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

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HIGHLIGHTS

- Now in its fourth week, the ongoing military offensive has already caused 2,149 civilian casualties, including 816 killed, according to the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR). The actual figures are likely much higher as fierce clashes continue across the country.
- Nearly 6.5 million people have been forcibly displaced within Ukraine, adding to the almost 3.3 million and counting who have fled the country since 24 February. Combined, the number of internally displaced persons (IDPs) and those who have fled to other countries amount to around 9.8 million people — more than 23 per cent of the country’s population.
- On 18 March, the first UN-organized convoy, including relief items from the international non-governmental organization (INGO) People in Need (PIN) and four UN entities (UN Children’s Fund (UNICEF), UN Refugee Agency (UNHCR), World Food Programme (WFP) and World Health Organization (WHO), reached Sumy (Sumskas oblast, north-east). The convoy delivered 130 tons of much-needed medical supplies, bottled water, ready-to-eat meals and canned food for 35,000 people as well as essential equipment for the repair of water systems that will help improve access to water for some 50,000 people.
- The situation in Mariupol (Donetska oblast, east) continues to deteriorate. The city’s Deputy Mayor Serhii Orlov says that the estimated death toll of more than 2,350 people is likely as much as two times higher. Mariupol’s City Council reports that around 80 per cent of the city’s housing stock has been affected by ongoing hostilities, with nearly 30 per cent estimated to be damaged beyond the point of repair.
- In the southern city of Mykolaiv (Mykolaivska oblast, south), Human Rights Watch claims that cluster munition rockets – which are subject to an international treaty ban on account of their widespread indiscriminate effects and the long-lasting dangers they pose to civilians – were repeatedly fired into the densely populated city on three separate occasions between 7 and 13 March, causing several civilian casualties and damaging homes, businesses and other civilian infrastructure.

SITUATION OVERVIEW

Now in its fourth week, the military offensive in Ukraine continues to generate increasing civilian casualties and grave humanitarian consequences. As of 17 March, OHCHR reports 2,149 civilian casualties, including 816 killed, figures that are likely much higher. These include 903 reported casualties in Donetska and Luhanska oblasts (172 killed and 503 injured in Government-controlled areas (GCA), and 50 killed and 178 injured in non-Government-controlled areas (NGCA) and 1,246 civilian casualties in other parts of Ukraine.

Ongoing hostilities in Ukraine continue to drive unprecedented levels of displacement both inside the country and across international borders. The International Organization for Migration (IOM) conducted a representative survey of the general population in Ukraine to gather initial insights into internal displacement and mobility flows. The methodology and results of the survey were reviewed by the Protection Cluster, OCHA, UNHCR and REACH, and the group agreed that IOM’s survey provided a credible population figure for internally displaced persons (IDPs) in Ukraine, which is now estimated at 6.48 million, adding to the almost 3.3 million and counting who have fled the country since 24 February, according to UNHCR.

Combined, the number of IDPs and those who have fled to other countries amount to around 9.8 million people – more than 23 per cent of the country’s population. In a context characterized by large-scale and complex movements, the risks of gender-based violence (GBV), human trafficking, and sexual exploitation and abuse have risen exponentially both within and outside Ukraine. As such, Accountability to Affected Populations and protection considerations must be at the heart of all response activities.

On 17 March, the Government of Ukraine reported that nearly 6,000 people – most from the southern city of Mariupol and small towns across Kyivska oblast, including Borodianka, Brovary and Shevchenko – were evacuated along eight of the nine agreed-upon evacuation corridors. Meanwhile, the Russian Federation reports that around 300,000 people have crossed the border from Ukraine towards Russia since the escalation of hostilities. This includes people who have reportedly been evacuated and those who have crossed the border seeking refuge on their own. The UN does not have means to verify the actual numbers of people evacuated.

Early on 18 March, multiple missile strikes reportedly destroyed the Lviv State Aircraft Repair Facility (Lvivska oblast, west) – located just 6 km from the city centre of Lviv – as ongoing hostilities continue to spread further west. In the past two weeks, there has been an increase in attacks on both military and civilian infrastructure in western Ukraine, including against airports and military facilities in Ivano-Frankivska (west), Lvivska and Volynska (north-west) oblasts.

Eastern Ukraine continues to bear the brunt of the ongoing military offensive as ongoing hostilities have flared up in recent days. The current situation is only exacerbating pre-existing vulnerabilities and unmet humanitarian needs that have accumulated over the last eight years of active fighting in Donetska and Luhanska oblasts (east).
On 17 March, in the town of Merefa (Kharkivska oblast, east) – about 25 km south-west of Kharkiv – at least 21 people were reportedly killed and other 25 injured, 10 of whom remain in serious condition, following relentless shelling. The next day, on 18 March in neighbouring Donetska oblast, local officials report that a missile strike killed at least two people and injured six others in the city of Kramatorsk.

In the southern Khersonska oblast, oblast authorities say the number of people without access to water and electricity continues to increase, reaching 45,750 as of 17 March – an increase of about 1,250 compared to the day before. Overall, more than 65 settlements have no access to electricity, while nearly 20 only have partial access to power. As of 16 March, the Ministry of Energy says that more than 933,000 users across Ukraine remain without electricity.

In the southern city of Mykolaiv, Human Rights Watch claims that cluster munition rockets – which are subject to an international treaty ban on account of their widespread indiscriminate effects and the long-lasting dangers they pose to civilians – were repeatedly fired into the densely populated city on three separate occasions between 7 and 13 March, causing several civilian casualties and damaging homes, businesses and other civilian infrastructure.

The situation in Mariupol continues to get worse by the hour. The city's Deputy Mayor Serhiy Orlov says that the estimated death toll of more than 2,350 people is likely as much as two times higher in reality, as there are still many people trapped under the rubble. Mr. Orlov adds that 80-90 per cent of the city has been bombed since 24 February, leaving almost all buildings in the city either damaged or destroyed.

The City Council of Mariupol says the city is being hit by 50 to 100 artillery shells every day, forcing hundreds of thousands of people into hiding in overcrowded shelters and basements with limited food and water. According to the City Council, around 80 per cent of Mariupol's housing stock has been affected by ongoing hostilities, with nearly 30 per cent estimated to be damaged beyond the point of repair.

**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 US$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 UN agencies continue to scale-up response efforts, the UN Volunteer Programme (UNV) is recruiting onsite and online volunteers to support the UN System's operations in response to the unfolding crisis in Ukraine and neighbouring countries receiving growing numbers of forcibly displaced people. Upon request, UNV can also facilitate direct recruitment and/or reassignment of currently serving UN Volunteers to support the ongoing humanitarian response. For more information on the UNV emergency response offer for UN System partners, click here.

**RESPONSE**

Member States, UN agencies and humanitarian partners continue to scale up response activities in Ukraine despite significant operational challenges. On 18 March, the first UN-organized convoy including INGO PIN, UNICEF, UNHCR, WFP and WHO relief items, reached Sumy. The convoy delivered 130 tons of much-needed medical supplies, bottled water, ready-to-eat meals and canned food for 35,000 people as well as essential equipment for the repair of water systems that will help improve access to water for some 50,000 people.

That same day, the Government of Ukraine delivered around 40 tons of humanitarian aid, including food and medicine, to some of the hardest-hit areas in Kyivska oblast, like Bucha, Hostomel, Markivtsi, Opanasiv and Semyopoly, among others. Since 24 February, the Ukrainian Red Cross has provided assistance to more than 300,000 people, distributing more than 1,000 tons of humanitarian relief supplies together with partners from the international Red Cross network.

The Russian Federation, on the other hand, reported that it has delivered around 3,430 tons of cargo with first aid kits, essential goods, medicines and food to the population in Chernihivska (north), Donetska, Kharkivska, Khersonska, Kyivska, Luhanska and Zaporizka (south-east) oblasts since Russia invaded Ukraine. The UN does not inspect these shipments and, therefore, has no means of verifying their contents.

On 15 March, the European Union (EU) sent five trains to Ukraine carrying around 708 tons of critical relief supplies, including food, medical supplies, tents and shelter items, hygiene products and personal protection equipment (PPE),
among others. The next day, on 16 March, the EU sent two additional trains that delivered more than 121 tons of relief items to support the humanitarian response in Ukraine.

IOM is bringing in additional relief supplies from its warehouse in Gaziantep, Turkey, to respond to the growing needs of displaced people. This support includes around 60,000 winterization kits, 66,000 non-food items (NFI) kits, 89,000 household level hygiene kits and 66,000 emergency shelter kits. UNICEF, on the other hand, delivered seven trucks filled with blankets, medicines and first aid kits to Lviv for distribution to hospitals and border crossing areas in the west.

National and international non-governmental organizations (NGOs) are also stepping up their support for the humanitarian response in Ukraine and neighbouring countries. Solidarités International is organizing a convoy of trucks to deliver critical relief items to displaced people within Ukraine and at the Moldovan border, including non-perishable food, baby milk, bottled water, first aid items, cots and mattresses, among others, which will be distributed to local reception centres. ACTED, with support from its network of partners, has already sent 33 trucks carrying aid to Ukraine and neighbouring countries, with more than 700 tons of basic relief items either already delivered or currently in the pipeline.

**Camp Coordination and Camp Management Cluster (CCCM)**

**Ongoing response & humanitarian assistance delivered:**

- In Vinnytsia (Vinnytska oblast, centre-west), UNHCR Representative and the Senior Field Coordinator held a meeting with the Deputy Mayor to discuss further cooperation in developing the capacity of the reception centres, complementing authorities’ efforts in establishing collective centres and identifying cases eligible for multi-purpose cash (MPC) assistance.

- For more information, consult the Ukraine CCCM Cluster’s strategic framework.

**Education**

**Needs:**

- According to the Ministry of Education and Science, as of 18 March, 400 educational facilities were damaged and 64 completely destroyed, although this figure has yet to be verified.

*For more information on response and gaps/constraints, please refer to the previous Situation Reports: [bit.ly/3CIe3ID]*

**Emergency Telecommunications (ETC)**

**Response**

- The use of the ETC Chatbot to provide coordinated communications between humanitarians and the affected community has been endorsed by the Inter-Cluster Coordination Group. The ETC is engaging with the Protection Cluster to develop Ukrainian language content for the Chatbot.

*For more information on response and gaps/constraints, please refer to the previous Situation Reports: [bit.ly/3CIe3ID]*

**Food Security and Livelihoods (FSLC)**

**Needs:**

- Food aid should be tailored to meet the needs of vulnerable populations, including older people, people living with diabetes and those suffering from other chronic illnesses. In addition, formula and food for babies have been frequently requested.

**Ongoing response & humanitarian assistance delivered:**

- WFP has so far delivered 56 tons of bread to Kharkiv, targeting 140,000 people. This assistance is part of the planned 450 tons delivery.

**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.

- There is a limited number of national partners available in-country, which highlights the need for establishing partnerships with INGOs and UN agencies to widen the reach of assistance.

### Health

**Health Situation & Needs:**
- According to WHO, a total of 35,396 new cases of COVID-19 and 556 new deaths were reported in Ukraine from 10 to 16 March. However, the seven-day average number of polymerase chain reaction (PCR) tests decreased from 42,460 to 3,913 from 23 February to 14 March, and the seven-day average number of antigen rapid diagnostic tests dropped from 51,484 to 3,038. Therefore, the number of COVID-19 cases is likely to be underreported.

- Poor ventilation and overcrowding increase the risk of the spread of respiratory infections, including COVID-19. Lack of access to safe water and sanitation heightens the risk of the emergence of water-borne diseases.

- Suboptimal vaccination coverage of routine and childhood immunizations, including measles and poliomyelitis (polio), increases the risk of re-emergence and transmission of vaccine-preventable diseases. With the arrival of spring and rising temperatures, disrupted access to safe water, sanitation and hygiene, and damage to homes may increase the risk of vector-borne diseases such as West Nile fever and tick-borne encephalitis. Lack of access to barrier contraception and increased risk of sexual and gender-based violence increase the risk of sexually transmitted infections.

- The provision of medicines and care for patients with chronic communicable diseases, such as HIV, tuberculosis (TB) and non-communicable diseases (NCDs), remains challenging. Interruptions in treatment for NCDs can result in life-threatening complications. Long-term disruption to treatment for HIV or TB may result in the development of drug resistance and poor disease outcomes. Meeting the medical needs of people with long-term illnesses such as mental illness, renal disease, diabetes, and cancer in Ukraine and neighbouring countries is a key priority.

- Extreme weather conditions, including sub-zero temperatures, increase the risk of the development of hypothermia. This risk is further exacerbated by the absence of fuel and power.

- As the conflict continues, the risk of development or exacerbation of mental health problems, including anxiety, post-traumatic stress disorder and depression, increases.

**Coordination:**
- On 18 March, a Technical Working Group on Displacement and Health was activated. The Working Group is coordinated by Dr. Evita Sano (esano@iom.int), IOM.

- Two Emergency Medical Team (EMT) Coordination Cells have been established to coordinate operations in Ukraine and neighbouring countries. The teams in Ukraine are focused on providing services to IDPs, as well as managing trauma and providing rehabilitation and medical evacuation. The EMT Secretariat at WHO is managing the Trauma and Rehabilitation Working Group of the Health Cluster for Ukraine to coordinate activities of the medical teams involved in the response operation.

- The Health Cluster is launching new technical working groups for sexual and reproductive health (SRH), communicable diseases and NCDs.

**Studies, mapping and assessments:**
- A mapping of health facilities and other relevant data is ongoing, with WHO supporting the assessment of health facilities. Additionally, WHO assessed the capability of various health facilities to generate power and is exploring options for suppliers where required.

- WHO met with EMTs to determine the capabilities of the international teams and the needs of health facilities to match teams and secure deployments. WHO also met with the Ministry of Health (MoH) and the EU to discuss patient referrals from Ukraine to neighbouring EU countries.
Psychiatric hospitals are being integrated into the Health Cluster’s health facility needs mapping. The WHO Mental Health and Psychosocial Support (MHPSS) team continues to support the MoH in the assessment process to include not only psychiatric needs but also basic needs at the residential facilities.

WHO has gathered key data for risk assessment and analysis for SRH and GBV to inform the response.

Guidelines and information products:

- The WHO Health and Migration Programme, in close collaboration with the WHO departments of Immunization, Vaccines and Biologicals and Health Emergency Interventions, released an operational guide titled “Strengthening COVID-19 vaccine demand and uptake in refugees and migrants”. The operational guide provides details on key activities and considerations to increase the confidence in and uptake of COVID-19 vaccines in refugee and migrant populations. The guide aims to support the recently published WHO interim guidance COVID-19 immunization in refugees and migrants: principles and key considerations.

Operations support and logistics has issued guidelines for donations to support Ukraine’s emergency response, including a list of critical supplies which are urgently needed. The Guidance Note for Medical Supply Donations is now available on the WHO website.

Assistance delivered and planned:

- As health risks and needs mount across Ukraine, the WHO and medical NGOs are ramping up response support accordingly. As of 16 March, WHO has delivered 99 metric tons of medical supplies to support trauma, surgery and primary health care services in Ukraine, including 10 shipments of medical supplies distributed across various Ukrainian cities. Each shipment will serve about 150 trauma patients and 15,000 primary health care patients for three months, or 45,000 patients for one month.

- Additionally, critical medical supplies were delivered to Médecins Sans Frontières (MSF) to support emergency operations in Ukraine, including four tons of trauma supplies and Interagency Emergency Health Kits (IEHKs) to MSF Holland in Kyiv, and four tons of trauma supplies and IEHKs to MSF France in Vinnytsia. For its part, STEP-IN delivered more than 800 kg of medicine and medical supplies to Ivano-Frankivska oblast, planning to continue delivering medicine and supplies to hospitals all over Ukraine via Slovakia.

- Approval was granted for the installation of an oxygen pipe in the Emergency Medical Services hospital in Luhanska oblast, NGCA. WHO is mapping needs for insulin, renal dialysis and cancer treatment to determine the locations and types of support required to address supply needs and identify requirements for medical evacuations.

-STEP-IN will provide support to hospitals in the west with personnel and plans to launch emergency mobile teams in the western part of Ukraine and in countries with high concentrations of IDPs.

- Team Rubicon has an EMT-1 mobile positioned in the west, providing emergency and primary care to IDPs, and on the Ukrainian side of the border with Poland. They intend to assist with medical evacuation/referral infrastructure to transport patients from eastern Ukraine to western Ukraine and Poland. They are also supporting trainings, including Palliative Outcome Initiative (POI) care, mass casualty, critical care transit, CBRN (chem, bio, rads and nuclear threats/medicine), etc.

- In Luhanska oblast, Médicos del Mundo (MdM) made three donations to three hospitals. Currently, MdM is supporting one hospital in central Ukraine, primarily related to trauma and intensive care unit’s (ICU) capacity. MdM also continues to work in Donetska oblast.

- Direct Relief has sent 55 pallets of aid, which are planned to be distributed in Kyiv and Kharkiv. Some 200 pallets are currently enroute to Ukraine.

- Canada Ukraine Foundation is evacuating sick children from Ukraine to Poland and then to Toronto, Canada, to be treated at SickKids hospital. In addition, the organization has committed some $6 million to various projects in Ukraine.

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. The majority of aid organizations are currently concentrated in the west, while the most acute needs are in eastern and central parts of the country.

- Outreach to older people in remote areas, among the most vulnerable groups, and provision of basic commodities including water and food, and urgently needed medicines to continue treatment of chronic diseases, is hampered by security concerns and destruction of infrastructure.

- Surveillance data from Ukraine remain limited and WHO has requested access to collect health emergency data from health facilities from the Government of Ukraine.

### 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:**
- To date, the Logistics Cluster has facilitated the transportation of 162.5 tons of cargo to Ivano-Frankivsk (Ivano-Frankivska oblast), Lviv and Uzhhorod (Zakarpatska oblast, west) and storage of 721.1 m³ of relief items.

**Constraints:**
- 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.

For more information on needs, response and gaps/constraints, please refer to the previous Situation Reports: [https://bit.ly/3CIe3ID](https://bit.ly/3CIe3ID)

### 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.

**Response:**

For more information on the ongoing humanitarian response and assistance delivered, please refer to the previous Situation Reports: [https://bit.ly/3CIe3ID](https://bit.ly/3CIe3ID)

**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. 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.

6.48M estimated number of IDPs across Ukraine
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.

**Ongoing & planned response:**

- As of 17 March, UNHCR’s implementing partner is planning to establish a permanent consultation point for protection, legal, and social matters at the Odesa railway station, where 600 to 800 individuals’ transit daily on their way from Mykolaiv to western oblasts of Ukraine.

**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:**

- In Chernivtsi (Chernivetska oblast, west), UNHCR held the first meeting with the Governor of Chernivetska oblast and the Head of the Chernivetska Oblast Civil-Military Administration. UNHCR received a list of collective centres/shelters in Chernivtsi, which host IDPs, and the identified urgent needs to discuss the provision of assistance on the requested items.

- UNHCR conducted a technical meeting with Lvivska Oblast Administration and discussed shelter assistance at border crossing points in Krakivets and Shehyni, as well as at the local railway station in Lviv. Joint visits to border crossing points to discuss with State Border Guard Services of Ukraine the installation and management of the heating points at the crossing points are planned for 18 March.

- UNHCR distributed more than 775 blankets to four temporary accommodation centres in Chop, Uzhhorod and other locations in Zakarpatska oblast (west).

**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:**

- In eastern Ukraine, PIN continues to provide safe drinking water by tanker to villages and towns whose water supply systems have been damaged while also providing jerry cans filled with water and containers for people with access to wells and reservoirs to store water.

**Gaps & Constraints:**

- Key WASH infrastructure has been partially damaged or completely destroyed in many oblasts. 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)**

**Ongoing response & humanitarian assistance delivered:**
- UNHCR is training the first team of enrollment officers and plans to launch the enrolment in Lviv today, 17 March. The first MPC payment is scheduled to take place next week, which will be followed by a progressive scale-up and expansion to other locations. UNHCR will follow MPC modalities (UAH2220 ($75) for one person per month, for three months), which was agreed with other agencies and partners in the Cash Working Group.

**USEFUL LINKS**
- The Ukraine Humanitarian Fund is one of the quickest, most effective ways to directly support the most urgent, life-saving humanitarian relief in Ukraine. Donate [here](https://bit.ly/3sL8krS).
- OCHA’s partners’ capacity mapping tool (available in English, Ukrainian and Russian): [https://bit.ly/35xVh4r](https://bit.ly/35xVh4r)
- Humanitarianresponse.info Ukraine: [https://bit.ly/3i2mFJs](https://bit.ly/3i2mFJs)
- Contact list of activated clusters, sub-clusters and working groups in Ukraine: [https://bit.ly/3sL7wTS](https://bit.ly/3sL7wTS)
- International Rescue Committee’s (IRC) Ukraine crisis refugee resource – frequently asked questions: [https://bit.ly/3i3t9Zs](https://bit.ly/3i3t9Zs)
- Logistics Cluster’s Service Request Form (SRF) for transportation and warehousing support: [https://bit.ly/3tuibBL](https://bit.ly/3tuibBL)
- Share information on incoming cargo and its final destination to facilitate planning from the Logistics Cluster for downstream logistics services to support partners’ response with: alexandre.austin@wfp.org.

**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](mailto:trutmann@un.org).

**HUMANITARIAN NOTIFICATION SYSTEM (HNS)**
For more information on the HNS, please contact Ivane Bochorishvili at [bochorishvili@un.org](mailto: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-eers-ps@un.org](mailto:ocha-eers-ps@un.org).

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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.