

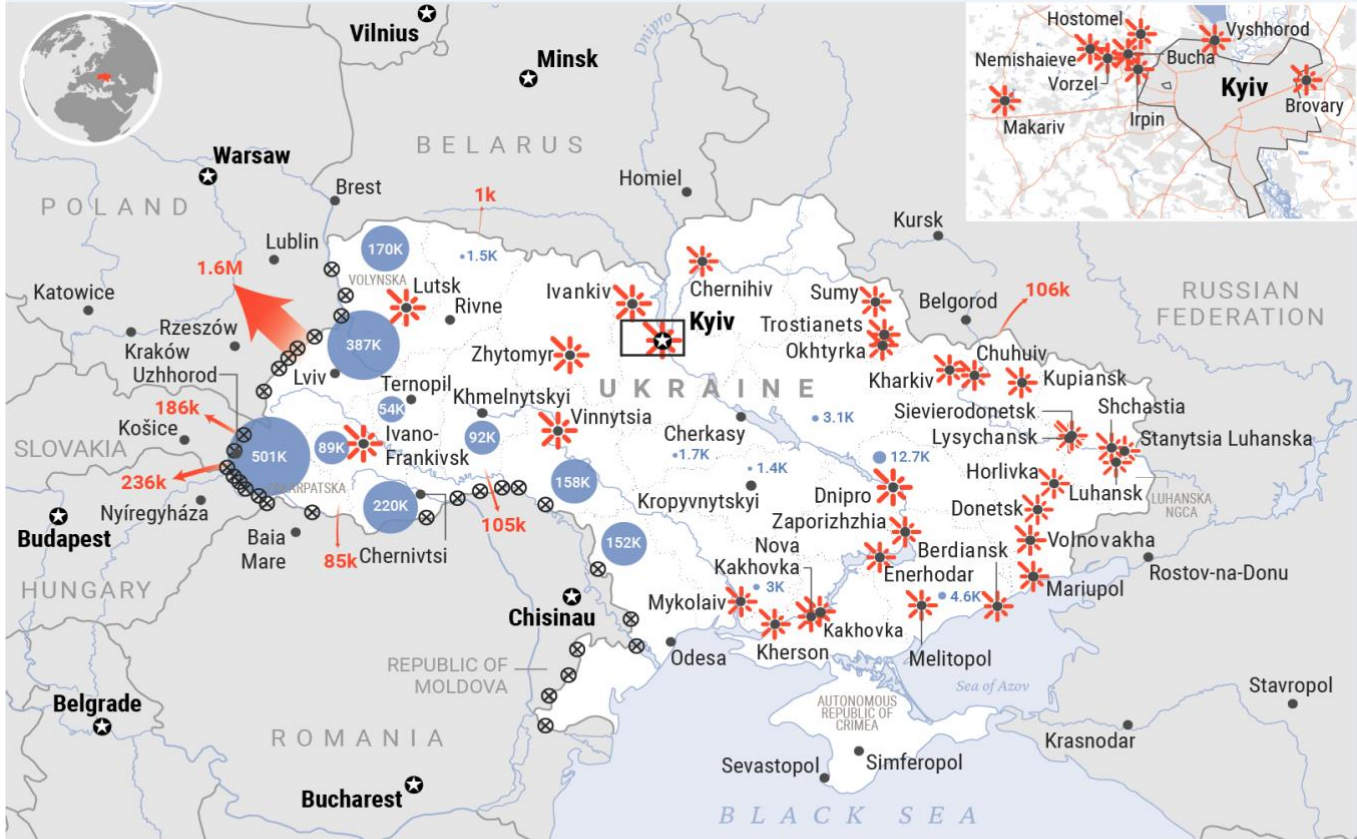
Ukraine: Humanitarian Impact

Situation Report

As of 3:00 p.m. (EET) on 12 March 2022





This report is produced by OCHA Ukraine in collaboration with humanitarian partners. It covers the period from 3 p.m. (EET) 11 March to 3 p.m. (EET) 12 March.

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2.6M

People who have crossed international borders since the military offensive began on 24 February 2022, including approximately **304,000 people** who have fled onward to European countries that do not border Ukraine.

-  Hostilities since 26 Feb
-  Number of refugees from Ukraine
-  Number of IDPs
-  Border crossing points

Sources: Border crossing points—multiple sources. Country and administrative division—UN GIS and State Scientific Production Enterprise "Kartographia". Refugee outflow—UNHCR. IDPs—Protectin Cluster. Hostilities—public sources and local reports. The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations. Oblast names are the same as their respective centres except where labelled.

KEY FIGURES (FLASH APPEAL 2022)



12M

people in need
(Source: 2022 Flash Appeal)¹



6M

people targeted
(Source: 2022 Flash Appeal)



\$1.1B

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



11%

funded
(Source: FTS)

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

HIGHLIGHTS

- The human and socio-economic costs of the ongoing hostilities continue to mount, worsening with each passing day. Between 4 a.m. on 24 February and midnight on 11 March, the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR) reports at least 1,581 civilian casualties, including 579 killed. The actual number of civilian casualties across Ukraine is likely much higher than officially reported by OHCHR, as many reports are still pending corroboration.
- Scores of homes, schools, hospitals and other critical infrastructure have been hit by military attacks across Ukraine. OHCHR has received credible [reports](#) of cluster munitions being used in populated areas, including at the Central City Hospital in Vuhledar in Donetsk oblast (Government-controlled areas, GCA). OHCHR also reports that cluster munition attacks have been reported in several districts of Kharkiv (Kharkivska oblast, east).
- Larger scale evacuations continue to be carried out in parts of eastern and northern Ukraine, although they have been repeatedly delayed due to active hostilities in some of the hardest-hit areas, like Mariupol (Donetsk oblast, east). At the same time, the delivery of life-saving humanitarian assistance continues to be scaled-up, reaching over 600,000 conflict-affected people whose needs continue to grow by the hour.
- With increased donor contributions to the Ukraine Humanitarian Fund, the Humanitarian Coordinator has increased the envelope of the current reserve allocation from \$18 million to \$30 million. The reserve allocation aims at addressing the priorities outlined in the Flash Appeal and to scale up the humanitarian response across the country. The allocation is opened until 20 March 2022. The Fund will also launch another allocation for \$50 million in the coming days.

SITUATION OVERVIEW

The human and socio-economic costs of the ongoing hostilities continue to mount, worsening with each passing day. Between 4 a.m. on 24 February and midnight on 11 March, OHCHR reports at least 1,581 civilian casualties, including 579 killed. OHCHR also reports 632 casualties in Donetsk and Luhansk oblasts (105 killed and 385 injured in GCA, and 25 killed and 117 injured in non-Government-controlled areas, NGCA) and 949 civilian casualties in other regions of Ukraine.

The actual number of civilian casualties across Ukraine is likely much higher than officially reported by OHCHR, as many reports are still pending corroboration. On 11 March, the Ukrainian Minister of Foreign Affairs Dmytro Kuleba stated that nearly 1,600 civilians have been killed so far in Mariupol alone, with other affected cities reporting drastically higher civilian casualties than the officially corroborated figures.

Scores of homes, schools, hospitals and other critical infrastructure have been hit by military attacks across Ukraine. OHCHR has received credible [reports](#) of cluster munitions being used in populated areas, including at the Central City Hospital in Vuhledar in Donetsk oblast (GCA), which killed four civilians and injured 10 others. OHCHR also reports that cluster munition attacks have been reported in several districts of Kharkiv (Kharkivska oblast, east), where nine civilians were killed and 37 injured.

On 11 March, the deputy Minister of Economy Denis Kudin [announced](#) that direct damages to infrastructure and total losses to gross domestic product have already reached a staggering \$120 billion. The European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (EBRD) has [announced](#) an initial \$2.18 billion resilience package of measures to help people, companies and countries affected by the ongoing hostilities in Ukraine. The Bank has also pledged to do all it can to support the country's reconstruction, once conditions permit.

Larger scale evacuations continue to be carried out in parts of eastern and northern Ukraine, although they have been repeatedly delayed due to active hostilities in some of the hardest-hit areas, like Mariupol (Donetsk oblast). At the same time, the delivery of life-saving humanitarian assistance continues to be scaled-up, reaching over 600,000 conflict-affected people whose needs continue to grow by the hour. The Ukrainian State Border Guard Services (SBGS) continues to speed up the clearance of humanitarian aid entering the country. On 11 March, SBGS cleared more than 800 vehicles carrying humanitarian aid, bringing the total number of vehicles transporting humanitarian relief supplies into Ukraine cleared by SBGS to nearly 7,000 since 24 February.

GENERAL COORDINATION

The Government of Ukraine has set up a Coordination Centre for Humanitarian and Social Affairs to coordinate the response of NGOs and international humanitarian organizations. The Cabinet of Ministers will facilitate relations with diplomatic missions, international organizations and donors to ensure the coordinated delivery of humanitarian assistance to Ukraine.

The humanitarian community in-country continues to coordinate response activities through already-established and well-functioning country-level coordination mechanisms that have been further reinforced by the activation of additional clusters in-country. OCHA, on behalf of the UN Humanitarian/Resident Coordinator and recently appointed Crisis Coordinator, is facilitating inter-cluster coordination through the Humanitarian Country Team. To ensure a well-coordinated and effective humanitarian response, OCHA is rolling out its time-tested Who does What, Where (3W) response tracking and monitoring tool to help partners identify potential synergies and close response gaps.

The inter-agency operations cell headed by OCHA and UN Department of Safety and Security (UNDSS), along with a high-level UN mission in Russia, have rolled out a humanitarian notification system to facilitate the de-confliction and safe movement of humanitarian cargo to the worst-affected areas.

HUMANITARIAN FINANCING

As needs continue to grow, so does the support from donors and Member States. The Ukraine Humanitarian Fund (UHF) has allocated more than \$3.4 million to partners already on the ground and whose projects were ongoing from 2021 and early 2022 to reprogram their activities to respond to current humanitarian needs in the country. Needs covered by the reprogramming include shelter, water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH), food security and livelihoods, health, protection and multi-purpose cash assistance. Around 40 per cent of the funding was allocated to local responders.

With increased donor contributions to the UHF, the Humanitarian Coordinator has also agreed to increase the envelope of the current reserve allocation from \$18 million to \$30 million. The reserve allocation aims at addressing the priorities outlined in the Flash Appeal and to scale up the humanitarian response across the country. The allocation is opened until 20 March 2022. The Fund will also launch another allocation for \$50 million in the coming days. The UHF is one of the quickest, most effective ways to directly support the most urgent, life-saving humanitarian relief in Ukraine. Donate [here](#). For more information of the UHF, please direct inquiries to: ocha-uhf@un.org

RESPONSE

Despite significant access, logistics and security constraints, Member States, UN agencies and humanitarian partners continue to transport larger quantities of relief supplies across the country each day to be distributed to those hardest hit by the ongoing military offensive.

On 10 March, 12 railway wagons and three trucks filled with food, medication and winter clothing were delivered to authorities in Kharkivska oblast to be distributed to affected communities through Nova Poshta and Ukrposhta – postal and courier service providers in Ukraine. Additionally, on 11 March, 25 tons of medicines and medical supplies were delivered to health authorities in Kyivska oblast, where increasingly intense fighting is generating growing health needs.

Overnight on 10-11 March, the first train carrying around 350 tons of humanitarian relief supplies, including hygiene items, medical supplies, canned food, drinking water and baby food, departed Germany en route to Ukraine. Deutsche Reichsbahn – the German state-owned railway – will continue to provide free transport services for the delivery of humanitarian goods.

As of 10 March, Danish Red Cross facilitated the delivery of more than 307 tons of relief items to Ukrainian Red Cross branches and local authorities across the country. So far, more than 660 tons of relief supplies have arrived at the Red Cross' warehouses in Chernivtsi (Chernivetska oblast, western Ukraine). Moreover, since 24 February, Ukrainian Railways reports that it has delivered 484 wagons carrying humanitarian aid and nearly 4,300 tons delivered in passenger trains, mainly to Kyiv (north), Kharkiv and Lyman (Donetska oblast, GCA) in the east.

Education

Needs:

- According to the [Education Cluster](#), following the closure of schools countrywide due to ongoing hostilities, access to education has been impacted for around 5.7 million children and adolescents between 3 and 17 years of age.
- According to the [Ministry of Education and Science](#), as of 11 March, more than 277 educational facilities were damaged and seven completely destroyed, although this figure has

5.7M

children & adolescents
whose right to education
is at risk

yet to be verified. The number of children with no access to education is now **estimated** to be well over 500,000.

Ongoing response & humanitarian assistance delivered:

- UN Children's Fund (UNICEF) is working on the roll out of 100 mobile education/early childhood development teams that will travel across affected oblasts, as well as 15 permanent points in collectives, train stations and border areas in eastern Ukraine, to reach around 6,000 children.
- The Global Platform for Higher Education in Emergencies, Portugal-based NGO, opened a call for Ukrainian students and researchers. More information [here](#).

Gaps & Constraints:

- Most of the response efforts within the sector are constrained by the ongoing military activities, permitting only limited provision of humanitarian assistance and protection services to affected students and their caregivers, teachers and other education personnel.

Food Security and Livelihoods (FSLC)

Needs:

- Donetsk Oblast Administration (GCA) has requested partners to provide flour for baking bread to local population daily.
- People in the most-affected cities, such as Izium, Kharkiv (both in Kharkivska oblast, east), Mariupol (Donetska oblast), Okhtyrka, Sumy (Sumska oblast, north) in the east, as well as Kherson (Khersonska oblast) and Zaporizhzhia (Zaporizka oblast, south-east) in the south and south-east, urgently need ready-to-eat meals. There are also high needs in emergency food kits.

8.3K MT

of in-kind food rations to be procured and distributed by WFP

Ongoing response & humanitarian assistance delivered:

- World Food Programme (WFP), with support from USAID Bureau for Humanitarian Affairs (USAID/BHA), plans to procure and distribute more than 8,300 metric tons of in-kind food rations to support more than 119,000 people over four months and deliver approximately 240 metric tons of emergency food assistance, including high energy biscuits, to around 239,000 people. Additionally, WFP, with support from USAID/BHA, plans to provide cash-based assistance to almost 30,700 people for four months.
- IOM started food distribution in Kreminna (Luhansk oblast, east), aiming to cover 500 individuals.

Gaps & Constraints:

- There are significant logistics issues, with no possibility to transfer food items and other goods from relatively safe locations to the hardest-hit areas. There is a need for vehicles for delivering food from western to eastern Ukraine: there are vehicles but no drivers, or there are drivers with no vehicles, which makes it complicated to match, including legally. In NGCA, there is high demand in in-kind assistance.

Health

Needs:

- According to the World Health Organization (WHO), as of 11 March, the number of verified incidents of attacks on health care facilities in Ukraine has risen to 29, resulting in 12 deaths and 34 injuries. At least 8 of the injured and two of those killed were health workers.
- Critical health services need to be maintained, including for people with long-term medication needs, as well as patients with cancer due to interruption of medical supply lines. Replenished oxygen reserves are desperately needed across hospitals in Ukraine. Trauma and surgical supplies, essential medicines as well as backup generators and fuel for health-care facilities are needed. The conflict-affected population is also in urgent need of mental health and psychosocial support services (MHPSS). Continuation of immunization campaigns, including for Polio, measles and COVID-19, remains critical. There is an urgent need to restart or continue preventative measures through vaccination and continued treatment of tuberculosis and HIV, alongside scaled-up surveillance, early detection and response systems for epidemic-prone diseases.

29

verified incidents of attacks on health care facilities

- According to the [UN Population Fund \(UNFPA\)](#), at the start of the crisis, there were around 265,000 pregnant women in Ukraine, some 80,000 of whom are expected to deliver over the coming three months. Access to perinatal and maternal hospitals and services they provide has been largely disrupted. Sexual and reproductive health services must continue to be accessible and scaled-up.
- Life-saving medicines (e.g., antiepileptics and insulin) and evacuation assistance are urgently needed for vulnerable groups and their families, including the more than 2.7 million people living with disabilities – 164,000 of whom are children – and around [two million people](#) living with rare diseases in Ukraine.

Ongoing response & humanitarian assistance delivered:

- According to International Medical Corps, as of 10 March, more than 400,000 tons of medical supplies have been delivered to Ukraine to address health needs.
- Médecins Sans Frontières (MSF) has delivered around 160m3 of relief assistance, including 120m3 of medical supplies – mainly surgical and trauma material and drugs – that have been distributed to hospitals treating wounded people in Kyiv (north) and certain parts of the east.
- UNICEF delivered supplies to two of the largest children’s hospitals in Lviv (Lvivska oblast, west), hosting thousands of families from affected areas. This delivery is part of the first UNICEF shipment distributed to 22 hospitals in five oblasts, which aims to meet the needs of 90,000 people for a month. More supplies are expected to arrive over the weekend.
- UNICEF delivered life-saving equipment, first aid kits and other items to five perinatal centres in Kyivska oblast, including in Kyiv, to support the needs of around 5,000 pregnant women and new-born children.
- WHO delivered 20 tons of supplies for trauma treatment of 300 patients and essential health care for 30,000 people to Dnipro (Dnipropetrovska oblast, central part of the country) on 11 March. Local health authorities will distribute it to health facilities in the city and in neighbouring towns with the most acute needs.
- Health Cluster Ukraine will hold a national meeting for partners on Wednesday, 16 March, at 4 p.m. (GMT+2) to discuss the current status of the health sector response and partner presence in the Ukraine and neighbouring countries. To join the meeting, partners new to the response need to register with Health Cluster Ukraine. An online registration form is available [here](#).

Gaps & Constraints:

- According to the [Health Cluster](#), there are significant access barriers due to active hostilities, martial law (curfew), limited access to medicine (availability, access to pharmacies, cost) and health-care facilities (distance, damage to roads, transportation, fuel shortages, restricted movement through civilian checkpoints controlled by military, etc.). Many isolated settlements do not have pharmacies or medical centres. WHO has been working with partners to resolve some of the existing shortages with medicines and medical supplies.

Nutrition

Needs:

- Across Ukraine, there is a high need for food for children, including baby food. Several hospitals have requested breast milk substitutes due to growing shortages. Feeding with breast milk substitutes is not affordable or sustainable for most low- and middle-income families, and there are health risks associated with the use of water to reconstitute powdered and concentrated formula, potentially resulting in increased infant morbidity and mortality. WHO is in contact with providers to supply the hospitals in need, with every item delivered being cleared by WHO Ukraine Country Office’s clinical management team.

Response:

- The Nutrition Cluster has been officially activated as a standalone cluster led by UNICEF. This will facilitate strategic planning and coordination of the nutrition response, enhance monitoring of the nutrition situation and promote key response interventions, including appropriate nutrition and feeding practices for infants and young children.

Protection

Needs:

- The Protection Cluster estimates that the number of people stranded in conflict-affected areas, and those unwilling or unable to flee due to ongoing hostilities, has now risen to 12.65 million people.
- Key protection risks in areas monitored by the Cluster include exposure to shelling and contamination by landmines, restrictions on freedom of movement and family separation. Collective centres need for individual counselling; information on accommodation and transit collective centres in other cities; information on asylum, and information on obtaining compensation for damaged and destroyed housing.
- According to Lumos, a UK-based foundation and a member of the Child Protection Sub-cluster, there is a lack of capacity to trace and monitor displacement of children; limited access to provide core relief items, including potable water and food; intermittent capacity to provide care for children in most vulnerable situations with caregivers reported having to leave to replenish supplies or having been displaced themselves with their families or having joined the fighting. There is a particular concern about children who require access to inclusive education, which was disrupted by the ongoing hostilities.

1.85M

estimated number of IDPs
across Ukraine

Ongoing & planned response:

- Lumos is working with Zhytomyrska oblast authorities (north), providing targeted assistance to children in vulnerable situations, including children in residential care, emergency foster care and rapidly reintegrated children. The first distribution of assistance was to orphaned children and children without parental care living in residential care, and children placed in emergency foster care. As of 11 March, Lumos distributed 76 packages containing food items and hygiene products. Children in residential care also received medical items. Lumos is also providing psychological assistance to parents, caregivers and children.
- Lumos is in contact with Zhytomyrska oblast authorities and authorities of the neighbouring oblasts to assess children's needs. Lumos is supporting Zhytomyrska oblast authorities with monitoring and promoting the application of child protection minimum standards in emergencies. This will include direct support to oblast authorities, such as the Department of Children Affairs, Department of Social Assistance and Department of Education, to build on and adapt their existing systems to better carry out ongoing monitoring of child protection risks and gaps particularly focused on children in residential care, rapidly reintegrated children, children in emergency foster care, children in families in vulnerable situations and displaced children.
- With UNFPA support, a national hotline operated by NGO La Strada to help prevent gender-based violence, human trafficking and gender-based discrimination has resumed its work. Hotline operators provide 24/7 anonymous psychological support and consultations free of charge both online (Telegram: @NHL116123; Skype: lastrada-ukraine) and via phone (116 123 or +380 80 050 03 35).
- As of 11 March, NGO Proliska has evacuated 1,107 persons from hard-hit areas in GCA of eastern Ukraine.
- International Medical Corps continues to support efforts to provide MHPSS in the south-east of Ukraine. These services are currently provided through local partners.

Gaps & Constraints:

- The massive and rapid influx of people in the country's central and western oblasts has stretched the capacities of local authorities to provide adequate accommodation and cover growing basic needs. In collective centres hosting internally displaced persons (IDPs), the main reported issues include overcrowding, lack of separation by sex or private space for families, and poor electricity and water supply.
- Gender-based violence (GBV) actors report that while specialized services, including GBV hotlines, remain partially functional, access is extremely limited for both staff and survivors due to the ongoing hostilities and movement restrictions.

Shelter and Non-food Items (NFI)

Needs:

- Scaled-up capacities at reception/transit centres for displaced people, as well as NFI and cash-based assistance, as the scope and scale of displacement increases.

Ongoing response & humanitarian assistance delivered:

- On 12 March, International Organization for Migration (IOM) reported that, together with Caritas Ukraine, it delivered 2,085 blankets to 10 schools in Ivano-Frankivska oblast (western Ukraine), which has become a refuge for people forced to leave their homes.
- As of 12 March, MSF has delivered more than 3,500 thermal fleece blankets, thousands of sets of thermal underwear, fleece pullovers, hats, rain jackets and other warming clothing, along with some 2,000 sleeping bags and over 500 tents for affected people. MSF is working with local civil society organizations that will distribute relief supplies to people who have fled to Lviv and those queuing in lines at Ukraine's borders.
- UN Refugee Agency (UNHCR) provided more than 25 Emergency Shelter Kits to Luhanska oblast (GCA) for further direct distribution to Shchastia. Trucks are on stand-by to deliver additional relief supplies when the security situation allows.
- UNHCR received around 2,200 blankets from Nova Poshta Terminal and will distribute them to accommodation centres in Uzhhorod and other parts of Zakarpatska oblast in the west. In Chop (Zakarpatska oblast), UNHCR is working with partners and local authorities to accommodate 4,300 people and to provide legal, psychosocial and information support at reception centres.
- As reported on 11 March by Donbas Development Centre, a local NGO in Donetska oblast (NGCA), with support of UNHCR, it delivered 25 sqm of film and 6 sqm of tarpaulin to a kindergarten in Oleksandrivka (Donetska oblast, NGCA). In addition, 20 families in Oleksandrivka, whose houses sustained damages, received shelter materials. Earlier, ten households were provided with building materials necessary for closing the heating circuit, including oriented strand boards, building nails, slats, mounting foam and plastic sheets.
- In Odeska oblast (south-west), UNHCR's local partner is providing food, tea and blankets at transit points in train stations where some 600 people evacuated from Mykolaiv (south) arrive on daily to catch trains heading to western Ukraine.

Gaps & Constraints:

- Partners are working on bringing in shelter-specific humanitarian cargo from abroad into Ukraine, but the process continues to be delayed by long queues at the border and formal shipment procedures. Some partners are attempting to capitalize on local procurement and delivery but face challenges as the capacity of markets and ability to procure supplies varies in different parts of the country.

Water, Sanitation and Hygiene

Needs:

- Overall, in Donetska oblast, around 2.2 million people on both sides of the "contact line" receive water by schedule (i.e., limited hours per day of water supply), while some 650,000 people are entirely cut off from the water supply.
- In Luhanska oblast (east), around 40,000 people do not have access to the water supply, while some 350,000 have a minimal water supply by schedule (once every day or even every two days).
- Emergency WASH services are urgently required for IDPs in collective centres, especially in central and western Ukraine. The restoration of electricity and water supplies in the hardest-hit areas is needed to prevent the spread of communicable water-borne diseases.

650K

people in Donetska oblast have been cut off from the water supply or lack access to water

Ongoing response & humanitarian assistance delivered:

- UNICEF is procuring more than 75,000 hygiene kits that will be distributed to collective centres and families in affected areas, when access allows. Additionally, UNICEF is establishing partnerships with the private sector to provide bottled water to the hardest-hit areas in eastern Ukraine.

Gaps & Constraints:

- Key water infrastructure has been partially damaged or completely destroyed. Limited access makes it difficult to track and repair damage to WASH infrastructure. Lack of electricity contributes to the increasingly critical lack of water in certain parts of the country.

- Lack of solid information of the location and needs of the displaced population continues to hinder the emergency WASH response for IDPs. Price increases continue to limit the procurement capacity of implementing partners while growing insecurity cuts off access to prepositioned stocks.

Multi-purpose cash

Response:

- The Cash Working Group (CWG), co-led by OCHA and ACTED, has established four task teams to assess and plan the cash-based response. These teams will focus on targeting (led by WFP), transfer mechanisms (led by Norwegian Refugee Council, NRC), deduplication and registration (led by UNHCR) and monitoring (led by ACTED). The multi-purpose cash roll-out and response will be integrated into the 3W and a mapping will be conducted showing the presence and activities of cash actors in neighbouring countries.
- Estonian Refugee Council, together with its local partner Unity for the Future, is conducting household vulnerability assessments and has provided multi-purpose cash assistance to 900 households in Chernivetska (south-west), Donetsk, Kharkivska, Khersonska, Kyivska (north), Luhanska, Mykolaivska (south), Zaporizka and Zhytomyrska (north) oblasts.
- UNICEF plans to roll out a two-pronged approach to cash-based assistance to meet the needs of more than 265,000 affected households with children. In partnership with the Ministry of Social Policy, UNICEF will support the scale-up of cash-based assistance to families with young children through existing social welfare programmes and will implement a cash transfer system targeting children and families who are currently not receiving Government support. The response will be closely coordinated with the CWG.

Logistics

Needs:

- A consolidated approach and provision of shared services will be crucial to facilitate the operations of humanitarian organizations within Ukraine and in surrounding border areas, avoiding competition over assets and services and the duplication of efforts.

92.3MT

of assistance was transported with Logistics Cluster support

Response:

- The Logistics Cluster is facilitating access for humanitarian partners to common services to support response efforts to the unfolding crisis.
- As of 11 March, the Logistics Cluster, through WFP, facilitated the transportation of 92.3 tons and the storage of 264.5 m³ of cargo. Another 578.3 tons (or 2,377.5 m³) of cargo is expected to arrive this month.
- International Medical Corps has successfully established a corridor from Rzeszow, Poland, to Lviv, Ukraine, that will allow for the safe transportation of medical commodities and NFIs into Ukraine.

Constraints:

- The Rzeszow airport in south-eastern Poland is becoming increasingly congested. The Cluster recommends identifying and using alternate points of entry for humanitarian air cargo into Poland.
- Competition over logistics assets and services within Ukraine and in border areas continues to grow as an increasing number of actors are scaling up response activities, leading to difficulties for humanitarian organizations to ensure access to logistics service providers.

Emergency Telecommunications

Needs:

- Establishment of an independent network of communications for humanitarian organizations to operate without relying on national communications infrastructure, including security communications to support staff movement and safety, as well as internet access, during response operations.

Response:

- On 10 March, an IT and Telecommunications specialist arrived in Lviv to conduct an ICT assessment for the establishment of secure radio communications and shared ICT services for the humanitarian community.
- ETC partner emergency.lu is sending staff to train the ETC team in Krakow, Poland, on how to use the GATR & RANGER VSAT solutions that they have shipped to Poland. The solutions, which are scheduled to arrive in Poland on 14 March, will be deployed by the ETC in Ukraine to provide interagency internet connectivity services for humanitarians.
- Additional equipment for connectivity and security communications services will be prepositioned in Krakow and ready to be sent to Ukraine once access is granted and priority locations are identified.
- Google announced that at the request, and with the help, of the Government of Ukraine, it started rolling out a rapid Air Raid Alerts system for Android phones in Ukraine. This work is supplemental to the country's existing air raid alert systems and based on alerts already being delivered by the Ukrainian Government.
- Kyiv city has launched a [website](#) allowing to register for installing Wi-Fi in shelters. The aim of this initiative is to ensure that all residents are well-informed, as well as able to connect with their close ones while taking cover.

Constraints:

- Although telecommunications infrastructure remains operational in Ukraine, there are reports of hacking and jamming of telecommunications in the country. Reports of 3G and 4G mobile network coverage are positive along the Ukrainian borders, but there are signs of saturation of the network due to the influx of displaced people.
- Security and access are expected to be a major constraint in the ETC's ability to implement telecommunications solutions within Ukraine, while cyber security is also expected to be a response challenge.

For more information on the ongoing humanitarian response and assistance delivered, please refer to the previous Situation Reports.

USEFUL LINKS

- The Ukraine Humanitarian Fund is one of the quickest, most effective ways to directly support the most urgent, life-saving humanitarian relief in Ukraine. Donate [here](#).
- OCHA's partners' capacity mapping tool (available in English, Ukrainian and Russian): <https://bit.ly/3sL8krS>
- Humanitarianresponse.info Ukraine: <https://bit.ly/35xVh4r>
- Humanitarian Data Exchange's (HDX) Ukraine Data Explorer: <https://bit.ly/3t2mFjS>
- Cash Working Group (CWG): <https://bit.ly/3tumq09>; Ukraine CWG Overview (2022 March): <https://bit.ly/35NTmJd>
- List of activated clusters, sub-clusters and working groups in Ukraine: <https://bit.ly/3sL7wTS>
- Operational Data Portal – Ukraine Refugee Situation: <https://bit.ly/3hliTWq>
- Logistics Cluster's Service Request Form (SRF) for transportation and warehousing support²: <https://bit.ly/3tuibBL>
- Share information on incoming cargo and its final destination to facilitate planning from the Logistics Cluster for downstream logistics services to support partners' response with: alexandre.austin@wfp.org.
- Health Cluster online registration form for partners: <https://bit.ly/3sLyDyl>.
- Surveillance System for Attacks on Health Care (SSA): <https://bit.ly/35xxvFM>
- Protection Monitoring Highlights dashboard: <https://bit.ly/3CpN66f>; Protection Cluster Snapshot: <https://bit.ly/3COru3T>
- Private Sector Engagement: <https://bit.ly/3CvmsZT>

MAKE AN IN-KIND CONTRIBUTION OF GOODS OR SERVICES

² Logistics partners have established a travel route from Rzeszow, Poland, to Lviv, Ukraine, and transportation solutions and storage spaces have been secured in Lviv, Rzeszow and Warsaw.

While humanitarian aid is needed urgently, OCHA urges companies to refrain from sending unsolicited donations that may not correspond to identified needs or meet international quality standards. Donors are encouraged to send financial/cash donations rather than in-kind donations. However, for businesses wishing to contribute in-kind goods or services, please reach out to (OCHA) with as much detail as possible, including what you wish to donate and how much, your time frame for delivery, details on shipping and any other conditions. We will then guide you to the most appropriate recipient organization(s). For more information, please contact Karen Smith, OCHA's Private Sector Engagement Advisor, at ocha-ers-ps@un.org.

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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