

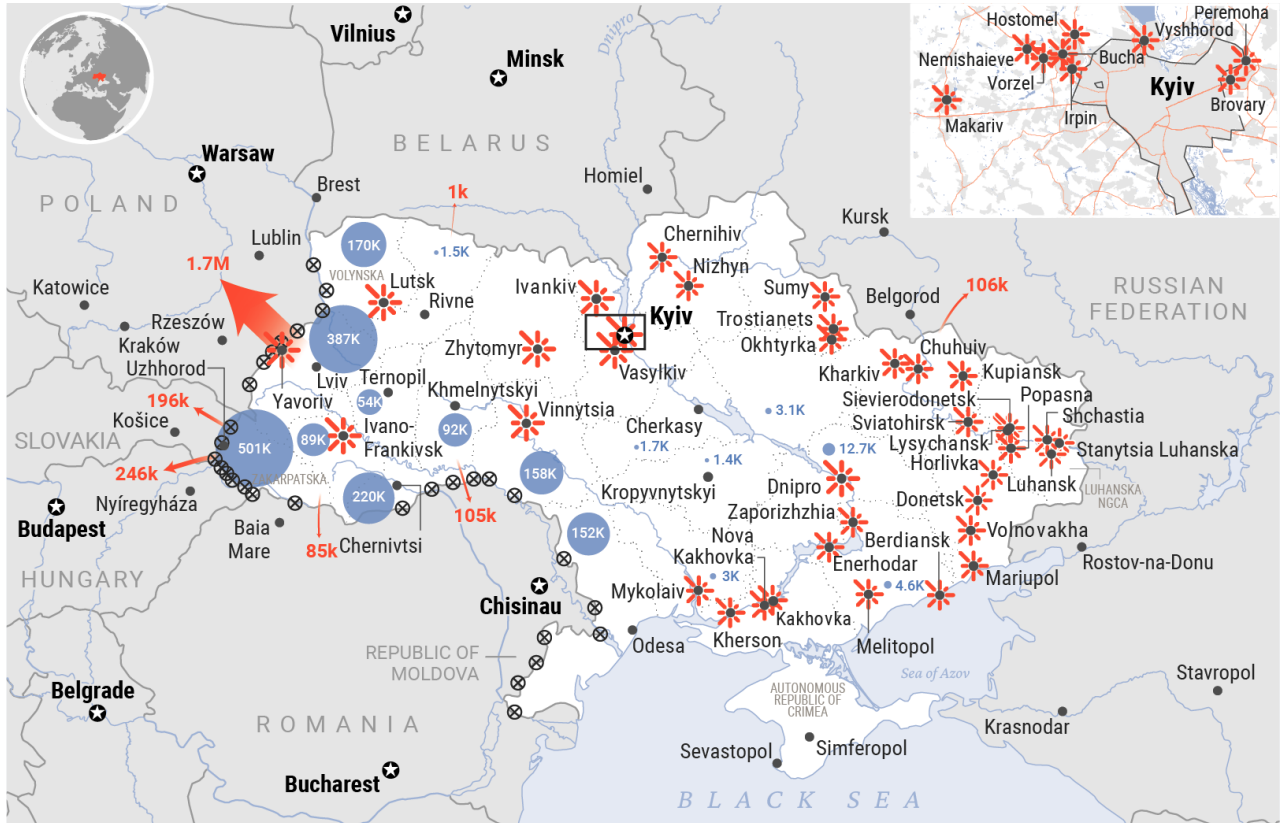
Ukraine: Humanitarian Impact

Situation Report

As of 3:00 p.m. (EET) on 13 March 2022





This report is produced by OCHA Ukraine in collaboration with humanitarian partners. It covers the period from 3 p.m. (EET) 12 March to 3 p.m. (EET) 13 March.

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2.7M

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

- As fighting rages on, the civilian toll continues to climb. As of midnight on 12 March, the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR) reports at least 1,663 civilian casualties, including 596 killed, although the actual numbers are likely much higher.
- The unfolding military offensive continues to expand to western Ukraine. Early on 13 March, airstrikes were reported at a military facility in Yavoriv, Lvivska oblast (west) and the airport in Ivano-Frankivska oblast (west) was nearly completely destroyed by a second airstrike in three days.
- The humanitarian situation in the conflict-ravaged city of Mariupol (Donetska oblast, east) remains the biggest concern. Médecins Sans Frontières (MSF) warns that if there is no respite from hostilities and increased access to basic goods, like food, water and medicine, affected people may potentially die from dehydration, hunger and lack of access to essential medicines.
- Amid escalating hostilities, a potential food crisis with global implications looms on the horizon. The Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) estimates that ongoing hostilities could trigger an increase in international food and (livestock) feed prices between 8 and 22 per cent. The disruption of markets and food supply chains will likely have significant impacts on food security in Ukraine and beyond, including hunger hotspots like Afghanistan, Ethiopia, Syria and Yemen.
- The Nutrition Cluster estimates that more than 2 million children under five and pregnant and breastfeeding women are in need of life-saving nutrition assistance in Ukraine.
- The Ukrainian Energy Ministry [says](#) around 264,000 users have reportedly been cut off from gas supplies in Ukraine, mainly in Donetska, Kyivska (north) and Zaporizhzhia (south-east) oblasts, and some 960,000 are now without electricity, with Chernihivska (north), Donetska, Kharkivska (east) and Kyivska oblasts worst-affected.

SITUATION OVERVIEW

As fighting rages on, the civilian toll of the ongoing hostilities continues to climb. Between 4 a.m. on 24 February and midnight on 12 March, OHCHR reports at least 1,663 civilian casualties, including 596 killed, although the actual numbers are likely much higher as unconfirmed reports of civilian casualties are still being corroborated. Key cities across Ukraine, like Kharkiv (east), Mariupol (south-east), Mykolaiv (south), Sumy (north) and the outskirts of Kyiv, remain under sustained attacks.

On 11 March, the Ukrainian Defence Ministry reported that seven civilians, including a child, were killed while trying to evacuate from the small village of Peremoha outside of Kyiv after safe passage was reportedly agreed to by both sides for the same route. The group was allegedly moving separately from the agreed-upon evacuation corridor. The next day, on 12 March, the airport in Vasylkiv – about 32km outside of Kyiv – was destroyed as fighting moves closer to the Ukrainian capital.

The unfolding military offensive continues to expand westward to areas that had previously not been directly targeted by military strikes. Early on 13 March, airstrikes hit the Centre for International Peacekeeping and Security in Yavoriv in Lvivska oblast (west) – about 40km north-west of Lviv – where the US and other North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) Member Countries have conducted training exercises together with the Ukrainian military in the past. That same morning, the airport in Ivano-Frankivsk (west) was hit by an airstrike for the second time in three days, leaving the facility nearly completely destroyed.

Eastern Ukraine continues to witness the fiercest hostilities across the country, with dire humanitarian consequences for civilians caught up in the fighting. As of midnight, on 12 March, OHCHR reports 695 casualties in Donetska and Luhanska oblasts (111 killed and 431 injured in Government-controlled areas, GCA, and 26 killed and 127 injured in non-Government-controlled areas, NGCA) and 968 civilian casualties in other regions of Ukraine.

On 12 March, in Sviatohirsk, Donetska oblast, a monastery sheltering more than 500 displaced people, including around 200 children, was damaged by an airstrike. Overnight on 12-13 March, an evacuation train heading from Kramatorsk (Donetska oblast) to Lviv was shelled near Brusyn railway station (Donetska oblast) while en route to the city of Lyman (Donetska oblast) to pick-up evacuees from Luhanska and Donetska oblasts, reportedly killing at least one person and injuring another. As of 12 March, the Ukrainian Energy Ministry [says](#) around 264,000 users have reportedly been cut off from gas supplies in Ukraine, mainly in Donetska (east), Kyivska (north) and Zaporizka (south-east) oblasts, and some 960,000 are now without electricity, with Chernihivska (north), Donetska, Kharkivska (east) and Kyivska oblasts worst-affected.

The humanitarian situation in the conflict-ravaged city of Mariupol remains the biggest concern. MSF warns that if there is no respite from hostilities and access to basic goods, like food, water and medicine, affected people may potentially die from dehydration and hunger or be wounded or even killed in crossfire while attempting to flee the city to find relief supplies they so desperately need. There are already [reports](#) of people dying from a lack of access to essential medicines.

Amid escalating hostilities, a potential food crisis looms on the horizon. Ukraine – commonly referred to as Europe's breadbasket – is a major producer of wheat, barley, rye, corn and sunflower. Together, Ukraine and the Russian Federation supply around 30 per cent of wheat and 20 per cent of corn to global markets. Prolonged hostilities in Ukraine, especially in the south-east – where much of the wheat crops are concentrated – could have devastating impacts on food security that will reverberate across the globe. Some of the world's hunger hotspots, like Afghanistan, Ethiopia, Syria and Yemen, could be disproportionately exposed to the unfolding crisis due to their dependence on wheat.

FAO [estimates](#) that ongoing hostilities could trigger an increase in international food and feed prices between 8 and 22 per cent on top of already high prices, with FAO's Food Price Index reaching a record high in February 2022. Consequently, rising food prices will affect the operational costs of humanitarian organizations that may constrain the emergency food response in Ukraine and beyond, with World Food Programme (WFP) [estimating](#) that wheat price increases and lack of pulses in Ukraine could raise its food procurement costs by around US\$23 million per month.

With the upcoming planting season around the corner (mid-March through mid-May), ongoing hostilities may limit farmers' access to land to prepare for vegetable production, followed by the planting of staple crops like wheat and barley. The mix of wide-scale population displacement, damage to agriculture infrastructure, and the disruption of markets and food supply chains will likely have significant short and longer-term impacts on food security and agricultural-based livelihoods in Ukraine, particularly in rural communities – home to roughly a third of the country's population, or around 12.6 million people.

While access to education has been disrupted to an estimated 5.7 million children and adolescents, on 14 March, online and in-person education is expected to resume in some oblasts of Ukraine. To enhance the accessibility of education, the Ministry of Education and Science of Ukraine and the Ministry of Culture and Information Policy, in collaboration with several Ukrainian TV channels, will launch a 'Learning without Borders' project for students in grades 5 to 11 (middle and high school). This project aims to allow students to join selected classes, which will be broadcasted by participating TV channels. In addition, some classes will be made available online. The schedule of available classes can be accessed [here](#) (in Ukrainian).

GENERAL COORDINATION

The Government of Ukraine has set up a Coordination Centre for Humanitarian and Social Affairs to coordinate the response of non-governmental organizations (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 Ukraine inter-agency operations cell headed by OCHA and the UN Department of Safety and Security (UNDSS) has rolled out a humanitarian notification system to facilitate the deconfliction and safe movement of humanitarian cargo to the worst-affected areas. 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.

On 12 March, OCHA Ukraine conducted a meeting with Heads of NGOs. Around 130 national and international NGOs attended the meeting, most of which are new to the Ukrainian context. The meeting provided an opportunity to discuss humanitarian needs and response, coordination with the Cluster system in place, operational modalities and related issues, including security and logistics. OCHA will continue facilitating the inclusion of NGOs new to the context into the existing coordination architecture to avoid duplication and ensure the maximum coverage and effectiveness of the response. Meetings with NGOs will take place on a weekly basis.

HUMANITARIAN FINANCING

With increased donor contributions to the Ukraine Humanitarian Fund (UHF), the Humanitarian Coordinator has increased the envelope of the ongoing reserve allocation 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 open until 20 March 2022. For more information on the UHF, please direct inquiries to: ocha-uhf@un.org

RESPONSE

Education

Needs:

- According to the [Education Cluster](#), 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 13 March, more than 320 educational facilities were damaged and 59 completely destroyed, although this figure has yet to be verified.

5.7M

children & adolescents
whose right to education
is at risk

Ongoing response & humanitarian assistance delivered:

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

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.

Food Security and Livelihoods (FSLC)

Needs:

- People in the most-affected cities, such as Izium, Kharkiv (Kharkivska oblast), Mariupol, Okhtyrka, Sumy (Sumska oblast, north), as well as Kherson (Khersonska oblast, south) and Zaporizhzhia (Zaporizka oblast), urgently need ready-to-eat meals.
- Odesa City Council has also requested food support for 150,000 families. If your organization can provide support, please contact FSL Cluster for further details: info.ukraine@fscluster.org.

Ongoing response & humanitarian assistance delivered:

- Hungarian Interchurch Aid is providing assistance to internally displaced persons (IDPs) and the affected population. As of 11 March, 250 tons of aid were delivered; 15,254 people received aid, including 10,869 IDPs in Ukraine and 4,385 people who fled to Hungary. The assistance is currently provided to different institutions across Ukraine, including in Lvivska and Zakarpatska oblasts (west) and will expand to Ivano-Frankivska, Zaporizka and Khersonska oblasts.
- Last week, ICRC distributed food to Ocheretyne, Sloviansk, Svitlodarsk and Toretsk (Donetska oblast, GCA) and to Dokuchaevsk, Horlivka and Olenivka (Donetska oblast, NGCA). Multi-purpose cash assistance in the amount of UAH5,000 (\$170) is being provided to 1,000 persons. ICRC is also planning to deliver five trucks of food and water to Kharkiv.
- Between 10 and 12 March, the Ukrainian Red Cross, in collaboration with the NOVUS network, provided more than 3,000 meal kits to affected people in Kyiv. In Chernihiv (Chernivetska oblast), as of 12 March, the Ukrainian Red Cross delivered more than 400 meal kits.
- In the last two weeks, Caritas Ukraine has delivered more than 15,000 food kits to people in need. Additionally, Caritas continues to provide hot lunch to around 1,200 people every day.

Gaps & Constraints:

- On 12 March, humanitarian aid (over 90 tons of food and medicines) was on its way from Zaporizhzhia to Mariupol, but trucks had not yet reached the city. One humanitarian convoy was reportedly looted along the way.
- There is a shortage of fuel in Donetska oblast (GCA), especially in Lysychansk, Rubizhne and Sievierodonetsk.

Health

Needs:

- According to the [World Health Organization \(WHO\)](#), as of 13 March, the number of verified incidents of attacks on health care facilities in Ukraine has risen to 31, resulting in 12 deaths and 34 injuries.
- 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. Requirements are being collected in terms of trauma care and oxygen capabilities.
- 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.
- 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.

31

verified incidents of
attacks on health care
facilities

Ongoing response & humanitarian assistance delivered:

- To date, WHO has delivered 81 metric tons of medicines and medical supplies and is establishing a pipeline of supplies for health facilities.
- WHO is preparing for a surge in Emergency Medical Teams (EMTs) and trauma management support. The first field hospitals that will be established in the western part of Ukraine, including in Lviv, arrived in Poland on 6 March. The focus of the EMTs will be to reduce pressure on the health system, augment capacities where possible, and establish a medical evacuation system for the western part of the country. An EMT coordinator arrived in Lviv to assess the location of EMTs in the west with potential deployments further east, as well as setting up medical referral pathways.
- WHO delivered 1,200 vials of Tetanus Immune Globulin (TIG) donated by Statens Serum Institute, Denmark, to Lviv on 5 March. TIG is recommended for tetanus treatment and prophylaxis against tetanus following injury in patients whose tetanus immunization is incomplete or uncertain. Additional deliveries are expected in the coming weeks.
- WHO delivered two artificial lung ventilation machines to two hospitals in Kyiv.
- As of 12 March, Direct Relief has delivered around 30 tons of medical aid to Ukraine. The shipments contained COVID-19 therapies, essential medicines for chronic diseases, IV fluids, insulin syringes, sutures and field medic backpacks with triage care items, among others.
- Two charter flights from the WHO Dubai Logistics Hub to Warsaw, Poland, have dispatched a total of 76 metric tons of emergency medical supplies, including trauma and surgical kits, and have been transported to Lviv, Ukraine.
- A series of experts are currently sourced through the Standby Partners to support WHO's response and will strengthen the Health Cluster Coordination in Ukraine, MHPSS Technical Group Coordination, Prevention of Sexual Exploitation and Abuse measures, as well as supply and logistics coordination. These deployments are of 3 to 6 months' duration and are to be based in Hungary, Moldova and Poland as well as remotely. WHO also deployed an expert on MHPSS to Poland on 7 March to support the response in Ukraine's inpatient psychiatric facilities.

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.). WHO continues to source medicines, supplies/equipment while responding to requests from the Ukrainian Ministry of Health.
- There will likely be staff shortages at health facilities for security reasons and due to the displacement of some staff. Accessibility of health services is likely to be severely disrupted within areas of active hostilities.


Nutrition
Needs:

- Over 2 million children under five and pregnant and breastfeeding women are estimated in need of life-saving nutrition services in Ukraine. The Nutrition Cluster estimates that about 1.8 million children under five in Ukraine, including in NGCA, need life-saving nutrition services. Out of them, close to 300,000 children 0 to 6 months old are in immediate danger as poor breastfeeding practices were prevalent in the country before the crisis.
- Nutritional support is also required for pregnant and lactating women to support and encourage breastfeeding, preventing wasting and micronutrient deficiencies as a result of limited access to nutritious food. A total of 215,000 pregnant and lactating women are estimated as the direct recipients of nutrition services across Ukraine.
- Besides the core population group (i.e., children under five, pregnant and lactating women), there are also nutritional needs identified among vulnerable older people, adults with chronic illnesses or disabilities. The actual number of people in need and areas of nutrition support will be discussed with relevant ministries, including the Ukrainian Ministry of Health.
- In the NGCA of Donetsk and Luhansk oblasts, it is estimated that 92,000 children under five and 11,000 pregnant and lactating women are in acute need of nutrition support: they are unable to move, have limited access to the recommended nutritious food and to a diverse diet, and are exposed to other complications associated with acute malnutrition. Among them, 35,000 children under two are particularly vulnerable due to the documented pre-emergency high rates of bottle feeding.

2M

children under five, pregnant
and breastfeeding women
in need of life-saving
nutrition services

Ongoing and planned response:

- Mother Spaces will be opened for providing life-saving services for children under two years old, focusing on babies 0 to 6 months old. One-on-one and group counselling sessions will be conducted to protect, promote and support breastfeeding and recommended infant and young children feeding practices. Where needed, the nutrition partners will import and distribute the ready-to-use or powdered infant formula to caretakers and/or mothers of non-breastfed infants.
- Children 6 to 23 months old in Ukraine will be enrolled in the complementary feeding programme through in-kind or cash-based assistance depending on markets' functioning.
- Nutritional needs and micronutrient deficiencies in pregnant and lactating women will be addressed through the distribution of nutritious food (e.g., High Energy Biscuits) and supplementation with iron-folic acid for the prevention of anaemia in pregnancy and infant's malformations (e.g., spina bifida, a condition that affects the spine and is usually apparent at birth).
- The Nutrition Cluster is coordinating with the Protection, FSL, Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH), Health and other Clusters directly and through OCHA to collaborate on the initial rapid assessment and response.

Gaps & Constraints:

- The Nutrition Cluster approach and the recommended emergency nutrition services are not well known among partners in the country. The number of nutrition partners in Ukraine is limited. The nutrition capacity of the identified partners is also insufficient and requires urgent attention. With the support from the Global Nutrition Cluster (GNC) Technical Alliance, the Nutrition Cluster will prioritize capacity development interventions in parallel with establishing nutrition supply chains.
- The Nutrition Cluster will work with relevant authorities to issue interim guidelines, while national guidelines need to be updated to fit the response needs. Access is also expected to be one of the major constraints.

Protection

Needs:

- Continued targeted attacks on civilians and civilian infrastructure and lack of safe passages are spiraling protection risks and posing serious threats to the lives of thousands of civilians attempting to flee the hostilities. Heightened security risks, destruction of bridges and roads, as well as lack of resources or information on where to find safety and accommodation are additional barriers to safe movement.
- Women and children, persons with disabilities and/or serious medical conditions, as well as older persons and minority groups, are increasingly facing barriers in accessing critical services such as transportation, food products, medicines, and emergency health care in impacted areas.

1.85M

estimated number of IDPs
across Ukraine

Ongoing & planned response:

- The Protection Cluster continues to monitor protection risks. The protection monitoring highlights can be accessed [here](#). The latest protection snapshot (covering 6-9 March) is also available [here](#).
- The Protection Cluster developed the first set of Key Protection Messages on IDPs and Affected Populations to guide protection partners, including hotlines they operate, on critical information that needs to be disseminated to affected people. This is a 'living' document that was shared with partners and will be updated regularly.
- The Protection Cluster Service Mapping was launched and shared with Cluster members. Mapping of partners' presence and services will be conducted on a regular basis. New referral pathways will be developed for key locations where the humanitarian response was not previously established.
- The Protection Cluster is coordinating with local authorities the delivery of protection services and assistance in reception centres.
- Protection, Camp Management and Camp Coordination and Shelter Clusters developed a checklist tool to be applied in collective and reception centres. The checklist will be linked to the protection monitoring exercise and will support the coordination of services and partners' presence in each of the centres.

Gaps & Constraints:

- Significant access constraints remain in the areas hard-hit by the ongoing hostilities.

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:

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

Gaps & Constraints:

- Partners are working on bringing in shelter-specific humanitarian cargo from abroad, 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:

- 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 Donetsk oblast have been cut off from the water supply or lack access to water

Ongoing response & humanitarian assistance delivered:

- National NGO New Way delivered 13,200 bottles of water Bakhmut as well as 7,000 litres of bottled water to Sviatohirska and Mykolaivska hromadas (Donetska oblast, GCA). Additionally, New Way purchased and delivered water containers to Sviatohirska hromada (Donetska oblast, GCA) to support health-care facilities and collective centres for IDPs.

- Over the last two weeks, Caritas Ukraine has delivered more than 12,000 hygiene kits to people in need.

Gaps & Constraints:

- Key WASH infrastructure has been partially damaged or completely destroyed. Limited access makes it difficult to track and repair damages. 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

Ongoing response & humanitarian assistance delivered:

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

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

Ongoing response & humanitarian assistance delivered:

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

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.

***Ongoing* response & humanitarian assistance *delivered*:**

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

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>
- Contact 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

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:

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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.