

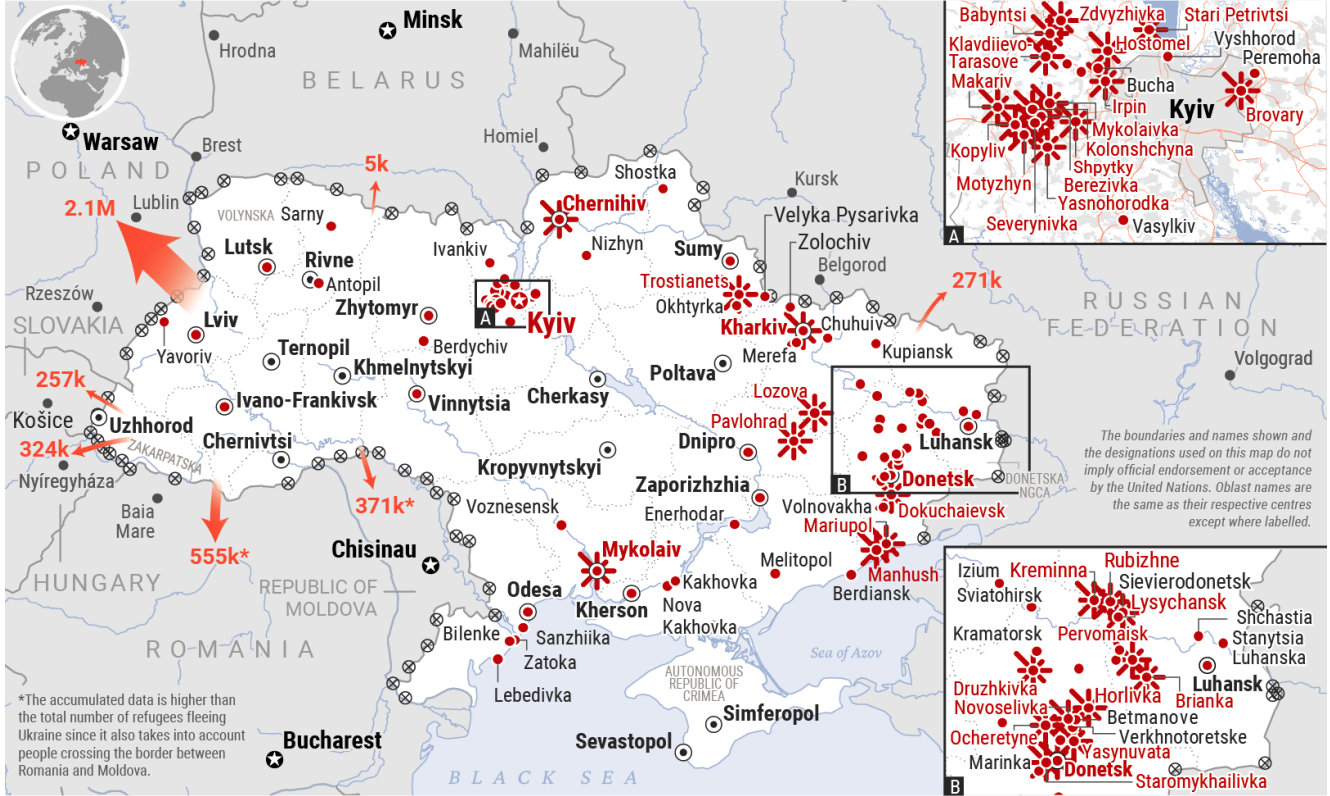
Ukraine: Humanitarian Impact

Situation Report

As of 12:00 p.m. (EET) on 23 March 2022

This report is produced by OCHA Ukraine in collaboration with humanitarian partners. It covers the period from 3 p.m. (EET) 21 March to 12:00 p.m. (EET) 23 March. The next report will be published on or around 25 March.

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-  **3.6M** Displaced people who have crossed international borders to neighbouring countries since the military offensive began on 24 February 2022.
-  **6.5M** People displaced internally since the military offensive began on 24 February 2022.
-  Hostility (since 26 Feb)
-  New hostility (22-23 Mar)
-  Number of refugees from Ukraine
-  Country capital
-  Oblast/region capital
-  Border crossing point

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 – IOM. Hostilities – public sources and local reports.

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)



41%

funded
(Source: FTS)

¹ With the scale and direction of the ongoing military operation, 18 million people are projected to become affected, including up to 6.7 million people projected to be newly internally displaced. Of the affected population, 12 million people are expected to need humanitarian assistance, and 6 million with the most urgent humanitarian needs will be assisted with the resources required under the Flash Appeal, including 2.1 million IDPs covering the initial period of three months. The Flash Appeal 2022 supersedes the 2022 Humanitarian Response Plan (HRP), as of 1 March.

HIGHLIGHTS

- As of 22 March, the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR) reports 2,571 civilian casualties, including 977 killed, figures that are likely much higher and will continue to rise.
- Between 24 February and 22 March, more than 650 residential buildings have been destroyed across Ukraine, while around 3,780 have suffered varying degrees of damages, according to the State Emergency Service of Ukraine (SESU). The extent of damages is likely more considerable, as insecurity prevents the assessment of damages.
- As of 23 March, the [World Health Organization \(WHO\)](#) verified 64 attacks on health care in Ukraine, leading to 15 deaths and 37 injuries. In addition, according to the [Ministry of Education and Science](#), 548 educational facilities have been damaged amid ongoing hostilities, 72 of which have been destroyed.
- On 22 March, the Government of Ukraine [issued](#) a resolution amending the rules for delivering humanitarian aid from abroad, which cancels the majority of requirements for bringing in relief items. Furthermore, 14 European countries have agreed to a permission-free transit of humanitarian aid to Ukraine. These developments are expected to further facilitate the timely delivery of life-saving assistance to Ukraine.
- According to the [President of Ukraine](#), over the last two weeks, Ukraine has received over 100,000 tons of humanitarian aid from various actors and countries. Meanwhile, the Russian Federation reported that as of 23 March, 4,554 tons of aid was delivered to the non-Government-controlled areas (NGCA) of Luhanska and Donetska oblasts, and to five other oblasts of Ukraine, including 209 tons delivered on 22 March.
- On 22 March, the Ukrainian Red Cross Society (URCS) reported that it had received over 1,000 tons of humanitarian aid, including non-food items, medicines, among other relief items, within the last week from partners of the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement. As of 21 March, reports indicate that the Adventist Development and Relief Agency (ADRA), in partnership with the Norwegian Refugee Council (NRC), delivered 130 tons of essential supplies, including life-saving food, blankets and other items, to Ukraine.

SITUATION OVERVIEW

General humanitarian situation. The humanitarian impact of the ongoing military clashes across Ukraine continues to exacerbate. As of 22 March, OHCHR reports 2,571 civilian casualties, including 977 killed, figures that are likely much higher and will continue to rise. Less than a month since the military offensive began on 24 February, the confirmed civilian death toll had already surpassed the number of people killed during the second-deadliest year of the armed conflict in eastern Ukraine – 2015 – when more than 955 civilians were killed. In Donetska and Luhanska oblasts (east), the civilian toll continues to mount, with the Government-controlled areas (GCA) bearing the brunt of the recent escalation. In the two eastern oblasts, OHCHR reports 1,102 casualties (224 killed and 621 injured in GCA, and 55 killed and 202 injured in NGCA), while civilian casualties in other parts of Ukraine have reached 1,469.

Between 24 February and 22 March, more than 650 residential buildings have been completely destroyed across Ukraine, while around 3,780 have suffered varying degrees of damages, according to SESU. SESU says that the actual extent of the destruction is likely considerably higher, as the latest figure only takes into consideration areas where emergency crews have been able to rapidly assess damages. A bridge over the Desna river leading to the northern city of Chernihiv has been reportedly destroyed. According to the Chernihivska Oblast Civil-Military Administration, the destruction of the bridge should not prevent the delivery of critical relief items to the affected city.

As of 23 March, the [WHO](#) verified 64 attacks on health care² in Ukraine, leading to 15 deaths and 37 injuries – close to 88 per cent of incidents recorded by WHO since 24 February globally. WHO strongly condemns these attacks as they violate international law and endanger lives. According to the [Ministry of Education and Science](#), 548 educational facilities have been damaged amid ongoing hostilities, 72 of which have been completely destroyed. According to the [Ukrainian Education Minister](#), around 3 million students from primary, middle and high school education were able to resume their studies online in 11 oblasts of Ukraine. Many colleges and universities across Ukraine continue providing online education. Meanwhile, around 2,900 educational facilities in areas of active hostilities remain on an extended school break.

According to the [Energy Ministry of Ukraine](#), as of 22 March, more than 865,000 users in nearly 1,320 settlements across Ukraine remain without electricity. The power supply is slowly being restored in Donetska, Kharkivska (north-east), Khersonska (south), Kyivska (north), Mykolaivska (south), Sumska (north-east) and Zaporizka (south-east) oblasts. However, repair works continue to be constrained by the current security conditions, while in some areas, restoration of power and other services remains virtually impossible due to ongoing hostilities. Moreover, as of 22 March, the number of users cut off from gas supplies rose to 291,000 compared with 281,000 a day before.

² Attacks on health care include those against health facilities, transport, personnel, patients, supplies and warehouses.

Gender in humanitarian coordination. A [rapid assessment](#) of the impact of the ongoing situation on women's groups and civil society organizations (CSOs) in Ukraine carried out by UN Women found that women face immediate safety risks, including gender-based violence, lack of access to basic necessities and services, including limited access to legal aid, gaps in childcare and other critical services, and have suffered considerable loss of livelihoods, while remaining largely excluded from humanitarian response planning as well as peace and security efforts.

Despite facing significant operational challenges, including lack of funding, supply chain disruptions and mobility restrictions, more than half of survey respondents reported that their CSOs were fully operational. In fact, 66 per cent report providing new services and interventions in areas where they had not previously worked, as local and national organizations adjust their programming to meet the differentiated needs of women and girls in a rapidly changing context. In this context, UN Women says that humanitarian funding channeled to women's groups must be prioritized and their participation in coordination mechanisms and decision-making processes must be guaranteed to address the specific needs and risks that women and girls face. UN Women has been added to the membership of the Humanitarian Country Team (HCT) and has deployed capacity to establish the Gender in Humanitarian Action Working Group (GiHA) to strengthen gender considerations in the humanitarian response. UN Women and Care have launched a comprehensive Gender Analysis for Ukraine and a first publication which will include recommendations for the HCT and humanitarian actors will be released this week.

Humanitarian situation in eastern Ukraine. While active hostilities prevent the rollout of comprehensive assessments, preliminary estimates of damages in the hardest-hit areas of eastern Ukraine are concerning. In Mariupol (Donetska oblast), local authorities [estimate](#) that around 80 per cent of the city's infrastructure has been destroyed. The city's health-care system is on the verge of collapse, as active hostilities affect both health workers and infrastructure, bringing the delivery of critical health services, including sexual and reproductive health (SRH), to a virtual halt. At city hospital No. 4, for instance, only 10 per cent of the nearly 100 staff capacity is [reportedly](#) still available. Access to safe water in NGCA of Donetska oblast remains critical. NGCA entities are reportedly providing water by schedule Donetsk city at three hours per day in most parts and two hours per day in other areas of the city.

Humanitarian situation in northern Ukraine and the capital area. In northern Ukraine, although damages are not as critical as they are in the east, the level of destruction is still high. In the city of Chernihiv (Chernihivska oblast), ongoing hostilities have forcibly displaced nearly half the population, with the most vulnerable, including people with disabilities and older persons, among those left behind. According to the city's mayor, between 60 and 70 per cent of homes have been destroyed in the frontline suburbs of Bobrovytsia and Kyinka, with authorities urgently requesting backup generators and containers to distribute water as electricity and water facilities have suffered heavy damage. According to the [oblast authorities](#), Chernihiv remains without electricity, affecting the operations of dependent water and heating systems. Due to the ongoing active hostilities in Sumska oblast, 73 settlements with nearly 19,000 residents have been left without electricity, while access to the water supply and heating remains limited in Okhtyrka.

In Kyiv (Kyivska oblast), as of 22 March, municipal authorities estimate that more than 70 residential buildings have suffered varying degrees of damage since 24 February. Meanwhile, oblast authorities [say](#) that ongoing clashes on the outskirts of the capital push several communities to the brink of a humanitarian crisis, including Berezivka, Mykolaivka, Severynivka and Tarasove in the Buchanskyi district. The situation continues to worsen in the Ivankivska, Dymerska and Poliska hromadas in the Vyshhorodskyy district, while the Brovarskyi district has suffered large-scale damage to civilian infrastructure.

Humanitarian situation in southern Ukraine: The southern city of Kherson (Khersonska oblast) remains under the alleged control of the Russian Federation forces. The oblast administration reports urgent needs in food, including baby food, hygiene items for infants and seriously ill people, as well as medicines. In addition, nearly 46,000 people have been cut off from water and electricity supplies, and close to 4,000 people do not have access to natural gas used for cooking and heating.

Evacuation of civilians. According to the Ukrainian Ministry for Reintegration, on 21-22 March, 15,083 persons were reportedly evacuated from the hardest-hit locations, including 8,933 from Mariupol to Zaporizhzhia and 4,750 from the capital area. So far, the Ukrainian governmental authorities have reportedly facilitated the evacuation of over 190,000 persons, while millions more have fled the hardest-hit locations towards western parts of the country and abroad on their own. According to the Ministry for Reintegration, nine corridors have been agreed upon for 23 March. As reported by the Russian Federation, on 22 March, 17,929 persons were evacuated from the affected areas towards the Russian Federation. In total, the Russian Federation reports that it facilitated the evacuation of 384,111 persons from NGCA and other areas of Ukraine towards the Russian Federation to date.

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 deadline has been extended and is now open for applications until 25 March 2022. For more information on the UHF, please direct inquiries to: ocha-uhf@un.org.

RESPONSE

According to the [President of Ukraine](#), over the last two weeks, Ukraine has received over 100,000 tons of humanitarian aid from various actors and countries. To facilitate the process, the Government of Ukraine has set up a dedicated website help.gov.ua, reflecting current needs and received assistance. Meanwhile, the Russian Federation reported that as of 23 March, 4,554 tons of aid was delivered to the NGCA of Luhanska and Donetska oblasts and to five other oblasts of Ukraine (Chernihivska (north), Kharkivska (east), Khersonska, Kyivska and Zaporizka).

On 22 March, the Government of Ukraine [issued](#) a resolution amending the rules for delivering humanitarian aid from abroad. The only document now required for goods clearance is a declaration indicating the consignor, consignee, the place where goods will be unloaded, and type of relief delivered. The recipient of the aid could be the respective Oblast Civil-Military Administration, Ministry, or a specific community. In addition, the provision of the list of goods to be recognized as humanitarian aid has been cancelled; no additional procedure is required to import goods declared as humanitarian aid. Furthermore, 14 European countries have agreed to a permission-free transit of humanitarian aid to Ukraine.

On 22 March, the Ukrainian Red Cross Society (URCS) reported that it had received over 1,000 tons of humanitarian aid within the last week from partners of the International Committee of the Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement. The materials received includes meal kits, water, blankets, tents, medicines, first aid kits, diapers for children and adults, other hygiene items, and clothing, among other goods. As of 21 March, reports indicate that ADRA, [in partnership with NRC](#), delivered 130 tons of essential supplies, including life-saving food, blankets and other items, to Ukraine.

The NGO Ukrainian Deminers Association (UDA), a Protection Cluster partner, provided food, medicines and construction materials to 391 people, including 61 persons with disabilities, from Donetska, Luhanska, Kyivska, Kharkivska and Sumska oblasts. UDA also provided in-kind assistance to 60 persons in health facilities of Mykolaivska oblast. At least 500 vulnerable families with children were reached with humanitarian goods in 12 municipalities in Donetska and Luhanska oblasts (GCA) within UNICEF's project "Jointly". The Ukrainian Child Rights Network assessed the needs, locally procured and delivered hygiene goods, food and warm clothes to at least 527 children, including those with disabilities and displaced.

Camp Coordination and Camp Management Cluster (CCCM)

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

Education

Response:

- International non-governmental organization (INGO) People in Need (PIN) supports the training of nearly 120 teachers to help them work with children who have suffered trauma. Additionally, PIN provides schools and teachers with up-to-date resources for working with children under the current circumstances.

Emergency Telecommunications (ETC)

Response:

- A Telecommunications Specialist from WFP's Fast IT & Telecommunications Support Team (FITTEST) arrived in Lviv on 21 March to conduct a second assessment in preparation for the establishment of interagency security communications in the city. Over the course of the week-long mission in Ukraine, an assessment of the ICT and security communications needs in Vinnytsia will also be conducted.

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:

- Food needs are particularly acute in the east, including Mariupol (Donetska oblast), Luhanska oblast, Chuhuiv and Izium (Kharkivska oblast), and Sumska oblast (primarily in Sumy and Okhtyrka).
- Kharkiv City Council has requested urgent food assistance in the amount of 50 tons per week. If your organization may be able to provide support, please get in touch with the FSL Cluster for further details: info.ukraine@fscluster.org.

Response:

- UN Refugee Agency (UNHCR) provided food assistance for around 1,500 people (1,268 kg of biscuits and 1,267 kg of frozen products) to the SESU in Sievierodonetsk (Luhanska oblast) to be distributed to people staying in bomb shelters and to public kitchens.

Gaps & Constraints:

- 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 situation is particularly difficult in Luhanska oblast.
- 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:

- The Health Cluster continues to receive needs requests from health facilities, administrative bodies and NGOs for medicines, medical supplies and equipment, including antibiotics, pain medicines, blood and blood substitutes, IV fluids, personal protection equipment, infusion pumps, cardiac monitors and first aid kits.
- Across Ukraine, there are 70 maternity and perinatal centres in 398 hospitals, some of which have been shelled and the operations of which have been partially discontinued. Affected facilities include Zhytomyr Perinatal Hospital (shelled, reopened on 8 March following repairs), Kharkiv City Perinatal Center in Saltivka district (shelled, currently functioning at limited capacity), Popasna Hospital in Luhanska oblast (GCA) and a private maternity hospital "Adonis" in Kyiv. Many affected facilities are using their basements to provide services.

64

verified incidents of attacks on health-care facilities since 24 February

Response:

- In recent weeks, the Government of the United Kingdom donated more than 3.7 million medical items to Ukraine, including more than 1.5 million doses of essential medicines that arrived in the country on 21 March.
- The Health Cluster's [Referral Tracking Tool](#) is being used by partners to report and respond to the most urgent health-care needs.
- Israel's Ministry of Health and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs have started the construction of a field hospital near Lviv (Lvivska oblast, west).
- Christian Aid is working with the Ukrainian Ministry of Health to provide 10,000 trauma kits for affected civilians.
- In partnership with the Polish Border Guard Service, International Organization for Migration (IOM) provided 1,000 medical kits for Ukrainian border guards.
- UNFPA procured Interagency Emergency Reproductive Health (IARH) kits that contain essential drugs, supplies and equipment to be used for the provision of priority reproductive health services in conflict-affected areas with supply shortages. The first shipment of 183 IARH kits arrived in Lviv and will be shipped to seven hospitals and two mobile teams across four oblasts as agreed with the Ministry of Health and in coordination with key health partners. The IARH kits provide supplies to meet the lifesaving needs of approximately 500,000 people seeking basic and comprehensive emergency obstetric and newborn care, family planning, sexually transmitted infections and clinical management of rape.

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. Most aid organizations are currently concentrated in the west, while the most acute needs are in the 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.


Logistics
Response:

- The Logistics Cluster is in the process of mapping partners' activities in Ukraine and seeks partners' support to complete a five-minute survey. The survey can be accessed [here](#).
- As of 23 March, the Logistics Cluster facilitated the transportation of 192.75 tons of relief items to Ivano-Frankivsk (Ivano-Frankivska oblast, west), Lviv and Uzhhorod (Zakarpatska oblast, west) and the storage of 83.5 tons of aid. The Logistics Cluster plans to facilitate the transportation of 770.8 tons of relief items and provide 2.859 m³ of storage space.

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. Import and customs clearance procedures continue to be a common challenge for partners.


Nutrition
Needs:

- The Nutrition Cluster is currently updating its estimates for the population in need, taking into account the latest population movement data. According to the most recent estimates that are pending confirmation, some 300,000 children aged 0 to 11 months are in need of infant and young child food programming.
- The Nutrition Cluster prioritizes people in the areas with active fighting and IDPs, with children under the age of two considered the most vulnerable due to their high dependency on infant formula before the escalation of hostilities.

32K

children aged 0-11 months are estimated to remain in the areas of active hostilities

Response:

- The Nutrition Cluster is conducting operational planning to establish the locations and partners to implement the mother-baby-friendly spaces in the conflict-affected areas, including an online hotline for pregnant and breastfeeding women, as well as mothers of children aged 0-5 months.
- The Infant Feeding in Emergencies (IFE) core group is developing standard training materials on infant and young child feeding to train non-nutritionists in Ukraine to support the local population with nutrition practices.

Gaps & Constraints:

- Most response activities remain underfunded and are in the pipeline, while partners are working on securing necessary human resources. The Nutrition Cluster also reports a lack of local implementing partners (NGOs) and qualified personnel that could ensure the implementation of nutrition-related interventions in field locations. Plans are in place to strengthen their capacities if the funding needed to do so is secured.


Protection
Needs:

- According to the Protection Cluster, in the locations where monitoring has been possible, persons with disabilities, older people and minority groups comprise the majority of those displaced. In addition, previously reported challenges in terms of physical mobility and access to health care for those with moderate and severe disabilities are expected to increase with the prolongation of hostilities.
- Reports of unaccompanied or separated children and children with adults in cases where the kinship is unconfirmed arriving at border crossing points highlight a heightened risk of trafficking and other forms of exploitation and abuse. The risks for children evacuated from institutions in Ukraine and taken abroad without coordination with the designated authorities are even higher.
- Evacuations, provision of accommodation in safe areas, information at border crossing points, family tracing and Mental Health and Psychosocial Support (MHPSS) are among the most reported urgent needs. A local NGO providing psychosocial support (PSS) services and assistance in Dnipropetrovska (centre), Kharkivska and Zakarpatska oblasts reported high levels of stress and anxiety among the displaced persons due to fear, loss of family members or friends, and family separation.
- The Protection Cluster launched a [Dashboard](#) in English and Ukrainian, reflecting results of data collection conducted by more than 20 partners in 16 oblasts of Ukraine. According to the results, the population movement continues towards the western part of Ukraine, with the majority of IDPs coming from Kharkivska and Kyivska oblasts. At least 40 per cent of newly displaced confirmed their intention to move further away, which is an increase compared with last week's assessments (20-30 per cent on average).

6.48Mestimated number of
IDPs across Ukraine**Response:****General protection:**

- NRC established a welcome centre and soup kitchen in Lviv. Additionally, NRC continues to provide information and legal assistance to help displaced people access protection and other essential services; 1.2 million people have already visited NRC's emergency Facebook page in recent weeks.
- Local NGO Proliska provided protection counselling to 325 persons from Donetsk oblast and social accompaniment services to 364 persons from Donetsk and Luhansk oblasts. Moreover, IOM provided counselling to 794 persons through the hotline on Counter-Trafficking and Migrant Advice. Since 25 February, NGO Donbas Development Centre (DDC) has provided individual protection counselling to 258 persons, among other types of assistance. NRC has also provided remote legal counselling to 19 persons.
- PIN provided PSS via hotlines and online to 103 persons from Bakhmut, Dobropillia, and Sloviansk, among other locations in Donetsk oblast. So far, more than 600 people have benefited from access to PSS provided by PIN. NGO Equilibrium provided PSS by phone to 40 persons. NGO DDC provided PSS to five persons.
- Polish Humanitarian Action (PAH) provided home-based care to 115 older persons in Donetsk, Luhansk and Kyivska oblasts. In Chernivtsi (Chernivetska oblast, west), UNHCR and partners established a protection referral mechanism for individual cases and are helping coordinate actors within the local protection network.

Child protection:

- In partnership with the Ukrainian Child Rights Network, the Ministry of Social Policy and the National State Service, UNICEF launched a hotline for social workers and vulnerable families with children and caregivers and provided information to 2,000 persons, which includes referrals to governmental services. Main inquiries were related to relocation to safe places and access to humanitarian assistance and services for affected children and their families, PSS and guidance on recently adjusted legislation. Moreover, the National Child Helpline supported by UNICEF (116-111) provided PSS and consultations to 870 children.
- UNICEF and NGO Professional Development established and equipped corners of social-emotional support at metro stations in Kharkiv and provided essential learning and development materials for pre-school and school children. The provided supplies included learning materials for art therapy, playing, reading, learning and emotional support.

Gender-based violence (GBV):

- UNFPA is setting up and/or providing technical assistance for the running of 67 facilities that provide protection services to GBV survivors across Ukraine. Two hotlines providing counselling and referral services to GBV survivors are now operational, and an on-site facility is currently being established in Lviv, where women and girls will receive direct assistance.
- UNFPA and partners printed and started disseminating over 450,000 leaflets for IDP women, containing critical information on GBV and trafficking, as well as SRH and GBV services. 330 female essentials packs were distributed to IDP women with children, older persons, pregnant women and women with disabilities through father-friendly spaces (Tatohubs) in Odesa, Vinnytsia, Poltava, and Zaporizhzhia. An additional 2,000 female essentials packs are expected to arrive in the coming days to Uzhgorod, to be shipped to affected cities in the east (Kharkiv Dnipro, Poltava).

Gaps & Constraints:

- Over 12 million people are estimated to be stranded in affected areas or unable to leave due to heightened security risks, destruction of bridges and roads, as well as lack of resources or information on where to find safety and accommodation. Humanitarian corridors with satisfactory security guarantees for the safe evacuation of civilians continue to be the most pressing and urgent need inside Ukraine.

 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.

Response:

- IOM will **distribute** around 7,900 hygiene kits to the most vulnerable IDPs in Zakarpatska oblast over the coming days. This comes on top of 18,000 blankets already distributed.
- Twelve trucks carrying USAID's Bureau for Humanitarian Assistance consignment of kitchen sets, blankets and water bladders departed the Logistics Cluster warehouse in Poland en route to Lviv. Additionally, IOM received a consignment from USAID of six inflatable shelters via the warehouse in Rzeszow, Poland.
- In Kherson, UNHCR's partner The Tenth of April procured hygiene items for approximately 50 families identified as the most vulnerable.
- In Dnipropetrovska oblast, UNHCR supported the strengthening of reception capacity at a dormitory in Piatykhvatky by providing around 180 NFIs, including mattresses and blankets. In Vilnohirsk (Dnipropetrovska oblast), UNHCR's partner Right to Protection procured 10 electric cookers and two water heaters for collective centres where around 150 IDPs are staying on a rotating basis.
- UNHCR and its partner NEEKA delivered 195 blankets to four collective centres in Chernivetska oblast, including the city of Chernivtsi.

18K

thermal blankets
delivered by IOM to
collective centres in
Zakarpatska oblast

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 across Ukraine.

 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:

- PIN continues to regularly supply safe drinking water to more than 15,000 people in the hardest-hit areas of eastern Ukraine. In addition, PIN provides water to nearly 20 cisterns close to Avdiivka and Vuhledar (Donetska oblast) from where six-liter jerry cans are distributed to other locations whose water supply has been affected by active fighting.

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

FOR NGOS

If you would like more information on how to officially launch your humanitarian response activities in Ukraine, please contact ochaukraine@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.

UN VOLUNTEER PROGRAMME (UNV) RECRUITMENT

As UN agencies continue to scale-up response efforts, UNV is recruiting on-site 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](#).

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