



OCHA

Ukraine: Humanitarian Impact

Situation Report

As of 3:00 p.m. (EET) on 4 March 2022

This report is produced by OCHA Ukraine in collaboration with humanitarian partners. It covers the period from 3 p.m. (EET) 3 March to 3 p.m. (EET) 4 March.



1.2 million

People who have crossed international borders since the military offensive on 24 February 2022



Hostilities since 26 Feb



Number of refugees from Ukraine



Border crossing points

Sources: multiple sources (border crossings), State Scientific Production Enterprise "Kartographia" (admin), UN GIS (country), UNHCR (refugee), affected areas (based on public reports and local sources).
The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations.

KEY FIGURES (FLASH APPEAL 2022)



12M

people in need
(Source: 2022 Flash Appeal)



6M

people targeted
(Source: 2022 Flash Appeal)



\$1.1B

funding required (US\$)
(Source: 2022 Flash Appeal)



5%

funded
(Source: FTS)

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

www.unocha.org

KEY HIGHLIGHTS

- Urban areas across certain parts of Ukraine have been facing more than a week of relentless shelling that continues to damage and disrupt the functioning of critical civilian infrastructure, leaving thousands without water, heating, or electricity. Shelling and overall violence are also creating critical shortages of food and medicine and preventing the delivery of life-saving supplies and the evacuation of the most vulnerable.
- As the geographic reach of the conflict continues to expand every day, new areas outside the traditional hotbeds in eastern Ukraine and major urban centres are increasingly being affected, a worrying trend that could contribute to a significant expansion in the scope and scale of the humanitarian crisis.
- In the early hours of 4 March, reports emerged that a fire had broken out at a training centre at the Zaporizhzhia nuclear power plant – the largest of its kind in the country – located in south-eastern Ukraine as clashes in the surrounding area of Enerhodar raged on. The fire has since been extinguished and preliminary reports suggest that the plant has not sustained any critical damage to essential equipment, with the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) saying that there has not been a change in the radiation levels.
- The number of civilian casualties continues to mount with each passing hour. Between 24 February and 3 March, the Office of the UN High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR) reports at least 1,006 civilian casualties, including 331 killed, a figure that is likely much higher as civilian deaths and injuries continue to be verified.
- The UN and its humanitarian partners continue to scale up their operations and consider the establishment of new offices and sub-offices across the country, preparing to respond to the increased level of humanitarian needs. Several international humanitarian organizations have already been able to deliver large amounts of assistance either to neighbouring countries or inside Ukraine. The level of humanitarian response is expected to continue growing in the coming days and weeks.

SITUATION OVERVIEW

On 3 March, the latest talks between the Russian Federation and Ukraine reportedly resulted in a joint commitment to establish humanitarian corridors for the safe passage of civilians from and humanitarian relief supplies to the worst-affected areas. This is potentially a key development in the ongoing humanitarian response across Ukraine, as a growing number of Ukrainian cities come under a relentless siege that is driving an unprecedented humanitarian crisis in the country. The most urgent needs are reported in Dnipro (central), Donetsk (east), Kharkiv (east), Kherson (south), Kyiv (capital), Luhansk (east) and Mariupol (south-east) – home to more than 7.3 million people combined.

Many cities across certain parts of Ukraine have been facing a week of persistent shelling that continues to damage or disrupt functioning of civilian infrastructure, leaving thousands without water, heating or electricity, creating critical shortages of food and medicine. This is also preventing the delivery of life-saving supplies and the evacuation of the most vulnerable, including children, women, the elderly and people living with disabilities, as roads and bridges as well as trains and railway stations have been significantly damaged or destroyed.

The number of civilian casualties continues to mount with each passing hour. Between 4 a.m. on 24 February and midnight on 3 March, the Office of the UN High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR) reports at least 1,006 civilian casualties, including 331 killed, a figure that is likely much higher as civilian deaths and injuries continue to be verified. OHCHR reports 440 casualties in Donetska and Luhanska oblasts (54 killed and 277 injured in Government-controlled areas and 23 killed and 86 injured in non-Government-controlled areas) and 566 civilian casualties in other regions of Ukraine.

As the geographic reach of the conflict continues to expand every day, new areas situated outside the traditional hotbeds in eastern Ukraine and major urban centres are increasingly being affected, a worrying trend that could contribute to a significant expansion in the scope and scale of the crisis. On 3 March, the northern city of Cherniv – home to around 285,000 inhabitants – more than two dozen people were reportedly killed and nearly 20 others injured after strikes hit a civilian apartment complex.

In the early hours of 4 March, reports emerged of a fire had broken out at a training centre at the Zaporizhzhia nuclear power plant – the largest of its kind in the country – located in south-eastern Ukraine as clashes in the surrounding area of Enerhodar raged on. The fire has since been extinguished and preliminary reports suggest that the plant has not

sustained any critical damage to essential equipment, with the IAEA saying that there has not been a change in the radiation levels at the power plant, which is home to six of the country's 15 nuclear energy reactors. The incident served as an ominous reminder of the potential environmental health catastrophe that the ongoing conflict could produce, potentially releasing large amounts of radioactivity in the worst-case scenario.

Amid escalating violence, internal and cross-border displacement continues unabated across certain parts of Ukraine, driving a corresponding growth in humanitarian needs that has already reached crisis levels after just over a week.

While the scale and scope of displacement are not yet clear, it is estimated that more than 10 million people could potentially flee their homes amid the current crisis, including a staggering 4 million people who may cross international borders, a figure that has already surpassed one million since 24 February. As the scale of displacement increases, the most vulnerable groups, including women and children, people living with disabilities, third-country migrants and older persons, among others, will face heightened protection risks, such as abuse and neglect as well as sexual and gender-based violence.

NEEDS, RESPONSE & GAPS

NEEDS

- Facilitating the evacuation of the people in the worst-affected areas, especially vulnerable groups, including children, the elderly and people living with disabilities remains a key priority. Food, water, shelter and basic household items, especially for those trapped in cities experiencing active hostilities are priority needs.
- Oxygen needs remain critical in affected areas, especially for patients in hospitals. Trauma and surgical supplies, essential medicines as well as backup generators and fuel for health-care facilities are urgently needed. Continuation of crucial life-saving health services, including sexual and reproductive health, and immunization campaigns that have been disrupted by ongoing hostilities, including Polio vaccination for around 140,000 children and COVID-19 vaccination.
- Urgent scale-up of the capacities of reception centres for displaced people is needed. Rapid needs assessments at border areas with neighbouring countries have identified the following urgent needs: food assistance; access to transportation; water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) facilities; legal assistance; protection services and mental health support; and access to medicines, emergency health care and education.
- Repair works to restore access to water supply, electricity, telecommunications and other critical services in the hardest-hit areas are urgently needed. Scaled-up psychosocial and mental health support to crisis-affected people whose pre-existing needs have been greatly exacerbated amid the current escalation in conflict.
- Protection for third-party nationals (Bangladesh, Democratic Republic of Congo, India, Nigeria, Zimbabwe, among others) fleeing the conflict. Awareness-raising activities to provide affected people with crucial information on evacuation procedures, safe pathways and roads to the west, and the availability of shelters, functioning state services and humanitarian assistance.

RESPONSE

Response coordination

- The Government of Ukraine has set up a coordination centre for the relocation of internally displaced persons. The Government will receive the latest data from oblasts across the country on the location and capacity of accommodations available to temporarily house internally displaced people.
- The Government of Ukraine has simplified the procedures for importing humanitarian relief assistance into the country, effectively streamlining the process to respond to the growing scale of needs. The only documentation required is shipping documents or a declaration on imported humanitarian cargo, replacing the previous procedure which required cargo to be recognized as humanitarian aid by the Ukrainian Ministry of Social Policy and its recipients to be included in the Common Registry of Humanitarian Aid Recipients to qualify for fast-track custom clearance.

- As of 3 March, the Logistics, Emergency Telecommunications, and Camp Coordination and Camp Management (CCCM) clusters have been activated in Ukraine, adding to the six clusters and three sub-clusters and working groups already activated in the country. For a list of the activated clusters, sub-clusters and working groups in Ukraine, [click here](#).
- Logistics partners have established a travel route from Rzeszow, Poland, to Lviv, Ukraine, and transportation solutions and storage space have been secured in Lviv, Rzeszow and Warsaw. All partners are invited to subscribe to the [mailing list](#) and submit a Service Request Form (SRF) if they want to request logistics services support, including transportation and warehousing.
- Partners are requested to share information regarding their incoming cargo and its final destination. More visibility on the pipeline will allow the Logistics Cluster to plan for the downstream logistics services that could best support partners in their response. Partners are requested to reach to alexandre.austin@wfp.org.

Humanitarian assistance delivered

- The World Food Programme (WFP) transported 265,000 High Energy Biscuits from its humanitarian response hub in Dubai to the Ukraine-Poland border to help provide immediate nutrition support to families affected by the ongoing conflict.
- The World Health Organization (WHO) shipped 36 tonnes of life-saving medical supplies to Warsaw, Poland to meet the needs of 1,000 patients requiring surgical care and other medical supplies to address the needs of around 150,000 people. WHO says additional shipments are en route as needs continue to grow.
- The Ukrainian Red Cross distributed humanitarian assistance to more than 30,000 people via its emergency stockpiles, including hygiene and food kits, warm clothing and medicine. It also distributed food and water to around 8,000 people seeking shelter in Kyiv's metro stations and 4,000 people staying in shelters in Mariupol.
- UNHCR delivered non-food items (NFIs) to Vinnytsia to be distributed in various locations for around 5,000 people. Several Protection Cluster partners have provided Explosive Ordnance Risk Education (EORE) sessions to 657,000 people across Ukraine and disseminated online EORE materials, reaching 602,000 people.

Humanitarian assistance planned & ongoing

- The UN Children's Fund (UNICEF) is working closely with partners to reach vulnerable children and families with essential health, education, protection, water and sanitation assistance. UNICEF is scaling up its response efforts to match the growing scale of needs, including through 'Blue Dot' safe spaces for children and mothers on the move to access services.
- UNHCR plans to roll out a voucher system, coordinated through a network of local stores that will bill UNHCR for goods received by beneficiaries. The system is currently being piloted in Mariupol, albeit at a small scale, given the current access and security constraints.
- Caritas, with support from Cordaid, is providing emergency assistance to some 5,000 displaced families in the southern, northern and eastern parts of Ukraine, including food, water and hygiene supplies. Additionally, with the support of the Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation (SDC), Caritas is providing winter-proof tents, woollen blankets, sleeping mats, heaters and medicines to displaced people in border areas in western Ukraine.
- Donbass Development Centre (DDC), a national NGO, continues to provide assistance in non-Government-controlled areas of Donetsk oblast, including water, hygiene items, food, heating equipment, shelter materials and other non-food items (NFIs). Donbas SOS expanded protection and legal counselling through its hotline, providing advice to around 400 people per day.

GAPS & CHALLENGES

- Access to conflict-affected communities remains severely restricted, while the constantly deteriorating security situation prevents the possibility of evacuation in many locations, leading to the accumulation and exacerbation of unmet needs.
- The operational presence of humanitarian partners is limited to certain parts of the country, with a limited number of partners in central and western Ukraine, as many organizations, thanks to the agreement by all parties to the ongoing hostilities, have been forced to relocate staff to safe havens where they can operate, adapt their programmes and plan for expanding presence and operations.
- Local authorities and partners require “windows of silence” to restore water, electricity and other basic services. Partners lack resources and funding to provide and deliver the support that is needed. In addition, scarcity of basic goods and limited access to essential services for affected people remain a big challenge.
- Most food assistance is currently arriving from abroad, making an accelerated movement of humanitarian goods across the borders a response priority. There is also a lack of food storage warehouses in Kyiv and other cities to allow for the creation of food kits.
- Partially non-operational banking services, rising prices and restrictions on movement in affected areas limit the effectiveness of cash-based assistance. Lack of fuel and the ability for organizations to secure cash to purchase relief items continues to hinder the speed of response activities.

For further information on receiving OCHA Ukraine products, please subscribe to the [mailing list](#) or contact Sofiia Borysenko at sofiia.borysenko@un.org

For further information on the content of this report, please contact:

Lizaveta Zhuk, Public Information Officer, Head of Public Information & Reporting Unit (OCHA Ukraine) at lizaveta.zhuk@un.org.

Anthony Prassoulis, Reporting Officer (on surge to OCHA Ukraine) at anthony.prassoulis@un.org

Valijon Ranoev, Humanitarian Affairs Officer (OCHA Geneva) at ranoev@un.org.