

AUGUST REVISION

FLASH APPEAL UKRAINE

2022

HUMANITARIAN
PROGRAMME CYCLE
MARCH – DECEMBER 2022

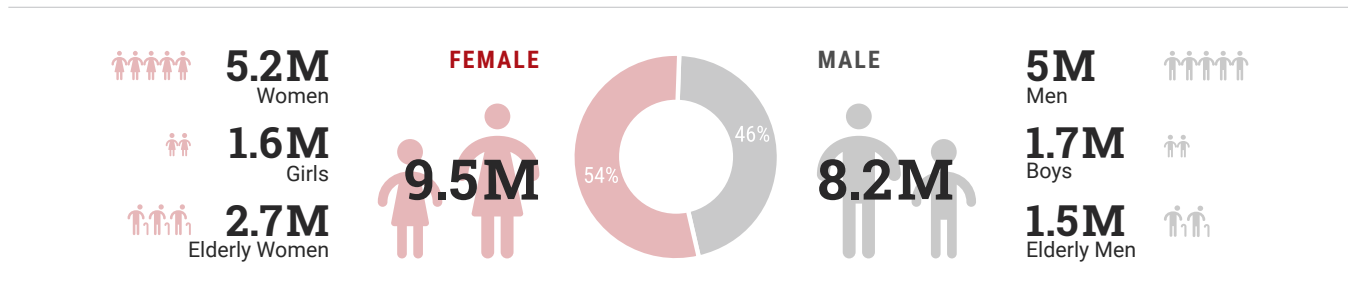


Ukraine Flash Appeal

August revision (March - December 2022)

TOTAL POPULATION	PEOPLE IN NEED	PEOPLE TARGETED	REQUIREMENTS (US\$)	PEOPLE REACHED*
44M	17.7M	11.5M	\$4.3B	11.7M

People in need by gender and age



This document is the third iteration of the Flash Appeal for Ukraine, which was originally published on 1 March 2022 and revised once in mid-April. This updated Flash Appeal covers the period of 10 months following the onset of the war in Ukraine that started on 24 February 2022 (i.e., from March to December 2022). The financial requirement of this Flash Appeal reflects the humanitarian needs from March until the end of 2022, taking into account the funding status and the response achievements to date, as well as the realistic projection of response

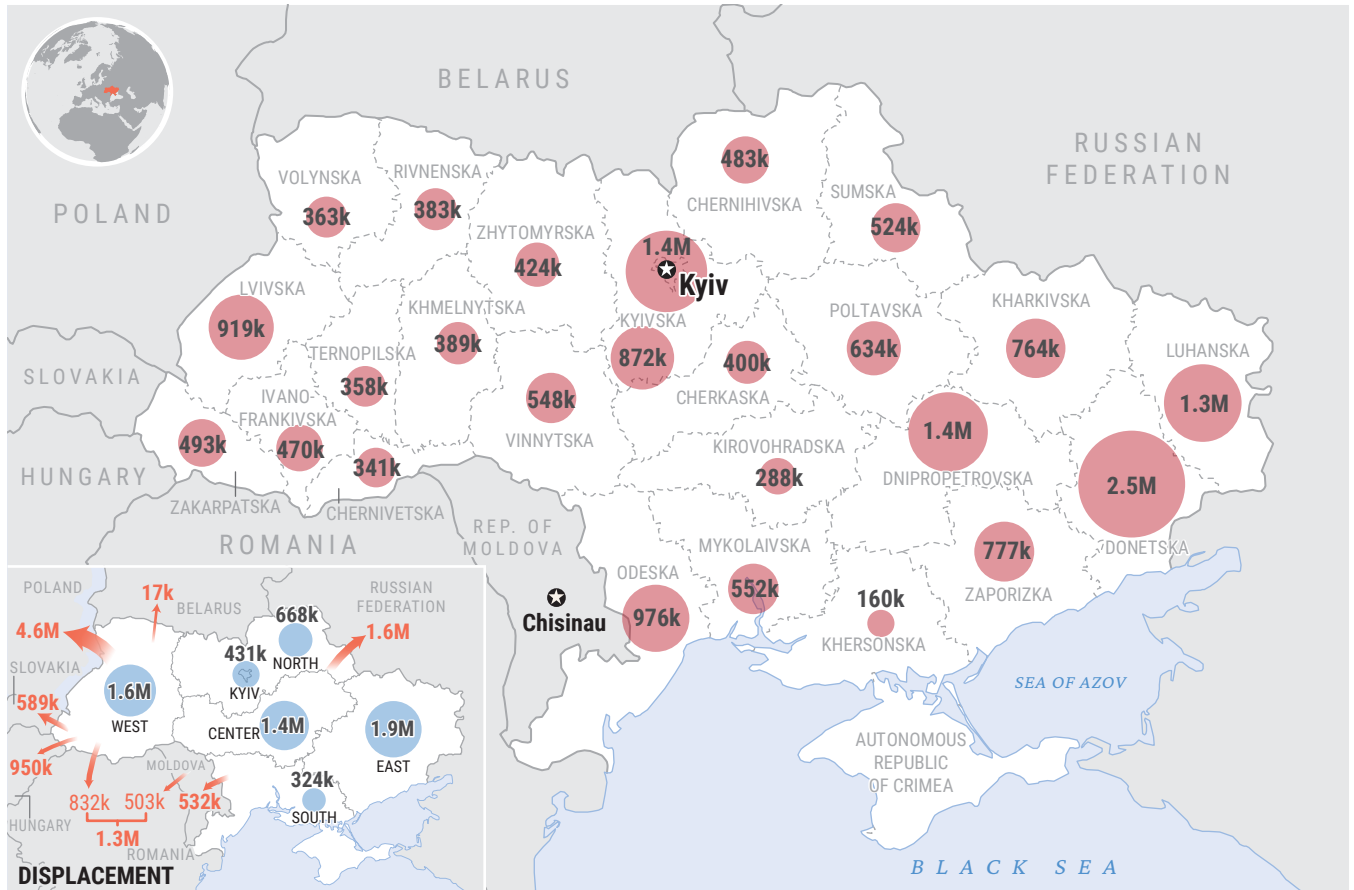
capacity in the second half of the year. The smaller set of prioritized activities outlined in the “Winter Priority Procurement and Repair Plan,” which was released at the end of June 2022, have been folded into this Flash Appeal and complemented by other critical winterization and winter-specific interventions. These include (but are not limited to) cash for accommodation and utilities, cash or agricultural inputs for farmers to support winterization, heating system repairs, etc. This update of the Ukraine Flash Appeal will be the last iteration in 2022.

COVER PICTURE

Kramatorsk, Donetsk oblast, Ukraine. 19 July 2022. A woman is cleaning her balcony after the apartment building was affected by a rocket explosion. *OCHA/Oleksandr Ratushniak*

* 11.7M people have been reached with at least one form of humanitarian assistance from 24 February to 28 July 2022; this figure represents cumulative reached and not unique beneficiaries.

People in need per oblast









































- Number of people in need by oblast
- Number of internally displaced persons by macro-region
- ➔ Refugee movements out of Ukraine to neighboring countries

*These figures reflect cross-border movements (and not individuals).
 An additional 105,000 people moved to the Russian Federation from the Donetsk and Luhansk regions between 18 and 23 February.

Sources: Country and administrative division – UN GIS and State Scientific Production Enterprise "Kartographia". Refugees – UNHCR collation of official data (as of 13 July 2022), IDPs – IOM.
 The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations.

Planning figures per cluster

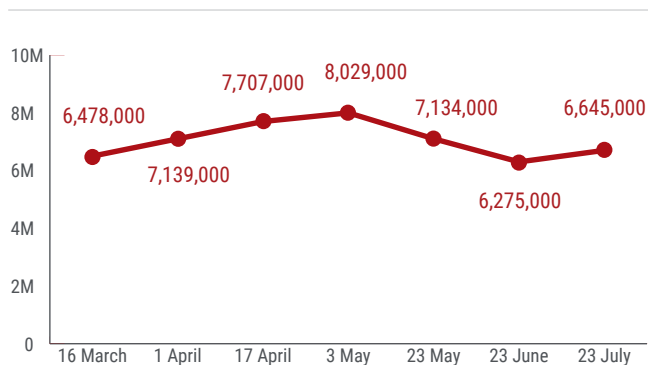
CLUSTER	PEOPLE IN NEED	PEOPLE TARGETED	REQUIREMENTS (US\$)
Camp Coordination and Camp Management (CCCM)	0.7M 	0.5M 	\$42.0M 
Coordination	–	–	\$23.1M 
Education	5M 	2.4M 	\$57.2M 
Emergency Telecommunications (ETC)	–	–	\$3.7M 
Food Security and Livelihoods (FSL)	9.3M 	5.2M 	\$905.4M 
Health	14.5M 	9.5M 	\$310M 
Logistics	–	–	\$6.8M 
Multi-Purpose Cash (MPC)	–	6.3M 	\$1.72B 
Nutrition	0.7M 	0.4M 	\$25.2M 
Protection	17.7M 	7.8M 	\$411.9M 
Child Protection	2.8M 	2.0M 	\$90.0M 
Gender-Based Violence (GBV)	3.7M 	1.3M 	\$64.2M 
Mine Action	14.6M 	6.0M 	\$89.4M 
Shelter and Non-Food Items	11.2M 	4.1M 	\$477.2M 
Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH)	16.0M 	11.5M 	\$310.0M 
TOTAL	17.7M	11.5M	US\$4.29B

Overview of the Crisis

More than five months since the beginning of the war in Ukraine, humanitarian needs continue to rise rapidly.

Millions of people across the country have endured months of intense hostilities without adequate access to food, water, health care, education, protection and other essential services. Massive destruction of civilian infrastructure has left hundreds of thousands of Ukrainians without their homes or livelihoods. Too many are now living in damaged homes or in buildings ill-suited to provide protection for the upcoming harsh cold season, where the sub-zero temperatures could be life-threatening. Humanitarian organizations in Ukraine have dramatically scaled up their operations, reaching over 11.7 million people¹ in the first five months of the conflict. The deteriorating situation and consequent need for continued life-saving assistance, and the predictions for a potentially severe cold season, has prompted a new revision and extension of the Ukraine Flash Appeal to ensure that the humanitarian response can be sustained until the end of 2022.

Trend of IDPs*



The war in Ukraine shows no signs of abating and continues to drive increasing humanitarian needs across the country, especially in the Donbas region, some northern and southern oblasts. Needs also persist amongst displaced people who are now seeking safety in the west and central regions of Ukraine. Intense hostilities and fighting since the start of Russia's invasion on 24 February have left at least 17.7 million people in need of humanitarian assistance and protection, an increase of around 2 million people compared to April, when the Flash Appeal was last revised. Fighting and hostilities have further intensified across the entire front line since May, with clashes and attacks taking a heavy toll on civilians living in cities that have recently changed control, including Sievierodonetsk and Lysychansk in Luhanska oblast, which are now controlled by Russian Federation forces and affiliated groups. In Donetska oblast, ongoing hostilities are making civilian life extremely difficult in cities still under the control of Ukrainian authorities. In parallel, civilians are also being killed, injured, and houses and other critical civilian infrastructure are being damaged and destroyed in non-Government-controlled areas (NGCA) of Donetska and Luhanska oblasts.

The frequent use of explosive weapons in populated areas, including shelling from heavy artillery and rockets, as well as missile and air strikes, have left hundreds of civilians killed, injured or maimed .

According to data verified and corroborated by the UN Human Rights Monitoring Mission in Ukraine, 12,584 civilian casualties² were reported in Ukraine from 24 February to 31 July 2022, including 5,327 people killed and 7,257 injured. The real numbers are likely much higher, but already exceed the verified 10,982 civilian casualties (3,404 killed and 7,578 injured), reported in the previous eight years of conflict in eastern Ukraine.

Millions who had been uprooted during the first two months of war are now trying to return to their areas

* IOM, [General Population Survey Round 7](#), as of 23 July 2022.

of origin, although many have no option other than find safety far from their homes. Between May and July alone, more than 5.5 million people who had been internally displaced across Ukraine returned to their houses, mainly in Kyiv, eastern and northern parts of the country. Displacement dynamics are, however, fluid, and nearly 60 per cent of those who returned home do not feel safe.³ At the same time, thousands continue to be forced from areas under active fighting. According to the International Organization for Migration (IOM), about 6.6 million people—at least 64 per cent of whom are women—are still trying to find safety in different parts of Ukraine as of July 2022. In the western parts of Ukraine, internally displaced persons (IDPs) struggle to find adequate accommodation and income, resulting in vulnerability to exploitation, gender-based violence (GBV) and family separation, while incidents of social tensions with host communities have been reported. In addition, the United Nations Refugee Agency (UNHCR) estimates that over 6.3 million Ukrainian refugees are living in different European countries as of 3 August 2022.⁴

The war has severely impacted agriculture in Ukraine, leaving thousands of farmers without income, and exacerbated food insecurity among vulnerability groups. Those displaced by the war are the most heavily affected. According to the World Food Programme (WFP), 20 per cent of the people of Ukraine have insufficient food consumption and one in three families are resorting to negative coping strategies. The situation is particularly concerning in the eastern and southern parts of the country, where one in every two families is facing challenges in putting food on their table. In addition, nearly 40 per cent of female-headed families in war-affected areas are food insecure and require support to address specific dietary needs, especially pregnant and breastfeeding women. People with chronic illnesses or disabilities are also facing increasing challenges.⁵

With the 2022 harvesting campaign in Ukraine already ongoing, farmers are facing challenges to harvest, store and export their produce. The Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) estimates that there will be a 20 to 30 per cent decline in winter cereal—maize and sunflower—production in Ukraine during the harvest season, as farmers either could not plant or will not

be able to harvest their crops. In recent months, there have been mounting reports of fertile land or crops being destroyed during fighting or hostilities. In addition, FAO data shows that some 14 per cent of all storage facilities used by farmers are either damaged or destroyed and estimates the shortage of grain storage space for the new harvest to be 16.3 million tons. With the current trends, the deficit in the new season may reach 20 million tons.

Over 5.7 million school-aged children have been negatively impacted by the war, including 3.6 million affected by the closure of educational institutions.

Acute and ongoing exposure to conflict-related trauma and the resulting psychological stress is also affecting education and creating a risk of school dropouts and negative coping mechanisms. The Ministry of Education and Science of Ukraine (MESU) reported that, at the end of July, nearly 2,200 educational facilities had been damaged across the country, including more than 220 completely destroyed. In addition, about 3,500 educational institutions are being used for humanitarian purposes (shelter, centres for the collection/distribution of humanitarian aid, food preparation), further affecting access to education. In the winter, anticipated shortages of electricity and fuel will add to the challenges to ensure children in Ukraine can continue their education.

The war is causing enormous mental trauma on people who have seen their loved ones killed, injured, their homes and cities destroyed. Children are particularly affected. Girls, boys and entire families have to cope with loss, grief, anxiety, fear, not knowing about the whereabouts of loved ones, having to leave their homes and schools, witnessing or being subjects of violence and isolation. The psychosocial well-being of children and their emotional resilience is directly linked to the existence of routines and predictability in life, in which access to their school community, social networks and support systems plays a vital role.

Massive destruction of civilian infrastructure has made life extremely difficult for millions of people and severely disrupted essential services, particularly health care. More than 70 per cent of all attacks against health care facilities in the world this year—434 out of the 615 recorded so far—have occurred in

Ukraine. These attacks have decimated health services at a time when people need it most. Tuberculosis, HIV and viral hepatitis treatment programmes have been disrupted, impeding access to medicines, interrupting testing and delaying treatment. The situation is particularly acute in non-Government-controlled areas (NCGA), where people are facing dire challenges in accessing medical attention or critical medication. Challenges in delivering supplies or services across the front line in Donetska and Luhanska oblasts are reportedly leaving people suffering from chronic or communicable diseases—including HIV, Tuberculosis (TB) and viral hepatitis—without the life-saving treatment they need. According to the World Health Organization (WHO), while 92 per cent of HIV facilities nationwide continue to provide treatment, only 9 per cent of HIV treatment sites are operational in Luhanska oblast. In 2020, Ukraine had the second highest rate of newly diagnosed HIV infections in the WHO European Region and had been identified as one of the top 20 countries with the highest estimated number of drug-resistant TB cases. Across the country, women face an increased care burden, lack of access to sexual and reproductive health services or shelters with sufficient medical supplies for newborn and older people. Access to essential medicine has become challenging for people with disabilities and people with chronic illnesses. Transgender people are also affected due to the lack of available hormone therapy.

With large population movements, increased social mixing and the disruption of vaccination services and surveillance, there is an increased risk of outbreaks of vaccine-preventable diseases. Prior to the war, vaccination coverage was already particularly low for polio, measles and hepatitis B, while the COVID-19 vaccine uptake was among the lowest in Europe. In addition, there have been increasing reports of gastrointestinal infections and bacterial diseases. Cases of botulism, linked to the consumption of contaminated meat and fish, have been reported in several oblasts. Non-communicable diseases (NCDs) are also highly prevalent in Ukraine due to behavioural and biological risk factors, especially in men. Access to essential health services and medications are crucial for the treatment of NCDs,

particularly in older people, many of whom have been unable to flee the fighting due to reduced mobility.

Access to health services, essential medicines, and market goods is limited by insecurity and movement restrictions due to hostilities, martial law and curfews. Based on the shifting operational context, more than 200 health facilities have found themselves close to the front line or in the areas of changed control. Many rural communities do not have pharmacies or medical centres. The supply chains for medicines, medical supplies and common goods have been disrupted, creating urgent needs. Many distributors are no longer operational, and many government and humanitarian stockpiles are inaccessible due to active hostilities.

Damage to critical infrastructure has severely impacted access to water, particularly in non-Government-controlled areas of Donetska oblast, and in cities that are now under control of the Russian Federation, including Mariupol, Mykolaiv, Sievierodonetsk, increasing the risk of water-borne diseases. In Donetska oblast, thousands of people receive piped water for only a couple of hours, every other day. Ukrainian authorities have reported that residents of Mariupol are forced to use water from puddles and sewers for non-drinking purposes, as they can only access five litres of drinking water per person per week. People in Mykolaiv are also facing growing challenges in accessing water for drinking or cooking due to the destruction of the town's de-salinization and purification facilities. Newly drilled wells serve only about 5 per cent of the population, and the extracted water is often below desirable quality standards. There is also increased demand and need for separate public toilets and water, sanitation and hygiene facilities for men and women in collective centres, to mitigate the protection risks to women and children in particular.

During the approaching cold season, the destruction of houses and lack of access to fuel or electricity due to damaged infrastructure could become a matter of life or death, if people are unable to heat their homes. According to the Government of Ukraine, over 800,000 houses have been damaged or destroyed in the country since the start of the war, and thousands of people are now living either in collective centres or damaged buildings, without the protection they need against the



LYSYCHANSK, LUHANSKA OBLAST, UKRAINE

14 June 2022. People are collecting water from a fire truck in the city of Lysychansk. Regular water, electricity and gas supplies are no longer available there due to severe damage caused by hostilities. *OCHA/Oleksandr Ratushniak*

harsh cold season. In addition, an estimated 244,000 users across the country—including families, business enterprises and services such as schools or hospitals—have no gas supplies, essential not only for cooking but also for heating premises. In Donetsk and Luhanska oblasts, and parts of Kharkivska, Mykolaivska and Zaporizka oblasts, over 620,000 customers do not have electricity in their homes, businesses, schools or health centres, due to structural damage caused to the electrical network.

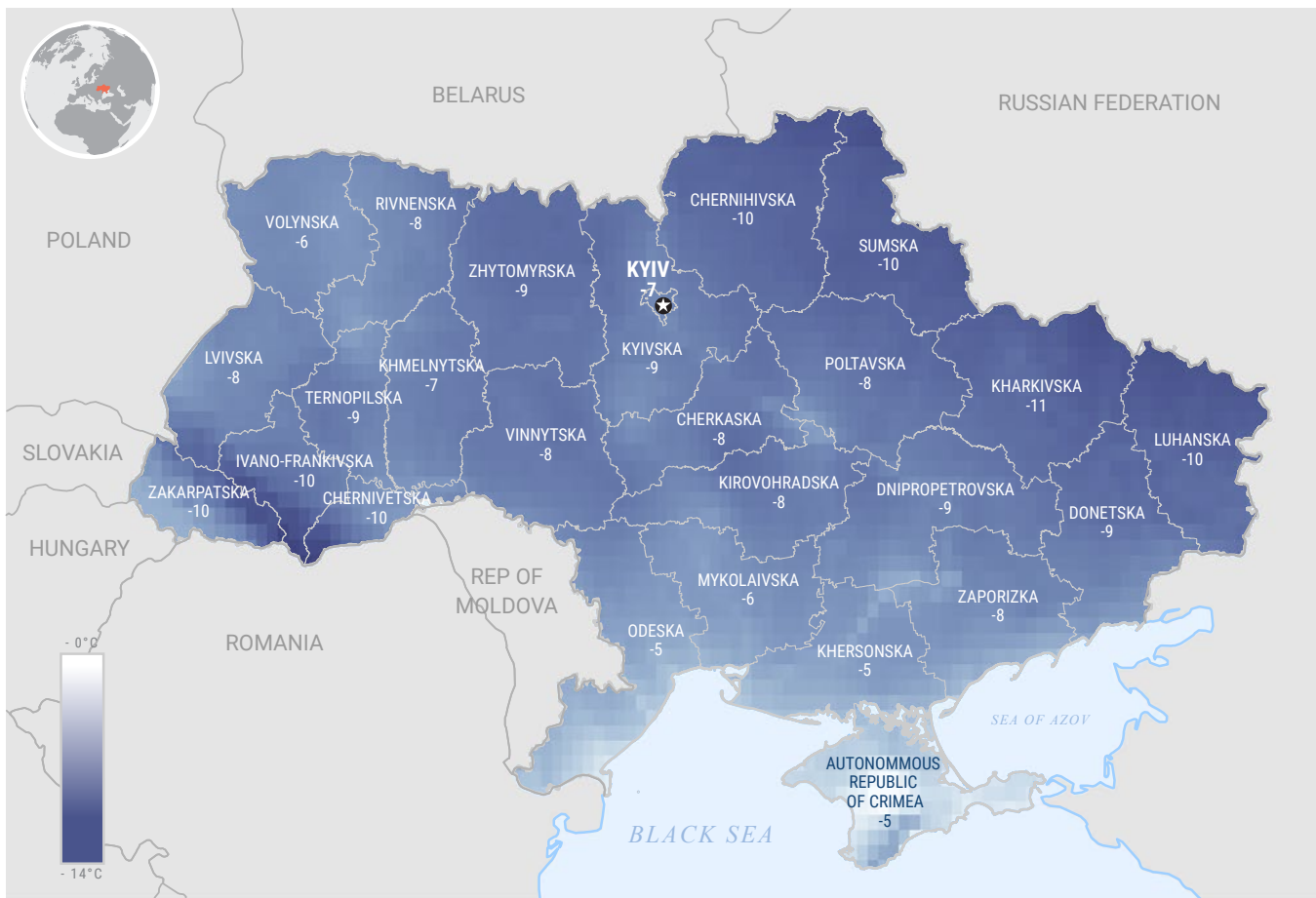
Cold temperatures are predicted to plummet as low as –20 degrees Celsius in parts of the country, severely impacting millions living in sub-standard conditions or without sufficient structural insulation or access to heating. In parallel, many affected communities face significant limitations in accessing functioning markets for solid fuel, stoves, winter clothes, and other winter essentials. The availability of safe and affordable transportation to and from markets is varied. Areas particularly impacted by market access constraints

include Sumska and Kharkivska oblasts and large areas of the Donbas region .

There are mounting allegations of conflict-related sexual violence and other forms of gender-based violence (GBV) being perpetrated against women and girls during the war.

Those moving from one part of the country to another, at border crossing points, in transit/collective centers, or in bomb shelters have been reported to be particularly insecure and at high risk of sexual exploitation and abuse, sexual harassment, trafficking, and economic violence. Intimate partner violence is reportedly on the rise across the different regions of Ukraine, and disproportionately affects women. Although GBV-specialized services continue to operate in a number of municipalities and many large cities (except those communities where active hostilities are taking place), essential services are currently affected by significant gaps and limitations. These include state services shifting their focus away from GBV to address other urgent needs of displaced people such as accommodation, social protection, caring for the wounded. The reduced

Average monthly minimum temperature from October to March



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

capacity of the already stretched health care system to respond to sexual violence against women and girls is also a challenge, exacerbated by the lack of resources (human and financial) amongst many service providers, broken referral pathways, and limited access of internally displaced people to life-saving information, including how and where to access specialized GBV services.

Men face different specific challenges, including mandatory military conscription, which impacts their freedom of movement. Overall, the war is exacerbating pre-existing inequalities and creating new challenges for both women and men in the country. Ukraine's population has a distinctly gendered profile, with 54 per cent women and 46 per cent men, including a particularly large population of older females. Prior to the beginning of the conflict on 24 February, 71 per cent of the heads of households in the areas

close to the former "contact line" in Government-controlled areas (GCA) of Donetsk and Luhansk oblasts were female. Women from vulnerable groups—particularly the elderly—are being left behind and disproportionately affected by disruptions caused by war. At the same time, challenges imposed on men makes the displacement and refugee flow largely gendered, and 64 per cent of people displaced are female. This creates challenges for both women and men to provide for their families and imposes additional burdens on women who often serve in unpaid caregiver roles.

Evolution of the Humanitarian Response

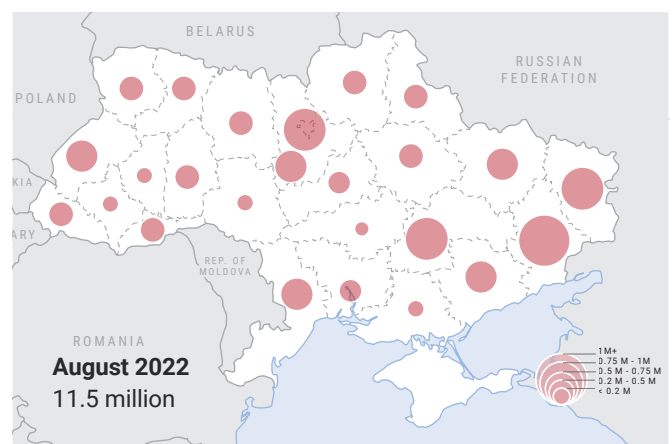
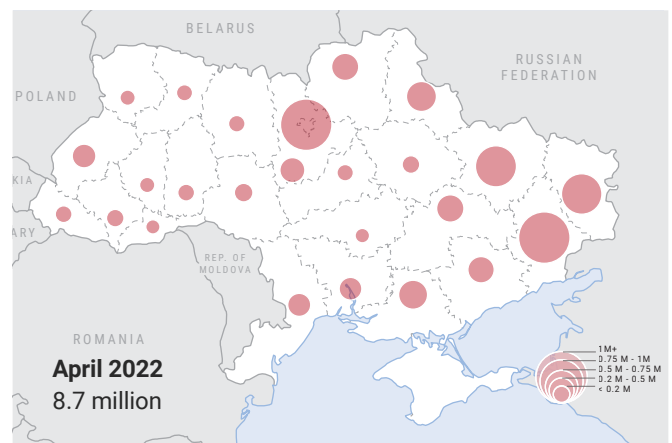
Since the start of the war, humanitarian organizations in Ukraine have rapidly scaled-up existing life-saving operations in the east and expanded assistance to all regions of country.

By the end of July, the number of humanitarian partners had nearly quadrupled to over 400 organizations, up from approximately 120 at the beginning of the war. Humanitarian operations have complemented the sustained and incredible efforts of thousands of volunteer groups and Ukrainian civil society organizations, who are risking their lives to support those most in need.

Response scale-up

Approximately 11.7 million people across Ukraine have been reached with some form of humanitarian assistance and protection services by aid organizations at least once, between the end of February and July 2022.⁶ This includes nearly 8.9 million people who have received multiple rounds of food assistance, and approximately 4.4 million people who have received critical health care support across the country. An estimated 5.6 million people have been assisted with access to clean water and hygiene products and nearly 1 million people received support for emergency shelter or critical household items. Humanitarians have provided protection services to nearly 5.1 million people, and education services are now reaching 200,000 children who fled their homes and schools. In addition, 2.3 million people have received multipurpose cash (MPC) assistance. This multifaceted approach has been at the centre of the emergency response scale-up since February 2022, addressing the diverse

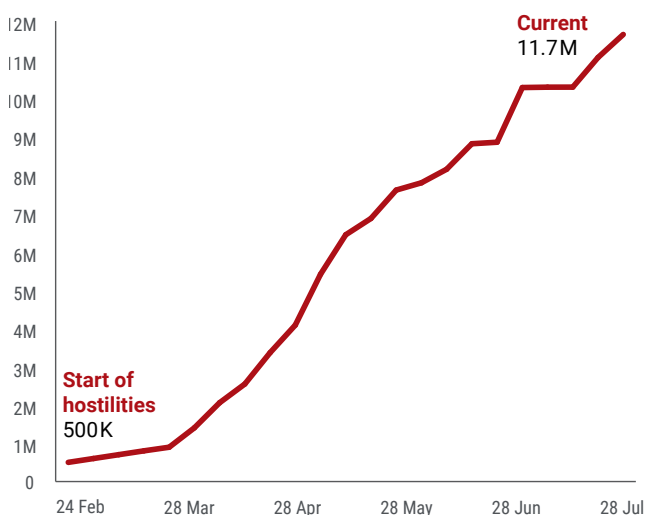
Evolution of people targeted



needs of the population in a dignified and holistic manner, while contributing to local economic recovery.

The massive scale-up of humanitarian response in Ukraine has been made possible thanks to the collective efforts of over 400 organizations—more than 60 per cent of them Ukrainian national non-governmental organizations (NGOs)—and the generous and timely support of donors. Before the start of the war, humanitarian partners in Ukraine were delivering assistance mainly in the east, on both sides of the “contact line” in Donetsk and Luhansk oblasts. Today, aid workers are operating across all 24 oblasts, making every effort to deliver assistance to people who need it, wherever they are. Humanitarian partners have had to navigate the complete stoppage of air travel (both passenger and cargo), damage to transport infrastructure, constant threat from military operations, mines and unexploded ordnance in areas of active conflict, and significant access challenges to populations in need. Amidst these challenges, humanitarian partners have rapidly adapted over the past five months, utilizing a variety of operational modalities—from cash to in-kind assistance, from direct delivery to working with well-established network—to deliver to people in need.

Evolution of people reached



Access situation

Impediments imposed by the parties to the conflict and insecurity have impacted humanitarian's ability to reach people in areas heavily affected by the war or to conduct assessments in cities and regions that are not under the control of the Ukrainian Government. Humanitarians in Ukraine have not been able to conduct assessments on the impact of the war on humanitarian needs in encircled cities or areas of the shifted control. In Mariupol and Kherson, obstacles imposed by the parties have prevented humanitarians from reaching the cities and only limited assistance was possible. In Luhansk oblast, aid workers could not access Sievierodonetsk, Lysychansk and other areas since Russian forces and affiliated groups took control of the cities, despite repeated calls.

Response has also been extremely limited in cities close to the front line, on both sides, due to both insecurity and access challenges. People who chose to remain in or were unable to leave these areas are not received adequate assistance. Negotiations for the establishment of humanitarian pauses in fighting have largely been unsuccessful, while insecurity caused by the use of explosive weapons in populated areas has been prevalent and widespread since late March. Humanitarians are engaging the parties to make sure preventive and preparedness measures to support civilians under threat—including establishment or improvement of shelter, contingency stock, early warning, preventive humanitarian evacuation and relocation—can take place. Humanitarian response is also urgent and require the parties to agree on humanitarian pauses or corridors, or localized ceasefires to enable emergency assistance or safe passages of civilians caught up in the fighting.

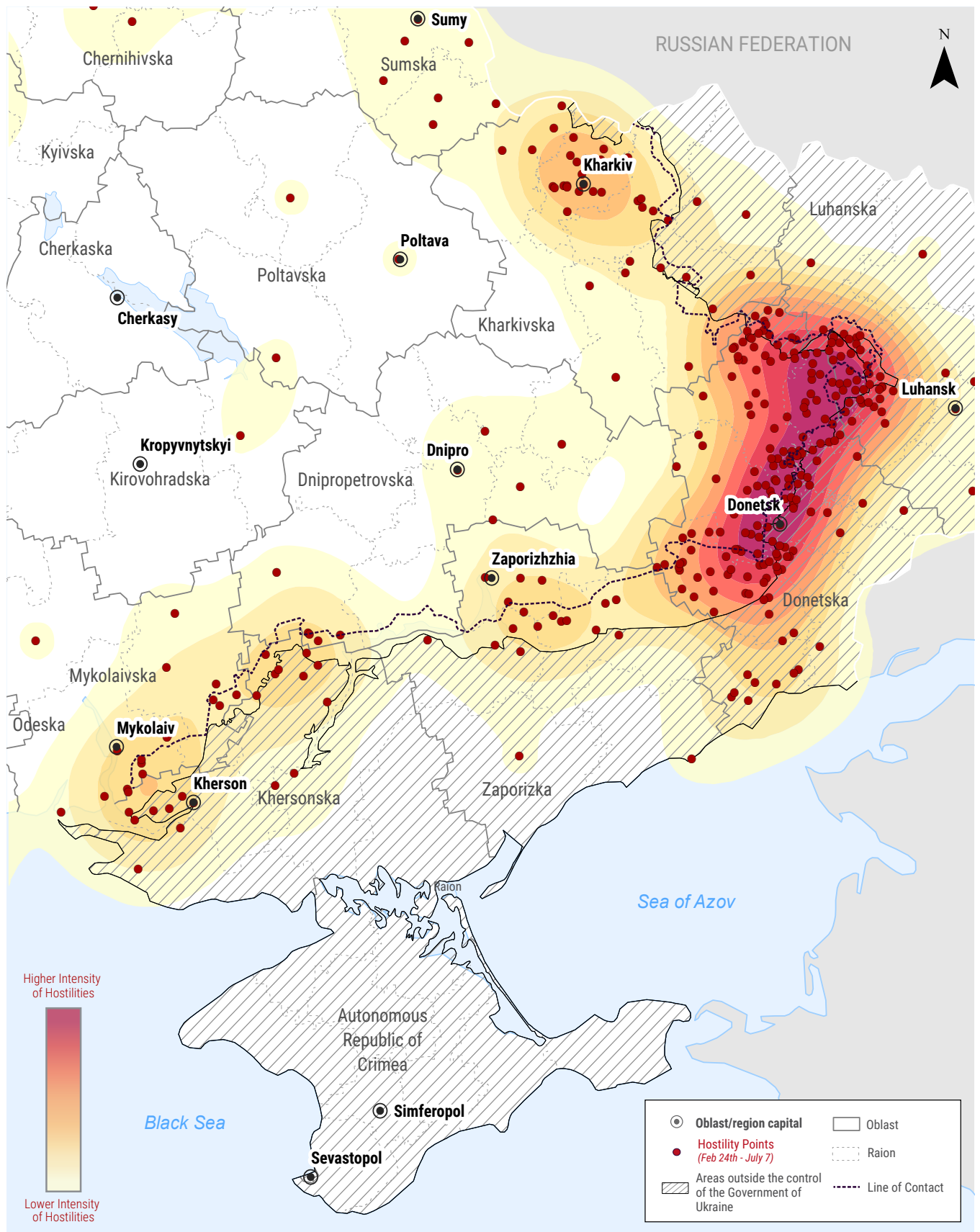
Although shifts in the humanitarian access landscape continue to be observed since the onset of the war, challenges on the response in areas beyond the control of the Ukrainian Government persisted throughout the five months of hostilities. This happened despite repeated calls by the United Nations and aid organizations. Since the beginning of the war in February, humanitarians have engaged with the parties at the highest levels and urged them to uphold

their obligations under international humanitarian and human rights law, including through guaranteeing the safety and protection of civilians in Ukraine, and safe passage for humanitarians to provide the assistance that people urgently need.

Overall, access have been relatively easier in Government-controlled areas. Across the country, the access situation and dynamics can be categorized into two broad categories. The first category encompasses internally displaced people, host communities and people living in areas which are under the control of the Government of Ukraine, including those cities or regions which have recently returned to Government-control, such as the northern suburbs of Kyivska oblast, Chernihivska and Sumska oblasts. In these areas, access has been relatively less constrained and more predictable despite sporadic security incidents. The second category is the areas where active hostilities have intensified or are not controlled by the Government of Ukraine, particularly in the eastern and southern regions, where access to conflict-affected populations can be very challenging and at times, impossible.

Humanitarian partners have been quick and agile in their ability to overcome the access challenges encountered during the response to support people who have been displaced by the war and are seeking refuge in the western and central regions of the country. These areas have not previously experienced any conflict hostilities and/or not directly impacted by ongoing fighting. These challenges were mostly bureaucratic in nature, including in relation to martial law and the conscription of male national staff of military age, and the lack of clarity over the registration process for newly established national and international NGOs.⁷ The Government of Ukraine, on the other hand, demonstrated willingness to enable humanitarian operations by introducing a series of administrative waivers—such as the 90-day visa free regime for humanitarians⁸—and exemptions for UN national staff from conscription. The Government has also introduced new legislation associated with the humanitarian response to tackle the issues around NGO registration. Humanitarians had to also overcome challenges imposed by the shortages of fuel and lack of predictable large-scale transportation capacity and supplies.

Overview of hostilities and non-government controlled areas



Sources: **Hostilities:** public sources, **IDPs:** IOM, **Refugees:** UNHCR, **Admin boundaries:** UNGIS and State Scientific Production Enterprise "Kartographia", **Areas outside the control of the Government of Ukraine:** Institute for the Study of War and AEI's Critical Threats Project. Inset map omits affected city names to maintain visual clarity. The boundaries and names shown and the designations used do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations.

Brief overview of the humanitarian access situation in the areas of active hostilities and/or not under the Government control

1. Humanitarian access to areas along the front line, on the Government-controlled side, mainly Donetsk, Kharkivska, Zaporizka, and Mykolaivska oblasts:

The highly volatile security situation, inaccessibility of some roads and limited local capacity to respond are amongst the main access challenges faced by humanitarian organizations operating along the front line. Last mile deliveries to remote locations prove to be extremely challenging and reliance on volunteer networks can raise concerns related to risk transfer and upholding of humanitarian principles. To reach these areas, inter-agency convoys are often the only possible modality, including for pre-positioning supplies in areas where change of control may be anticipated. The involvement of local authorities in warehousing and distribution can sometimes raise conflicts in relation to the neutrality and impartiality principles and aid diversion.

2. Humanitarian access to areas which are now under the control of Russian Federation forces and affiliated groups: Crossline access to these areas—some parts of Donetsk, Kharkivska, Khersonska, Luhanska, Mykolaivska and Zaporizka oblasts—has not been possible since the war began, despite multiple attempts. Humanitarians have not been able to conduct assessments on the impact of the war on humanitarian needs in sieged cities or towns which are no longer under control of the Government of

Ukraine. The volunteer networks active in the areas, supported by a number of NGOs (both national and international) continue to provide very limited support, while being exposed to a multitude of risks throughout the process. Issues related to aid diversion are also reported. In Mariupol and Kherson, obstacles imposed by the parties to the conflict have prevented humanitarians from reaching the cities and only limited assistance has been possible. The humanitarian community continues engagements to negotiate crossline access, either using the convoy or other modalities of assistance.

3. Access to areas of Donetsk and Luhanska oblasts that had been beyond the Ukrainian Government control before the start of full-scale invasion:

Crossline access to these areas has not been possible since 24 February, adding to pre-existing challenges, including bureaucratic requirements, the lack of a banking system, and conscription of national male humanitarian staff. Despite the obstacles, a number of international actors who were present in these areas prior to the war, including UN agencies, continue to conduct limited humanitarian activities either directly or through local implementing partners, to the extent possible. The humanitarian community continues to engage in advocacy on multiple levels to ensure access to these areas. Different modalities are being explored and negotiated at the highest levels.



LYSYCHANSK, LUHANSKA OBLAST, UKRAINE OBLAST

16 June 2022. A woman is waiting in a minibus operated by volunteers to be evacuated from war-torn Lysychansk. *OCHA/Oleksandr Ratushniak*

Planning Assumptions

Continued and intensifying hostilities will likely further exacerbate humanitarian needs across Ukraine in the second half of 2022

The humanitarian situation is likely to remain dire with the massive devastation caused by five months of war, coupled with the unprecedented civilian displacement and the onset of the cold season. As the war is likely to become increasingly entrenched, it will require sustained and holistic humanitarian assistance to address life-saving needs of millions of Ukrainians, given the stretched capacity of local and national authorities to cope with the deteriorating situation. Humanitarians will be required to seek innovative modalities to meet the growing needs and sustain the scale of the response, including through a greater reliance on employment-generating activities and critical infrastructure repairs such as water, gas and electricity utilities.

Access challenges will likely persist, particularly in areas beyond the control of the Government of Ukraine, while humanitarian operational capacity will remain stable. With the current trends of conflict dynamics, insecurity and impediments imposed by the parties will continue to impact operations. This will likely affect assistance in areas that are under the control of Russian Federation forces and affiliated groups, and across the front line in eastern and southern Ukraine. The humanitarian response capacity is likely to remain stable at existing scale, with continued and increased efforts to provide scale-up services across the country, in particular for most-affected communities and in hard-to-reach areas.

While temperatures during the winter of 2022-2023 are predicted to be severe, coping capacities—at national, regional and household levels—are likely to decline, exacerbated by the severe impact of the conflict, both physically and economically. While vulnerable households in Ukraine usually find that

their needs are exacerbated during winter months, the war is likely to make the situation even more critical in the upcoming cold season. The growing erosion of the Government of Ukraine's financial resources could diminish its ability to provide assistance to the most vulnerable Ukrainians.

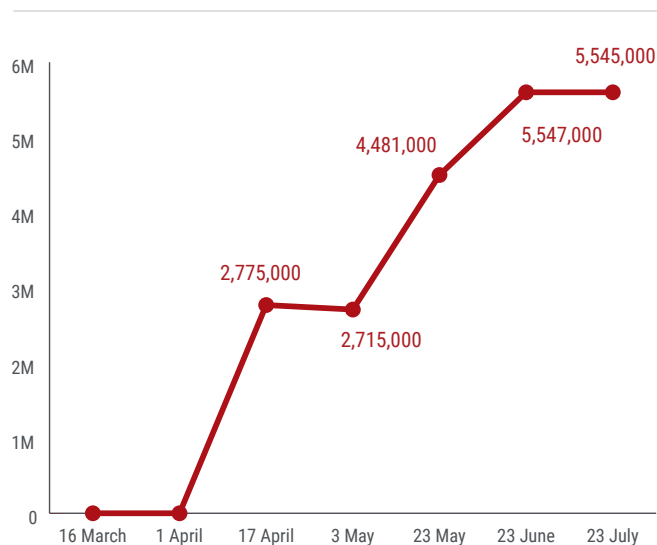
Movements of people are likely to remain fluid

Displacement will likely increase before the onset of the cold season, which could generate increased needs. Although over 5.5 million internally displaced people returned home and the overall number of people uprooted by the war has gradually decreased since May, vulnerabilities among displaced families are reported to remain high: 46 per cent are families with children aged 5-17 years, 38 per cent have persons aged over 60, 30 per cent have chronically ill members, 20 per cent have people with disabilities, and 4 per cent have pregnant or breastfeeding women.⁹ The onset of the cold season will bring additional challenges and potentially a new wave of movements should the heating fail. People living in regions experiencing shortages of hot water, gas and electricity will likely try to find assistance far from their place of origins. In addition, around 3 per cent of over 6.6 million people displaced across Ukraine live in collective centres, many of which are education facilities that need to be vacated before the beginning of the school year in September. Those living in damaged houses or collective centres will also require assistance to face the harsh winter, including gas and other supplies to heat their houses.

The start of the school year is likely to induce additional returns of internally displaced households to their areas of origin.¹⁰ A recent survey by the Protection Cluster among early returnees has shown that this movement is accompanied by protection concerns,

including those related to destruction of homes and public facilities and the presence of ERW. At the same time, many displaced people are likely to remain in displacement, with over 50 per cent of households reporting lack of income, 41 per cent reporting loss of property and 35 per cent reporting concerns for children's safety, in a May 2022 survey.¹¹ Support to those internally displaced currently sheltering in schools with support for housing alternatives is an urgent and important priority, amongst others, prior to the winter.

Trend of returnees*



While the number of returns has doubled from around 2.8 million in mid-April to over 5.5 million in July, it is hard to determine whether they are permanent or temporary. According to Protection Monitoring reports,¹² returns are mostly motivated by a combination of challenges in local integration (for example, feeling homesick and not fitting in), depletion of financial resources, inability to find appropriate housing options and fear of losing jobs in place of origin, as opposed to being driven by improvements in the security situation in places of origin. In parallel, the security situation, including the contamination by mines and explosive remnants of war (ERWs), remains a concern for many and the reason why people report they may move again. Despite the increasing trend of returns over the past

two months, not everyone has been able to return, due to damage to or destruction of their homes and heavy contamination of landmines and ERWs in areas of return, which calls for urgent attention and action, especially in advance of the winter months. The pressure on IDPs due to their inability to afford adequate temporary accommodation or to return home makes them particularly vulnerable to exploitation. As the population movement remains highly dynamic and fluid, the humanitarian response must remain agile and adaptable to respond to wherever the needs arise in a timely and effective manner.

Depletion of coping mechanisms and amplification of needs

Several months of war is depleting families' limited resources and coping mechanisms, increasing reliance on humanitarian assistance. With Ukraine's economy on track to reach the World Bank's predictions¹³ of a contraction of up to 45 per cent for 2022, Ukrainian families are being pushed to extremely high levels of vulnerability. UNDP has estimated that under such a contraction, between 64.5 and 90.5 per cent of families in the country would face monetary poverty, an increase of up to twice the level projected in the absence of escalation of the war in 2022.¹⁴ The depletion of households' resources would compound the growing needs during the winter months, resulting in a critical confluence of cold temperatures, household vulnerability and macro-financial woes.

Access to essential services, including water, health, education, and protection is likely to remain limited in parts of the country, particularly in the east and the south. Medicines and health services is still a pertinent issue, with 28 per cent of displaced people across the country reporting a lack of such services.¹⁵ The need for financial support is also growing. Vulnerabilities among the displaced population are high, with 64 per cent being female, 38 per cent of displaced families having at least one older person (aged 60 and above), one-third having at least one member with a chronic illness, and one-fifth reporting one or more members with a disability. In addition, these groups of vulnerable populations often have

* IOM, [General Population Survey Round 7](#), as of 23 July 2022.

complex medical needs which are unlikely to be fully met under the current circumstances.

Over 2 million individuals remain in need of protection assistance, mostly in Sumska, Khersonska and Chernihivska oblasts, according to the Protection Cluster as of July 2022. Specific assistance for people with disabilities and older people (particularly among those displaced), such as the provision of assistive devices, remains a substantial gap in all regions, as people lack the financial means to afford them. The need for assistance to victims of mines or other explosive ordnance is particularly high, considering the huge pre-existing gap before the war, and with substantially more people affected by mine and ERW contamination since February 2022, including in the areas where returns have been reported. Despite of the ongoing scaling up in the provision of specialized GBV services many victims of different forms of GBV including domestic violence that has been on the rise since the beginning of military operations, sexual violence including conflict related sexual violence, victims of trafficking for sexual exploitation purposes and other survivors do not yet have full access to inter-sectoral GBV services in all conflict affected regions of Ukraine.

Beginning in May 2022, the Government of Ukraine's approach to financial assistance provided to displaced people shifted to become more selective, with narrower eligibility criteria targeting only two groups. The first group eligible for assistance are those who have moved from areas of military operations, areas that are currently occupied, and/or areas that remain besieged.¹⁶ The second group is the displaced people whose houses have been destroyed, or are not suitable to live in due to damage, and who have applied for governmental compensation for the respective losses, in particular through the Government's official unified online platform. This shift in policy means that a number of vulnerable displaced people who do meet these criteria are likely to become more dependent on humanitarian assistance. For host communities, the Government's support of UAH450 (approximately US\$15) per a displaced person per month is unlikely to be sufficient to cover increasing utilities bills, particularly in the winter months. This will increase the pressure on humanitarian organizations to make sure people in Ukraine can access basic and life-saving services, and will require sustained humanitarian operations in the months to come, even if the war was to end now.

Strategic objectives

S01

Provide principled and timely, life-saving multisectoral assistance to people affected by the war, that is based on their perceptions and feedback and inclusive of gender, age, and diversity approaches.

Implement principled humanitarian action—that is neutral, impartial and independent—to ensure that humanitarian actors can reach all people in need, wherever they are, including through a coordinated multisectoral approach in collective sites. Save lives by providing essential and gender- and age-responsive protection, shelter, health care, critical household items, food security, livelihoods, water, sanitation, hygiene and education while preventing family separation during evacuation or relocation. Scale-up and sustain multisectoral response through the use of multipurpose cash to address the different needs of affected people in a holistic manner with due consideration of gender, age, and disability needs, offering them the flexibility and dignity to choose how to cover their needs. Scale-up logistics and emergency telecommunications to enable an effective response. Engage with affected communities to ensure that response planning is based on their expressed needs, and that methods of communication are available to receive and respond to complaints and feedback and ensure accountability to affected people.

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 and international human rights law. Implement protection monitoring, specialized protection services, individual protection assistance, explosive ordnance risk education, and mine victim assistance in places of arrival and/or residence of internally displaced persons—including collective centres—and in places where returns have been reported, ensuring gender and age-appropriate response. Engage with communities to receive questions, feedback and complaints and adapt response planning accordingly. Strengthen communication with communities and increase action to prevent the sexual exploitation and abuse of people impacted by the crisis. Scale-up response to, and 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 that are designed in response to expressed needs of communities, 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, water facilities and gas systems—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, gender-based violence and health services suitable and accessible for the different needs of women, men, boys and girls, people with disabilities and older people. Ensure affected people are engaged in the response design, planning and evaluation.

Response Strategy

This revised Flash Appeal seeks US\$4.55 billion to enable principled humanitarian assistance and protection to 11.5 million people across Ukraine, over half of them women. Humanitarians will utilize five main strategies—based on the planning assumptions, operational capacity and access realities—to prioritize the life-saving assistance for the period that covers from March until December 2022.

1. **Committing to put people, gender equality, and protection at the centre of the response:** Ensuring that humanitarian assistance addresses the different needs of women, men, girls and boys in vulnerable situations and from different marginalized groups, guided by the Humanitarian Country Team strategy on Centrality of Protection. 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. This will include measures to enhance accountability to affected people (AAP), prevent sexual exploitation and abuse (PSEA), improve information sharing and communication about all forms of gender-based violence, including conflict-related sexual violence and human trafficking. Humanitarians will strive to ensure that the response is gender and age-sensitive and sex-, age- and disability-disaggregated data (SADDD) is routinely collected and promote protection through all aspects of humanitarian programming. Women's rights, LGBTQIA+ and feminist civil society organizations will be put at the forefront of the response to promote localization and further enhance gender-responsiveness and inclusiveness. 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 aligning with humanitarian principles.
2. **Ensure winterization and winter-specific activities are prioritized:** Within this Flash Appeal revision,

critical winterization activities aimed at providing access to warm, safe and dignified living conditions, for both internally displaced and war-affected people, will be prioritized for greatest impact in the short-term. For the winterization preparedness activities, priority population are those living in remote and rural areas as many displaced and non-displaced people reside in substandard rural dwellings or damaged homes which increase their vulnerabilities to the harsh cold weather. Clusters have proposed a set of principled humanitarian actions that are tailored to meet expected winter scenarios and the needs of vulnerable groups, complementary to the work being undertaken by the Government of Ukraine (both at national and sub-national levels), as well as contextualized to the evolution of this crisis.

3. **Making assistance accessible to all people in need and delivering in the hard-to-reach areas:** Decentralizing aid from urban to rural areas, scaling-up the response in areas that recently shifted control back to the Government of Ukraine and prioritizing and proactively programming in currently accessible areas at risk of being cut off are the main strategies to make sure assistance is delivered as close as possible to people in need. Building on work undertaken to enhance humanitarian presence and capacity and continuing the trend of response achievements over the past five months, this approach seeks to encourage humanitarian actors to diversify response modalities to reach a wider group of vulnerable populations in the areas not previously targeted for programming. The response monitoring findings to date have indicated that much of the response seems concentrated in urban cities, while assistance to rural communities—such as Kharkivska, Kirovohradska, Vinnytska, Chernihivska oblasts – is reported to have been limited. In the areas near to intensive military operations, it is essential

to ensure supplies are available for long periods, to minimize the impact on people in case the supply routes are cut off. High-level negotiations continue to be a high priority to facilitate the safe passage of humanitarian aid into hardest-hit areas, particularly in the eastern regions where access is right now impossible. Given the severity of needs in such areas, humanitarian partners have exerted specific efforts to reach these locations, utilizing the Humanitarian Notification System to inform parties to the conflict of their planned movements and crossline operations. The UN and partners will continue to seek and negotiate access—as humanitarian community—for inter-agency and single-agency convoys providing in-kind relief items to affected people in areas where, as of now, assistance is extremely limited, and in certain cases, inexistent. The need for collective approaches and the avoidance of unilateral negotiations are paramount. This will include further inter-agency convoys and an increased frequency of the delivery attempts through the existing joint humanitarian operational planning mechanisms.

- 4. Responding to the displacement and vulnerability in all areas of the country and include host communities in the humanitarian response:** The humanitarian community in Ukraine has significantly scaled up the response to support the displaced and host communities in all areas of the country. This includes utilizing multipurpose cash in areas where it is feasible and appropriate, in close coordination with the social protection systems of the Government of Ukraine. Since the last revision of the Flash Appeal in April, the need for cash assistance among the displaced has steadily increased, from 49 per cent reporting a need for financial support in mid-March to 71 per cent by late July.¹⁷ Considering that some 97 per cent of people in Ukraine affected by the war indicated multipurpose cash as the preferred modality of assistance and the opportunities of innovation and alignment with the Government systems, humanitarians reaffirmed their commitment to prioritize this form of assistance wherever possible throughout 2022. Aid organizations are also moving towards a more targeted approach based on vulnerability as opposed to the blanket

assistance needed to make sure the response would reach the required scaled during the first five months of the war. In addition to multipurpose cash, partners are also providing multi-sectoral and protection assistance to both displaced and vulnerable people, including women, children, people with disabilities, older persons, survivors of gender-based violence, and undocumented people in close coordination with local authorities.

- 5. Redoubling efforts to improve the localization of aid:** Several catalytic real-time evaluations of the response over the past months have prompted a critical reflection, particularly among the international humanitarian community, to do better with the localization agenda. Concretely, aid organizations in Ukraine are working to better connect and align the response with efforts undertaken by national and local authorities, national and local actors, including national NGOs, civil society organizations and volunteer groups. There has been a general consensus of support to improve localization, while incorporating a “do no harm” approach. This means ensuring that an enabling approach is not rushed but carefully planned, with as wide participation as possible. In this regard, the Ukraine Humanitarian Fund (UHF) will play key role, including through the development of a programme to specifically disburse small grants with less stringent verification methods, targeting national NGOs, CSOs, volunteer groups or groups of individuals who collectively serve the needs of many thousands of people across the country. Within the same vein of localization, the humanitarian community has reached a common position on engaging with local authorities and working from their lists (of needs and/or beneficiaries) without compromising humanitarian principles. Based on this, a code of conduct has been developed and endorsed by the HCT to guide the principled use of Government’s lists.

Response Monitoring

Humanitarian partners will continue to 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.

As part of the revision of the Flash Appeal, clusters have reviewed and updated the standard activities and related indicators under the Strategic Objectives of the Flash Appeal. The full list of indicators can be found online [here](#).

From the first days of the response, OCHA and clusters began collecting data on its implementation. The Inter-Cluster Coordination Group has established a “5W” (“Who does What Where When and for Whom”) reporting tool that enables each humanitarian actor to share their activity achievements with the respective clusters, including how many people have been reached, where they have been reached, and with what type of assistance. Clusters are expected to report on their partners’ achievements each week, including the overall progress of the sector response, through the standard 5W data collection tool. OCHA is responsible for consolidating the cluster reports for a shared view of the response to inform the decisions of the Humanitarian Country Team. All monitoring resources can be found online at www.humanitarianresponse.info.

Overall progress against the Flash Appeal—including gaps and challenges—will be discussed regularly

by the Humanitarian Country Team. The operational presence of partners, activity achievements, and gaps in the response will be monitored by the Information Management Working Group (IMWG) and Inter-Cluster Coordination Group (ICCG) and reported to the Humanitarian Country Team and Government of Ukraine. Activity reports, wherever possible, are to 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, the number and geographical location of people in need continues to shift. The humanitarian community will continue to identify needs through ongoing assessments and situational monitoring mechanisms. The ICCG has also established an Inter-Cluster Needs Referral and Tracking System to coordinate and monitor response efforts to the identified needs. Clusters are to report on activities at the lowest possible administrative level to monitor the coverage of the response and ensure the identified needs are being met.

Various information products and analyses will be produced on a regular basis to provide updates on the needs and response, including Humanitarian Response Snapshots and Dashboards to report on 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
Flash Appeal Revision		●				●					
Progress Report											●
Dashboard	●		●		●		●		●		●
Humanitarian Insight	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●



CHERNIHIV, CHERNIHIVSKA OBLAST, UKRAINE

21 April 2022. Humanitarians are unloading humanitarian supplies from a truck that arrived in Chernihiv as part of a humanitarian convoy.
OCHA/Oleksandr Ratushniak

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 (CBFP). 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.

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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.

Endnotes

- 1 It is important to note that the figure may not necessarily reflect the number of unique beneficiaries.
- 2 Nearly half of civilian casualties were reported in Donetsk and Luhanska oblasts.
- 3 Returnees report feeling lowest levels of safety in their locations when compared to IDPs and non-displaced population, according to IOM's General Population Survey Round 7 (as of 23 July 2022).
- 4 UNHCR, [Operational Data Portal](#), accessed on 1 August 2022.
- 5 UN Women, [Rapid Gender Analysis of Ukraine](#), May 2022.
- 6 As of 28 July 2022.
- 7 The registration of NGOs and INGOs branches and offices in Ukraine is regulated by several normative acts – both pre- and post-invasion. The Government authority responsible for conducting such registration is the Ministry of Justice. However, it was reported that the Unified State Registry was blocked by a decision of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine since the beginning of the invasion. Thus, registration of new legal entities or branch offices (including humanitarian organization) was not accessible or possible at the early stage of the response until late April when solutions of modality were identified.
- 8 Advocacy efforts are ongoing to extend the visa-free regime for humanitarians from 90 to 180 days. Meanwhile, humanitarian staff are requested to follow the procedure of obtaining a long-stay visa (D-type) at Ukraine consular offices in neighbouring countries. Visa applications can now be submitted online.
- 9 IOM, [General Population Survey Round 7](#), as of 23 July 2022.
- 10 While it is hard to ascertain at this stage how the trend of returns will evolve, school enrolment statistics will provide an important litmus test for this planning assumption. However, these statistics are unlikely to be available in time of the Flash Appeal revision, but will be factored in the 2023 humanitarian planning cycle.
- 11 World Vision, [Ukraine Rapid Needs Assessment Report](#), May 2022.
- 12 Conducted by Protection Cluster and partners.
- 13 World Bank, ["Russian Invasion to Shrink Ukraine Economy by 45 Percent this Year"](#), 10 April 2022.
- 14 UNDP, [The Development Impact of the War in Ukraine: Initial Projections](#), March 2022.
- 15 The situation is particularly concerning in the eastern and southern regions, where 41 of respondents reported shortages in medical supplies and 34 per cent reported shortages in services, according to an IOM survey published in July 2022.
- 16 These include 303 territorial communities (hromdas) in eight regions, including Donetsk (66), Kharkiv (51), Dnipropetrovsk (7), Luhansk (37), Zaporizhzhia (51), Kherson (49), Mykolayiv (23), Sumy (18) regions. For more information, please see the official announcement available at this [link](#).
- 17 IOM, General Population Survey Round 1-7, March-July 2022.

AUGUST REVISION

FLASH APPEAL
UKRAINE

ISSUED AUGUST 2022