

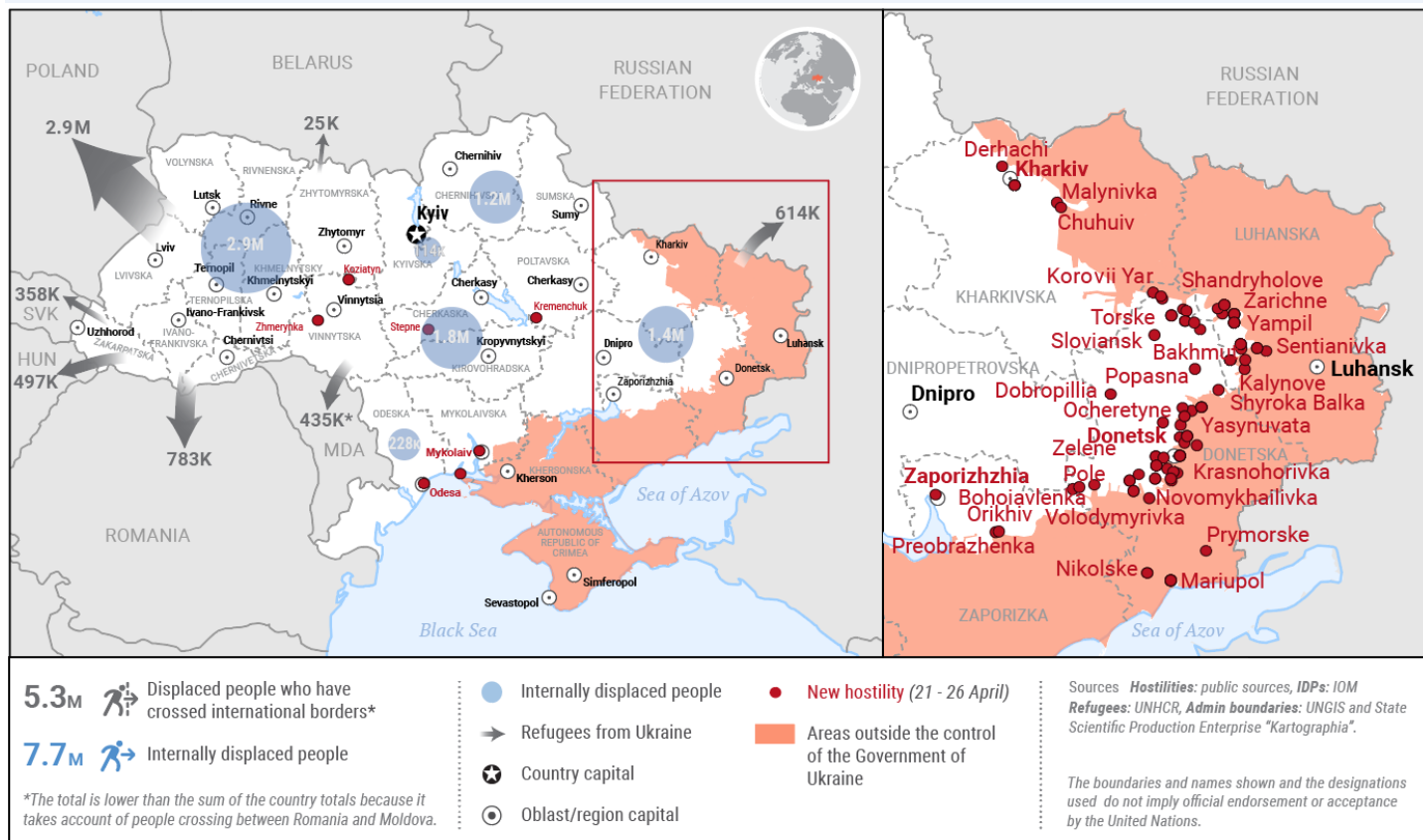
Ukraine: Humanitarian Impact

Situation Report

As of 12:00 p.m. (EET) on 26 April

This report is produced by OCHA Ukraine in collaboration with humanitarian partners. It covers the period from 12:00 p.m. on 21 April to 12:00 p.m. on 26 April. The next report will be issued on or around 5 May.

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KEY FIGURES (REVISED FLASH APPEAL 2022 – March-August 2022)



15.7M

people in need
(Source: Revised Flash Appeal)¹



8.7M

people targeted
(Source: Revised Flash Appeal)



3.4M

people reached
(Source: OCHA)



\$2.25B

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



44%

funded
(Source: FTS)

HIGHLIGHTS

- The ongoing war continues to exacerbate a massive humanitarian crisis and prompt further displacement. Eastern and southern parts of the country have been facing the most severe consequences of the fighting in recent weeks, while airstrikes reported in multiple areas in Ukraine in the past few days have caused additional damages and civilian losses.

¹ The Flash Appeal 2022 was revised and extended on 25 April to reflect significant increase in needs and scale and scope of humanitarian response. With the scale and direction of the ongoing military operation, 18 million people are projected to become affected. Of the affected population, 15.7 million people are expected to need humanitarian assistance, and 8.7 million with the most urgent humanitarian needs will be assisted with the resources required under the Flash Appeal, covering the period from March to August 2022.

- As the war rages on and the UN continues its efforts to bring about peace, the UN Secretary-General is scheduled to arrive to Ukraine this week to meet with the President and Foreign Minister of Ukraine.
- The UN and humanitarian partners issued the [revised Flash Appeal](#) and [Regional Refugee Response Plan](#) on 25 April. Nearly US\$4.1 billion will be urgently required to meet the needs of 17 million people inside and outside Ukraine, including \$2.25 billion to meet escalating humanitarian needs of 8.7 million within Ukraine until August 2022.
- The most recent needs assessment conducted by the World Health Organization (WHO) [reveals](#) that residents of Ukraine with chronic diseases face severe challenges with accessing health care. One in three households with at least one person with a chronic condition is unable to secure medication and care.
- The World Food Programme (WFP), through a network of local partners, has delivered food, integrated nutrition packages for children aged 6 to 23 months, vouchers and cash assistance for [2.4 million people](#) in Ukraine since 24 February.
- Since the war started, nearly 835,000 people in Ukraine were able to access [health care](#) as a result of supplies distributed, either directly by the UN Children's Fund (UNICEF) or in partnership with implementing organizations.
- UNICEF has ensured [access to safe water](#) for over 400,000 people in affected areas since 24 February, including through water trucking, bottled water distribution and supporting water availability in collective centres. Furthermore, nearly 90,000 people have been reached with water, sanitation and hygiene supplies.
- As of 26 April, Cash Working Group (CWG) partners [have distributed](#) multipurpose cash assistance to over 314,000 people, with the total amount transferred estimated at \$44.6 million.

SITUATION OVERVIEW

General humanitarian situation. Active fighting continued to be reported in eastern and southern Ukraine, primarily affecting eastern Donetsk, Kharkivska and Luhanska oblasts. [Calls](#) for a humanitarian pause during Orthodox Easter went unheeded, and there were reports of multiple attacks across the country striking civilian infrastructure as well as residential areas. On 23 April, missile strikes in Odesa (Odeska oblast, south) [reportedly](#) hit an apartment building, allegedly killing eight people, including a three-month-old girl, and injuring 18 others. On 24 April, missiles [reportedly](#) struck a thermal power plant and oil refinery in Kremenchuk in Poltavaska oblast (centre), killing one person and injuring seven. On 25 April, there were [reported](#) missile attacks on five railway stations across Ukraine, with unconfirmed civilian casualties, in Lvivska oblast (west), Rivnenska oblast (north-west) and Vinnytska oblast (centre-west). Moreover, according to [Energoatom](#), the Ukrainian operator of nuclear power facilities, two rockets were reportedly noticed flying in close vicinity of the Zaporizhzhia Nuclear Power Plant (NPP) site (Zaporizka oblast, south-east) on 26 April. According to Energoatom's CEO, such low-altitude missile strikes in the vicinity of the largest NPP in Europe pose colossal safety risks for the region. The information about damages and civilian casualties has not been verified by the UN.

The military offensive that began nearly two months ago has plunged Ukraine into a human rights and humanitarian crisis that has devastated the lives of civilians throughout the country and beyond, UN High Commissioner for Human Rights Michelle Bachelet [said](#) on 22 April, as she called for all parties to respect international human rights law and international humanitarian law, in particular the rules governing the conduct of hostilities. Ms. Bachelet said that the indiscriminate shelling and bombing of populated areas, the killing of civilians and destruction of hospitals, schools and other civilian infrastructure "may amount to war crimes."

As the war rages on and the UN continues its efforts to bring about peace, the UN Secretary-General António Guterres is [scheduled](#) to arrive to Ukraine this week. He will have a working meeting with Foreign Minister Dmytro Kuleba and will be received by President of Ukraine Volodymyr Zelenskyy on 28 April. The UN Chief will also meet with UN staff on the ground to discuss the scaling up of humanitarian assistance to the people of Ukraine.

Revised Flash Appeal and Regional Refugee Response Plan. As hostilities continue to exacerbate the humanitarian crisis in Ukraine and drive displacement across borders, the UN and humanitarian partners issued the [revised Flash Appeal](#) and [Regional Refugee Response Plan](#) (RRP) on 25 April. The initial Flash Appeal launched on 1 March to cover a period of three months has been revised to cover an additional three months until 31 August 2022. The updated RRP – initially prepared to cover a six-month period – now covers the period until the end of 2022. Together, the two plans require nearly \$4.1 billion to ensure the UN and its humanitarian partners can continue delivering humanitarian aid to people across Ukraine and people seeking refuge in neighbouring countries. This represents an increase of over 140 per cent if compared to what was requested when the Humanitarian Flash Appeal and the RRP were launched on 1 March, a few days after the war began.

According to the revised estimations, over 24 million people – more than half of Ukraine's population – will need humanitarian assistance in the months ahead, about 8 million more than what was estimated less than two months ago. It includes 15.7 million inside Ukraine, whose access to vital necessities has been curtailed due to massive destruction of civilian infrastructure, the consequent displacement, and dramatic loss of jobs and livelihoods. Within Ukraine, the Humanitarian Flash Appeal requires \$2.25 billion to meet escalating humanitarian needs of the 8.7 million most vulnerable until August. Figures by Cluster reveal that the most urgent needs are in the areas of protection (15.7 million people; 3.9 million targeted), mine action (14.5 million; 3.9 million targeted), WASH (13 million; 8.7 million targeted), health (12.1 million;

6 million targeted), and food security and livelihoods (FSL) (10.2 million; 7 million targeted, 2 million of whom will receive multipurpose cash assistance).

Outside the country, the UN and partners are requesting \$1.85 billion to help 8.3 million vulnerable Ukrainians who fled the country in search of safety. As of 25 April, the UN Refugee Agency (UNHCR) [estimates](#) that 5.26 million people – 90 per cent of them women and children – have already crossed international borders fleeing the war in Ukraine. The unequivocal international support will be essential to enable humanitarians in Ukraine and beyond to reach those whose lives have been upended by the war. Combined, the appeals have received \$1.35 billion in donor support to date.

Civilian casualties. As of 25 April, the number of civilian casualties since 24 February 2022 stands at 5,840, including 2,729 killed and 3,111 injured, according to the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR). Over 47 per cent (2,759) of all casualties so far verified have been recorded in Government- and non-Government-controlled areas (GCA and NGCA) of Donetsk and Luhanska oblasts. UN Human Rights Chief Bachelet also confirmed on 22 April that the number of civilian casualties is only expected to rise “as the horrors inflicted in areas of intense fighting, such as Mariupol, come to light.” She went on to cite other violations against civilians, including summary executions, detentions and denial of access to medical assistance, as well as allegations of sexual violence.

Impacts on health care. Ukrainians with chronic diseases face massive challenges in accessing health care, WHO [reported](#) on 22 April, based on the preliminary results of an ongoing nationwide needs assessment, which also found that one in three households with at least one person with a chronic condition is unable to secure medication and care. WHO has concluded in part that, at the two-month mark of the war, the new survey illustrates the devastating impact of the humanitarian emergency on the health and well-being of millions of civilians as well as the severe challenges faced by the Ukrainian health system. The needs assessment, conducted in partnership with the company [Premise](#), has also revealed that, of the 1,000 households who have responded so far, two out of five households (39 per cent) have at least one member with a chronic illness such as cardiovascular disease, diabetes or cancer. Less than a third (30 per cent) of respondents have sought out health-care services recently and, of those, two out of five (39 per cent) cited the security situation as the main reason, while 27 per cent reported that no health-care services were available at all in their area. Most households (70 per cent) surveyed were sheltering in their own homes, while one in 10 (11 per cent) were staying with friends and family members in relatively safer areas, 8 per cent were on the move within Ukraine and 3 per cent were in a shelter or camp for internally displaced persons (IDPs).

WHO also [reported](#) that attacks on health care have continued – including against health facilities, transport, personnel, patients, supplies and warehouses – with [164 attacks](#) resulting in 73 people having been killed and 52 injured between 23 February and 26 April. These attacks deprive people of urgently needed care, endanger health-care providers and undermine health systems.

Gender-related impacts. The Food and Agricultural Organization (FAO), in its [information note](#) on the gender-related impacts, notes that in recent years, Ukraine has made modest gains in reducing gender inequalities, ranking 74th out of 156 countries according to the Global Gender Gap Index. However, these achievements were already under threat after eight years of conflict in the east and the COVID-19 pandemic. The current crisis, FAO concludes, will add to this complex situation and compromise any gains that have been made to achieve gender equality and empower women. The report details the impacts on women and girls of the conflict – in the areas of food insecurity, work burden and access to services, gender-based violence (GBV) and sexual violence, and as IDPs and refugees – describing how they are typically disproportionately vulnerable. FAO concludes in part that it is crucial that policymakers, planners and the humanitarian and development communities address the specific needs of affected men, women, girls and boys from different socioeconomic, ethnic and age groups and consider their key roles as food producers, farm managers, processors, traders, wage workers, innovators and entrepreneurs. It is also essential to recognize the skills and high potential of women and youth as agents of reconstruction and resilience-builders and to engage them in decision-making.

Impacts on food security and nutrition. The Famine Early Warning Systems Network (FEWS NET) has [reported](#) that one of the impacts of the conflict could be a decrease in crop production by as much as 50 per cent. FEWS NET said that, despite the start of spring planting, agricultural livelihoods in affected areas are being disrupted by the direct impacts of active hostilities, including population displacement, the inability to access fields, damage to farming equipment, and supply chain disruptions that are preventing some farmers from accessing needed inputs like seeds and fuel. FEWS NET reported that according to [Government estimates](#) published on 25 March, 22 per cent less agricultural land is expected to be planted in Ukraine compared to last year, and that overall agricultural production (both winter and spring crops) could decline by as much as [25-50 per cent or more](#), driven by the reduced spring planting, crop losses due to damage and reduced yields due to shortages of fertilizer and fuel.

Impacts on land access and ownership/rights. An information note by FAO on land tenure and rebuilding [published](#) on 22 April describes the impacts of the ongoing war on people’s access to the land and their relationships with it. FAO suggests that the current war can lead to the disintegration of property rights and highlights that the importance of property, land, homeland and territory to the cause and the conduct of war presents dilemmas for the peace process. FAO concludes in

part that, to address the issue of land tenure adequately, it is important to consider questions relevant to the emergency, infrastructure and policy development and their implementation phases. FAO cautions that attempting to address only pre-conflict territory, land, and property issues in a peace process can miss the volatile tenure issues on the ground that develop during the conflict. FAO further explains that, while land-tenure issues are of lower priority in the emergency phase of a crisis, tenure and land information have an essential role and should be at the centre in the recovery, reconstruction and prevention of such human-induced hazards in Ukraine.

Displacement. According to the Ministry for Reintegration of Temporarily Occupied Territories, no evacuation corridors were open during the Orthodox Easter weekend despite appeals for a humanitarian pause in the hostilities. Nevertheless, over 440 civilians were reportedly evacuated from areas of ongoing hostilities over a five-day period from 20 to 25 April. Separately, the Russian Federation reported that, since 24 February, more than 975,000 people, including more than 178,000 children, have crossed into its territory. The UN does not have the means to verify the number of people who crossed international borders reported by the UN Member States. At the same time, as of 25 April, UNHCR [estimates](#) that over 614,000 people have sought refuge in the Russian Federation.

The International Organization for Migration (IOM) has meanwhile [reported](#) on the results of a rapid representative assessment of the Ukrainian population conducted from 11 to 17 April to gather insights into internal displacement and mobility flows and to assess local needs. The survey of 2,000 adults builds on earlier assessments of 16 March and 1 April and features a wide range of specific categories, including total numbers of displaced people, the estimated current location of those still in Ukraine and variations over time, any barriers to movement for those remaining home, further movement intentions, perceptions of safety and the demographics of Ukraine's IDPs. IOM reported that the results show that some 17.5 per cent of Ukrainians (7.7 million individuals) are currently displaced, representing an increase of nearly 670,000 IDPs (10 per cent) since 1 April and of 1,220,000 (19 per cent) compared to 16 March figures. Western Ukraine continues to host the highest number of IDPs, some 2,850,000.

Meanwhile, according to the [Minister of Social Policy](#) of Ukraine, as of 25 April, the Common Register of IDPs had the records of some 3.4 million IDPs, including over 2 million displaced after 24 February. Some 1.9 million of 2 million newly displaced people have been displaced for the first time. Dnipropetrovska (centre), Donetsk, Luhanska, Kharkivska and Kyivska (north) oblasts have received the largest number of registered IDPs, while the recent relocation has mostly been reported to Dnipropetrovska, Kyivska, Lvivska (west), Poltavska and Vinnytska oblasts.

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), on 21 April the Humanitarian Coordinator for Ukraine released a new \$50 million allocation from the UHF, the third and largest allocation to date. Some \$45 million is targeted for humanitarian organizations to address the immediate life-saving and life-sustaining needs of the most vulnerable population, and the remaining \$5 million is targeted for humanitarian partners to enable the delivery of effective, efficient, accountable, gender-responsive and dignified assistance to affected people through the provision of common services. UHF [reported](#) that, as of 25 April, 29 projects worth a total of \$44.4 million have been approved from the first and second allocations. If you have questions or wish to apply for UHF grants, you can send an email to ocha-uhf@un.org.

Meanwhile, as of 26 April, the revised Flash Appeal with an updated funding requirement of \$2.25 billion is 44 per cent funded, with \$996.1 million received. OCHA is working with partners and donors to increase the details available regarding funding received. Currently, more than \$719 million – 72 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

On 21 April, the Czech non-governmental organization (NGO) People in Need (PIN) [reported](#) having provided EUR14.4 million worth of multisectoral assistance to Ukraine, including to the previously hard-hit Bucha and Irpin (Kyivska oblast), as well as Chernihiv (Chernihivska oblast, north). PIN also continues its efforts to counter propaganda and media manipulations surrounding the war in Ukraine.

The US-based organization Direct Relief [reported](#) on 21 April that it has awarded more than \$12 million in grants for relief efforts in Ukraine – saying that the grants, made possible by donations from people in 79 countries, would fund prescription medications, equipment costs, first-responder transportation and equipment, and other vital needs of organizations working on the ground. Direct Relief specified that grants were made available to nine organizations to address the health impacts of the ongoing war, whether in Ukraine itself or in the surrounding countries receiving refugees. It said the funding adds to the more than 23.4 tons of direct medical aid provided by Direct Relief since 24 February to groups helping refugees, IDPs and others affected by the ongoing humanitarian crisis.

Meanwhile, the Russian Federation informed that, as of 25 April, nearly 15,024 tons of goods were delivered to the NGCA of Donetsk and Luhanska oblasts and to seven other oblasts of Ukraine, including 22.6 tons to Kharkivska oblast on 24 April. The UN does not inspect these shipments and, therefore, has no means of verifying their contents.

Camp Coordination and Camp Management (CCCM)

Needs:

- Over 1.1 million people will need safe access to multisectoral services at the site level between March and August 2022.
- UNHCR reports that over **80,000 IDPs** have been registered in Chernivetska oblast (west) as of 18 April. There are currently 391 collective centres in Chernivetska oblast where IDPs are accommodated.

Response:

- As of 21 April, UNHCR supported 145 temporary reception centres with essential items, representing an increase of 99 per cent from the previous week.
- IOM distributed 1,800 **solar lamps** to people residing in temporary shelters across Chernihivska oblast, where shelling has significantly damaged infrastructure and limited access to electricity. IOM is continuing distribution of household and kitchen appliances, furniture, utensils, mattresses, home textiles, hygienic items, and food to two IDP centres in Zakarpatska oblast (west).

Education

Needs:

- The Ukrainian Ministry of Education and Science **reports** that, as of 26 April, 1,397 education facilities across the country have been damaged, and 102 destroyed.
- Hostilities impact 3.6 million children as a result of the nationwide closure of schools and educational facilities. 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.

88K

people reached by the
Education Cluster partners

Response:

- Nearly 250,000 children have benefited from **learning interventions** with supplies provided by UNICEF, and more than 66,000 children have been engaged in formal or non-formal education to date.
- UNICEF **delivered** 600 recreation kits and 120 school-in-a-carton kits to 63 communities in Zakarpatska oblast between 13 and 19 April, benefitting more than 57,000 children.
- UNICEF **established** 15 Spilno Child Spots, equipped with 30 early childhood development (ECD) kits, hygiene kits, and first aid kits, in Ivano-Frankivska (west), Lvivska, Ternopil'ska (west) and Zakarpatska oblasts.

Emergency Telecommunications (ETC)

Response:

- ETC deployed a cyber security solution designed by ETC partner Cisco Crisis Response (CCR) to protect the network being used by UN Agencies and international NGOs (INGOs) at an inter-agency office in Lviv (Lvivska oblast). The solution, which includes both hardware and software components and a user registration system, was designed by CCR to be deployed with ETC networks in Ukraine to protect data from cyber threats. So far, 52 humanitarian users have registered on the network.
- ETC equipment has been shipped to Ukraine from the Rzeszow warehouse in Poland to better support the deployment of services in inter-agency humanitarian sites. A shipment that included a rapidly deployable VSAT provided by emergency.lu and cyber security hardware provided by CCR was expected to be dispatched to Dnipro (Dnipropetrovska oblast) on 25 April to be used at an inter-agency humanitarian workspace. The remainder of the ETC equipment that was prepositioned in Poland arrived at a WFP warehouse in the outskirts of Lviv on 23 April.

Food Security and Livelihoods (FSL)

Needs:

- Some 10.2 million people across Ukraine are estimated to be in need of food and livelihood assistance between March and August 2022.
- FAO and WFP report that **food insecurity** is worsening. By directly constraining agricultural production, limiting economic activity and rising prices, the war will further undercut the purchasing power of affected populations, with consequent increases in food insecurity and malnutrition.
- FEWS NET estimates that **2.5 to 4.5 million people** in Ukraine (around 5 to 10 percent of the national population) will likely need humanitarian assistance to prevent food consumption gaps and protect livelihoods in the near term.
- Moreover, low-income households affected by the ongoing conflict in Ukraine are likely experiencing Stressed (Integrated Food Security Phase Classification, IPC, level 2) and Crisis (IPC 3) levels of acute **food insecurity**, according to a mid-April update from FEWS NET. Food security conditions among many poor households currently experiencing Stressed outcomes, including displaced households and those remaining in affected areas, would likely deteriorate to Crisis levels without the provision of emergency food assistance. In urban areas of Ukraine, including Chernihiv and Mariupol, many households are likely to experience Crisis-level outcomes regardless of income levels.
- The results of the IOM's **General population Survey** (Round 3) as of 17 April, indicate that the availability of food in the stores varies among oblasts, with 46 per cent of respondents reporting that almost all food products were missing from stores in eastern oblasts, and 32 per cent in the south of the country, compared to 0 per cent in Kyivska oblast and 2 per cent in western oblasts.

3.2M

people reached with FSL
interventions by FSL Cluster
partners

Response:

- In areas where retail markets remain compromised, WFP is working with partners and local institutions to scale up the **monthly General Food Distribution** (GFD) to provide sustained food access to residents and IDP populations for up to 30 days. GFD has so far been delivered to around 220,000 vulnerable people to ensure access to food.
- WFP and partners have distributed bread to over 1.1 million people, primarily in Kharkiv (Kharkivska oblast), as well as in Chernihiv, Mykolaiv (Mykolaivska oblast, south), Odesa, and Sumy (Sumska oblast, north-east), among other cities.
- WFP distributed **vouchers** (\$50 per person) to around 6,000 IDPs (nearly 1,700 households) in Lviv and Chernivitsi, where cash distribution is limited.
- UNHCR has delivered **food assistance** to over 42,900 people to date.

Gaps and Constraints:

- The lack of unimpeded, continuous access to affected and encircled areas of Ukraine, including the city of Mariupol, is hampering the delivery of critical food assistance.

Health

Needs:

- Some 12.1 million people in Ukraine are estimated to be in need of health assistance between March and August 2022.
- According to the IOM's **General population Survey** (Round 3), the number and type of barriers to health experienced vary based on respondents' current location, with nearly 15 per cent of respondents in eastern oblasts reporting two or more separate barriers in accessing health care. Among respondents living in households with a member(s) with disabilities, 29 per cent indicated that their relatives with disabilities were facing additional barriers in accessing health care on account of their disability.
- Among all respondents to the IOM's **General population Survey**, 22 per cent reported that they or someone within their family had to stop using their medication. Among those, 85 per cent indicated they could not secure the medicines due to unavailability, and 44 per cent stated they could not afford medicines. Among IDPs, 28 per cent indicated they or their household members stopped taking their medication. Among those who reported that they or their family member(s) stopped taking their medication, 58 per cent mentioned the lack of cardio-vascular disease medication,

974K

people reached by Health
Cluster partners

while 53 per cent were not able to secure access to hypertension medication, 22 per cent to medication for diabetes, 17 per cent to antibiotics and 7 per cent to cancer medication.

- Results of the IOM's [General Population Survey](#) also indicate that the availability of pharmacies has significantly improved in Kyiv, where 11 per cent of respondents indicated that no or very few pharmacies were operational near them (17 April) compared with 23 per cent in Round 2 (1 April). The figure remains low among respondents in western (1 per cent) and central (3 per cent) oblasts. In northern oblasts, 11 per cent reported that no or few pharmacies were open near them. The share of respondents indicating no or little access to pharmacies has grown from 17 to 21 per cent in eastern oblasts between 1 and 17 April.
- Less than 30 per cent of respondents to the [WHO survey](#) sought health-care services recently, and of those, nearly 4 per cent cited the security situation as the main reason, while 27 per cent reported that no health-care services were available at all in their area.
- According to the Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS), over a quarter of a million Ukrainians are [living with HIV](#). More than 40 health facilities that offered HIV treatment, prevention and care services before the war are closed and there are various levels of service disruption at other sites. Lack of access to antiretroviral therapy and prevention services could mean a wave of preventable deaths and risk a resurgence of Ukraine's AIDS pandemic.
- A WHO [Guidance Note for Medical Supply Donations](#) to support the Ukraine emergency response provides a list of critical supplies for which support is urgently needed.

Response:

- Since the war started, nearly 835,000 people in Ukraine were able to access [health care](#) as a result of supplies distributed, either directly by UNICEF or in partnership with implementing organizations.
- WHO has [rolled out](#) a course on Mass Casualty Management (MCM) and trained the staff of an ambulance substation in Lviv as the first participants. This and additional trainings will enable the paramedics to provide appropriate assistance to victims before arriving at hospitals. Emergency physicians in Ukraine have been engaged in training sessions.
- WHO is coordinating with the Ukrainian Ministry of Health (MoH) and refugee-hosting countries to ensure the safe [medical evacuation](#) of patients. Three health hubs have been established in western Ukraine at which additional triaging is conducted before medical evacuation from Ukraine. Planning is ongoing to set up a medical transfer hub in Korczowa, Poland, to enable the facilitation of patient transfer and provide basic essential health services coordination, consolidation and re-triage of patient groups.
- WHO supports the MoH in the detection, diagnosis and clinical management of [infectious diseases](#). A risk assessment and response plan concerning infectious hazards and vaccine-preventable diseases are under development.
- The Health Cluster's Risk Communication and Community Engagement ([RCCE](#)) Technical Working Group was established to ensure that RCCE interventions in response to the health emergency in Ukraine are data-driven, coordinated, unified, mutually reinforcing and aligned to the same priorities, and that they ensure meaningful community engagement.
- On 11 April, WHO deployed two experts in Poland and Ukraine to accelerate in-country support to prepare for and respond to [toxic chemical events](#). This support includes issuing public health guidance on the response to chemical events, public risk communication, providing basic and advanced health responder training to public health officials, clinicians, ambulance teams, EMTs and other health partners, increasing health facility preparedness, establishing a patient referral pathway and providing critical supplies to health responders (including personal protective equipment, therapeutics and antidotes and other medical consumables).

Delivery of medicines and medical supplies:

- As of 19 April, WHO has delivered about 300 tons of [medical supplies](#) to support the most critically affected areas. The latest deliveries included 78 tons of intravenous medication and fluids for emergency medical care, essential medicines, and trauma and surgical supplies.
- Distribution of [medical supplies](#) – trauma and emergency kits, essential medicines and power generators – is ongoing across affected areas in Ukraine. Between 18 and 20 April, WHO [delivered](#) 573 trauma backpacks and 30 assistive technology kits (wheelchairs and crutches) to support interventions of EMTs.

- WHO is delivering [cold chain items](#), including immunoglobulins and tocilizumab, to newly accessible areas of Ukraine. The distribution of generators to Kyivska oblast (Borodianka, Bucha, Irpin, Ivankiv, Makariv, and Vorzel) has also started. The remaining generators will be delivered to Kharkiv and Kyiv; the delivery is also planned to Chernihiv.
- Between 13 and 19 April, UNICEF [delivered](#) critical midwifery, obstetrics, surgical, medical and first aid kits and diagnostic and treatment equipment to hubs in Dnipro, Kyiv and Odesa. These supplies are being distributed to eight health-care facilities and shelters.
- Six maternity houses (perinatal centres) and two children's hospitals in Cherkaska, Kharkivska, Kyivska, Lvivska, Sumska and Poltavaska oblasts received [life-saving supplies](#) from UNICEF, covering the needs of approximately 550,000 people, including 1,000 pregnant women and newborns.

Sexual and Reproductive Health (SRH):

- The Health Cluster's SRH Working Group has supported [urgent requests](#) from maternity hospitals in Mykolaiv and Odesa and is addressing the hormonal therapy request for the needs of transgender and intersex people in Ukraine.
- In addition to 13 tons of [reproductive health supplies](#) delivered by the UN Population Fund (UNFPA) to seven hospitals in Dnipro, Kharkiv (Kharkivska oblast), Kyiv, and Zaporizhzhia (Zaporizka oblast) in March 2022, an additional 26 tons of critical reproductive health supplies, medicines and equipment have arrived in Ukraine in April and will be distributed to maternity hospitals in Chernihiv (Chernikivska oblast), Kherson (Khersonska oblast), Mykolaiv, Sumy (Sumska oblast), and four more cities. Additional equipment and supplies are expected to arrive in May.

Gaps and constraints:

- [Access to health care](#) continues to pose a challenge in many parts of the country, with limited or no access to medicines in some areas, severe disruptions in critical services and a lack of public transport restricting movement.
- Disruption to the national medical supply chain in Ukraine is impacting the ability of health workers to deliver [life-saving SRH services](#), requiring large-scale distributions of supplies across all 24 oblasts. Inconsistent access to hard-to-reach areas makes a last-mile distribution to health and protection facilities in some oblasts complex and unpredictable.
- Provision of medicines and care for [patients with chronic communicable diseases](#), such as [HIV](#) and tuberculosis (TB), as well as non-communicable diseases, remains challenging. UNAIDS reports difficulties obtaining [Naloxone](#), which can prevent drug overdoses, in any form.
- The [risk of disease outbreaks](#) such as cholera, measles, diphtheria, or COVID-19 has been exacerbated due to lack of access to water, sanitation and hygiene, crowded conditions in bomb shelters and collective centres, and suboptimal coverage for routine and childhood immunizations.
- Significant concerns are reported for accessible services to treat and support [survivors of sexual violence](#) in affected areas.

Logistics

Response:

- The Logistics Cluster facilitated cargo consolidation and access to a dedicated fleet of trucks for the fifth humanitarian inter-agency convoy, which arrived in Chernihiv on 20 April.
- Between 19 and 25 April, the Logistics Cluster facilitated the transport of humanitarian cargo dispatched from Rzeszow to Dnipro (Dnipropetrovska oblast), Kyiv and Lviv in Ukraine. Items transported include early recovery, food security, shelter and WASH items, among others.
- Since 24 February, UNICEF has ordered over \$116 million in [emergency supplies](#) for Ukraine. As of 19 April, UNICEF has received 133 trucks with 1,450 tons of emergency supplies in Lviv. A total of 118 trucks, with over 1,300 tons of critical supplies, have left warehouses for other locations in the country.
- WHO is evaluating options for [additional warehouses](#) to facilitate the distribution of medical supplies in areas affected by hostilities.
- Details of all common warehouses facilitated through the Logistics Cluster are available [here](#).

Gaps and constraints:

- The volatile security situation, particularly in eastern and southern oblasts, is creating difficulties for planning and executing aid delivery, including the forward movement and staging of humanitarian cargo. The Logistics Cluster is working in close coordination with OCHA to identify partners who have an operational presence in hard-to-reach areas to support the effective delivery of relief items.

 **Nutrition**
Needs:

- Some 600,000 people in Ukraine are estimated to need nutrition support between March and August 2022.
- Among both displaced and non-displaced respondents to the IOM's [General population Survey](#) (Round 3) with infants or children under 5 years in their household, as of 17 April, 28 per cent reported experiencing problems in getting enough food for their baby/babies compared to 25 per cent as of 1 April.

42Kpeople reached by the
Nutrition Cluster partners**Response:**

- WFP is supporting [the needs of children aged 6 to 23 months](#) by providing supplemental food to households that are unable to access nutrient-rich diets or special infant cereals. Over 6,000 children were assisted in Dnipro with infant cereals to support their nutritional needs.
- UNICEF [distributed](#) lipid-based nutrient supplements and high-energy biscuits to partners in Chernivetska, Dnipropetrovska, Donetsk, Kyivska, Lvivska, Luhanska and Odeska oblasts and for prepositioning in other locations, covering the needs of nearly 34,000 affected people. In addition, ready-to-use infant formula has been prepositioned.

 **Protection**
Needs:

- Some 15.7 million people are estimated to be in need of protection assistance and services between March and August 2022, including 2.1 million children, 3.3 million people in need of protection services mitigating the risks and outcomes of GBV, and 14.5 million people in need of mine action-related assistance.
- Among all respondents to the IOM's [General Population Survey](#) (Round 3), nearly 19 per cent requested to receive a phone number of IOM's free psychosocial support (PSS) hotline, compared to 16 per cent in Round 2 and 11 per cent of respondents in Round 1 of the survey. Among IDPs, almost 25 per cent requested the hotline number for support in Round 3.
- FAO [notes](#) that the increasing food insecurity and water and energy scarcity may place women and girls at higher risk of domestic violence due to heightened tensions in the household and communities.
- According to [UNFPA](#), GBV-specialized services continue to operate in safer areas across Ukraine, including Dnipro, Lviv, Odesa and Vinnytsia (Vinnytska oblast), but not in communities where active hostilities are taking place. Mental Health and Psychosocial Support ([MHPSS](#)) remains among the most reported urgent needs. Displaced women suffer high levels of stress and anxiety due to fear, loss of family members or friends, and family separation.

266Kpeople reached with
protection assistance by the
Protection Cluster partners**Response:**

- Nearly 74,000 people have received targeted [protection assistance](#) from UNHCR at border crossing points, online and in locations where people have fled since the escalation of the conflict. This includes protection counselling and services, including PSS and legal aid.
- To date, UNICEF and partners have [reached](#) over 19,000 children and caregivers with community-based PSS and nearly 12,000 with UNICEF-supported case management.
- Over 2,200 children and parents/caregivers [received](#) PSS from UNICEF between 13 and 19 April. Moreover, 4,500 internally displaced children benefited from PSS supplies and development kits as part of the Child-Friendly Cities Initiative. In western Ukraine, UNICEF partnered with a civil society organization to provide blankets, early childhood development (ECD) and recreation kits to 115 children with disabilities and over 560 IDP children.

- Through 20 [Mobile Rapid Response Multidisciplinary Teams](#) operated by UNICEF in six oblasts (Chernivetska, Dnipropetrovska, Lvivska, Rivnenska (west), Vinnytska and Zakarpatska), over 400 women and children received PSS between 13 and 19 April, nearly 500 received legal support, and over 1,100 received social services support.
- As of 20 April, the national [GBV hotline](#), supported by UNFPA, had received more than 3,000 calls and online requests, with nearly 80 percent related to GBV. Reports include sexual violence perpetrated in and outside the family.

Gaps and constraints:

- 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:

- Some 6.2 million people are estimated to be in need of shelter and NFI between March and August 2022.
- Results of the IOM's [General Population Survey](#) (Round 3) indicate that housing needs remain high among IDPs, with 12 per cent reporting the need for accommodation and 4 per cent that accommodation was their most pressing need. Among IDPs, 23 per cent reported the [need for NFI](#), compared to 18 percent as of 1 April (Round 2 of the IOM General Population Survey).

221K

people reached by Shelter and NFI Cluster Partners



Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH)

Needs:

- Some 13 million people in Ukraine are in need of water, sanitation and hygiene assistance between March and August 2022.
- Due to attacks on water system infrastructure and power outages, an estimated 1.4 million people in eastern Ukraine do not have [access to water](#), and another 4.6 million people across the country have only limited access. UNICEF [estimates](#) that an additional 4.6 million people across Ukraine are at risk of [losing access](#) to piped water.
- According to the IOM's [General Population Survey](#) (Round 3), running water was lacking or unstable for people in eastern oblasts (with 4 per cent lacking water altogether and 5 per cent with unstable supply), followed by those in northern oblasts (3 per cent lacking and 3 per cent with unstable supply) and central oblasts (3 per cent lacking and 3 per cent with unstable supply).
- Among both displaced and non-displaced populations, respondents to the IOM's [General Population Survey](#) (Round 3) indicated that they are in need of hygiene items (11 per cent among IDPs and 7 per cent among those affected). More than half (54 per cent) of those indicated the need for menstrual hygiene items, and an additional 15 per cent indicated the need for diapers (baby and/or adult).
- Lack of safe access to toilets was [reported](#) by 3.4 per cent of IDPs and 1.9 per cent of those who remain in their places of habitual residence.

225K

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

Response:

- UNICEF has ensured [access to safe water](#) for over 400,000 people in affected areas since 24 February, including through water trucking, bottled water distribution and supporting water availability in collective centres. Furthermore, nearly 90,000 people have been reached with WASH supplies.
- WASH cluster partners are continuously providing water bottles to affected people in Mykolaiv, as well as treating 30 cubic meters of water per day from the existing well.
- Between 13 and 19 April, UNICEF and partners delivered 9,000 litres of [safe water](#), benefitting at least 3,000 people, to the hospital and IDP centres in Mykolaiv, where the centralized water supply has been severely damaged. UNICEF and partners also provided cleaning kits and water filters to three collective centres in Kharkiv.



Multipurpose cash (MPC)

Response:

- As of 26 April, CWG partners [have distributed](#) MPC assistance to over 314,000 people, with the total amount transferred estimated at \$44.6 million.
- UNFPA launched and is leading the [Cash & GBV Task Force](#), a joint initiative of the GBV Sub-Cluster and the CWG consisting of 22 organizations, to ensure that a GBV lens is embedded in the delivery of cash programming in Ukraine.
- As of 26 April, nearly 160,000 people (over 63,000 families) have been enrolled in the UNHCR [cash assistance](#) programme, and over 93,000 have received their first payments. Enrollment continued in all eight oblasts where MPC was rolled out (Chernivetska, Dnipropetrovska, Khmelnytska (west), Ternopil'ska, Ivano-Frankiv'ska, Lviv'ska, Vinnytska, and Zakarpatska), while preparations to roll out enrollment in four new oblasts (Cherkaska (centre), Kirovohradska (centre), Poltav'ska and Zaporizka) are underway.
- On 15 April, UNHCR signed a [Memorandum of Understanding with the Ministry of Social Policy](#) to allow the sharing of lists of registered IDPs with UNHCR to help process MPC transfers.
- WFP is distributing [MPC assistance](#) (UAH2220 per person per month, currently about \$72) through Western Union and other providers. As of 24 April, MPC has been provided to over 87,000 IDPs in Ivano-Frankivsk (Ivano-Frankiv'ska oblast), Lutsk (Volyn'ska oblast, north-west), Vinnytsia, and other cities, with an overall transfer value of \$5.4 million.
- Over 88,000 households across Ukraine have applied to receive [cash assistance](#) from UNICEF, which is available to households with children with disabilities and/or three or more children. The first payments will be distributed via direct payment to bank accounts over the coming days.
- The Norwegian Refugee Council (NRC), in collaboration with Stabilization Support Services, supported over 900 internally displaced families in Ternopil (Ternopil'ska oblast) with [cash assistance](#). Eighty per cent of people receiving this support were women with children. NRC is currently shifting to a digitalized registration and two-way communication with communities, which will enable a significant scale-up in MPC provision.

314K

people received MPC from
Cash Working Group
partners

Protection from Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA)

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

FOR NGOS

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.

OCHA Publications (21-26 April 2022)

- Operation presence dashboard at oblast level
- Operation presence dashboard at hromada level
- Humanitarian contact list as of 26 April
- Estimated People Reached (as of 21 April 2022)
- Humanitarian Impact Situation Report (as of 12:00 p.m. (EET) on 21 April 2022)

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

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