

## Ukraine Conflict | ACT Appeal UKR211

Name of ACT member: Hungarian Interchurch Aid

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*This report is issued every Monday, consolidated by ACT Secretariat in collaboration with ACT members.*

Date: 20 April 2022

## Highlights

*Please list 5 key points that you want to communicate to ACT Alliance network*

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- Week 16, **HIA is visiting Dnipro, Kyiv, Zaporizhzhia and Bucha** to strengthen cooperation with local partners and to expand partnership network in Eastern Ukraine.
- Week 15, Beregovo office – with close cooperation with the mayor of Técső, the mayor of Bucha and at the request of the Governor of Uzhhorod – **donated 3.5 metric tons of food to Bucha** to help the people in their greatest needs. Técső is the twin city of Bucha, located in Zakarpattia.
- Between March 3 – April 17 in **Zakarpattia** oblast **food and essential non-food items** were distributed to **206 shelters** in 7 rayons (46 hromadas), reaching **17.309 people** with 47 metric tons food, 17 metric tons hygiene products, 13.5 metric tons children items.
- From Beregovo warehouse to Lviv 44 metric tons, to Ternopil 15 metric tons, to Ivano-Frankivsk 14 metric tons, to Chernivtsi 20 metric tons and to Zakarpattia regional administration 35 metric tons, **altogether 128 metric tons humanitarian aid** was delivered since the beginning of the crisis.
- As Ukraine's air defence systems destroyed two missiles in the Radekhiv Area of Lvivska Oblast over the last fortnight, **NGOs' activities in Lviv have been largely unaffected**. NGOs can still rely on critical infrastructure around Lviv, despite previous RF missile strikes against a military base near the Polish border, an oil depot and an aircraft repairing facility. These reflect Moscow's growing hostility to humanitarian aid shipments into Ukraine around Lviv. Nevertheless, NGOs should monitor attacks on aid shipments, which Moscow may claim are disguising weapons deliveries to Ukrainian forces.

## Situation Overview

*Please give a short overview of the overall situation (security, number of IPDs/Refugees, economic) in the countries where you are responding*

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As of 18 April, 4,980,589 people are estimated to have fled Ukraine; a further 7.1 million people have been displaced internally within the country. That is 11.9 million people forced to flee their homes in under seven weeks - more than a quarter of the population of Ukraine. Some 13 million people are estimated to be stranded in affected areas or unable to leave due to heightened security risks, destruction of bridges and roads, as well as lack of resources or information on where to find safety and accommodation. The number of refugees crossing the Hungarian border is 465,598.

Security update (source: INSO): After seven weeks of conflict, which consumed much of the country, emphasising the South, North-Central and Eastern regions, the war in Ukraine has entered a new phase. Russian Forces (RF) relocated from Kyivska, Chernihivska and Sumska Oblasts, apparently revising its strategic focus, to controlling Donbas and suppressing Ukrainian Forces (UF) in the East and the South. Whomsoever calls it, and aid agencies must take great care in predicting Russia's next move in the coming period and should not rush to fill voids where the humanitarian need is apparent

without comprehensive risk and access assessments. Indeed, compared to the first weeks of the conflict, activity has reduced with the withdrawal of RF and once consolidated with new focus spikes in conflict activity, including RF tactical missile strikes on any part of the country.

Humanitarian corridors and evacuations will continue to be disrupted by fighting and targeting. However, as has been experienced since the conflict began, there is a high risk that 'corridors' will be targeted and remain inherently dangerous. Notably, as of 15 April, heavy fire was reported as civilians attempted to evacuate Poposna village, Luhansk Oblast, towards Bahhmut. The worst affected corridor in the coming weeks will be Mariupol, and it will likely remain as RF will be unwilling to consider any potential giveaway of their tactical advantage towards capturing the city. RF will keep open its corridors from Mariupol to filter civilians to Russia. As of 15 April, in Kyivska (north) and Zaporizhzhia (south-east) oblasts, heavy fighting was ongoing between UF and RF. Throughout April, RF made territorial gains in Mariupol over the last fortnight, bisecting the title city from its centre to the coast. It appears RF will soon take Mariupol. It is difficult to know how long Ukrainian Forces (UF) can defend the city. Capturing Mariupol enables Russia to consolidate a land bridge between Donbas and the Crimea region, cutting Ukraine's access to the Sea of Azov.

NGOs need to study fallback supply lines to the East as the RF continues to regroup in Kharkiv Oblast and conduct operations along the Izyum-Slovyansk axis as a strategic foothold to reinforce Russia's offensive and link up with RF positions in Luhansk Oblast. While INSO has recorded several NGO incidents in the East, collateral threats to humanitarians remain incredibly high, with shelling in frontline areas the most immediate safety risk. At least 59 civilian fatalities, including NGO staff and over one hundred, were injured in a missile attack on a train station in Kramatorsk in Donetska Oblast. RF may try to capture Dnipro, and local authorities recommended that women, children, and the elderly evacuate the city. The redeployment of RF in the East will be an ongoing process over the coming week and beyond, but missile attacks will intensify.

Moreover, as the flagship of the Russian Black Sea fleet navy missile cruiser 'Moskva' sank due to the reportedly UF missile attack in the Black Sea, this may serve as an additional trigger for further escalation. In particular, there is a high probability of increased missile attacks in Odesa and Odeska Oblast. There are few limited deconfliction mechanisms with RF. The sheer volume of indirect fire attacks on key cities, particularly in the Donbas, will make the real-time monitoring of risks difficult. NGOs can nevertheless limit exposure, share information regarding ongoing conflict activity and seek advice from INSO.

As NGOs are now resuming their activities in Kyiv, Kyivska and Chernihivska Oblasts following RF withdrawals. NGOs must revisit safety advice to staff relating to ERW/UXO and mines, seeking specialist guidance from demining agencies. In addition, NGOs should coordinate with Ukrainian authorities on areas in the North Centre vacated by RF to map mined areas and routes. On 11 and 14 April, two civilians mine explosions killed two civilians in Chernihivska Oblast. Ukrainian authorities are undertaking multiple investigations in the settlements of Kyivska Oblast, and NGOs should anticipate access restrictions and extended curfews.

## Appeal Financing

*Please fill out information on Funds Received. ACT Secretariat will fill out the information on Pledges.*

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### Funds Received

#### Outside the Appeal

- Granted: EUR 5.1 million. HIA already granted from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade, Hungary Helps Agency and private donors, companies through HIA's fundraising campaign in Hungary
- In kind donation in the value of EUR 1.12 million (food, NFI and other aid items)

## Pledges

- Pledges: EUR 3.5 million from international partner organizations

## Total ACT Response

*Please provide topline information of your current response such as number of people already reached indicating the areas, planned interventions, type of assistance. For example: HIA provided hygiene kits in Lviv, Beregovo, and Budapest for 500 persons*

*Please provide details on all activities (ACT Appeal and non-appeal funded) for ACT members information about our Total ACT response.*

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The key actions carried out by HIA and its local partners on Week 15 include:

### In Hungary:

- In BOK sport hall (Budapest) 791 refugees received humanitarian aid and information service;
- 573 refugees were accommodated in community shelters and private accommodations in the capital and in the countryside;
- Shaping a grass-root EIE initiative, *Schools without borders*, with integration of refugee children into the Hungarian education system through multi-step integration process; where the 1<sup>st</sup> stage includes an online education till the end of the Ukrainian school year with the help of refugee teachers; the 2<sup>nd</sup> stage covers summer camps with language teaching, and the 3<sup>rd</sup> one is for refugees who are staying in Hungary, their integration into the Hungarian education system;
- Entering into proposal writing phase with the Lutheran Church to provide restoration support to 12 community shelters.

### In Ukraine:

- *Lviv Emergency Office* distributed food (20 pallets) and hygiene items (9 pallets) with collaboration of the Gethsemane Evangelical Church to 3 rayons: Lviv, Mykolaiv and Kharkiv rayons reaching 11700 people, furthermore carried out 3 other aid distributions with Kvyatkovskyy Family Foundation, Ukrainian Greek Catholic Church of the Exaltation of the Holy Cross and Lviv Polytechnic National University – reaching another 1000 people;
- *Beregovo Office* provided 14,5 metric tons humanitarian aid to 17 shelters in 3 rayons (Bucha, Beregovo and Uzhgorod), reaching 1031 people;
- *Zlatograd Foundation*, together with a group of volunteers visited Sinelnikovo and Illarionovka settlements in the Dnipropetrovsk region and distributed humanitarian aid to 150 families. Food and hygiene parcels were delivered to IDPs in Dnipro and Slobozhanske. In addition, in the Psychoneurological Boarding School for Women with Disabilities, located in the village of Ilinka, Dnipropetrovsk region, 32 disabled women received food and hygiene kits.
- *Santis Foundation* donated 45 sets of humanitarian aid to the maternity hospital in Zaporizhzhia to families who found temporary shelter there, and 65 sets and 50 sets humanitarian aid were distributed to the district departments of social services for families, children and youth in Khortytsky and Oleksandrivka; volunteers and Santis also

delivered humanitarian aid (12 sets) to the village of Blagoveshchenko, Zaporizhzhia region;

- *Etalon* in Ivano-Frankivsk identified 4 pilot locations and signed MoUs with the heads of local councils in Kalush district, Bohorodchany settlement, Nadvirna city and Verkhovna village and launched an information campaign about its PSS and legal services to be held by 4 mobile groups consisting of psychologist and legal experts. The aim of this information campaign – already held in 2 settlements and 5 community shelters – is to inform local authorities about the initiative and encourage IDPs to turn to these mobile groups for assistance. *Etalon* also carried food parcel distribution to 300 people in Ivano-Frankivsk last week;
- In Cherkasy, Logistics Humanitarian Center for Emergency Response (LGCER) was established by HIA’s former partner in Kherson, *the League*, to support the IDPs in Cherkasy and Poltava oblasts. In partnership with the NGO "Academy of Strategic Studies", LGCER set up mobile service teams to provide psychosocial and legal assistance to IDPs in the second phase of League’s humanitarian response. Target groups are women with children under 14 without a breadwinner, single mothers, people with disability regardless of age, elderly people 65+, single elderly people, pregnant women, large families, families without IDPs living in Cherkasy and Poltava regions. Community shelters have been selected for this PSS project activity, aid distribution planned for the next week.

Thus far these efforts have reached **57,925** people since the beginning of the crisis, providing emergency access to basic food and non-food items, information, shelter, WASH and health support, protection and links to transportation services.

**ACT Appeal** Please provide a programme update under the relevant sectors below

Implementing partner	Country	In country site	Sector	Achieved targets In reporting period (#beneficiaries <u>direct/indirect</u> )	Cumulative Achieved targets (#beneficiaries <u>direct/indirect</u> )	Within appeal /outside of appeal
HIA	Ukraine		FSL	14402	39827	19913/19914
HIA	Ukraine		WSH	13178	28490	14245/14245
HIA	Ukraine		H&N	0	600	outside
HIA	Ukraine		Shelter+NFI	24/480	129/1380	outside
HIA	Ukraine		C/FP	33	111	outside
HIA	Hungary		FSL	791	8579	4289/4290
HIA	Hungary		Shelter+NFI	573/0	3378/1380	outside
HIA	Hungary		WSH	0	5833	2916/2917
HIA	Hungary		C/FP	194	2773	outside
HIA	Hungary		Logistics	0	847	outside

\*13178 people received both food and hygienic support in Ukraine

FSL – Food Security & Livelihoods  
 WSH – Water, Sanitation and Hygiene  
 C/FP – Child/Family Protection  
 H&N – Health & Nutrition

Sitrep completed by (name & job title):  
Eszter Sebok, project coordinator