

This report is produced by OCHA Ukraine in collaboration with humanitarian partners. It covers the period from 5 p.m. (EET) 26 February 2022 to 5 p.m. (EET) 27 February 2022.

HIGHLIGHTS



- After three days of intense clashes across certain areas in Ukraine, the number of civilian casualties and damage to critical infrastructure are growing, triggering severe humanitarian consequences on people in the hardest-hit areas. The ongoing hostilities also continue to disrupt local supply chains and access to food and other basic items, hitting the already conflict-stricken areas of Donetsk and Luhansk oblasts hardest.
- At least 376 civilian casualties have been confirmed, including 94 deaths, by the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR) before midnight 26 February. The actual figure could be considerably higher as many reported casualties have yet to be confirmed.
- At least 368,000 people have already crossed into neighbouring countries, fleeing the ongoing hostilities, according to the UN Refugee Agency (UNHCR) as of 7:30 a.m. (CET) on 27 February.
- The UN and its humanitarian partners are preparing to rapidly scale-up operations once the security situation permits and mobilize emergency financing to facilitate an effective, broad and timely humanitarian response across all affected areas. Organizations already operating in areas affected by the new wave of hostilities have been able to provide some form of humanitarian assistance.

- On 1 March, the UN and humanitarian partners will launch a Flash Appeal to address the acute humanitarian needs of crisis-affected people within Ukraine. This appeal is coordinated with the Regional Refugee Response Plan, led by UNHCR.

SITUATION OVERVIEW

After three days of intense clashes across certain parts of Ukraine, the number of civilian casualties and damage to critical infrastructure are growing, triggering severe humanitarian consequences on people in the hardest-hit areas. Between 24 February and up until midnight 26 February, the OHCHR recorded 376 civilian casualties, with 94 people killed, including seven children; these figures are likely to be considerably higher as many reported casualties have yet to be confirmed.

In the past 24 hours, hostilities have been observed in Chernihiv (north), Kharkiv (north-east), Kherson (south), Kyiv (capital), Mariupol (south-east), Melitopol (south), Mykolaiv (south), Sumy (north) and Zaporizhzhia (south-east), among other areas in the northern, eastern and southern parts of the country.

On the night of 26 February, warnings from municipal authorities of an imminent attack forced people in Kyiv to quickly take shelter, seeking refuge in basements, bomb shelters and underground metro stations across the city of nearly 2.9 million people. Many elderly people and people with disabilities found themselves trapped in the city, due to the challenges of evacuation.

A suspected missile strike hit an oil depot south of the capital in Vasytkiv, setting the facility ablaze and prompting fears of effects of toxic fumes in nearby communities. In Ukraine's second largest city, Kharkiv, located in the north-east, a gas pipeline was hit. On 26 February, missiles rained down over Kharkiv – home to 1.4 million people¹ – where Russian forces are now reportedly on the streets. Residential areas of the city were also attacked, with at least one woman reportedly killed and dozens evacuated from a multi-storey residential building. In the north-eastern town of Okhtryka, heavy shelling reportedly killed at least six civilians, including a seven-year-old girl.

This increasingly intense conflict threatens to trigger a humanitarian catastrophe in Ukraine and also in neighbouring countries that are already seeing a massive influx of people fleeing hostilities. At the Ukraine-Poland border, local media outlets report at least 15 km-long lines of people trying to cross. According to the UNHCR, at least 368,000 people have already crossed into neighbouring countries – more than 115,000 have arrived in Poland alone² – with millions more expected to flee the country in the coming days.

The ongoing hostilities continue to disrupt local supply chains and access to food and other basic items. In eastern Ukraine, there are reports of food shortages in Kramatorsk (Donetska oblast) as supplies were mostly coming from Kharkiv. Even before 23 February, the escalating tensions in Donetska oblast had already damaged roads and bridges that subsequently limited access to markets for food on the Government-controlled side of the “contact line” for those residing in non-Government-controlled areas. Around 400,000 people were already estimated to be severely and moderately food-insecure in eastern Ukraine. Food insecurity is projected to rise considerably, as more and more people are displaced, where access to food, and possibly even supply, will continue to be a challenge.

FUNDING

The UN has released US\$20 million from the Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF) to support response efforts. The World Health Organization (WHO) has mobilized \$3.5 million to purchase and deliver urgent medical supplies. As of 26 February, the Ukraine Humanitarian Fund, the Country-based Pooled Fund managed by OCHA, has received at least \$850,000 in online donations. Neighbouring governments and donors have also stepped up support for the humanitarian response. On 1 March, the Humanitarian Country Team (HCT) in Ukraine will launch a Flash Appeal to address the acute humanitarian needs of crisis-affected people.

UNHCR is leading the development of a Regional Refugee Response Plan together with at least 11 partners. UNHCR estimates that more than 4 million people could flee Ukraine to countries across the region. This Plan aims to reach an estimated 2.4 million asylum-seekers and refugees in neighbouring countries, including Hungary, Moldova, Poland, Romania and Slovakia, among other countries in the region.

¹ Statistics Service of Ukraine, 2021.

² According to the information provided on the [governmental portal of Poland](#) on 26 February 2022.

HUMANITARIAN RESPONSE

The UN and its humanitarian partners are preparing to rapidly scale-up operations once the security situation permits and mobilize emergency financing to facilitate an effective, broad and timely humanitarian response in Ukraine. In the meantime, organizations with an existing operational presence in areas affected by the new wave of hostilities have been able to provide some humanitarian assistance to affected people.

UNHCR continues to collect data on displacement, and also assessing the capacities and available resources of oblast and local authorities to cope with the growing displacement. While assessments are ongoing, severely limited by the complicated security situation, beds, mattresses, blankets, linens, food and hygiene items have been identified as immediate needs. Where the security situation permits, partners are providing these basic items to displaced people and supporting repairs of damaged homes and shelters in areas where they can operate.

The State Administration of the Zakarpattia oblast in western Ukraine has set up a reception centre to help accommodate people arriving from other parts of the country, announcing they are ready to receive up to 50,000 displaced people. Oblast authorities currently have some 35,000 beds which are being allocated to new arrivals, but a lack of capacity to provide for the basic needs of displaced people remains a critical response gap. Most oblasts have a limited or no structure at all in place to deal with a wide-scale influx of displaced people, potentially leading to significant requests for support by local and oblast authorities.

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