

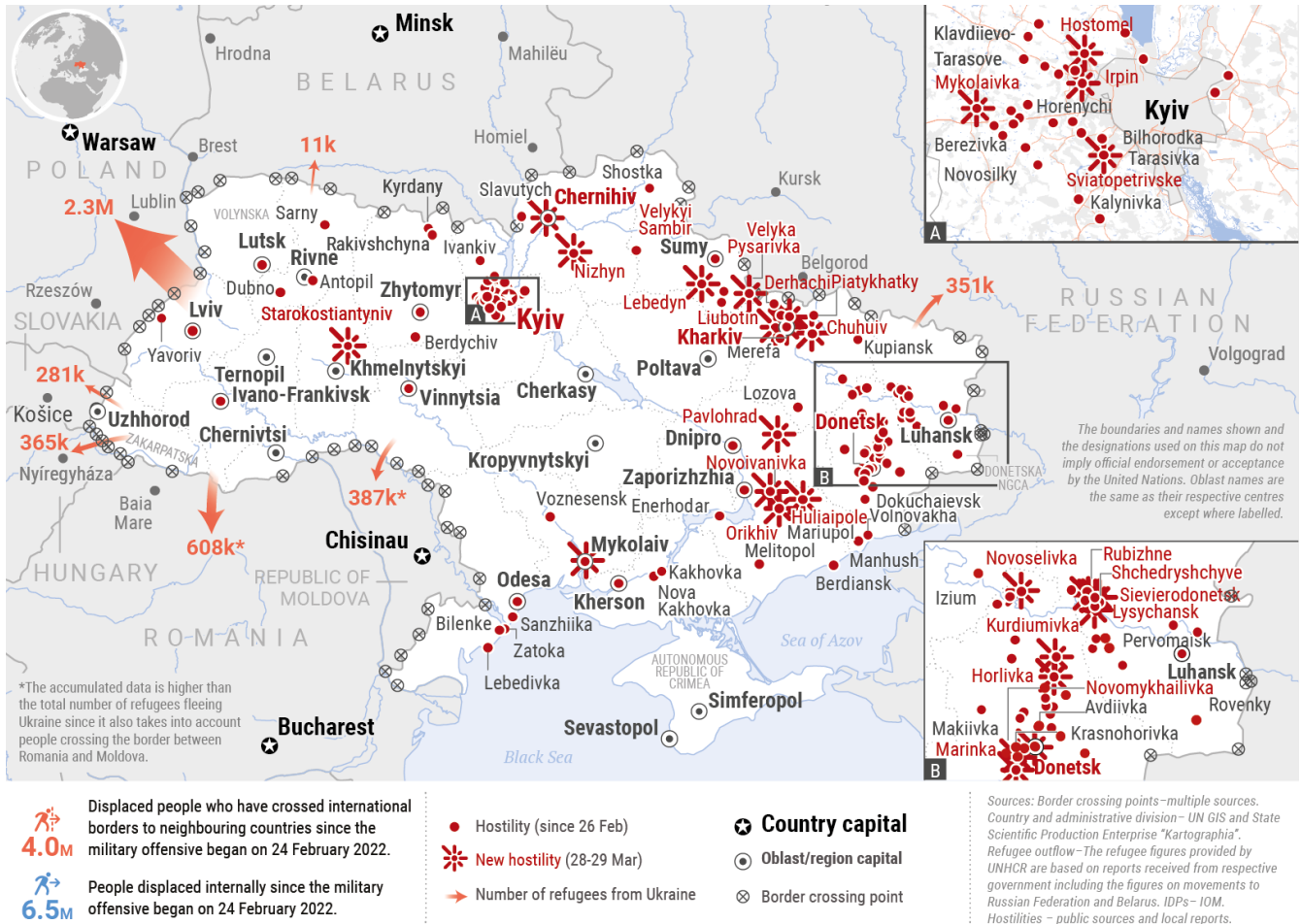
# Ukraine: Humanitarian Impact

## Situation Report

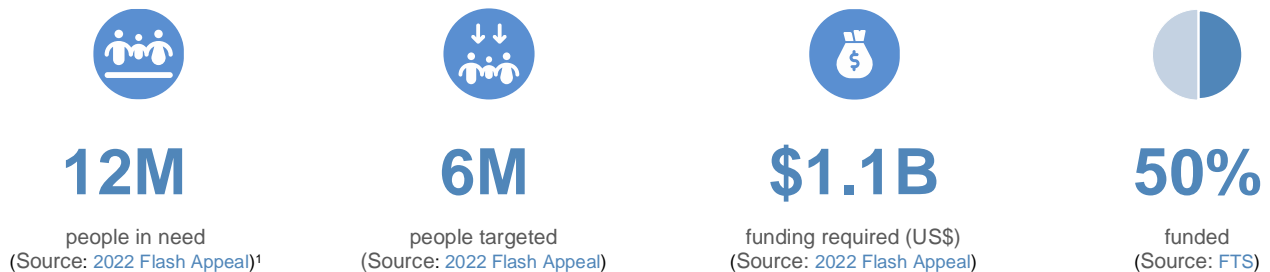
As of 12:00 p.m. (EET) on 30 March

This report is produced by OCHA Ukraine in collaboration with humanitarian partners. It covers the period from 12:00 p.m. on 28 March to 12:00 p.m. on 30 March. The next report will be issued on or around 1 April.

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### KEY FIGURES (FLASH APPEAL 2022)



<sup>1</sup> 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

- In Mariupol (Donetska oblast, east), local authorities say more than 90 per cent of all hospitals and schools in the city have been damaged, while 40 per cent of them have been completely destroyed.
- On 29 March, an airstrike demolished half of the Mykolaivska oblast administration building (Mykolaiv, Mykolaivska oblast, south), reportedly leaving at least 15 people dead and more than 35 others injured, figures likely to rise as search-and-rescue efforts are still ongoing.
- The World Food Programme (WFP) and its implementing partners have reached one million people with cash and food assistance in Ukraine and plan to reach around 2.5 million people in April 2022, aiming to further scale up its response to reach [6 million](#) by the end of June.
- The UN Population Fund (UNFPA) delivered 13 metric tons of reproductive health supplies, medicines and equipment to health facilities in Dnipro (Dnipropetrovska oblast, centre), Kharkiv (Kharkivska oblast, east), Kyiv (Kyivska oblast, north) and Zaporizhzhia (Zaporizka oblast, south-east) to help health service providers meet the differentiated needs of women.
- Health partners have already delivered more than [180 tons of medical supplies](#) to Ukraine, with another 470 tons on the way. The [Health Cluster](#) continues to scale up operations, coordinating with more than 80 international and national partners already on the ground or planning activities to address the health needs of around 6 million people.

## SITUATION OVERVIEW

**General humanitarian situation.** As of 29 March, the civilian toll of the ongoing military offensive stands at 3,090 – including 1,189 killed – according to the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR). In Donetska and Luhanska oblasts in the east, civilian casualties are highest in Government-controlled areas (GCA), with OHCHR reporting 1,055 casualties – including 328 killed and 727 injured – compared to 308 civilian casualties in the non-Government-controlled areas (NGCA) of these oblasts (65 killed and 243 injured). In the rest of Ukraine, OHCHR reports 1,727 civilian casualties.

As of 30 March, around 10.5 million people – more than a quarter of the Ukrainian population – have been forcibly displaced by the ongoing military offensive, including nearly [6.5 million internally displaced](#) and more than [4 million displaced across international borders](#) – including [204,000 third-country nationals](#). Over 2.3 million people are seeking refuge in Poland alone. In a context of increasing displacement, people on the move (a majority being women and children) face growing risks of sexual exploitation and abuse, gender-based violence (GBV) and human trafficking. Between 24 February and 16 March, [International Organization for Migration \(IOM\)](#) reports that out of more than 2,435 calls received through the Migrant Advice and Anti-Trafficking hotline, nearly 60 per cent of callers (61 per cent of whom were women) sought information on safe travel routes and anti-human trafficking measures.

As of 30 March, World Health Organization (WHO) [registered](#) 82 confirmed attacks<sup>2</sup> on health care that have led to 72 deaths and 43 injuries. According to WHO, so far in 2022 more than 62 per cent of all attacks on health care worldwide have occurred in Ukraine, including more than 86 per cent of all health attack-related deaths across the globe. Meanwhile, the Ukrainian Ministry of Education and Science [says](#) that 698 educational institutions have been damaged and another 75 completely destroyed to date. According to the Energy Ministry of Ukraine, as of 29 March, more than 831,000 users in over 1,490 settlements across Ukraine remain without electricity, while supply has been restored to more than 150,400 in Kyiv (82,000) and Donetska, Kharkivska, Khersonska (south), Kyivska, Mykolaivska, Sumska (north-east), Zaporizka and Zhytomyrska (north) oblasts.

As ongoing fighting approaches its fifth week, the most intense hostilities continue to be reported in GCA of Donetska and Luhanska oblasts, while airstrikes increasingly target strategic fuel stocks and industrial facilities, including for the first time in Khmelnytska oblast (west) on 29 March, when an airstrike destroyed the fuel depot at the town's airport.

**Eastern Ukraine** remains the biggest concern as growing levels of needs become increasingly more difficult to address amid persistent access, logistics and security constraints. In Donetska oblast (NGCA), two civilians were reportedly killed in Donetsk and Staromykhailivka, while 33 others, including two children, were injured in Donetsk, Manhus and Nikolske, as well as in the city of Mariupol on 28 March. According to local sources, nearly 30 homes and multi-storey buildings were damaged, mainly in Donetsk and Horlivka. The next day, on 29 March, one civilian was reportedly killed in Horlivka and 16 civilians, including one child, were injured in Donetsk, Horlivka, Pavlivka and Staryi Krym (NGCA), as well as in the city of Mariupol. In addition, in Donetska oblast (GCA), two civilian casualties were reported in Kurdiuvivka and Novoselivka. Considering that Mariupol remains encircled, and civilians have been evacuating towards both GCA and NGCA, some earlier reports on the number of civilian casualties have been confirmed, while the opportunities to confirm casualties reported most recently are limited.

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

In neighbouring Luhanska oblast (GCA), two civilians were reportedly killed and 14 injured, including a family of four with two children, amid relentless shelling in Lysychansk, Rubizhne, Sievierodonetsk and Shchedryshcheve on 28-29 March. On 29 March, shelling reportedly left the town of Sievierodonetsk – home to more than 106,500 people – without electricity as the 110kV transmission feeding the city was damaged, which, in turn, shut down pumping stations and the centralized water supply. According to [oblast authorities](#), the damage interrupted power supplies for more than 30,430 users in Sievierodonetsk, adding that nearly 121,020 users have no electricity across the oblast. A high-pressure gas pipeline was damaged in nearby Lysychansk, interrupting the gas supply for around 35,000 users in Bilohorivka, Lysychansk, Novodruzhesk, Pryvillia, Shypylivka and Zolotarivka. On 29-30 March, amid intense hostilities and constant explosions, the oblast administration [reported](#) that forest fires are scorching large swaths of land in Aidar, Mykolaivka, Kreminna, Lysychansk, Tsarivka and Zolote-1.

**Mariupol.** The humanitarian situation in Mariupol remains dire. Needs continue to accumulate and safe corridors for aid to be delivered and people to be safely evacuated from the encircled city are needed. The approximately 160,000 people that remain in the conflict-ravaged city have been left without water, food, electricity, gas, heat and communications. On 28 March, the Mayor of Mariupol Vadym Boychenko says that all remaining inhabitants of Mariupol must be immediately evacuated to prevent further human suffering and the preventable loss of life as the city's humanitarian crisis deepens. On 29 March, the Ukrainian Ombudsperson [reported](#) that the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) facility in Mariupol was hit by airstrikes and artillery fire despite being marked with a red cross on a white background easily visible on the roof of the building. At the time of writing, however, this has yet to be confirmed by ICRC.

The level of destruction to civilian infrastructure in Mariupol is rising, leaving a long and extremely costly road to reconstruction that will likely prevent displaced people from returning to their communities. According to local authorities, around 2,340 homes have been damaged, of which 1,040 have been completely destroyed, leaving scores of people in desperate need of immediate relocation and durable shelter solutions in safe places. Along with the housing sector, education and health have borne the brunt of relentless fighting in Mariupol. More than 90 per cent of all hospitals and schools in the city have been damaged, while 40 per cent of them have been completely destroyed, severely restricting access to education and health care. In the latter case, limited access will prevent people with trauma-related injuries from getting the life-saving assistance they desperately need and put people with chronic illnesses at greater risk of experiencing a significant deterioration in their condition.

**Southern Ukraine.** Early on 29 March, authorities in Mykolaivska oblast reported that an airstrike hit the oblast administration building in Mykolaiv – a strategic port city under heavy attack for weeks – destroying half of the nine-storey building, according to local authorities. At least 15 people were reportedly killed and more than 35 others injured, figures likely to rise in the coming hours as search-and-rescue crews pull people from the rubble.

In Zhytomyrska oblast, [authorities](#) say the oblast has quickly become a transitional hub for displaced people fleeing surrounding areas devastated by ongoing fighting, like Mariupol, currently hosting almost 35,000 displaced people. The oblast continues to receive and deliver humanitarian aid to the hardest-hit communities within the oblast and others in northern Ukraine, like Kyivska and Zhytomyrska. Still, the growing number of displaced people moving through the oblast continues to put increasing pressure on already-stretched response capacities.

**Civilian evacuations.** On 28 March, despite no official evacuation corridors being agreed to by both sides, the [Ministry for Reintegration of Ukraine](#) reports that around 900 people were evacuated from some of the hardest-hit areas, including approximately 880 people from Mariupol, who fled the encircled city for neighbouring Berdiansk (Zaporizka oblast). The following day, on 29 March, around 1,665 people were evacuated through three agreed-upon humanitarian corridors, including 936 people from Mariupol and 729 residents of Zaporizka oblast, who reached the city of Zaporizhzhia, according to the [Ministry for Reintegration of Ukraine](#). In addition to recognized evacuation corridors, Luhanska oblast authorities [report](#) that around 500 people evacuated from various locations, including from Kreminna, Lysychansk, Popasna and Sievierodonetsk. Meanwhile, on 29 March, the Russian Federation reported that around 20,495 people, including nearly 3,385 children, were evacuated from affected areas to the Russian Federation. In total, the Russian Federation reports that 509,425 people, including more than 104,805 children, have crossed into the Russian Federation from Ukraine.

## FUNDING

With increased donor contributions to the Ukraine Humanitarian Fund (UHF), the Humanitarian Coordinator increased the envelope of the latest reserve allocation to \$30 million, aiming to address the priorities outlined in the Flash Appeal and to scale up the humanitarian response across the country. The latest allocation window officially closed on 25 March, and the next allocation is expected to open shortly. To date, the total budget allocated amounts to around \$18.5 million out of the \$30 million that was made available to the humanitarian community. For more information on the UHF, please direct inquiries to: [ocha-uhf@un.org](mailto:ocha-uhf@un.org).

## HUMANITARIAN RESPONSE

As hostilities rage on, UN agencies and humanitarian partners continue to reach a greater number of people with life-saving humanitarian assistance despite the operational challenges they face. UN agencies and partners are massively [scaling up response efforts](#), with more than 1,230 UN personnel now on the ground in Ukraine and more than 110 humanitarian organizations implementing or planning to implement activities across the country.

The Government of Ukraine has [launched](#) a platform, *Prozorro+*, to identify potential suppliers, both local and international, that have the capacity to meet humanitarian needs and provide supplies needed in Ukraine. The platform aims to facilitate the participation of international donors and non-governmental organizations (NGOs) who stand ready to finance such needs across the country. Ukrainian [authorities](#) report that while negotiations to agree on humanitarian corridors to the most affected areas continue, aid from multiple countries is being delivered to affected oblasts. For instance, Zhytomyrska oblast authorities report that more than 15 tons of humanitarian aid were delivered to the hardest-hit communities in Kyivska and Zhytomyrska oblasts and frontline communities. According to the [Office of the President of Ukraine](#), more than 106,920 tons of international humanitarian aid have been provided to Ukraine amid ongoing hostilities.

Meanwhile, as of 30 March, the Russian Federation reported that it has delivered more than 6,520 tons of aid to Donetsk and Luhanska oblasts (NGCA) and six other oblasts (Chernihivska (north), Kharkivska, Khersonska, Kyivska, Sumska and Zaporizka), including 443 tons delivered on 29 March to the NGCA of Donetsk and Luhanska oblasts, Zaporizka and Khersonska oblasts.

On 28 March, the Ukrainian Red Cross Society (URCS) [delivered](#) 6.6 tons of aid to the city of Sumy (Sumska oblast), including blankets, medicines, food, hygiene products and baby food, among other items, that will be distributed to affected people across the oblast. Since 24 February, the URCS has provided [nearly 2,650 tons](#) of much-needed aid across Ukraine, reaching [more than 400,000 people](#) in need.

For its part, the European Union (EU) Civil Protection Mechanism has [delivered](#) more than 8,000 tons of assistance, establishing logistics hubs in Poland, Romania and Slovakia to swiftly dispatch assistance to those who need it most. Additionally, over the weekend (25-27 March), a French convoy arrived at the EU logistics hub in Romania, where it [delivered](#) 27 fire and rescue vehicles and 49 tons of medical and intervention equipment that was later handed over to Ukrainian firefighters. As part of the [Stand Up for Ukraine](#) campaign, the European Commission has created a new system to channel in-kind donations, such as medicines, vaccines, medical equipment and shelter-related items, from the private sector to Ukraine, Moldova and neighboring EU Member States to help address the needs of IDPs and refugees.

### Camp Coordination and Camp Management (CCCM)

#### Needs:

- Due to the growing numbers of internally displaced persons (IDPs), multiple communal settings have been established as reception or collective sites in both private and public buildings. The CCCM Cluster, along with the Protection and Shelter/Non-food Items (NFI) Clusters, has set up a temporary checklist on communal settings, to capture locations, services, main gaps and needs. Up to 29 March, 109 communal settings, in which 16,600 people reside, have been identified. The dashboard is available [here](#).
- Most of the reception and collective sites are insufficiently prepared and many do not meet the recognized standards. There is an urgent need to support the authorities in accommodating people in communal settings and addressing the management of sites.
- IDPs seeking accommodation in reception centres reported overcrowded conditions and lack of separation by gender, particularly in Chernivetska (west), Dnipropetrovska, Vinnytska (centre-west) oblasts, according to the Protection Cluster. Other concerns included lack of sufficient running water, functional toilets and showers, and electricity. People with disabilities and older persons are at risk of being particularly affected by the inadequate shelter, which may cause their health to deteriorate.

#### Response:

- The CCCM Cluster's implementing partners started to assess collective sites and reaching out to local authorities. A 3Ws aligned with the Cluster strategic priorities will be produced soon to reflect the partner's initial activities and presence.
- The CCCM Cluster is working on a master list to provide total figures of IDPs residing in collective sites, with the support of its implementing partners and other clusters.
- The CCCM Cluster has produced a Guidance Note on Site Terminology and Definitions in [English](#) and [Ukrainian](#) to propose and clarify a unified terminology to be applied with respect to IDP sites in Ukraine, to assist in hosting displaced

people in communal settings in a coordinated manner and to advocate for a systematic approach to temporary housing for IDPs and for transitional or durable solutions for them.

- The CCCM Cluster is setting up two Technical Working Groups: the Site Monitoring Working Group to ensure a unified and coordinated approach to assessments, and the Communications with Communities (CwC) Working Group, to ensure two-way communication with affected people and facilitate access to existing referral mechanisms.
- Between 26 and 28 March, UNHCR's implementing partner distributed NFI to more than 115 people, including over 35 children, who are temporarily hosted in collective centers in Dnipro, Pavlohrad, Mezhyrychi and Voloske village.

## Education

### Response:

- The United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) is mobilizing support to maintain continuity of education and to help teachers and learners in Ukraine. UNESCO will provide computer hardware and digital learning content through its Global Education Coalition. UNESCO will also coordinate the production of new digital learning content, focusing on the early grades, psychosocial support (PSS) and teacher training.
- UNESCO will support the Ministry of Education and Science of Ukraine through the creation of a reliable and secure system that will facilitate the provision of online exams for the admission of students to universities, vocational and training institutions.

## Emergency Telecommunications (ETC)

### Response:

- ETC-led assessments on the inter-agency information technology and secure communications needs have been carried out in Lviv (Lvivska oblast, west) and Vinnytsia (Vinnytska oblast).
- WFP assessed the ICT and cyber security requirements of a shared common office location in Lviv and supported the assessment of UN Refugee Agency (UNHCR) premises in Vinnytsia. Mobile network coverage was also assessed as part of the security telecommunications system for humanitarians operating in these areas.
- The ETC cluster is following up with the United Nations Department for Safety and Security (UNDSS) on plans for the establishment of Security Operations Centres (SOC) in Ukraine.

## Food Security and Livelihoods (FSLC)

### Response:

- As of 29 March, WFP and its implementing partners have reached one million people in Ukraine with cash and food assistance. WFP plans to reach around 2.5 million Ukraine in April and will further scale up its response to reach **6 million** by the end of June. WFP is expanding its operational presence to southern, western and central parts of Ukraine and prepositioning food supplies close to areas where needs are significant or expected to increase.
- WFP dispatched around 53 tons of canned food to assist 3,325 vulnerable people (15-days food basket) through a UN-organized convoy, which arrived safely in Kharkiv on 28 March.
- As of 29 March, WFP procured more than 11,800 tons of wheat flour for its emergency response in Ukraine. Around 97 per cent, or over 11,500 tons, were procured in Ukraine, with the remaining amount procured from neighbouring Poland and Romania.
- Following the success of WFP's bakery project in Kharkiv, through which more than 330,000 loaves of bread (150 tons) have been delivered, the project is being expanded to deliver another 990,000 loaves over the coming weeks. WFP is looking to replicate this arrangement in other locations across the country, with Dnipro production expected to commence shortly. In early April, these distributions will also be supplemented with canned food.
- To date, World Vision has **sent** more than 3.14 tons of food assistance to hospitals in Chernivtsi (Chernivetska oblast), serving displaced families.

# 1M

people reached by WFP and its partners with cash and food assistance across Ukraine

## Health

### Response:

- Health partners have already delivered [more than 180 tons of medical supplies](#) to Ukraine, with another 470 tons on the way. The [Health Cluster](#) continues to scale up operations to address the health needs of some 6 million people, coordinating with 86 international and national partners, of which 58 are currently operating on the ground while another 24 are planning to begin operations shortly.
- On 27 March, Direct Relief and FedEx Corp. [delivered](#) 76 tons of critical medical aid to Ukraine. Since 24 February, it has provided more than 125 tons of medical aid in response to the unfolding crisis in Ukraine.
- The EU has [mobilized](#) its rescEU medical stockpiles, with more than \$10.9 million worth of medical equipment delivered to Ukraine.
- UNFPA delivered 13 metric tons of reproductive health supplies, medicines and equipment to health facilities in Dnipro, Kharkiv, Kyiv and Zaporizhzhia to support women seeking health services.
- UNFPA has dispatched three mobile clinics, including one maternity clinic, which will shortly arrive in Ukraine to restore the delivery of priority reproductive health services in areas affected by conflict with the greatest needs.
- World Vision delivered 1,000 medical supplies kits for 4,000 people.
- The Foundation at Sanofi will provide some 200,000 diphtheria and tetanus vaccines to Ukraine.

# 180MT+

of medical supplies  
delivered to Ukraine by  
Health partners

## Logistics

### Response:

- As of 27 March, the Logistics Cluster has facilitated the transport of nearly 327 tons and close to 2,725 m<sup>3</sup> of storage of humanitarian cargo on behalf of 10 partners in Poland and Ukraine.
- Through the Logistics Cluster, humanitarian partners can access the following common services: Storage in Poland (Lublin and Rzeszow) and in Ukraine (Chernivtsi, Dnipro, Kyiv and Lviv), with Vinnytsia yet to be confirmed.
- Road transport is available to Lviv from all storage hubs in Poland (Lublin and Rzeszow). Onward transport solutions from Lviv are being offered to Chernivtsi, Dnipro and Kyiv.
- WFP secured a fleet of trucks to transport humanitarian cargo and will allocate as much space as necessary for the Logistics Cluster to address the identified gaps and perform common transport services for the humanitarian community.
- The Logistics Cluster will be consolidating humanitarian cargo in its Dnipro warehouse and is encouraging partners to preposition their cargo for the inter-agency convoys that will be organized out of Dnipro.
- Association Internationale de Coopération Médicale (AICM) has a 1,400 m<sup>2</sup> warehouse in Poltava (Poltavska oblast, centre) and a 700 m<sup>2</sup> warehouse in Odesa (Odeska oblast, south-west) with temperature-controlled spaces to share with the humanitarian community. In close collaboration with local authorities, AICM's network of volunteers and affiliates have the capacity to coordinate, receive and organize humanitarian distributions in several locations in Ukraine.
- A Request for Proposals has been launched by the Logistics Cluster, calling on humanitarian partners who would be willing and able to provide fully managed logistics services in Ukraine on behalf of the Cluster.
- The Logistics Cluster continues with the mapping of partner activities in Ukraine and encourages partners to complete this [five-minute survey](#). This survey will enhance understanding of partners' current activities/capacities in Ukraine to further adjust the Logistics Cluster's support to the humanitarian community.

# 326.8T

of relief items transported  
into and within Ukraine  
with support from the  
Logistics Cluster

**Gaps & Constraints:**

- Ongoing hostilities continue to hamper the free movement of humanitarian cargo. The Ukraine Logistics Cluster Support Team is consolidating technical inputs for an inter-agency mechanism to facilitate movement of humanitarian cargo into and within Ukraine.
- The Logistics Cluster reports that their warehouse in Lviv is currently congested, and partners with cargo already there are encouraged to move it closer to their operations inside Ukraine. At present, only the Logistics Cluster warehouse in Lublin, Poland has an available temperature-controlled storage space.
- The fuel situation in Ukraine is becoming more volatile and partners entering Ukraine are advised to plan in advance for the return trip consumption.

** Nutrition**

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

** Protection****Needs:**

- Local NGO Fight for Right assessed the needs of persons with disabilities in Ukraine. According to the findings, the main needs of persons with disabilities include assisted evacuation from affected locations and accessible transportation to safer areas; mental health and PSS; accessible accommodation for IDPs with disabilities, particularly to avoid the risk of institutionalization; access to medicines; accessible individual protection counselling; lack of inclusive infrastructure in IDP shelters, as well as in distribution/selection of NFI; and limited availability of humanitarian rehabilitation aid inside Ukraine.
- Lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and intersex (LGBTI) organizations report that LGBTI and gender-diverse people face challenges in securing exemptions from compulsory military service at civilian checkpoints and border crossing points. Additionally, there is an increased likelihood of them being forced to seek irregular routes to safety and being more exposed to trafficking, exploitation and abuse. Other specific needs include access to medication, including for hormone therapy, and access to shelters.
- UNHCR carried out a monitoring mission to the border crossing point Mohyliv-Podilskyi in Vinnytska oblast together with Moldovan border authorities and met with the State Border Guard Service (SBGS) of Ukraine. SBGS identified that a significant number of people lost documents and therefore were not able to cross, remaining in temporary accommodation in the municipality.

**22.5K+**

people reached by UNHCR and partners with protection assistance and critical information

**Response:**

- Up to 24 March, UNHCR and NGO partners reached more than 22,520 people with targeted protection assistance and information at border crossing points, transit and reception centres, and through hotlines that were expanded to respond to growing needs. The protection assistance provided includes PSS, social accompaniment and legal assistance, targeting vulnerable IDPs.
- UNHCR is assisting between 600 to 800 people transiting daily from Mykolaiv to the western oblasts of Ukraine with protection and legal counselling.
- UNHCR conducted a follow-up visit to Velykyi Liubin (Lvivska oblast), where needs for PSS and legal counselling were identified at four reception centres hosting around 800 IDPs.
- IOM provided protection counselling to more than 1,100 people through its hotline. Additionally, IOM and its partners continue awareness-raising efforts to counter human trafficking in Ukraine and neighbouring countries, distributing [more than 90,000 leaflets](#) on safe migration in 12 oblasts across Ukraine and at border crossing points since 24 February.

- International NGO (INGO) People in Need (PIN) provided PSS to 420 people through their PSS hotline. In addition, NGO Proliska provided PSS support to 265 people from Donetsk, Kharkivska, Luhanska and Zakarpatska (west) oblast.
- UNFPA is scaling up the delivery of life-saving sexual and reproductive health (SRH) and protection services to support safe births, access to voluntary contraception and specialized services for survivors of GBV, including post-rape treatment.
- Lumos, a UK-based foundation, supported the State Administration of Zhytomyrska oblast in assessing the needs of 1,550 children in residential care in 19 institutions, and in evacuating 64 out of 138 children with disabilities. As of 29 March, Lumos distributed 144 packages containing food, hygiene items and first aid kits to 72 orphaned children and 72 families with children in Zhytomyrska oblast. In addition, its youth advocates developed peer-to-peer support materials, including a leaflet focused on well-being and PSS.

#### Constraints:

- Concrete agreements to allow for safe passage are urgently needed. Accessible parts of Ukraine are increasingly coming under pressure due to the large influx of IDPs. At the same time, humanitarian access remains seriously constrained in areas with ongoing hostilities, undermining the provision of humanitarian assistance.

## Shelter and Non-food items (NFI)

#### Response:

- As of 27 March, UNCHR has delivered essential items, food and shelter support to 77,400 people across Ukraine.
- UNHCR delivered a humanitarian convoy to Kharkiv on 26 March, consisting of 4.7 tons of food for 1,000 families, 3,000 blankets, 1,000 ground mats, 2,000 solar lamps and more than 2,510 plastic sheets.
- On 21 and 25 March, UNHCR and its partner NGO NEEKA delivered nearly 1,570 blankets to IDPs in more than 20 reception centres in Chernivetska oblast. Additionally, UNHCR distributed 5,000 blankets in five reception centres in Novovolynsk (Volynska oblast, north-west) on 22 March, nearly 3,265 blankets in reception centres in Zakarpatska oblast on 25 March, and 500 blankets, 500 jerrycans, 250 kitchen sets, 500 tarpaulin 4x5 and 250 solar lamps in a reception centre in Zaklad village (Lvivska oblast).
- In Lviv, IOM delivered 7,020 warm blankets, 1,800 kitchen sets and 1,800 water containers to displaced people residing in temporary accommodation centres.
- United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) procured 30 electricity generators for hard-hit communities in Donetsk and Luhanska oblasts and the cities of Kyiv, Kharkiv and Chernihiv (Chernihivska oblast).
- UNHCR delivered 250 blankets, bed linen kits and towels to reception centres in Velykyi Liubin.
- In Vinnytska oblast, UNHCR, in cooperation with INTERSOS, distributed 195 blankets and sleeping mats as well as nearly 30 hygiene kits to the Vendychany community.
- UNHCR delivered 165 bed linen sets, 50 pillows and 50 blankets to children staying in a temporary accommodation facility in Chernivtsi (Chernivetska oblast).
- UNHCR and the local NGO Gorenje distributed NFI to almost 250 IDPs, including nearly 80 children, in three reception centres in Mykolaivka, Pavlohrad, and the village of Mezhyrych (Dnipropetrovska oblast).
- Ukrainian Deminers Association provided food, clothes and medicines to more than 750 people, including persons with disabilities and with medical conditions as well as children.
- UNHCR received 50 refugee housing units at its warehouse in Uzhhorod (Zakarpatska oblast). In Chop (Zakarpatska oblast), Swedish Civil Contingencies Agency (MSB), in coordination with local authorities, installed 20 inflatable accommodation units and delivered timber and particle board (OSB) to the Eurocar facility, which enabled the construction of partitions to begin on 28 March.

# 77.4K+

people have received multi-sectoral assistance from UNHCR, including NFI and shelter support



- The [Government of Australia](#) will provide more than 8,000 relief items, such as blankets, hygiene and kitchen sets, and lighting, to displaced people in Ukraine.

## Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH)

### Response:

- World Vision delivered 780 dignity kits to affected people in different parts of Ukraine.
- In support of the URCS, the [Hong Kong Red Cross](#) mobilized financing to help procure and distribute more than 3,500 hygiene kits for affected communities in Ukraine.

# 3.5K

hygiene kits provided by Hong Kong Red Cross in collaboration with URCS

### Constraints:

- UN Children's Fund (UNICEF) implementing partners on the ground are facing severe constraints in accessing the most vulnerable people due to the escalation of military clashes.
- Due to ongoing shelling, the water trucking services have had to be halted. UNICEF-supported water trucking through Mariupol Vodakanal Company is no longer able to operate and deliver safe water to people in Mariupol.

## Multi-purpose cash (MPC)

### Response:

- Since the launch of UNHCR's cash assistance programme on 17 March, 8,913 individuals (3,868 families) have been enrolled.
- Enrolment in UNHCR's cash assistance programme was launched in Uzhhorod and Mukachevo (Zakarpatska oblast) on 25 March, and will start in Chernivetska, Dnipropetrovska, Vinnytska oblasts this week. Preparations for the rollout of cash assistance in Ivano-Frankivska, Ternopil'ska and Khmelnytska oblasts (west) are underway. On 26 March, UNHCR piloted remote/phone enrollment that will be expanded in the coming days. UNHCR will progressively expand to other cities and regions, aiming to reach 360,000 people.
- SOS Children's Village rolled out MPC for nearly 1,120 people for three months (UAH2,220 (\$75) per person a month), primarily targeting foster and other vulnerable families with children in Luhanska and Kyiv'ska oblasts.

# 8.9K+

people registered to receive MPC from UNHCR's rollout of cash programming since 17 March

### Constraints:

- In eastern Ukraine (NGCA), the banking system is not functional and cash transfers to partners, including staff salaries, have been interrupted. UNICEF re-programmed interventions with existing partners to address the immediate humanitarian needs of children in those areas and is exploring options to deliver cash.

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