

Emergency in Ukraine

External Situation Report #10, published 5 May 2022

Reporting period: 28 April–4 May 2022



5.6 million
REFUGEES



7.7 million
INTERNALLY
DISPLACED



6731
CIVILIAN
CASUALTIES



3280
CIVILIAN
DEATHS

Key updates

- Attacks on health care (including those against health facilities, transport, personnel, patients, supplies and warehouses) continue, with 11 new attacks between 28 April and 4 May. Cumulatively, between 23 February and 4 May there have been 186 attacks reported, resulting in 52 injuries and 73 deaths reported. These attacks deprive people of urgently needed care, endanger health-care providers, and undermine health systems.
- Due to the severe disruption to the Ukrainian health system, including routine immunization activities, there are serious concerns about possible infectious disease outbreaks, including measles outbreaks. Outbreaks of measles were reported in 2012 and from mid-2017 to late 2019, when Ukraine experienced one of the largest reported measles outbreaks in the world.
- Based on information submitted between 12 March and 30 April, EMTs provided clinical care for 3472 health events, of which 17% were infectious diseases, 12% were trauma, and 62% were other key diseases.
- Conflict and insecurity continue to disrupt supply chains, aggravate food insecurity and malnutrition across the country. In eastern Ukraine, there have been reports of food shortages in Kramatorsk (Donetsk oblast) as supplies were mostly coming from Kharkiv.
- As of 28 April, WHO has received US\$ 46.5 million (81%) against its appeal for US\$ 57.5 million covering the period from March to May to address the needs of six million people.

1. SITUATION UPDATE

Figure 1. Distribution of Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) and refugees in Ukraine and in refugee-hosting countries as of 4 May 2022

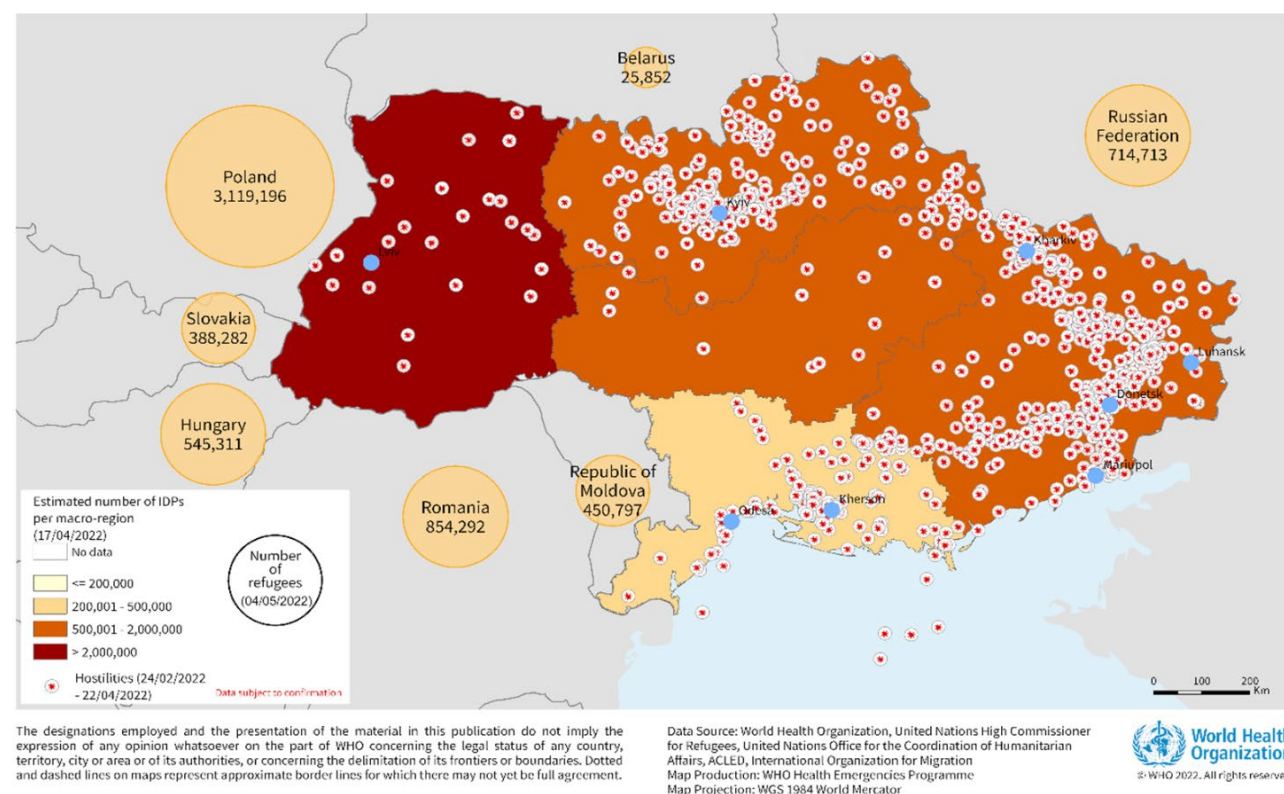


Table 1. Key humanitarian figures as of 4 May 2022

People affected	
Internally displaced persons	7.7 million
Refugees	5.6 million
Injuries among civilians	3451
Deaths among civilians	3280

1.1 Population displacement and refugees

According to government data compiled by the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), over five million refugees have left Ukraine for surrounding countries in the last eight weeks of the conflict, with the highest proportion, 54%, in Poland, followed by 15% in Romania. According to the International Organization for Migration (IOM), as of 4 May approximately 7.7 million people have been internally displaced, which represents 17% of the country's population. Additionally, IOM estimates that 2.8 million people have moved back to their homes following earlier displacement.

1.2 Overall WHO response

WHO is supporting the health sector in Ukraine and the refugee-hosting countries. WHO has mobilized experts and is working with partners, including the Global Outbreak Alert and Response Network (GOARN), Emergency Medical Teams (EMTs), Health Cluster, and Standby Partners, to provide support with access to health services

– primary health care, routine and COVID-19 vaccination, mental health and psychosocial support (MHPSS), trauma care, supply and logistics, prevention of sexual exploitation and abuse, risk communication and community engagement (RCCE), and information management.

WHO continues to support the Ministry of Health (MoH) of Ukraine and refugee-hosting countries to ensure safe medical evacuation of patients. Transportation of patients within Ukraine is ensured by the national emergency services, while transportation across the border to the European Union (EU) is managed by international EMTs and coordinated by the CADUS team, a German nongovernmental organization (NGO) providing EMT support. To date, over 200 Ukrainian patients have been evacuated from both Poland and Ukraine via the EU Civil Protection Mechanism¹ to 11 European countries (Belgium, Denmark, Germany, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Norway, Portugal, Romania, Spain and Sweden). In addition, 110 psychiatric patients were evacuated from Ukraine through Poland to facilities in Spain. WHO and the EU Civil Protection Mechanism conducted an assessment of a potential site for a reception centre for transitioning Ukraine patients through Poland to other EU Member States. The centre will provide basic health services for stable patients, coordinate patient flow and planning for medical evacuations, ensure transportation and logistic support for EMTs, and provide psychological support for patients and family members.

Operational Partnerships

Standby Partners have strengthened WHO's capacity for this response by confirming 13 positions to support operations in Ukraine and refugee-hosting countries. Most of these deployments are scheduled for six months. Of the 13 experts, 10 have already been deployed (one completed) and three are completing pre-deployment formalities. Roles mobilized through Standby Partners include: MHPSS – one expert, RCCE – two experts, Preventing and Responding to Sexual Exploitation, Abuse and Harassment (PRSEAH) – four experts, Geographic Information System (GIS) – one expert, Information Management – two experts, and Health Cluster coordination – two experts. These positions are supported through partners including the Norwegian Refugee Council (NORCAP) – five deployments, UK-Med – two deployments, Dutch Surge Support – one deployment, the Canadian International Civilian Response Corps (CANADEM) – three deployments, and iMMAP – two deployments. The UK Foreign, Commonwealth and Development Office (FCDO) has funded three deployments.

External communications

- Joint [WHO and UNICEF statement](#) on European Immunization Week 2022, including references to the Ukraine situation.
- [Live reports from WHO spokesperson in Ukraine at the twice-weekly UN briefing at the Palais in Geneva.](#)

Funding

- As of 4 May WHO has received US\$ 46.5 million (81%) against its appeal for US\$ 57.5 million covering the period from March to May 2022 to address the needs of six million people. Of these funds, US\$ 45 million is for health response in Ukraine and another US\$ 12.5 million for the health needs of Ukrainian people affected by the conflict in neighbouring counties.
- WHO's updated requirement for the response to refugee needs in neighbouring countries is US\$ 67.5 million for the period from March to December 2022.
- WHO would like to thank Canada, European Civil Protection and Humanitarian Aid Operations (ECHO), Ireland, Japan, the King Salman Humanitarian Aid & Relief Centre, Norway, Switzerland, Novo Nordisk Foundation, and the UN Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF), and the United States Bureau of Population, Refugees, and Migration for their timely contributions.
- During the first weeks of the response WHO released US\$ 10.2 million from its [Contingency Fund for Emergencies](#) to kick-start activities. These funds have been fully absorbed.

More information on funding can be found [here](#).

¹ EU Civil Protection Mechanism (europa.eu).



2. HEALTH PRIORITIES AND WHO ACTIONS IN UKRAINE TO DATE

2.1 Access to health care in Ukraine

Ukraine's health system is facing multiple challenges. Access to health care is severely impacted due to security concerns, restricted mobility, broken supply chains and mass displacement. Health care continues to come under attack (including those against health facilities, transport, personnel, patients, supplies and warehouses), with 11 new attacks reported between 28 April and 4 May, and a total of 186 attacks² on health care reported, resulting in 52 injuries and 73 deaths between 24 February and 4 May.³ Cumulatively, between 23 February and 4 May there have been 186 attacks reported, resulting in 52 injuries and 73 deaths reported. Further attacks are being verified. These attacks deprive people of urgently needed care, endanger health-care providers, and undermine health systems.

Through engagement with the MoH, national health institutions and many partners and donors, WHO has been able to provide populations with life-saving supplies, equipment and medicines. However, reaching some of the hardest-hit areas in the east, where health systems have been severely disrupted, remains a challenge.

² Attacks on health care include those against health facilities, transport, personnel, patients, supplies and warehouses.

³ [Surveillance System for Attacks on Health Care \(SSA\)](#).

2.2 Priority public health concerns

Current health priorities are listed below (more details on each of these public health concerns can be found in the previously published [situation reports](#)).

Conflict-related trauma and injuries	Civilian casualties continue to rise due to the use of explosive weapons. Limited access to health care results from infrastructure disruption of health-care facilities and closure of many pharmacies in Ukraine.
Maternal and newborn health	While only limited data are available on the current situation of maternal and newborn health, there have been reports on disruptions to antenatal, intrapartum and postnatal care.
Management of chronic diseases and noncommunicable diseases (NCDs)	<p>Provision of medicines and care for patients with chronic communicable diseases, such as HIV and tuberculosis (TB), as well as NCDs, remains challenging. WHO, collaborating with international and local partners, continues to coordinate supply efforts to ensure mitigation of shortfalls of drugs for HIV, TB and NCDs in affected oblasts.</p> <p>Approximately 30% of households have at least one person with a chronic disease who reported challenges in accessing care for their condition. Two out of five households (39%) have at least one member with a chronic illness, such as cardiovascular disease, diabetes or cancer.</p>
Risk of emergence and spread of infectious diseases	<p>The risk of disease outbreaks, such as cholera, measles, diphtheria or COVID-19, has been exacerbated due to lack of access to water, sanitation and hygiene, crowded conditions in bomb shelters and collective centres, and suboptimal coverage for routine and childhood immunizations.</p> <p>Due to the severe disruption to the Ukrainian health system, including routine immunization activities, there are serious concerns about a possible measles outbreak. Outbreaks of measles were reported in 2012 and from mid-2017 to late 2019, when Ukraine experienced one of the largest reported measles outbreaks in the world. Additionally, the risk of vaccine-derived poliovirus type 2 outbreaks remains, as it has been previously reported in two children. Currently Ukraine has sufficient polio vaccine stocks to meet immunization needs and has resumed the vaccination campaign halted just a few weeks after its launch on 1 February. As of 24 April only 48% (approximately 69 000) of the children who were targeted in the campaign have been vaccinated. There is also increased risk for tetanus and diphtheria due to increased risk of injury and overcrowding conditions.</p> <p>As of 3 May approximately 60 cases of acute watery diarrhoea were reported by EMTs in Ukraine, of whom 10 are children under five years of age. These cases are currently being monitored by EMTs on site.</p> <p>Between 28 April and 4 May a total of 2886 new cases and 52 new deaths of COVID-19 have been reported. This represents a decrease of 37% and 29%, respectively, compared to the previous week. These numbers should be interpreted carefully due to underreporting of COVID-19 cases and deaths.</p> <p>Between 23 February and 1 May the overall number of beds available and beds occupied by patients with COVID-19 has decreased by 44% and 92%, respectively, reflecting potential challenges in accessing hospitals, limited data reporting, and a potential decrease in actual hospitalizations.</p>

Protection issues: risk of human trafficking and escalated risk of sexual and gender-based violence (GBV)	Increasing numbers of reports in Ukraine of unaccompanied children, women travelling alone, interim care arrangements, limited access to protection/treatment/support, and many vulnerable populations (including men and the elderly). There is an increased risk of physical injury, psychological distress and long-term mental health problems, pregnancy, STIs, and negative coping strategies, such as addictions. Prevention and protection from GBV, trafficking, sexual exploitation and abuse remain key concerns.
Mental health and psychosocial support (MHPSS)	Mental health stressors continue in Ukraine, with limited access to psychological and psychiatric support. Psychosocial support is much needed, particularly in view of a likely increase in negative coping mechanisms, including abuse and self-harm.
Technological hazards and health risks	<p>Potential nuclear hazards</p> <p>There are 15 nuclear reactors at four operational nuclear power plants (NPPs) in Ukraine, one decommissioned NPP in Chernobyl, and a research reactor in Kharkiv. In addition, numerous radioactive sources are used in industry and health-care facilities.</p> <p>According to the International Atomic Energy Agency's (IAEA) daily updates, currently the nuclear facilities are operating normally, and the nuclear safety situation appears under control. However, the Zaporizhzhya NPP, located in the southeast and in proximity to the military operations, remains at risk of being affected by shelling. The risk of a nuclear emergency as a result of direct damage due to shelling of NPPs or failure of a reactor's power supply, or the inability to provide necessary maintenance, remains high.</p> <p>Potential chemical hazards</p> <p>Reports of toxic chemical events continue to be closely monitored and assessed. WHO is working with the MoH of Ukraine and with health partners on the ground to prepare for all public health hazards, including those that may be caused by unintentional or intentional release of toxic chemicals.</p>
Food security and nutrition	Conflict and insecurity continue to disrupt supply chains, aggravate food insecurity and malnutrition across the country. In eastern Ukraine there have been reports of food shortages in Kramatorsk (Donetsk oblast) as supplies were mostly coming from Kharkiv. Based on the revised estimates by the UN Flash Appeal (March to August), approximately 10.2 million people across Ukraine are in need of food and livelihood assistance, which represents an increase of over 350% compared to estimates in the initial UN Flash Appeal of 2.25 million people. This is in line with World Food Programme's recent food insecurity survey – one in three households in Ukraine are now food-insecure.

2.3 WHO actions in Ukraine to date

Leadership and coordination

The WHO Regional Office for Europe is deploying a team to Kyiv, for the first time since the start of the emergency, which will meet with the WHO Country Office staff members on the ground. The WHO representative will be visiting recently liberated areas in the Kyiv oblast and holding several high-level in-person meetings with government counterparts, speaking with members of the national and international press corps, and handing over WHO donations.

Health information and operations

- As of 2 May, 3153 civilians have been killed (1115 men, 722 women, 71 girls, 83 boys, as well as 72 children and 1090 adults whose sex is not yet known) and 3316 have been injured (395 men, 324 women, 69 girls, 80 boys, as well as 170 children and 2278 adults whose sex is not yet known).
- As of 1 May, over 5.6 million Ukrainians crossed the border to neighbouring countries, of whom just over 3 million crossed the border to Poland and 0.8 million to Romania.

- WHO, together with Premise, a crowdsourcing organization, conducted a household health needs assessment based on crowdsourced data.
 - Of the 1495 households who responded to the survey, 30% have sought health-care services. Of those, 33% reported having problems accessing services, while 33% had difficulty accessing routine medication. Among the respondents who sought out health-care services, 39% cited the security situation as the main barrier to access, while 23% reported that no health-care services were available in their area.
 - The top three medications that households are having difficulty accessing are pain medicine, medicine for cardiovascular diseases and medicine for hypertension, respectively, for 46%, 40% and 39% of households who tried to obtain the medications.
- A WHO team has travelled to Zaporizhzhya to jointly coordinate the evacuation of civilians from Mariupol. The team delivered medical supplies to a local hospital in the region and is closely working with the UN team on the ground. The mission also assessed the preparedness of the hospitals and reception centres, in close collaboration with the local authorities in the region, to care for evacuees, and replenished the needed medical supplies from the WHO warehouse in Dnipropetrovsk. It will continue assessing and addressing the needs of frontline hospitals in the Kharkiv oblast, before returning to Lviv via Kyiv with support from the MoH.

Supplies and logistics

- The WHO Operations Support and Logistics (OSL) unit is fully engaged in emergency operations to provide medical supplies and assistance to oblasts across Ukraine that were hit the hardest by the conflict.
- WHO OSL is working closely with UN partners and the Ukrainian MoH to deliver supplies across Ukraine, in accordance with the Ukrainian MoH's distribution plan. Additional supply hubs are being set up in Dnipropetrovsk, Odesa, Poltava and Kyiv to facilitate the delivery of medical supplies to the most severely affected areas across Ukraine.
- As of 3 May WHO has delivered to Ukraine 393 metric tonnes of medical supplies, comprising trauma and emergency surgery kits (TESK), interagency emergency medical supplies (IEHK), essential medicines, and other critical supplies, including body bags, ambulance vehicles, power generators, refrigerators and other equipment.
- Procurement of supplies for the Ukraine response includes (not exhaustive):
 - US\$ 4.8 million in trauma/surgical supplies, with US\$ 3 million delivered
 - US\$ 6.4 million for primary health and NCD management, with US\$ 1.9 million delivered
 - US\$ 431.5 thousand for cold chain management, with US\$ 360 thousand delivered, including refrigerators, freezers, and other essential cold chain equipment
 - US\$ 1.62 million for chemical, biological, radiological and nuclear and explosives, with US\$ 436 thousand delivered.
- The distribution of supplies is being coordinated with the MoH. To date, 167 metric tonnes of medical supplies have reached beneficiaries within Ukraine across the oblasts of Kyiv, Dnipropetrovsk, Kharkiv, Kherson, Chernihiv, Zaporizhzhya, Sumy, Mykolayiv, Donetsk, and Luhansk.
- In coordination with the MoH, WHO OSL is processing donations of medicines, medical equipment and consumables from various organizations, including pharmaceutical and biotechnology companies (Roche, Reig Jofre, Novo Nordisk and Seegene), government partners (Ontario, Canada and the European Commission (EC)), and NGOs (FootPrint Project, Direct Relief and European Blood Alliance).
- WHO OSL remains focused on maintaining the flow of essential medical supplies and supporting MoH and partner gaps to ensure the continued functioning of critical health services and life-saving activities in Ukraine through the duration of the conflict.

Operational partnerships

EMT Coordination Cell (EMT CC) and Trauma & Rehabilitation Working Group (TRWG)

Since the start of the response, the EMT initiative has established the EMT CC in Ukraine integrated with the Health Cluster TRWG, as a joint operational mechanism working closely with partners.

- Based on information submitted between 12 March and 30 April, EMTs provided clinical care for 3472 health events, of which 17% were infectious diseases, 12% were trauma, and 62% were other key diseases.
 - Among infectious disease events, acute respiratory infections were most frequently reported (88%, 535/610), followed by acute watery diarrhoea (10%, 60/610).
 - Among trauma events, minor injuries were most frequently reported (62%, 256/413), followed by moderate injury (23%, 94/413).
- Further EMT network activities can be found [here](#).

Health Cluster

- The Ukraine Health Cluster currently has 106 partners, 87 of whom are operational partners, and 19 have planned activities.
- **5W** (who, what, where, when, why): Health Cluster Partners' presence and activities across Ukraine are mapped weekly to chart the continuously changing humanitarian response landscape. Health Cluster Partners have completed or ongoing activities in **160 settlements in 24 oblasts** in Ukraine.



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https://www.yunbaogao.cn/report/index/report?reportId=5_31095

