The mission of the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) is to coordinate the global emergency response to save lives and protect people in humanitarian crises. We advocate for effective and principled humanitarian action by all, for all.

www.unocha.org

This report is produced by OCHA Ukraine in collaboration with humanitarian partners. It covers the period from 3 p.m. (EET) 8 March to 3 p.m. (EET) 9 March.

You can subscribe to receive OCHA’s daily situation report here.

KEY FIGURES (FLASH APPEAL 2022)

12M people in need
(Source: 2022 Flash Appeal)

6M people targeted
(Source: 2022 Flash Appeal)

$1.1B funding required (US$)
(Source: 2022 Flash Appeal)

9% funded
(Source: FTS)

1 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

- As the situation enters its second week, the human cost of the conflict continues to mount. Between 4 a.m. on 24 February and midnight on 8 March, the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR) reports at least 1,424 civilian casualties, including 516 killed. The number of civilians killed since 24 February already surpasses the 353 conflict-related civilian deaths recorded by OHCHR during six years of conflict in eastern Ukraine combined.

- The humanitarian situation in Ukraine becomes increasingly more dire with each passing day. While the roll-out of assessments is greatly restricted by lack of access and growing insecurity, the Humanitarian Country Team estimates that around 12 million people – nearly 30 per cent of the population – require life-saving humanitarian assistance.

- In order to ease human suffering and prevent the needless loss of human life, an immediate ceasefire must be negotiated. In the meantime, reliable and predictable windows of silence and safe passage are urgently needed to safely relocate affected people and deliver life-saving humanitarian assistance.

- Recent safe passage for the evacuation of civilians and the delivery of humanitarian relief supplies to military encircled cities, like Mariupol (Donetska oblast, east), have been repeatedly postponed or even come under attack.

- Early on 9 March, the Ukrainian Ministry of Reintegration confirmed that the Russian Federation agreed on six humanitarian safe passage routes to evacuate people from the hardest-hit areas. At the time of writing, it remains unclear if the security conditions will permit these evacuations to take place.

- OCHA and the United Nations Department of Safety and Security (UNDSS) have established an inter-agency operations cell, under the leadership of the UN Resident Coordinator/Humanitarian Coordinator and the recently appointed Crisis Coordinator, to facilitate the safe passage of humanitarian personnel and goods delivered by the humanitarian community into the hardest-hit areas.

SITUATION OVERVIEW

As the situation enters its second week, the human cost of the conflict continues to mount. Between 4 a.m. on 24 February and midnight on 8 March, OHCHR reports at least 1,424 civilian casualties, including 516 killed.

The steady, yet sharp increase witnessed in civilian casualties in the last two weeks is alarming. The number of civilians killed since 24 February already surpasses the 353 conflict-related civilian deaths recorded by OHCHR during six years of conflict in eastern Ukraine combined.

In Donetska and Luhanska oblasts, OHCHR reports 573 casualties (87 killed and 349 injured in Government-controlled areas, GCA, and 24 killed and 113 injured in non-Government-controlled areas, NGCA), while 851 civilian casualties have been confirmed in other regions of Ukraine. However, it is presumed that the actual numbers are likely much higher. OHCHR reports that the civilian toll remains incomplete pending corroboration of reports, adding that in cities and towns like Volnovakha, Mariupol (Donetska oblast, east), Izium (Kharkivska oblast, east) and other hard-hit areas, where there are allegations of hundreds of civilian casualties.

The humanitarian situation in Ukraine becomes increasingly more dire with each passing day. While the roll-out of assessments is greatly restricted by lack of access and growing insecurity, the Humanitarian Country Team estimates that around 12 million people – nearly 30 per cent of the population – require life-saving humanitarian assistance.

The UN Refugee Agency (UNHCR) reports that more than two million people have been forced to flee to neighbouring countries for safety, while the most vulnerable people, those lacking the means to escape the conflict remain in Ukraine. Their unmet needs continue to accumulate and worsen by the hour. UNHCR further estimates that around 1 million people are newly displaced in Ukraine, although it is difficult to have an accurate estimate due to the ongoing situation.

To ease human suffering and prevent the needless loss of human life, an immediate ceasefire must be negotiated. In the meantime, reliable and predictable windows of silence and safe passage are urgently needed to safely relocate conflict-affected people and deliver life-saving humanitarian assistance. So far, some 600,000 people have reportedly been evacuated from Kharkiv (east) by railway, according to the Kharkivska Oblast Administration. Additionally, the State Emergency Service of Ukraine reportedly evacuated more than 292,000 people, including over 61,000 children and nearly 1,300 people living with disabilities, to different parts of the country. Meanwhile, the Russian Federation reported it has so far evacuated around 179,000 people from Ukraine towards Russia.
Early on 9 March, the Ukrainian Ministry of Reintegration confirmed that the Russian Federation agreed on six humanitarian safe passage routes to evacuate people from Enerhodar to Zaporizhzhia (Zaporizka oblast, south-east); Mariupol (Donetska oblast) to Zaporizhzhia (Zaporizka oblast, south-east); Volnovakha (Donetska oblast) to Pokrovsk (Donetska oblast); Izium to Lozova (Kharkivska oblast, south-west); from Sumy to Poltava (Poltavska oblast, central Ukraine); and the Kyiv oblast (Borodianka, Bucha, Hostomel, Irpin and Vorzel) to the city of Kyiv through Stoianka and Bilhorodka. At the time of writing, it remains unclear if the security conditions will permit these evacuations to take place, as police in the Kyivska oblast reported earlier today that a police officer was killed and two civilians injured by active hostilities during an evacuation in the town of Demydiv located north of the capital.

On 8 March, around 5,000 civilians were reportedly evacuated from Sumy to Poltavska oblast. The Administration of Sumska Oblast says that safe passage for the evacuation of civilians will continue through 9 March, as the city and oblast of the same name, come under attack. Overnight on 8 March, nearly two dozen people were reportedly killed, including three children, after airstrikes rained down on the north-eastern city of Sumy – home to around 267,000 people.

In Mariupol (Donetska oblast), humanitarian needs continue to accumulate as hundreds of thousands of people remain trapped in dire conditions for more than 10 days. On 8 March, the Ukrainian Deputy Prime Minister announced that eight trucks and 30 buses were sent from Zaporizhzhya to Mariupol with humanitarian aid; however, at the time of writing, it remains unclear if the delivery arrived as shelling continued unabated. On 9 March, a children’s hospital in Mariupol reportedly came under direct attack resulting in severe damages; the number of casualties is yet to be confirmed.

Recent safe passage for the evacuation of civilians and the delivery of humanitarian relief supplies to military encircled cities, like Mariupol, have been repeatedly postponed or even come under attack.

On 8 March, a non-governmental organizations (NGO) convoy carrying life-saving humanitarian aid was reportedly destroyed after being caught in crossfire. OCHA and UNDSS have established an inter-agency operations cell, under the leadership of the UN Resident Coordinator/Humanitarian Coordinator and the recently appointed Crisis Coordinator, to facilitate the safe passage of humanitarian personnel and goods delivered by the humanitarian community into the hardest-hit areas.

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 has been cut off, and supplies are running short as supply chains grind to a halt. Repair works to restore access to water supply, electricity, telecommunications and other critical services in the hardest-hit areas are urgently needed.

- Lviv – a city of 721,300 people in western Ukraine, around 70 km from the Poland-Ukraine border – is reportedly facing a breaking point in its capacity to absorb any more internally displaced people (IDPs). The city, which is already estimated by local authorities to be hosting approximately 200,000 IDPs – more than a quarter of its population - urgently requires the roll-out of mobile sanitation facilities, tents for preparing food, medical and psychological support, medicines and mobile hospitals. It is reported that the number of IDPs in and around the city and oblast of the same name could increase as safe passage is negotiated for civilian evacuations in central and eastern Ukraine.

- Respect for the independence of humanitarian organizations and protection of humanitarian personnel and volunteers are needed. Systematic windows of silence and security guarantees in 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 enable quick and safe transportation of humanitarian cargo and convoys.

2 The name of the NGO and the location of the incident has not been disclosed for security reasons.
• Strengthened logistics coordination and common platforms for information sharing and management are needed. A consolidated approach and the provision of shared services will be crucial to facilitate the operations of humanitarian organizations within Ukraine and in surrounding border areas, avoiding competition over assets and services and the duplication of efforts.

**Protection**

• Gender-based Violence (GBV) actors report that while specialized services, including GBV hotlines, remain partially functional, access is extremely limited for both staff and survivors due to the ongoing hostilities and movement restrictions. Persistent challenges in accessing basic goods and services and lack of access to safe shelter leave women and girls extremely vulnerable to abuse, exploitation and violence.

• 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.

• Fair treatment and protection for third-party nationals (Bangladesh, Democratic Republic of Congo, India, Nigeria and Zimbabwe, among others) and minority groups fleeing the crisis are required amid increasing reports of discrimination, xenophobia and harassment. A group of Ukrainian Roma reported experiencing discrimination when fleeing Kharkiv towards the Republic of Moldova. IOM says there are likely around 400,000 Roma people fleeing Ukraine, many of whom lack proper travel documents. The reported discrimination and mistreatment must be investigated to ensure that displaced people have access to adequate protection services.

**Education**

• According to the Education Cluster, following the closure of schools countywide 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, more than 210 educational facilities have been damaged or destroyed, although this figure has yet to be verified by the Education Cluster.

**WASH**

• Ongoing hostilities continue to affect the functionality of water infrastructure in areas close to the “contact line”, where Voda Donbasu – the main water supplier in the Donbas region – operates. Key water infrastructure has been partially damaged or completely 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 that limit assessments. Emergency WASH services are urgently required for IDPs in collective centres, especially in central and western Ukraine.

**Health**

• Health needs are greatest in eastern (Donetska and Luhanska oblasts) and southern (Khersonska and Odeska oblast) Ukraine. Continuation of crucial life-saving health services, including sexual and reproductive health, and scaled-up health centre 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 low. Trauma and surgical supplies, essential medicines as well as backup generators and fuel for health-care facilities are needed.

• 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.

• According to the UN Population Fund (UNFPA), at the start of the crisis, there were around 265,000 pregnant women in Ukraine, some 80,000 of whom are expected to deliver over the coming three months. As of 4 March, in
Kyiv alone, approximately 390 babies were born (199 boys and 191 girls) after the start of the Russian military offensive, creating the need for after-delivery support and items. Perinatal and maternal hospitals in some oblasts have been severely damaged and are no longer operational, affecting access to these critical services for women.

- The latest available data (2021) 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 insulin) and evacuation assistance are urgently needed for the respective vulnerable groups and their families.

- 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.

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.

- On 2 March, the Interdepartmental Coordination Headquarters of the Russian Federation for Humanitarian Response in Ukraine was established, operating 24/7, under the National Defence Control Centre of the Russian Federation. The Coordination Headquarters consists of the Ministry of Internal Affairs, Ministry of Emergency Situations, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Federal Security Service, Ministry of Health, Ministry of Labour and Ministry of Transport, as well as Rospotrebnadzor (Federal Service for Surveillance on Consumer Rights Protection and Human Well-being) and executive authorities of the constituent entities of the Russian Federation.

- A Common Humanitarian Operations Coordination Centre (CHOCC) has been established in Rzeszow, Poland, serving as a common space for all humanitarian organizations responding to the unfolding crisis in Ukraine and neighbouring countries.

- 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, Russian and Ukrainian). The information collected will be included in Who’s Doing What, Where (3W) products.

- The Ministry of Health and WHO have established an inter-agency health working group to coordinate the health system response to the displacement emergency in the country. On 10 March, a Mental Health and Psychosocial Support (MHPSS) Technical Working Group meeting will be convened on 10 March at 11 a.m. (EET). Please contact the working group if you are interested in joining the meeting: mhpss.twg.ukraine@gmail.com.

- At the request of the Humanitarian Country Team, the Emergency Telecommunications Cluster (ETC) deployed a technical specialist prior to the current escalation to carry out an inter-agency information and communications technology preparatory assessment and implementation. The newly appointed ETC coordinator is engaging with partners on the ground in Krakow, Poland and continues to coordinate with UNHCR’s Refugee Emergency Telecommunications Sector (RETS).

- The Logistics Cluster has developed a new Concept of Operations for the humanitarian response. World Food Programme (WFP) continues to work on establishing the necessary logistics infrastructure needed to support the humanitarian community’s multi-country response to the unfolding crisis, with warehouses contracted in Kyiv, Lviv (Lvivska oblast, west) and Chernivtsi (Chernivetska oblast, south-west) in Ukraine; Lublin, Rzeszow, and Warsaw in Poland; Chisinau in Moldova and Bucharest in Romania.
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 WFP), transfer mechanisms (led by Norwegian Refugee Council, NRC), deduplication and registration (led by UNHCR) and monitoring (led by ACTED). The multi-purpose cash roll-out and response will be integrated into the 3W and a mapping will be conducted showing the presence and activities of cash actors in neighbouring countries.

**Humanitarian assistance delivered**

**Multi-sectoral**

- The Russian Federation reported that it delivered around 1,400 tons of cargo with first aid kits, essential goods, medicines and food to some 190 settlements in Chernihiv, Donetsk, Luhansk, Kyiv, Kharkiv, Kherson and Zaporizhzhia since the escalation of the humanitarian situation in Ukraine. This includes a reported delivery of around 95 tons of assistance to 33 settlements in Donetsk, Luhansk, Kharkiv and Zaporizhzhia on 9 March.

- UNHCR delivered 85m³ of humanitarian assistance to reception/transit centres in Vinnytsia (Vinnytska oblast, central Ukraine), hosting around 350 out of 25,000 people recently displaced from Kharkiv, Kherson (Khersonska oblast, south), Kyiv, Sumy and Poltava to Vinnytska oblast. UNHCR plans to provide more relief assistance based on the needs identified during assessment visits and requests from IDP reception centre management and local communities.

- Red Cross National Societies in neighbouring countries, including Romania, Italy and Turkey, among others, have supported the delivery of around 400 tons of humanitarian aid to Ukraine.

- On 8 March, the Poltavska Oblast Administration announced that 20 tons of humanitarian aid, including medical supplies, were sent from Lokhvitsya to Sumy.

- NGO Proliska organized a bus to facilitate the delivery of humanitarian relief supplies provided by the CF For the Future of Ukraine. The supplies delivered to affected communities include food, warm clothing, baby food, hygiene products, batteries and candles, among other relief items.

**Protection, Shelter & NFI's**

- In the non-Government-controlled parts of Donetsk oblast, UNHCR and Save the Children’s local implementing partner, the Donbass Development Centre (DDC), provided shelter materials to individuals and families whose homes were damaged by ongoing fighting and to a local kindergarten that sustained conflict-related damages on the outskirts of Donetsk (Oleksandrivka). Additionally, emergency shelter materials were provided by UNHCR via DDC to kindergarten No. 392 and hospital No. 18 in Donetsk that also suffered damages.

- IOM delivered more than 3,000 blankets to the hardest-hit areas of Ukraine, with 15,000 blankets expected to be delivered 15,000 to western Ukraine, where the majority of displaced people are heading.

**Health**

- WHO delivered five tons of kits to support the treatment of patients with trauma and injuries, and to ensure the continuation of primary healthcare. In coordination with the Ministry of Health, the kits delivered to Kyiv will be sent onward to warehouses and hospitals across seven oblasts: Kyivska, Poltavska (centre), Dnipropetrovska (central and eastern Ukraine), Odeska (south-west), Zaporizka (south-east) and Cherkaska oblasts (centre).

- Medicsos del Mundo Ukraine delivered around 216 different medications to treat trauma-related injuries and COVID-19 following a request received from a hospital in Sievierodonetsk (Luhanska oblast, east).

**Humanitarian assistance planned & ongoing**

**Multi-sectoral**

- In eastern Ukraine, UNHCR continues to work closely with local authorities and partners to deliver critical relief supplies to displaced and affected people, including food, water and shelter materials to repair damaged homes and other infrastructure. In central and western Ukraine, UNHCR is supporting authorities to establish and expand
reception centres’ capacities in Lviv, Ivano-Frankivsk (west), Vinnytsya (centre) and other cities receiving growing numbers of IDPs.

- In Kyiv, the Ukrainian Red Cross continues to provide food, hygiene items, and first aid and psychological support to people seeking safety in bomb shelters and metro stations.

- In Liman, Donetsk oblast, the Ukrainian Red Cross continues to collect and distribute food and non-food items, including hygiene items, medical and other essential supplies, and organizes the reception and assistance of IDPs.

- In Zakarpatska and Chernivetska oblast (west), the Ukrainian Red Cross has set up two logistic hubs to facilitate the collection of relief supplies received from abroad and their distribution across the country.

- Caritas continues to provide food, hygiene items, medicines and mattresses, among other relief items, to affected people across different oblasts, including Zakarpatska, Ivano-Frankivska and Lvivska (west).

- The Finnish Red Cross will send a disaster preparedness unit comprised of seven logistics and disaster relief professionals to support the transport, storage and distribution of humanitarian assistance channelled through the Red Cross and Red Crescent movement to Ukraine.

- ChildFund Deutschland’s (CFD) network of NGO partners continue to provide food, medicine, psychosocial support and distance learning for children unable to attend school due to the going situation.

Protection, Shelter & NFIs

- Between 3 and 6 March, the Ukrainian Red Cross supported local authorities to safely evacuate around 4,540 people from Irpin and Makariv (capital area), most of whom were women, children and older persons.

- IOM has started the distribution of blankets and is transporting around 5,000 blankets to Uzhhorod, in Zakarpatska oblast (west).

Health

- The Government of the Republic of Korea, in collaboration with governments of neighboring countries, delivered 40 tons of essential medical supplies to Ukraine, including bioprotection suits, medical latex gloves, medical protective masks, first aid kits, blankets, portable oxygen concentrators and general-purpose ventilators.

- International Medical Corps continues to provide support to mobile medical and mental health and psychosocial support services in certain parts of Ukraine.

GAPS & CHALLENGES:

- Access to 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.

- The operational presence of humanitarian partners is currently restricted to certain parts of the country, as many organizations, thanks to the agreement by parties to the ongoing hostilities, have been forced to temporarily 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.
Road transportation options in Ukraine are limited by the lack of human resources available due to the ongoing hostilities. Cargo flows into Ukraine continue to be interrupted due to the limited availability of transporters and their ability to cross into and out of Ukraine.

Competition over logistics assets and services within Ukraine and in border areas continues to grow as an increasing number of actors are scaling up response activities, leading to difficulties for humanitarian organizations to ensure access to logistics service providers.

Although telecommunications infrastructure remains operational in Ukraine, there are reports of hacking and jamming of telecommunications in the country. Reports of 3G and 4G mobile network coverage are positive along the Ukrainian borders, but there are signs of saturation of the network due to the influx of displaced people. The full status of connectivity is not known in the hardest-hit areas. Security and access are expected to be a major constraint in the ETC’s ability to implement telecommunications solutions within Ukraine, while cyber security is also expected to be a response challenge.

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, life-saving humanitarian relief in Ukraine. Donate [here](https://bit.ly/3sL8krS).
- Logistics Cluster’s Service Request Form (SRF) for transportation and warehousing support: [https://bit.ly/3tuibBL](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).
- Are you a certified psychologist, counsellor, psychotherapist or social worker, fluent in Ukrainian and/or Russian? Do you want to help 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](https://bit.ly/3Cote3y)

3 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.