

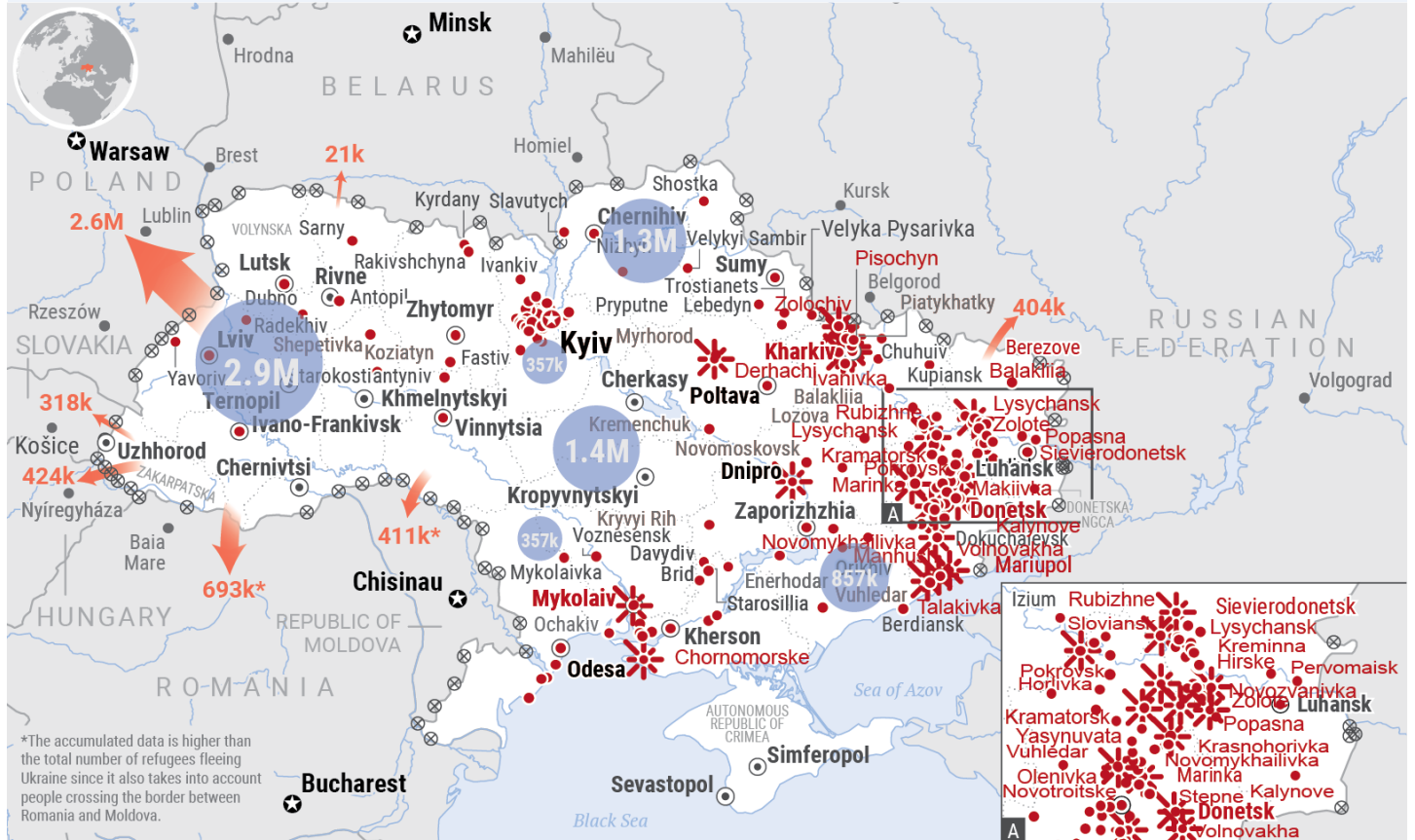
# Ukraine: Humanitarian Impact

## Situation Report

As of 12:00 p.m. (EET) on 11 April

This report is produced by OCHA Ukraine in collaboration with humanitarian partners. It covers the period from 12:00 p.m. on 8 April to 12:00 p.m. on 11 April. The next report will be issued on or around 13 April.

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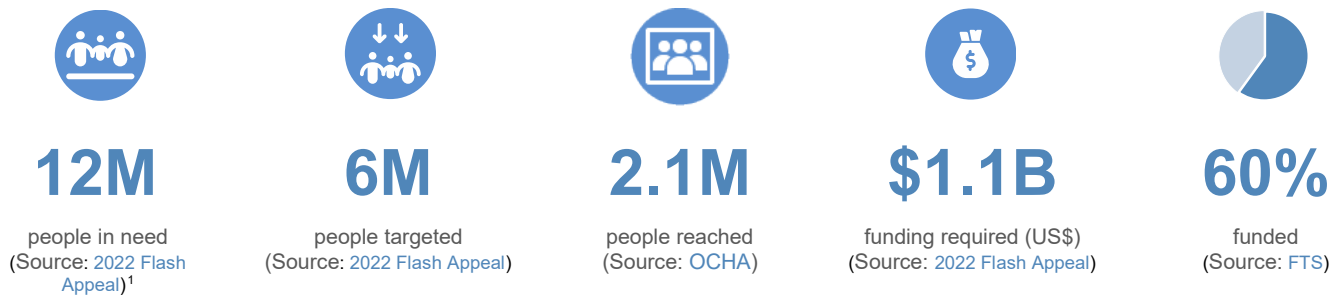
**4.5M** Displaced people who have crossed international borders to neighbouring countries since the military offensive began on 24 February 2022.

**7.1M** People displaced internally since the military offensive began on 24 February 2022.

- Hostility (since 26 Feb)
- ✳ New hostility (9–10 April)
- ➔ Number of refugees from Ukraine
- Number of IDPs
- ⊙ 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)



<sup>1</sup> With the scale and direction of the ongoing military operation, 18 million people are projected to become affected. 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

- Eastern and southern oblasts of Ukraine have been the epicentre of hostilities in recent days, driving significant humanitarian needs. In the meantime, attacks, including missile strikes, continue to occur in other parts of the country and, most recently, in central Ukraine.
- Nearly two-thirds of Ukrainian children have been displaced in the last six weeks as people continue to flee their homes, especially in areas impacted by escalating hostilities in eastern and southern areas of the country.
- The UN Children’s Fund (UNICEF) has financed the procurement of liquefied chlorine for the Kharkiv Vodokanal (water provider) and liquified chlorine gas for Uzhhorod Vodokanal, to facilitate safe water supply, as attacks on water system infrastructure and power outages have left an estimated 1.4 million people across the country without access to water, and another 4.6 million people with only limited access.
- Health Cluster partners have delivered over 570 tons of medicines, medical supplies, equipment and kits as of 11 April, as attacks against health facilities continue to rise, with 108 attacks reported by 11 April.
- The Food and Agricultural Organization of the United Nations (FAO) warns of a [looming increase in food insecurity](#) as a result of the ongoing military offensive alongside [a significant leap in global food commodity prices](#).

## SITUATION OVERVIEW

**General humanitarian situation.** During the reporting period, hostilities intensified in eastern and southern Ukraine, including in eastern Donetsk, Kharkivska and Luhanska oblasts and in southern Khersonska oblast.

The civilian toll of the ongoing military offensive continues to grow and has already reached nearly 40 per cent of the total number of civilian casualties as a result of armed conflict in eastern Ukraine recorded between 2014 and 2021 (10,982). As of 10 April, the number of civilian casualties since 24 February 2022 stands at 4,335—including 1,842 killed and 2,493 injured—according to the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR). However, the actual number of civilian casualties is expected to be considerably higher, including according to a recent [report](#) by the NGO Data Friendly Space.

The bombardment of cities and large towns continues. Most recorded civilian casualties were caused by explosive weapons with a wide impact area, including shelling from heavy artillery and multiple-launch rocket systems and missile strikes and airstrikes. There are critical humanitarian needs for those living in urban areas across Ukraine where bombardments have taken or are taking place. This is partly due to widespread damage to civilian infrastructure affecting essential services such as electricity, heating and clean water, and critically, the disruption of access to food and health care. Particularly worrying is whether the catastrophic conditions currently occurring in Kharkiv (Kharkivska oblast), Mariupol and Sievierodonetsk (Luhanska oblast), among others, will be repeated in other cities. In Mariupol (Donetska oblast), fierce fighting continues and there are grave concerns regarding the true extent of destruction, suffering and needs, which is not yet known.

**Impacts on food and nutrition security.** The ongoing military offensive has not only created an unprecedented humanitarian crisis but also a looming increase in food insecurity in Ukraine and beyond, [according](#) to the Food and Agricultural Organization (FAO). This comes on top of the rise in food insecurity and the worsening nutrition situation stemming from the COVID-19 pandemic. Moreover, many food-importing countries around the world are likely to be seriously affected by the disruption in the export of cereals and the expected rise in the price of their food imports from the Russian Federation and Ukraine. FAO also warns that impacts on food security will be felt well beyond next year if the military offensive lasts longer. Additionally, FAO [reports](#) that global food commodity prices made a significant leap last month, reaching their highest levels ever, as the ongoing fighting sent shock waves through international markets for staple grains and vegetable oils. The [FAO Food Price Index](#) averaged 159.3 points in March, up 12.6 per cent from February, when it had already reached its highest level since its inception in 1990. The Index tracks monthly changes in the international prices of a basket of commonly traded food commodities.

**Eastern Ukraine** continues to face the fiercest fighting, with Donetsk, Kharkivska and Luhanska oblast being the most affected. Several settlements in Luhanska oblast, including Hirske, Kreminna, Popasna and Sievierodonetsk, have been under heavy shelling for multiple days, resulting in reports of significant damages to civilian infrastructure and multiple civilian casualties. Critical electricity, water and gas infrastructure has been heavily damaged or destroyed, with no possibility to restore water, gas and electricity supplies as hostilities continue. Meanwhile, in Donetsk oblast, heavy fighting reportedly continues in Avdiivka, Donetsk, Horlivka, Kramatorsk, Marinka and Vuhledar. In addition to over 160 civilian casualties reported by local authorities as a result of the attack on the Kramatorsk railways station, at least 13 civilians were reportedly killed and 11 injured in the Government-controlled areas (GCA) of Donetsk oblast. In neighbouring Kharkivska oblast, the fighting continues in Kharkiv and Izium and surrounding areas. As a result of hostilities, at least 11 civilians were [reportedly](#) killed, including one child, and 14 injured in Balakliia, Derhachi, Kharkiv, Pischyn and Zolochiv on 10 April. However, these figures have not yet been verified.

**Central Ukraine** has continued to report attacks, including missile strikes. On 10 April, three missiles reportedly struck an airport in Dnipro (Dnipropetrovska oblast, centre), destroying critical infrastructure and injuring at least six people, including five rescue workers, according to media reports. The attack came after two missiles had reportedly struck an industrial facility in Pavlohrad hours earlier on 9 April. Furthermore, a civilian was reportedly killed in Novopavlivka on 10 April after picking up a cluster munition from one of the missiles.

In Kyivska oblast, **northern Ukraine**, local residents, humanitarian workers and Ukrainian officials continued to assess the damage in areas where the Russian Federation forces have reportedly withdrawn. Vadym Tokar, head of the village of Makariv (Kyivska oblast), [reported](#) that the bodies of more than 130 people had been found there, both individually and in mass graves, although these figures have not been independently verified. Mr. Tokar also said some 15,000 people lived in Makariv before the start of the military offensive and that only about 1,000 remained. He added that almost half the village is destroyed, with many homes damaged beyond repair. Meanwhile, Oleksandr Pavliuk, head of the Kyivska Oblast Military Administration, [warned](#) that unexploded ordnance (UXO) and explosive remnants of war (ERW) pose a great danger to civilians, saying that around 11,000 munitions had been neutralized in the last week alone. He added that, while demining activities are being conducted, the return of displaced residents to their homes would have to be carried out cautiously.

**Civilian evacuations.** Between 8 and 10 April, more than 12,000 people were reportedly evacuated from areas affected by hostilities—including more than 4,675 people reportedly evacuated on 8 April, over 4,530 people on 9 April and more than 2,820 on 10 April—according to [the Ministry for Reintegration of Ukraine](#). This includes over 2,010 people evacuated from Mariupol (Donetska oblast), 9,715 from south-eastern Zaporizka oblast (Berdiansk, Enerhodar, Huliaipole, Melitopol, Orikhiv, Polohy, Tokmak and Vasylivka) and more than 2,285 from eastern Luhanska oblast (Hirske, Kreminna, Lysychansk, Rubizhne and Sievierodonetsk).

**Displacement.** The conflict in Ukraine has caused the largest and fastest-growing displacement crisis worldwide. There are now more than [4.5 million refugees](#) and at least [7.1 million people](#) estimated to be internally displaced. UNICEF [estimates](#) that nearly two-thirds of Ukrainian children have been displaced in the last six weeks. Meanwhile, the Russian Federation has reported that more than 740,210 people, including 140,623 children, have crossed into the Russian Federation from Ukraine since 24 February.

## FUNDING

Considering the severity of needs arising from the ongoing military offensive and increased donor contributions to the Ukraine Humanitarian Fund (UHF), the UN Resident Coordinator/Humanitarian Coordinator in Ukraine decided to increase the envelope of the second UHF Reserve Allocation to US\$40 million. To date, 18 projects totaling \$32 million have been approved, including four submitted by national non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and 14 submitted by international NGOs (INGOs). The reserve allocation aims to address the priorities outlined in the Flash Appeal and to scale up humanitarian response activities across the country.

The tentative date for the launch of the third UHF Reserve Allocation is on or around 11 April 2022. The allocation will aim to address the immediate needs of affected people, including health, nutrition, shelter and non-food items (NFI), water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH), and protection, as well as ensure the common ability of actors to deliver an effective, accountable and dignified response. The allocation envelope will be set at \$50 million.

As of 11 April, the Flash Appeal is 60 per cent funded as donor support continues to increase. OCHA is working with partners and donors to increase the details available regarding funding received. Currently, almost \$560 million—71 per cent of total reported funding—is either allocated to multiple clusters or the sector information is not specified on the [Financial Tracking Service](#), preventing a more detailed analysis of the funding gaps by Cluster.

## HUMANITARIAN RESPONSE

**Multisectoral assistance delivered.** In the NGCA of Donetska oblast, the International Organization for Migration (IOM), UNICEF and the UN Refugee Agency (UNHCR)—through their local implementing partner, the Donbas Development Center (DDC), as well as DDC under their direct UHF-funded project—delivered over 10 tons of humanitarian assistance, including shelter materials, water and water tanks, food and non-food items (NFIs), for more than 300 people. In addition, UNICEF via DDC delivered water tanks to two collective centres for IDPs in Donetsk and Yasynuvata and shelter materials to a kindergarten in Makiivka and directly to vulnerable individuals.

Meanwhile, the Russian Federation informed OCHA that, as of 11 April, 10,807 tons of goods were delivered to the NGCA of Donetska and Luhanska oblasts (east) and to seven other oblasts of Ukraine (Chernihivska (north), Kharkivska, Khersonska, Kyivska, Mykolaivska (south), Sumska (north-east) and Zaporizka, including 197 tons delivered to the NGCA of Donetska and Luhanska oblasts and Khersonska oblast on 8 April; 338 tons delivered to the NGCA of Donetska and

Luhanska oblasts and Khersonska and Zaporizka oblasts on 9 April, and 512 tons delivered to the NGCA of Donetsk and Luhanska oblasts and Khersonska and Zaporizka oblasts on 10 April.

## Camp Coordination and Camp Management (CCCM)

### Needs:

- IOM conducted 30 rapid site assessments in Uzhhorod from 24 to 28 March. Approximately 90 per cent of the sites are run by local authorities, 7 per cent are run by private entities, and the remaining 3 per cent are managed by religious organizations.
- In most of the sites assessed by IOM, registration occurs on arrival and helpdesks, run by volunteers, have been established. Among the most pressing needs are medicines (reported in 56 per cent of sites), modified WASH facilities for persons with disabilities (90 per cent), mattresses (36 per cent), and bedding (33 per cent).

## Education

### Needs:

- Hundreds of schools and educational facilities have been attacked or used for military purposes, while others are serving as shelters for civilians. Nationwide school closures are impacting the learning of 5.7 million school-age children and 1.5 million students in higher education, according to [UNICEF](#).

# 59K

children reached with education, recreation and learning materials provided by UNICEF

### Response:

- Since 24 February, UNICEF has [reached](#) over 59,000 children with education, early childhood development (ECD) and other recreation and learning materials, and 5,500 children with psychosocial support (PSS), social and emotional learning, or life skills education in Chernivetska, Dnipropetrovska, Donetsk, Kharkivska, Kyivska, Lvivska (west), Odeska (south), Poltavaska (centre), Vinnytska (centre-west), Zakarpatska and Zaporizka (south-east) oblasts.
- Between 21 March and 5 April, UNICEF reached 4,200 children with recreational, learning and development activities in IDP centres and transit points in Chernivtsi (Chernivetska oblast), Pereiaslav (Kyivska oblast) and Vinnytsia (Vinnytska oblast).
- UNICEF provided 358 ECD kits and 3,000 individual education kits to “Lviv Education platforma” to be distributed in Lvivska, Ternopilska and Ivano-Frankivska oblasts, which will benefit approximately 20,000 children.

## Emergency Telecommunications (ETC)

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:

- [FAO notes](#) that the ongoing military offensive will negatively impact Ukraine’s rural labour markets and agricultural supply chains, potentially affecting rural households and populations’ livelihoods.

## Health

### Needs:

- By 11 April, 108 attacks had been recorded against health facilities in Ukraine, impacting 94 facilities and causing 73 deaths and 51 injuries, according to [WHO](#).
- Data Friendly Space [reports](#) that the disruption of health services, displacement and the need to prioritize trauma treatment are negatively impacting the treatment of residents of Ukraine with long-term medical conditions such as diabetes, cancer and HIV, with potentially life-threatening consequences.

# 719K

reached with life-saving medical supplies through hospitals and maternity homes by UNICEF



**Response:**

- Health Cluster partners' current stocks in Ukraine include 9,050 Emergency and Trauma kits, 216 tons of medicine, medical supplies, equipment, and kits; 38 pallets of reproductive health kits; and over \$1,275,000 worth of medical supplies, medicines and equipment.
- Since 24 February, UNICEF has reached over 719,000 people with life-saving medical supplies through hospitals and maternity homes in Dnipropetrovska, Donetska, Kharkivska, Kyivska, Lvivska, Mykolaivska, Odeska, Vinnytska and Zhytomyrska oblasts. Items distributed included first aid kits, midwifery kits, obstetrics surgical kits, essential medicines, surgical sets, first aid kits and other medical consumables and equipment.
- Polish Medical Mission (PMM) delivered essential medical aid, including dressings, medicine and surgery equipment, to 32 hospitals across Ukraine since the escalation of hostilities. Moreover, PMM opened 24/7 medical aid points at three border crossing points with Poland, in Dorohusk/ Yahotyn, Korczowa/ Krakovets and Budomierz/ Hrushiv, enabling 7,200 people per day to access medical assistance, including ambulance transport for people who require hospitalization in Poland.

**Gaps and constraints:**

- Medical supplies across many parts of Ukraine are running low, especially in areas affected by hostilities, as access to many locations remains blocked. A critical shortage of oxygen is also a major concern and will have an impact on the ability to treat patients with COVID-19 and many other conditions.
- The risk of disease outbreaks—such as cholera, COVID-19 and measles—has been exacerbated due to a lack of clean drinking water, crowded conditions in collective centres and bomb shelters, as well as underlying conditions, such as low vaccination rates.

 **Logistics****Response:**

- To support inter-agency humanitarian convoys from Dnipro, the Logistics Cluster is facilitating cargo consolidation and access to a dedicated fleet of trucks. Partners dispatching humanitarian assistance to hard-to-reach areas in eastern Ukraine are encouraged to preposition cargo at the Logistics Cluster's warehouse in Dnipro.
- An Operational Advisory Group, established by the Logistics Cluster, will enable strategic decision-making and logistics coordination mechanisms for the Ukraine response operation.
- As of 5 April, UNICEF dispatched 135 trucks of emergency supplies to support children and families in Ukraine, routed through a logistics and warehousing hub in Rzeszow, Poland. A total of 103 trucks of supplies have arrived at UNICEF's warehouse and the Logistics Cluster's warehouse in Lviv. Supplies weighing 638 tons have been dispatched to 56 consignees across the country through road and rail transport. In addition to the three temporary supply hubs established in Dnipro, Kyiv and Odesa, UNICEF is contracting an additional warehouse space of over 7,200 m<sup>2</sup> with full warehouse operations services in Lviv.

**Gaps and Constraints:**

- The volatile security situation in Ukraine is creating challenges for planning and executing aid delivery. As response activities scale up, it is expected that limitations on logistics capacity, particularly in relation to transport services into eastern Ukraine, will continue to grow.

 **Nutrition****Response:**

- A series of content on the benefits of breastfeeding was shared by UNICEF on social media and has reached 2 million people in seven days.

 **Protection****Needs:**

- The [Rapid Gender Analysis](#) conducted by CARE and UN Women revealed emerging protection concerns, including increased risks for gender-based violence (GBV) and other types of violence, as well as increased needs for mental health and psychosocial support (MHPSS).

- Prolonged hostilities can push children into child labour, affecting their physical and mental development and depriving them of the opportunity to learn, according to [FAO](#). Labour shortages on farms, especially the smaller or more vulnerable ones, may also lead farmers to resort to child labour as a substitute for the missing labour force.

#### Response:

- Since 24 February, UNICEF has provided over 4,000 people in Donetska and Luhanska oblasts with PSS through online and phone counselling, as well as outreach activities through 12 mobile child protection teams.
- The UNICEF-supported national toll-free Child Helpline reached over 4,000 children, caregivers and youth with online consultations and referrals to other social services, including police and/or free legal aid, mental health service providers and NGOs. The helpline established for the social workforce and vulnerable families/caregivers reached 2,937 people with referral and case management services.
- IOM manages regional hotlines to ensure the safety of individuals on the move. From 24 February to 4 April, the National Toll-Free Counter-Trafficking and Migrant Advice Hotline “527” provided over 23,000 consultations. About 62 per cent of the calls were placed by displaced people (39 per cent men and 61 per cent women).
- As part of efforts to establish a child rights protection monitoring mechanism, UNICEF provided an orientation on documenting, reporting and responding to child rights protection concerns, risks, and violations to 65 child protection partners.
- Since 31 March, UNICEF’s campaign on explosive ordnance risk education (EORE) for adults and children has reached over 8.5 million users on Facebook and 8.6 million on YouTube. A thematic episode on EORE was released as part of the NUMO kindergarten series to mark the International Mine Awareness Day, which has reached nearly 4.4 million views.
- UNICEF’s brochure on parenting during the ongoing military offensive reached 2.8 million people online and was distributed to Spilno Child Spots, in Kyiv and Kharkiv metro stations and to other sites.

#### Gaps and constraints:

- Lack of electricity and internet connectivity have affected UNICEF’s provision of PSS in Donetska and Luhanska oblasts.

### Shelter and Non-food items (NFI)

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

### Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH)

#### Needs:

- Attacks on water system infrastructure and power outages have left an estimated 1.4 million people without access to water in Ukraine, and another 4.6 million people have only limited access, according to [UNICEF](#).

#### Response:

- Since 24 February, UNICEF-supported water distributions (including bottled water or water trucking) have reached over 184,000 people in parts of Donetska, Kharkivska, Luhanska, Sumska oblasts, where access to safe water has been severely compromised, as well as in Zakarpatska oblast. UNICEF and its partners have also reached over 10,000 people in Mariupol with water trucking.
- UNICEF financed the procurement of more than 57 tons of liquefied chlorine for the Kharkiv Vodokanal (water provider) and 4.5 tons of liquified chlorine gas for Uzhhorod Vodokanal, ensuring the supply of safe water for around 1.4 million people in Kharkiv for three weeks and 140,000 people in Uzhhorod for one month.
- Over 12,000 people received locally procured hygiene supplies from UNICEF in Donetska oblast, including in hard-hit Mariupol and Volnovakha. Meanwhile, WASH supplies, including hygiene and dignity kits, diapers and water purification tablets, were delivered to nearly 55,000 people in Dnipropetrovska, Donetska, Kyivska, Luhanska, Lvivska, Odeska, Poltavska, Zakarpaska, Zaporizka and Zhytomyrska oblasts.

# 184K

people reached with  
through UNICEF-  
supported water  
distribution

- Between 31 March and 5 April, UNICEF reached over 315 IDPs with hygiene and dignity kits in Bolhrad and Odesa (Odeska oblast), and delivered more than 2,120 hygiene and dignity kits to local partners for distribution to over 9,000 people in Dnipro, Kyiv, Sumy and Zaporizhzhia. Additional hygiene supplies (including menstrual hygiene management, diapers, jerry cans, personal hygiene items, etc.) were sent to Sievierodonetsk to cover the needs of approximately 1,000 IDPs.

## Multipurpose cash (MPC)

### Response:

- Since 30 March, around 40,000 households with vulnerable children, including children with disabilities, have been registered to receive MPC transfers from UNICEF. Preparations are in place for the first payment (\$224 per individual for three months of support, at \$74 per month) to eligible households.
- An agreement has been signed with a banking institution for processing MPC payments. The contract with an SMS aggregator company is being finalized to facilitate communication with selected households on payment verification. Consultations are ongoing with postal services (Ukrposhta) to provide alternative cash delivery to reach the beneficiaries who do not have access to banks/ATMs. UNICEF has also secured partnerships with six civil society organizations that will support the registration of aid recipients across Ukraine.

# 40K+

households with vulnerable children enrolled in the UNICEF's MPC programme since 30 March

### Gaps and constraints:

- Difficulties with accessing cash, ATM or banking services were reported by 21 per cent of settlements assessed through REACH's RNA, with the situation in the settlements in Chernivetska, Khmelnytska, Lvivska, Ternopil'ska, and Rivnenska oblasts reportedly the most concerning. The settlements in Ternopil'ska and Volyn'ska oblasts were most likely to report that such services were somewhat or very inaccessible.

## Protection from Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA)

Humanitarian aid is free! If someone asks you to pay, do something inappropriate or perform any favour or sexual action in exchange for help, say no and email [seareferral@un.org](mailto:seareferral@un.org) or call our partner hotline 0-800-309-110 / 0-800-30-77-11 / 0-800-331-800

### 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)

## FOR PRIVATE SECTOR

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 [ochaers-ps@un.org](mailto:ochaers-ps@un.org).

## OCHA Publications (6-11 April 2022)

- 3W Online Dashboard (as of 6 April): <https://bit.ly/3jhMsir>
- Humanitarian Supplies and Pipeline (as of 7 April 2022): <https://bit.ly/3Krm8ye>
- 3W – Operational Presence Map (as of 7 April 2022): <https://bit.ly/3uoWq7S>
- Humanitarian Response: Estimated People Reached (as of 7 April 2022): <https://bit.ly/3xaXpuf>
- 2022 Flash Appeal Funding Snapshot (as of 8 April 2022): <https://bit.ly/3xeO4BY>
- Ukraine: Humanitarian Impact Situation Report (as of 12:00 p.m. (EET) on 6 April 2022): <https://bit.ly/3Jtc4mZ>
- Ukraine Multipurpose Cash (MPC) Response Snapshot (as of 6 April 2022): <https://bit.ly/3r93aEW>
- Ukraine: Humanitarian Impact Situation Report (as of 12:00 p.m. (EET) on 8 April 2022): <https://bit.ly/377Hd2p>

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