian Coordinator in Ukraine decided to increase the envelope of the second UHF Reserve Allocation to \$40 million. To date, 22 projects worth a total of \$42.6 million have been approved, including four submitted by national non-governmental organizations (NGOs), 14 submitted by international NGOs (INGOs) and four by UN agencies. The reserve allocation aims to address the priorities outlined in the Flash Appeal and to scale up humanitarian response activities across Ukraine.

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

As of 13 April, the Flash Appeal is 64 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 \$483 million – 66.5 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

All EU Member States and two Participating States have offered more than [153 million items](#) to Ukraine, including shelter items (beds, tents, blankets, etc.), firefighting equipment, personal protective equipment, vehicles, medicines and other medical supplies.

Médecins Sans Frontières (MSF) has distributed five shipping containers of NFI, including thermal fleece blankets, sleeping bags, warm clothes and hygiene items (such as toothpaste, toothbrushes, soap and towels) to local civil society organizations in Lviv (Lvivska oblast, north) to distribute to IDPs. Moreover, the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) [reported](#) 12 April having delivered the first shipment of much-needed food and medical supplies to help some 12,500 people in Trostianets (Sumska oblast, north-east).

UNHCR continues delivering essential items, food and shelter assistance to individuals and households, including in hard-to-reach areas. As of 13 April, UNHCR has reached nearly 197,000 people with essential items, including 18,900 people through the UN-organized humanitarian convoys to areas of active conflict. Additional items for nearly 205,000 people are in the immediate pipeline and ready to be dispatched within two to four weeks.

Meanwhile, the Russian Federation reported that, as of 12 April, 11,438 tons of goods were delivered to the non-Government-controlled areas (NGCA) of Donetska and Luhanska oblasts and to seven other oblasts of Ukraine (Chernihivska, Kharkivska, Khersonska, Kyivska, Mykolaivska, Sumska and Zaporizka (south-east) oblasts), including 195 tons delivered to the NGCA of Donetska and Luhanska oblasts and Khersonska oblast on 12 April.

Camp Coordination and Camp Management (CCCM)

Needs:

- Due to the growing numbers of IDPs, multiple communal settings have been established as reception or collective sites in both private and public buildings. The CCCM Cluster, along with the Protection and Shelter/NFI Clusters, has set up a temporary checklist on communal settings to capture locations, services, main gaps and needs. As of 11 April, 145 communal settings, in which 22,000 people reside, have been identified. The dashboard is available [here](#).

Gaps and constraints:

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

Education

Needs:

- The Ministry of Education and Science of Ukraine [reported](#) that 957 educational facilities across the country, including over 400 in Donetska, Kharkivska, Luhanska and Zaporizka (south-east) oblasts, have been damaged or destroyed.
- According to the [UN Children's Fund](#) (UNICEF), as of 11 April, nationwide school closures have impacted the learning of 5.7 million school-age children and 1.5 million students in higher education.

5.7M

children are impacted by school closures nationwide, according to UNICEF

Emergency Telecommunications (ETC)

Response:

- ETC Cluster assessed the ICT and connectivity needs of several inter-agency sites in Vinnytsia (Vinnytska oblast, centre-west) and Kropyvnytskyi (Kirovohradska oblast, centre).
- ETC Services for Communities Advisor is assessing needs and opportunities to provide emergency telecommunications services to the affected population in Dnipro (Dnipropetrovska oblast, centre).
- Cisco Crisis Response, partner of the ETC Cluster, will present the cyber security infrastructure for ETC connectivity solutions, which ETC will use to protect the network at the interagency humanitarian workspace in Lviv.

Food Security and Livelihoods (FSLC)

Needs:

- FAO [reports](#) a worsening trend in food security, especially in oblasts with active fighting and those with the highest numbers of IDPs. Within oblasts hosting significant populations of IDPs, 20 per cent of host households lack cash to meet their basic food needs and cover bills, and on average 80 per cent are resorting to various coping mechanisms and incurring debts.

1.28M

people were reached with food and cash assistance from WFP

Response:

- As of 12 April, WFP reached 1.28 million conflict-affected and displaced people in Ukraine with food and cash assistance. Rapid response rations are provided in the frontline, encircled and partially encircled areas to help people meet their immediate food needs, and nearly 200,000 affected people received a 15-days general food distribution, mainly in Kyiv.
- FAO is [providing](#) potato or vegetable seed packages to over 70,000 people, including nearly 15,000 vegetable seed packages to over 43,000 people in several oblasts, including Dnipropetrovska, Donetska and Zaporizka, and 862 tons of potato seeds to over 52 000 people in Dnipropetrovska, Donetska, Ivano-Frankivska (west), Odeska (south-west), Poltavaska, Ternopilaska (west) and Zaporizka oblasts.
- FAO is procuring 10 tons of wheat seed, 10 tons of barley seed and 5 tons of buckwheat for Lviv National Agrarian University to enable spring planting of up to 200 hectares of cereal.

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. The scarcity of fuel continues to be reported.
- Commercial livestock producers lack physical and/or economic access to animal feed and veterinary medicines, which are crucial to livestock survival and production to feed supply chains and markets.

 **Health****Needs:**

- As of 7 April, [103 attacks on health care](#) have been verified by the World Health Organization (WHO) since the escalation of hostilities, with 89 impacting health facilities and 13 impacting transport, including ambulances. The attacks so far have claimed 73 lives and injured 51.
- According to the International Organization for Migration (IOM) [latest rapid assessment](#), 27 per cent of IDPs and 34 per cent of non-displaced people are in need of medicines and health services; for 19 per cent of IDPs in northern Ukraine, it is the most pressing need.
- A critical shortage of oxygen is a major concern and will have an impact on the ability to treat patients with COVID-19 and many other conditions.

225MT

of medical and relief supplies delivered to Ukraine by MSF

Response:

- Since the escalation of hostilities, [MSF](#) has brought over 225 tons of medical and relief supplies into Ukraine, with most dispatched to hospitals and health centres or the Ministry of Health for further transportation to areas with greatest needs. Moreover, MSF conducted mass casualty training in hospitals in Berehove (Zakarpatska oblast, west), Bila Tserkva (Kyivska oblast), Dnipro, Kharkiv, Kyiv, Lviv, Mukachevo (Zakarpatska oblast), Odesa, Orikhiv (Zaporizka oblast), Vinnytsia, Zaporizhzhia (Zaporizka oblast) and Zhytomyr (Zhytomyrska oblast).
- Following [its first medical train referral](#) on 1 April, MSF completed [three further referrals](#) by the same train from hospitals close to the frontlines in Donetska and Luhanska oblasts. As of 12 April, 114 patients have been medically evacuated with their family members. Further medical referrals by train are planned, while a larger and better equipped train.

Gaps and constraints:

- The main barriers to access to health services are: i) lack of medicines in health centres or pharmacies; ii) lack of transport to health-care services; iii) active hostilities and insecurity, and iv) shortage of health-care personnel at health centres.
- Medical supplies across many parts of Ukraine are running low, especially in areas affected by hostilities, as access to many locations remains blocked.
- The risk of disease outbreaks – such as cholera, COVID-19 and measles – has been exacerbated due to a lack of clean drinking water, crowded conditions in collective centres and bomb shelters, as well as underlying conditions, such as low vaccination rates.

Logistics

Response:

- The Logistics Cluster is expanding the [logistics capacity in Ukraine](#), including through exploring last mile transport options, securing additional storage space in Lviv and other areas throughout Ukraine, as well as securing temperature-controlled transport and storage.
- In Dnipro, the Logistics Cluster established coordination support. In Kropyvnytskyi, a new storage facility has been identified for potential common services. For a comprehensive overview of the Logistics Cluster set-up in Ukraine, please refer to the Concept of Operations [map](#).
- The Logistics Cluster has launched an [online Customs Help Desk](#) to support partners on customs requirements related to the import of goods to Ukraine.

Gaps and Constraints:

- The volatile security situation is creating challenges for planning and executing aid delivery. As the number of humanitarian actors increases and response activities scale-up, additional limitations on logistics capacity are expected to grow, particularly in relation to transport services into eastern Ukraine.
- The Logistics Cluster partners are encouraged to utilize common services to help reduce pressure on logistics capacities and overcome bottlenecks in the movement of humanitarian cargo.

Nutrition

Needs:

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

Protection

Needs:

- Two-thirds of women in Ukraine had experienced some form of gender-based violence (GBV) in their lifetime prior to the recent escalation. 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 and human trafficking. Multiple forms of GBV continue to be reported. Violence is taking place where risk mitigation measures should be implemented, including collective centres and bomb shelters.
- At border crossing points, there is a high risk of trafficking for sexual exploitation as registration remains patchy. There is also little control of documents, young women are often not accompanied by other family members, and volunteers may offer accommodation and transportation without vetting. Those who are travelling with children, who are pregnant, have disabilities, or older persons may remain behind in vulnerable circumstances, including volatile militarized locations and face life-threatening risks.

Response:

- UNHCR reached 53,000 people with targeted protection assistance and information at border crossing points, transit, and reception centres and through hotlines.
- Since the escalation of hostilities, the UN Population Fund (UNFPA) and its partners reached over 1 million people, mostly women, with information on protection from GBV and the availability of sexual and reproductive health services and psychosocial support.
- UNFPA is working to re-establish its facilities for survivors of GBV in Ukraine, with only 29 of the 65 facilities currently operational.
- In Lviv, UNHCR and partners met with the Service of Children's Affairs of Lviv City Council to discuss the Service's approach to supporting unaccompanied minors and establish a process of referrals to state-run assistance.

Gaps and constraints:

- Women and children face increased risks to their health and safety as access to health and social services declines. There are reports of intimate partner violence, sexual violence, exploitation and abuse, and sexual harassment, along with a high risk of trafficking at borders.

- Referral pathways for GBV survivors are not fully functioning in many locations, and access to police services is limited.

Shelter and Non-food items (NFI)

Needs:

- The cities in the western oblasts that receive the largest number of IDPs face difficulties in identifying accommodation for those who cannot make arrangements on their own in the medium term. This population is currently temporarily accommodated in reception and collective centres.

Response:

- On 9 April, UNHCR delivered nearly 3,000 NFI, including blankets, kitchen sets and jerry cans, to its partner NEEKA in Uzhhorod (Zakarpatska oblast) for further distribution. UNHCR also distributed 500 mattresses to four reception centres currently hosting IDPs in Lviv.
- UNHCR, through partners, distributed around 900 items, mainly clothes, were distributed among 350 people in six temporary accommodation centres in Dnipro, Pavlohrad and Nikopol raions (Dnipropetrovska oblast) on 12 April.

Gaps and constraints:

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

Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH)

Needs:

- Attacks on water system infrastructure and power outages have left an estimated 1.4 million people without access to water in Ukraine, and another 4.6 million people have only limited access, according to [UNICEF](#).
- Mariupol and many other locations in the east are experiencing a full water stoppage, while the shortage of water has reached critical levels in Donetsk.

240K
people received drinking water and hygiene supplies from UNICEF

Response:

- As of 11 April, UNICEF [provided](#) almost 240,000 people with drinking water and hygiene supplies in Donetsk, Luhansk, Kharkiv, Dnipro, Kyiv and Lviv.

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.

Multipurpose cash (MPC)

Response:

- As of 13 April, CWG partners have reached over 102,000 people across all oblasts in Ukraine with MPC assistance, transferring over \$20 million.
- In addition, as of 11 April, around [52,000 households](#) have been registered to receive MPC transfers from UNICEF.
- As of 12 April, WFP distributed MPC assistance (\$75 per person for one month to be transferred for three months, with a maximum of \$225 for a household of three members) to nearly 23,000 IDPs in western Ukraine, with an estimated overall transfer value of \$1.4 million.
- Since the launch of UNHCR's MPC programme on 17 March, over 61,000 people (nearly 25,000 families) have been enrolled in Chernivetska (west), Dnipropetrovska, Khmelnytska (west), Lvivska, Ternopiiska, Vinnytska and Zakarpatska oblasts. Over 11,000 people (over 4,800 families) have received the first payment so far.

102K+
people received MPC from CWG

Gaps and constraints:

- In NGCA of eastern Ukraine, the banking system is not functional, and cash transfers to partners, including staff salaries, have been interrupted.

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 (7-13 April 2022)

- Humanitarian Supplies and Pipeline (as of 7 April 2022): <https://bit.ly/3Krm8ye>
- 3W – Operational Presence Map (as of 7 April 2022): <https://bit.ly/3uoWq7S>
- Humanitarian Response: Estimated People Reached (as of 7 April 2022): <https://bit.ly/3xaXpuf>
- 2022 Flash Appeal Funding Snapshot (as of 8 April 2022): <https://bit.ly/3xeO4BY>
- Ukraine: Humanitarian Impact Situation Report (as of 12:00 p.m. (EET) on 8 April 2022): <https://bit.ly/377Hd2p>
- Ukraine: Humanitarian Impact Situation Report (as of 12:00 p.m. (EET) on 11 April 2022): <https://bit.ly/3E82i93>

For further information on receiving OCHA Ukraine products, please subscribe to the [mailing list](#) or contact Sofia Borysenko at sofia.borysenko@un.org

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

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