

FLASH APPEAL UKRAINE

2022

HUMANITARIAN
PROGRAMME CYCLE

MARCH – AUGUST 2022

APRIL REVISION



Ukraine Flash Appeal

April revision (March - August 2022)

TOTAL POPULATION¹

44 M

PEOPLE IN NEED

15.7M

PEOPLE TARGETED

8.7M

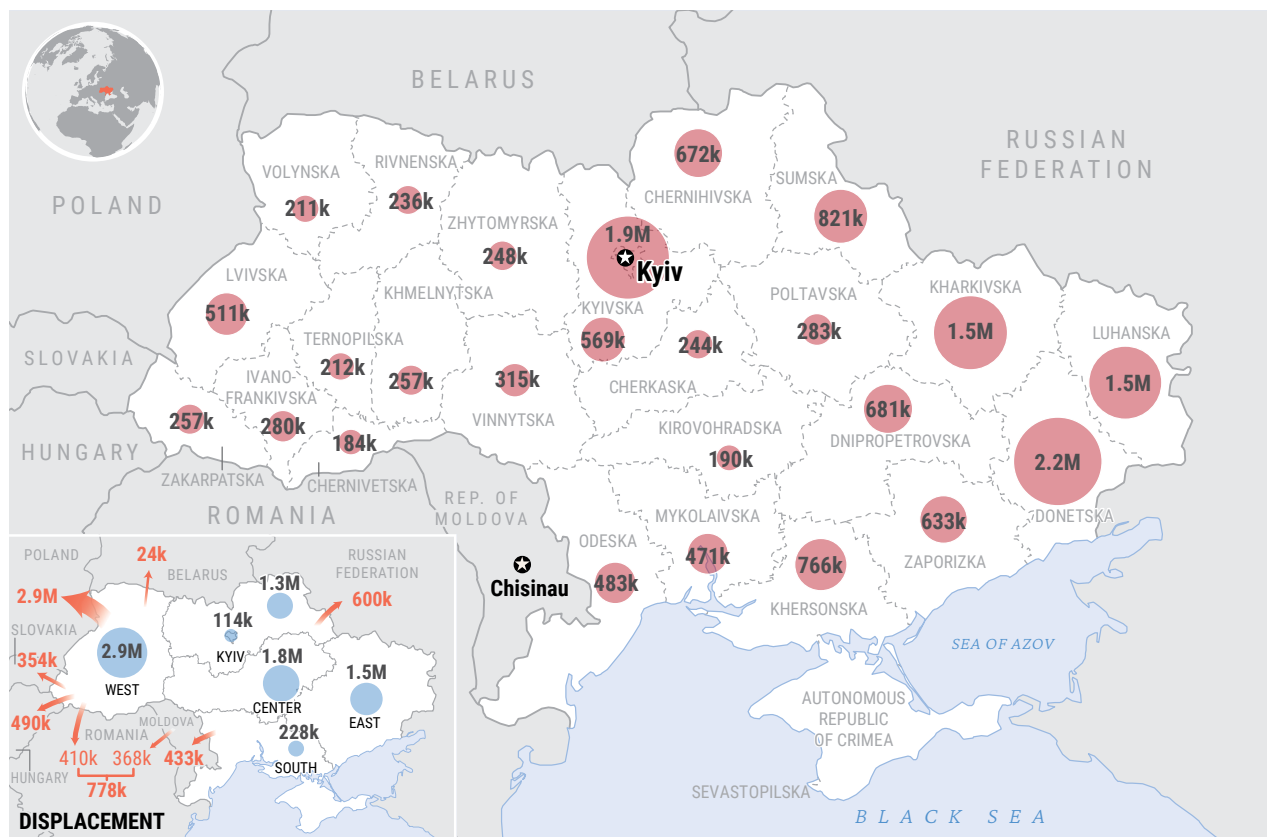
REQUIREMENTS (US\$)

\$2.25B

This document provides an update of the initial Flash Appeal for Ukraine, which was published on 1 March 2022, five days after the war began on 24 February.

Two months on, needs have continued to rise, while the humanitarian response has expanded significantly in scale and scope—enabled by the rapid funding allocated against the initial Flash Appeal—prompting a revision and extension of the Ukraine Flash Appeal until August 2022.

People in need per oblast



- Number of people in need by oblast
- Number of internally displaced persons by macro-region
- ➔ Number of refugees from Ukraine*

The sum of the refugee figures shown on the map is higher than the 5.2 million refugees fleeing Ukraine since it also takes into account people crossing the border between Romania and Moldova. An estimated 2.1 million people have moved beyond the region, some having transited through several countries neighbouring Ukraine.

The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations.

Sources: Country and administrative division—UN GIS and State Scientific Production Enterprise "Kartographia". Refugees—UNHCR collation of official data (as of 23 April 2022), IDPs—IOM.

COVER PICTURE

Kyiv, Kyivska Oblast. On 25 February 2022, a girl looks at the crater in the apartment building left by an explosion in a residential area of Ukraine's capital. UNICEF/Anton Skyba

People in need by gender

FEMALE

8.5 M

54%



MALE

7.2 M

46%



Planning figures per cluster

CLUSTER	PEOPLE IN NEED	PEOPLE TARGETED	REQUIREMENTS (US\$)
Camp Coordination and Camp Management (CCCM)	1.1 million	0.8 million	\$42 million
Coordination	–	–	\$15 million
Education	3.6 million	1.1 million	\$41.9 million
Emergency Telecommunications (ETC)	–	–	\$3.7 million
Food Security and Livelihoods (FSL)	10.2 million	7 million*	\$469.5 million
Health	12.1 million	6 million	\$110 million
Logistics	–	–	\$6.8 million
Multi-Purpose Cash (MPC)	–	2 million	\$600.3 million
Nutrition	0.6 million	0.3 million	\$23.5 million
Protection	15.7 million	3.9 million	\$218 million
Child Protection	2.1 million	1.3 million	\$68 million
Gender-Based Violence (GBV)	3.3 million	1.0 million	\$39 million
Mine Action	14.5 million	3.9 million	\$25 million
Shelter and Non-Food Items	6.2 million	3.4 million	\$366.6 million
Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH)	13 million	8.7 million	\$216.7 million
TOTAL	15.7 million	8.7 million	\$2.25 billion

* Two million people targeted under FSL will receive MPC assistance budgeted under MPC.

Evolution of the crisis

The war in Ukraine, which began on 24 February, has caused death and suffering on a dramatic scale and left at least 15.7 million people in urgent need of humanitarian assistance and protection.

By 21 April, at least 2,345 civilians had been killed, including 177 children, according to the latest estimates by the UN High Commissioner for Human Rights. However, the actual death toll is likely to be much higher. In Mariupol alone, local authorities estimate that tens of thousands of people have been killed, while the recent revelations of mass graves in Bucha, Irpin and other areas surrounding Kyiv highlight the likelihood of many more deaths that have not been counted. The war has seen the use of explosive weapons with a wide impact area in urban settings, including shelling from heavy artillery and multiple-launch rocket systems, and missile and air strikes. The presence of landmines and unexploded explosive ordnance is also a major concern. Even before this war, eastern Ukraine was one of the most mine-contaminated regions in the world.

The conflict has caused the world's fastest growing displacement crisis since World War II, with nearly 13 million people uprooted in less than two months. Over a quarter of Ukraine's population have fled their homes, including more than 7.7 million people now estimated to be internally displaced and over 5.2 million people who have crossed borders to seek security and safety in other countries, most of them women and children. Nearly two-thirds of the children in Ukraine have been displaced.

Massive devastation in urban centres, and the destruction of civilian infrastructure, have made life unbearable for millions of people and severely disrupted critical services, especially healthcare. In besieged areas, people have lived for weeks without access to food, water and heat, while under the

constant threat of bombardment. More than half of all attacks against healthcare facilities in the world this year—119 out of 182 by 11 April—have occurred in Ukraine. These attacks have decimated access to healthcare at a time when people need it most—women have been forced to deliver babies in basements, injured people have had no access to care and ill children have lost access to life-saving treatments. Roughly 300 health facilities are in conflict areas and 1,000 health facilities are in areas that have changed control. Nearly 50 per cent of Ukraine's pharmacies are presumed to be closed and many health workers are either displaced or unable to work. Other civilian infrastructure has also been severely impacted: more than 869 educational facilities have been damaged and 88 destroyed, according to the Ministry of Education, although these figures are not verified.

Millions of people—including women and small children—have been left without access to safe water or sanitation, drastically heightening the risk of water-borne disease as well as dehydration. 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. Poor water quality can lead to diseases, including skin infections and scabies. People are having to live in crowded conditions and are unable to follow basic hygiene measures, including menstrual hygiene. This could lead to respiratory tract infections and the spread of COVID-19. Low and poor water supply can also cause outbreaks of communicable diseases, including cholera. The bacteria which causes cholera is present in the Mariupol area, as highlighted by the outbreak reported in the city 2011.

The war is impacting women and men in different ways and is exacerbating pre-existing inequalities, according to a [Rapid Gender Analysis](#) by UN Women and CARE. Ukraine's population has a distinctly



LVIV, LVIVSKA OBLAST

A family with small children crosses the tracks at a train station in Lviv. Millions of people have fled the war in Ukraine through its western border with Poland. *UNICEF/ Giovanni Diffidenti*

gendered profile, with 54 per cent women and 46 per cent men, including a particularly large population of older females. Prior to the escalation of the war, 71 per cent of the heads of households in Government-controlled areas were female. Women from groups in vulnerable situations are being left behind and disproportionately affected by disruptions caused by war, while the displacement and refugee flow is largely gendered.

The threat of gender-based violence—including conflict-related sexual violence, sexual exploitation and abuse (SEA) and human trafficking—has risen exponentially since the war began. Two thirds of women in Ukraine had experienced some form of gender-based violence in their lifetime before the conflict and the deterioration of the security context has sharply increased the risk of multiple forms of violence. There are mounting allegations of sexual violence perpetrated against women and girls during the war.

The armed conflict may prevent farmers from accessing their fields, harvesting, and marketing current crops, planting new crops, or sustaining livestock production. Between 20 and 30 per cent of areas under winter cereal, maize and sunflower production will remain unharvested in July/August, or not be planted this spring, according to the Government and FAO. About half of winter wheat and a third of rye due to be harvested in July–August 2022 are currently in war-affected areas. There are also concerns over damage to standing crops and risk of mines and unexploded ordnance impacting the ability to harvest in the period ahead.

The war has also devastated Ukraine's economy. The Prime Minister of Ukraine, Denys Shmyhal, has said that economic losses due to the ongoing military offensive may exceed \$1 trillion, while some 53 per cent of employed Ukrainians have lost their jobs since the war began, according to a nation-wide survey conducted by the Rating Group in March.

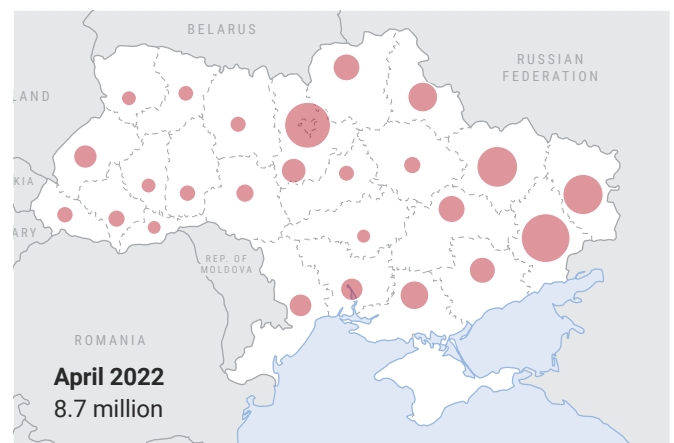
Response scale-up

Since the war began on 24 February, humanitarian partners have worked intensively to increase the scale and scope of their operations in Ukraine.

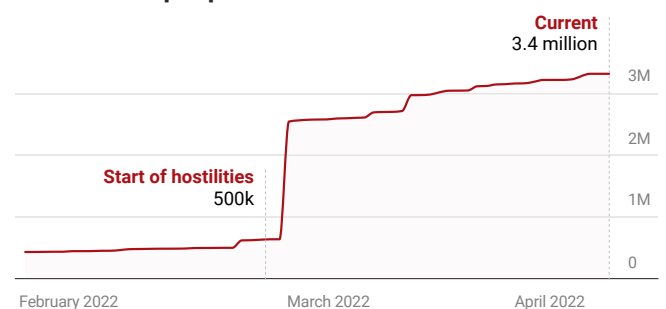
Prior to the start of the invasion by the Russian Federation, humanitarian partners were primarily operational in Donetsk and Luhansk oblasts, on both sides of the former “contact line”. Today, 207 humanitarian partners—more than half of which are Ukrainian non-governmental organizations—are operational across all 24 oblasts in the country.

The humanitarian response is assisting more people every week, with the number of people reached increasing by more than threefold between 24 March and 21 April. More than 3.4 million people have now been reached with vital assistance and protection services across the country. This scale-up has been mobilized during one of the most ferocious conflicts in recent history. Humanitarian partners have had to navigate the complete stoppage of air travel, both passenger and cargo, damage to transport infrastructure and constant threat from air, ground and sea missiles, ground fighting and mines and unexploded ordnance in areas of active conflict, as well as military tactics—including encirclement—which have prevented humanitarian partners from accessing areas where civilians are in desperate need, especially in Mariupol. Amidst these challenges, humanitarian partners have rapidly adapted over the past two months, utilizing a variety of operational modalities—from cash to in-kind assistance and from direct delivery through to working with well-established networks to deliver to people in need. This is documented in the Response Strategy section of this Flash Appeal Update.

Evolution of people targeted



Evolution of people reached





KYIV, KYIVSKA OBLAST

Residents of Ukraine's capital Kyiv seek shelter in Dorohozychi metro station, as the city was hit by airstrikes during the first weeks of the war.
OCHA/Amnon Gutman

Strategic objectives

S01

Provide principled and timely life-saving multi-sectoral assistance to people affected by the war

Implement principled humanitarian action—that is neutral, impartial and independent—to ensure that humanitarian actors can reach all people in need, wherever they are, in Ukraine. Save lives by providing essential and gender- and age-responsive protection, shelter, health, critical household items, food security and livelihoods, water, sanitation, hygiene, and education to people affected by the war. Scale-up multisectoral response through the use of multipurpose cash to address the different humanitarian needs of affected people in a holistic manner with due consideration to gender, age, and disability needs. Scale up logistics and telecommunications to allow for an efficient and effective response and communication with affected communities to ensure accountability to crisis-affected people (AAP).

S02

Protect conflict-affected people and civilian infrastructure, and advocate for parties to the conflict to uphold their obligations under international humanitarian law

Protect, prevent and mitigate physical harm to civilians and civilian infrastructure, including through advocating with parties to the conflict to uphold their obligations under international humanitarian law, protection monitoring, support to transit and reception centres, specialized protection services, explosive ordnance risk education (EORE), and mine victim assistance in places of arrival of internally displaced people (IDPs) ensuring gender- and age-appropriate response. Strengthen communication with communities and increase action to prevent the sexual exploitation and abuse (PSEA) of people impacted by the crisis. Scale up response, mitigation and prevention of gender-based violence and increase information and communication about conflict-related sexual violence.

S03

Support provision of essential and gender-responsive services both in areas impacted by the conflict and in locations hosting displaced people

Respond to the large-scale destruction and damage of vital civilian infrastructure—including health, education and water facilities—in close coordination with local authorities and development actors, including through the delivery of critical supplies, repairs to restore life-saving and life-sustaining services, and provision of emergency telecommunications, logistics, water sanitation and hygiene, including menstrual hygiene, education, protection, and health services suitable and accessible for the different needs of women, children, people with disabilities and the elderly.

Response strategy

Under this revised Flash Appeal, humanitarian partners are calling for US\$2.25 billion to deliver principled assistance and protection to 8.7 million people across Ukraine, more than half of them women. In order to reach as many people in need as possible, humanitarians will utilize five main strategies under the revised Flash Appeal.

1. Delivering in the hardest-to-reach areas: High-level negotiations are underway to facilitate the safe passage of civilians out of hardest-hit areas, as well as to facilitate the safe passage of humanitarian aid into hard-to-reach areas. Given the severity of needs in areas that have been, or are, besieged, humanitarian partners have exerted specific efforts to reach these locations, utilizing the Humanitarian Notification System (HNS) to inform parties to the conflict of their planned movements. UN-led interagency convoys, bringing together UN and NGO partners, have delivered supplies on five occasions (to Sumy twice, and once to Kharkiv, Sievierodonetsk, and Chernihiv respectively) as of 24 April. Further convoys will be planned in the period ahead and are being complemented by dedicated initiatives by individual organizations to deliver supplies to partners and people in both the hardest hit areas and those of greatest risk of an escalation in the conflict.

2. Providing assistance as close as possible to people in need: Building on work undertaken in the weeks following the invasion by the Russian Federation, there has been an intensive effort to enhance humanitarian presence and capacity as close as possible to the frontlines of the conflict. This includes supporting organizations working in areas under threat, ensuring supplies are available if pipelines are cut off and working to reach displaced people as early as possible. Across the country,

humanitarian partners have worked day and night to scale-up their response in areas directly impacted by the conflict. Partners have done this through a wide variety of interventions, from supporting bakeries to continue to produce bread, to delivering vitally needed medical supplies to hospitals, to channeling funding and supplies to local partners who have the networks and means to continue to deliver in challenging contexts. This has enabled the scale and scope of the response to rapidly and expand, as well as to reach areas that have faced intensive fighting. Kharkivska oblast, for example, received the most food assistance in the first weeks of the response, despite having seen repeated rounds of conflict. The humanitarian community is working to have an agile approach to establishing operational hubs where and when required as the conflict evolves, focusing on key operational locations across the country.

3. Responding to the displacement and vulnerability in all areas of the country: The humanitarian community is working to support displaced and conflict-affected people in all areas of the country. This includes utilizing multi-purpose cash in all areas where it is feasible and appropriate, in close coordination with the social protection systems of the Government of Ukraine. Since 24 February, the Ukraine Cash Working Group has quickly scaled up its capacity, now counting 21 partner members, and developed a suite of tools to harmonize and coordinate the roll-out of multipurpose cash. In the past three weeks, the number of people reached with multi-purpose cash has increased 1,400 per cent, rising from just under 18,500 on 31 March to more than 263,000 people on 23 April. This figure is expected to grow quickly, as many more people are currently being registered at an increasing speed and will receive cash within a few days following their enrollment. Given the severity of needs partners are prioritizing pace and scale over avoidance of duplication of people assisted. Partners are also providing multi-sectoral and protection assistance



IRPIN, KYIVSKA OBLAST

Dozens of residential buildings and other critical civilian infrastructure have been destroyed in the city. *OCHA/Saviano Abreu*

to both displaced and vulnerable people, including women, children, people with disabilities, the elderly, survivors of gender-based violence, in close coordination with local authorities.

4. Committing to put people, gender equality and protection at the centre of the response, including through measures to enhance accountability to affected people (AAP), prevent sexual exploitation and abuse (PSEA), increase information and communication about conflict-related sexual violence and human trafficking, ensure the response is gender- and age-sensitive, and promote protection through all aspects of humanitarian programmes and advocacy.

When preparing the revised Flash Appeal, each cluster has ensured that their proposed activities are principled, realistic and feasible, as well as suitable and accessible for all gender and age groups. Clusters have proposed a set of principled humanitarian actions that are complementary to the work being undertaken by the Government of Ukraine to respond to the crisis and needs of people in Ukraine, as well as contextualized to the unique context of this crisis. In addition, clusters have considered the capacity of their partners to implement the proposed activities, which has increased in recent weeks as more humanitarian

actors have engaged in the response. Clusters have also reviewed access and operational constraints. The biggest constraint to humanitarian operations is the violent and volatile conflict, especially in encircled cities, which has made it dangerous and difficult for aid workers to operate in key areas. There are also specific operational challenges in non-Government-controlled areas, where humanitarian partners face severe logistical challenges in moving staff, accessing funds and resources, and where safety is a major concern given the escalation in fighting and bombardment. In Government-controlled areas, dialogue with authorities has focused on key issues such as exemptions from conscription for aid workers, the free passage of relief supplies, and creating an enabling environment for humanitarian partners through adjustments to the regulatory framework on issues such as visas and registration of non-governmental organizations.

The humanitarian response will closely coordinate with the recovery and rebuilding efforts, as well as ongoing efforts to support the capacities of the Government in terms of social protection and basic services, while working in-line with humanitarian principles.

Response monitoring

Humanitarian partners will monitor the response implemented under this Flash Appeal to ensure that it is timely, efficient, fit-for-purpose, at the required scale, and accountable to people impacted by the war.

From the first days of the response, OCHA and cluster coordinators began collecting data on the response provided. This system, traditionally called “3W” (Who does What Where), has allowed each humanitarian actor to report to the humanitarian clusters about their activities and achievements (what was delivered, and people reached). The clusters coordinators have then aggregated the data at cluster level, allowing them to identify gaps, and adapt the response. OCHA has then consolidated the results for the whole appeal, and reported on how many people have been reached, where they have been reached, and with what type of assistance. This information has been shared publicly on a weekly basis, to ensure the full transparency of the humanitarian response.

During the revision of the Flash Appeal, clusters have gone a step further and listed each of the standard activities and related indicators which they commit to reporting on, as well as the Strategic Objective they are linked to. This will enable more thorough and detailed reporting on the response under the Flash Appeal. All clusters will report progress against selected indicators through the 5Ws mapping tool (Who does What, Where, For Whom and When), initially on a weekly

basis, and subsequently moving to monthly. [The full list of indicators can be found online here.](#)

Overall progress against the Flash Appeal—including gaps and challenges—will be discussed regularly by the Humanitarian Country Team. Operational presence data and output data will be monitored through the Inter-Cluster Coordination Group and the Information Management Working Group, which will track progress in order to update the Humanitarian Coordinator, Humanitarian Country Team and Government of Ukraine. Response achievement data will, wherever possible, be disaggregated by population group (internally displaced people and residents), sex and age. In addition, clusters have committed to strengthen reporting on people living with disabilities.

Due to the intense and rapid pace of the war—which has generated the fastest growing displacement crisis since World War II—clusters have not yet been able to determine needs at the sub-national level. However, clusters will report on response at the lowest possible administrative level in order to enable geographic monitoring, wherever this is feasible, and will work to bolster their needs assessment data at oblast and rayon level in the period ahead.

Various information products and analysis will be produced on a regular basis to provide updates on the response, in particular monthly Humanitarian Response Dashboards, which will provide the status of humanitarian needs, response and gaps, as well as funding and funding gaps.

Humanitarian Programme Cycle Timeline

	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	JAN
Progress Report						●				●	
Dashboard	●		●		●		●		●		●
Humanitarian Insight	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●



ZAKARPATTIA OBLAST, SOUTHWEST UKRAINE

On 26 February 2022 in western Ukraine, a displaced mother and child walk toward the Uzhhorod-Vyshne Nemetske checkpoint to cross the border into Slovakia. *UNICEF/Yanosh Nemesh*

How to support the Ukraine Flash Appeal

BY MAKING A FINANCIAL CONTRIBUTION TOWARDS THE FLASH APPEAL

Financial contributions to reputable aid agencies are one of the most valuable and effective forms of response in humanitarian emergencies. This page indicates several ways to contribute towards the response to Ukraine. Public and private sector donors are invited to contribute cash directly through the Flash Appeal. To do so, please refer to cluster and organizational contact details provided.

BY SUPPORTING THE UKRAINE HUMANITARIAN FUND (UHF)

The Ukraine Humanitarian Fund is a Country-based Pooled Fund (CBPF). CBPFs are multi-donor humanitarian financing instruments that receive unearmarked funds for allocation in response to humanitarian needs prioritized in the field through joint planning and an inclusive decision-making process. The UHF promotes coordinated humanitarian response and supports the implementation of the Ukraine Humanitarian Response Plan. For more information on CBPFs please visit: unocha.org/our-work/humanitarian-financing/country-based-pooled-funds-cbpf and follow [@CBPFs](https://twitter.com/CBPFs) on Twitter. You can also donate to the Ukraine Humanitarian Pooled Fund via crisisrelief.un.org/ukraine-crisis

BY BECOMING A DONOR TO THE CENTRAL EMERGENCY RESPONSE FUND

The Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF) is a fast and effective way to support rapid humanitarian response. The Secretary-General has called for total annual CERF contributions of one billion dollars – a goal that the UN General Assembly endorsed. CERF provides immediate funding for life-saving

humanitarian action at the onset of emergencies and for crises that have not attracted sufficient funding. Contributions are welcome year-round, whether from governments or private sector donors. The CERF needs regular replenishment. Please see this link on how to become a CERF donor: unocha.org/cerf/donate

BY ENGAGING IN PUBLIC SUPPORT, JOINT ADVOCACY AND INNOVATIVE SOLUTIONS

Support employees, families and communities affected by disasters and conflict. Partner with the United Nations to undertake joint advocacy and work alongside humanitarian responders to identify and share innovative solutions. Prepare for and respond to disasters and conflict.

BY REPORTING YOUR CONTRIBUTIONS TO OCHA'S FINANCIAL TRACKING SERVICE (FTS)

Reporting contributions through FTS enhances transparency and accountability and gives us the opportunity to recognize generous contributions. It helps us to identify crucial funding gaps. Please report contributions to fts@un.org or by completing the online form at fts.unocha.org. When recording in-kind contributions on FTS, please provide a brief description of the goods or services and the estimated value in US\$ or the original currency if possible.

Acknowledgements

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The designations employed and the presentation of material in this report do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of the Secretariat of the United Nations concerning the legal status of any country, territory, city or area or of its authorities, or concerning the delimitation of its frontiers or boundaries.



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[unocha.org](https://www.unocha.org)

OCHA coordinates humanitarian action to ensure crisis-affected people receive the assistance and protection they need. It works to overcome obstacles that impede humanitarian assistance from reaching people affected by crises, and provides leadership in mobilizing assistance and resources on behalf of the humanitarian system.

[humanitarianresponse.info](https://www.humanitarianresponse.info)

Humanitarian Response aims to be the central website for Information Management tools and services, enabling information exchange between clusters and IASC members operating within a protracted or sudden onset crisis.

[hum-insight.info](https://www.hum-insight.info)

Humanitarian InSight supports decision-makers by giving them access to key humanitarian data. It provides the latest verified information on needs and delivery of the humanitarian response as well as financial contributions.

fts.unocha.org

The Financial Tracking Service (FTS) is the primary provider of continuously updated data on global humanitarian funding, and is a major contributor to strategic decision making by highlighting gaps and priorities, thus contributing to effective, efficient and principled humanitarian assistance.

FLASH APPEAL

UKRAINE

ISSUED APRIL 2022