The armed conflict in Donetska and Luhanska oblasts in eastern Ukraine remains active and continues to produce humanitarian needs and protection concerns.

**At a glance: 2020 Humanitarian Needs Overview**

As of January 2020

The trend by year shows that humanitarian needs have remained consistent over the past three years. While there has been improvement in some areas, there has been deterioration in others.

**People in Need by Location**

Needs differ between rural and urban locations. The situation is the most severe for rural populations, who have been cut off from the urban centres which once provided employment, markets and basic services.

Assessments are critical as pockets of needs exist. Schematically, needs for life-saving assistance increase with proximity to the ‘contact line’ in GCA, whereas in NGCA this is not the case. Protection needs and support for living standards depend less on location.

**Vulnerable Groups**

Within the overall number of people in need, five population groups are bearing the heaviest brunt of the conflict:

1. **1.1M Elderly**
2. **416K People with disabilities**
3. **530K Children**
4. **53K Female single-headed families**
5. **353K Internally displaced persons (IDPs)**

**Humanitarian Concerns**

Including challenges to early recovery, social cohesion and durable solutions for IDPs.

**People in Need by Cluster**

Needs range from education, food insecurity and livelihoods to health, protection, shelter, non-food items, water and sanitation.

- **Education**: 0.4M
- **Food Security & Livelihoods**: 1.0M
- **Health**: 1.3M
- **Protection**: 2.8M
- **Shelter/Non-Food Items**: 0.4M
- **WASH**: 2.8M

**HUMANS IN NEED BY CLUSTER**

Needs range from education, food insecurity and livelihoods to health, protection, shelter, non-food items, water and sanitation.

- **Education**: 0.4M
- **Food Security & Livelihoods**: 1.0M
- **Health**: 1.3M
- **Protection**: 2.8M
- **Shelter/Non-Food Items**: 0.4M
- **WASH**: 2.8M

**Physiological and Mental Wellbeing**

Including death, injury and harm to health due to violence, damage to infrastructure and lack of services.

**Living Standards**

Including lack of access to basic services, and high levels of unemployment and food insecurity.

**Protection**

Including restrictions on movement, mine risk and lack of access to social benefits and civil documentation.

**Resilience and Recovery**

Including challenges to early recovery, social cohesion and durable solutions for IDPs.

**People in need by location**

- **Government Controlled Area (GCA)**
  - 0-5km area along the ‘contact line’
  - 5-20km area along the ‘contact line’
  - 0-20km area along the ‘contact line’

- **Non-Government Controlled Area (NGCA)**
  - 0-20km area along the ‘contact line’
  - 20+km area

**People in need by cluster**

- **Food security & livelihoods**: 1.0M
- **Health**: 1.3M
- **Protection**: 2.8M
- **Shelter/Non-Food Items**: 0.4M
- **WASH**: 2.8M

**People in other oblasts**

- **0.15M IDPs in other oblasts**

**Ukraine statistics**

- **3.8M people in need in 2017**
- **3.4M people in need in 2018**
- **3.5M people in need in 2019**
- **3.4M people in need in 2020**

**People in need by group**

- **1.1M elderly**
- **416K people with disabilities**
- **530K children**
- **53K female single-headed families**
- **353K internally displaced persons (IDPs)**

**Resilience and Recovery**

Including challenges to early recovery, social cohesion and durable solutions for IDPs.

**Trend by year**

Humanitarian needs have remained consistent over the past three years. While there has been improvement in some areas, there has been deterioration in others.

**Vulnerable Groups**

Within the overall number of people in need, five population groups are bearing the heaviest brunt of the conflict:

1. **1.1M Elderly**
2. **416K People with disabilities**
3. **530K Children**
4. **53K Female single-headed families**
5. **353K Internally displaced persons (IDPs)**

**Humanitarian Concerns**

Including death, injury and harm to health due to violence, damage to infrastructure and lack of services.

**Living Standards**

Including lack of access to basic services, and high levels of unemployment and food insecurity.

**Protection**

Including restrictions on movement, mine risk and lack of access to social benefits and civil documentation.

**Resilience and Recovery**

Including challenges to early recovery, social cohesion and durable solutions for IDPs.

**The Ministry of Social Policy registered 1.4 million IDPs in August 2019 nationwide. All of them need different types of assistance. An estimated 6.7 million IDPs are living permanently in GCA, while others move frequently across the ‘contact line’, and for the planning purpose, are considered to be living in NGCA.**