

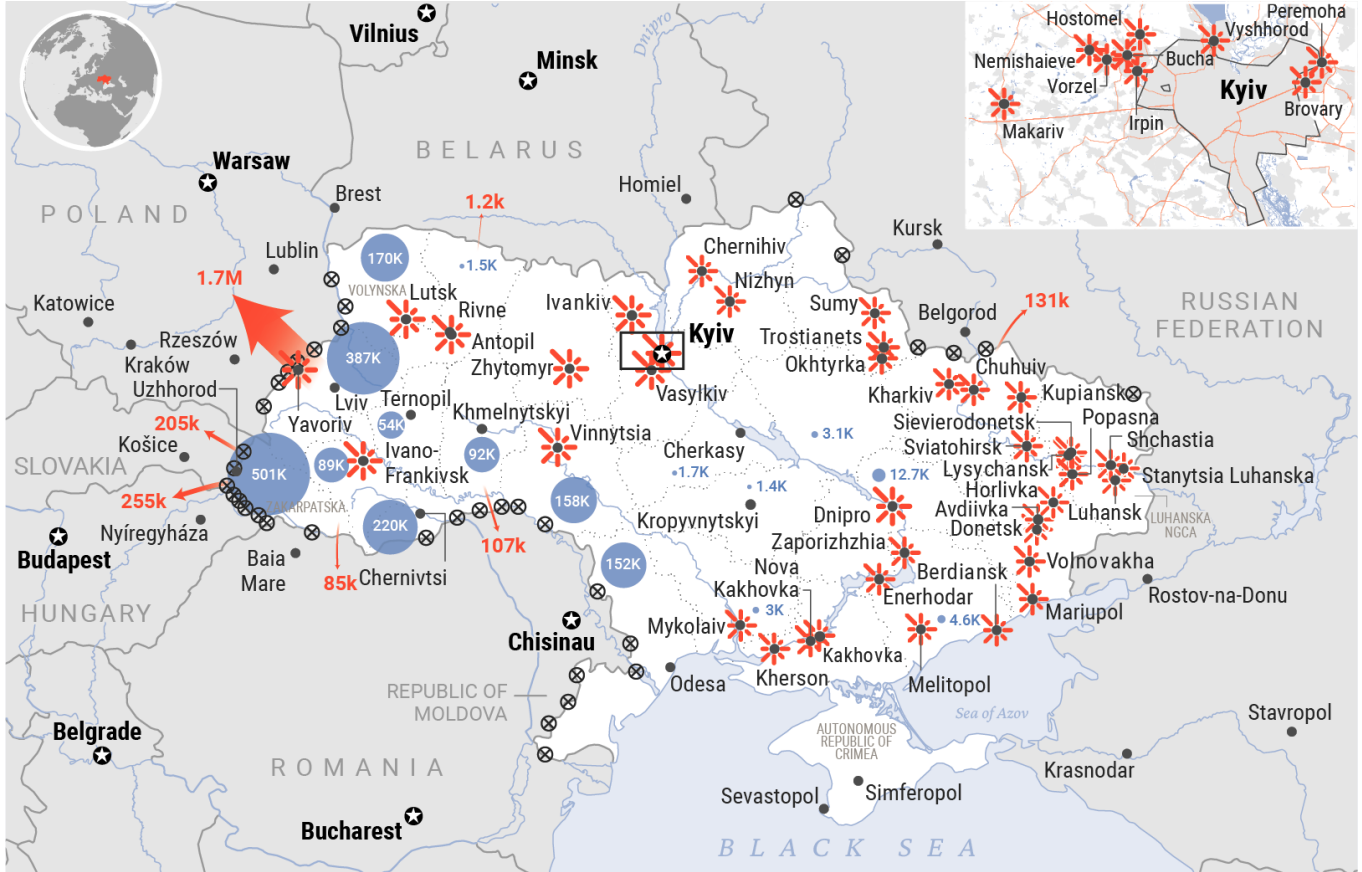
Ukraine: Humanitarian Impact

Situation Report

As of 3:00 p.m. (EET) on 14 March 2022


This report is produced by OCHA Ukraine in collaboration with humanitarian partners. It covers the period from 3 p.m. (EET) 13 March to 3 p.m. (EET) 14 March.


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 **2.8M**
People who have crossed international borders since the military offensive began on 24 February 2022, including approximately 304,000 people who have fled onward to European countries that do not border Ukraine.

 **1.9M**
People have been displaced internally by conflict

 Hostilities since 26 Feb

 Number of refugees from Ukraine

 Number of IDPs

 Border crossing points

Sources: Border crossing points—multiple sources. Country and administrative division—UN GIS and State Scientific Production Enterprise "Kartographia". Refugee outflow—The refugee figures provided by UNHCR are based on reports received from respective government including the figures on movements to Russian Federation and Belarus. IDPs—Protection Cluster. 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. Oblast names are the same as their respective centres except where labelled.

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)



19%

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 of 13 March, civilian casualties have climbed to 1,761 – including 636 killed – according to the UN Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR). These figures are likely much higher as reports are still being corroborated amid increasingly intense clashes. In Mariupol alone, municipal authorities report more than 2,500 civilian deaths, up from almost 1,600 on 11 March.
- In Donetsk (Donetska oblast, non-Government-controlled areas, NGCA), at least 20 civilians were reportedly killed and nearly 30 others injured when a Tochka-U ballistic missile allegedly hit the city centre. These figures will likely rise in the coming hours.
- While fighting in Kyivska oblast (north) had previously been largely limited to the outskirts of the capital, early on 14 March, the shelling of a nine-storey residential building in the northern Obolonskyy district of Kyiv [reportedly](#) left at least one dead and 10 others hospitalized. That same morning, at least one person was reportedly killed, and six others injured when the debris of an intercepted missile fell in Kurenivka district of Kyiv.
- The humanitarian convoy en route from the city of Zaporizhzhia (Zaporizka oblast, south-east) to Mariupol (Donetska oblast) was halted about 80 km outside the city in Berdiansk (Zaprizka oblast), as continuous shelling prevented around 100 tons of urgently needed relief supplies from reaching people in desperate need of food, water and medicines. The International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) [says](#) an immediate ceasefire is needed to prevent the worst-case scenario. There are unconfirmed reports that evacuations are underway and humanitarian relief is beginning to flow into Mariupol.
- On 13 March, authorities in Popasna (Luhanska oblast, Government-controlled areas, GCA) reported that white phosphorus munitions had been used amid escalating hostilities in the area. The use of the substance – which can cause horrendous injuries – is prohibited by international law in densely populated civilian areas. The report, however, has not been independently verified.
- According to the Deputy Prime Minister of Ukraine, some 150,000 people evacuated through humanitarian corridors as of 14 March. The Russian Federation reports that 250,000 people have been evacuated towards Russia. The UN does not have means to verify the actual numbers of people evacuated.
- Humanitarian Chief, Martin Griffiths, allocated US\$40 million from the Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF) to ramp up aid agencies' efforts to reach the most vulnerable.

SITUATION OVERVIEW

Another day of intense clashes across Ukraine has driven up the already-significant civilian toll of the ongoing hostilities. Between 4 a.m. on 24 February and midnight on 13 March, OHCHR reports at least 1,761 civilian casualties, including 636 killed. As of 13 March, OHCHR also reports 720 casualties in Donetska and Luhanska oblasts (122 killed and 442 injured in GCA, and 26 killed and 130 injured in NGCA) and 1,041 civilian casualties in other regions of Ukraine.

The actual civilian toll in Ukraine is likely much higher than the officially reported figures from OHCHR, as many unconfirmed reports of civilian casualties continue to be corroborated. In Mariupol alone, municipal authorities report more than 2,500 civilian deaths, up from almost 1,600 reported just three days earlier on 11 March.

Fighting continues to intensify closer to the heart of the capital. While fighting had previously been limited mostly to the outskirts of Kyiv, early on 14 March, shelling in the northern Obolonskyy district of the capital left the lower floors of a nine-storey residential building severely damaged. So far, at least one civilian was reportedly killed, and 10 others hospitalized, according to the Kyiv City Administration.

That same morning, one person was reportedly killed, and six others injured when the debris of an intercepted missile fell in Kurenivka district of Kyiv. As Russian Federation troops inch closer to Kyiv, the military encirclement of the city remains a very real possibility. In that case, municipal authorities report there is enough food for at least two weeks to feed around two million people who have remained in the capital.

Intense fighting continues to drive a surge in humanitarian needs and significantly damage critical civilian infrastructure – including homes, schools, hospitals and water and gas pipelines - in eastern Ukraine. On 13 March, Sievierodonetsk – the administrative centre of Luhanska oblast (GCA) – came under attack. In Donetsk (Donetska oblast, NGCA), at least 20 civilians were reportedly killed and nearly 30 injured when a Tochka-U ballistic missile struck near the city centre. These figures will likely rise in the coming hours.

On 13 March, authorities in Popasna (Luhanska oblast, GCA) reported that white phosphorus munitions had been used amid escalating hostilities in the area. The use of the substance – which can cause horrendous injuries – is prohibited by international law in densely populated civilian areas. The report, however, has not been independently verified.

Also on 13 March, the number of civilians moving through evacuation corridors picked up after limited movement in recent days. In total, nine of the 14 evacuation corridors scheduled for 13 March were carried out as planned. According to the Deputy Prime Minister of Ukraine, [Iryna Vereshchuk](#), more than 5,500 people were evacuated from hardest-hit areas, including nearly 3,950 from Kyivska oblast and 1,600 from Luhanska oblast. Authorities in Hirske, Popasna, Shchastia (Luhanska oblast, GCA) and Polohy (Zaporizhka oblast) were forced to put scheduled evacuations on hold due to constant shelling. The Deputy Prime Minister further reported that some 150,000 people evacuated through humanitarian corridors as of 14 March. The Russian Federation reports that 250,000 people have been evacuated towards Russia. The UN does not have means to verify the actual numbers of people evacuated.

In Mariupol, continuous shelling in and around the city – where hundreds of thousands of people continue to face critical shortages of food, water and life-saving medicines – prevented much-needed aid from reaching people in need on 13 March. After departing the city of Zaporizhzhia on 12 March, the Government of Ukraine-led convoy carrying around 100 tons of relief supplies was blocked in Berdiansk – about 80 km from Mariupol. Government officials announced that the convoy will attempt to reach Mariupol once again today, on 14 March.

ICRC [says](#) an immediate ceasefire is needed to prevent the worst-case scenario in Mariupol. ICRC urges both sides to swiftly reach a concrete and actionable agreement that will facilitate the safe evacuation of civilians looking to leave the city and allow for life-saving assistance to reach those who cannot leave or who wish to remain in their communities, adding that they stand ready to act as a neutral intermediary to facilitate dialogue.

At the time of writing, preliminary reports suggest that around 160 private cars have evacuated Mariupol city en route to Zaporizhzhia oblast along the officially agreed upon evacuation corridor out of the city. However, the mayor of Mariupol said that the security of the corridor cannot be guaranteed. Additionally, there are unconfirmed reports that humanitarian aid is beginning to flow into Mariupol after the city has been cut off from such assistance for the last two weeks.

HUMANITARIAN FINANCING

On 14 March, the UN Emergency Relief Coordinator, Martin Griffiths, allocated \$40 million from the Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF) to ramp up aid agencies' efforts to reach the most vulnerable. See the CERF press release at: <https://bit.ly/3q4H1as>. This is the second allocation since the rapid increase in hostilities in Ukraine; a \$20 million injection of funds was announced on 24 February.

With increased donor contributions to the Ukraine Humanitarian Fund (UHF), the Humanitarian Coordinator has increased the envelope of the ongoing reserve allocation to \$30 million. The reserve allocation aims to address the priorities outlined in the Flash Appeal and to scale up the humanitarian response across the country. The [allocation](#) is open until 20 March 2022. For more information on the UHF, please direct inquiries to: ocha-uhf@un.org

RESPONSE

Despite the seemingly insurmountable response challenges, Member States, UN agencies and humanitarian partners continue to scale up response activities in certain parts of Ukraine where access and security conditions permit, with life-saving relief supplies reaching a greater number of affected people each day.

On 13 March, the Ukrainian Red Cross in Lviv [received](#) a 10-ton shipment of humanitarian aid from the Andorran Red Cross that will be distributed to affected people. The Government of the United Kingdom [announced](#) that it would donate more than 500 mobile generators – capable of providing enough energy to power around 20,000 homes or equivalent buildings – to its Ukrainian counterparts to help provide much-needed energy to essential facilities across the country, including hospitals, shelters and water treatment plants.

Amid ongoing hostilities, international NGO People in Need (PIN) has distributed more than 30 grants to local NGOs and civil society organizations to support emergency response activities in Sloviansk, Sviatohirsk (Donetska oblast, GCA), Sievierodonetsk (Luhanska oblast, GCA) in the east, as well as in Kyiv (north), Kherson, Mykolaiv in the south, Zaporizhzhia and Dnipro (centre), among other locations. In Kyiv, PIN has prepositioned around 1,500 tons of humanitarian relief supplies, including food, hygiene and non-food items (NFIs), adding to some 500 tons of humanitarian cargo prepositioned

in Dnipro that is ready to be delivered to Sloviansk, Zaporizhzhia and other affected cities once the safe passage is negotiated.

Education

Needs:

- According to the [Education Cluster](#), 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 13 March, more than 320 educational facilities were damaged and 59 completely destroyed, although this figure has yet to be verified.
- [Insecurity Insight's](#) monitoring reports about 16 incidents of attacks against education facilities between 24 February and 2 March.

5.7M

children & adolescents
whose right to education
is at risk

Ongoing response & humanitarian assistance delivered:

- On 14 March, UN Children's Fund (UNICEF) reported that NUMO Kindergarten, a joint project of UNICEF and the Ministry of Education and Science of Ukraine, was launched. Educational video classes for children 3 to 6 years old have been made available for viewing on [MEGOGO](#). A team of educators and psychologists developed this online kindergarten program to ensure that the content is safe for children pursuing education.

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.

Food Security and Livelihoods (FSLC)

Needs:

- People in the most-affected cities, such as Iziurm, Kharkiv (Kharkivska oblast, east), Mariupol (Donetska oblast, GCA, east), Okhtyrka, Sumy (Sumska oblast, north), as well as Kherson (Khersonska oblast, south), among other hardest-hit locations, urgently need ready-to-eat meals.
- Odesa City Council has requested food support for 150,000 families. If your organization can provide support, please contact FSL Cluster for further details: info.ukraine@fscluster.org.

Ongoing response & humanitarian assistance delivered:

- National NGO Vostok SOS delivered 500 loaves of bread to affected people in Rubizhne (Luhanska oblast, GCA) while supporting evacuation efforts from areas under constant shelling.

Gaps & Constraints:

- There is a shortage of fuel in Luhanska oblast (GCA), especially in Lysychansk, Rubizhne and Sievierodonetsk.

Health

Needs:

- According to the [World Health Organization \(WHO\)](#), as of 13 March, the number of verified incidents of attacks on health care facilities in Ukraine has risen to 31, resulting in 12 deaths and 34 injuries.
- Critical health services need to be maintained, including for people with long-term medication needs, as well as patients with cancer due to interruption of medical supply lines. Replenished oxygen reserves are desperately needed across hospitals in Ukraine.
- 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, including for Polio, measles and COVID-19, remains critical. There

4.3K

births in Ukraine
since 24 February

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 Health Cluster, at least 4,300 births have occurred in Ukraine since 24 February. Another 80,000 residents of Ukraine are expected to give birth in the coming three months. Oxygen and medical supplies, including for the management of pregnancy complications, are running dangerously low. Health services should be systematically made available at border crossing points, including rapid care and referral processes for children and pregnant women. Moreover, access to perinatal and maternal hospitals and services they provide has been largely disrupted. 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. More than 2.7 million people are living with disabilities in Ukraine – 164,000 of whom are children; and, around **two million people** are living with rare diseases in Ukraine, of which child patients require the most support and effective treatment.

Ongoing response & humanitarian assistance delivered:

- WHO is working closely with Ukrainian authorities. All delivered supplies are distributed in close coordination with the Ministry of Health in accordance with WHO critical needs assessments, public health risks analysis, service assessments and existing logistics capacity.
- On 5 March, some 600 doses of Tetanus vaccine reached Kyiv. In addition, 36 tons of vital medical supplies reached Lviv, from where they are being distributed to health facilities across the country.
- On 8 March, WHO delivered 10 tons of trauma and emergency surgery kits to Kyiv, which are being distributed to warehouses in seven oblasts: Cherkaska, Dnipropetrovska (centre), Kyivska, Odeska (south-west), Poltavaska (centre), Zaporizka and Zhytomyrska (north).
- On 9–11 March, nine shipments of 10 tons each were dispatched to Cherkasy, Dnipro (centre), Kharkiv (east), Kherson (south), Mariupol (east), Mykolaiv (south), Sumy (north-east), Zhytomyr (north) and Zaporizhzhia (south-east). Each shipment aims to serve 150 trauma patients and 15,000 primary health care patients for three months.

Gaps & Constraints:

- Supply chains have been severely disrupted. Many distributors are not operational; some stockpiles are inaccessible due to the ongoing armed clashes and medicine supplies are running low. Hospitals are struggling to provide care to the sick and wounded.

Nutrition

Needs:

- Over 2 million children under five and pregnant and breastfeeding women are estimated to be in need of life-saving nutrition services in Ukraine. The Nutrition Cluster estimates that about 1.8 million children under five in Ukraine, including in the NGCA, need life-saving nutrition services. Of those, close to 300,000 children aged 0 to 6 months are in immediate danger as poor breastfeeding practices were prevalent in the country before the crisis.
- Nutritional support is also required for pregnant and lactating women to support and encourage breastfeeding, preventing wasting and micronutrient deficiencies as a result of limited access to nutritious food. A total of 215,000 pregnant and lactating women are estimated as the direct recipients of nutrition services across Ukraine.
- Besides the core population group (i.e., children under five, pregnant and lactating women), there are also nutritional needs identified among vulnerable older people, adults with chronic illnesses or disabilities. The actual number of people in need and areas of nutrition support will be discussed with relevant ministries, including the Ukrainian Ministry of Health.
- In the NGCA of Donetsk and Luhansk oblasts, the Nutrition Cluster estimates that 92,000 children under five and 11,000 pregnant and lactating women are in need of nutrition support: they are unable to move, have limited access to the recommended nutritious food and to a diverse diet, and are exposed to other complications associated with malnutrition.

2M

children under five, pregnant and breastfeeding women in need of life-saving nutrition services

Among them, 35,000 children under two are particularly vulnerable due to the documented pre-emergency high rates of bottle feeding.

Ongoing and planned response:

For more information on the ongoing humanitarian response and assistance delivered, please refer to the previous Situation Reports: <https://bit.ly/3Cle3ID>

Gaps & Constraints:

- The Nutrition Cluster approach and the recommended emergency nutrition services are not well known among partners in the country. The number of nutrition partners in Ukraine is limited. The nutrition capacity of the identified partners is also insufficient and requires urgent attention. With the support from the Global Nutrition Cluster (GNC) Technical Alliance, the Nutrition Cluster will prioritize capacity development interventions in parallel with establishing nutrition supply chains.
- The Nutrition Cluster will work with relevant authorities to issue interim guidelines, while national guidelines need to be updated to fit the response needs. Access is also expected to be one of the major constraints.

Protection

Needs:

- Continued targeted attacks on civilians and civilian infrastructure and lack of safe passages are increasing protection risks and are posing serious threats to the lives of thousands of civilians attempting to flee the hostilities. Heightened security risks, destruction of bridges and roads, as well as lack of resources or information on where to find safety and accommodation are additional barriers to safe movement.
- Women and children, persons with disabilities and/or serious medical conditions, as well as older persons and minority groups, are increasingly facing barriers in accessing critical services such as transportation, food products, medicines, and emergency health care in impacted areas.

1.85M

estimated number of IDPs
across Ukraine

Ongoing & planned response:

- National NGO Vostok SOS helped evacuate around 200 people in three buses from Rubizhne (Luhanska oblast, GCA).

Gaps & Constraints:

- Significant access constraints remain in the areas hard-hit by the ongoing hostilities.

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:

- UNHCR delivered 16,000 meters of tarpaulins, 2,000 blankets, mattresses and jerry cans to 5,400 people affected by ongoing hostilities in Popasna, Komyshevakha, Rubizhne, Sievierodonetsk and Lysychansk in Luhanska oblast. In addition, 4,500 square meters of transparent film for windows was provided for around 780 affected families in Rubizhne.
- UNHCR provided emergency shelter kits to some 70 affected households in Kadiivka and Pervomaisk (Luhanska oblast, NGCA).
- IOM in Ukraine is working closely with municipal authorities in Lviv (Lvivska oblast, west) on the provision of support to more than 200,000 internally displaced persons (IDPs) in the city, especially in terms of shelter and accommodation.

Gaps & Constraints:

- Partners are working on bringing in shelter supplies from abroad, 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:

- 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.

Ongoing response & humanitarian assistance delivered:

- UNICEF delivered around 4.5 tons of safe water to Donetsk (Donetska oblast, NGCA).
- As of 14 March, PIN has delivered bottled water for 6,000 people in Popasna (Luhanska oblast, GCA), 5,000 in Marinka, around 3,000 in Avdiivka and some 2,500 in Vuhledar (Donetska oblast, GCA).

Gaps & Constraints:

- Key WASH infrastructure has been partially damaged or completely destroyed. Limited access makes it difficult to track and repair damages. Lack of electricity contributes to the increasingly critical lack of water in certain parts of the country.
- Lack of accurate 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.

650K

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

Multi-purpose cash

Ongoing response & humanitarian assistance delivered:

For more information on the ongoing humanitarian response and assistance delivered, please refer to the previous Situation Reports: <https://bit.ly/3Cle3ID>

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.

Ongoing response & humanitarian assistance delivered:

- The Logistics Cluster is continuously exchanging information and providing updates to partners through coordination meetings in Poland and Ukraine as well as at the global level.
- A Logistics Cluster team has been deployed to Bucharest, Romania to map out and connect with key stakeholders, proceed with logistics capacity assessments, and identify logistics gaps and bottlenecks to eventually facilitate the provision of common logistics services for humanitarian actors responding through cross-border activities in Ukraine.

Constraints:

- The Logistics Cluster is actively coordinating with the relevant actors to advocate for simplification of customs procedures. Different options are currently contemplated to address this challenge. Partners are invited to visit the IMPACCT Working Group [website](#) and may reach out to impacct.2021@gmail.com for any customs-related inquiries.
- 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.

92.3MT

of assistance was transported with Logistics Cluster support

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.

Ongoing response & humanitarian assistance delivered:

- On 14 March, two rapidly deployable VSAT kits provided by ETC partner emergency.lu arrived at the warehouse in Rzeszow, Poland, where equipment is being prepositioned for deployment to Ukraine. Two staff from emergency.lu will visit the warehouse tomorrow to train the ETC team on the use of the VSATs.
- A shipment of telecommunications equipment from the WFP FITTEST warehouse in Dubai was cleared at customs and received in the warehouse in Rzeszow, Poland on 13 March. The shipment includes the equipment required to establish a Security Operations Centre (SOC), including a VHF repeater.
- Following the completion of the ETC assessment in Lviv between 10 and 12 March, plans are being made for the installation of the VHF repeater in the city next week to provide a backup security communications system (SCS) for 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.

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>
- Contact 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>
- International Rescue Committee's (IRC) Ukraine crisis refugee resource – frequently asked questions: <https://bit.ly/3i3t9Zs>
- Logistics Cluster's Service Request Form (SRF) for transportation and warehousing support:² <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>

FOR NGOs

If you would like more information on how to officially launch your humanitarian response activities in Ukraine, please contact Mario Trutmann at trutmann@un.org.

HUMANITARIAN NOTIFICATION SYSTEM (HNS)

For more information on the HNS, please contact Ivane Bochorishvili at bochorishvili@un.org.

² 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.

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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