

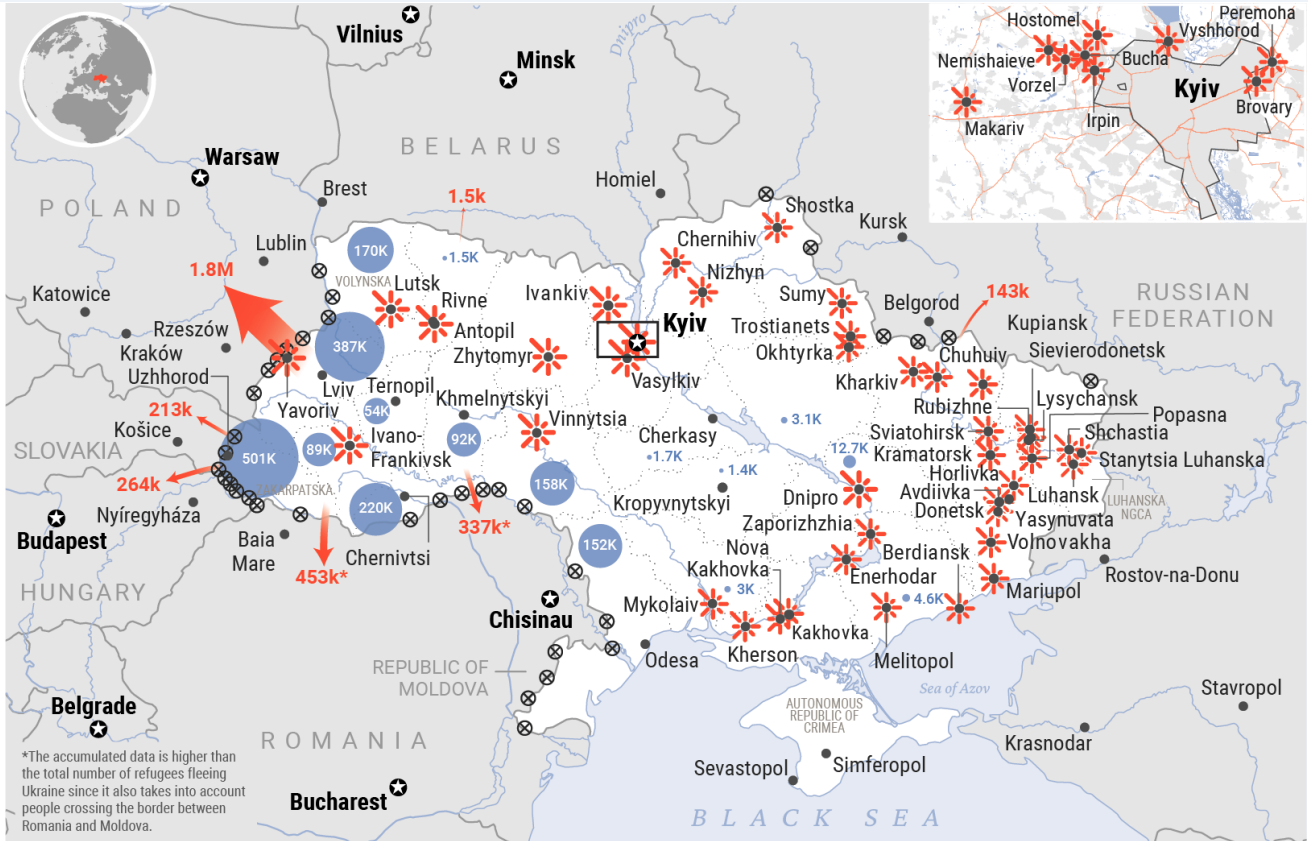
Ukraine: Humanitarian Impact

Situation Report

As of 3:00 p.m. (EET) on 15 March 2022

This report is produced by OCHA Ukraine in collaboration with humanitarian partners. It covers the period from 3 p.m. (EET) 14 March to 3 p.m. (EET) 15 March.

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*The accumulated data is higher than the total number of refugees fleeing Ukraine since it also takes into account people crossing the border between Romania and Moldova.

-  Displaced people who have crossed international borders to neighbouring countries since the military offensive began on 24 February 2022. **3.0M**
-  Number of refugees from Ukraine
-  People have been displaced internally by conflict. **1.9M**
-  Hostilities since 26 Feb
-  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)



20%

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

- Amid escalating hostilities across Ukraine, on 14 March, President Volodymyr Zelenskyy submitted a bill to the Ukrainian Parliament to extend martial law in the country for another month starting on 26 March. Similarly, Kyiv Mayor Vitali Klitschko imposed a curfew from 8 p.m. on 15 March to 7 a.m. on 17 March as clashes intensify in and around the capital.
- As of 14 March, the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR) reports at least 1,834 civilian casualties, including 691 killed, although the actual civilian toll in Ukraine is likely much higher than the officially reported figures.
- The civilian toll following a missile strike on a TV tower in Rivnenska oblast (north-west) on 14 March has now reportedly climbed to at least 28 people, including 19 killed, figures that may increase in the coming hours.
- Municipal authorities in Kharkiv (north-east) – the country’s second largest city – report that 600 residential houses have been completely destroyed since the military offensive began on 24 February, leaving thousands of people homeless amid harsh winter conditions.
- More than 200,000 people are now without access to water across several localities in Donetska oblast, including Bilozerske, Bilytske, Hirnyk, Myrnohrad, Novohrodivka, Pokrovsk, Rodynske, Selydove, Ukrainsk, Vodianske and partially in Dobropillia, due to interrupted power supply at the Karlivska Filter Station.
- According to a recent survey by the [European Business Association](#), as of 14 March, 42 per cent of small businesses in Ukraine are no longer operating, and 31 per cent have temporarily suspended operations but plan to resume them when possible, with only 13 per cent managing to continue operations uninterrupted amid the current circumstances. The International Monetary Fund (IMF) [estimates](#) that in the best-case scenario, the Ukrainian economy will contract by at least 10 per cent this year.

SITUATION OVERVIEW

Amid escalating hostilities across Ukraine, on 14 March, President Volodymyr Zelenskyy submitted a bill to the Ukrainian Parliament to extend martial law in the country for another month starting on 26 March. The civilian toll continues to rise, while critical infrastructure, including homes, schools, hospitals, roads and bridges, continue to be damaged and destroyed at an alarming rate, significantly disrupting everyday life and access to critical services. 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.

Between 4 a.m. on 24 February and midnight on 14 March, OHCHR reports at least 1,834 civilian casualties, including 691 killed. 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.

The civilian toll following a missile strike on a TV tower in Rivnenska oblast (north-west) on 14 March has now reportedly climbed to at least 28, including 19 people killed, figures that may increase in the coming hours as search-and-rescue crews continue to dig through the rubble in search of survivors.

On 15 March, the sound of heavy explosions rang out across Kyiv for a second consecutive day. Residential neighbourhoods in the capital, including Darnytskyy (left bank of the Dnieper River), Podilskyy and Sviatoshynskyy districts (right bank), were reportedly hard-hit by shelling that left a number of homes and apartment buildings engulfed by flames early on Tuesday morning.

Moreover, Kyivska oblast authorities report continued hostilities affecting civilian populations and housing in Borodianka, Irpin and Makariv, adding that the situation in the Ivankivska, Dymerska and Poliska hromadas (municipalities) remains critical. The settlements of Irpin and Kotsiubynske have been completely cut off from the gas supply, while Morkets and Zavorychi have been left without communications amid ongoing hostilities. Increasingly intense clashes in and around the capital led Kyiv Mayor Vitali Klitschko to impose a curfew from 8 p.m. on 15 March to 7 a.m. on 17 March.

Already intense fighting in eastern Ukraine has further escalated in recent days, with dire humanitarian consequences in the hardest-hit areas. Early on 14 March, five civilians were reportedly killed, and three others injured in Avdiivka, Kramatorsk, Petrivske and Toretsk (Donetska oblast), while the number of casualties in Mariupol and Volnovakha (Donetska oblast) cannot be confirmed at the moment due to ongoing hostilities. As of 14 March, OHCHR also reports 751 casualties in Donetska and Luhanska oblasts (134 killed and 448 injured in Government-controlled areas, GCA, and 39 killed and 130 injured in non-Government-controlled areas, NGCA) and 1,083 civilian casualties in other regions of Ukraine.

After consecutive delays over several days, the Mariupol City Council [announced](#) that as of 2 p.m. (EET) on 15 March, around 2,000 private vehicles left the conflict-ravaged city en route to Zaporizhzhia (Zaporizka oblast, south-east) where affected people will be able to get the aid they desperately need. Municipal authorities add that another 2,000 cars are parked at the entrance of the city, awaiting their opportunity to leave. Local officials say around 350,000 people are still trapped in the encircled city, most of whom are living in dire conditions. There are unconfirmed reports that aid has reached affected people in Mariupol; however, at the time of writing, the kind and quantity of relief supplies received cannot be verified.

The Russian Federation reports it has so far evacuated around 259,000 people from Ukraine towards Russia, including more than 11,370 people on 14 March. The UN does not have means to verify the actual numbers of people evacuated.

On 14 March, airstrikes hit residential areas in Kramatorsk, according to Donetsk oblast authorities. That same day, 17 apartment buildings and homes in Donetsk, Horlivka and Yasynuvata (Donetska oblast, NGCA) suffered varying degrees of damage, while 13 infrastructure facilities, including six schools, were reportedly damaged in Betmanove, Donetsk and Yasynuvata (Donetska oblast, NGCA). More than 200,000 people are now without access to water across several localities in Donetsk oblast (GCA), including Bilytske, Hirnyk, Myrnohrad, Novohrodivka, Pokrovsk, Rodynske, Selydove, Ukrainsk, Vodianske and partially in Dobropillia, due to interrupted power supply at the Karlivska Filter Station.

In neighbouring Kharkivska oblast, intense fighting is ongoing in Balaklia, Iziurm, and Derhachi. In Kharkiv – the country's second largest city – municipal authorities report that 600 residential houses have been completely destroyed since the military offensive began on 24 February, leaving thousands of people homeless amid harsh winter conditions. Additionally, around 50 schools and several health facilities, including a maternity hospital, have been shelled in Kharkiv since 24 February.

On top of the dire human costs, the ongoing hostilities are generating significant socio-economic repercussions that will affect the coping capacity and resilience of residents of Ukraine – more than [43 per cent](#) of whom were poor in 2018 – a figure projected to have increased significantly due to the multi-faceted impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic on livelihoods.

According to a recent survey by the [European Business Association](#), as of 14 March, 42 per cent of small businesses in Ukraine are no longer operating, and 31 per cent have temporarily suspended operations but plan to resume them when possible, with only 13 per cent managing to continue operations uninterrupted amid the current circumstances. IMF [estimates](#) that in the best-case scenario – a prompt resolution to the situation and substantial donor support – the Ukrainian economy will contract by at least 10 per cent this year, exacerbating an already-difficult socio-economic situation characterized by growing inflation, high gas import prices and the effects of the recent Omicron-driven surge in COVID-19.

HUMANITARIAN FINANCING

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.

GENERAL COORDINATION

As the scale and scope of hostilities expand, driving a surge in humanitarian needs across the country, effective response coordination is needed to ensure that life-saving humanitarian assistance reaches those most in need faster. To strengthen response coordination, OCHA is establishing Focal Points covering all 24 oblasts across Ukraine, who will liaise with civil-military oblast administrations to facilitate coordination between the humanitarian community and oblast authorities.

To ensure Accountability to Affected Populations (AAP), OCHA, as the co-chair of the AAP Task Force together with the UN Population Fund (UNFPA), has requested that all Clusters appoint an AAP champion to the Task Force in an effort to ensure a well-coordinated response and strengthened linkages with the Inter-Cluster Coordination Group (ICCG). In close collaboration with the Protection and Emergency Telecommunications Clusters, a mapping of services available to the affected population in Ukraine is being carried out. A single source for information sharing (i.e., Telegram channel with bot messages) is being developed to streamline communication with the affected population.

Partners are now revising the operational system of hotlines available to affected people to comment on humanitarian needs and response. In collaboration with existing hotlines, the community-based complaint and feedback mechanism continues to be operational. This mechanism is designed to tackle loopholes in the existing system of referring sexual exploitation and

abuse (SEA) allegations across the humanitarian community in Ukraine through partner hotlines. It is a complementary mechanism that aims at ensuring timely and effective response to allegations of possible incidents of SEA committed by the UN or associated with the UN personnel. Three hotlines (0-800-309-110, 0-800-30-77-11 and 0-800-331-800) and the generic email (seareferral@un.org) for providing feedback are available to the affected population. In addition, questions on AAP have been integrated into the Inter-Agency Rapid Needs Assessment that will be conducted by REACH.

RESPONSE

The Member States, UN agencies and humanitarian partners continue to scale up response activities in certain parts of Ukraine where access and security conditions permit. As coordination mechanisms are brought closer to affected people, and logistics challenges are being collectively addressed by the Government of Ukraine and humanitarian partners, a greater quantity of life-saving relief supplies reaches more people faster, easing human suffering and mitigating the accumulation of unmet needs on a large-scale.

As of 15 March, the Government of Switzerland has sent more than 500 tons of relief supplies to Ukraine and Moldova, with at least 400 tons sent directly to the western and capital areas of Ukraine. Overall, the World Food Programme (WFP) has **nearly tripled** its emergency response food supplies, either being purchased or contracted, both inside and outside Ukraine, reaching close to 55,000 tons.

The Russian Federation reports that it has delivered more than 2,700 tons of cargo with first aid kits, essential goods, medicines and food to Chernihivska, Donetsk, Kharkivska, Khersonska, Kyivska, Luhanska and Zaporizka oblasts since the escalation of the humanitarian situation. This includes a reported delivery of around 285 tons of assistance to Donetsk, Luhansk and Chernihiv on 14 March. The UN does not inspect these shipments and therefore, has no means of verifying their contents.

Government agencies and humanitarian partners continue to provide multi-sectoral assistance to affected people. The UN Children's Fund (UNICEF), as part of the Spil'no (Together) project, continues to run social services centres that provide much-needed assistance to families and their children. To date, more than 500 affected families have received multi-sectoral assistance, including clothes for children, hygiene products and food, in areas where the centres operate. According to UNICEF, one of the centres in Mariupol (Donetska oblast) has been destroyed by shelling, leaving several already-vulnerable families worse off, with limited support amid extremely difficult times, reinforcing the need for guaranteed safety and security of humanitarian operations by both sides.

Education

Needs:

- According to the [Ministry of Education and Science](#), as of 15 March, more than 341 educational facilities were damaged and 59 completely destroyed, although this figure has yet to be verified.

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>

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:

- According to [WFP](#), the food security situation in Ukraine is worsening. Mariupol, Kharkiv and other cities are being encircled and continue to experience heavy shelling, with hostilities leaving people isolated and facing severe shortages of food, water and energy supplies. As insecurity persists and supply chains are disrupted, people might fall deeper into emergency levels of hunger and malnutrition.

Ongoing response & humanitarian assistance delivered:

5.7M

children & adolescents
whose right to education
is at risk

- Since the beginning of the military offensive, WFP **deployed** over 200 staff in Ukraine and five neighbouring countries to steadily scale up its emergency response. In Ukraine, the team joined forces with a number of local partners to provide cash and food assistance catered to the immediate needs of the displaced people in the eastern parts of the country. Agreements were signed targeting around one million beneficiaries while more are currently lined up.
- In Kharkiv, 35.2 tons of bread were **distributed** by a WFP implementing partner to around 140,800 affected people. A pilot distribution of value vouchers for 2,000 vulnerable people is ongoing in Lviv (Lvivska oblast, west) collective shelters, hosting people displaced from several oblasts (Kharkivska, Odeska (south-west), Kyivska and others). Some 218 tons of dry food commodities and 11.3 tons of water have been made available in Dnipro (Dnipropetrovska oblast, centre).
- Danish Refugee Council has disbursed \$250,000 to small NGOs across Ukraine to cover the needs of 35,000 persons. The level of assistance is expected to be scaled up in the coming weeks.

Gaps & Constraints:

- Humanitarian access continues to be constrained despite efforts to establish humanitarian corridors. Sporadic fighting and indiscriminate attacks on roads and infrastructure in the north-west, south-west and central Ukraine put at risk humanitarian aid deliveries. Significant logistics constraints, including the lack of drivers or vehicles, hamper the transfer of food and other relief from relatively safe locations to the most hard-hit areas.
- The Polish market is currently overstretched due to the number of partners placing orders and the influx of refugees and will be unable to satisfy the growing supply demands in the coming weeks.

Health

Needs:

- 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 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 the services they provide has been largely disrupted. Sexual and reproductive health (SRH) 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.

4.3K

births in Ukraine
since 24 February

Ongoing response & humanitarian assistance delivered:

- Health Cluster is conducting a meeting for national partners on 16 March at 4 p.m. (GMT+2) to discuss the current status of the health sector response and partners' presence in Ukraine and neighbouring countries. Partners willing to join the meeting need to register with the Health Cluster in Ukraine [here](#). To join the technical working group on SRH meetings, please get in touch with Bohdan Pidverbetsky at pidverbetsky@unfpa.org.
- A Health Cluster partner, International Medical Corps (IMC), currently supports mobile medical and MHPSS services response in Ukraine and will provide other services as required. IMC has also deployed staff to Moldova, Poland and Romania to provide critical supplies, services and programmes at the Ukrainian borders.

- With the support from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Ukraine and Kyiv's Chamber of Commerce, UNICEF delivered 20 tons of supplies to maternal hospitals in Zhytomyr (Zhytomyrska oblast, west) and Rivne (Rivnenska oblast, west).

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:

- According to the Nutrition Cluster, there is an urgent need to provide nutritional care for the estimated 145,000 children aged 0 to 5 months in the areas of active fighting and on the move, as well as to the estimated 430,000 children aged 6 to 23 months.²

145K

children aged 0 to 6 months
have urgent nutrition care
needs

Ongoing & planned response:

- UNICEF has procured essential nutrition supplies to respond to the nutrition needs of children aged 0 to 5 months and 6 to 23 months. In addition, nutrition supplies to respond to the immediate nutrition needs for pregnant and lactating women have also been procured and are expected to be delivered to Ukraine shortly.
- WFP is actively exploring opportunities to scale up food assistance programme using internal (in-country) and external resources to cover the nutritional needs of children aged 6 to 23 months.
- Contracts with potential partners to support nutrition programming are underway.

Gaps & Constraints:

- Nutrition Cluster reports a lack of local implementing partners (NGOs) and qualified personnel that could ensure the implementation of nutrition-related interventions in field locations.
- Humanitarian access constraints remain one of the key challenges, particularly in the areas of active hostilities and in eastern Ukraine. The ability to monitor needs in field locations is limited. There are also delays with the import of goods following the placement of supply orders.

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.
- UNFPA and other humanitarian agencies have highlighted the increased risk of gender-based violence women and girls face, both in affected areas as well as in displacement. Women with children are the majority of people fleeing. Many women travel alone, making them more vulnerable to violence and trafficking. There is an increasing number of reports of cases of sexual harassment and violence in Ukraine. The Protection Cluster, jointly with the Child Protection Area of Responsibility, is developing a guidance on protection standards for safe passage and evacuation of civilians, including children.

1.85M

estimated number of IDPs
across Ukraine

² These estimates have been calculated by the Nutrition Cluster based on existing data and information given that primary data collection, especially in eastern Ukraine, has not been possible under the current circumstances.

Ongoing & planned response:

- According to the Protection Cluster, 3,385 persons received essential protection services and individual protection assistance, including 1,264 persons who received psychosocial support and 1,500 persons who received in-kind assistance.
- According to the Protection Cluster, 4,400 persons received information via hotlines and through awareness-raising activities.
- According to the Protection Cluster, over 3.6 million people have accessed digital Explosive Ordnance Risk Education (EORE) services.
- Jointly with local authorities, National NGO Vostok SOS helped evacuate around 1,700 people from Hirske, Lysychansk, Popasna, Rubizhne, Sievierodonetsk (Luhanska oblast, GCA).

Gaps & Constraints:

- Significant humanitarian 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:

- With funding support from the UHF, UN Refugee Agency (UNHCR), together with its national partner Donbas Development Centre (DDC), delivered mattresses, pillows, folding beds and core relief items to 100 internally displaced persons (IDPs), including 15 children, from Mariupol who have relocated to Dokuchaievskyy district (Donetska oblast, NGCA). UNHCR also provided shelter materials to damaged households in Yasynuvata (Donetska oblast, NGCA).

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.

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:

- 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.
- The lack of accurate information on 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 (MPC)

Response

- OCHA met with the Deputy Governor of the National Bank of Ukraine (NBU), who underscored the financial sector's stability and established contacts between the NBU experts and humanitarians on cash programming for regular coordination going forward.

Ongoing:

- The Cash Working Group (CWG) is finalizing a set of harmonized tools on targeting, delivery mechanisms, registration and market monitoring for partners to roll out MPC.
- In agreement with the Ministry of Social Protection, UNICEF is already programming cash assistance to support 10,000 children aged 0 to 2 years, pending the complete list requested by the Ministry.
- Estonian Refugee Council has delivered multi-purpose cash assistance to 1,125 beneficiaries in Chernivetska (west), Donetska, Kharkivska), Kyivska (north), Luhanska and Zaporizka oblasts.

Planned:

- UNHCR plans to roll out cash assistance to six reception centres in Lviv.
- International Organization for Migration (IOM) also plans to roll out cash assistance starting next week, initially focusing its response in the west, with a plan to expand to other parts of the country. IOM will focus its cash-based assistance on the IDP population.
- Hungarian Interchurch Aid will deliver multi-purpose cash to around 8,500 beneficiaries as one-off assistance support in Chernivetska, Ivano-Frankivska, Lvivska, Ternopilka and Zakarpatska oblasts in the west.
- ADRA will assist some 5,000 beneficiaries with multi-purpose cash in Chernivetska oblast (west), Kyivska oblast (north), Lvivska oblast, Mukachevskyy district in Zakarpatska oblast, and Volynska oblast (Lutsk) in the west.
- The organization "Tenth of April" will target Kirovohradska (centre), as well as Khersonska, Mykolaivska and Odeska oblasts (south) for cash-based assistance.
- Save the Children plans to target 85,000 beneficiaries, with specific locations to be confirmed.



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.

Response:

- On 14 March, the Logistics Cluster issued its 3rd Situation Report. The report is available [here](#).
- The Logistics Cluster is actively coordinating with the relevant actors to advocate for the 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.

Constraints:

- 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.

Ongoing response & humanitarian assistance delivered:

- On 15 March, two trainers from the emergency.lu arrived in Rzeszow to train the ETC team on the use of the GATR and RANGER rapidly deployable VSAT solutions. Additional equipment was received at the warehouse for user management and registration, as well as access points to distribute the Internet connection to be provided by the emergency.lu VSAT equipment.

Constraints:

- 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:³ <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.

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.

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.

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

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