

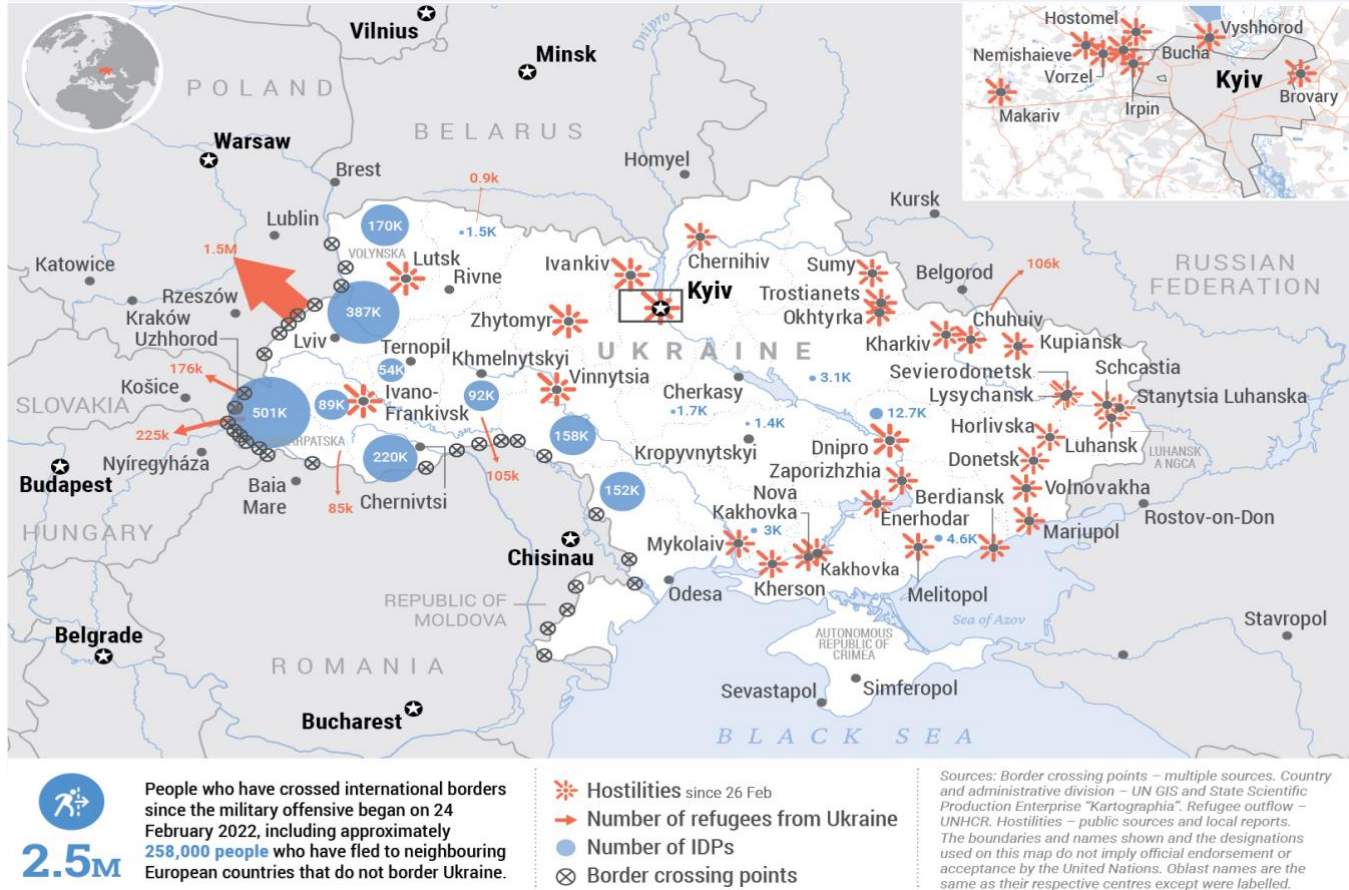
Ukraine: Humanitarian Impact

Situation Report

As of 3:00 p.m. (EET) on 11 March 2022

This report is produced by OCHA Ukraine in collaboration with humanitarian partners. It covers the period from 3 p.m. (EET) 10 March to 3 p.m. (EET) 11 March.

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KEY FIGURES (FLASH APPEAL 2022)



12M

people in need
(Source: 2022 Flash Appeal)¹



6M

people targeted
(Source: 2022 Flash Appeal)



\$1.1B

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



11%

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

- The geographic scope of the conflict continues to expand, with dire humanitarian consequences. On 10 March, air strikes and explosions were reported in Ivano-Frankivsk (Ivano-Frankivska oblast, west), Lutsk (Volynska oblast, north-west) and Novokodatskyi District of Dnipro (Dnipropetrovska oblast, central and eastern Ukraine), while new clashes are reported in settlements around Brovary, east of Kyiv, and Vyshhorod, north of the capital.
- In Government-controlled areas (GCA) of Luhanska oblast, as of 8 a.m. on 11 March, nearly 114,500 users across nearly 40 settlements have lost electricity, leaving nearly 2,220 users in Novotoshkivka, Nyzhne and Nyzhne-1 without access to the water supply.
- Donetska oblast authorities (GCA) report more than 400 infrastructure damage incidents over the last two weeks. The Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) Cluster estimates that around 2.2 million people on both sides of the “contact line” in Donetska oblast (east) receive a limited supply of water by schedule, while 650,000 people have no access at all.
- In Mariupol (Donetska oblast), the status of the repeatedly delayed safe passage corridor still remains unclear. There are reports of looting and violent confrontations among civilians over what little basic supplies remain in the city. Medicines for life-threatening illnesses are quickly running out, hospitals are only partially functioning, and the food and water are in short supply.
- Every day, more and more people are being evacuated and receiving the urgent humanitarian assistance they desperately need, as Member States, UN agencies and humanitarian partners scale up response activities. As reported by the Government of Ukraine, more than 100,000 people have been evacuated in recent days. Meanwhile, the Russian Federation reported it has so far evacuated around 221,000 people from Ukraine towards Russia.
- On 11 March, more than 50 tons of humanitarian assistance was delivered to conflict-affected people in Enerhodar (Zaporizka oblast). Moreover, the Government of Switzerland has sent more than 500 tons of relief supplies to Moldova, Poland and Ukraine, with at least 73 tons sent directly to the western part and capital area of Ukraine to date.

SITUATION OVERVIEW

Civilian casualties and displacement continue to increase significantly as the conflict intensifies. Since 24 February, around 4.4 million people have been forcibly displaced in Ukraine, including 2.5 million refugees who have fled to other countries, as reported by the UN High Commissioner for Refugees, and an estimated 1.9 million people internally displaced, according to the Ukraine Protection Cluster. As a growing number of displaced people head west, response capacities are being overwhelmed in Zakarpatska and Lvivska oblasts, among other western oblasts, which now host around 887,500 internally displaced persons (IDPs) – nearly a quarter of the combined population of these oblasts.

Between 4 a.m. on 24 February and midnight on 10 March, Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR) reports at least 1,546 civilian casualties, including 564 killed. OHCHR also reports 622 casualties in Donetska and Luhanska oblasts (103 killed and 378 injured in GCA, and 25 killed and 116 injured in non-Government-controlled areas, NGCA) and 924 civilian casualties in other regions of Ukraine. The actual number of civilian casualties across Ukraine is likely much higher, as many reports are still pending corroboration.

Ongoing hostilities in eastern Ukraine have triggered large-scale disruptions in basic services. In Luhanska oblast (GCA), as of 8 a.m. on 11 March, nearly 114,500 users across 38 settlements have lost electricity, leaving nearly 2,220 in Novotoshkivka, Nyzhne and Nyzhne-1 without access to the water supply. In neighbouring Donetska oblast, around 2.2 million people on both sides of the “contact line” receive a limited supply of water by schedule, while 650,000 people have no access at all, according to the WASH cluster.

Donetska oblast authorities (GCA) report more than 400 infrastructure damage incidents over the last two weeks, including at least 34 electricity facilities, 16 gas supply systems, nine health care and eight water facilities, two schools and 13 bridges. Meanwhile, in Kharkiv (north-east) – home to around 1.4 million people prior to the recent escalation in hostilities – intense clashes have damaged a gas pipeline, leaving some 30 per cent of residents without gas while temperatures dipped to -20°C overnight.

Another day has brought fresh fighting in new localities in Kyivska oblast on the outskirts of the Ukrainian capital. Oblast authorities report heavy fighting in settlements around Brovary east of Kyiv and Vyshhorod north of the capital along the

Dnieper River. Active hostilities continue in Bucha, Irpin, Hostomel and Makariv, with the main highway heading west toward Zhytomyr (Zhytomyrska oblast, north-west) becoming increasingly more dangerous for thousands still attempting to flee the conflict.

Since 24 February, the geographic scope of the conflict has expanded and continues to do so, with dire humanitarian consequences. On 10 March, explosions were reported near the airport in Ivano-Frankivsk. In Lutsk – about 260 km north of Ivano-Frankivsk – multiple explosions have reportedly killed at least one person at a local airfield, while air strikes near a pre-school and residential apartment building in Novokodatsky District of Dnipro (Dnipropetrovska oblast) reportedly killed at least one person, according to UN reports.

On 11 March, evacuation routes were announced for four oblasts,² with new safe passage corridors reportedly being negotiated for Chernihivska (north), Kharkivska (east) and Khersonska oblasts (south) at the time of writing. The Government of Ukraine says more than 100,000 people have been evacuated in recent days, with critical humanitarian relief supplies, like food and medicine, entering localities where safe passages have been negotiated and adhered to by sides. Meanwhile, the Russian Federation reported it has so far evacuated around 221,000 people from Ukraine towards Russia.

In Mariupol, the status of the repeatedly delayed safe passage corridor still remains unclear as the humanitarian situation becomes increasingly more dire with each passing hour. There have been reports of looting and violent confrontations among civilians over what little basic supplies remain in the city. Medicines for life-threatening illnesses are quickly running out, while hospitals are only partially functioning thanks to fuel deliveries from municipal authorities. The food and water supplies in the city are critically low, with relentless fighting preventing civilians from moving out and much-needed relief supplies from coming into the city. The Ukrainian Red Cross [provided](#) humanitarian relief supplies to affected people, including food, clothing and hygiene products.

Every day, more and more people are being evacuated and receiving the urgent humanitarian assistance they desperately need, as Member States, UN agencies and humanitarian partners scale up response activities. On 11 March, according to oblast authorities, more than 50 tons of humanitarian assistance reached conflict-affected people in Enerhodar (Zaporizka oblast, south-east) after safe passage for convoys was successfully negotiated, reinforcing the urgent need for more temporary pauses in fighting to be agreed on and respected by both sides of the conflict.

Moreover, the Government of Switzerland has sent more than 500 tons of relief supplies to Moldova, Poland and Ukraine, with at least 73 tons of assistance, including medical supplies, medicines and shelter equipment, sent directly to the western part and capital area of Ukraine. The Russian Federation reported that it delivered more than 1,670 tons of cargo with first aid kits, essential goods, medicines and food to Chernihiv (north), Donetsk, Luhansk (east), Kyiv, Kharkiv (north-east), Kherson (south) and Zaporizhzhia (south-east) since the start of the military offensive in Ukraine. This includes a reported delivery of around 250 tons of assistance to Donetsk, Luhansk and Chernihiv on 10 March. The UN does not inspect these shipments and, therefore, has no means of verifying their contents.

GENERAL 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.

The humanitarian community in-country continues to coordinate response activities through already-established and well-functioning country-level coordination mechanisms. OCHA, on behalf of the UN Humanitarian/Resident Coordinator and recently appointed Crisis Coordinator, is facilitating inter-cluster coordination through the Humanitarian Country Team. To ensure a well-coordinated and effective humanitarian response, OCHA is rolling out its time-tested Who does What, Where (3W) response tracking and monitoring tool to help partners identify potential synergies and close response gaps.

In an increasingly complex response environment, 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

² As [reported](#) by the Government of Ukraine, 12 humanitarian corridors were announced for 11 March: 1) two in Donetsk oblast (eastern part of the country): from Mariupol to Zaporizhzhia, with demining along the entire route, and from Volnovakha to Pokrovsk; 2) two in Zaporizka oblast (south-east): from Polohu to Zaporizhzhia and from Enerhodar to Zaporizhzhia; 3) one in Kharkivska oblast (east): from Izium to Lozova, and 4) seven in Kyivska oblast (towards Kyiv and towards Zhytomyrska oblast): from Bucha to Kyiv, from Hostomel to Kyiv, from Kozarovychy to Kyiv, from Mykulychi to Kyiv, from Andriivka to Zhytomyr, from Makariv to Zhytomyr, from Borodianka to Zhytomyr. No confirmation has been allegedly received for the humanitarian routes in Donetsk oblast. Earlier, the Russian Federation [announced](#) the possibility to leave the affected areas but only towards its territory and without agreeing on humanitarian corridors with the Ukrainian side.

Coordinator, to facilitate the safe passage of humanitarian personnel and goods delivered by the humanitarian community into the hardest-hit areas.

RESPONSE

Education

Needs:

- According to the [Education Cluster](#), 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, as of 11 March, more than 277 educational facilities have been damaged and seven completely destroyed, although this figure has yet to be verified. The number of children with no access to education is now [estimated](#) to be well over 500,000.

5.7M

children & adolescents
whose right to education
is at risk

Ongoing response:

- As reported by the Ministry of Education and Science, Ivano-Frankivska oblast resumed classes at secondary and vocational schools on 9 March, and Lvivska oblast plans to resume classes on 14 March. The teaching modality (in person, online, combined) will be decided upon by each school, depending on the security situation. The national remote learning platform — Remote School — plans to start online classes for seventh to eleventh grades (middle school and high school) from 14 March and for fifth to sixth grades (middle school) from 21 March. The regional Departments of Education also launched the registration of internally displaced students.

Gaps & Constraints:

- Most of the response efforts within the sector are constrained by the ongoing military activities, permitting only limited provision of humanitarian assistance and protection services to affected students and their caregivers, teachers and other education personnel.

Food Security and Livelihoods (FSLC)

Needs:

- According to international NGO People in Need (PIN), the cities of Izium, Kharkiv (Kharkivska oblast, east), Kherson (Khersonska oblast, south), Mariupol (Donetska oblast, east), Okhtyrka and Sumy (Sumska oblast, north-east) are isolated and suffer the most from food shortages. People trapped in these cities request food items that do not need to be cooked or can be reheated.
- According to the Ukrainian Red Cross, in Chernihiv (north), Dnipro (centre), Kharkiv (east) and Zaporizhzhia (south-east), among others, there is an urgent need for food, potable water, hygiene products and medicines. In Zaporizhzhia, all grocery stores are reportedly closed, leaving people with limited options to secure food and drinking water.
- Across Ukraine, there is a high need for food for children, including baby food.

300MT

of food assistance to be
distributed by PIN to
Dnipro, Kharkiv,
Luhanska and Donetska
oblasts

Ongoing response & humanitarian assistance delivered:

- Thanks to the support from the Czech Republic, PIN received 300 tons of food items (in-kind), which will be distributed in Dnipro, Kharkiv, Luhanska and Donetska oblasts. The delivery of 1,000 food kits to Shchastia (Luhanska oblast) from NGCA by PIN is also underway.
- PIN has started distributing multi-purpose cash in areas where banks are operational. This assistance aims to cover up to 1,500 IDPs from Volnovakha and other affected areas in Donetska oblast. PIN has also commenced the distribution of 2,000 food vouchers to IDPs in Chernivetska oblast (south-west) and 2,000 vouchers to IDPs in Ivano-Frankivska oblast (west).

- UNHCR and its partner NGO Our Community delivered frozen ducks (695 kg) and canned duck meat (2,000 psc) to Hirske, Lysychansk (Luhanska oblast), other villages in eastern Ukraine.

Gaps & Constraints:

- There are significant logistics issues, with no possibility to transfer food items and other goods from relatively safe locations to the most hard-hit areas. There is a need for vehicles for delivering food from western to eastern Ukraine: there are vehicles but no drivers, or there are drivers with no vehicles, which makes it complicated to match, including legally.

Health and Nutrition

Needs:

- Critical health services need to be maintained, including for people with long-term medication needs for the treatment of conditions such as diabetes and hypertension, as well as patients with cancer due to interruption of medical supply lines.
- 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. The conflict-affected population is also in urgent need of mental health and psychosocial support services (MHPSS).
- 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. Perinatal and maternal hospitals in some oblasts have been severely damaged and are no longer operational, affecting access to these critical services for women. Sexual and reproductive health services must continue to be accessible and scaled-up.
- Life-saving medicines (e.g., antiepileptics and insulin) and evacuation assistance are urgently needed for vulnerable groups and their families, including the more than 2.7 million people living with disabilities – 164,000 of whom are children – and around [two million people](#) living with rare diseases in Ukraine.
- Several hospitals have requested breast milk substitutes due to growing shortages. 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.

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hospitals are no longer operational as a result of hostilities, per the [Ministry of Health](#)

Ongoing response & humanitarian assistance delivered:

- UN Development Programme (UNDP) provided the Ministry of Health with blood tests, used for transfusion during surgeries, in particular for the wounded civilian population, helping prevent unintentional infection spread, such as HIV and hepatitis. As of 11 March, 50 per cent of the annual amount requested by the Government of Ukraine has been delivered to meet the needs of around 100,000 people.
- UN Children's Fund (UNICEF) will deliver medical supplies to 22 hospitals in five affected oblasts aiming to reach 20,000 children and mothers. This comes on top of six trucks carrying nearly 70 tons of supplies UNICEF already delivered, including personal protection equipment and medical, surgical and obstetric kits.
- Since 24 February, the Ukrainian Red Cross has provided first aid training to more than 12,000 local volunteers.
- United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) is bringing emergency reproductive health kits to Ukraine to cover the immediate needs of up to 500,000 people. The kits contain essential drugs, supplies and equipment to be used for the provision of priority reproductive health services in conflict-affected areas with supply shortages. In addition, UNFPA is in the process of shipping 3 mobile clinics, including 1 mobile maternity clinic.

Gaps & Constraints:

- According to the [Health Cluster](#), there are significant access barriers due to active hostilities, martial law (curfew), limited access to medicine (availability, access to pharmacies, cost) and health-care facilities (distance, damage to roads, transportation, fuel shortages, restricted movement through civilian checkpoints controlled by military, etc.). Many isolated settlements do not have pharmacies or medical centres. WHO has been working with partners to resolve some of the existing shortages with medicines and medical supplies.

Protection

Needs:

- The Protection Cluster estimates that the number of people stranded in conflict-affected areas, and those unwilling or unable to flee due to ongoing hostilities, has now risen to 12.65 million people.
- Key protection risks in areas monitored by the Cluster include exposure to shelling and contamination by landmines, restrictions on freedom of movement and family separation.
- Collective centres need for individual counselling; information on accommodation and transit collective centres in other cities; information on asylum, and information on obtaining compensation for damaged and destroyed housing.

1.85M

estimated number of IDPs
across Ukraine

Ongoing & planned response:

- International Organization for Migration (IOM) provided counselling to nearly 118,370 people through its hotline on Counter-Trafficking and Migrant Advice.
- UN Refugee Agency (UNHCR) and its local partner sent seven trucks with 8,600 high thermal blankets and 3,025 IKEA-donated mattresses to support the displaced population in Lvivska and Zakarpatska oblasts.
- UNFPA plans to deliver around 10,000 dignity kits and continues to develop GBV awareness-raising materials, including information about gender-based violence (GBV) risk reduction and specialized services in Ukraine and neighbouring countries.
- UNFPA has been involved in setting up and/or is providing technical assistance for the running of 67 facilities that provide protection to survivors of GBV throughout Ukraine. Of those, two are hotlines that provide counselling and referral for survivors of GBV. These two facilities are operational and are being complemented with the establishment of an onsite facility in Lviv that will be providing direct assistance to women and girls. The 65 remaining facilities are a combination of service delivery points, shelters, crisis rooms and day care centers that provide direct assistance to GBV survivors and referral to sexual and reproductive health services. Of these, 29 (45 per cent) are still operational, 7 have been repurposed, and 13 are not in service. Information is lacking for the remaining 16.
- HelpAge International sent a truck with hygiene items for older persons and people living with disabilities in Sviatohirsk and psychoneurological social care institutions in Sloviansk (both in Donetsk oblast).
- The Protection Cluster, in collaboration with the Child Protection Area of Responsibility, is developing guidance on protection standards for safe passage and evacuation of civilians, including children.
- UNDP is working with the Ministry of Digital Transformation to develop new digital services for IDPs, as well as for all Ukrainians requiring social and humanitarian assistance.

Gaps & Constraints:

- The massive and rapid influx of people in the country's central and western oblasts has stretched the capacities of local authorities to provide adequate accommodation and cover growing basic needs. In collective centres hosting IDPs, the main reported issues include overcrowding, lack of separation by sex or private space for families, and poor electricity and water supply.
- 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.

Shelter and Non-food Items (NFI)

Needs:

- Scaled-up capacities at reception/transit centres for displaced people, as well as NFI and cash-based assistance, as the scope and scale of displacement increases.

Ongoing response & humanitarian assistance delivered:

- As reported on 10 March, UNHCR and its national partner, Proliska, delivered 1,400 sqm of tarpaulin to help thousands of households affected by heavy shelling in Popasna, Luhanska oblast (GCA), to protect their homes amid harsh winter conditions. Additionally, UNHCR delivered 130 folding beds and 40 blankets to people seeking shelter for days in bomb shelters in Sievierodonetsk, Luhanska oblast (GCA), affected by intense shelling.
- As reported on 10 March, IOM has 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.

Gaps & Constraints:

- Partners are working on bringing in shelter-specific humanitarian cargo from abroad into Ukraine, but the process continues to be delayed by long queues at the border and formal shipment procedures. Some partners are attempting to capitalize on local procurement and delivery but face challenges as the capacity of markets and ability to procure supplies varies in different parts of the country.

Water, Sanitation and Hygiene

Needs:

- Overall, in Donetska oblast, around 2.2 million people on both sides of the “contact line” receive water by schedule (i.e., limited hours per day of water supply), while some 650,000 people are entirely cut off from the water supply.
- In Luhanska oblast, around 40,000 people do not have access to the water supply, while some 350,000 have a minimal water supply by schedule (once every day or even every two days).
- Emergency WASH services are urgently required for IDPs in collective centres, especially in central and western Ukraine. The restoration of electricity and water supplies in the hardest-hit areas is needed to prevent the spread of communicable water-borne diseases.

650K

people in Donetska oblast have been cut off from the water supply or lack access to water

Ongoing response & humanitarian assistance delivered:

- IOM, with support from USAID’s Bureau for Humanitarian Assistance (USAID/BHA) and in partnership with the Ukrainian Red Cross, installed three water tanks with a total capacity of 1,800 litres at the overcrowding central railway station in Kyiv.
- UNICEF, with support from USAID/BHA, is locally procuring supplies to support the WASH needs of around 40,000 people in central, eastern and western Ukraine during the initial weeks of the emergency response.
- UNICEF, in partnership with local NGO Friends Hands, delivered 1,530 5-litre water bottles, 360 family hygiene kits, 5,560 menstrual hygiene management kits and 10 Institutional Hygiene Kits, among other much-needed relief items, to affected people, health and social institutions in eastern Ukraine.

Gaps & Constraints:

- Key water infrastructure has been partially damaged or completely destroyed. Limited access makes it difficult to track and repair damage to WASH infrastructure. Lack of electricity contributes to the increasingly critical lack of water in certain parts of the country.
- Lack of solid information of the location and needs of the displaced population continues to hinder the emergency WASH response for IDPs. Price increases continue to limit the procurement capacity of implementing partners while growing insecurity cuts off access to prepositioned stocks.

Multi-purpose cash

Response:

- The Cash Working Group, 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).
- 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.

Logistics

Needs:

- A consolidated approach and 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.

44.2MT

of NFIs delivered with
Logistics Cluster-facilitated
transportation services

Response:

- The Logistics Cluster is facilitating access for humanitarian partners to common services to support response efforts to the unfolding crisis.
- The Logistics Cluster facilitated the transport of 44.2 MT of NFIs to Lviv; the first common service organized since the beginning of the unfolding Ukraine emergency.

Constraints:

- The Rzeszow airport in south-eastern Poland is becoming increasingly congested. The Cluster recommends identifying and using alternate points of entry for humanitarian air cargo into Poland.
- 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.

Emergency Telecommunications

Needs:

- Establishment of an independent network of communications for humanitarian organizations to operate without relying on national communications infrastructure, including security communications to support staff movement and safety, as well as internet access, during response operations.

Response:

- On 10 March, the Emergency Telecommunications Cluster (ETC) carried out an ICT assessment in Lviv to confirm the locations where secure radio communications and shared ICT services can be set up to support the humanitarian community.
- ETC partner emergency.lu is deploying staff to train the ETC team in Krakow, Poland, on the use of GATR & RANGER VSAT solutions which are currently being shipped to the country. The VSATs, along with user control and management system as well as firewall solutions, will be used to provide shared internet access to humanitarian partners.

Constraints:

- 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.
- 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.

For more information on the ongoing humanitarian response and assistance delivered, please refer to the previous Situation Reports.

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](#).
- OCHA's partners' capacity mapping tool (available in English, Ukrainian and Russian): <https://bit.ly/3sL8krS>
- Humanitarianresponse.info Ukraine: <https://bit.ly/35xVh4r>
- Humanitarian Data Exchange's (HDX) Ukraine Data Explorer: <https://bit.ly/3t2mFjS>
- Cash Working Group (CWG): <https://bit.ly/3tumq09>; Ukraine CWG Overview (2022 March): <https://bit.ly/35NTmJd>
- 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 support³: <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.
- Health Cluster online registration form for partners: <https://bit.ly/3sLyDyl>
- Surveillance System for Attacks on Health Care (SSA): <https://bit.ly/35xxvFM>
- Protection Monitoring Highlights dashboard: <https://bit.ly/3CpN66f>; Protection Cluster Snapshot: <https://bit.ly/3COru3T>
- Private Sector Engagement: <https://bit.ly/3CvmsZT>

MAKE AN IN-KIND CONTRIBUTION OF GOODS OR SERVICES

While humanitarian aid is needed urgently, OCHA urges companies to refrain from sending unsolicited donations that may not correspond to identified needs or meet international quality standards. Donors are encouraged to send financial/cash donations rather than in-kind donations. However, for businesses wishing to contribute in-kind goods or services, please reach out to (OCHA) with as much detail as possible, including what you wish to donate and how much, your time frame for delivery, details on shipping and any other conditions. We will then guide you to the most appropriate recipient organization(s). For more information, please contact Karen Smith, OCHA's Private Sector Engagement Advisor, at ocha-ers-ps@un.org.

For further information on receiving OCHA Ukraine products, please subscribe to the [mailing list](#) or contact Sofiia Borysenko at sofiia.borysenko@un.org

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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.