

# FLASH APPEAL

## UKRAINE

# 2022

HUMANITARIAN  
PROGRAMME CYCLE

MARCH – MAY 2022





## Acknowledgements

This document is produced by the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) in collaboration with humanitarian partners in support of the national Government of Ukraine. It covers the three-month period from March to May 2022 and is issued on 1 March 2022.

### COVER PICTURE

People passing by the former employment centre in Lysychansk, Luhanska oblast. *DRC/Oleksandr Ratushniak*

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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](https://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.

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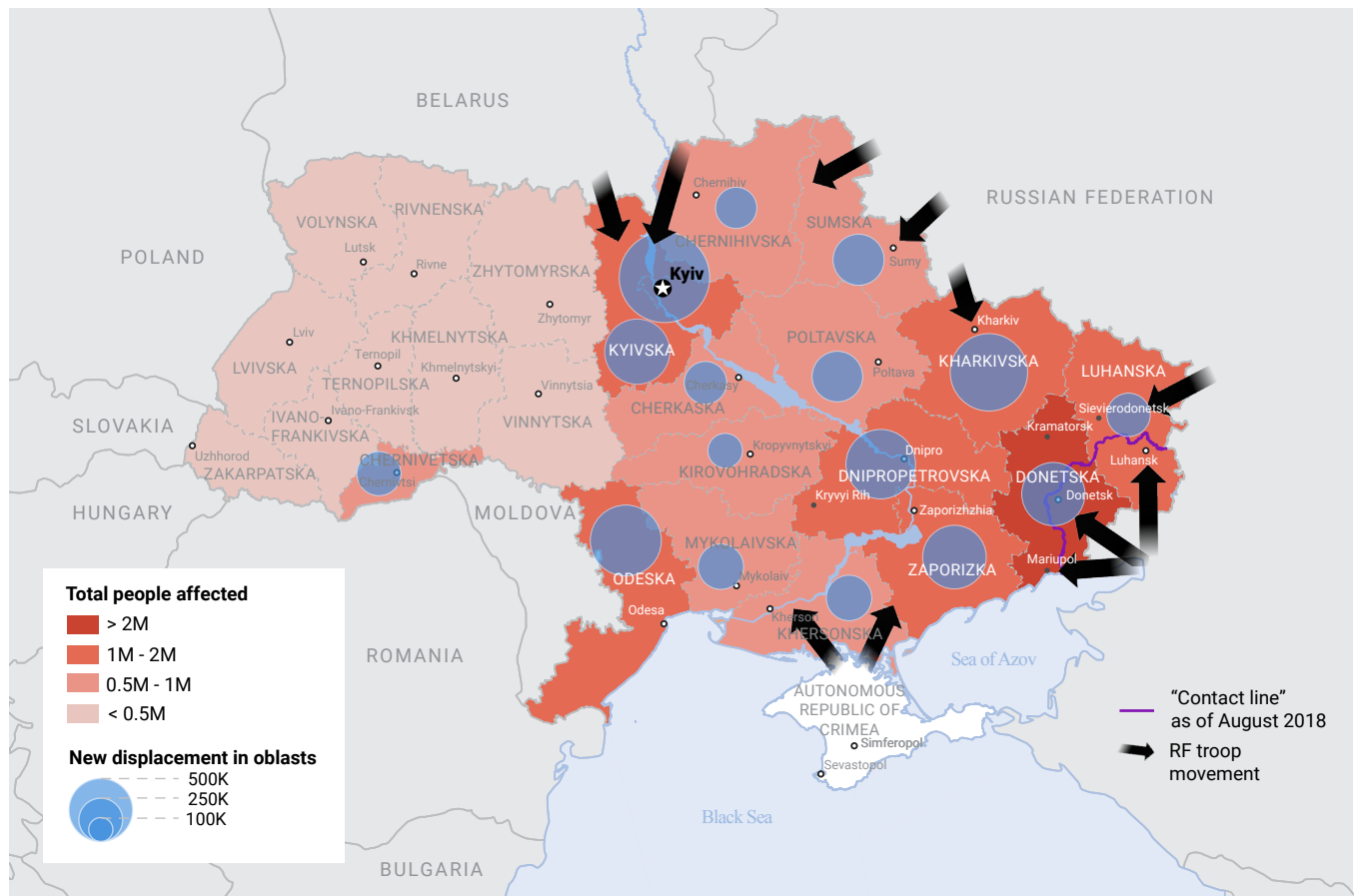
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## Ukraine Flash Appeal 2022\*

TOTAL POPULATION	PEOPLE AFFECTED	PEOPLE IN NEED	PEOPLE TARGETED	REQUIREMENTS (US\$)
<b>41.4 M</b>	<b>18 M</b> Of whom 6.7M IDPs	<b>12M</b> Of whom 4.3M IDPs	<b>6M</b> Of whom 2.1M IDPs	<b>\$1.1B</b>

The Flash Appeal 2022 supersedes the 2022 Humanitarian Response Plan (HRP), as of 1 March. A revision of the 2022 HRP is envisaged in the coming months.



# Crisis overview

**The security situation in Ukraine deteriorated rapidly following the launch of a Russian Federation military offensive on 24 February 2022. The armed violence escalated in at least eight oblasts (regions), including Kyivska oblast and the capital city of Kyiv, as well as in the eastern oblasts Donetska and Luhanska which were already affected by conflict.**

The intense military escalation has resulted in loss of life, injuries and mass movement of civilian population throughout the country and to neighbouring countries, as well as severe destruction and damage to civilian infrastructure and residential housing. Public service provision - water, electricity, heating and emergency health and social services - is under severe pressure, and people's access to health care is limited by insecurity. Primary services such as banking, social transfers and transport have been affected, as have basic services, such as health, water, and electricity, and local administration. With the continuation of the military operation and mounting insecurity, supply chains are likely to be disrupted for a prolonged period of time. The ability of local authorities to sustain a minimum level of services has also been severely hampered, as employees have fled or can no longer access their workplace.

The ongoing armed violence and rapidly deteriorating security environment throughout the country has put hundreds of thousands of people's lives at risk. The expansion of the conflict is projected to deepen and expand humanitarian needs among millions of Ukrainians. It is also exacerbating human suffering in eastern Ukraine, an area which has already been exposed to eight years of armed conflict, isolation of communities, deteriorating infrastructure, multiple movement restrictions, high levels of landmine and unexploded

ordnance-contamination, and the impact of COVID-19. In these conflict-affected oblasts, some 2.9 million people were already in need of humanitarian assistance prior to the latest escalation in violence.<sup>1</sup>

The humanitarian community has prepared for and is rapidly adapting to the unfolding situation, based on the Inter-Agency Contingency Plan updated in early 2022 ahead of the onset of the crisis. As anticipated in a worst-case scenario, the violence has prompted a steep escalation in needs and a significant expansion of the areas in which humanitarian assistance is required compared to the 2022 HRP. The type of needs and humanitarian activities required in Donetska and Luhanska oblasts have also shifted as a result of the new extent of hostilities.

For a rapid scale-up of principled and effective humanitarian response in existing and new areas of Ukraine for a duration of the three months from March to May 2022, humanitarian partners require US\$1.1 billion to help more than 6 million people in need. Immediate and urgent funding will be crucial for meeting existing and new humanitarian needs of millions of civilians caught in the middle of escalated hostilities. The funding currently available for humanitarian operations in Ukraine is extremely limited, with the 2022 HRP funded with less than \$18 million (9.2 per cent of requirements as of 26 February 2022).

## Most affected areas

The escalating insecurity affects the capital and a vast area of Donetska and Luhanska oblasts, as well as multiple new locations referred to as "newly impacted areas", including but not limited to Kyivska, Kharkivska, Khersonska, Mykolaivska, Odessa, Sumy, and Zhytomyrska oblasts.

<sup>1</sup> Ukraine Humanitarian Needs Overview 2022.



#### LYSYCHANSK, LUHANSKA OBLAST

An older woman standing amid debris from the nearby barn, which was heavily damaged by shelling. *OCHA/Agron Dragaj*

### Affected population

The intensity of the armed violence in Ukraine is having a severe humanitarian impact on the population. As a result of insecurity, people are fleeing from their homes in high-risk and the most-exposed areas in search of safety, many of whom were already displaced multiple times by previous fighting. As of 27 February 2022, at least 368,000 people have already crossed into neighboring countries, according to UNHCR. Many more continue moving towards Ukraine's borders.

Particularly vulnerable groups include older persons and persons with disabilities, who may be unable to flee or may stay in the impacted areas, resulting in risks to their lives, struggles to meet daily needs and challenges in accessing humanitarian assistance.

Women and girls, already susceptible to various forms of gender based violence, particularly transactional sex, survival sex and sexual exploitation and abuse, will be even further at risk of gender based violence, including conflict related sexual violence. The remaining population, even those currently not directly affected by security incidents and fighting, are facing reduced or disrupted services, with water, heating, electricity supply as well as transportation and telecommunications

badly affected. Health services – already massively weakened by the cumulative effects of years of conflict as well as the multiple waves of COVID-19 – have also deteriorated rapidly due to shortages of medical supplies and personnel relative to the current scale of needs. Access to emergency medical services, including reproductive health services, has become even more challenging amid insecurity. Local authorities' capacities to provide social protection services are overstretched, partially due to the impact of the recent decentralization. The disruption of basic services, as well as significant infrastructure and economic losses, is not only exacerbating the pre-existing humanitarian situation, but also generating critical new humanitarian needs that must be addressed urgently.

In Donetsk and Luhansk oblasts, most of the vulnerable population are older persons who, according to the demographics of the area and associated vulnerabilities analyzed and documented in the 2022 HNO and HRP, constitute over 30 per cent of people in need (the highest proportion compared to other global emergencies), with others being persons with disabilities, women and children. Due to the ongoing military offensive, males aged between 18 and 60 years old are banned from

leaving the country, even if they manage to reach the border. There are reports of families being separated.

In summary, with the scale and direction of ongoing military operation, 18 million people are projected to become affected, including up to 6.7 million people projected to be newly internally displaced. 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 this Flash Appeal, including 2.1 million IDPs covering the initial period of three months – during which time the 2022 HRP will be revised to incorporate new humanitarian needs arising from the escalation.

### **Ongoing assessments**

The Flash Appeal is based on the Inter-Agency Contingency Plan for Ukraine (last updated in January 2022). Building upon the 2022 HNO, the situation and needs analysis made use of pre-crisis and post-crisis secondary data, including ground observations and reports. The findings are summarized under the section “Main Humanitarian Needs” and detailed in the sectoral plans. Subject to the improvement of the security situation, inter-agency rapid assessments (IARAs) will be conducted and used to facilitate a shared understanding of the situation and prioritize immediate response according to emerging needs.

### **Response efforts of the host government**

The ultimate responsibility for the provision of relief to population impacted by a humanitarian crisis rests with the Government that controls the affected territory. The Ukraine Flash Appeal complements the Government’s response. This recognizes the capacity of the Government, regional and local authorities and services, as well as efforts made to alleviate needs and enhance the rights of affected population under Government leadership prior to this escalation.

The Ministry for Reintegration of Temporarily Occupied Territories (MRTOT) is responsible for facilitating the coordination of the national relief and response efforts together with line ministries and relevant departments, supported by humanitarian partners.

Local authorities, particularly in western oblasts receiving people from affected areas, are monitoring movement of people and trying to accommodate and provide humanitarian response to the newly arrived, together with national and international humanitarian partners.

### **Support already received and delivered**

Government authorities, local partners, private sector, churches, local civil society, community-based organizations and individuals are playing a pivotal role in providing immediate assistance. In the areas with ongoing humanitarian operations prior to the escalation, humanitarian partners have scaled up the response to mitigate the conflict’s impact by the provision of food assistance, protection services, access to safe water, shelter and NFIs and health care.

A Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF) grant of \$20 million and a Ukraine Humanitarian Fund (UHF) allocation of \$18 million will support this Flash Appeal. On 24 February 2022, CERF already allocated \$20 million for humanitarian assistance in Ukraine and neighbouring countries. The CERF allocation allows UN agencies and partners to further scale up humanitarian operations, particularly in new locations that have not previously been affected by hostilities before, and enhance supply chain capacity, in order to provide targeted humanitarian assistance to people affected by the recent surge in violence.



# Main humanitarian needs

Several factors are influencing and potentially exacerbating the severity of humanitarian needs, including the harsh winter conditions and humanitarian access and logistics constraints due to exacerbated pre-existing challenges. The presence of numerous environmental hazards poses additional risks, if for example shelling or fires result in release of hazardous materials, toxic smoke or chemicals, in addition to mine/ERW contamination.<sup>2</sup>

## The situation analysis suggests that the most immediate threats to life are:

**Death and injury as a result of the sharp and drastic increase in hostilities in major urban areas in the north, east, south and centre of Ukraine, including Kyiv:** Between 24 February and up until midnight 26 February, OHCHR recorded 376 civilian casualties, with 94 people killed, including seven children. Figures are likely to grow dramatically in the coming days if the conflict continues across the country.

**Forced displacement and resulting multi-sectoral needs amongst displaced persons:** The unprecedented deterioration of the security situation resulted in a massive displacement of civilians both internally within Ukraine and crossing to third countries, namely

A small proportion of the displaced population is expected to be sheltered in receptions/services centres and in collective centres in western oblasts of Ukraine. A larger proportion is expected to rent accommodation or to stay with family and friends in various oblasts of Ukraine. There is also a likely movement away from urban centres towards the outskirts and countryside areas, where cottages, “dachas”, are used as temporary shelter. A significant proportion of the displaced persons require multisectoral assistance, as they fled their homes without basic items to meet their daily needs over the short to medium term and have limited financial means. Subject to various factors, such as the duration of the current escalation, the intensity of hostilities and scope and scale of destruction of private housing, host communities and collective centres may soon become overstretched, resulting in tensions with the host community and overcrowded conditions in collective facilities. Overstretched capacities increase the multitude of risks faced by IDPs.

**Multi-sectoral needs amongst the remaining population in either “newly impacted areas” or areas previously impacted by the conflict in Donetsk and Luhansk oblasts, GCA and NGCA:** Large parts of the affected population will not leave their homes, resulting in significant risks to life, struggles to meet daily needs and humanitarian access problems. Communities may be caught in the midst of fighting, requiring assistance

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