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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)

41% funded
(Source: FTS)

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

- Despite many operational challenges, UN agencies and humanitarian partners have reached around 890,000 people across Ukraine with multi-sectoral humanitarian assistance since 24 February. Assistance has mostly been provided in the east, with over 431,000 people reached in Kharkivska oblast.
- In Kyiv (Kyivska oblast, north) and Kharkiv (Kharkivska oblast, east), the World Food Programme (WFP) and its partners have delivered nearly 1,270 tons of food to more than 521,000 affected people.
- The World Health Organization (WHO) is sending around 36 tons of medical supplies to Lviv (Lvivska oblast, west), with an additional 108 tons in the pipeline, while the UN Population Fund (UNFPA) delivered 13 tons of urgently needed reproductive health supplies, medicines and equipment to service providers in four oblasts.
- UN agencies and humanitarian partners are scaling up cash support. The UN Refugee Agency (UNHCR) has launched a large-scale cash programme for internally displaced persons (IDPs) that aims to reach around 360,000 people, while the International Organization for Migration (IOM) has rolled out cash-based assistance in several oblasts, planning to reach some 40,000 people in Zakarpatska oblast (west) alone.
- The Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) Cluster estimates that around 1.4 million people lack access to water in Ukraine, while access remains limited for another 4.6 million people. In Donetska oblast (east), the water situation remains critical, as the current supply from water reservoirs received by schedule is only projected to last till the beginning of April in the cities of Donetsk and Makivka, and less than three weeks in neighbouring Horlivka.
- According to WHO, as of 25 March, the number of verified incidents of attacks on health-care facilities in Ukraine has risen to 72 – nearly 89 per cent of incidents recorded by WHO between 24 February and 25 March globally – resulting in 71 deaths and 37 injuries. WHO says almost 1,000 health facilities are close to areas experiencing active fighting or with a significant presence of the Russian Federation forces.

SITUATION OVERVIEW

General humanitarian situation. Just over a month since the start of the military offensive, civilian casualties, destruction of critical infrastructure and wide-scale forced displacement continue unabated, driving a significant increase in humanitarian needs. As of 24 March, the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR) reports 2,788 civilian casualties, including 1,081 killed, figures that are likely much higher and will continue to rise as hostilities rage on. In Donetska and Luhanska oblasts (east), Government-controlled areas (GCA) continue to witness the greatest number of civilian casualties, with OHCHR reporting 957 casualties in GCA – including 285 killed and 672 injured – compared to 283 civilian casualties in the non-Government-controlled areas (NGCA) of these oblasts (59 killed and 224 injured). In the rest of Ukraine, OHCHR reports 1,548 civilian casualties.

Humanitarian needs. The key humanitarian needs remain access to adequate food, safe water, life-saving medicines and health services, as well as durable shelter solutions for IDPs and the growing number of people whose homes have been damaged or destroyed. The WASH Cluster estimates that around 1.4 million people lack access to water in Ukraine, while access remains limited for another 4.6 million people. In Donetska oblast, the water situation remains critical, as the current supply from water reservoirs received by schedule is only projected to last till the beginning of April in Donetsk and Makivka, and less than three weeks in neighbouring Horlivka.

According to Mercy Corps, some of the hardest-hit areas in Ukraine only have enough food to last a few days, while others are becoming increasingly dependent on aid, the delivery of which remains unpredictable due to persistent access and security constraints. Mercy Corps estimates that at least 70 per cent of the population of Kharkiv and Sumy (Sumkska oblast, north-east) – home to nearly 1.8 million people prior to the recent escalation – are now completely reliant on aid to meet their most basic needs.

Displacement and associated vulnerabilities. Since 24 February, around 10.2 million people have been forcibly displaced – roughly a quarter of the Ukrainian population – with the number of people moving across international borders surpassing 3.7 million. According to IOM, more than 30 per cent of displaced households include at least one person suffering from a chronic illness, while nearly 20 per cent include someone living with some form of disability.

The UN Children’s Fund (UNICEF) says around 4.3 million children – more than half of all children in Ukraine – have been forcibly displaced by ongoing fighting, generating significant risks to children’s safety and well-being. More than 60 per cent of IDPs surveyed by IOM report a child between 5 and 18 years of age in their household, while nearly 30 per cent report a child under the age of 5. Among the most vulnerable are the approximately 100,000 children in Ukraine residing in institutional care – half of whom with disabilities. Some of these institutions are attempting to move children and adolescents to safety either within Ukraine or across borders.
Unaccompanied and separated children face heightened risks of violence, abuse and exploitation. These risks are multiplied when children are displaced across international borders, increasing the possibility of children and adolescents falling victim to exploitation and trafficking. The UN Committee on the Rights of the Child says that all unaccompanied or separated children must receive integrated social services to satisfy their multi-sectoral needs and ensure their protection, including health care, psychosocial support, nutrition, education, housing and legal aid, without discrimination.

**Health situation and risks.** According to WHO, as of 25 March, the number of verified incidents of attacks on health-care facilities in Ukraine has risen to 72 – nearly 89 per cent of incidents recorded by WHO between 24 February and 25 March globally – resulting in 71 deaths and 37 injuries, which account for almost 89 and 93 per cent of total deaths and injuries, respectively, arising from attacks on health care worldwide in just over a month. The destruction of critical health infrastructure and the disruption of medical supply chains pose a significant threat to the health and well-being of millions of people. Even where health facilities are functional, the danger of moving in areas experiencing ongoing fighting often pushes people to take the risk of foregoing medical care, leading to greater suffering and preventable deaths. WHO says close to 1,000 health facilities are close to areas experiencing active fighting or with a significant presence of the Russian Federation forces, significantly limiting access to life-saving medicines and health services.

As trauma-related injuries rise, what little resources and health staff capacity remain – many health workers themselves have been displaced or are unable to work – continue to be redirected toward caring for the wounded. Numerous hospitals have been repurposed to treat trauma victims, while approximately half of Ukraine’s pharmacies are reportedly closed amid active hostilities. Consequently, the already-stretched health system has even less capacity to ensure the continuation of essential services and primary health care, including sexual and reproductive health (SRH), the treatment of chronic illnesses and COVID-19.

COVID-19 vaccination and routine immunization campaigns have almost come to a halt across the country. Before 24 February, at least 50,000 people on average were being vaccinated against COVID-19 each day. Between 24 February and 15 March, however, only 175,000 people were vaccinated against the virus – around 40,790 fewer people on average being vaccinated daily. Between 23 February and 23 March, WHO reports that the seven-day average number of antigen-rapid and polymerase chain reaction (PCR) COVID-19 tests fell by a staggering 88 and 96 per cent, respectively, suggesting considerable underreporting of COVID-19 cases and deaths. Over the same period, the number of beds available for COVID-19 patients decreased significantly as many were repurposed, with the largest decreases witnessed in Luhanska (east, 80 per cent), Volynska (north-west, 69 per cent) and Chernihivska (north, 56 per cent) oblasts.

**Humanitarian situation in eastern Ukraine.** Ongoing hostilities in Donetsk and Luhanska oblasts are generating significant humanitarian needs. Critical infrastructure and housing have been hard hit in both oblasts. In Luhanska oblast, on 23 March, more than 25 residential buildings, including at least 13 multi-storey apartment buildings, were reportedly damaged or destroyed in Kreminka, Lysychansk, Pervomaisk, Novodruzhesk, Sievieronotensk and Voievodivka (GCA). As of 24 March, more than 95,300 users across 20 settlements are reportedly without electricity in Luhanska oblast (GCA), while some 41,000 users remain without gas supplies in nearly 30 settlements. In the city of Kharkiv (Kharkivska oblast), municipal authorities say more than 1,140 buildings have been destroyed since the military offensive began. Of these, nearly 1,000 – around 87 per cent – are residential buildings, raising serious concerns about the shelter and protection situation in the worst-affected areas. On 24 March, a missile strike hit a shopping mall’s parking lot in the city, reportedly leaving at least six dead and another 15 injured, according to oblast authorities.

Meanwhile, in Mariupol (Donetsk oblast, east), a humanitarian convoy sent by the Government of Ukraine carrying life-saving aid failed to reach people in need on 24 March, remaining blocked outside the encircled city for three days. More than 2,340 people were evacuated through agreed-upon evacuation corridors on 24 March. The International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) says a detailed agreement between Ukraine and the Russian Federation forces is urgently needed to properly evacuate civilians from Mariupol, where hundreds of thousands remain trapped without food, water, medicines, electricity or heating, with reports of people dying from starvation being of particular concern. While the civilian death toll in Mariupol cannot be assessed amid active hostilities, the city council reports that at least 300 people were reportedly killed following the bombing of the city’s drama theatre on 16 March.

**Humanitarian situation in southern Ukraine.** In Khersonska oblast, the number of people without access to water and electricity continues to grow, reaching approximately 51,250 on 23 March – an increase of more than 5,000 users in just 24 hours. Similarly, growing numbers of people are being cut off from natural gas supplies – commonly used for cooking and heating – with around 5,700 left without gas as of 23 March.

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2 Attacks on health care include those against health facilities, transport, personnel, patients, supplies and warehouses.
Evacuation of civilians. According to the Government of Ukraine, on 24 March, more than 3,340 people were evacuated through agreed-upon corridors. Over the last 29 days, Ukrainian Railways reports that it has evacuated around 3 million people from the most affected areas of the country toward the west, while some 430,000 have been transported abroad. On the other hand, the Russian Federation reports that around 420,000 people have crossed the border from Ukraine towards Russia since the escalation of hostilities, including 18,510 during the past 24 hours. This includes people who have reportedly been evacuated and those who have crossed the border seeking refuge on their own.

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 US$30 million. The reserve allocation aims to address the priorities outlined in the Flash Appeal and to scale up the humanitarian response across the country. To date, the total budget allocated amounts to around $18.5 million out of the $30 million available. The allocation deadline has been extended and is now open for applications until 25 March 2022. For more information on the UHF, please direct inquiries to: ocha-uhf@un.org.

As of 24 March, the Flash Appeal is more than 40 per cent funded as donor support continues to increase. Still, considerable funding gaps across key response sectors 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$347.2 million (74 per cent of the total reported funding) are either allocated to multiple clusters or the sector information is not specified on the Financial Tracking System. This prevents a more detailed analysis of funding gaps by Cluster.

RESPONSE
The humanitarian community continues to scale up its response to the unfolding crisis in Ukraine despite the countless challenges faced. As of 24 March, around 890,000 people across Ukraine have been reached with multi-sectoral humanitarian assistance by the UN agencies and their humanitarian partners. The strengthening of the humanitarian notification system will continue to facilitate the delivery of humanitarian assistance to the hardest-to-reach areas, which, together with increased donor support of response activities, will allow UN agencies and humanitarian partners to reach more people faster.

Since 24 February, the Ukrainian Red Cross Society (URCS) has delivered more than 1,000 tons of humanitarian aid across the country, reaching more than 300,000 people with multi-sectoral assistance. Additionally, URCS supported the evacuation of around 58,200 people from the hardest-hit areas, trained more than 42,000 people to provide first aid assistance and conducted training on mine awareness for some 2,000 people.

On 21 March, the Cabinet of Ministers published Resolution No. 332 on Housing Assistance to IDPs. New housing assistance in the amount of UAH2,000 per adult ($68) and UAH3,000 ($102) per person with disabilities will be provided monthly for the duration of martial law and one month after its lifting, to registered IDPs originating from 13 oblasts hardest-hit by the ongoing hostilities, as well as the capital Kyiv, the Autonomous Republic of Crimea and the city of Sevastopol. Those IDPs who were registered prior to the ongoing military offensive and reside in other oblasts are not entitled to housing assistance.

On 23 March, the Government of Ukraine reported that around 60 tons of humanitarian aid were delivered to five settlements in Luhanska oblast (GCA) through agreed-upon humanitarian corridors. The following day, on 24 March, the Government said relief assistance was delivered through an agreed-upon corridor to Polohy in Zaporizka oblast (south-east), while additional aid reached some of the hardest-hit communities in Luhanska oblast where people have sought refuge in bomb shelters. Meanwhile, as of 25 March, the Russian Federation reported that it has delivered more than 5,040 tons of cargo with first aid kits, essential goods, medicines and food to the population in Chernihivska, Donetska, Kharkivska, Khersonska, Kyivska, Luhanska, Sumska and Zaporizka oblasts since the escalation of the humanitarian situation.

Camp Coordination and Camp Management Cluster (CCCM)
Response:
- According to the NGO Right to Protection, IDP centres have been opened in 120 locations across Ukraine, with more centres expected to open in the coming weeks. A telegram chatbox @turbotnyk_bot was set up to help direct people to the existing IDP centres.
For more information on needs, response and gaps/constraints, please refer to the previous Situation Reports: https://bit.ly/3CIe3lD

Education

Needs:
• According to the Ministry of Education and Science, as of 25 March, 497 educational facilities were damaged and 73 completely destroyed, although this figure has yet to be verified.

For more information on needs, response and gaps/constraints, please refer to the previous Situation Reports: https://bit.ly/3CIe3lD

Emergency Telecommunications (ETC)

For more information on needs, response and gaps/constraints, please refer to the previous Situation Reports: https://bit.ly/3CIe3lD

Food Security and Livelihoods (FSLC)

Needs:
• Food needs are particularly acute in the east, including Mariupol, Luhansa oblast, Chuhuiv and Izium (Kharkivska oblast), and Sumska oblast (primarily in Sumy and Okhtyrka).

• Kharkiv City Council has requested urgent food assistance in the amount of 50 tons per week. If your organization may be able to provide support, please get in touch with the FSL Cluster for further details: info.ukraine@fscluster.org.

Response:
• In Kharkiv, WFP is distributing nearly 130 tons of bread to almost 382,800 affected using mostly locally procured wheat flour.

• In Kyiv and Kharkiv, WFP and its partners have delivered around 1,269 tons of food to more than 521,000 people, including around 67,475 with five-day Rapid Response support and a 15-day food basket for some 69,760 persons.

• Around 18.4 tons of infant cereal procured by WFP arrived in Warsaw, Poland and is scheduled to be shipped onward to Lviv in the coming days.

• On 24 March, local NGO Proliska provided 900 loaves of bread to displaced people in collective centres in Maiorsk and Svitlodarsk (Donetska oblast).

For more information on gaps/constraints, please refer to the previous Situation Reports: https://bit.ly/3CIe3lD

Health

For more information on needs, please refer to the previous Situation Reports: https://bit.ly/3CIe3lD

Response:
• WHO opened an operations hub in Rzeszów, Poland, and established a pipeline of trauma supplies, targeting most Ukrainian cities. In addition, WHO sent more than 100 tons of medical equipment to health facilities across the country.
WHO is sending some 36 tons of medical supplies to Lviv, with an additional 108 tons set to be dispatched soon, consisting of trauma supplies, medication for chronic diseases, paediatric drugs and blood transfusion supplies.

On 22 March, WHO delivered 3.6 tons of trauma and emergency supplies to Kharkiv. Additionally, WHO delivered 25,000 vials of anti-tetanus immunoglobulin to Lviv.

UNFPA delivered 13 tons of SRH supplies, medicines and equipment to Ukraine. The supplies will be delivered to service providers in Dnipro (Dnepropetrovsk oblast, centre), Kharkiv, Kyiv, and Zaporizhzhia (Zaporizka oblast, south-east) to support women seeking health services, including the care they need to deliver safely. UNFPA will send three mobile clinics, including one maternity clinic, to Ukraine to restore the delivery of priority SRH services in areas hardest hit by ongoing fighting.

The Health Cluster’s Referral Tracking Tool is being used by partners to report and respond to the most urgent health-care needs.

### Gaps & Constraints:
Supply chains have been severely disrupted. Many distributors are not operational; some stockpiles are inaccessible due to the ongoing armed clashes, and medical supplies are running low. Hospitals are struggling to provide care to the sick and wounded. Most aid organizations are currently concentrated in the west, while the most acute needs are in the eastern and central parts of the country.

Outreach to older people in remote areas, among the most vulnerable groups, and provision of basic commodities including water and food and urgently needed medicines to continue treatment of chronic diseases, is hampered by security concerns and destruction of infrastructure.

### Logistics

**Response:**
- The Logistics Cluster is in the process of mapping partners’ activities in Ukraine and seeks partners’ support to complete a five-minute survey. The survey can be accessed here.

- On 21 March, the Logistics Cluster Ukraine published its fourth Situation Report, which can be accessed here.

- The Concept of Operations (ConOps) was updated and published on the Logistics Cluster website and can be viewed here. The updated ConOps map can be accessed here.

**Constraints:**
- 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. Import and customs clearance procedures continue to be a common challenge for partners.

### Nutrition

*For more information on needs, response and gaps/constraints, please refer to the previous Situation Reports: [https://bit.ly/3CIe3lD](https://bit.ly/3CIe3lD)*

### Protection

**Needs:**
- According to UNFPA, social care services, including municipal services for gender-based violence (GBV) survivors, are still operational in some oblasts and cities. More than a month after the military offensive began, only 45 per cent of municipal systems remain operational.

*For more information on needs, please refer to the previous Situation Reports: [https://bit.ly/3CIe3lD](https://bit.ly/3CIe3lD)*
Response:

**General protection:**
- As of 23 March, UNHCR’s partner Proliska has conducted needs assessments in 15 temporary accommodation centres in Dnipro and Dnipropetrovska oblast.
- On 23 March, UNHCR and partners disseminated 15,500 leaflets developed in collaboration with the regional Social Protection Department with information on accommodation and services for IDPs in Vinnytska oblast (centre-west).

**Gender-based violence (GBV):**
- UNFPA supported the development of municipal GBV response systems in 30 cities, covering about 30 per cent of the Ukrainian population.

**Gaps & Constraints:**
- More than 12 million people are estimated to be stranded in affected areas or unable to leave due to heightened security risks, destruction of bridges and roads, as well as lack of resources or information on where to find safety and accommodation.

**Shelter and Non-food Items (NFI)**

**Needs:**
- As the scope and scale of displacement increases, capacities at reception/transit centres for displaced people, NFI, and cash-based assistance need to be scaled up.

**Response:**
- UNHCR delivered 3,000 blankets to the State Emergency Service of Ukraine in Zaporizhzhia to be distributed to people evacuated from Mariupol.
- As reported by UNHCR on 24 March, in Dnipropetrovska and Kharkivska oblasts, UNHCR distributed 651 NFIs (104 kitchen sets, 288 high thermal blankets, 100 jerrycans, 59 mattresses and 100 solar lamps) to collective centres. In addition, as reported by UNHCR on 23 March, two trucks of NFIs, including kitchen sets, jerry cans, mattresses, blankets, and solar lamps, were sent to Dnipropetrovska oblast for further distribution in the eastern parts of the country once the situation allows.
- A UNHCR humanitarian convoy carrying around 3,000 blankets, 2,000 solar lamps and 2,512 plastic sheets was dispatched to Kharkiv.
- UNCHR’s implementing partner delivered water heaters and 10 electric cookers to a collective centre in Vilnohirsk (Dnipropetrovska oblast) where over 600 IDPs are hosted.
- As reported by UNHCR on 23 March, 688 NFIs (450 high thermal blankets, 119 mattresses and 119 sleeping mats) were distributed to three reception centres in Vinnytsia (Vinnytska oblast, centre-west), where an average of 170 people, mostly women, children and older persons, stay overnight. The day after, UNHCR provided 539 NFIs (39 mattresses, 400 thermal blankets and 100 sleeping mats) to four reception centres in Vinnytsia, where around 100 IDPs stay overnight.
- UNHCR initiated the distribution of 970 mattresses and 970 blankets to 20 reception centres in Lvivska oblast. Further, 1,646 NFIs (blankets, mattresses, sleeping bags and solar lamps) are being distributed to 26 educational institutions hosting IDPs in Lviv.
- The NGO Donbas Development Centre (DDC) provided building materials (i.e., oriented strand boards, slate sheets, 1,200 m² of film for windows, among other items) required for closing the thermal circuit of residential buildings to 90 families in Yasynuvata (Donetska oblast, NGCA), whose houses sustained damages. Together with UNHCR, NGO DDC also provided 300 m³ of film for windows and 192 m² of tarpaulin to the Mariupol Regional Intensive Care Hospital.
- The Estonian Refugee Council provided 900 blankets to people seeking shelter underground in Kharkiv.
Gaps & Constraints:
• Partners are working on bringing in shelter supplies 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 across Ukraine.

Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH)

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.

Response:
• On 24 March, together with the Kamianets-Podilskyi district military administration, Kamianets-Podilskyi City Council and Podolsk State Agrarian Technical University, URCS opened a Hygiene Centre for IDPs in Kamianets-Podilskyi (west). The Centre will provide laundry services, which are not available in many places of temporary residence for IDPs. Eight new washing machines and two dryers were purchased by the URCS for the Centre, allowing up to 40 families to use laundry services daily. In the coming months, URCS plans to open six additional Hygiene Centres.

• IOM distributed 150 hygiene kits for babies, including diapers of different sizes, to women IDPs with infants in Mukachevo, Zakarpatska oblast. In total, IOM distributed 7,900 hygiene kits to social institutions in Zakarpatska and Zaporizka oblasts.

• On 23 March, together with UNHCR and UNICEF, the local NGO Donbass Development Centre (DDC) delivered household chemicals and personal hygiene items to 200 displaced people in Donetsk (Donetska oblast, NGCA).

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 shortage of water in certain parts of the country.

• The lack of accurate information on 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 (MPC)

Response:
• In cooperation with Ukrposhta, Ukrainian State Postal Service, UNHCR has launched a large-scale financial assistance programme for IDPs. During the first stage, an estimated 360,000 IDPs will receive a one-time allowance of UAH6,660 ($225) per person for three months. For more information, including on how and where to enroll in the cash assistance programme, visit the UNHCR website (in Ukrainian).

• Since the launch of UNHCR’s MPC assistance programme in Lviv on 17 March, 1,543 individuals have been enrolled (as of 23 March). UNHCR will progressively increase the enrollment pace, aiming to reach a daily enrollment of 1,000 families in Lviv in the coming days. Preparations are also being finalized to start enrollment in Chernivetska (west), Dnipropetrovska, Ivano-Frankivska (west), Khmelnytska (west), Ternopilska (west), Vinnytska and Zakarpatska oblasts, in coordination with other actors planning to implement MPC in these areas.

• In cooperation with Ukrposhta, IOM has launched a cash assistance programme (UAH 2,200 per person per month) in several oblasts of Ukraine, with a focus on Zakarpatska oblast, targeting primarily pregnant women and single mothers, large families, people living with disabilities and older persons. IOM plans to reach 40,000 persons in Zakarpatska oblast alone.
• Since 2 March, the Estonian Refugee Council has reached nearly 3,060 households, mostly in Chernihivska, Donetsk, Luhanska, Mykolaivska (south), Kharkivska, Khmelnytska, Kyivska, Sumska, Zaporizka and Zhytomyrska (north) oblasts.

• Ukraine Cash Working Group Fact Sheet (as of 25 March 2022) can be accessed here.

FOR NGOs
If you would like more information on how to officially launch your humanitarian response activities in Ukraine, please contact ochaukraine@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 ocha-ers-ps@un.org.

UN VOLUNTEER PROGRAMME (UNV) RECRUITMENT
As UN agencies continue to scale-up response efforts, UNV is recruiting on-site 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.

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

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