

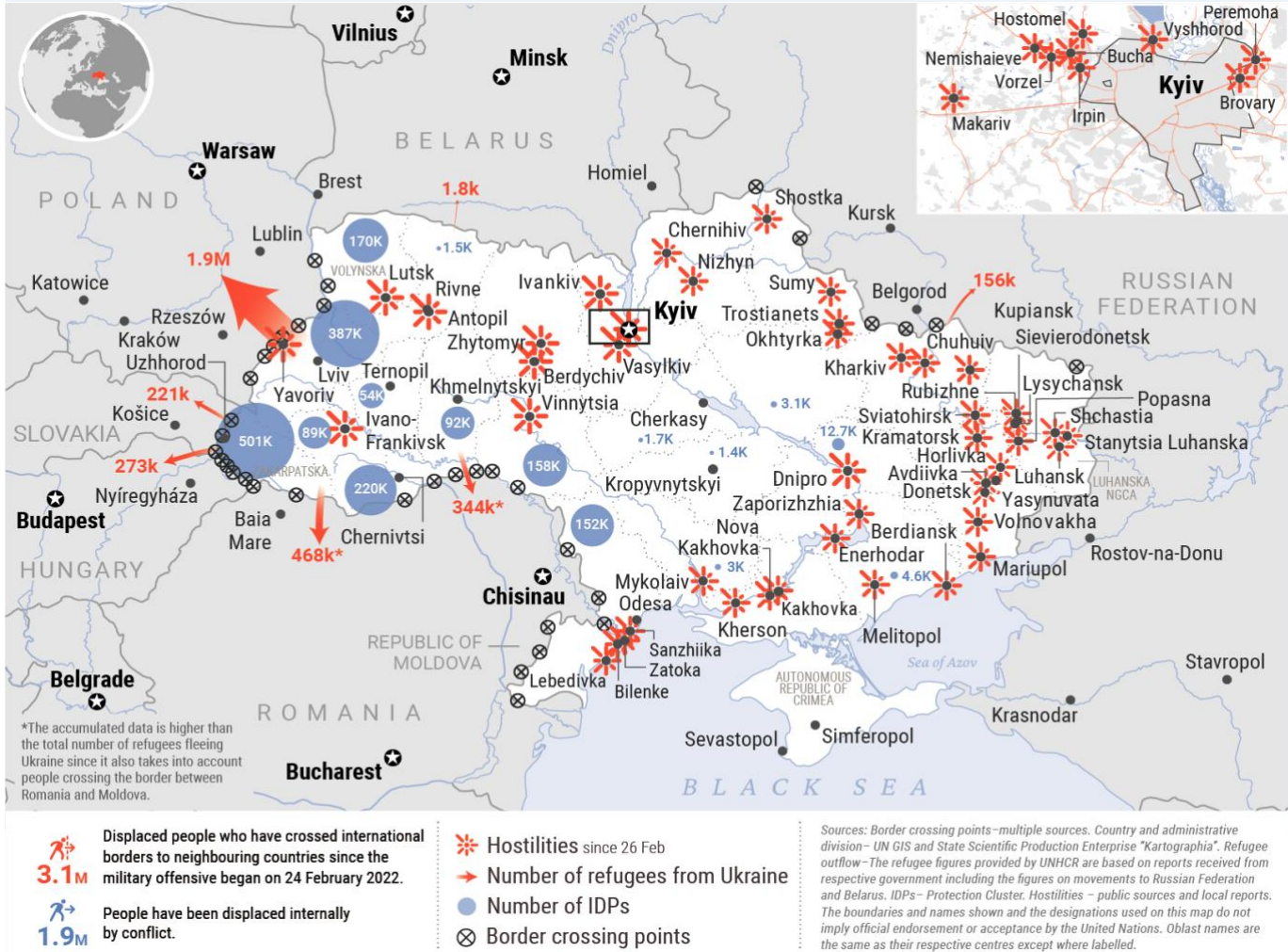
Ukraine: Humanitarian Impact

Situation Report

As of 3:00 p.m. (EET) on 16 March 2022

This report is produced by OCHA Ukraine in collaboration with humanitarian partners. It covers the period from 3 p.m. (EET) 15 March to 3 p.m. (EET) 16 March.

You can subscribe to receive OCHA's daily situation report [here](#).



KEY FIGURES (FLASH APPEAL 2022)



12M

people in need
(Source: 2022 Flash Appeal)¹



6M

people targeted
(Source: 2022 Flash Appeal)



\$1.1B

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



22%

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

HIGHLIGHTS

- As hostilities rage on, civilian casualties have risen to 1,900 as of 15 March – including 726 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 country-wide clashes.
- Since 15 March, the geographic scope of the hostilities has expanded to localities previously not directly affected. In Odeska oblast (south), the villages of Bilenke, Lebedivka, Sanzheika and Zatoka – all of which are located around 30 km south of the country's third-largest city, Odesa – have been shelled. At the same time, Zaporizhzhia (Zaporizka oblast, south-east) has come under attack while people fleeing Mariupol (Donetska oblast, east) arrive in the city en masse.
- Nearly 4.9 million people have been forcibly displaced by the ongoing hostilities in Ukraine, including more than 3 million who have fled the country. Since 24 February, the UN Children's Fund (UNICEF) [says](#) more than 1.5 million children have fled Ukraine – 75,000 on average per day. Abuse, sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV) and trafficking risks continue to mount amid wide-scale displacement.
- The socio-economic impacts of the ongoing hostilities threaten to reverse decades of hard-earned development and poverty reduction gains. The UN Development Programme (UNDP) [projects](#) that in the worst-case scenario – a deepening and protraction of ongoing hostilities – an alarming 90 per cent of the Ukrainian population could face poverty and extreme economic vulnerability.
- On 15 March, municipal authorities in Mariupol said around 20,000 people left the city ravaged by hostilities in approximately 4,000 private vehicles. Still, around 350,000-400,000 residents remain trapped in the city as critical supplies, including food, water and life-saving medicines, continue to dry up.
- As millions are now on the move, forced to shelter in crowded spaces with limited sanitation facilities and access to health services, the risk of infectious disease outbreaks, including COVID-19, cholera, polio, tuberculosis and diarrheal diseases, continues to rise.

SITUATION OVERVIEW

On 15 March, the Ukrainian Parliament approved the extension of martial law across the country until 25 April. As hostilities rage on, civilian casualties have risen to 1,900 as of 15 March – including 726 killed – according to OHCHR. These figures are likely much higher as reports are still being corroborated amid increasingly intense country-wide clashes.

Since 15 March, the geographic scope of the hostilities has expanded to localities previously not directly affected. In Odeska oblast, the villages of Bilenke, Lebedivka, Sanzheika and Zatoka – all of which are located around 30 km south of the country's third-largest city, Odesa – have been shelled, raising fears of an imminent attack on the strategic port city.

Overnight on 15-16 March, air raid sirens and the sound of explosions rang out in Kyiv following the imposition of a 35-hour curfew in the capital that runs until 7 a.m. (EET) on 17 March. In Kyiv, several multiple-storey residential apartment buildings were hit by shelling again early on 16 March in the Podilskyy and Sviatoshynskyy districts, leaving at least five dead, [says](#) the State Emergency Service of Ukraine (SESU).

In Kyivska oblast (north), six towns and villages are reportedly without centralized heating, and 12 have been cut off from the water supply due to active hostilities. The most difficult situation is in Vyshhorodskyy district and the settlement of Borodianka and nearby communities. Reportedly, a humanitarian convoy previously announced for 15 March has yet to reach these areas, yet is still unable to get to those most in need while civilians cannot leave amid active hostilities.

In Kharkiv (Kharkivska oblast, east), several apartments in two residential buildings were destroyed early on 16 March, killing at least two civilians, according to [SESU](#). In Donetska and Luhanska oblasts (east), OHCHR reports 780 casualties (143 killed and 463 injured in Government-controlled areas (GCA), and 43 killed and 131 injured in non-Government-controlled areas (NGCA) and 1,120 civilian casualties in other regions of Ukraine.

In southern Ukraine, Khersonska oblast authorities say around 31,000 people remain without electricity and water, while more than 20,300 people do not have access to natural gas supply. Across Ukraine, the Ministry of Energy [reports](#) that more than 928,000 users are now without electricity, and 259,000 users have been cut off from gas supplies. In this regard, the areas hardest hit include Chernihivska (north), Donetska, Kyivska, Mykolaivska (south) and Zaporizka oblasts.

Meanwhile, early on 16 March in the northern city of Chernihiv (Chernihivska oblast), at least 10 civilians were killed after being caught in the crossfire while standing in line for bread. In Vinnytsia (Vinnytska oblast, central and western part of

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.

Ukraine), a TV tower was hit on 16 March, temporarily suspending on-air broadcasting in surrounding areas. This latest targeted attack on Vinnytsia comes just ten days after airstrikes destroyed the city's airport.

The socio-economic impacts of the ongoing hostilities threaten to reverse decades of hard-earned gains made in development and poverty reduction in Ukraine. On 15 March, Ukraine's Prime Minister Denys Shmyhal announced that preliminary estimates of reconstruction costs were a staggering US\$565 billion. UNDP [projects](#) that in the worst-case scenario – a deepening and protraction of ongoing hostilities – an alarming 90 per cent of the Ukrainian population could face poverty and extreme economic vulnerability. UNDP, echoing calls from the UN Crisis Coordinator to promote scaled-up multi-purpose cash interventions in Ukraine, says that approximately \$250 million per month would be needed to cover partial income losses for around 2.6 million people expected to fall into poverty.

Nearly 4.9 million people have been displaced by the ongoing hostilities in Ukraine, including more than 3 million who have fled across international borders. Since 24 February, UNICEF [says](#) more than 1.5 million children have fled Ukraine – 75,000 children per day on average. According to the [Ministry of Education and Science of Ukraine](#), as of 16 March, more than 348 educational facilities were damaged and 63 completely destroyed, although this figure has yet to be verified.

In this context, the risk of SGBV in areas experiencing ongoing hostilities and among the displaced population continues to rise. Considering that most displaced people are children and women, many of whom travel alone, the risk of abuse and trafficking remains relatively high, with increasing reports of sexual harassment and violence being received by partners.

On 15 March, municipal authorities say around 20,000 people left the city of Mariupol in approximately 4,000 private vehicles. Still, around 350,000-400,000 residents remain trapped in the city as critical supplies, including food, water and life-saving medicines, continue to dry up. At the time of writing, according to Zaporizka Oblast Authorities, nearly 4,330 people, including more than 1,000 children, have safely arrived in the city of Zaporizhzhia (Zaporizka oblast) after fleeing Mariupol on 15 March. As people fleeing Mariupol arrive en masse, Zaporizhzhia came under attack for the first time yesterday.

In total, on 15 March, nearly 29,000 people were evacuated through seven out of nine agreed-upon evacuation corridors, according to the [Government of Ukraine](#). Meanwhile, the Russian Federation reports that it has so far evacuated around 271,000 people from Ukraine towards Russia. The UN does not have the means to verify the actual numbers of people evacuated.

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

To facilitate a rapid scale-up of the humanitarian response to match the growing level of needs, the Government issued [Decree No. 202](#) to streamline the delivery of life-saving assistance during martial law in the country, suspending all accounting and reporting requirements to do so. This comes on top of [Resolution No. 174](#), which simplified the customs procedures for importing humanitarian aid into Ukraine; [Decree No. 224](#), which established a list of relief items that do not need to be recognized as humanitarian aid each time they are transported across borders; and [Decree No. 132](#), which introduced a visa-free regime for entering Ukraine for foreign nationals employed by international medical and humanitarian organizations, funds, programmes and other organizations invited by the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine (during martial law). Additionally, on 9 March, the Government issued [Decree No. 238](#) recognizing fuel for vehicles as humanitarian aid, with the Ministry of Economy and the State Agency of Reserve responsible for overseeing the distribution of fuel as aid to humanitarian actors and other organizations providing assistance to affected people.

RESPONSE

As needs grow, so does support received from the Member States, UN agencies and humanitarian partners. Since 1 March, authorities in Kyivska oblast [reportedly](#) received 1,500 tons of aid from different parts of Ukraine and Europe. On 15 March, around 266 tons of basic relief supplies arrived from Chernivetska (west), Dnipropetrovska (centre), Kirovohradska (centre), Lvivska (west), Rivnenska (north-west) oblasts, with another 64 tons expected to arrive from Rivnenska oblast and 150 tons from Lvivska oblast on 16 March.

The Russian Federation reports that it has delivered around 3,000 tons of cargo with first aid kits, essential goods, medicines and food to the population in Chernihivska, Donetsk, Kharkivska, Khersonska, Kyivska, Luhanska and Zaporizka oblasts since the escalation of the humanitarian situation. The UN does not inspect these shipments and therefore, has no means of verifying their contents.

On 15 March, an 11-truck convoy carrying around **200 tons of aid** from the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) and other Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement partners arrived in Ukraine. These critical relief supplies, including 38 trauma medical kits – capable of treating as many as 1,900 people with serious trauma injuries – 3,600 blankets and 1,200 hygiene products, will be delivered to locations across the country to address the needs of those hardest-hit by ongoing hostilities.

In Donetsk oblast, seven train wagons carrying more than 21,000 food kits – some 123 tons of basic food items – have been delivered to local authorities and will be distributed to the most vulnerable people, including single mothers, older persons and people living with disabilities. UN Refugee Agency (UNHCR) sent core relief items for around 1,200 people from Vinnytsia to Dnipro (Dnipropetrovska oblast). These were originally intended to reach Mariupol but due to security concerns and lack of humanitarian access, were redirected to Sumy (Sumska oblast, north-east). UNHCR is currently repositioning another convoy for Mariupol as negotiations for safe passage into the encircled city continue.

In the city of Kharkiv (Kharkivska oblast, east), 17 railway wagons and two trucks delivered food, water, clothes, hygiene items and medicines from the western oblasts of Ukraine. The relief supplies will be distributed to affected people by local volunteer groups and through the network of Ukrainian postal operators. In Mykolaivska oblast, around 15 tons of food and medicines donated by several foreign governments, including Italy, Germany and the US, were received by oblast authorities.

Education

For more information on needs, response and gaps/constraints, please refer to the previous Situation Reports: <https://bit.ly/3Cle3ID>

Food Security and Livelihoods (FSLC)

Needs:

- According to [World Food Programme \(WFP\)](#), 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:

- UNHCR has [prepositioned](#) locally procured food, including 250 kg of sugar, 425 kg of rice, 144 cans of fish preserves, 200 packs of yeast and 30 packs of tea from Odesa (Odeska oblast, south) in a warehouse in Mykolaiv (Mykolaivska oblast) for delivery to Kherson once security conditions allow.
- In Kyiv, WFP delivered 26 metric tons of High-Energy Biscuits targeting 30,000 people for five days through the city administration.
- In Kharkiv, on 15 March, 13.7 tons of bread were distributed by a WFP partner. This brings the cumulative total of bread delivered to 53.1 tons, benefitting more than 212,400 affected people. An additional 400 tons are expected to be delivered shortly.
- WFP Slovakia conducted a three-day assessment in Uzhhorod (Zakarpatska oblast, west), close to the Slovakian border. In response, WFP Slovakia and Hungary teams are planning potential cross-border cash and food interventions taking into consideration logistics constraints inside Ukraine.

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 items from relatively safe locations to the hardest-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:

- The Health Cluster has received requests from health facilities and administrative bodies to provide life-saving, surgical, and primary health-care medicines and medical supplies, including antibiotics, pain medicines, medicines for cancer patients, blood and blood substitutes, IV fluids, personal protective equipment (PPE), as well as other items (e.g., flashlights, walkie-talkies, blankets, cots and water bottles).

For more information on needs, please refer to the previous Situation Reports: <https://bit.ly/3Cle3ID>

Ongoing response & humanitarian assistance delivered:

- WHO has published guidance on medical supply donations, which can be accessed [here](#).
- WHO developed Risk Communication and Community Engagement (RCCE) materials on breastfeeding in emergencies, severe stress management and reporting misconduct in both English and Ukrainian that can be disseminated in Ukraine and neighbouring countries to the affected populations:
 1. Reporting misconduct: [English](#), [Ukrainian](#);
 2. Severe stress management: [English](#), [Ukrainian](#);
 3. Breastfeeding: [English](#), [Ukrainian](#).

Gaps & Constraints:

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

Nutrition

Needs:

- The Nutrition Cluster estimates that more than 450,000 children aged 6 to 23 months are in need of complementary food support.
- Breastfeeding initiation immediately after childbirth is at risk of coming to a complete stop.

450K+

children aged 6 to 23 months
are in need of complementary
food support

Ongoing & planned response:

- The Nutrition Cluster collects Who does What, Where and When (4W) data to facilitate the analysis of partners' location, their capacities and the possibility of dispatching nutrition supplies to the hardest-hit areas.
- WFP is exploring opportunities for local procurement of complementary food to cover the needs of children aged 6 to 23 months.
- In partnership with the Health Cluster, the Nutrition Cluster supports mothers with early initiation of breastfeeding.

Gaps & Constraints:

- There is a programme planning and implementation knowledge gap in nutrition, specifically in Infant and Young Child Feeding in Emergency (IYCF-E), which will be addressed through the Training of Trainers.
- 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.

Protection

Needs:

- The number of displaced people is growing as the security situation across the country continues to worsen, with ongoing fighting and airstrikes forcing people to flee their homes in search of safety and security. As of 14 March, more than 1.85 million have been internally displaced within the country, according to the Protection Cluster. An estimated 12.56 million people have been affected in the hardest-hit areas. The massive and rapid influx of people in the western region has overstretched the local capacities to respond to the basic needs of the displaced.
- Forced displacement, exposure to mines and explosive remnants of war, attacks on civilians and civilian infrastructure continue to restrict civilians' freedom of movement and heighten their exposure to violence, abuse, neglect and exploitation.
- As hostilities intensify, family separation due to forced displacement and armed violence, theft and criminal behaviour, greater risks of GBV and children's exposure to physical harm have become key protection concerns.
- UNHCR concluded assessments of the 26 reception centres in Vinnytsia. Among internally displaced persons (IDPs) in the centres, some 80 percent indicated an intention to flee Ukraine.

1.85M

estimated number of
IDPs across Ukraine

Ongoing & planned response:

- The Protection Cluster completed its Service Mapping developed to support referral pathways to protection services.
- Protection Cluster partners are delivering critical protection services, including Explosive Ordnance Risk Education (EORE) services, awareness-raising, emergency assistance, psychosocial support via hotlines, online, and face-to-face counselling.
- Protection Cluster partners continue to conduct monitoring visits and provide protection services to the displaced in transit and collective centres.
- The GBV Sub-Cluster meeting is scheduled to take place on 17 March at 11 a.m. You can register to join the meeting [here](#).

Gaps & Constraints:

- The number of airstrikes affecting civilians and non-military infrastructure as well as residential areas has significantly increased, limiting humanitarian access and endangering the lives of civilians as well as humanitarian personnel operating in hardest-hit locations.

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:

- Between 24 February and 11 March, UNHCR [distributed](#) 74 shelter kits, 30 core relief item kits, 220 linen sets and 195 towels to areas in Donetsk oblast. UNHCR also provided 2,000 blankets, 191 mattresses, 800 pieces of tarpaulin, and 140 jerry cans to Bakhmut (Donetsk oblast), as well as other types of multi-sectoral assistance, including food items.
- In Donetsk and Luhansk oblasts, UNHCR [supported](#) households and social institutions with construction materials for damaged houses and buildings, including almost 3,000 m² of plastic sheeting, some 1,800 m² of tarpaulin and 100 m² of wooden planks.
- In Lviv, UNHCR provided blankets to 3,000 IDPs through the district administration. An additional 1,000 blankets were distributed to people waiting at the Shehyni border crossing point.

- In Uzhhorod, UNHCR provided technical shelter support to authorities to establish a reception centre to accommodate up to 2,000 people in transit.
- On 13 March, UNHCR delivered baby formula, diapers, sanitary pads, shampoo, soap, pillows and bed linens, toothbrushes, toothpaste, towels and light bulbs to seven reception centres in Vinnytsia. In Vinnytsia, UNHCR also distributed blankets, mattresses and sleeping mats to the reception centres.
- In Zakarpatska oblast, UNHCR provided 1,085 blankets to three temporary accommodation centres. An additional 2,000 people from communities across Zakarpatska oblast received blankets through its partners NEEKA and Nehemia.
- In Mykolaivska oblast, on 13 March, UNHCR delivered emergency shelter assistance, including 600 pieces of plastic sheeting, six rolls of tarpaulin and 600 timber planks to the Pervomaisk City Administration for distribution to people whose houses were damaged by shelling.

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 (WASH)

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.

Multi-purpose cash (MPC)

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.

Response:

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

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 (ETC)**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, the ETC team in Krakow was trained by two staff members from emergency.lu on the use of their GATR and RANGER rapidly deployable VSAT solutions. The VSATs will be used to provide connectivity to humanitarians in Ukraine.
- A Telecommunications Specialist from WFP's Fast IT and Telecommunications Emergency Support Team (FITTEST) is programming a radio repeater at the warehouse in Rzeszow and preparing it to be deployed to Lviv to establish a secure communications system for humanitarians in the city.

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>
- Danish Refugee Council's (DRC) Legal Alert (24 February – 9 March 2022): <https://bit.ly/3u3AP3K>
- 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

For further information on the content of this report, please contact: Clara Laire, Humanitarian Affairs Officer (OCHA) at clara@un.org