

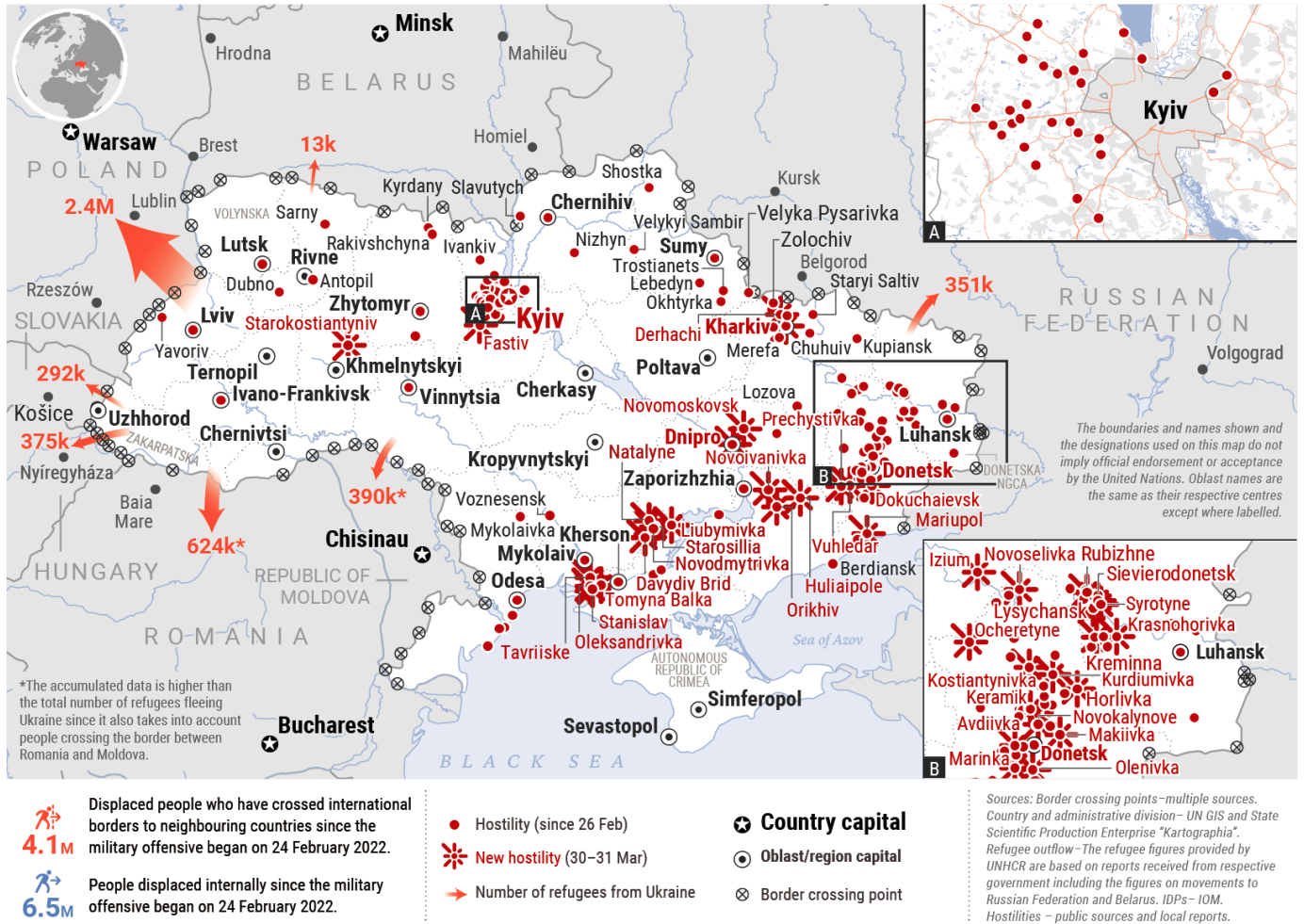
Ukraine: Humanitarian Impact

Situation Report

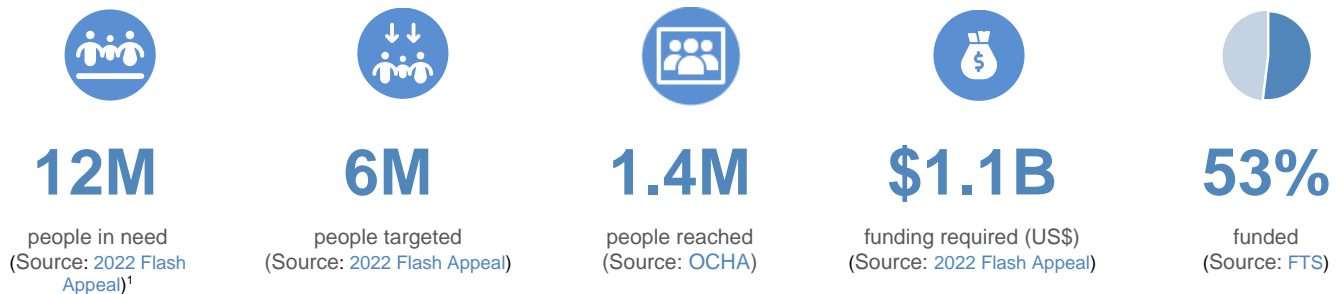
As of 12:00 p.m. (EET) on 1 April

This report is produced by OCHA Ukraine in collaboration with humanitarian partners. It covers the period from 12:00 p.m. on 30 March to 12:00 p.m. on 1 April. The next report will be issued on or around 4 April.

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KEY FIGURES (FLASH APPEAL 2022)



¹ With the scale and direction of the ongoing military operation, 18 million people are projected to become affected, including up to 6.7 million people projected to be newly internally displaced. Of the affected population, 12 million people are expected to need humanitarian assistance, and 6 million with

HIGHLIGHTS

- On 31 March, the [third UN-organized humanitarian convoy](#) in the last two weeks delivered life-saving supplies for thousands of people in the hard-hit city of Sumy (Sumska oblast, north-east).
- Between 24 February and 31 March, UN agencies and humanitarian partners have [reached](#) more than 1.4 million people with life-saving multi-sectoral assistance, primarily in eastern Kharkivska (nearly 510,000), northern Kyivska (over 245,000) and western Lvivska (over 165,000) oblasts.
- The UN Refugee Agency (UNHCR) and its partners have reached more than 77,360 people with food and non-food item (NFI) assistance and around 24,400 have received targeted protection assistance. UNHCR plans to scale up its response to quickly deliver some 550,000 NFI to displacement sites and provide protection assistance to 1.1 million people.
- The humanitarian situation in Chernihiv (Chernihivska oblast, north) is deteriorating. Acute water shortages remain the biggest concern in the city, while a lack of consistent power supply jeopardizes the continuity of critical services, like health care, putting a greater number of lives at risk.
- Attacks on local non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and volunteers have been reported over the past few days, with convoys delivering aid to hard-hit areas being attacked in both Chernihiv and Kharkiv (Kharkivska oblast) on 31 March. This raises concerns about continued access to the most affected areas and the safety and security of humanitarian personnel operating in these areas.
- In just over five weeks, the ongoing military offensive claimed the equivalent of more than 60 per cent of the lives lost due to conflict in 2014 – the fiercest year of fighting in eastern Ukraine – when more than 2,080 civilians were killed.
- On 30 March, Deputy Interior Minister Yevhen Yenin [announced](#) that approximately 300,000 km² of Ukrainian territory had been contaminated by explosive devices since 24 February – the data cannot be verified at the moment.

SITUATION OVERVIEW

General humanitarian situation. As of 31 March, the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR) reports 3,257 civilian casualties, including 1,276 killed. In Donetsk and Luhansk oblasts in the east, civilian casualties are highest in Government-controlled areas (GCA), with OHCHR reporting 1,130 casualties – including 358 killed and 772 injured – compared to 313 civilian casualties in the non-Government-controlled areas (NGCA) of these oblasts (67 killed and 246 injured). In the rest of Ukraine, OHCHR reports 1,814 civilian casualties. In just over five weeks, the ongoing military offensive has claimed the equivalent of more than 60 per cent of the lives lost in 2014 – the fiercest year of fighting in eastern Ukraine – when more than 2,080 civilians were killed.

According to the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (EBRD), Ukraine's economy is set to shrink by 20 per cent this year. EBRD estimates that active hostilities are playing out in parts of the country that generate around 60 per cent of Ukraine's GDP, while around 30 per cent of businesses have halted production, and electricity consumption has fallen to some 60 per cent of levels prior to 24 February. The socioeconomic ramifications of ongoing fighting will have devastating impacts on livelihoods, driving up needs and pushing many people, especially women, into informal economic activities not typically covered by social protection programmes.

Explosive devices and their risks. The United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights Michelle Bachelet [says](#) investigators are looking into at least two dozen credible reports that the Russian Federation forces have used cluster munitions in densely populated areas of Ukraine, adding that indiscriminate attacks on civilian infrastructure may amount to war crimes. According to [Human Rights Watch](#), banned antipersonnel mines have been used in Kharkivska oblast. Ukrainian explosive ordnance disposal technicians discovered extremely dangerous POM-3 mines – a newly developed landmine equipped with a seismic sensor that detects approaching people and ejects an explosive charge that may cause serious injury and death for those within a 16-meter radius of the blast.

Even before the recent escalation, landmines and explosive remnants of war (ERW) posed significant risks to lives, livelihoods and critical infrastructure in both NGCA and GCA in Donetsk and Luhansk oblasts, with an [estimated contamination](#) of 7,000 km² in GCA and 14,000 km² in NGCA, equivalent to the size of Slovenia. Pre-escalation mine and ERW contamination posed a threat to the lives of [around 1.8 million](#), a figure that is thought to have grown considerably in the past weeks.

Since 24 February, the scale of mine and ERW contamination has increased not only in traditional hotspots in eastern Ukraine but also in new areas that continue to be affected by ongoing fighting, putting a greater number of lives at risk and hindering access to livelihoods and basic services even when active hostilities subside. On 30 March, Deputy Interior Minister Yevhen Yenin [announced](#) that approximately 300,000 km² of Ukrainian territory had been contaminated by

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.

explosive devices since 24 February – the data cannot be verified at the moment. Mr. Yenin added that around 14 hectares have been cleared and some 300 explosive devices have been de-mined since 24 February.

Gendered impacts of ongoing fighting. The ongoing military offensive continues to affect women in distinct ways, generating gender-specific needs and exacerbating pre-existing vulnerabilities of women. In Ukraine, large-scale displacement – both internally and across international borders - is largely gendered, significantly increasing risks of gender-based violence (GBV) and human trafficking. Millions of women are now on the move, many of them alone, potentially displaced multiple times in search of safety and security. At the same time that women face growing risks and needs, access to critical gender-responsive health and protection services continue to be interrupted, including survivor-centered GBV case management and mental health and psychosocial support services. In this context, UN agencies and humanitarian partners must **ensure** the collection and analysis of sex- and age-disaggregated data, meaningful participation of women and girls in decision-making processes and the roll-out of gender-responsive programming that is informed by gender analysis and needs assessments.

Eastern Ukraine. In Kharkivska oblast, clashes continue to intensify with high humanitarian costs. According to the oblast Governor, on 31 March, 46 incidents of shelling and 170 shots from multiple launch rocket systems were registered in Kharkiv – the country’s second-largest city – compared with 47 incidents of shelling and 380 shots a day before. An underground gas pipeline was reportedly damaged in one of Kharkiv’s districts, cutting off gas supplies for some 34,000 people, with relentless fighting making it virtually impossible to carry out critical repair works.

On 31 March, two staff from a local implementing partner suffered minor injuries after a shell exploded close to their vehicle while on the road in Kharkiv. That same day, another NGO’s car was damaged by shelling in a different part of the city while attempting to deliver humanitarian aid, raising serious concerns about continued access to the most affected areas and the safety and security of humanitarian personnel operating in these areas.

Intense shelling in the town of Derhachi (Kharkivska oblast) killed one person and injured three more persons on 30 March, while scores of homes and a town administration building suffered damage. Fierce fighting continues in and around the town of Izium (Kharkivska oblast) – home to around 46,650 people before the recent escalation. As food, water and medicine supplies dwindle amid growing needs, local authorities say that ongoing fighting continues to prevent the organization of evacuations and the delivery of much-needed humanitarian aid to people in need, with the last humanitarian convoy to enter the city arriving more than two weeks ago.

In Donetsk oblast (GCA), on 30-31 March, 12 civilians were reportedly killed and 35 civilians were injured, including at least six children. In Donetsk oblast (NGCA), two civilians were reportedly killed, and 66 civilians were injured. Hostilities also reportedly resulted in damages to at least 51 private houses and multi-storey buildings, 17 infrastructure facilities and 24 transformer substations.

In neighbouring Luhanska oblast (GCA), on 30 and 31 March, active fighting reportedly damaged a school and an oil depot. Dozens of homes and other infrastructure, like schools, were set ablaze in Lysychansk, Rubizhne and Sievierodonetsk. Two civilians were reportedly killed in Sievierodonetsk, and several casualties were reported in Lysychansk and Toshkivka. Due to critical infrastructure damage, the settlements of Rubizhne, Popasna, Sievierodonetsk and partially Hirsk community (hromada) and Lysychansk have no centralized water supplies. In addition, more than 139,000 users across 36 settlements of Luhanska oblast (GCA) have **reportedly** been completely cut off from the electrical supply, while some 73,500 users remain without gas supplies. Several houses were also reportedly damaged in Luhanska oblast (NGCA).

Northern Ukraine. In Irpin (Kyivska oblast), local authorities estimate that some 3,500-4,000 people remain in the conflict-ravaged town – some 25 km northwest of Kyiv – where an estimated 50 per cent of homes and critical infrastructure has been destroyed amid ongoing clashes. Preliminary estimates from local authorities put the civilian death toll as high as 300, a figure that is likely higher and will continue to grow as fighting rages on. According to [Kyivska oblast authorities](#), 30 to 40 incidents of shelling have been registered in the oblast each day, with more than half of the oblast’s 69 hromadas sustaining significant damage. In Buchanskyi district (Kyivska oblast), Irpinska, Makarivska hromadas and the village of Shpytky remain under intense shelling. In the Vyshhorodskyi district (Kyivska oblast), the humanitarian situation reportedly remains critical in Dymerska, Ivankivska and Poliska hromadas, while the town of Slavutych remains isolated.

Chernihiv. In the city of Chernihiv, local authorities report that more than 350 civilians have been killed by the ongoing hostilities, a figure that is likely much higher. During the reporting period, five buses entering the encircled city to help evacuate local residents came under fire, killing at least one person and injuring four others. On 31 March, at least two convoys led by local volunteers were reportedly attacked while attempting to deliver humanitarian aid to and evacuate people from Chernihiv, leaving several dead and injured, yet another example of an attack on humanitarian corridors and disruption of evacuation processes. Approximately 130,000 people left in the city – less than half of the pre-escalation population of around 290,000 – remain with **little or no access** to running water, electricity, heat, medical care or mobile phone and internet communications. Chernihiv remains cut off from areas under Ukrainian control since the main bridge over the Desna River, leading out of the city south toward Kyiv, was destroyed on 23 March.

Acute water shortages remain the biggest concern in the city. Increasing numbers of people depend on generators to pump water from wells, while others rely on water from rivers, lakes or even melted snow in some cases. The lack of power is another grave concern as it jeopardizes the continuity of critical services, like health care, putting a greater number of lives at risk. Some hospitals in the city rely on electricity from generators, which are quickly starting to run out of fuel, forcing some health facilities to ration electricity. The lack of water and electricity could create conditions that drive the spread of communicable diseases.

Civilian evacuations. According to the Ministry for Reintegration of Ukraine, on 30 and 31 March, nearly 2,990 people arrived in Zaporizhzhia (Zaporizka oblast, south-east) through humanitarian corridors in private cars, including more than 1,440 from the crisis-stricken city of Mariupol (Donetska oblast) and 1,545 residents from towns in Zaporizka oblast. At the same time, buses for evacuation from Berdiansk and Melitopol (Zaporizka oblast) and trucks with humanitarian aid continued to be blocked near the town of Vasylivka. Around 45 buses for the evacuation of locals and residents of Mariupol (Donetska oblast) transiting through Berdiansk (Zaporizka oblast) were not allowed to enter Zaporizhzhia, while some 600 residents reached the buses on foot. On 1 April, 10 buses were expected to depart Mariupol for Zaporizhzhia, while more than 30 buses remain at the entrance to Berdiansk and will reportedly wait for people to evacuate them to Zaporizhzhia.

According to the [Ukrainian Deputy Prime Minister](#), some 75,000 people have been evacuated from Mariupol to GCA in Ukraine, while some 45,000 have been reportedly forcibly moved to the NGCA of Donetska oblast and the Russian Federation. Around 100,000 people reportedly trapped in Mariupol need to be urgently evacuated as needs reach catastrophic levels in the encircled city. Meanwhile, authorities in Iziurny district (Kharkivska oblast) started evacuating people, with some 2,500 evacuated so far. In Iziurny, relentless attacks have prevented the establishment of humanitarian corridors for some 20 days, according to the [Deputy Mayor](#), with some 15,000-20,000 people requiring immediate evacuation to avoid a protracted accumulation of unmet needs.

Meanwhile, on 31 March, the Russian Federation reported that 15,790 people, including nearly 2,769 children, were evacuated from affected areas to the Russian Federation. In total, the Russian Federation reports that 543,397 people, including more than 110,979 children, have crossed into the Russian Federation from Ukraine. In addition, the Russian Federation reports that 118,765 persons were evacuated from Mariupol to date, including 3,046 persons on 31 March.

Chornobyl Nuclear Power Plant (NPP). According to Ukraine's state nuclear company Energoatom, the Russian Federation forces have left the plant more than five weeks after occupying the site in the early days of the ongoing military offensive. During that time, several hostilities-related hazardous incidents were reported in the vicinity of the Chornobyl NPP, including disconnection from the power supply and wildfires in the exclusion zone that scorched more than 10,000 hectares of forest, which raised serious concerns of a potential large-scale environmental health disaster. Earlier this week, the Director General of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) Rafael Mariano Grossi met with Ukrainian officials on the roll-out of [IAEA technical assistance](#) to help ensure the safety and security of nuclear facilities in the country.

HUMANITARIAN RESPONSE

As of 31 March, UN agencies and humanitarian partners have [reached](#) more than 1.4 million people with critical multi-sectoral assistance, with some of the worst-affected areas receiving much-needed aid. Nearly 510,000 people have been reached in Kharkivska oblast, while more than 245,000 have received assistance in Kyivska oblast. In Lvivska oblast – where hundreds of thousands of internally displaced people have sought refuge – more than 166,300 people have been reached by UN agencies and humanitarian partners.

On 31 March, a [third UN-organized humanitarian convoy](#) delivered supplies for thousands of people in the encircled city of Sumy (Sumska oblast), where active hostilities have prevented deliveries of food and other goods. International NGO (INGO) People in Need (PIN), UNHCR, the UN Children's Fund (UNICEF), the World Health Organization (WHO) and the World Food Programme (WFP) safely delivered relief supplies that will be distributed to the hardest-hit communities in Sumy and hard-to-reach areas in the north-east, including Trostianets and Okhtyrka, by the Ukrainian Red Cross Society (URCS). The food rations from PIN and WFP will benefit nearly 6,000 people; blankets, kettles and other basic household items from UNHCR will support 1,500 people, while the sanitation kits will help 6,000 people with hygiene and drinking water. The WHO medical supplies and trauma kits will treat 150 patients requiring intensive care for serious injuries, while the other medical supplies will support 10,000 people for three months.

The humanitarian notification system with Ukraine and the Russian Federation facilitated by OCHA enabled safe passage of the convoy. Over the past month, the UN and humanitarian partners have repeatedly engaged with the parties seeking access to Mariupol, Kherson (Khersonska oblast, south) and other encircled cities across Ukraine. In order to quickly reach the most vulnerable people in the worst-affected areas, all parties must agree to the exact terms of humanitarian pauses – including the route, the start time and the duration – to facilitate the safe delivery of assistance and the evacuation of civilians.

In the past three weeks, the Luhansk Association of Organizations of People with Disabilities, in collaboration with the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), has delivered **60 tons of humanitarian aid** to affected communities in eastern Ukraine, including Kharkiv, Kramatorsk (Donetska oblast) and Sievierodonetsk. Since 24 February, the Danish Red Cross has dispatched more than 1,230 tons of relief items, covering the needs of nearly 120,000 people.

UN agencies and humanitarian partners continue to rapidly scale-up response efforts to match the need across Ukraine. As of 31 March, there are nearly **160 partners** with planned or ongoing projects across Ukraine, half of them being national NGOs. OCHA continues to coordinate with cluster lead agencies and partners to develop the Who does What, Where (3W) tool to help quickly identify possible geographic and sector-based response gaps and potential synergies within and across sectors to facilitate a more efficient and better-targeted response. OCHA encourages partners to continue collaborating on the 3W process to generate a common operational picture that will help inform operational planning in this extremely fluid response environment characterized by persistent access and security challenges. Humanitarian partners are encouraged to reach out to **cluster lead agencies** to include their response activities in the 3W.

Meanwhile, as of 31 March, the Russian Federation reported that it has delivered more than 7,127 tons of aid to Donetska and Luhanska oblasts (NGCA) and six other oblasts (Chernihivska (north), Kharkivska, Khersonska, Kyivska, Sumska and Zaporizka), including 358 tons delivered on 31 March.

FUNDING

As of 1 April, the Flash Appeal is more than **51 per cent** funded as donor support continues to increase. However, there are still considerable funding gaps across key response sectors that must be addressed to ensure that the multi-sectoral needs of affected people are quickly met, avoiding a potential accumulation and exacerbation of unmet needs. Around US\$473 million – more than 80 per cent of total reported funding – are 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.

Camp Coordination and Camp Management (CCCM)

Response:

- UNHCR met with representatives of the Pavlohradskyi district council (Dnipropetrovska oblast, centre-east) and discussed longer-term shelter solutions for more than 6,000 newly displaced people in the oblast.

Education

Needs:

- According to the [Ministry of Education and Science](#), as of 1 April, more than 776 educational facilities were damaged and 83 completely destroyed, although this figure has yet to be verified.

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)

Response:

- The Danish Red Cross dispatched more than 25,000 food parcels with 12-hour rations to Kyiv between 24 February and 24 March, ensuring that people have access to sufficient food and nutrition during prolonged stays in shelters.
- International Organization for Migration (IOM) has received a shipment of 20,000 high-energy biscuits at its warehouse in Lviv (Lvivska oblast) and will send the stock to eastern Ukraine for distribution to those most in need, primarily targeting children and pregnant/lactating mothers, in coordination with Save the Children. IOM is also providing targeted food assistance to certain isolated areas in Luhanska and Donetska oblasts, including Kreminna and Novoluhanske.
- In Donetska oblast, IOM, together with NGO Donbas Development Centre (DDC), is delivering 100 food parcels to internally displaced persons (IDPs) and 1,500 instant food kits to temporary accommodation centres.

25K

food parcels have been delivered to Kyiv by Danish Red Cross since 24 February

Health

Needs:

- According to the [WHO](#), as of 1 April, the number of verified incidents of attacks on health care facilities in Ukraine has risen to 82, resulting in 72 deaths and 43 injuries.
- The International Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Trans and Intersex Association (ILGA) Europe estimates that tens of thousands of intersex and trans people are in need of medications and transition-related medical care. It is reported that there are currently no hormones available in Ukraine, and many surrounding countries have pre-existing shortages of these medications and lengthy processes and waiting times to access transition medical care.

140MT

of medicine and health equipment have been dispatched by the Danish Red Cross since 24 February

Response:

- More than 1 million people, most of which are women, have received information about women's health, GBV and psychological advice for families prepared by the UN Population Fund (UNFPA) experts and partners.
- In collaboration with UNHCR, OCHA and other partners, WHO is in the process of establishing a logistics hub in the city of Dnipro (Dnipropetrovska oblast) to facilitate the delivery of medical supplies and humanitarian assistance to areas in eastern Ukraine most severely affected by ongoing hostilities.
- On 1 April, WHO [delivered](#) 300 immunoglobulin vials to Lviv to treat up to 150 severe cases of diphtheria.
- Since 24 February, the Danish Red Cross has dispatched more than 140 tons of medicine and health equipment.
- UNFPA is procuring mobile health units to ensure the continued delivery of priority reproductive health services, including psychosocial support (PSS), for female survivors of violence. Additionally, UNFPA continues to distribute essential medicines, supplies and equipment for maternal health care and obstetric emergencies alongside appropriate hygiene items.
- More than 40 Emergency Medical Teams (EMTs) are currently in Ukraine and neighbouring countries. EMTs' support includes medical evacuation to neighbouring countries, intensive care, traumatology, and rehabilitation, as well as outpatient care in some regions.
- In Odesa (Odeska oblast, south-west), Médecins Sans Frontières ([MSF](#)) conducted training for medical workers on how to deal with the mass influx of victims in Ukraine, including on triage procedures.

Logistics

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

Nutrition

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

Protection

Needs:

- Exposure to violence, shelling and mines and family separation remained among the top identified protection risks. Heightened security risks due to shelling, the presence of civilian checkpoints and the restricted ability to move from affected areas due to the lack of humanitarian corridors are among growing concerns.
- Human trafficking and smuggling are also among growing protection concerns. At the same time, no confirmed cases of human trafficking have been identified so far in Ukraine. Partners report cases of men (particularly aged 18 to 60 years old) resorting to smugglers to take them through irregular international border crossing points.
- IDPs seeking accommodation in reception centres reported overcrowded conditions and the lack of separation by gender, particularly in Chernivetska (west), Dnipropetrovska and Vinnytska (centre-west) oblasts. Other concerns

18.8K

consultations were provided through IOM's National Toll-Free Counter-Trafficking and Migrant Advice Hotline 527

included insufficient running water, the lack of functional toilets and showers, and electricity. Persons with disabilities and older persons are at risk of being particularly affected by inadequate shelters, which may lead to negative health outcomes. The Protection Cluster is coordinating the response with its partners to address identified gaps and needs.

Response:

- The Protection Cluster established a national coordination office in Lviv and plans to establish sub-national offices in Chernivtsi (Chernivetska oblast), Dnipro, Lviv, Vinnytsia and Uzhhorod (Zakarpatska oblast, west). The Protection Cluster works in close coordination with local authorities and partners to deliver protection and assistance to address the acute needs of the affected population.
- Reported cases of rapes and sexual violence against women and girls in Ukraine are concerning. The Protection Cluster works with partners to meet the increasing needs for qualified psychological support and medical treatment, which is partially covered within delivered Inter-Agency Reproductive Health kits. Previously successfully piloted models of PSS mobile teams and mobile clinics will be used to ensure access to both medical and GBV assistance in the most affected and remote areas. Three mobile clinics, including one maternity clinic, will shortly arrive in Ukraine to restore the delivery of priority reproductive health services in areas of active hostilities and remote areas.
- In coordination with the national authorities, UNHCR continues to carry out needs assessments in transit and reception centres to provide targeted support to increase their IDPs reception capacity. Some 73 centers have been recently equipped with essential items to enhance capacity.
- As of 30 March, local NGO Proliska visited around 50 temporary accommodation centres in the city of Dnipro and Dnipropetrovska oblast to conduct protection monitoring.

Protection Counselling and Legal aid:

- From 24 February to 28 March, IOM's National Toll-Free Counter-Trafficking and Migrant Advice Hotline 527 provided 18,790 consultations in response to nearly 3,960 calls received. About 62 per cent of the calls were placed by IDPs (40 per cent from men and 60 per cent from women). In addition, 372 calls were received from third-country nationals.
- From 21 to 27 March, UNHCR's implementing partner NGO DDC provided individual protection counselling and assistance to 375 people, including more than 40 people with disabilities.

GBV:

- UNFPA continues providing services to GBV survivors among IDPs. Psychological support is one of the most required services, together with shelter and legal support. Shelters and crisis rooms in Dnipro, Poltava (Poltavska oblast, centre) and Zaporizhzhia are also provided with hygiene items from the just delivered 3,000 dignity kits.
- More than 1,850 calls and online requests were received by the national GBV hotline, supported by UNFPA. Some 25 per cent of callers reported cases of GBV; in 74 per cent of these cases, women were reported as victims. In addition, there have been at least 10 reported cases of rape or sexual violence.

Monitoring and response at border crossing points:

- UNHCR and its local NGO partners NEEKA, Right to Protection and Tenth of April, launched a Border Monitoring Tool at 17 border crossing points with Hungary, Moldova, Poland, Romania and Slovakia. The tool aims to identify protection risks, availability and accessibility of critical services and facilities and to assess which information people need to cross legally and safely, as well as to access protection in neighbouring or other countries.

Psychosocial Support (PSS):

- Almost 3,800 people have received PSS or training from the Danish Red Cross and URCS to date. In Chernivtsi, Danish Red Cross has conducted training for 23 volunteers and staff on PSS in Emergencies and Psychological First Aid (PFA). In collaboration with the WHO, several online training sessions have also been conducted, including for 23 PFA instructors and volunteers and training for more than 800 health staff on PFA.
- Between 24 and 27 March, IOM provided tailored in-kind assistance and PSS/PFA to 2,310 IDPs and other affected populations. Among the people reached, 80 per cent were children (unaccompanied minors or those with guardians), 14 per cent were persons with disabilities and 6 per cent were older persons.

Gaps and constraints:

- Safer parts of Ukraine are coming under increasing pressure due to the influx of IDPs. The increasing influx of IDPs towards the western parts of the country is leading to overcrowding, further straining the already-limited resources.

Rent prices are reportedly on the rise in the western oblasts, forcing more people to cross into neighboring countries in search of free accommodation.

Shelter and Non-food items (NFI)

Response:

- At the Krakovets border crossing point (Lvivska oblast), UNHCR installed Rubb Hall tents to improve the waiting conditions. UNHCR also installed a Refugee Housing Unit at the same border crossing point as an operational shelter solution for UNHCR partners providing services to those crossing borders.
- From 28 March to 1 April, UNHCR distributed NFI to 26 educational institutions and 20 reception centres in Lvivska oblast.
- The Danish Red Cross provided basic shelter support to around 52,000 people.
- UNHCR, at the request of local and regional authorities, delivered 200 blankets and 200 sleeping mats to the reception centres in Koziatyn (Vinnytska oblast) and around 100 leaflets on accommodation information in the oblast. On 31 March, UNHCR delivered 2,000 blankets to the community of Bar in Vinnytska oblast.
- From 24 February to 24 March, Danish Red Cross dispatched more than 5,000 mattresses along with folding beds and blankets to shelters in Kyiv.
- The US Agency for International Development ([USAID](#)), in collaboration with small businesses, is helping establish collective centres for IDPs to shelter more than 1,500 people.

52K

people have received basic shelter support from the Danish Red Cross since 24 February

Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH)

Response:

- The Danish Red Cross provided hygiene support to meet the needs of around 35,000 for a month.
- The Austrian Red Cross [delivered](#) 4,200 hygiene kits – each enough to serve a family for a month – to the Ukrainian Red Cross warehouse in Chop (Zakarpatska oblast, west).

35K

people were reached with hygiene support by the Danish Red Cross

Multi-purpose cash (MPC)

Response:

- The Cash Working Group (CWG) has created a toolbox to harmonize and operationalize common approaches in line with the four CWG task teams: i) [targeting](#); ii) [delivery mechanisms](#); iii) [registration](#); and iv) [monitoring](#). The toolbox is a one-stop-shop with a set of tools ready to be used by any humanitarian partner planning to roll out MPC in Ukraine.
- Since the launch of UNHCR's MPC programme on 17 March, 18,889 individuals have been enrolled in Lvivska, Vinnytska and Zakarpatska oblasts. UNHCR will explore the potential of MPC enrolment in Pavlohrad raion (Dnipropetrovska oblast) after launching a pilot in Dnipro. Enrolment is expected to start on 1 April with two enrolment sites in Khmelnytskyi (Khmelnytska oblast, west). UNHCR plans to reach up to 360,000 with MPC.
- USAID Bureau for Humanitarian Assistance INGO partner is [supporting](#) approximately 1,500 IDPs in Volnovakha (Donetska oblast) with MPC assistance and is preparing for MPC distributions in other areas of the oblast where banks are operational.

18.8K+

people have been registered to receive MPC from UNHCR's roll-out of cash programming since 17 March

FOR NGOs

If you would like more information on how to officially launch your humanitarian response activities in Ukraine, please contact Mario Trutmann at trutmann@un.org.

HUMANITARIAN NOTIFICATION SYSTEM (HNS)

For more information on the HNS, please contact Ivane Bochorishvili at bochorishvili@un.org

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 ochaers-ps@un.org.

UN VOLUNTEER PROGRAMME (UNV) RECRUITMENT

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

OCHA Publications (1 April 2022)

- 3W Online Dashboard (as of 30 March): <https://bit.ly/35v17n8>
- Humanitarian Supplies and Pipeline (as of 31 March 2022): <https://bit.ly/3uQzRbc>
- 3W – Operational Presence Map (as of 31 March 2022): <https://bit.ly/3x2rL2h>
- Humanitarian Response: Estimated People Reached (as of 31 March 2022): <https://bit.ly/3lYbai7>
- 2022 Flash Appeal Funding Snapshot (as of 1 April 2022): <https://bit.ly/3Lx83zw>

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