

# Ukraine: Humanitarian Impact

## Situation Report

As of 3:00 p.m. (EET) on 6 March 2022

This report is produced by OCHA Ukraine in collaboration with humanitarian partners. It covers the period from 3 p.m. (EET) 5 March to 3 p.m. (EET) 6 March.



**1.5 million**

People who have crossed international borders since the military offensive on 24 February 2022



Hostilities since 26 Feb



Number of refugees from Ukraine



Border crossing points

Sources: Border crossing points – multiple sources. Country and administrative division – UN GIS and State Scientific Production Enterprise "Kartographia". Refugee outflow – UNHCR. Hostilities – public sources and local reports. The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations.

## KEY FIGURES (FLASH APPEAL 2022)



**12M**

people in need  
(Source: 2022 Flash Appeal)<sup>1</sup>



**6M**

people targeted  
(Source: 2022 Flash Appeal)



**\$1.1B**

funding required (US\$)  
(Source: 2022 Flash Appeal)



**5%**

funded  
(Source: FTS)

<sup>1</sup> With the scale and direction of the ongoing military operation, 18 million people are projected to become affected, including up to 6.7 million people projected to be newly internally displaced. Of the affected population, 12 million people are expected to need humanitarian assistance, and 6 million with the most urgent humanitarian needs will be assisted with the resources required under the Flash Appeal, including 2.1 million IDPs covering the initial period of three months. The Flash Appeal 2022 supersedes the 2022 Humanitarian Response Plan (HRP), as of 1 March.

## HIGHLIGHTS

- Reliable and predictable “windows of silence” and “safe passage” are urgently needed to relocate people whose lives are at risk and provide life-saving humanitarian relief supplies, including food, water and medicine, to the affected people who have been cut off from such assistance due to the military encirclement of cities across Ukraine.
- Safe passage from multiple cities, including Mariupol and Volnovakha (Government-controlled areas of Donetsk oblast), have reportedly been postponed once again. Urgent evacuations remain impossible in the towns of Bucha and Hostomel outside the capital that have come under increasingly intense attacks in recent days.
- The human cost of the current conflict continues to rise. Between 4 a.m. on 24 February and midnight on 5 March, OHCHR reports at least 1,123 civilian casualties, including 364 killed, a more than 410 per cent increase compared to 26 February when OHCHR reported 240 civilian casualties. The actual number of civilian casualties is likely to be higher as civilian deaths and injuries continue to be verified.
- Children in conflict-stricken areas and those displaced by the conflict – the UN Children’s Fund (UNICEF) says around 500,000 children have already fled Ukraine – continue to be disproportionately affected. Following the closure of schools countrywide, access to education has been impacted for around 5.7 million children and adolescents.
- Despite the access challenges, the Government of Ukraine, UN agencies and humanitarian partners continue to rapidly scale up relief activities inside Ukraine, where the security situation permits, while neighbouring countries are receiving growing numbers of refugees.

## SITUATION OVERVIEW

On 5 March, the safe passage of civilians trapped in Mariupol and Volnovakha (Government-controlled areas of Donetsk oblast) was impossible as fighting raged on despite a negotiated ceasefire agreed to by the sides to the ongoing hostilities. After initially being confirmed for the following day, on 6 March, the evacuation of civilians from Mariupol (Donetsk oblast, south-east) – home to around 400,000 people – was eventually suspended due to reported clashes along the evacuation routes. Despite this, around 300 people were reportedly relocated from Mariupol to the non-Government-controlled areas of Donetsk oblast. Also, on 6 March, the head of the Ukrainian delegation for talks with the Russian Federation stated that there was a possibility of a “humanitarian corridor” out of Kharkiv – a conflict-ravaged city of 1.4 million inhabitants in north-eastern Ukraine. At the time of writing, it remains unclear if evacuations have gotten underway in Kharkiv.

“Windows of silence” and “safe passage” are urgently needed to relocate people whose lives are at great risk. Provision of life-saving humanitarian relief supplies, including food, water and medicine, to affected people who have been cut off from such assistance due to the military encirclement of cities across Ukraine, remains critical. In Kherson – home to around 290,000 people in southern Ukraine – 30 trucks stocked with humanitarian relief supplies have been unable to reach affected people in the city due to ongoing armed clashes.

Despite the access challenges, the Government of Ukraine, UN agencies and humanitarian partners continue to scale up relief activities inside Ukraine, where the security situation permits, while neighbouring countries are receiving growing numbers of displaced people. On 6 March, the first Government-led humanitarian convoy left Zaporizhzhia carrying around 90 tons of humanitarian relief supplies was expected to reach Mariupol.

The human cost of the conflict continues to rise. Between 4 a.m. on 24 February and midnight on 5 March, the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR) reports at least 1,123 civilian casualties, including 364 killed, a more than 410 per cent increase compared to 26 February when OHCHR reported 240 civilian casualties. The actual number of civilian casualties is likely to be much higher as civilian deaths and injuries continue to be verified. In terms of displacement, UN Refugee Agency (UNHCR) reports that more than 1.5 million people have fled Ukraine to neighbouring countries over the past 10 days, including more than 885,000 people in Poland alone, along with over 169,000 in Hungary, nearly 114,000 in Slovakia and more than 84,000 in the Republic of Moldova.

OHCHR reports 503 casualties in Donetsk and Luhansk oblasts (65 killed and 309 injured in Government-controlled areas and 23 killed and 106 injured in non-Government-controlled areas) and 620 civilian casualties in other regions of Ukraine. Eastern Ukraine continues to suffer the greatest human costs of escalating hostilities, recording nearly 45 per cent of all civilian casualties across the country so far. On 5 March, the most extensive damages to civilian infrastructure were witnessed in Bucha (Kyivsky oblast), Cherniv (north), Kharkiv (north-east) and Korosten (north).

Violent clashes continue to intensify outside Kyiv as Russian forces move closer to the capital. Urgent evacuations remain impossible in the towns of Bucha and Hostomel outside the capital that have come under increasingly intense attacks in recent days. In Borodianka, a small town some 60 km from Kyiv, a psychiatric hospital has been reportedly impacted by

the military offensive with around 670 people inside – including patients with special needs who require continuous, round-the-clock assistance, some of whom have been bedridden for years. According to local authorities, the hospital is quickly running out of water and essential medicines.

The growing health needs emerging from the conflict are placing increasing pressure on an already-strained health system dealing with the COVID-19 pandemic for the past two years. As the geographic scope of the conflict expands, more than 200 health facilities are now located along active conflict lines or in changed areas of control, according to the World Health Organization (WHO). There are already signs of a lack of available beds for trauma patients and people with other conditions, like COVID-19, while it is likely that health personnel shortages will emerge due to ongoing insecurity and the displacement of health workers themselves, with the Ministry of Health already suspending scheduled hospitalizations and elective procedures.

Children in conflict-stricken areas and those displaced by the conflict – the UN Children’s Fund (UNICEF) says around 500,000 children have already fled Ukraine – continue to be disproportionately affected. Following the closure of schools countrywide due to ongoing hostilities, access to education has been impacted for around 5.7 million children and adolescents between 3 and 17 years of age. According to the Ministry of Education and Science, at least 160 educational facilities have been damaged, although this figure has yet to be verified by the Education Cluster. The current circumstances only further exacerbate the multi-faceted impacts on educational outcomes and mental health for children and adolescents brought on by the COVID-19 pandemic, increasing the risk of school dropout rates and negative coping mechanisms.

## NEEDS, RESPONSE & GAPS

### NEEDS

#### *Multi-sectoral*

- Food, water, shelter and basic household items are urgently needed, especially for those trapped in cities experiencing active hostilities whose access to markets have been cut off and supplies are running short as supply chains grind to a halt.
- Scaled-up capacities at reception centres for displaced people are needed. Humanitarian needs at border areas with neighbouring countries include food assistance; access to transportation; water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) facilities; legal assistance; protection services and mental health support; and access to medicines, emergency health care and education.
- Respect for the independence of humanitarian organizations and protection of humanitarian personnel and volunteers are needed. Reliable and predictable “windows of silence” and security guarantees in conflict-affected areas to facilitate the evacuation of civilians and relief workers and to reach people in need of humanitarian assistance are critical along with implementation and monitoring of safe passage that facilitate a quick and safe transportation of humanitarian cargo and convoys.
- The latest available data shows more than 2,700,000 people were registered with disabilities, including nearly 164,000 children. Additionally, there are around two million people living with rare diseases in Ukraine, many of whom cannot go days on end without medication and lack sufficient mobility and strength to wait for hours or even days at border crossing points. Medicines (e.g., antiepileptics) and evacuation assistance are in urgent need for the respective vulnerable groups and their families.
- Repair works to restore access to water supply, electricity, telecommunications and other critical services in the hardest-hit areas are urgently needed.
- Fair treatment and protection for third-party nationals (Bangladesh, Democratic Republic of Congo, India, Nigeria and Zimbabwe, among others) fleeing the conflict are required. States must investigate reported discrimination and mistreatment and ensure that displaced people have access to protection services.

#### *Health*

Health needs are greatest in eastern (Donetska and Luhanska oblasts) and southern (Odeska oblast) Ukraine. Continuation of crucial life-saving health services, including sexual and reproductive health, and scaled-up health

centres capacities are needed, including hospital beds. Beds occupied by COVID-19 patients are increasingly being repurposed for trauma injuries and critical illnesses. Additionally, psychosocial and mental health support for affected people is also a critical need.

- Replenished oxygen reserves are desperately needed across hospitals in Ukraine, whose reserves are running desperately low, with some at risk of exhausting their reserves within the next 24 hours while others have already run out. Trauma and surgical supplies, essential medicines as well as backup generators and fuel for health-care facilities are needed.
- Several hospitals have requested breast milk substitutes due to growing shortages. Feeding with breast milk substitutes is not affordable or sustainable for most low- and middle-income families, and there are health risks associated with the use of water to reconstitute powdered and concentrated formula, potentially resulting in increased infant morbidity and mortality. WHO is in contact with providers to supply the hospitals in need, with every item delivered being cleared by WHO Ukraine Country Office's clinical management team.
- Continuation of immunization campaigns that have been disrupted by ongoing hostilities, including for Polio, measles and COVID-19, remains critical. There is an urgent need to restart or continue preventative measures through vaccination and continued treatment of tuberculosis and HIV, alongside scaled-up surveillance, early detection and response systems for epidemic-prone diseases.

## **WASH**

- Ongoing hostilities continue to affect the functionality of water infrastructure around the “contact line,” where Voda Donbasa –the main water supplier in the Donbas region– operates. Key water infrastructure has been partially damaged or destroyed. A full picture of the extent of the damage and the people affected by lack of access to water is not yet available, due to access and other constraints. Emergency WASH services are urgently required for IDPs in collective centres, especially in the central and western parts of the country.

## **RESPONSE**

### ***Response coordination***

- The Government of Ukraine has set up a Coordination Centre for Humanitarian and Social Affairs to coordinate the response of NGOs and international humanitarian organizations. The Cabinet of Ministers will facilitate relations with diplomatic missions, international organizations and donors to ensure the coordinated delivery of humanitarian assistance to Ukraine.
- WHO Ukraine has mobilized logistics experts to establish a hub in Poland for personnel and a warehouse for supplies to support its operations, including the establishment of secure land corridors to facilitate the delivery of supplies to affected people. The Health Cluster has created an online registration form for health partners requesting to join the Cluster: <https://bit.ly/3sLyDyl>. Additionally, the Health Cluster is updating its Who does What, Where and When (3W/4X) matrix to track partners' operational presence and activities.
- The Education Cluster is coordinating with the Protection Cluster and Child Protection Sub-Cluster the delivery of psychological first aid and psychosocial support for school-aged children and education personnel. The Cluster is also working closely with the Mine Action Sub-Cluster on Explosive Ordnance Risk Education (EORE), as well as with WASH Cluster covering areas where WASH facilities in schools have been affected and/or where temporary learning spaces have been established.
- OCHA is mapping new capacities and partners in Ukraine to understand the operational presence of humanitarian partners, ensure a better-coordinated response and identify response gaps. Partners are invited to register their humanitarian organizations to get connected with clusters and be part of the coordinated response (available in English, Ukrainian and Russian). The information collected will be included in 3W products.
- The Cash Working Group (CWG), co-led by OCHA and ACTED, has established four task teams to assess and plan the cash-based response. These teams will focus on targeting (led by World Food Programme, WFP), transfer mechanisms (led by Norwegian Refugee Council, NRC), deduplication and registration (led by UNHCR) and monitoring (led by ACTED).

## Assessments

- Several UN agencies and humanitarian partners are conducting sector-based and multi-sectoral assessments, particularly in border areas, to identify needs and response gaps and better coordinate response planning.
- Health Cluster partners, with support from WHO, carried out an [assessment](#) of the public health situation in Ukraine. Similar analyses will be rolled out in neighbouring countries receiving displaced people over the coming weeks. Arbeiter-Samariter-Bund Deutschland e.V. (ASB), a German NGO, carried out a [rapid assessment](#) of the medical situation in eastern Slovakia where displaced people from Ukraine continue to arrive.
- In neighbouring countries receiving displaced people, UNHCR and WHO are working with governments and partners to assess their needs and the capacities of health systems and services to respond. Health Cluster partners, with support from WHO, will roll out a survey for conflict-related health data and information at a number of health facilities to collect basic indicators on the availability and functionality of health services.
- The Education Cluster has carried out a [secondary data analysis](#) of the education situation in Ukraine. The Cluster continues to collect data on attacks against education for advocacy and planning purposes.
- HelpAge International carried out a rapid [multi-sectoral needs assessment](#) for older persons in Ukraine, conducting interviews with more than 1,500 people.
- REACH Initiative is rolling out a survey to identify the geographic coverage of humanitarian warehouses and the operational presence of humanitarian partners in Ukraine. ACTED is carrying out regular market monitoring in different parts of the country to assess the functioning of markets that will inform the scale-up of cash-based assistance when viable.

## Humanitarian assistance delivered

- UNICEF delivered around 64 tons of humanitarian relief supplies, including personal protection equipment (PPE), medicine, first aid kits, midwifery kits as well as early childhood and recreational kits, to Lviv, in western Ukraine. UNICEF will deploy an additional batch of supplies, including around 17,000 blankets and warm winter clothing for children, to Poland from its Turkey Country Office warehouse in Mersin.
- IOM Moldova delivered the third batch of hygiene supplies and food products for displaced people at the Palanca border crossing point.
- People in Need (PIN) sent its first convoy of trucks carrying humanitarian relief supplies, including food, hygiene items, diapers, sleeping bags, mats and other goods, to Lviv, western Ukraine.
- UN Women continues to lend its expertise to UN agencies and humanitarian partners in Ukraine and neighbouring countries to identify women and girls' specific needs and adapt response plans and their activities to ensure their gender-responsiveness.

## Humanitarian assistance planned & ongoing

- Polish Humanitarian Action (PAH) continues to deliver water and essential supplies to people in Verkhnotoretske, Donetsk oblast, while its psychologists are providing support to older persons.
- Right to Protection, a local non-governmental organization, continues to operate a hotline that provides a range of information support services, from evacuation, documentation and housing support to humanitarian support, legal assistance and refugee claims, among others. The hotline operates from 7:00 a.m. to 10 p.m. Monday to Friday (Vodafone: +380 99 507 50 90; Kyivstar: +380 68 507 50 90; Lifecell: +380 93 507 50 90).
- With support from the UN Population Fund (UNFPA), 20 operators and four psychologists continue to respond to messages received from women across Ukraine, supporting them with mental health issues and providing them with psychological support, including on issues linked to gender-based violence (GBV). The national hotline for GBV survivors is operating using virtual chat messengers, and two of the specialists offer in-person psychosocial support.

- UNFPA is supporting the operation of 10 shelters and eight crisis rooms for GBV survivors, which continue their operations across Ukraine, including in cities hard-hit by ongoing hostilities such as Kyiv, Myrnohrad and Rubizhne.
- The UN Development Programme (UNDP) plans to scale up recovery and reconstruction efforts when conditions permit, supporting Government emergency services and local authorities to carry out assessments and repairs of critical infrastructure, including communications and energy, among others, which are critical for public safety and the functioning of key public services.
- The Health Cluster's Mental Health and Psychosocial Support (MHPSS) Working Group continues to regularly update online maps of MHPSS and prevention of gender-based violence services and hotlines currently available in Ukraine.
- WHO and partners are shipping around 500 oxygen concentrators by air to Poland. Additionally, WHO will send a second shipment of health supplies to Poland, adding to the 36 tonnes of trauma and emergency health supplies it sent earlier this week.
- WHO is working with the Ministry of Health and partners about needs and requirements for trauma care and is preparing for the deployment of Emergency Medical Teams (EMT) and trauma management support. As of 3 March, 25 international EMTs and more than 50 experts have responded to a global call for EMT support, with 20 teams sending assessment teams in neighbouring countries, including Moldova, Poland, Slovakia and Romania.
- The European Centre for Disease Prevention and Control (ECDC), UNHCR, UNICEF and WHO are working together to coordinate efforts aimed at strengthening disease control and health interventions for people displaced across international borders, including for vaccine-preventable diseases.
- IOM is shipping humanitarian relief supplies from Greece to Poland to support around 3,200 people who have fled Ukraine. Additionally, IOM is operating a hotline to provide information on entry, stay and assistance available in Poland, procuring non-food items (NFIs) for reception centres and launching cash-based interventions. IOM is carrying out similar activities in countries receiving displaced people from Ukraine.

#### **GAPS & CHALLENGES:**

- Access to conflict-affected communities remains severely restricted, while the constantly deteriorating security situation prevents the possibility of evacuation in many locations, leading to the accumulation and exacerbation of unmet needs.
- Hundreds of thousands of households remain without gas after the main gas operator shut down 16 gas distribution stations in five oblasts amid escalating hostilities. The stations were reportedly shut down due to the significant damage in the networks of regional operators, some of which will be impossible to repair until the fighting stops.
- The operational presence of humanitarian partners is currently restricted to certain parts of the country, as many organizations, thanks to the agreement by all parties to the ongoing hostilities, have been forced to relocate staff to safe havens where they can operate, adapt their programmes and plan for expanding presence and operations.
- Access to health services, essential medicines, and market goods continues to be limited by security concerns and movement restrictions related to the hostilities and the imposed martial law and curfews. Local authorities and partners require "windows of silence" to restore water, electricity and other basic services.
- Water infrastructure (including supply and electricity systems, maintenance machinery, vehicles, etc.) is at risk of damage and/or destruction. Due to ongoing hostilities, the implementation of emergency water supply through trucking and bottled water distribution remains constrained. There is very limited technical staff to operate water supply systems, especially along the "contact line", and to undertake repair works.

Partners lack resources and funding to deliver the support that is needed. There is a scarcity of basic goods and limited access to essential services for affected people. Most food assistance is currently arriving from abroad, making an accelerated cross-border movement of humanitarian goods a response priority. There is also a lack of food storage warehouses in Kyiv and other cities to allow for the creation of food kits.

- Partially non-operational banking services, rising prices and restrictions on movement in affected areas limit the effectiveness of cash-based assistance. Lack of fuel and the ability for organizations to secure cash to purchase relief items continue to hinder the speed of response activities.

## USEFUL LINKS

- The Ukraine Humanitarian Fund is one of the quickest, most effective ways to directly support the most urgent, lifesaving humanitarian relief in Ukraine. Donate [here](#).
- OCHA's partners' capacity mapping tool (available in English, Ukrainian and Russian): <https://bit.ly/3sL8krS>
- Humanitarianresponse.info Ukraine: <https://bit.ly/35xVh4r>
- Cash Working Group (CWG): <https://bit.ly/3tumq09>
- List of activated clusters, sub-clusters and working groups in Ukraine: <https://bit.ly/3sL7wTS>
- Operational Data Portal – Ukraine Refugee Situation: <https://bit.ly/3hliTWq>
- Logistics Cluster's Service Request Form (SRF) for transportation and warehousing support<sup>2</sup>: <https://bit.ly/3tuibBL>
- Share information on incoming cargo and its final destination to facilitate planning from the Logistics Cluster for downstream logistics services to support partners' response with: [alexandre.austin@wfp.org](mailto:alexandre.austin@wfp.org).
- Surveillance System for Attacks on Health Care (SSA): <https://bit.ly/35xxvFM>
- Protection Monitoring Highlights dashboard: <https://bit.ly/3CpN66f>
- **Are you a certified psychologist, counsellor, psychotherapist or social worker, fluent in Ukrainian and/or Russian?** Do you want to help conflict-affected people in Ukraine? IOM is looking to contract people like you who can work from home to provide psychological support through an established hotline. Learn more: <https://bit.ly/3Cote3y>

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**For further information on the content of this report**, please contact:

**Lizaveta Zhuk**, Public Information Officer, Head of Public Information & Reporting Unit (OCHA Ukraine) at [lizaveta.zhuk@un.org](mailto:lizaveta.zhuk@un.org).  
**Anthony Prassoulis**, Reporting Officer (on surge to OCHA Ukraine) at [anthony.prassoulis@un.org](mailto:anthony.prassoulis@un.org)  
**Valijon Ranoev**, Humanitarian Affairs Officer (OCHA Geneva) at [ranoev@un.org](mailto:ranoev@un.org).

<sup>2</sup> Logistics partners have established a travel route from Rzeszow, Poland, to Lviv, Ukraine, and transportation solutions and storage spaces have been secured in Lviv, Rzeszow and Warsaw.